

COURSE: NORMAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

 SPPA321 3 credits
 Fall 2008 T Th 9:00-10:15 a.m.

INSTRUCTOR: Lena G. Caesar, Ph.D., Ed.D., CCC-SLP

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REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS: Owens, R.E. (2008). *Language development: An introduction*.
 Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
 Retherford, K.S. (2000). *Guide to analysis of language transcripts*.
 (3rd Ed.). Eau Claire, WI: Thinking Publications.

COURSE DESCRIPTION: A comprehensive look at the normal development of speech and language in the child. Includes the areas of language prerequisite skills, phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax, and pragmatics (AU 2008-2009 Undergraduate Bulletin).

RATIONALE: "Understanding the similarities and differences among normally developing children is a necessary foundation upon which to build the ability to identify the child who is not developing normally . . . "
 (The Communication Game by Abigail P. Reilly, p. XXV).

OBJECTIVES:

 By the end of the semester, the student will be able to do the following:

1. Discuss the various theories of language acquisition.
2. Explain the cognitive, perceptual, social, and communicative bases of language.
3. Discuss the syntactic, morphologic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of normal language development.
4. Delineate the general stages of speech (phonological) development for the normal child.
5. Relate how the processes of reading and writing develop.
6. Obtain and analyze a 100-utterance "free speech" conversational language sample.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Attendance is expected for all class periods. **Absence from more than 20% of the class (or more than 8 class periods) may result in an automatic F.** You are responsible for keeping track of your attendance.
2. **Two partial exams and one final exam.** Exams may not be made up.
3. **Chapter Summaries**, worth 10 points each, are due on the stated date during the first 10 minutes of the class period. Late summaries will NOT be accepted for any reason. Students are allowed to miss (i.e. not turn in) one summary over the course of the semester.
4. **Language Sample Project.** The entire project will consist of *one main project* and *three (3) mini-projects* as outlined below:

A. Main-project (Language Sample transcription)

Find a child between the ages of 24 and 48 months who is developmentally normal in **all** areas. Complete a **100-utterance sample** of the child's speech. The sample should be tape-recorded for the sake of accuracy and ease of transcription but you will also need to take notes describing the contexts in which the utterances occur. Due Oct. 9

Your language sample needs to be typewritten and recorded in the format indicated on the attached language transcript guideline sheet. It is *not necessary to submit the* audio-taped version. ALL SPPA MAJORS PLANNING TO TAKE SPPA 322 IN THE SPRING SHOULD PRESERVE AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THEIR TRANSCRIPTS FOR FUTURE USE AND REFERENCE.

B. Mini-projects 1-3 consist of analyses of your language sample done on the last 50 utterances:

Mini-project #1

A **semantic analysis or Type-Token Ratio (TTR)**. (See Retherford, pp. 90-96; 238 & 239; 279 & 280). Due October 21.

Mini-project #2

A **pragmatic analysis** determining the pragmatic categories of each utterance. (See Retherford, pp. 170-187; 246 & 247; 287). Due November 6.

Mini-project #3

Part A: A Grammatical Morpheme Analysis. (See Retherford, pp. 97-118; 242 & 243). **Part B:** Using the last 50 utterances of your language sample, “code-slash” all morphemes, calculate an MLU, and assign a stage to your child. Due November 25.

Note: Your syllabus contains sample sheets/guidelines of the set-up for the recording of your language sample and also analysis forms for the analyses you are required to perform. Each analysis will be discussed in class before the due date. **Each of you is expected to obtain a language sample from a child no one else has used, or, at the very least, at a different time from your classmates. In other words, you may not work together or turn in one sample from one child.** Your materials are to be neat and clearly legible. **This project is worth 160 points.** The language sample is due on **October 16 at 9:15 am**, worth **70** points. The three analyses are worth **30** points each.

Projects will not be accepted after class time

5. Additional assignments may be prescribed at the discretion of the instructor.

GRADES:

Grades will be based on:

1. Attendance & participation (50 pts)
2. Project (**160 points**)
3. Three (3) Exams (**300 points**)
4. Summaries/Additional Assignments (**90-100 points**)

Grading Scale:

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|----|--------------|
| A | 94.00-100% |
| A- | 90.00-93.99% |
| B+ | 87.50-89.99% |
| B | 83.50-87.49% |
| B- | 80.00-83.49% |
| C+ | 77.50-79.99% |
| C | 73.50-77.49% |
| C- | 70.00-73.49% |
| D | 65.00-69.99% |
| F | 0.00-64.99% |

