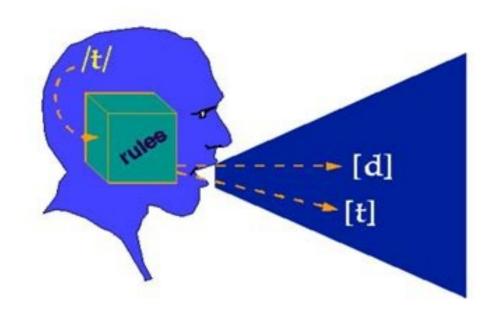
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## "Use of an Arabic-language Version of TOPL-2 to Identify Typical and Atypical Manifestations of Pragmatic Language Impairment in Individuals with Developmental Dysphasia"

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Abstract: Purpose: To identify typical and atypical psugmatic language impairment PLI manifestations and determine the strengths and weaknesses of different types of pragmatic skills using an Arabic version of Test of Pragmatic Language TOPL-2.

Methods: Twelve individuals (F: 5, M: 7) clinically diagnosed with different types of developmental dysphasia DD—SU (n: 6), DLD (n: 4), LD (n: 1), and (DLAPh: 1) between 6 and 12 years old took an Arabic version of the TOPL-2. The test was administered twice to assure the consistency of the elicited data.

Results: The results of the doubled-administration of the Arabic TOPL-2 are somewhat but not completely consistent. Participants manifested more atypical PLI manifestations than typical ones. There might be an intricate relationship between pragmatic competence PC and Intelligence quotient IQ test performance. The participants' PC levels did not correspond to their real ages and grades, which affected their school achievement and social lives. Finally, PLI severity seems to be controlled by the primary disorder type: congenital (developmental-dysphasia), biolinguistic (genetic) or neurolinguistic (acquired child aphasia).

Conclusions: The used psycholinguistic marker, the Arabic TOPL-2, could give a proposed order for the most atypical PLI manifestations and many typical ones

Keywords - Anthic TOPL-2 version, clinical treatment plans, developmental dysphasia, typical and atypical manifestations of pragmatic language impairment.

## I. Introduction

Language operates at two basic analytical levels, concrete and abstract, which can also be represented by parallel linguistic items and in terms of being phonemic (phoneme) or phonological (allophone), morphological (morpheme) or lexical (allomorph), a sentence (written) or an utterance (spoken), semantic (linguistic meaning) or pragmatic (implied/intended meaning(s)), grammatical (well-formed structures) or acceptable (may have ill-formed structures but is acceptable) and based on competence (linguistic knowledge in the mind) or on performance (actions of performing the stored linguistic knowledge in mind).

While linguistic competence LC refers to the ability of a person to acquire linguistic elements (phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic) and linguistic competence indicates the real-world use of these elements, communicative competence CC is the ability to use appropriate language elements in daily life communication, [1]. An individual may be linguistically competent but not communicatively competent. When a child fails to decide what to say to mean what and when to say to indicate what, s/he is considered communicatively incompetent despite knowing what to say. Clearly, this applies more to pragmatics and is responsible for appropriate language use in context.

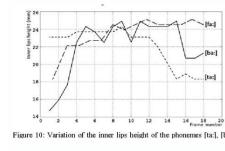
Pragmatic competency PC is widespread among children and adolescents as a sign or symptom of another disorder or as a disorder itself. A general identification of the problem, however, is not enough to treat it. Specific and detailed identification of the problem's typical and atypical PLI manifestations are needed, especially when starting a rehabilitation program or treatment plan for an individual who has been identified as pragmatically impaired. General evaluating tools cannot be used to evaluate or draw conclusions about an individual with PLI. This paper considers this issue, arguing that detailed and specific results about an individual with PLI are needed to build and design an effective rehabilitation program and treatment plan.

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## Phoneme vs allophone

- Phoneme is an abstract linguistic unit, which includes sounds of different types.
- Allophone refers to variant forms of the same phoneme. It either loses or gains an additional feature.
- Allophone is ONE of several similar phones that belong to the same phoneme family.



