



Specialised English for Speech- Language Pathology

Second Year Licence Programme

A comprehensive exploration of specialised English terminology, clinical communication, and professional discourse essential for speech-language pathologists. This course integrates technical vocabulary with practical application in clinical and academic contexts.

Course Overview & Learning Objectives



Specialised Terminology

Master clinical vocabulary related to phonetics, phonology, fluency disorders, voice pathology, and language development. Understand anatomical and physiological terms essential for professional communication.

Clinical Communication

Develop proficiency in writing clinical reports, case histories, and diagnostic assessments. Learn to communicate findings to colleagues, patients, and families using appropriate professional register.

Academic Discourse

Engage with research literature, journal articles, and evidence-based practice. Develop skills in critical reading, synthesis, and presentation of scientific information.

Anatomical & Physiological Terminology

Speech Production Structures

Articulators (المفصلات): The organs involved in sound production including lips, teeth, tongue, palate, and vocal cords. The **vocal tract** (المسار الصوتي) extends from the vocal cords to the lips.

Resonance (الرنين): The modification of sound as it passes through the vocal tract cavities—oral, nasal, and pharyngeal.

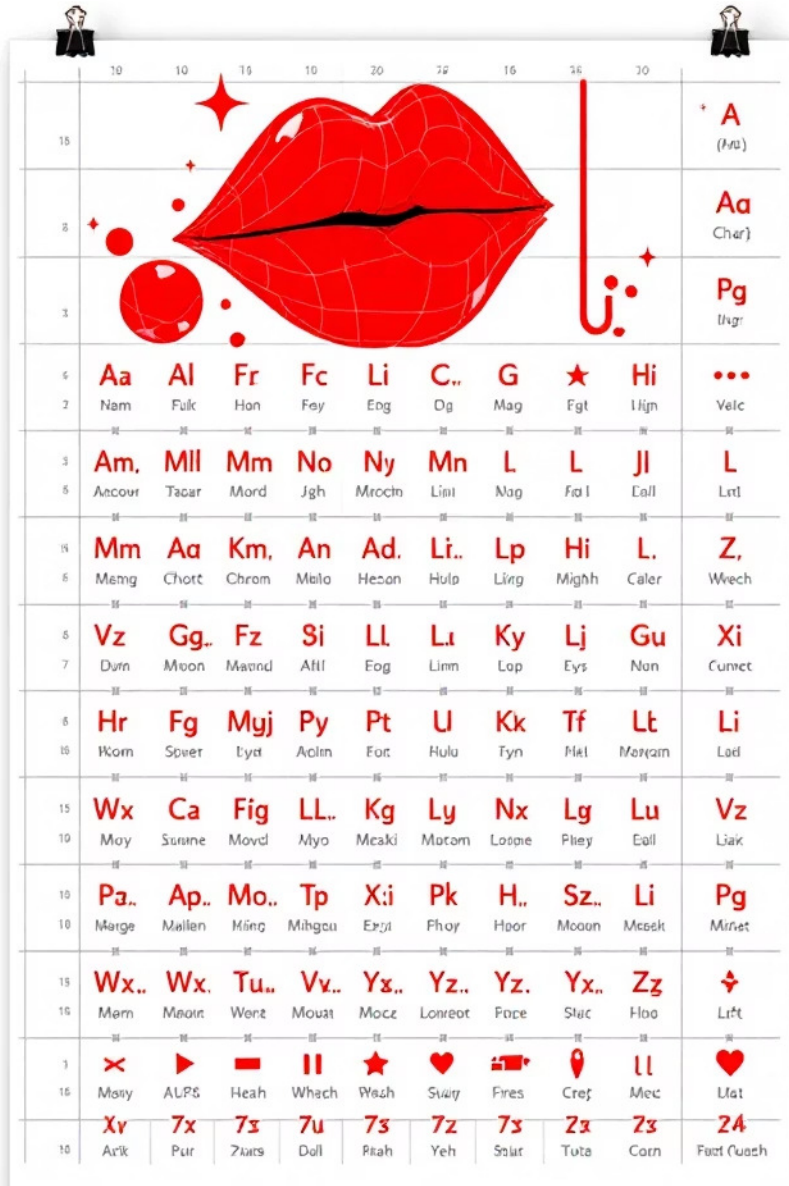
Phonation (التصويت): The production of sound by vibration of the vocal cords. **Voicing** (الجهر) refers to vocal cord vibration; **voiceless** (مهموس) sounds occur without vibration.



