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## Expressive Vocabulary Development of 5 to 6 Years Typically Developing Bangla Speaking Children

Mizanur Rahman<sup>1\*</sup>, Fatematuj Johara<sup>2</sup>, A.H.M. Mahbubur Rahman<sup>3</sup>, H.M. Abubakar Siddik<sup>4</sup>, Riduanur Rahman Miraz<sup>5</sup>

1.Lecturer, Department of Fisheries, Bangamata Sheikh Fojilatunnesa Mujib Science & Technology University, Bangladesh

2.Speech & Language Therapist, Hope for Children Centre, Bangladesh

3.Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bangamata Sheikh Fojilatunnesa Mujib Science & Technology University, Bangladesh

4.Developmental Therapist, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Bangladesh

5.Intern Speech & Language Therapist, Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed, Bangladesh

### ABSTRACT

A child develops new skills every moment where language develops simultaneously with other aspects as it is one of the main indicators where we can determine that child is developing or not. It has been observed that different countries develop language skills in different way. The pattern of expressive vocabulary development for Bangla speaking children is diverse than others. Cross sectional study design was used to examine the expressive vocabulary development of 5-6 years for typically developing children. In average, expressive vocabulary score of male children was higher than female children and the score of vocabulary varies significantly according to age. The result shows that the development of Bangla speaking child's vocabulary is different from other language and some categories are not developed as like others. There are some new vocabulary which is different from other language.

**Keywords:** Expressive, Vocabulary, Development, Typically Developing Children, Bangladesh

[mizan@bsfmstu.ac.bd](mailto:mizan@bsfmstu.ac.bd)

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is the main tool of communication and it is also the primary way of establishing and sustaining social relations <sup>1</sup>. Language development can be considered as one of the essential indicator of a child's overall development which starts at the very early stage of human life <sup>2</sup>. Language is very crucial throughout their lives to interconnect with others. The acquisition of language changes from simple to complex simultaneously with other forms of human development <sup>3</sup>. Different variables habitually interfere with the developmental patterns of languages. Children develop new skills by degrees based on its chronological age which is known as developmental milestones and it differ by individual differences <sup>4</sup>. Lexicon is one of the crucial developmental milestones for children that can be defined as knowledge of word and its meanings. Early vocabulary development is the fundamental milestone for children's language development and also a dependable predictor of children's future language skills <sup>5</sup>. North American middle class and educated mothers talk more with children about objects including nouns on the other hand Asian mothers use more verbs and fewer nouns during conversation with the child. There are also structural differences between English and Asian languages and culture difference has also impact on child's Language development<sup>6</sup>. For this reason it is important to know the developmental pattern and stage of vocabulary. As different countries have different language and all language develops according to their own countries. The size of vocabularies of young children varies significantly according to age<sup>7</sup>. Several studies mentioned that first born child are more proceed to acquire not only vocabulary development but also syntax <sup>6</sup>. In Bangladesh there is no study conducted to know the pattern of expressive vocabulary developmental milestone of 5-6 years child. For this reason it is difficult to know that what types of words are develop in 5-6 years old, which words are used most frequently and what are the difference between bangle speaking children with other languages. From this study investigator tried to find out the expressive vocabularies that a Bangla speaking child uses at the age of 5-6 years. There are a significant number of children in Bangladesh have language impairments, delays and disorders which impact on communication and overall development. Therefore it is enormous significance to provide intervention at early stage by identifying the underlying cause of developmental delay as early as possible, the chances for improvement are best.

