NORMAL CAREGIVER CHILD CONFLICT

IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

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OUR RESEARCH WORK: CHARACTERIZATION OF DISCORDANT DISCOURSE WITHIN WORKING-CLASS EUROPEAN AMERICAN FAMILIES

Our research workSocial and economic gaps are difficult to narrow. Children of poor or working class parents tend to remain poor or working class while children of middle or upper class parents tend to remain upper or middle class (Lareau, 2011).What we know and do not knowResearch demonstrates variation between the discourse within the home environment of low SES families versus middle SES families (Laureau, 2011; Miller & Sperry, 2012). Little research has focused on interlocutor-child discordant discourse (how children are told "no").Our studyHow diverse is the discordant discourse within low SES European American families?Our hypothesisWe expect little linguistic diversity in the ways in which children are told "no" in lower SES European American families.		
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Study population	Children 20 to 42 months old from 10 European American families from a working-class community in rural Indiana
	Videotaped naturalistic observations; 30 minute duration
Drogram	Observations bimonthly for 22 months
Program	Transcription of dialogue
	Data set includes 2-3 transcripts for each of 10 children
	Conversational analysis (Duranti, 2007)
Analysis	Coded discordant speech acts (Searle, 1969)
111019010	Calculated the rate per hour and total frequency of token speech acts.
Approach &	Qualitative research (Patton, 2002)
Method	Direct observation
	Grounded theory (Strauss & Corbin, 1990)

PARTICIPANTS

Child*				Ag	e of S	amp	le (in	mont	hs)		
Bridget	20	22								 40	
Bryan		22								 	42
Charlotte		22								 	42
Christy			24			30				 	
Derek	20		24							 	42
Dexter	20									 40	
Eric	20									 	42
James			24							 	42
Jessica	20									 40	
Kristen			24							 40	

*Identified by pseudonyms

CODES WAYS OF SAYING "NO"

OR	Order	SA	Sarcasm
ΕX	Explanation	PT	Protest
PH	Prohibit	PV	Provocation
UR	Urge	PM	Promise
СО	Correction	TH	Threat
CR	Criticism	TP	Third Party Criticism
RR	Rapid Request	WA	Warning
DC	Denial/Contradiction	IN	Interruption
TQ	Teaching Question	SH	Shame

EXAMPLES OF VERBAL STRATEGIES FOR SAYING "NO"

Category of "No"	Example
Order	Caitlyn (22 mos) is trying to put on her own sock and has given up. Grandmom: <i>Put on your sock.</i>
Prohibition	Dalton (20 mos) is fussing about which book to read. M: <i>Quit.</i>
Explanation	Robbie (34 mos) is crying because Dad has left. M: Honey, Daddy's just taking out trash.
Urge	Jaymie (28 mos) and Mom are outside when Mom notices a bug on Jaymie's shirt. M: <i>Come here.</i>
Promise	Sarah (26 mos) is crying because she wants Mom to sit in a particular lawn chair on the porch that is broken. M: It's okay. Daddy will straighten it up.

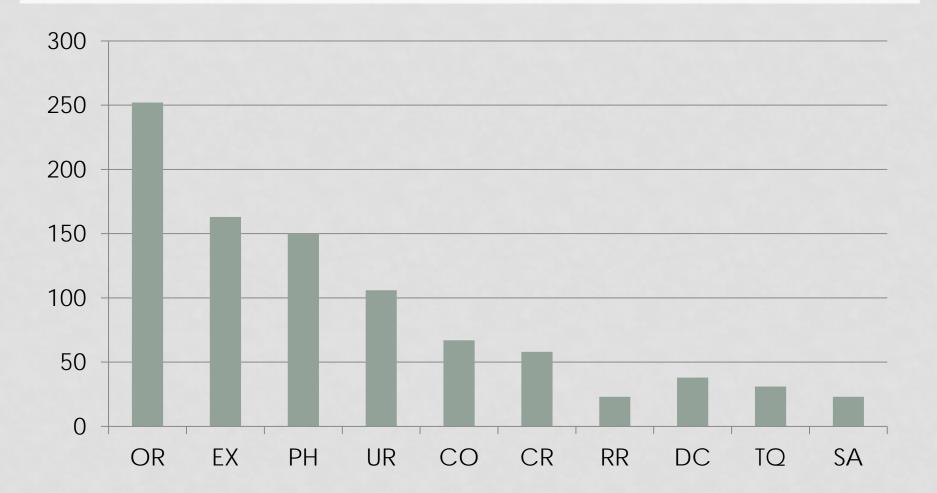
RESULTS

	OR	EX	PH	UR	CO	CR	RR	DC	TQ
Rate Per									
Hour	18	12	11	8	5	4	2	3	3
Frequency	252	163	150	106	67	58	23	38	31
	SA	PT	PV	PM	TH	TP	WA	IN	SH
Rate Per									
Hour	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Frequency	23	21	14	13	9	7	17	2	3

MOST FREQUENT TOKEN TYPES

	OR Order	EX Explanation	PH Prohibit	UR Urge	CO Correction
Rate Per Hour	18	12	11	8	5
Frequency of Tokens	252	163	150	106	67

FREQUENCY OF TOKEN TYPES



CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

Alabama (over 22 hours)								
	UR Urge	OR Order	PR Prohibit	RR Rapid Request	CR Criticism			
Rate per Hour	47	47	27	24	23			
Indiana (ove	er 14.5 hours)							
	OR Order	EX Explanation	PH Prohibit	UR Urge	CO Correction			
Rate per Hour	18	12	11	8	5			

CONCLUSION

Based on previous research (Lareau, 2011), we expected little linguistic diversity in the ways in children are told "no" in lower SES European American families.

However, these results indicate a wide variety in the types of discordant discourse present in the home environments of the low SES children observed in this study.

18 types of discordant discourse were identified in the coded transcripts of the small sample set described today, indicating diversity in child-interlocutor discordant discourse.

NEXT STEPS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Conduct the same research with middle class children
- Expand the study to include school-aged children
- Study discordant discourse in classroom settings versus home settings for low and middle SES children

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