Record Nr. UNINA9910877565603321 Evaluating theories of language: evidence from disordered **Titolo** communication / / edited by Barbara Dodd, Ruth Campbell and Linda Worrall London,: Whurr Publishers, 1996 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-282-37944-5 **ISBN** 9786612379444 0-470-69913-2 0-470-69855-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (220 p.) Altri autori (Persone) DoddBarbara CampbellRuth WorrallLinda Disciplina 616.855 Soggetti Communicative disorders Language acquisition Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Monografia Livello bibliografico Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Evaluating Theories of Language: Evidence from Disordered Communication; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; Contributors; Introduction Words and nature: Chapter 1 Computational cognitive neuropsychology and acquired dyslexia; Chapter 2 From snarks to boojums: why are prosodic disabilities so rare?; Chapter 3 Underlying

neuropsychology and acquired dyslexia; Chapter 2 From snarks to boojums: why are prosodic disabilities so rare?; Chapter 3 Underlying representations in the acquisition of phonology: evidence from 'before and after' speech; Chapter 4 Insights into language structure and function: some consequences of prelingual hearing loss Chapter 5 Individual differences in cognitive function among normal subjects and their implications for cognitive neuropsychologyChapter 6 Symptoms of disorder without impairment: the written and spoken errors of bilinguals; Chapter 7 The role of subcortical structures in language: clinico-neuroradiological studies of brain-damaged subjects; Chapter 8 Cognitive neuropsychology and aphasia: a critical analysis; Chapter 9 Limitations of models of sentence production: evidence from Cantonese data of normal and aphasic speakers; Synthesis; Index

## Sommario/riassunto

One approach to the study of language has been to describe people whose ability to communicate is impaired. Some researchers have argued that it is possible to identify the component mental processes that contribute to the ability to communicate by describing the ways in which language can break down. Other researchers have expressed doubts about the extent to which data from impairment reflects normal language function. This volume reflects the problems of constructing theory of how the normal brain deals with language from data from impaired individuals from the perspective of a range of d