

# CYP-LEX: A novel large-scale lexical database of books for children and young people

**Maria Korochkina | Marco Marelli | Marc Brysbaert | Kathy Rastle**

*Royal Holloway University of London*

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# How it all started...

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  - 'quick' + '-ify' → 'quickify'



# Morphemic knowledge

Not as easy as it seems...

















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We need a large-scale publicly available corpus of books that children and young people read!

# Corpus development

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400 books per age band (7-9, 10-12, 13+)



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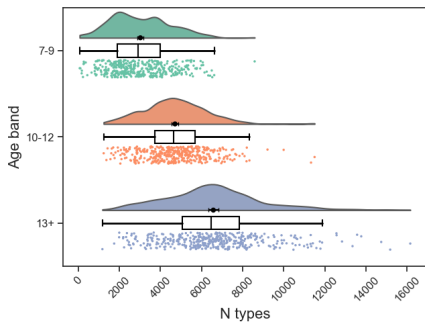
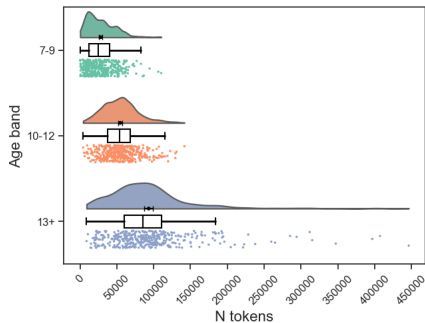


Invalid token removal



**CYP-LEX: Children and Young People's Books Lexicon**

70,287,217 tokens & 105,694 types



	<b>CYP-LEX 7-9</b>	<b>CYP-LEX 10-12</b>	<b>CYP-LEX 13+</b>
<i>N</i> tokens	11,162,653	21,837,794	37,286,770
$\mu$ ( $\sigma$ ) tokens	27,906.63 (19,212.43)	54,594.48 (24,011.91)	93,216.92 (57,718.38)
<i>N</i> types	52,851	70,945	90,980
$\mu$ ( $\sigma$ ) types	3,027.81 (1,452.05)	4,712.81 (1,550.43)	6,446.57 (2,365.59)

# Corpus validation

CYP-LEX vs. other corpora

	<b>Cbeebies</b> 0–6 years <i>N</i> = 27,236		<b>CPWD</b> 5–9 years <i>N</i> = 12,452		<b>CBBC</b> 6–12 years <i>N</i> = 58,691		<b>SUBTLEX-UK</b> Adults <i>N</i> = 160,024	
	% shared	<i>r</i>	% shared	<i>r</i>	% shared	<i>r</i>	% shared	<i>r</i>
<b>CYP-LEX 7–9</b> <i>N</i> = 52,851	39%	.67	19%	.71	70%	.77	91%	.72
<b>CYP-LEX 10–12</b> <i>N</i> = 70,945	30%	.63	14%	.68	58%	.75	86%	.76
<b>CYP-LEX 13+</b> <i>N</i> = 90,980	24%	.58	11%	.62	48%	.72	79%	.76

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# CYP-LEX 10–12 vs. CYP-LEX 7–9

25,627 unshared words

Raw frequency  $\leq 3$

73% ( $N = 18,646$ ) of unshared words

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# CYP-LEX 10–12 vs. CYP-LEX 7–9

25,627 unshared words

Raw frequency  $\leq 3$   
73% ( $N = 18,646$ ) of unshared words

Raw frequency  $> 100$   
< 1% ( $N = 249$ ) of unshared words





# CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CYP-LEX 10-12

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74% ( $N = 22,855$ ) of unshared words





# CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CYP-LEX 10-12

31,025 unshared words

Raw frequency  $\leq 3$

74% ( $N = 22,855$ ) of unshared words

Raw frequency  $> 100$

1% ( $N = 326$ ) of unshared words



# CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CYP-LEX 10-12

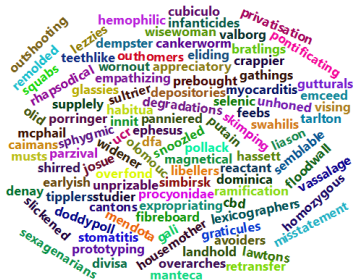
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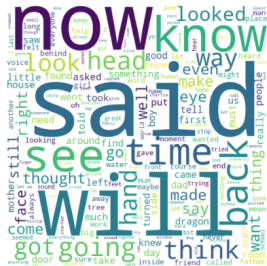




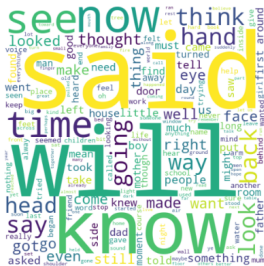


# Wait a minute... aren't they identical?

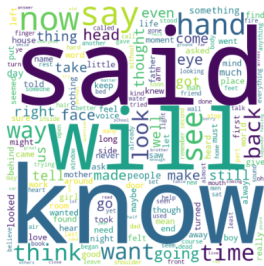
7-9



10-12

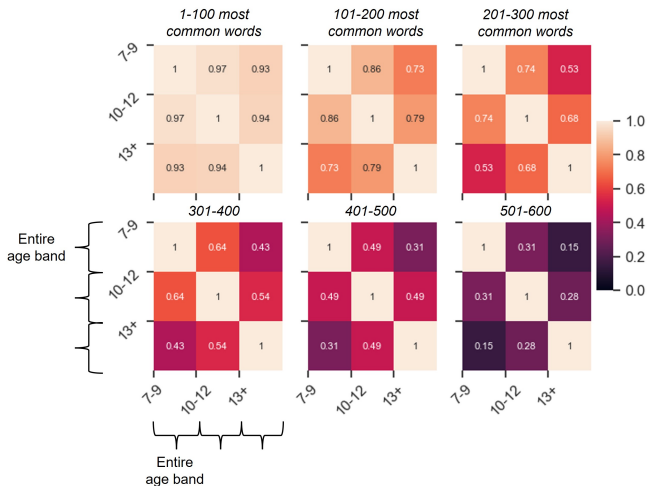


13+



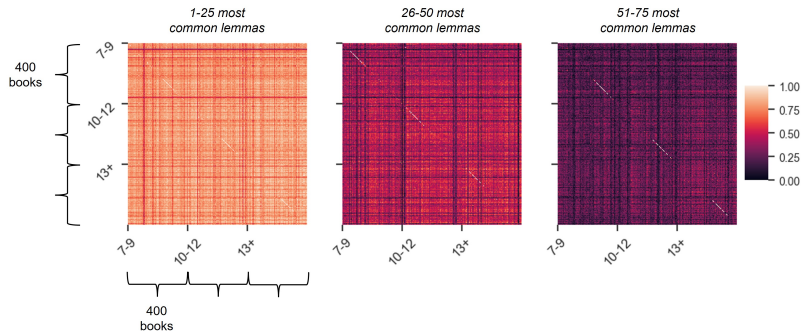
# Semantic similarity across the age bands