## METHODOLOGY

By considering aim and objectives of this study the investigator had chosen cross sectional study design and used quantitative cross sectional survey. Study population is among 5-6 years typical developing school going child. The investigator divided all children into 2 small groups (6 months interval) where each age group consists of 25 children by maintaining equal

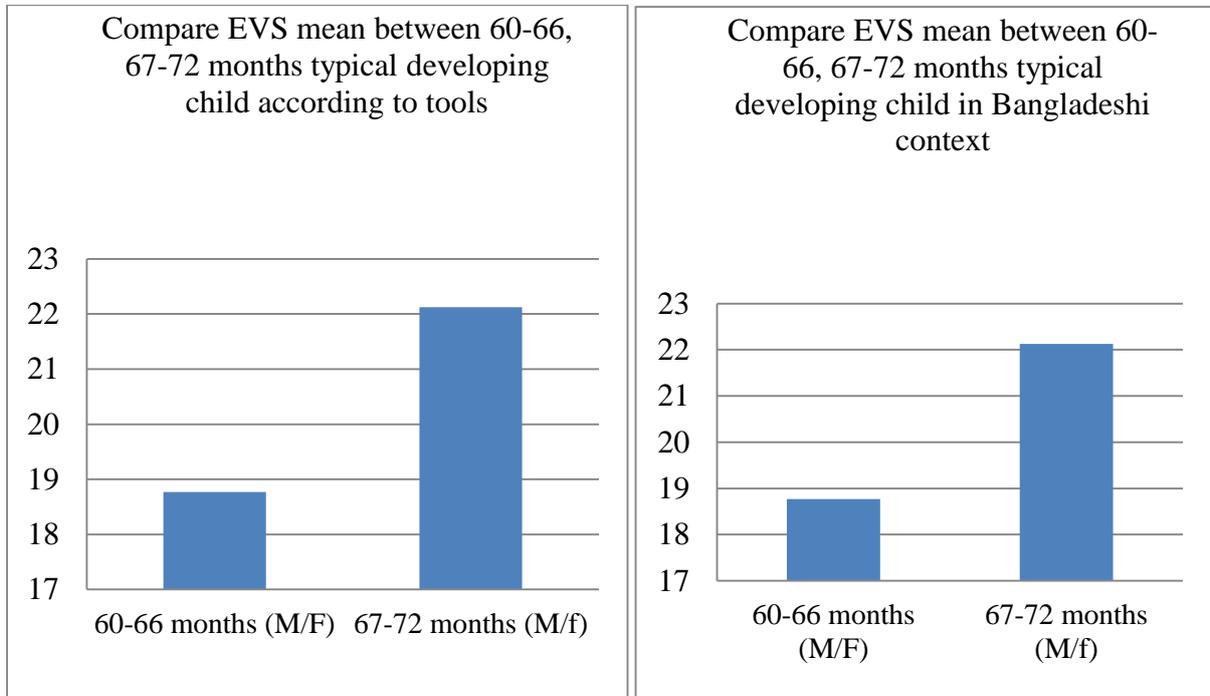
ratio of male and female. 50 samples were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria by using convenience sampling method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

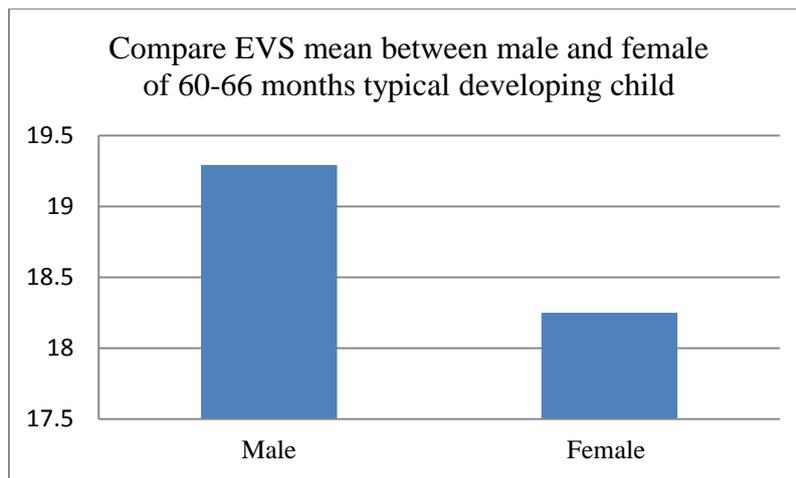
The study examined the expressive vocabulary development of 5-6 years for typically developing children. In average, expressive vocabulary score of male children was higher than female and the score of vocabulary varies significantly according to age. It was found that 5-6 years male children scored higher than female in expressive vocabulary including noun, for verb, both male and female performance was equal and in the section of grammar, female demonstrated greater performance than male. Investigator used a tool for conducting the study. Tools mean score was greater rather than Bangladeshi child. The size of vocabularies of young children varies significantly according to age. Expressive vocabulary size increased with age and the girl's mean vocabulary was larger than the boy's mean vocabulary <sup>8</sup>. Male participants showed responsible aspect for Speech & Language Delay and Disorder but language ability and disability due to environmental and genetic influences are quantitatively and qualitatively similar <sup>9</sup>. No significant differences were found on language ability between boys and girls but education of the mother is also a theoretically important predictor of early vocabulary <sup>10</sup>. American children have significant effects of gender on both vocabulary understanding and expressing and girls performed better than boys. At the same time, a number of theorists have argued against existence of any meaningful differences in boys and girls language <sup>11</sup>.

