PLATAFORMA CHILDES
O PORTUGUES NA

(Orgaizadores)
Leonor Schier-Cabrál
I. There are dense longitudinal corpora, such as the

Cornell Language Developmental Data Archive (CHILDES), which includes longitudinal data on children's language development. These corpora are typically of four different types:

1. Discourse samples in laboratory settings (e.g., CHILDES includes data from formal experimental settings).
2. Data from social interactions, either in natural home settings or in caregiver-child interactions.
3. Data from recordings of caregiver-child interactions.
4. Data from language samples, such as spontaneous language samples.

The bulk of the data in CHILDES derives from recordings of

child language development. The importance of this role is reflected in the

years of collaboration between the National Institute of Health and the

National Institute of Disabilities and Rehabilitation Research. This work has

made good use of the tools and computational environments provided by

the Language Resource Center at Carnegie Mellon University.

(Carnegie Mellon University)

Brian MacWhinney

PRESENTATION

VERA VASILESKA (UTPP)
The Finnish and CEF corpora from Lusion have a rather different focus: six children across a similar age range of four to nine years, but with children from Finland and Germany. The CEF corpus also contains a smaller, more diverse group of children, but the overall focus is on language development in the context of bilingualism. The CEF corpus includes a larger, more diverse group of children, but the overall focus is on language development in the context of bilingualism.

The Portuguese CHILDES database also includes several frameworks for the Portuguese language. However, the method of comparison through KIDDEVA is currently not used. The method of comparison through KIDDEVA is currently not used. The method of comparison through KIDDEVA is currently not used.

Each corpus type provides input to different types of scientific research. For example, the corpora in CHILDES are all good examples of this type of corpus. The corpora in CHILDES are all good examples of this type of corpus.

The CEF corpora include the Finnish, German, and English versions of the corpora. The CEF corpora include the Finnish, German, and English versions of the corpora. The CEF corpora include the Finnish, German, and English versions of the corpora.
work and their strongly collegial approach to data-sharing. The framework, the Portuguese and Brazilian research centers contributing to this effort should all be commended for the high quality of their studies. So Paulo, on which will soon be combined within the CHILDES Project, will be the CRAN-BRAZIL corpus. Such as the CRAN-BRAZIL corpus, the CC-PASO Project is an example of the developmental processes that are being documented in this area. Studies of the development of Portuguese can also benefit from the development of PONS: The emphasis of the analysis is on the emergence of prosodic patterns across several countries. Through the research, the emphasis is on the diversity of prosodic patterns in children with language disorders. The recordings are collected by two years of age, which in these children, separated each by two years and from the phonological correlates of the development of phonological awareness. The MF0-Portuguese-Swedish multilingual children in the LEC-MF0 Project include recordings from groups of children where early phonological awareness is observed in this age range.

Language learning throughout preschool and the early grade school years.

For clinicians and educators seeking to support children in their language learning, CHILDES database constitutes an invaluable resource. The database provides access to the parenting, the scope of phonological awareness, the child’s development, and the child’s phonological awareness.

A broad range of children with language disorders.

The CHILDES database has been developed for this purpose.