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Topic</u> | <u>Assignment</u> |
|--------------------|--|--|
| August 26 | Orientation & Introduction { SALSA Overview } | <u>Chapter 1</u> |
| 28 | Speech, Language & Communication. | <u>SQ-1 Due</u> |
| September 2 | Language & the Brain | <u>Chapter 3</u> |
| 4 | Theories of Lang. Acq | <u>Chapter 2</u> <u>SQ-2 Due</u> |
| 09 | Theories of Lang. Acq. Language Sampling | <u>Chapter 8 - R</u> <u>Chapter 14</u> |
| 11 | Cognitive Bases of Lang. | <u>Chapter 4</u> <u>SQ-4 Due</u> |
| WOP 16 | Cognitive Bases (cont'd) | |
| 18 | Social Bases of Lang. | <u>Chapter 5</u> <u>SQ-5 Due</u> |
| 23 | Social Bases of Lang. | |
| 25 | EXAM # 1 (chaps. 1 – 5) | |
| 30 | Language-Learning Strategies | <u>Chapter 6</u> <u>SQ-6 Due</u> |
| October 02 | ** | |
| 7 | A First Language Project Discussion #1 TTR | <u>Chapter 7</u> <u>SQ-7 Due</u> |
| 9 | ** | <u>Language Sample Due</u> |

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| 14 | | FALL RECESS | |
| 16 | | Pragmatic & Semantic Development | <u>Chapter 8</u> <u>SQ-8 Due</u> |
| 21 | | Pragmatic & Semantic Development | |
| 23 | | Project Discussion #2 Pragmatics (Chapter 4 – R) | <u>Mini-Project #1 Due</u> <u>Pgs. 78-83 (R)</u> |
| 28 | | EXAM # 2 | |
| 30 | | Van Riper Conference on Autism | <u>Extra Credit Available</u> |
| November | 4 | Morphological Development | <u>Chapter 9</u> <u>SQ-9 Due</u> |
| | 6 | Morphological Development Project Discussion #3 Chapter 3 - R | <u>Mini-Project #2 Due</u> |
| | 11 | Second Language Acquisition | <u>Chapter 13</u> <u>SQ-13 Due</u> |
| | 13 | Second Language Acquisition | |
| | 18 | Narrative Development | <u>Chapter 10</u> <u>SQ-10 Due</u> |
| | 20 | ASHA!! | <u>Extra Credit Available</u> |
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| 25 | Narrative Development [Bilingual Implications] | <u>Mini-Project #3 Due</u> |
| 27 | THANKSGIVING | |
| December 2 | Reading, Writing & Spelling | <u>Chapter 11</u> <u>SQ-11 Due</u> |
| 4 | Reading, Writing & Spelling [Bilingual Implications] | |
| 09 | FINAL EXAM | <u>7:30-9:30 AM</u> |
| HAVE A | VERY MERRY | <u>CHRISTMAS!!!!!!</u> |

ASHA Certification Standards

This course addresses the following Knowledge and Skill Areas (KASA) required for ASHA certification in Speech-Language Pathology by ASHA's Council for Clinical Certification (CFCC):

Standard III-B. The applicant must demonstrate knowledge of basic human communication and swallowing processes, including their biological, neurological, acoustic, psychological, developmental, and linguistic and cultural bases.

- Basic Human Communication Processes
 - Biological
 - Neurological
 - Acoustic
 - Psychological
 - Developmental/Lifespan
 - Linguistic
 - Cultural

Course Policies

Academic dishonesty: Andrews University, as a Seventh-Day Adventist Christian institution expects students to demonstrate the ability to think clearly and exhibit personal moral integrity in every sphere of life. Honesty in all academic matters is a vital component of personal integrity. Breaches in academic integrity principles are taken seriously by your instructor and the University.

Academic dishonesty is a serious offence. It can be defined as (but not limited to): Falsifying official documents; Plagiarizing, which includes copying others' published work and/or failing to give credit properly to other authors and creators; Misusing copyrighted material and/or violating licensing agreements; Using media from any source or medium, including the Internet with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud; Presenting another's work as one's own; Using material during a quiz or exam other than those specifically allowed by the teacher; Stealing, accepting, or studying from stolen quizzes or exam materials; Copying from another student during a regular or take-home test or quiz; Assisting another in acts of academic dishonesty. Please see the Student Handbook for information regarding University enforcement penalties for academic dishonesty. (Andrews University 2008-2009 Bulletin, p. 28). In addition, a student will receive a reduced grade, and may receive a failing grade in the course.