This study suggests that 60-66 months 1<sup>st</sup> born children achieved greater score than 2<sup>nd</sup> born children but 2<sup>nd</sup> born children achieved greater score than 1<sup>st</sup> born children in noun and verb where 1<sup>st</sup> born child achieved greater than 2<sup>nd</sup> born child in grammar section. 67-72 months 1<sup>st</sup> born children achieved greater score than 2<sup>nd</sup> born children for noun and verb and where in the section of grammar, 2<sup>nd</sup> born children achieved greater than 1<sup>st</sup> born children.

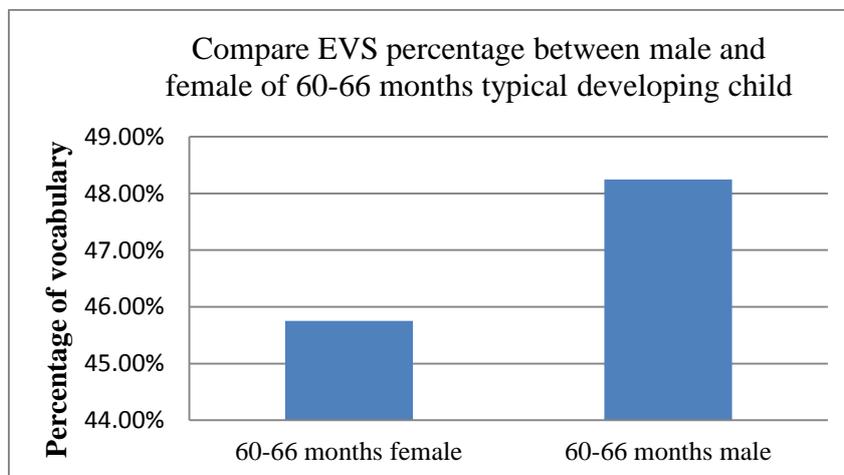
Birth order has an impact on child's language development though are many arguments in this field. Some researchers have said that first born children acquire language faster than second born children <sup>12</sup>. In English language speaking community, birth order plays an important role in child's language acquisition because it was found that first born child were more advance to acquire language than second born child. First born children acquired vocabularies higher than second born child<sup>6</sup>. From this study result indicated that there were some significant differences on child's language development.



