

Ministry of Higher Education  
University of Mohamad Kheidar Biskra  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Department of Social Sciences

**Module:** *English*

**Level:** *first year*

**Lecture:** *Speech-Language therapy*

**Teacher:** *Pro. Sedrata fadhila*

## ***Speech-Language therapy***

### **Overview of Speech-Language Pathology: "artophony"**

Speech-Language Pathology (SLP) is a branch of healthcare that focuses on diagnosing, treating, and preventing speech, language, and communication disorders. It also includes the assessment and treatment of hearing disorders. The field is concerned with the physical and cognitive aspects of communication and involves interventions to improve speech, language skills, and hearing. The role of a speech-language pathologist is to assess, diagnose, and

provide therapy for individuals with speech or language impairments, whether developmental or acquired, across various age groups.

### Key Terms in Speech-Language Pathology:

- 1. Speech Disorders:** Issues related to the physical production of speech sounds. This can include stuttering, articulation disorders, and voice disorders.
- 2. Language Disorders:** Difficulties in understanding or using language. This includes both spoken and written language. Common examples are aphasia, dyslexia, and specific language impairment.
- 3. Communication Disorders:** Broad term that includes any issue with speech, language, or hearing that impacts effective communication.
- 4. Articulation Disorders:** Problems with pronouncing sounds correctly, making speech unclear. Examples include lisping and mispronunciations.
- 5. Aphasia:** A language disorder resulting from brain damage that affects speaking, understanding, reading, and writing.
- 6. Stuttering:** A speech disorder that involves disruptions in the normal flow of speech, including repetitions, prolongations, and pauses.
- 7. Speech Therapy:** The treatment provided by a speech-language pathologist to improve speech and language skills.

- 8. Cognitive-Communication Disorders:** Problems with communication due to issues with cognition (e.g., attention, memory, reasoning).
- 9. Voice Disorders:** Problems with the pitch, volume, or quality of the voice. This can be caused by physical issues with the vocal cords or other parts of the vocal apparatus.
- 10. Fluency Disorders:** Disruptions in the flow of speech, including stuttering or other disruptions.
- 11. Hearing Loss:** Impaired ability to hear sounds, which can affect speech and language development, requiring speech therapy interventions.
- 12. Audiology:** The study of hearing, including the diagnosis and treatment of hearing disorders. Audiologists are specialists who work with individuals who have hearing problems.
- 13. Speech-Language Pathologist:** A healthcare professional who specializes in diagnosing and treating speech, language, and communication disorders.
- 14. Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC):** Methods used to assist individuals with severe speech or language impairments to communicate, such as communication boards, speech-generating devices, or sign language.