American Disabilities Act: If you qualify for accommodations under this act, please see me as soon as possible for referral and assistance in arranging such accommodations.

Changes: At the discretion of the teacher some assignments, quizzes, tests and projects may be changed for an enhanced learning experience for the students. Likewise the class schedule is fluid if more time or less is needed to cover each topic mentioned.

Cell Phones:

Cell phone disruptions of any type are not permitted during class time. Students are therefore requested to turn cell phones completely off—including vibration mode—when entering the class. Students whose cellphones are deemed responsible for disrupting classes, will be asked to leave class immediately and to create no further disruptions.

Examination Exits:

Students will not be allowed to leave the classroom during examinations. All personal matters (tissue, bathroom trips, etc.) should be handled prior to the start of examinations.

GUIDELINES FOR MAIN-PROJECT

LANGUAGE SAMPLE FORMAT

1. The language sample should consist of 100 complete and intelligible utterances. Utterances that you do not understand or cannot transcribe **should** be included in the transcript and coded with **XXXX** but NOT counted as one of the 100 required.
2. The language sample should be typewritten (preferably word-processed) to ensure intelligibility, ease of editing and reliable retrieval.
3. The following information should appear at the top (heading) of the transcript:

Child's initials:

Gender:

DOB:

DOE:

CA:

Context:

(Situation; time of day; people present, etc.)

4. A key identifying individuals participating in the transcript should follow the header. For example:

C = Child

E = Examiner (You!)

M = Mother

5. The transcript should follow a dialog format, indicating turn-taking. For example:

E: What do you like best about school?

C: **Playing in the schoolyard.**

E: What else?

C: Doing work around the house.

6. Explanatory comments (if necessary) should follow the child's utterance and should be enclosed in curly brackets.

E: How big is your dollhouse?

C: So big.

{Child gestures with hands and makes blowing sound}

7. The child's utterances ONLY should be numbered and **bolded**. Do not number the examiner's utterances or those of any other person in the conversation.

RUBRIC
For
STUDY QUESTIONS

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FROM TEXT (Summarize (in your own words) what the text states with regard to the issue/question) Note: Summary must conform to stated guidelines | /5 |
| 2. RELEVANCE OF INFORMATION TO CLASS (LANGUAGE ACQ) (Why/how is this information applicable to a speech-language pathologist?) Be specific. Avoid generalizations. | /2 |
| 3. PERSONAL REACTION TO INFORMATION (How does the information impact <u>you</u> ? What have <u>you</u> learned?) | /3 |
| TOTAL | _____/ 10 |

PRE-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

SPPA 321-NORMAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1

SQ-1: Discuss the definitions of speech versus language. Is there any such thing as a “true language”?

Chapter 2

SQ-2: What are four theories that seek to explain how children acquire language? Which do you think is closest to “the truth”?

Chapter 4

SQ-4: What evidences do we have that the infant is not a passive participant in the process of language acquisition? What role does cognition play in the process?

Chapter 5

SQ-5: Describe the range of adaptations caregivers make to their speech as a means of encouraging infants to communicate?

Chapter 6

SQ-6: Which do you think most affects a child’s language learning: The strategies that children use to learn language OR the techniques that parents use to teach them? Defend your answer.

Chapter 7

SQ-7: What are some of the factors that determine which words (or what topics) children will use/address first? (In other words, how do children decide what to say and what not to say?).

Chapter 8 (except Chapter 8, pp.242-247)

SQ-8: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of pre-schoolers as conversationalists.

At the pre-school age, who does the child talk to most and what does he talk about? How do these pre-school interactions differ from those of infancy?

Chapter 9

SQ-9: Explain MLU. What types of therapy-related information can a language specialist obtain from this measure? W

Chapter 10 plus Chapter 8, pp.242-247

SQ-10: Discuss (a) the different kinds of narratives that school-age children tell, and (b) the developmental progression in their story-telling skills.

Chapter 11

SQ-11: What is “emergent literacy”? What is the role of parents and early interventionists play in literacy development?

Chapter 13

SQ-13: How does second language/dialect acquisition differ from acquisition of a single language? What role does society’s prejudices play in the process?

Project Guidelines and Forms

RUBRICS
FOR CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

Mini-Project # 1

Type-Token Ratio

Forms: Pgs: 238, 239

Model Analysis: 279, 280

Mini-Project # 2

Pragmatic Analysis

Forms: Pgs: 246, 247

Model Analysis: 287

Mini-Project # 3

Morphological Analyses

Forms: Pgs: 242, 243

Model Analysis: 283, 284