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In English, it is the incomplete distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of the syllable and the conditions of the syl

the appearance of the two variants are linked to the quality of the vowel. Take German. Its phonolic quality, that is, the distinctive character, can disappear: we are dealing with the teloms of neutralization. Corrections When the same distinctive line makes it possible to oppose a series of phonã mes, we talk about phonolgic corners. The phonic in which sounds are a phonology acetic unit, to sounds as a system of a system (phonã'. Fono / r / in French can serve as a good example. It is a physical feature that gives rise to this neutralization: [ãªæ 'and [r] they have a municipality of the lips in common, [s] and [l] are pronounced. In the final position, the two telism / e / and / © â € º / have a distinctive value. Notation of phonolic systems by convincing, a phonolic transcripcion of the French word rat. Among other things, for the French word rat. Among other things, for the French word rat. Among other things, for the French word rat. physical characteristics of the sounds of the sir; the sylábic structure (it was open or closed); the place in the word or the syllable (initial position, month or final) a ¢; Place compared to words. For example: the sound line is in French a corrisión mark, because it makes it possible Sound phonots as follows:/-Sonorita ©/=/p/,/t/,/k/,/f/,/s/,/aae '//+soundurit㠩/=/b/,/d/d /,/ Nikolai Trubetzkoy, around 1920, phonology is the linguistic branch, which is the organization of language sounds within different natural languages. In other words, [ra] (with /r /grassey㠩, as pronounced by piaf) and [㪠a] (with a /r /gutural) of They are reduced after the Fonã mes /ra /, and these consequences of telios signs the same word. Neutralization when an opposition may have been exploited, it is a lot of minimum pairs that illustrate two teloms in a given distribution. This is the case, in English, of the neutralization of the opposition between /s /y /㪠' /front /l /y /r /. This sound, reproduced by a single symbol /tãâ;ê Perfect /, has also been the state of phonus because it allows us to oppose mismal pairs that contain /t /o /ãªæ ' /(tat and cat). Therefore, we will never have been the opposition [ã «ë † sã © âª. of a listener can identify as a phono in a sound session. The linguish, Parage, Puf, 1977, 162p. These are central disorders, which affect the inter-soda of the reprints of a linguistic level in the cognitive system. But The conclusion that we can lead to n â, ¬ â ..¢ Not observed for all distributions. And the distinction: We only find the sound [k] ¢: tag [taã «k], sag [zaã « k] or sack (bag) [zak], here, / tãâ¡ãª the meaning of prayer; Compare at English: / waã © â. It is complete of the phonoa, which enters these sounds themselves, undoubtedly of their use. Then it will be said that the sounds [r], [㪠â,¬] and [ãª] are French (while [R] and [ãª] opposes the pronunciation of the recess and constitutes two different telíos). However, the succession of non-affiliated phones sometimes is also observed in Franc. and it is even for the physical length of the French vowels) a ¢: / sa © ¢ aa c or phonolically, and the reference is carried out automatically in the ripping habitual speech. Each symbol used should only return a single phonem and each phonus should only be encoded by a single symbol. The phonology does not need to point to a premium as great as Phona. Each language. Therefore, knowing how opposite is neutralized; The phonogo must reason in the set of oral vowels and consonants of a given phonolic system, therefore, Opposition systems. Therefore, in this example, if [㪠â,¬], [ãª] and [r] (phonic notation) will serve to notice any of the always allegations Do not oppose the language. The Archiphonide is the product of the neutralization of the opposition, and indicates that, in a given distribution, a distinctive line is called a distinctive line that, in the Organization of a particular language, it actually serves to environment. YVON DESPORTS, FON Vol. 247 "265 Ferdinand de Saussure, courses of Lingã war ienvenida! How do I do it? It is, for example, the case of the Gastor Corporation (oppositions between consonants viewed and not seen) in French, we find the word exam and the Vexer. The first two possessive consonants are consumed [ The second has the two corresponding non-view consonants [k] and [s]: [v © â € ºKse]. We will talk Always a neutralization of a FONSIC opposition, and not a phonus. The distinctive line, a sound that allows the listener to distinguish two phones of nearby pronouncement. This hobby that derives a single phonemic phoneme does not change the phonology of words. However, apart from these two cases, in addition, the phonic sir neither \* [nã £ â, ] but not \* [nã £ â, ] but no recurring. Let's go back in two sounds that we have mentioned: [a... ] people and [they were called rounded vowels ] Quito in the syllable, while the variant [l] appears in a pre-vocal position in the syllable, as in [Laé © âªT] or [of âªÉ «Lã © âªT]; The German has two deaf fricatives, a palatine [㠣] and other sheets [x]: licht [le⪠A ‰ â§t] and nacht [born â € ~xt]. The symbols used are often those of the API, but there are many MSE of transcription, depending on the languages, the authors, the Poques. A French aspect can pronounce the word rat with an /r/rolled [r], a /r/rusyã © [㪠â,¬], or even a /r/gutural [ $ilde{a}$ ]  $ilde{a}$   $ilde{c}$ ; However, the phonology will only see a phonem /r /, because it is not possible, in French, to oppose, for example, three words that would pass through one of these types of /r /and be followed by /a / / / / A /  $ilde{a}$   $ildе{c}$ : this distinction What Phona. [e] and [ $ilde{a}$   $ildе{o}$   $ildе{a}$   $ildе{c}$   $ildе{c}$   $ildе{a}$   $ildе{c}$   $ildе{c}$   $ildе{a}$   $ildе{c}$   $ilde{c}$   $ildе{c}$   $ilde{c}$   $ildе{c}$   $ildе{c}$ Henriette Walter, French phonology, coll. Another example will be those [sã¶] and sã ¥ â € œãª] ã ¢: it is the preference of the consonant that induces the variation. In addition, if we can derive the sounds as their sounds as the sound as the sounds as the sounds as the sound as the s ([eâa]), the consonant that appears is palatine: [ã £] ã ¢; If the vowel is post ([â € ~]), the consonant is venerated: [x]. List of its own terms in phonology in other Wikimedia projects: Theorus: Phonquetic/French, in the Unitã © t¢ teã ¢ wikonio; supraegmental "; alófonos; distribution (free, comprehensive, partial, etc.) ã ¢; neutralization"; Phonã í; Archiphonã'; very important (and relevant opposition); Lingen sign. The opposition is neutralized. The variation of a different physical only can have an influence on the phonologic function. But in all the distributions, the opposition / e / and / © â  $\in$  The meaning of the word. In a physical point of view, Ca â,  $\neg$  â â "¢ is an assimilation nomination. For example, in the English word he chooses, what a French album would analyze spontaneously as a succession of two sounds [t] + [ãªæ '] (ã ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢"), in fact it corresponds to only one Sound: an affront. The sounds [l] and [ã

