



## Glossary: Definitions of common speech pathology words

<b>Articles</b>	A word such as <i>a, an, or, the</i> that is used with a noun to show a specific person or thing
<b>Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC)</b>	Using tools or devices to help a person communicate their message. These can be high tech (for example an iPad or a Lightwriter) or low tech (an alphabet board or using pictures)
<b>Auxiliary verbs</b>	Verbs such as <i>have, be, may, shall, can</i> modify the meaning of other verbs in a sentence to show tense or form a question
<b>Aphasia/dysphasia</b>	An acquired difficulty with language, usually after a stroke or brain injury. Aphasia can affect speaking, listening, reading and/or writing. It does not affect intelligence
<b>Articulation</b>	The way the lips, tongue, palate and jaw move to create speech sounds
<b>Binary choice</b>	Giving the choice between two objects, pictures or words
<b>Childhood apraxia of speech (CAS)</b>	Difficulties planning the movements of the lips, tongue, palate and jaw to create speech sounds
<b>Communication</b>	Exchanging messages between two or more people. Communication can occur by talking, writing, reading, gesturing, signing, facial expressions and many other means
<b>Conjunctions</b>	A joining word such as <i>and, because, then</i> that combines words, phrases or sentences together
<b>Descriptive language</b>	Vivid and colourful language that describes a person, place or thing in a way that formulates a picture in the mind of a reader
<b>Dysarthria</b>	Speech that sounds slurred, and is usually caused by muscle weakness
<b>Dysphagia</b>	Difficulty swallowing, which can include food, drink, and/or saliva
<b>Dysphonia</b>	A different sounding voice, for example hoarse or husky
<b>Dyspraxia</b>	Difficulty planning and coordinating motor movements, including movements of the mouth, or hand movements
<b>Emotion</b>	A feeling, for example <i>love, anger or joy</i>
<b>Expansion</b>	Restate and complete a child's sentence to how an adult would say the sentence
<b>Expressive language</b>	Using words and sentences to express meaning to others, usually by talking or writing
<b>Focused stimulation</b>	Repeat a word or phrase many times in conversation to increase comprehension and promote language use

<b>Grammar</b>	The rules for the way words are chosen and ordered to form sentences
<b>Language</b>	Can refer to the content of what we say, or the system of how we say it, such as English or Chinese. Language can be verbal (spoken words or sentences), or non-verbal (writing, signing, gestures)
<b>Literacy</b>	The skills for reading and writing
<b>Modelling</b>	Demonstrating how to use a word, phrase or sentence
<b>Narrative</b>	A flow of language, spoken or written, for example telling or retelling a story or sequence of events
<b>Negation</b>	A negative statement that might use words such as <i>no, don't, can't</i>
<b>Paediatric feeding</b>	Children's eating and drinking skills. This includes sucking (breast or bottle) or starting solids
<b>Parallel talk</b>	Describing what children can see, hear or are doing as they do it
<b>Phonological awareness</b>	The ability to hear and manipulate speech sounds within words
<b>Phonological process/pattern</b>	An error pattern featuring replacement of one speech sound or group of speech sounds with another
<b>Pragmatics</b>	The social way in which language is used. Pragmatics includes eye contact, turn taking, how loudly someone talks, how close they stand, the appropriateness of topic, and topic maintenance.
<b>Recasting</b>	To give information in a different way
<b>Receptive language</b>	Understanding the words, sentences and gestures of other people
<b>Recount</b>	To retell something that has happened
<b>Requesting</b>	To ask for something
<b>Self talk</b>	An adult talks about what they are doing while a child is observing, for example during cooking, or playing with playdough
<b>Semantics</b>	The content and meaning of a person's language
<b>Syllable</b>	The beats a word can be broken into. For example, <i>daddy</i> has 2 syllables <i>da-di</i> and <i>hippopotamus</i> has 5 syllables <i>hip-po-po-ta-mus</i>
<b>Verb</b>	Action word or doing word (e.g., The children are <i>playing</i> a game)
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Words that make up a language. All of the words known and used by a person
<b>Voice</b>	The sound produced by the vocal cords
<b>Vocal quality</b>	The type of sound produced by the vocal cords. For example, <i>hoarse, husky, rough, breathy</i> or <i>strained</i>
<b>Working memory</b>	Ability to be given information, store it and recall it at a later time. For example going to the grocery store without a list and recalling what is needed

**Ask your speech pathologist (or other health professional) if you would like further information.**