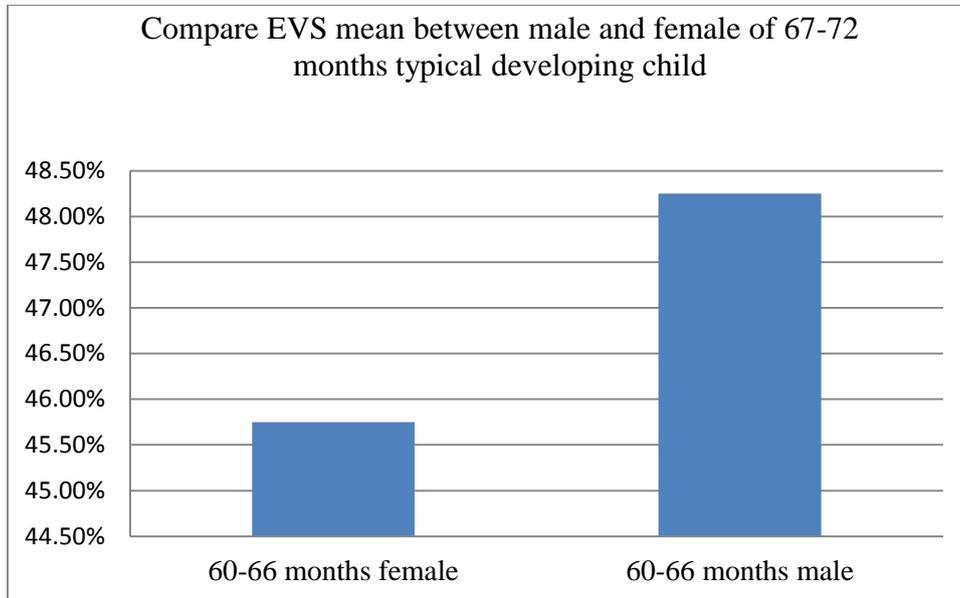
**Figure 1: Mean of expressive vocabulary score of 60-66, 67-72 months child according to Tools and Bangladeshi context.**



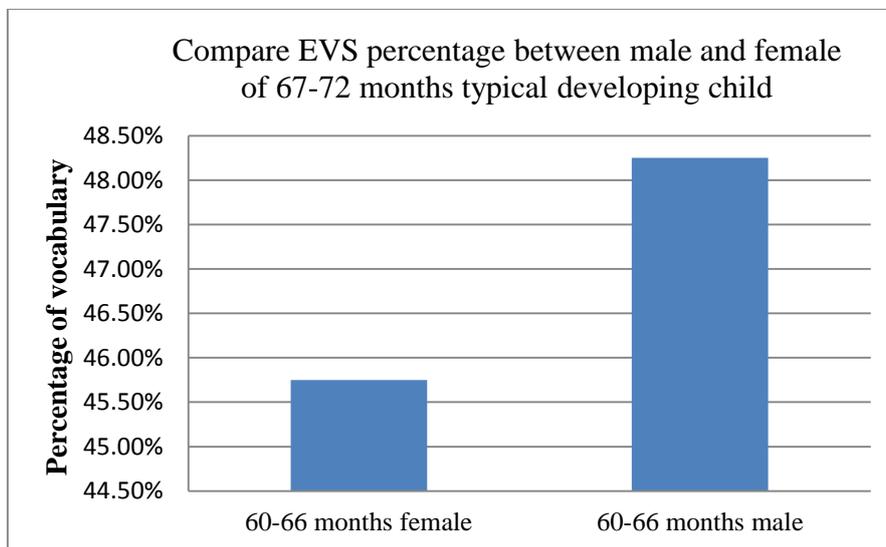
**Figure 2: Mean of expressive vocabulary score of typical developing children.**



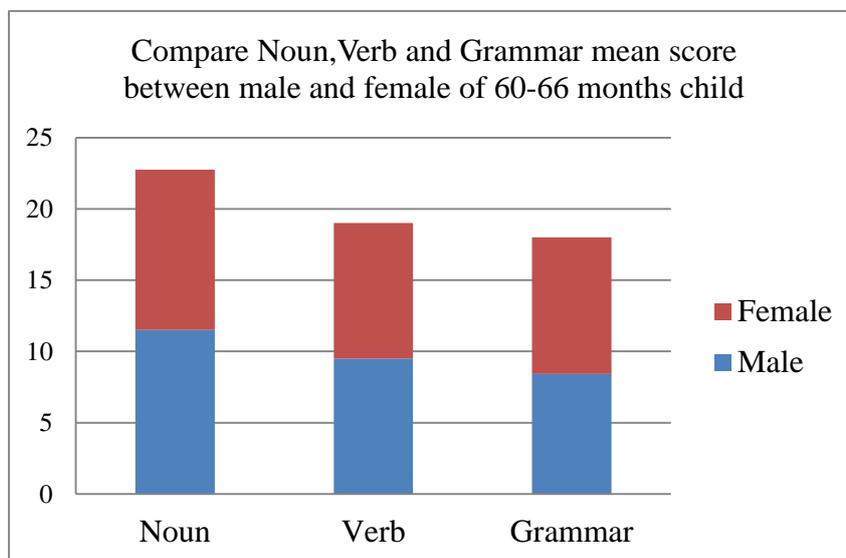
**Figure 3: Percentage of EVS of Male and Female children performance of typical developing children.**



