Search and selection

Searching in CLEX

You start your search by choosing a specific dataset. That could be the Danish infant (cross-sectional), the American toddler (cross-sectional), 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 (see below for description below)

In each function you start by picking the specific items you are interested in, and tables will be generated. Hereby you can scan the criteria for the row, by specifying gender, age etc. For most results it is possible to view the result as a graph as well.

Having the result form your search in a given dataset now gives you the opportunity to view the result of a search with the same criteria in either language. For example the given search in the Danish dataset could be: e.g. if the word 'table' (stol) is in the Danish CLEX but not in the American CLEX a comparison of causes is not possible. The comparison result can be specified in the same way as in the original result.

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

Norms

This option provides the overview normative information on vocabulary totals by age, compared to the tables and figures in the Technical Manual for the instruments.

What is shown

A central issue when working on online dynamic data in a system like CLEX is to keep track of what is actually being shown. First step for the user is to identify the dataset that they are searching in. If the first total in each dataset is therefore displayed in general information about the data. When a table has been generated all relevant information about the specific query are listed below the result, such as age span, number of items etc., but also the specific items are listed, to minimize the risk of misspellings.

Cross-linguistic advantage

Central to the functionality of the CLEX website is the ability to cross-linguistically compare child language. In the CLEX Vocabulary section of the website, you will notice local matching options under the Single Word, the Single Word List, the Vocabulary Subscale, and Item Comparison sections.

Before you begin, note that the manual cross-lingual mappings are more reliable in that they were made by an actual researcher. Semi-automatic cross-lingual mappings are intrinsically less reliable because they are created by an automatic comparison of the words, but have not been checked by an actual person.

In the example to the above, the Danish-infant ‘book’ has been searched. There are manual cross-lingual mappings available for English and Swedish, and semi-automatic mappings available for Danish and Norwegian Spanish as well. By selecting Swedish, a comparison chart of Danish book and Swedish book and a Swedish occurrence chart appears.

Compare with caution

One crucial factor in the success of CLEX is to keep track of what is actually being shown. First step for the user is to identify the dataset that they are searching in. If the first total in each dataset is therefore displayed in general information about the data. When a table has been generated all relevant information about the specific query are listed below the result, such as age span, number of items etc., but also the specific items are listed, to minimize the risk of misspellings.

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