Respiration (التنفس) provides the airflow necessary for speech. The **diaphragm** (الحجاب الحاجز) is the primary muscle controlling breathing.

Subglottal pressure (الضغط تحت الحنجري) is the air pressure beneath the vocal cords essential for phonation.

Phonetic & Phonological Concepts



Phonetics (علم الأصوات)

The study of speech sounds as physical phenomena. **Articulatory phonetics** (الفونيتيكا النطقية) examines how sounds are produced. **Acoustic phonetics** (الفونيتيكا الصوتية) analyses sound properties using spectrograms and frequency measurements.

Phonology (علم الأصوات الوظيفي)

The study of sound systems and how sounds function within language. **Phonemes** (الفونيمات) are the smallest units of sound that distinguish meaning. **Allophones** (الأصوات المتغيرة) are different pronunciations of the same phoneme.

Distinctive Features (السمات المميزة)

Binary characteristics that distinguish phonemes: **place of articulation** (موضع النطق) such as bilabial, alveolar, or velar; **manner of articulation** (طريقة النطق) such as stops, fricatives, or nasals.

Language Development & Disorders

Normal Language Development (النمو اللغوي الطبيعي)

Phonological development (النمو الفونولوجي) follows predictable patterns. **Phonological processes** (العمليات الفونولوجية) are systematic sound changes children use, such as **reduplication** (التكرار) and **final consonant deletion** (حذف الصوت الساكن النهائي).

Morphosyntax (الصرف والنحو) involves word formation and sentence structure. **Semantics** (الدلالة) concerns word meaning and vocabulary development.



Language Disorders (اضطرابات اللغة)

Specific Language Impairment (SLI) (اضطراب اللغة النوعي) affects language development without intellectual disability. **Expressive language disorder** (اضطراب اللغة التعبيرية) involves difficulty producing language. **Receptive language disorder** (اضطراب اللغة الاستقبالية) affects language comprehension.



Articulation & Phonological Disorders

1 Articulation Disorders (اضطرابات النطق)

Difficulty producing individual sounds correctly. **Substitution** (الإبدال) replaces one sound with another; **omission** (الحذف) removes sounds; **distortion** (التشويه) alters sound quality; **addition** (الإضافة) inserts extra sounds.

2 Phonological Disorders (الاضطرابات الفونولوجية)

Systematic sound pattern errors affecting multiple sounds. **Fronting** (التقديم) moves sounds forward; **backing** (التأخير) moves sounds backward; **stopping** (التوقيف) replaces fricatives with stops.

3 Apraxia of Speech (الأبراكسيا الكلامية)

A motor planning disorder affecting speech sound sequencing. Characterized by inconsistent errors, difficulty with volitional movement, and relatively preserved automatic speech.



Fluency & Voice Disorders

Fluency Disorders (اضطرابات الطلاقة)

Stuttering (التأتأة) involves repetitions, prolongations, and blocks disrupting speech flow. **Disfluency** (عدم الطلاقة) refers to interruptions in smooth speech production.

Cluttering (الكلام المتسارع) is rapid, disorganised speech with poor intelligibility. **Neurogenic stuttering** (التأتأة العصبية) results from neurological damage.

Voice Disorders (اضطرابات الصوت)

Dysphonia (بحة الصوت) involves abnormal voice quality. **Pitch** (التردد) is the perceived frequency; **loudness** (الشدة) is intensity. **Vocal nodules** (العقد الصوتية) and **polyps** (الأورام الحميدة) are common pathologies.

Clinical Assessment & Diagnostic Procedures

01

Case History (التاريخ المرضي)

Comprehensive background information including developmental, medical, and family history. Identifies **presenting complaint** (الشكوى الرئيسية) and relevant **comorbidities** (الأمراض المصاحبة).

03

Informal Assessment (التقييم غير الرسمي)

Observation, play-based activities, and dynamic assessment.

Stimulability testing (اختبار القابلية للتحسن) determines if sounds can be produced with cueing.

02

Standardised Testing (الاختبارات المعيارية)

Formal assessments measuring language, articulation, and fluency.

Norm-referenced tests (الاختبارات المعيارية) compare performance to age peers. **Criterion-referenced tests** (الاختبارات المحكية) measure specific skills.

04

Instrumental Analysis (التحليل الآلي)

Spectrography (التحليل الطيفي) visualises acoustic properties.