600 most common words in sets of 100



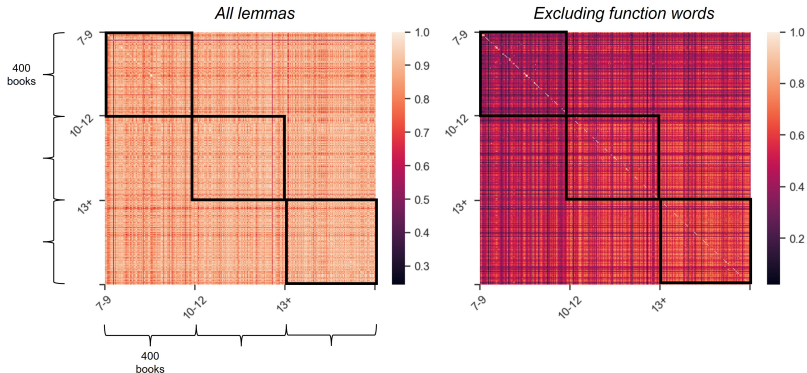
# Semantic similarity across the books

75 most common *lemmas* in sets of 25

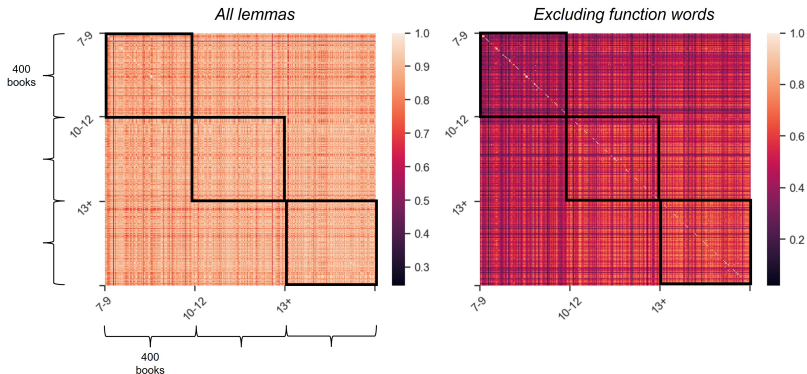




# Semantic similarity within the age bands



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The 'older' the children, the more similar the books?..

# Semantic similarity within the age bands

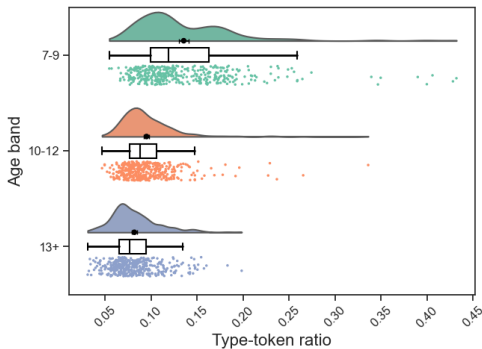
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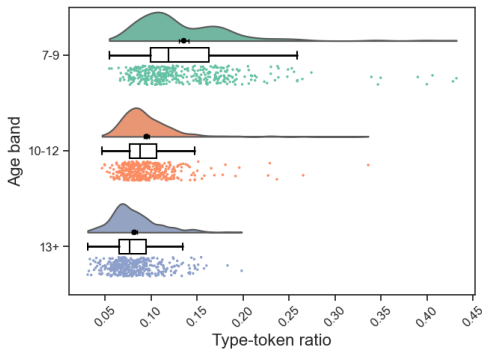
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# Semantic similarity within the age bands

Type-token ratio

- Large corpora typically have higher TTR: the longer the sample, the higher the probability of encountering a new word
- In CYP-LEX, this relationship is inverse!



# Why reading widely is key

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- 100 most frequent vs. infrequent lemmas across all the books in the 7–9 age band



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*Thank you!*

- [1] D. Plaut and L. Gonnerman. “Are non-semantic morphological effects incompatible with a distributed connectionist approach to lexical processing?” In: *Language and Cognitive Processes* 15 (2000), pp. 445–485. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01690960050119661>.
- [2] K. Rastle and M. H. Davis. “Morphological decomposition based on the analysis of orthography”. In: *Language and Cognitive Processes* 23 (2008), pp. 942–971. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01690960802069730>.
- [3] W. Nagy and R. Andreson. “How many words are there in printed school English?” In: *Reading Research Quarterly* 19 (1984), pp. 304–330. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/747823>.

- [4] S. Andrews and S. Lo. “Is morphological priming stronger for transparent than opaque words? It depends on individual differences in spelling and vocabulary”. In: *Journal of Memory and Language* 68 (2013), pp. 279–296. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2012.12.001>.
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