

## *Articulation and Phonology*

- Articulation: Ability to produce sounds in sequence by the moving articulators.
- Phonology: Rules that govern how phonemes are combined to make words.

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## *Topics in Artic and Phonology*

- Delay vs. Disorder
- Severity of impairment
- Language and dialect
- Etiology
- Co-occurrence with other types of disorders

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## *Delay vs. Disorder*

- Delay: Uses speech sound consistent with a child who is younger.
- Disorder: speech sounds which are not appropriate for any aged child.

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### *Severity of Involvement*

- Intelligibility: The ability to produce spontaneous speech
- Factors used to judge intelligibility.
  - Number of sound produced correctly (pretty much a count)
  - Accuracy of production (substitutions, omissions, distortions)

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### *Severity of involvement (cont)*

- Ability to produce sounds in different positions (initial, medial, final)
- Ability to produce sound sequences (blends & other combinations)
- Ability to produce types of words (long vs. short words)

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### *Language and Dialect*

- Dialectal differences. Language rules uses for pronunciation.
- A dialectal difference is not articulation or phonological disorder.

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## *Etiology*

- Etiology is synonymous with cause.
- Sometimes etiology of artic or phonological disorder is obvious and sometimes not.
- If etiology is not apparent is referred to as a *functional speech impairment*.
- Most phonological are considered a functional speech impairment.

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## *Etiology*

- Articulation disorders are usually NOT FUNCTIONAL and fall in three categories.
  - Perceptual etiology
    - Hearing loss
  - Structural etiology
    - Cleft palate or other structural problem
  - Motor etiology
    - Dysarthria (cerebral palsy) or apraxia (inability to program speech).

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## *Co-occurrence with other types of disorders*

- Very common.
- e.g. fluency and artic disorders might co-exist.
- Phonological disorders might exist with language disorders.

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## *Assessment and Treatment*

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## *Assessment*

- Assessment might involve screening or evaluation
- Screening involves a brief test which might indicate a problem is present
- Evaluation is more in depth and usually involves a series of tests

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## *Assessment*

- Evaluation usually includes ...
  - Speech samples
  - Articulation tests
  - Analyzing speech
  - Other testing

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## *Treatment*

- Based on results of assessment
- Artic
  - Usually involves repetition
- Phonology
  - Might work on an underlying language problem.

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