Communication is an essential part of our everyday lives and the development of effective communication skills is important for social, educational and occupational success. Introduction to speech, language and literacy provides an overview of the way in which individuals develop spoken and written language, key milestones in the development of these skills and factors that influence their development and use. Videos of individuals talking, reading and writing have been included to highlight key concepts and milestones discussed in the text. The book includes information about the ways in which difficulties with spoken and written language might present over the lifespan, and ways in which health and educational professionals can support individuals experiencing these difficulties.

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Speech language products: language and literacy books at an affordable price. Inference Activities 2nd Edition. Inference Activities 2nd Edition features improved and updated scenarios, an inference test and much more. Educational Board Games: An introduction to educational board games. Speech-language pathologists are ideally suited to support literacy in school-aged children. Sentence Structure Program: Activities to improve written expression. The Sentence Structure Program activities target students' written language and sentence writing abilities. Speech involves language because you have to have a thought to articulate and then be able to construct this thought into words. Language. Language is a rule governed process and incorporates the following aspects: grammar (syntax), meaning (semantics), use (pragmatics), vocabulary. The distinction between language and speech, which was first introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure in his book on general linguistics, has since become one of the cornerstones of modern linguistics. Though differences of opinion still persist in the exact delineation of the boundaries between the two spheres, its general idea has been accepted by most scholars. Speech, on the other hand, is the manifestation of language, or its use by various speakers and writers of the given language. Thus what we have before us, in oral or in written form, as material for analysis, is always a product of speech, namely something either pronounced or written by some individual speaker or writer or, occasionally, a group of speakers or writers. 326 The Speech Signal 378 Do Children Learn Language through Speech Perception and Analogy? 327 Comprehension 379 Do Children Learn through Structured Bottom-up and Top-down Input? An answer key is available to instructors to assist them in areas outside of their expertise. The Introduction, "Brain and Language," retains its forward placement in the book because we believe that one can learn about the brain through language, and about the nature of the human being through the brain. This chapter may be read and appreciated without technical knowledge of linguistics.