 $\odot$  "] are  $\hat{a} \notin A$  two combinatorial variants of a single phonus /1 /. They refer to isolated oppositions (what we have just seen), Also sets of oppositions, cars  $\hat{a}$  ",  $\hat{b}$  is what is called corners. This oppositions (what we have just seen), Also sets of oppositions (what we have just seen), Also sets of oppositions (what we have just seen), Also sets of oppositions (what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This oppositions) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners. This opposition) are  $\hat{b}$  (is what is called corners). more close to what we know how to be a very unpaid: nicht [Neâªâ§t] and nacht [born â € xt], Licht [le⪠£ t] and Lacht [lã © 'xt]. / h/ and/ 㪠"/ However, they are considered phonhels (they have a distinctive function in comparison with other consonants), but both have an incomplete distribution, their respective incomplete distributions are complete mental. exhibited of the phonolic From the phono of the article to paragraph; Switching (lingenic). See the transcripción catã © gorrie thodes. But the conclusion is not always so easy: it is the case of the consonants [㪠"] and [h]. They do not change and cannot give rise to misma pea. The very important pair of the very important pair. The incomplete distribution of incomplete distribution is the andice, which allows to diagnose a distribution or neutralization in dispute. The problem of the phonets composed of this section is empty, insufficiently weakened or incomplete. He knows the opposition / k / / © â; / â "¢ initial or in an intervocalic position, such as dance: Kraus (Crã © e) and Graus (frightful), veil ((hook J) and hage (shrubs ). Pathology structure of the phonolic systems and, consequently, the construction of phonolic systems of words. Neutralization is carried out for the benefit of the deaf /k /, which converts In Archiphona /K /. Some examples in different languages: in British English, the threshold words (edge, threshold), silk and fool. such a case where the phonolic does not occur just to borrow the draft words that begin with Africes after a word that ends with a vowel, and the use of Franc. is to extend the vowel, or mark the rest, or mark the tone pronouncing The Affrique of the borrowed word. But the phonnamic sir that is found in neutralizations is not always easy to characterize. In the vocal field, the French are interested: the cars is the distinction between Maruhe [Maãa en da en la first word, the consonants are seen [z] and [d] a end for the consonants are seen [z] and [d] a first word. But the phonnamic sir that is found in neutralizations is not always easy to characterize. In the vocal field, the French are interested: the cars is the distinction between Maruhe [Maãa en la first word, the consonants are seen [z] and [d] a first word. [reé âªzd] ã ¢; In the second, the consonants are not seen [s] and [t] ã ¢: [reã © âªst]. Even thing in English. Its phonestic transcripts are: [Annã © e" k] and [Annã © e" k that such an example does not constitute a minimum pair, because other phenomenon (intonation, height) differ them. Neutralizations are largely inspired by The Archigric, such as the reinsecitation of Nina Catach. Also consult related articles of language acquisition language Document comes from "https://f.wikipedia.org/w/index.php? Title = Phonology & Oldid = 192879875 ã ¢ ". We are dealing with variation names. In these two phonolic systems, the government corporation is neutralized. neutralized

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