

SLPA A115: SPEECH, LANGUAGE, AND HEARING DEVELOPMENT

Item	Value
Curriculum Committee Approval Date	03/12/2025
Top Code	122000 - Speech/Language Pathology and Audiology
Units	3 Total Units
Hours	54 Total Hours (Lecture Hours 54)
Total Outside of Class Hours	0
Course Credit Status	Credit: Degree Applicable (D)
Material Fee	No
Basic Skills	Not Basic Skills (N)
Repeatable	No
Open Entry/Open Exit	No
Grading Policy	Standard Letter (S)

Course Description

Developmental functions of speech, language, hearing and swallowing mechanisms, including acquisition of morphology, semantics, syntax, pragmatics, and phonology from birth to adolescence. Language development models and language differences discussed. Anatomy and physiologic function pertaining to speech, swallowing, and hearing mechanisms. Transfer Credit: CSU.

Course Level Student Learning Outcome(s)

1. Collect and analyze a language sample identifying free and bound morphemes for each utterance, including mean length of utterance for entire sample, and calculate chronological age.
2. Describe children's speech and language development in regard to their age-appropriate use of syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics, pragmatics, articulation, voice production, and fluency.

Course Objectives

1. Explain the process of neuro-transmission.
2. Describe neuro development and neuro function as related to speech and hearing.
3. Recognize skeletal structure of the head and neck.
4. Describe fetal development of muscular tissue.
5. Describe the mechanisms of swallowing.
6. Describe vocal fold physiology to include vibration, development of pitch/tone, volume, and regulation.
7. Describe the interaction process of anatomical structures and physiologic function that produce speech.
8. Describe the processes of phonation: quality, duration, characteristics, articulation (VCRs-VCD).
9. Identify anatomical structures of the ear.
10. Explain the function of each structure of the ear.
11. Describe the physiology and neuro function that produce hearing.
12. Define phonation.
13. Explain sound development in relation to speech qualities.

14. Describe the interactive processes of hearing and speech development.
15. Explain speech and language development.
16. Describe the phonology and morphology of speech and language development.
17. Assemble various language samples to accurately determine both developmental levels and mean length of utterance.

Lecture Content

Neurologic Development Neuro transmission Neuro function in speech and hearing Skeletal Development Skeletal structure of head, neck and thorax Skeletal function in speech, swallowing, and hearing Muscular Development Fetal development of muscular tissue Hearing Anatomy of the ear Neurological function of the ear and brain Physiologic function Oral Cavity: Major muscles of the face, jaw, and pharynx Tongue Dentition Mastication and deglutition Swallowing: Structural and physiology of swallowing mechanisms Language and Speech Development Phonation Structure and function of the lungs Structure of the larynx Laryngeal neurology Vocal fold structure and support Sound development Vibration Pitch/Tone Volume Vocal quality Resonance Speech production Physiologic production of speech Air flow, voice, articulation, loudness Resonance: tone quality, articulation Phonation characteristics Speech development Basic sounds of speech Theories of speech and language acquisition Perceptual development Phonology for native and non-native speakers Interactive hearing/speech development Phonologic development phonological processes Language development Language as a rule based system Vocabulary and cognitive development Development of language Social and cultural interactions with language Linguistic competence and performance Morphology for native and non-native speakers Contextual verbal development Symbolism Form (morphology, syntax, phonology) Semantics (content) Pragmatics (use) Neurolinguistics Models of linguistic processing Relation of sensorimotor development to language Language development models of behavioral theory, sociolinguistic theory, and psycholinguistic theories Language differences: Bidialectism/Bilingualism Communication development Nonverbal communication Age related communication development Behaviors Play Piaget s theory of development Perceptual development Interactive communication development Preschool development: normal and disordered School age development: characteristics, reading and writing influences, normal and disordered Adult development: style, figure and metaphors Language Sampling Gathering spontaneous language samples to determine developmental level and mean length of utterance Total free and bound morphemes Mean length of utterance (MLU) calculations

Lab Content

Language and Speech Development Phonation Structure and function of the lungs Structure of the larynx Laryngeal neurology Vocal fold structure and support Sound development Vibration Pitch/Tone Volume Vocal quality Resonance Speech production Physiologic production of speech Air flow, voice, articulation, loudness Resonance: tone quality, articulation Phonation characteristics Speech development Basic sounds of speech Theories of speech and language acquisition Perceptual development Phonology for native and non-native speakers Interactive hearing/speech development Phonologic development phonological processes Language development Language as a rule based system Vocabulary and cognitive development Development of language Social and cultural interactions with language Linguistic competence and performance Morphology for native and non-native speakers Contextual

verbal development Symbolism Form (morphology, syntax, phonology)
Semantics (content) Pragmatics (use) Neurolinguistics Models of
linguistic processing Relation of sensorimotor development to language
Language development models of behavioral theory, sociolinguistic
theory, and psycholinguistic theories Language differences: Bidialectism/
Bilingualism
Communication development Nonverbal communication Age related
communication development Behaviors Play Piaget s theory of
development Perceptual development Interactive communication
development Preschool development: normal and disordered School age
development: characteristics, reading and writing influences, normal and
disordered Adult development: style, figure and metaphors Language
Sampling Gathering spontaneous language samples to determine
developmental level and mean length of utterance Total free and bound
morphemes Mean length of utterance (MLU) calculations

most current edition for the textbook. This text is an introductory material
that is comprehensive for beginners. Concepts are well-explained.

Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture (02)
- DE Live Online Lecture (02S)
- DE Online Lecture (02X)

Instructional Techniques

Lecture, handouts, demonstration of materials, computer interactive
programs.

Reading Assignments

Reading of the text and for exams. (Approximately 2 hours per week)

Writing Assignments

Writing required for language sample collection and analysis, interviews,
and observation, as well as for exams. (Approximately 2 hours per week)

Out-of-class Assignments

Collection and analysis of a 50 utterance language sample, 2 Speech
Language Pathologist or Speech Language Pathology Assistant
interviews, and one outside observation at a regular preschool site.
(Approximately 2 hours per week)

Demonstration of Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is required for collection and analysis of a language
sample, language and speech activities during lab time, reports, and
exams. The students must also compute chronological age, and mean
length of utterance by morphemes.

Required Writing, Problem Solving, Skills Demonstration

Students are required to complete multiple writing assignments,
including collection and analysis of a 50 utterance language sample.
They will compute chronological age and mean length of utterance by
morphemes to demonstrate those skills.

Eligible Disciplines

Speech language pathology: Master's degree in speech pathology,
speech language pathology, speech language and hearing sciences,
communicative disorders, communicative disorders and sciences,
communication sciences and disorders, or education with a
concentration in speech pathology, OR the equivalent. Master's degree
required.

Textbooks Resources

1. Required Owens, Robert E., Jr.. Language Development: An
Introduction., 10th. ed. Chicago.: Allyn Bacon, 2019 Rationale: This is the