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A cross-linguistic lexical norms database
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**What is CLEX**

The Center for Child Language, University of Southern Denmark.

**A cross-linguistic lexical norms database**

**About CLEX**

**Basic Principles**

The database has been placed on a web server and there has been created a number of scripts so that it is possible to search them from a web browser.

The default language in CLEX is English (American) and the different CLEX datasets that are included have been organized so that they refer to the original American CDI study. This means that when a new language is included in CLEX, each word is given an English translation and, if possible, a set to the matching word in the American CDI form.

**Technical information**

The CLEX data is structured in a way that allows for easy data manipulation. Each word is associated with a unique identifier in a database system that allows for quick retrieval of information. This structure facilitates efficient data management and analysis.

**Three entries**

In general, when you type in a word into the search box on the website, you will be presented with a dropdown menu of related words. You can then choose the specific word you are interested in. The dropdown menu is context-sensitive, so the options will vary depending on the context of the search. This allows for a more targeted search, providing users with relevant results.

**What is shown**

A central issue when working on online dynamic data in a system like CLEX is the need to keep track of what is actually being shown. For example, if a user searches for the word 'book', the system should display the number of occurrences found in the database and provide a link to the specific dataset(s). This helps users understand the scope of their search and navigate to the relevant information.

**Search selection**

Searching in CLEX

You start your search by choosing a specific dataset that could be the Danish infant (cross-linguistic), the American toddler (cross-linguistic), etc. When you have chosen a dataset you can choose between different types of search functions: single word, single word list, vocabulary, word class and norm files (for further description below).

In each function, you select the specific item you are interested in, and a table will be generated. However, you can narrow the criteria for the search results. For most results it is possible to view the result as a graph as well.

**Adding the search results**

The search functions: single word, single word list, vocabulary, word class and norm files. The comparison result can be specified in the same way as in the original research.

**Finally you can make a direct comparison either in a graph or a table depending on which function you are using**

**Norms**

This section is useful for determining the relative frequency of a word in the dataset. By analyzing the norms, researchers can understand how a child's language development compares to the norms established by the database.

**Tables and flexibility**

Tables are a powerful tool for organizing and presenting data. The CLEX database provides tables that allow users to compare different groups, languages, or categories of words. These tables can be sorted, filtered, and searched, providing users with flexible ways to explore the data.

**What is shown**

A cross-linguistic comparison of the words, but have not been checked by an actual expert. There are manual cross-linguistic mappings available for English and Swedish, but have not been checked by an actual expert. This allows for the possibility of misinterpretations.

**Add data to CLEX**

Join CLEX

We invite interested researchers who have developed an adaptation of the CDI to join in this project. All data to be transferred anonymously, only age and gender and any variable from the CDI's (Part 1 of the CDI W&G + W&S). We would also like to add data to the comparison list.

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