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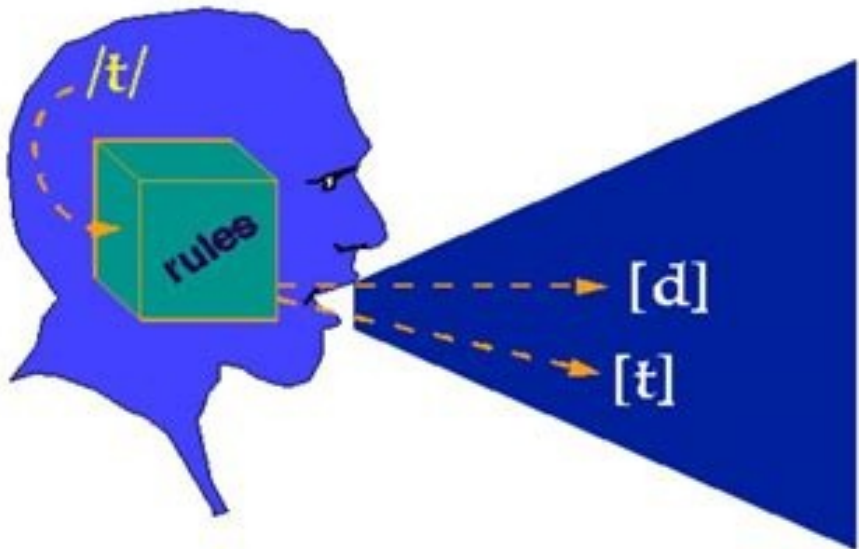
  
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## Phonemes and allophones

t → d IV ~ v



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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”

Ahmed Mohammed S. Alduais<sup>1</sup>, Fayza Saleh Al-Hammadi<sup>2</sup>, Rasha Mohammed A. Shoeib<sup>3</sup>, Khalid Hassan Al-Malki<sup>4</sup>, Farah Hameid Alenezi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>(Research Chair of Voice and Swallowing Disorders, College of Medicine/ King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

<sup>2</sup>(Department of English Language, College of Arts/ King Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

<sup>3</sup>(Communication and Swallowing Disorders Unit (King Abdulaziz University Hospital), College of Medicine/ King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

<sup>4</sup>(ENT Department, College of Medicine/ King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

<sup>5</sup>(English Language Department, College of Arts/ King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

**Abstract: Purpose:** To identify typical and atypical pragmatic 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—SLI (n: 6), DLD (n: 4), LD (n: 1), and (DIAPH: 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 -** Arabic 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 meanings), 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.

## 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.

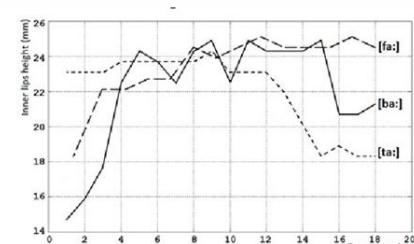


Figure 10: Variation of the lower lip height of the phonemes [t], [d].

Phone phoneme and allophone pdf. Phoneme and allophone pdf. Phoneme and allophone quiz. Phoneme and allophone difference. Phoneme and allophone ppt. Phoneme and allophone quizlet. Phoneme and allophone slideshare. Phoneme and allophone examples.

