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Manifestations of SLI in LSF: Focus on argument structures

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Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Heterogeneous language skills

Spoken Languages clues	Sign Languages clues
• Phonology	• Semantico-syntactic use of space
• Syntax	• Agreement morphology (regarding plain verbs, spatial verbs, agreement verbs)
• Pragmatics	• Classifier system and personal reference
• Developmental verbal dyspraxia	



Atypical language development in SL

Only a few studies on SL disorders

BSL case study	LSF case study
Significant delay (in both production and reception), exhibiting restricted BSL grammar and reduced sentences (Morgan et al., 2007)	Comprehension deficit regarding negation, aspect, argument structure Lack of explicit reference in production (Puissant-Schontz, 2013)



Typology of LSF predicates (Puissant-Schontz, in progress)

Properties	Existence	Action
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Discriminative Morphological Traits (DMT)

- Anchored (on the body) Vs Floating (no anchor)
 - With Configuration (Handling classifier)
 - Oriented (palm orientation)
 - Itinerary (source-goal path)

Anchored		Floating					
C+	C-	C +		C -			
O +	O -	O +	O -	O +	O -	I +	I -
AC	A	FCO	FCI	FC	FO	FOI	F

Hypothesis

SLI clues in SL comprehension:

- Deficit regarding negation, aspect, argument structure

SLI clues in SL production:

- Lack of explicit reference
- Less efficient discourse

+ Insight from LSF predicates typology?

Sutton-Spence R. & Woll B. (1999). The Linguistics of British Sign Language: An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Morgan G., Barrière I. & Woll B. (2003). First verbs in British Sign Language development. *Working Papers in Language and Communication Science*, vol. 2 pp 57-66

Morgan G., Herman R. & Woll B. (2007). Language impairments in sign language: breakthroughs and puzzles. *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders*, 12, 97-105

Puissant-Schontz L. (2013). Crédit d'un outil d'évaluation de la morphosyntaxe en LSF (Mémoire de Master 2 en Sciences du Langage). Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense, Nanterre.

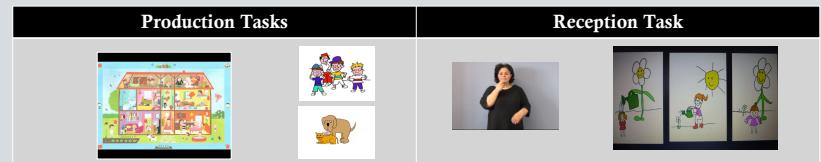
Quinto-Pozos D., Forber-Pratt A. & Singleton J.I. (2011). Do developmental communication disorders exist in the signed modality? Perspectives from Professionals. *Language, Speech and Hearing Services in Schools*, 42 (4), 423-443

Methodology

Four deaf signing children, one is SLI suspected

Three signers aged 4;8, 7;10, 8;11

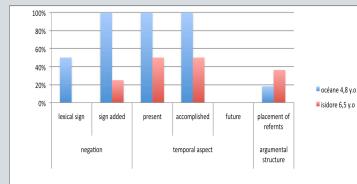
- One signer with atypical language development (communication disorders, LSF delay)
Tested at 6;5 and 8;2, speech therapy



Results

Production tasks	Reception task
Delay of Isidore	
✓ Lack of explicit reference ✓ Less efficient discourse	✓ Deficit regarding negation, aspect, argument structure

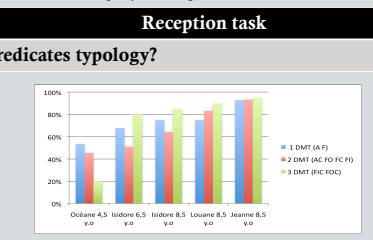
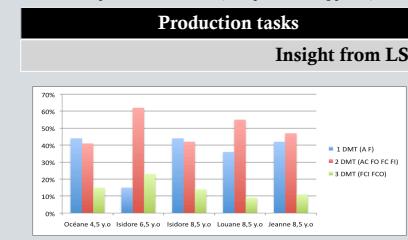
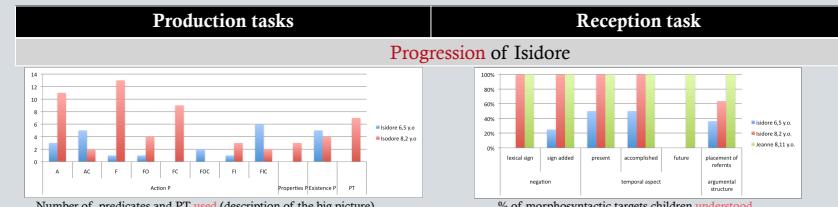
Jeanne 8;11	THREE BOYS MIDDLE BOY PUSH CL-PERSON FALL
Isidore 8;2	TREE BOY MIDDLE CL-PERSON CL-PERSON CL-PERSON MIDDLE BUT BOY FIGHT (boy) HIT (other boys) (boy) PUSH (other boys) (boy) PULL (other boys) (boy) PUSH (other boys) FIGHT (boy) PUSH (other boys)
Louane 7;10	TREE THERE ARE 3 BOYS (boy) HIT (other boys)



Jeanne, 8;11



Isidore, 8;2



=> Action predicates with 3 DMT are easier to understand than to use.

Discussion

Discriminative Morphological Traits are clues that help comprehension, but they seem difficult to acquire from the production point of view.

Following step: A new assessment tool including our **LSF predicates typology** (Puissant-Schontz, in progress)