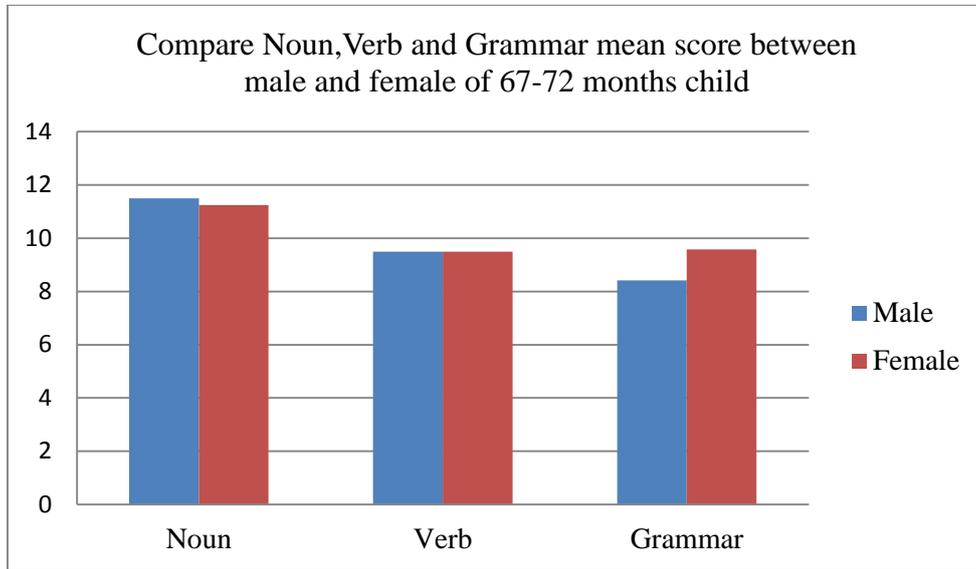
**Figure 4: Mean of expressive vocabulary score performance of typical developing children.**



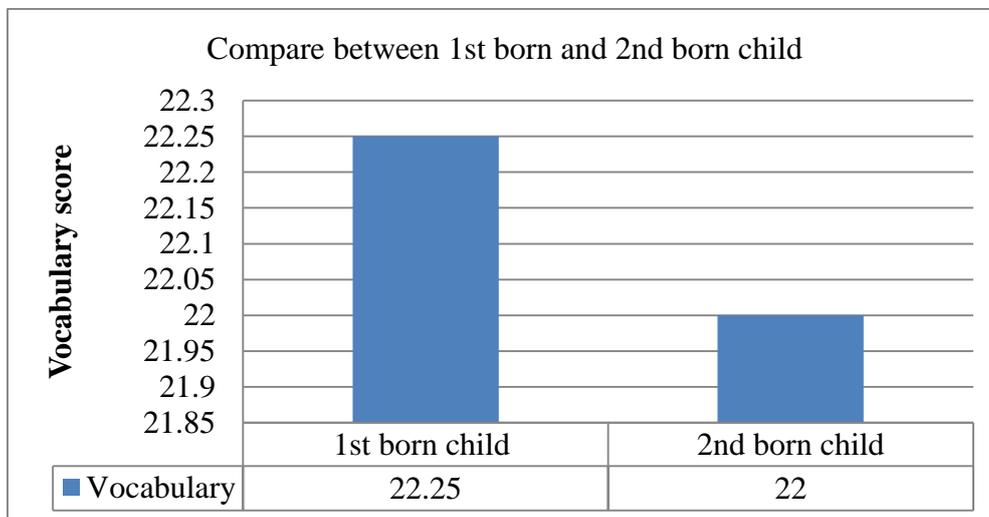
**Figure 5: Percentages of children's performance**



