Examining Language Development of Bilingual Children Fluent in the Russian Language using the KORABLIK Test

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INTRODUCTION
1. New York City: 800,000 people speak Russian at home.
2. 1/3 of them are children.
3. Bilingual children are often classified as language delayed.
4. No language proficiency tests exist in Russian.
5. Adapting a monolingual language proficiency test, such as the KORABLIK test for bilingual Russian-English-speaking children is important.

BILINGUAL RUSSIAN KORABLIK

PARTICIPANTS

Number of Participants 16 (7 boys)

Age M=4.5, range 3-9

Gender Male or Female

Language Situation Russian native or exposed to Russian from birth

Location of Test In-person and at home

DESIGN AND MATERIALS
1. Used the same 11 subtests from the monolingual KORABLIK (Lopukhina et al., 2021)

PROCEDURE
1. In children’s home in-person.
2. Computerized version on Samsung Galaxy 10A tablet.
3. 30-90 min.
4. Calculated accuracy from the data recorded from the tablet.
5. Compared to monolingual norms.

RESULTS: COMPARISON of Subtest 3

MONOLINGUAL BILINGUAL

DISCUSSION
1. On average, monolingual children performed better on the Russian language proficiency test than bilingual children.
2. Bilingual children performed worse on subtests that involved vocabulary.
3. The performance of monolingual children became better as age increased.
4. There was no significant increase in performance in bilingual children as age increased.
5. Younger monolingual children performed better than older bilingual children.

REFERENCES
Lopukhina, A. et al. (2019). Test for Assessment of Language Development in Russian. KORABLIK. National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia. alopukhina@hse.ru