

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

|                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Code</b>          | 35280                         |
| <b>Name</b>          | Linguistics in Speech Therapy |
| <b>Cycle</b>         | Grade                         |
| <b>ECTS Credits</b>  | 12.0                          |
| <b>Academic year</b> | 2022 - 2023                   |

**Study (s)**

| <b>Degree</b>                   | <b>Center</b>                            | <b>Acad. year</b> | <b>Period</b> |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 1203 - Degree in Speech Therapy | Faculty of Psychology and Speech Therapy | 1                 | Annual        |

**Subject-matter**

| <b>Degree</b>                   | <b>Subject-matter</b>                        | <b>Character</b> |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1203 - Degree in Speech Therapy | 7 - Linguistic foundations of speech therapy | Basic Training   |

**Coordination**

| <b>Name</b>                   | <b>Department</b>                                |
|-------------------------------|--|
| HERNANDEZ SACRISTAN, CARLOS   | 340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences |
| SERRA ALEGRE, ENRIQUE NICOLAS | 340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences |

**SUMMARY**

Knowledge of language are basic knowledge for professional Speech, and hence the existence of a subject as Speech Language Basics.

The contents, competences and learning outcomes of this course are essential for future professionals in the speech to perform their activity, and to know the inner workings of the linguistic system is a first step to assess both linguistic alterations to design programs appropriate intervention. Hence, the course has been designed from the budgets of Clinical Linguistics, establishing ongoing relationships between the description of the components of the language system and deficit symptoms that can show each of them. Knowledge of language are basic knowledge for professional Speech, and hence the existence of a subject as Speech Language Basics.

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## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

Own secondary education knowledge related to language subjects (bases of morphological analysis and syntactic-words-sentences, lexical relations, etc..).

## OUTCOMES

### 1203 - Degree in Speech Therapy

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Explore, evaluate, diagnose and predict the evolution of communication and language disorders from a multidisciplinary perspective.
- Master the terminology that allows an effective interaction with other professionals.
- Communicate findings and conclusions to patients, their families and other professionals involved in their care, both orally and in writing, considering the sociolinguistic characteristics of the environment.
- Prepare and write reports of assessment, diagnosis, monitoring, completion of treatment and referral to another professional.
- Know the linguistic principles of speech therapy and differentiate between the grammatical and pragmatic levels.
- Identify the different components of language and the linguistic relations that can be affected by a language deficit.
- Know the different levels of description of the structure of the Catalan and Spanish languages.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES



Defining the concept of linguistic deficit and their rankings. The data on clinical linguistics. To describe the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic components in non-deficit situations communication. To describe the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic components in situations of communication deficit. To administer, process and interpret data from the major diagnostic tests of language deficits. Identify components in nonverbal communication

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Introduction to Linguistics.

Semiotic specificity of natural languages. The linguistic sign. Language Sciences

### 2. Introduction to Clinical Linguistics

The concept of linguistic deficits and their rankings. The data in clinical linguistics.

### 3. Phonetics and Phonology

Phoneme and sound; allophone; archiphoneme; distinctive feature; orders and phonological series. The syllable. Suprasegmentals. Phonological and phonetic inventories of Spanish and Catalan. The phonetic and phonological deficit deficit. Usual tests.

### 4. Morphology

Morpheme, morpheme, morph, exponent, and word allomorph. Morphological types of languages. Morphological mechanisms in fusional languages. Derivation, composition and bending. Morphological assessment categories in Spanish and Catalan.

### 5. Syntax

Syntagma, constituent, clause and sentence; their types. Syntactic processes: direction, alignment and order. Agrammatism and paragrammatism. Morpho usual evaluation tests.

### 6. semantics

Semantic concepts: sema, sememe; lexical and grammatical meaning; meaning and sense. Lexical relations. Semantic models: networks, proposals and prototypes. Clinical symptoms associated with this level: perseveration, echolalia, stereotypy, semantic parafasia, glosomanía.

**7. Pragmatics**

Declarative pragmatic categories: speech acts, the inferential meaning and types. Textual pragmatic categories: consistency and superstructure; cohesion, coreference and connectedness. Interactive categories: turn, intervention and exchange; management decision-shift; the issue management. Pragmatic deficits reach. Usual tests of pragmatic assessment

**8. Nonverbal Communication**

Notions of kinesics and proxemics. Types of gestures relevant in situations of verbal deficit: emblems, illustrators, markers and adapters.