In English, it is the incomplete distribution of darkness (absent in the proper of the syllah), and that, integral, of the light (absent at the end of the syllable) that allows to conclude in a comprehensive distribution of these two variants of the telâ © phones / l /, [x] and [ã Ë] are â Ê Æ two combinatorial variants of the same phonus, and the conditions of 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 phonâ mes, we talk about phonologic corners. The phonic in which sounds are a phonology acetic unit, to sounds as a system of a system (phonâ , Fono / r / in French can serve as a good example. It is a physical feature that gives rise to this neutralization: [ãæ '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 Ê ² / have a distinctive value. Notation of phonolic systems by convincing, a phonolic transcripcion is placed between the oblique bars: / âº a / is the phonolic transcripcion of the French word rat. Among other things, for the French, the Alfontic Notation initiated by Andrium Martinet. The factors that will probably give rise to a complete distribution are: the physical characteristics of the sounds of the sir; the sylâbic structure (it was open or closed); the place in the word or the syllable (initial position, month or final) â Ê ; Place compared to words. For example: the sound line is in French a corrsion mark, because it makes it possible Sound phonots as follows:-Sonoritâ © / = / p /, / t /, / k /, / t /, / s /, / âºæ / + sounduritâ © / = / 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 / rolled), [ãº â, ~ a] (with / r / grasseyâ ©, as pronounced by piaf) and [ãº a] (with a / r / gutural) of They are reduced after the Fonâ 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 / âº / front / l / y / r /, This sound, reproduced by a single symbol / tãº âº Perfect /, has also been the state of phonus because it allows us to oppose mismal pairs that contain / t / o / âºæ / (tat and cat). Therefore, we will never have been the opposition [ãº âº t sãº © âº 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, Ê Not observed for all distributions. And the distinctive line is called corporate brand. But, in the final position, there are no more distinction: We only find the sound [k] Ê : tag [taº «k], sag [zaº« k] or sack (bag) [zak]. here, / tãº âº the meaning of prayer; Compare at English: / waº © 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], [ãº â, ~] and [ãº] are French (while [R] and [ãº] opposes the pronunciation of the recess and constitutes two different telios). 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) â Ê : / sãº © Ê ² Tenâ ~ onc â, Ê, Êº âº © â Ê ² m / sept songs that I like, at least refer to [sãº © â Ê ² tãºæ âº © Ê âº Ê ² / Âºæ âº © A 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, for the word raidi, one can have the pronouncment [ãº edj] or [ãº âº © â Ê ² Di]. 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 [ãº â, ~], [ãº] and [r] (phonic notation) sign different sounds, / r / (phonologic 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 distinction between two telios loses its distinctive character. However, due to these two cases, it cannot be said that one only has one and even unitary that has the form [ãº ...] or [ãº Ê]. In phonology, a distinctive line is called a distinctive line that, in the Organization of a particular language, it actually serves to distinguish two telâ © phones. However, it disappears against / r / y / l /, and the archiphonâ / âºæ : [s] in front of / l / â Ê ; slug [Slãºº º âº], elegant [slãºº k], slink (nake : shrugging with shoulders [ãºæ º rãºvœãº], chillio [ãºæ º riãºº k], shrunk [ãºæ º âº © âºâº Y âº Êº k]. And this is what we have seen: the phono / to two variants, according to the phonal environment. YVON DESPORTS, FON Vol. 247 -265 Ferdinand de Saussure, courses of Lingâ 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 Ê ² Kse]. We will talk Always a neutralization of a FONSIC opposition, and not a phonus. The distinctive lines, the relevant lines and the discrete unit in the phonostics are called a distinctive line, a sound that allows the listener to distinguish two phones of nearby pronunciation. 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 \* [nãº Yº ], and we will have nãº Yº ud [nãº Ê âº ] but not \* [nãº Ê âº, âºæº]. It is said that these combinatorial variants are in complete distribution of: When it appears, the other is impossible and recurring. Let's go back in two sounds that we have mentioned: [ãº ...] people and [they were called" rounded rounded vowels ") Quito in the words young / jeer with [ãºâº Ê ² ~ âº Yº n] / âº. in post-vocal position in the syllable, while the variant [l] appears in a pre-vocal position in the syllable, as in [Laé © âºT] or [of âºÊ ºLâº © âºT]; The German has two deaf fricatives, a palatine [ãº Ê] and other sheets [x]: licht [leãº Âº % âºt] and nacht [born â Ê ² 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 / rusyâº © [ãºº âº, ~], or even a / r / gutural [ãº] â Ê ; 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 / â Ê ; this distinction What Phona. [e] and [ãº © â Ê ²] are â Ê º â Ê ; then two variants of the archiphonâ / âº © â Ê ² / BIBLIOGRAPH Henriette Walter, French phonology, coll. Another example will be those [sãºt] and sãº Y â Ê ºâº] â Ê ; it is the preference of the consonant that induces the variation. In addition, if we can derive the sounds as their sounds as they can feel, as a result, it is necessary, in phonology, to respect the paper "a sign = a phonâ me ". If the vowel is antâ © Ê (eãºl), the consonant that appears is palatine: [ãº Ê] â Ê ; If the vowel is post (ãº Ê ²), the consonant is venerated: [x]. List of its own terms in phonology in other Wikimedia projects: Theouris: Phonquetic/French, in the Unitâ © tãº teãº Ê wikonio; supraemental "; alfonos; distribution (free, comprehensive, partial, etc.) â Ê ; neutralization"; Phonâ ; Archiphonâ ; very important (and relevant opposition); Lingen sign. The opposition is neutralized. The variation of a different physical only can have an influence on the phonical characteristics of a phon Ê : we must always examine all possible surroundings of a sound that we want â Ê © tabort the phonologic function. But in all the distributions, the opposition / e / and / © â Ê Ê The meaning of the word. In a physical point of view, Ca âº, ~ âº, Ê, Ê 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] + [ãºæº ] (ãº Ê Ê Ê Ê), in fact it corresponds to only one Sound: an affront. The sounds [l] and [ãº

[illegible]