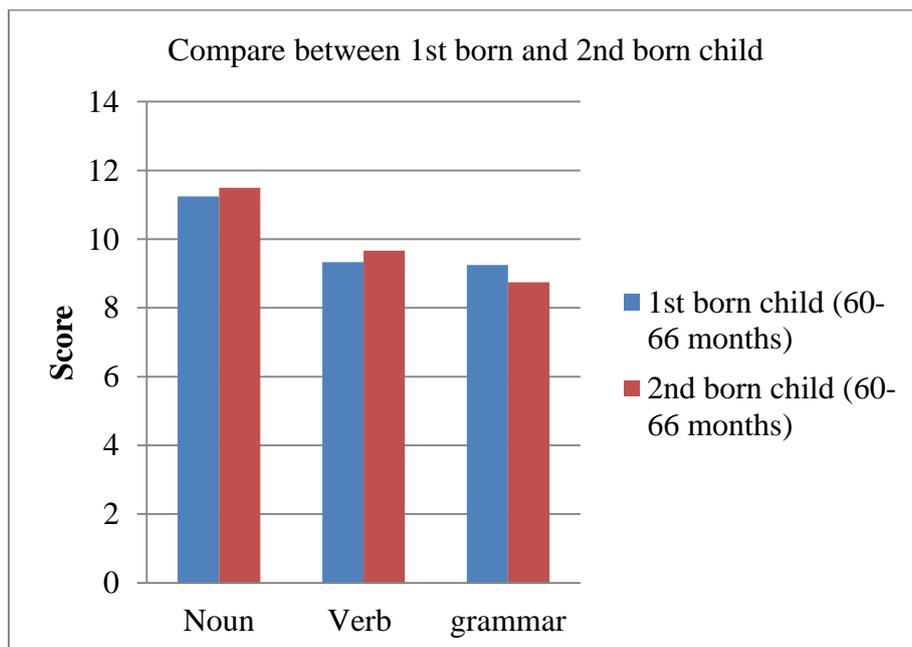
**Figure 6: Mean of Noun, Verb, grammar**



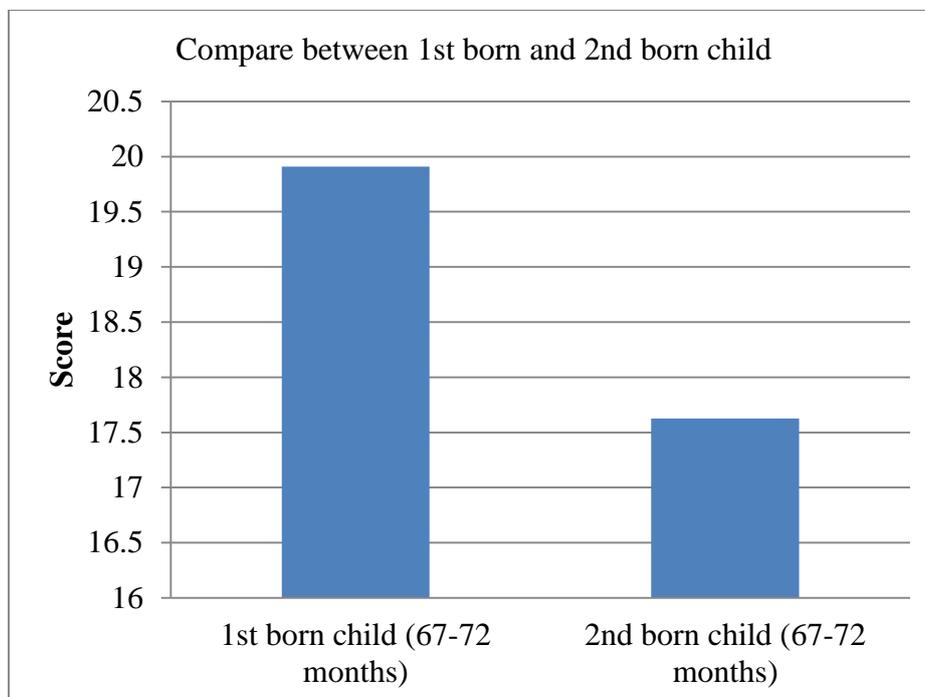
**Figure 7: Mean of Noun, Verb, grammar**



