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Word-order typology; 2.4. Pragmatics: Describing sentence types and their uses in conversation; 2.4.1. Coherence; 2.4.2. Focus; 2.4.3. Turn-taking; 2.5. Reasoning from linguistic typology: Extrapolating from available data to aphasia in languages not yet studied; 2.6. How to read and use an interlinear morphemic transcription; Recommended Readings; Exercises

Chapter 3. Basic Properties of Agrammatic Narratives 3.1. Introduction;

3.2. How do we know what is normal? The need for control subjects;

3.3. Getting patients to talk: Narrative elicitation; 3.4. General

properties of agrammatic narratives; 3.4.1. The slow talkers: Few words, halting phrases; 3.4.2. Pre-fabricated language: Relying on

formulaic expressions; 3.4.3. Bits and pieces: Using sentence fragments; 3.4.4. Trying to get it right: Retracing and self-correction;

3.4.5. Does the patient know what's going on? Interpretations of events and mental states

3.4.6. Using the present tense: Vivid storytelling, or a mistake? 3.4.7.

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3.4.14. Nameless characters: Pragmatic errors on pronouns

Sommario/riassunto

"Non-fluent Aphasia in a Multilingual World" is an up-to-date introduction to the language of patients with non-fluent aphasia. Recent research in languages other than English has challenged our old descriptions of aphasia syndromes: while their patterns can be recognized across languages, the structure of each language has a profound effect on the symptoms of aphasic speech. However, the basic linguistic concepts needed to understand these effects in languages other than English have rarely been part of the training of the clinician. "Non-fluent Aphasia in a Multilingual World" introduce