**9. Pragmatics applied to textual speech**

Support Strategies applied to reporting.

**WORKLOAD**

| ACTIVITY                                     | Hours         | % To be attended |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Theory classes                               | 90,00         | 100              |
| Classroom practices                          | 30,00         | 100              |
| Development of individual work               | 40,00         | 0                |
| Study and independent work                   | 40,00         | 0                |
| Preparation of evaluation activities         | 40,00         | 0                |
| Preparing lectures                           | 30,00         | 0                |
| Preparation of practical classes and problem | 30,00         | 0                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                 | <b>300,00</b> |                  |

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

In the theoretical activities, the subject will be developed from a global and integrating vision, analyzing in greater detail the key aspects and those of greater complexity, and promoting at all times the participation of students. To this end, a methodology is foreseen that combines different organizational modalities:

- Master class, exhibition and presentation of the contents of clinical linguistics
- Case study from videos and / or transcripts
- Monographic seminars for the development of specific topics



These activities are complemented by practical activities in the weekly small group sessions, whose teacher (Enrique Serra, from the General Linguistics area of the Department of Language Theory and Communication Sciences) will develop the most applied perspective of what is exposed in the theory classes.

In addition to this activities, students may be offered other individual or group tasks in the autonomous work time, the assessment of which will be taken into account for the final grade, such as:

- Reviews of bibliographic readings
- Information searches on topics related to the agenda
- Design of maps or posters that promote the capacity for synthesis
- Monographic works on specific aspects

The e-learning platform (Virtual Classroom) of the Universitat de València will be used as a communication support with the students.

## EVALUATION

Lectures and required readings (70% of score)

- Written exam to assess competences related with scientific knowledge of clinical linguistics, the domain of terminology, etc., which are acquired from lectures, self-study, tutorials and seminars.

This part is recoverable in second final exam opportunity.

- The written test will include, where appropriate, a specific section referring to the required reading.

This part is recoverable in second final exam opportunity.

Practical classes (30% of score)

- Active participation, assistance.

This part is recoverable in second final exam opportunity.

- Submission of requested papers and reports.

This part is recoverable in second final exam opportunity.





In the event of fraudulent practices, the Action Protocol for fraudulent practices at the University of Valencia will be applied (ACGUV 123/2020): <https://www.uv.es/sgeneral/Protocols/C83.pdf>

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Fernández Pérez, Milagros (2006): Lingüística clínica y lenguaje infantil [http://www3.unileon.es/dp/dfh/SEL/actas/Fernandez\\_Perez.pdf](http://www3.unileon.es/dp/dfh/SEL/actas/Fernandez_Perez.pdf)
- Gallardo Paúls, Beatriz (2002): Fronteras disciplinarias: pragmática y patología del lenguaje, <http://www.uv.es/~pauls/BGallardo2002.pdf>
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- Gallardo Paúls, Beatriz (2007): Cap. Introductorio de Pragmática para logopedas, Cádiz: Servicio de Publicaciones de la UCA.
- Gallardo Paúls, Beatriz y Hernández Sacristán, Carlos (2013): *Lingüística Clínica. Un enfoque funcional sobre las alteraciones del lenguaje*, Madrid: Arco/Libros.
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- Pruñonosa, Manuel y Serra, Enric (2005): Las formas del lenguaje, en López García, Angel y Gallardo Paúls, Beatriz (Eds.) (2005): *Conocimiento y lenguaje*, Valencia: Universitat.
- Veyrat, Montserrat (2001): ¿Qué es un déficit lingüístico?, *Pragmalingüística*, 8-9, 331-348. <http://revistas.uca.es/index.php/pragma/article/view/484/418>

### Additional

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- Crystal, David; Fletcher, Paul y Garman, Michael (1981): *Análisis gramatical de los trastornos del lenguaje*, Barcelona: Ed. Médica y Técnica, 1983. Trad. de Alberto Cardín Garay.
- Cuetos Vega, Fernando (1998): *Las afasias*, Barcelona: Masson.
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- Lesser, Ruth (1978): Investigaciones lingüísticas sobre la afasia, Barcelona: Ed. Médica y Técnica, 1983. Trad. de Alberto Cardín Garay.
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- Rosell Clari, Vicent y Hernández Sacristán, Carlos (Coords.) (2014): MetAphAs. Protocolo de Exploración de Habilidades Metalingüísticas Naturales en Afasia, València: Nau Llibres.