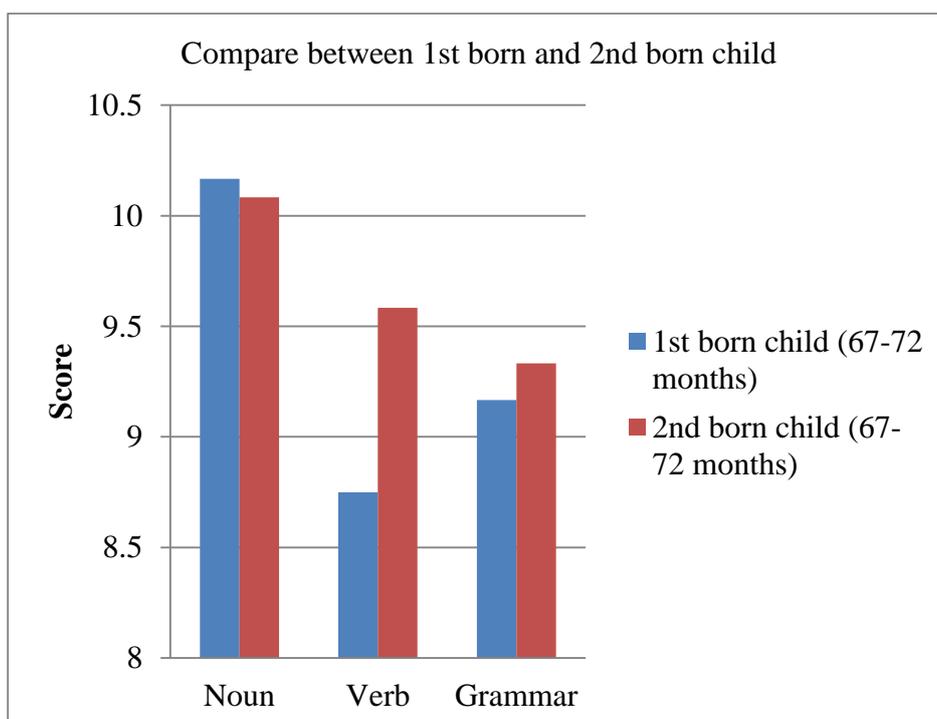
**Figure 8: Vocabulary score (expressive) in 60-66 months age group**



**Figure 9: Noun, Verb, Grammar score (expressive) in 60-66 months age group**



**Figure 10: Vocabulary score (expressive) in 67-72 months age group**



**Figure 11: Noun, verb, grammar score (expressive) in 67-72 months age group**

## CONCLUSION

The current study was conducted to recognize the development of expressive vocabulary of Bangla speaking child. The result will help the learners to know the development of expressive vocabulary which will be compared with the child with Speech and Language Delay/Disorder if needed. It also will help the student or researcher about the sequence of the development of the expressive vocabulary. Speech & Language Therapy is a very new profession in Bangladesh. No research was done before in Bangladesh about expressive

vocabulary development of 5-6 years typically developing child. It will help the learners to provide evidence and use it in different contexts. The result shows that the development of Bangla speaker child's vocabulary is differ from other language and some categories is not developed as like others. There is some new vocabulary which is different from other language. This study also will help the learner to know that birth order has significant impact on child's language development.

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