Videofluoroscopy (التصوير الفلوريديوي) examines swallowing. **Laryngoscopy** (تنظير الحنجرة) visualises vocal cord function.



Clinical Report Writing & Professional Communication

Essential Components of Clinical Reports (مكونات التقرير السريري)

Diagnostic Impression (الانطباع التشخيصي)

Clear statement of diagnosis using appropriate terminology. Example: "The client presents with moderate phonological disorder characterised by fronting and stopping processes affecting intelligibility."

Recommendations (التوصيات)

Evidence-based intervention suggestions. Use terms like **direct therapy** (العلاج المباشر), **indirect consultation** (الاستشارة غير المباشرة), and **parent coaching** (تدريب الوالدين).

Prognosis (التنبؤ بسير المرض)

Prediction of treatment outcomes. Consider **prognostic indicators** (مؤشرات التنبؤ) such as age, severity, and motivation.

Professional register (السجل المهني) requires objective language, avoiding jargon when communicating with families. Use **client-centred language** (اللغة المتمركزة حول المريض) emphasising strengths and functional abilities.

Comprehensive Terminology Glossary

Essential Terms for Speech-Language Pathology

English Term	Definition	Arabic (المصطلح العربي)
Articulation	Production of speech sounds through movement of articulators	النطق
Phoneme	Smallest unit of sound that distinguishes meaning	الفونيم
Phonology	Study of sound systems and patterns in language	علم الأصوات الوظيفي
Dysarthria	Motor speech disorder affecting articulation and intelligibility	عسر الكلام
Apraxia	Motor planning disorder affecting speech sequencing	الأبراكسيا
Stuttering	Fluency disorder with repetitions, prolongations, and blocks	التأتأة
Dysphonia	Abnormal voice quality or vocal function	بحة الصوت
Receptive Language	Ability to understand spoken and written language	اللغة الاستقبالية
Expressive Language	Ability to produce spoken and written language	اللغة التعبيرية
Morphosyntax	Study of word formation and sentence structure	الصرف والنحو
Semantics	Study of word meaning and vocabulary	الدلالة
Pragmatics	Study of language use in social contexts	البراغماتية
Intelligibility	Degree to which speech is understood by listeners	وضوح الكلام
Stimulability	Ability to produce a sound with cueing or modelling	القابلية للتحسن
Norm-Referenced	Assessment comparing performance to age-matched peers	المعيارية
Criterion-Referenced	Assessment measuring specific skill mastery	المحكّية
Comorbidity	Co-occurrence of two or more disorders	الأمراض المصاحبة
Prognosis	Prediction of treatment outcomes and recovery	التنبؤ بسير المرض
Intervention	Therapeutic treatment to address speech-language disorders	التدخل العلاجي
Phonological Process	Systematic sound pattern changes in speech development	العملية الفونولوجية
Vocal Tract	Anatomical pathway from vocal cords to lips	المسار الصوتي
Resonance	Modification of sound through vocal tract cavities	الرنين
Phonation	Production of sound through vocal cord vibration	التصويت
Voicing	Vibration of vocal cords during sound production	الجهر
Subglottal Pressure	Air pressure beneath vocal cords necessary for phonation	الضغط تحت الحنجري
Substitution	Replacement of one sound with another	الإبدال
Omission	Deletion of a sound from a word	الحذف
Distortion	Alteration of sound quality or production	التشويه
Addition	Insertion of extra sounds into words	الإضافة
Fronting	Movement of sounds forward in the mouth	التقديم
Backing	Movement of sounds backward in the mouth	التأخير
Stopping	Replacement of fricatives with stop consonants	التوقيف
Disfluency	Interruptions in smooth, continuous speech flow	عدم الطلاقة
Cluttering	Rapid, disorganised speech with poor intelligibility	الكلام المتسارع
Pitch	Perceived frequency of voice sound	التردد
Loudness	Intensity or volume of voice production	الشدة
Vocal Nodules	Benign growths on vocal cords from voice abuse	العقد الصوتيّة
Laryngoscopy	Visual examination of larynx and vocal cords	تنظير الحنجرة
Spectrography	Acoustic analysis visualising sound properties	التحليل الطيفي
Case History	Comprehensive background information about client	التاريخ المرضي
Diagnostic Impression	Clinical conclusion regarding disorder diagnosis	الانطباع التشخيصي
Prognosis	Prediction of treatment outcomes and recovery trajectory	التنبؤ بسير المرض