

partie n° 02

DEFINITIONS

- **Apraxia** : a disorder of articulation characterized by impaired capacity to program the position of speech musculature and the sequencing of muscle movements for the production of speech. Also referred to as dyspraxia.
- **Article** : noun modifier that denotes specificity; e.g. a, an, the.
- **Articulation** : the way phonemes are formed in speech.
- **Articulation disorder** : incorrect production of speech sounds due to faulty placement, timing, direction, pressure, speed or integration of the movement of the lips, tongue, velum (soft palate).
- **Articulators** – organs of the speech mechanism which produce meaningful sound (i.e., lips, lower jaw, velum, Tongue and pharynx).
- **Epenthesis** : the insertion of an additional phoneme in a word or in a group of sound, e.g. tree becomes taree.
- **Tongue thrust** : when, in a resting position, the anterior or lateral portions of the tongue contact more than half the surface area of either the upper or lower incisors, cuspids or bicuspid or protrude between them.
- **Stuttering** – disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech. Primary characteristics include one or more of the following: (a) audible or silent blocking; (b) sound and syllable repetitions; (c) sound prolongations; (d) interjections; (e) broken words; (f) circumlocutions or (g) words produced with an excess of tension. Secondary characteristics include the habitual use of speech musculature or other body parts (e.g., eye blinking) thought to be initiated to release, conceal or modify the dysfluency.
- **Utterance** – any vocal expression.
- **Speech mechanism** – structures involved in the production of speech; includes (a) articulators (lips, tongue, velum, pharynx and lower jaw); (b) larynx; (c) resonators, (pharyngeal, laryngeal, oral and nasal cavities); (d) respiratory system (lungs and air passages).
- **Language disorder** – any difficulty with the production or reception of linguistic units, which may range from total absence of speech to minor variance with syntax; e.g., reduced vocabulary, restricted verbal formulations, omission of articles, prepositions, tense and plural markers.
- **Language sample** – systematic collection and analysis of an individual's utterances used as part of a regular speech and language evaluation
- **Epenthesis** – the insertion of an additional phoneme in a word or in a group of sound, e.g. tree becomes taree.

- **Fluency** – smoothness with which sounds, syllables, words and phrases are joined together during oral language; lack of hesitations or repetitions in speaking.
- **Communication:** is the transmission of message from a sender to a recipient through a medium (e.g. verbal ,nonverbal ,written).
- **Communication disorders:** any disorder that impairs communication. Communication disorders may affect speech(speech sound disorder , articulation disorders , motor speech disorders , apraxia of speech).language (aphasia , expressive language disorders), pragmatics (autism , frontal ,frontal head injury), fluency (stuttering).