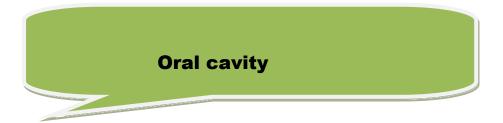


**Articulation Disorder:** inability to correctly produce speech sounds (phonemes) because of imprecise placement, timing, pressure, speed, or flow of movement of the lips, tongue, or throat.



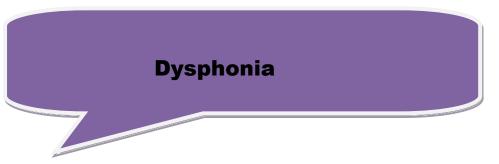
- Developmental expressive language disorder is a condition in which a child has lower than normal ability in vocabulary, saying complex sentences, and remembering words. However, a child with this disorder may have the normal language skills needed to understand verbal or written communication.
- A receptive language disorder is one in which a child struggles to understand and process the messages and information they receive from others. Some children have a mixed receptive-expressive language disorder in which they have symptoms of both types of disorders.



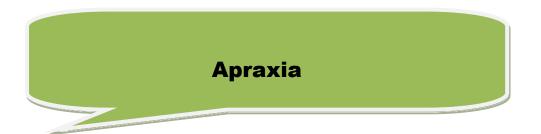
- The oral cavity, or more commonly known as the mouth or buccal cavity, serves as the first portion of the digestive system. It consists of several different anatomically different aspects that work together effectively and efficiently to perform several functions.
- Contains structures that work together in speech production, including the tongue, teeth, salivary glands, palate, alveolar ridge, and lips. The oral cavity helps control the amount of air that exits during speech and how much air is let into the nasal cavity.



Echolalia is the repetition or echoing of words or sounds that you hear someone else say. It is an important step for language development in children.



Dysphonia refers to having an abnormal voice. It is also known as hoarseness. Dysphonia has many causes which are detailed below. Changes to the voice can occur suddenly or gradually over time.



Apraxia is a disorder of the brain and nervous system in which a person is unable to perform tasks or movements when asked, even though: The request or command is understood. They are willing to perform the task. The muscles needed to perform the task work properly. The task may have already been learned