

# Why do older children learn second languages faster than younger children?



Wei Li, Heesu Yun, Joshua K. Hartshorne

Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Boston College

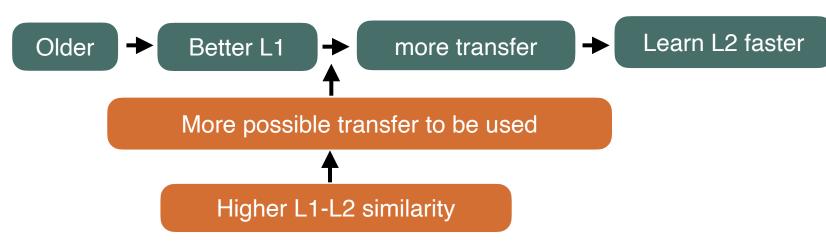
## Introduction

## Younger children don't learn language as fast as older children/adults

- Initial Dutch immersive learning speeds up with age (Snow & Hoefnagel-Höhle, 1978)
- In the context of instruction, no solid evidence for younger learner advantage, neither short-term nor long-term (Huang, 2016)

### Why does second language learning speed up with age?

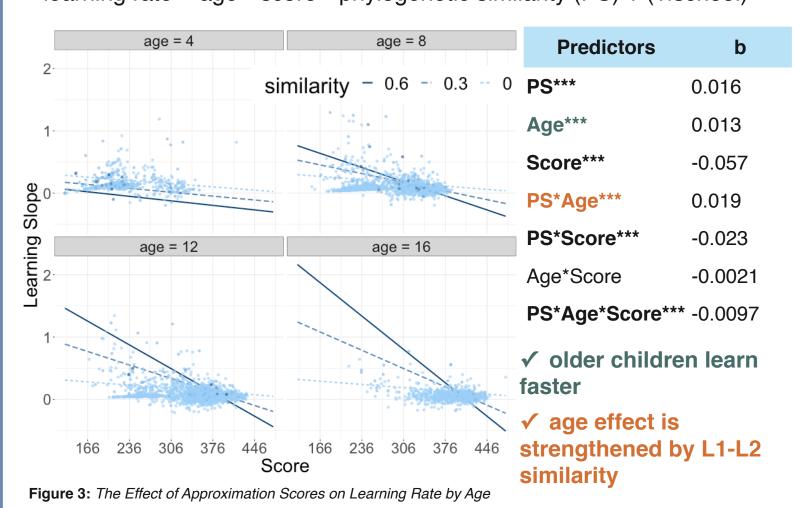
• Transfer from L1: phonological transfer, morphological transfer, syntactic transfer, vocabulary



- 1. Older children learn faster than younger children.
- 2. The age effect is strengthened by L1-L2 similarity.

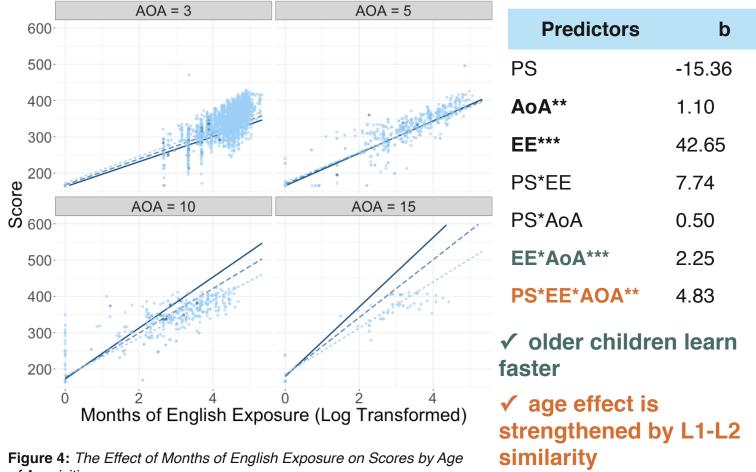
# **Learning Rate Analysis**

- Must have age and at least two observations
- obs = 8,368; n = 3,255; sch= 43; lan = 45
- learning rate ~ age \* score \* phylogenetic similarity (PS) + (1lschool)



# **Learning Growth Analysis**

- Must have Age of Acquisition of English (AoA) and at least 1 observation
- obs = 5,301; n = 2,012; sch= 35; lan = 33
- score ~ Eng Exposure (EE) \* AoA \* phylogenetic similarity (PS) + (1lschool)



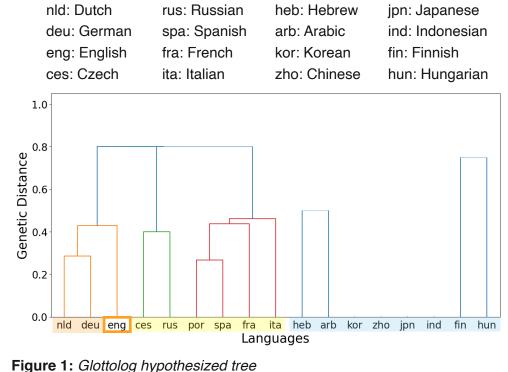
# **Methods**

### **Data Collection**

- Collected secondary data of ELLs' English standardized test (WIDA test) scores and demographic information
- 53 international schools in 35 countries. (obs = 9542, age = 10.92±3.0)
- Participants who were sequential bilinguals Linguistic.

## **Linguistic Similarity Measures**

• Similarity measured as phylogenetic distance between English and the L1 (Littell et al., 2017).



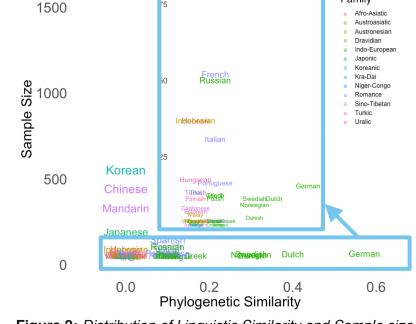


Figure 2: Distribution of Linguistic Similarity and Sample size

# **Discussion**

- Older learners acquire English as L2 faster, particularly if their L1 is more phylogenetically similar to English.
- The study extends previous research Spanish or French native speakers, but rather extends across many L1s.
- If older children learn L2 faster compared to younger children, when is the critical period for children to learn L2?

# Reference

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- Littell, P., Mortensen, D. R., Lin, K., Kairis, K., Turner, C., & Levin, L. (2017). Uriel and lang2vec: Representing languages as typological, geographical, and phylogenetic vec- tors. Proceedings of the 15th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Volume 2, Short Papers, 8–14.

  Snow, C. E., & Hoefnagel-Höhle, M. (1978). The critical period for language acquisition: Evidence from second language learning. Child Development, 49(4), 1114–1128