

Response to Intervention: Language, Listening, & Speaking

Fluency: Fluency refers to speech that is smooth, rhythmic, and audible.

Mean Length of Utterance: The average number of utterances (words) in a sentence obtained from language samples.

Grammar: Grammar refers to classes of words (parts of speech), their different forms, and functions in a sentence.

Perseveration: Perseveration is the repetition of a word, behavior, or thought that affects overall communication function.

Phonics: Phonics is the relationship between written letters and their spoken sounds.

Phonological Awareness: Phonological awareness is the understanding of individual sounds, how they go together to form words, and how they can be manipulated and changed to form different words.

Phonology: Phonology refers to how speech sounds go together or make patterns.

Pragmatics: Pragmatics is social language. This includes understanding the rules we use for different contexts (ex. speaking to a teacher and speaking with a friend), as well as an understanding of appropriate tone of voice, body language, turn taking, and problem solving.

Receptive Language: Receptive language is the ability to understand and comprehend what is being said or read.

Semantics: Semantics refers to comprehension of vocabulary, literal, and figurative language.

Sensory: Sensory is the way an individual responds to internal and external stimuli including noise, light, texture, smell, etc.

Syntax: Syntax refers to the arrangement of words in a specific order to produce meaning.