

Phonology

- Phonology is the study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages. Put more formally, phonology is the study of the categorical organization of speech sounds in languages; how speech sounds are organized in the mind and used to convey meaning.

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.

Dyslexia

- Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words (decoding). Also called a reading disability, dyslexia is a result of individual differences in areas of the brain that process language.

Morphology

- Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic study today.
- Speech morphology deals with the organization of morphemes, or the smallest units of meaning, in spoken language. Morpheme arrangement is governed by morphological rules and, in spoken language, by morphophonological rules.

Intensity

- The quality or state of being intense. Especially: extreme degree of strength, force, energy, or feeling.

Intensity analysis refers to the examination of the strength or amplitude of sound waves in relation to speech sounds.

Dysarthria

- Dysarthria is where you have difficulty speaking because the muscles you use for speech are weak. It can be caused by conditions that damage your brain or nerves and some medicines. Speech and language therapy can help.