



## **Dysgraphia**

- Dysgraphia is a neurological condition in which someone has difficulty turning their thoughts into written language for their age and ability to think, despite exposure to adequate instruction and education. Dysgraphia can present with many different symptoms at different ages. It's considered a learning difference.



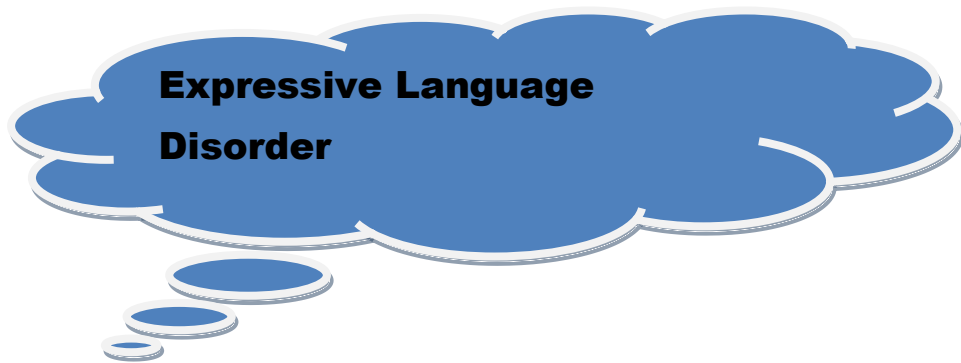
## **Language delay**

- Language delay is when children have difficulties understanding or using spoken language. These difficulties are unusual for their age. The difficulties might be with: responding to language.



## **Syntax and semantic disorders**

- Syntactic disorder is a communication disorder that specifically impacts a person's ability to form grammatically correct sentences. Individuals with this condition may struggle with word order, sentence structure, and the use of function words (such as prepositions, conjunctions, and articles)
- Semantic Pragmatic Disorder is a communication disorder (semantic = the relationship between words or sentences and their meanings; pragmatic = making language work in context). It is believed that people with SPD are unable to process all the given information from certain situations.



- Developmental expressive language disorder is a condition in which a child has lower than normal ability in vocabulary, saying complex sentences, and remembering words. However, a child with this disorder may have the normal language skills needed to understand verbal or written communication.