

Language Development

Zaid Ajil PhD, MSN
College of Nursing
University of Baghdad

Objectives



- 🕒 To know the definition of language and speech
- 🕒 To know the relationship and difference between language and speech
- 🕒 To know the components of language and speech
- 🕒 To know the type of language
- 🕒 To understand the factors that effect on language
- 🕒 To know the tips help in language development

Language



- As broad concept...language is a system that relates sounds or gestures to meaning, it refer to express thoughts and concepts components of language are the following
- **Phonology** refers to the sounds of a language
- **Semantics** – —What does a word mean
- **Morphology** – —How to make a new wordll.
- **Syntax** – —How do we put words together to convey meaningll
- **Pragmatics** – —What word combinations do we use in certain social situations.

Facts about language Development



- Children must learn to hear the differences in speech sounds and how to produce them; they must learn the meaning of words and rules for combining them into sentences and they must learn effective ways to talk with others
- Parents and adults help infants master

Speech

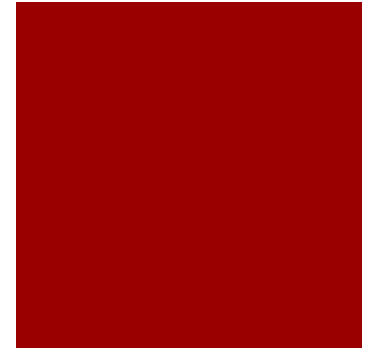
- **Speech:** The verbal means of communicating.

Components of speech

- **Articulation** – How speech sounds are made
- **Voice** – The use of the vocal folds and breathing to produce sound.
- **Fluency** – The rhythm of sounds



Language theories



- ❖ Learning/behaviorist theories: Say what I say
- ❖ Biological/nativist theories: It's all in your mind
- ❖ Interactions theories: Learning from inside and out

Basic stages of language acquisition Universal Milestones



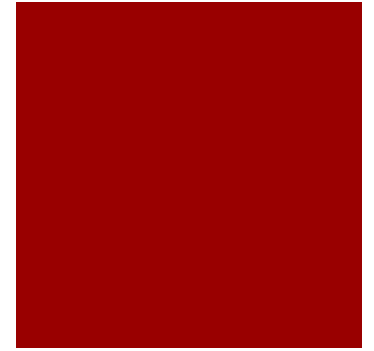
- Cooing: Appears at about 6 months or so. All infants coo using all the phonemes from every language. Even congenitally deaf children coo.
- Babbling: Appears at around 9 months. Infants are starting to selectively use the phonemes from their native language.
- One-word utterances: At around 12 months, children start using words.
- Telegraphic speech: Children start making multi-word utterances that lack function words. (about 2 years old)
- Normal speech: By about 5-6 years of age, children have almost normal speech

Factors affecting the growth of language and learning to speak:



- ❖ Sex :girl more advance
- ❖ IQ
- ❖ Media
- ❖ Social environment
- ❖ Family relationships
- ❖ General health of the child
- ❖ Members relating to the safety of linguistic growth

Speech and language disorders



- **Organic:** caused by problem in the neuromuscular mechanism of the person (hereditary malformations, prenatal injuries, toxic disturbances, tumors, traumas, seizures, infectious diseases, muscular diseases)
- **Functional:** those with no identifiable origin

Speech disorders



- **Speech disorder** : refers to difficulty in producing sounds
- **Articulation**: production of individual or sequenced sounds e.g Substitutions, omissions, additions, and distortions
- **Voice disorders**: pitch, duration, intensity, resonance, and vocal quality
- **Fluency disorders**: interruptions in the flow of speaking
- **Stuttering**: frequent repetition and/or prolongation of words or sounds

Language disorder



- **Language disorder** :refers to difficulty in receiving, understanding, and formulating ideas and information. Speech disorders
- **Classification according to when the disorder began.**
 - Congenital: present at birth
 - Acquired: occurs well after birth



Ways that you can help a young child to develop language skills:

- Talking.
- Playing.
- Reading
- Responding.



Important points for Parents



- Talk to your child - even if your child does not seem to understand at first. Talk often about what you are doing or what you see around you.
- Give you child time to respond.
- Eye level – Get down to your child’s eye level and look at your child as you are listening. Show your child that you are sincere.
- Observe your child’s attempts to communicate. Appreciate any attempt to communicate as a step towards language development.



QUESTIONS

