

# IMPORTANCE OF BABY TALK

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### Abstract

A specialized speech style used by adults to children is called Baby Talk. Baby Talk influence positively in child development and nurture healthy parent child relationship. It plays an important role in the acquisition process. Environmental and social factors reflected in Baby Talk highly influence the language acquisition, character moulding and personality development of a child.

Language acquisition is a typical human capacity. Acquisition takes place automatically. It is a natural process by which children acquire their native language. Language is not genetically transmitted, but acquired from the environment. The first language or mother tongue is acquired automatically and unconsciously and the second language is learnt consciously with effort. A child acquires his language by the interaction of his parents and the surroundings.

A very simplified language used by the adults to children is called Baby Talk. Motherese, parentese, child directed speech (CDS), etc. are the synonymous terms used to refer the concept. Baby Talk plays a role that it express and facilitates intimate psychological connections and in a variety of relationships. The importance of Baby Talk is that it catches infant's attention readily. Baby Talk's mission is to positively impact child development and nurture healthy parent child relationships. A variety of situations and people around the

child instigate the acquisition process. Parents and caregivers take part a crucial role in the early interaction of the child with his environment.

A new born does not possess any language, but he is not quite helpless being, as generally assumed as far as the communicative ability is concerned. Mc Lean and Synser Mc Lean (1978) have proposed that infants' pre-linguistic communication is to serve at least four purposes- relief from discomfort, attainment of desired ends, re-establishment of proximity and initiation, maintenance and termination of interaction.

During the very few waking hours that an infant remained focuses his look upon his mother's face. While being fed he exhibit a certain predisposition to speech in his movements. Condon (1979) describes that the organization of the infant's body motion is sustained in parallel with duration of speech sound and changes. Studies have demonstrated that a new born baby exhibit preference for human face and voice (Fantax, 1963). Halliday (1979) explained that the mother and baby are in fact, predisposed r to attend each others sound. A mother or care taker is able to recognize various facial expression and the head movements of the child. The child's responsiveness to the mother's voice and the face sharpens so much, so that he is able to distinguish his mother from a stranger.