Step 1: Create a title
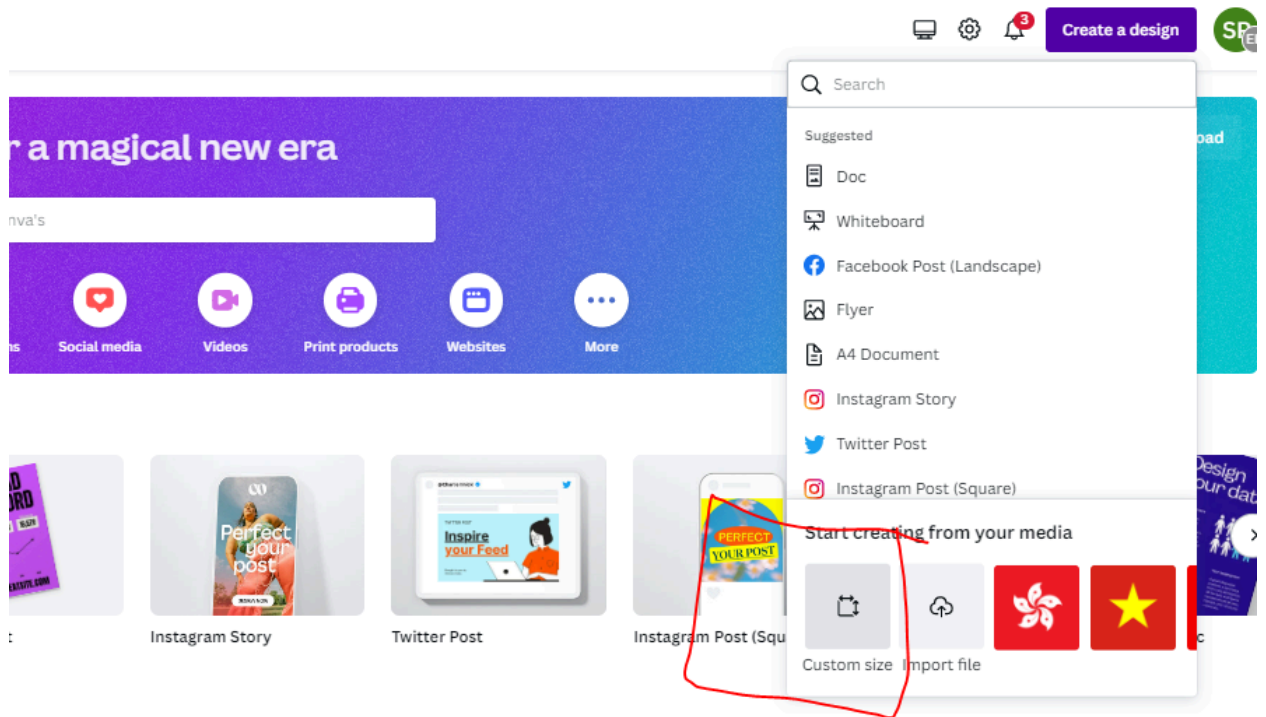
Title: XLANGUAGE Speech and Language Development

Step 2 & 3: Create a flag and map image
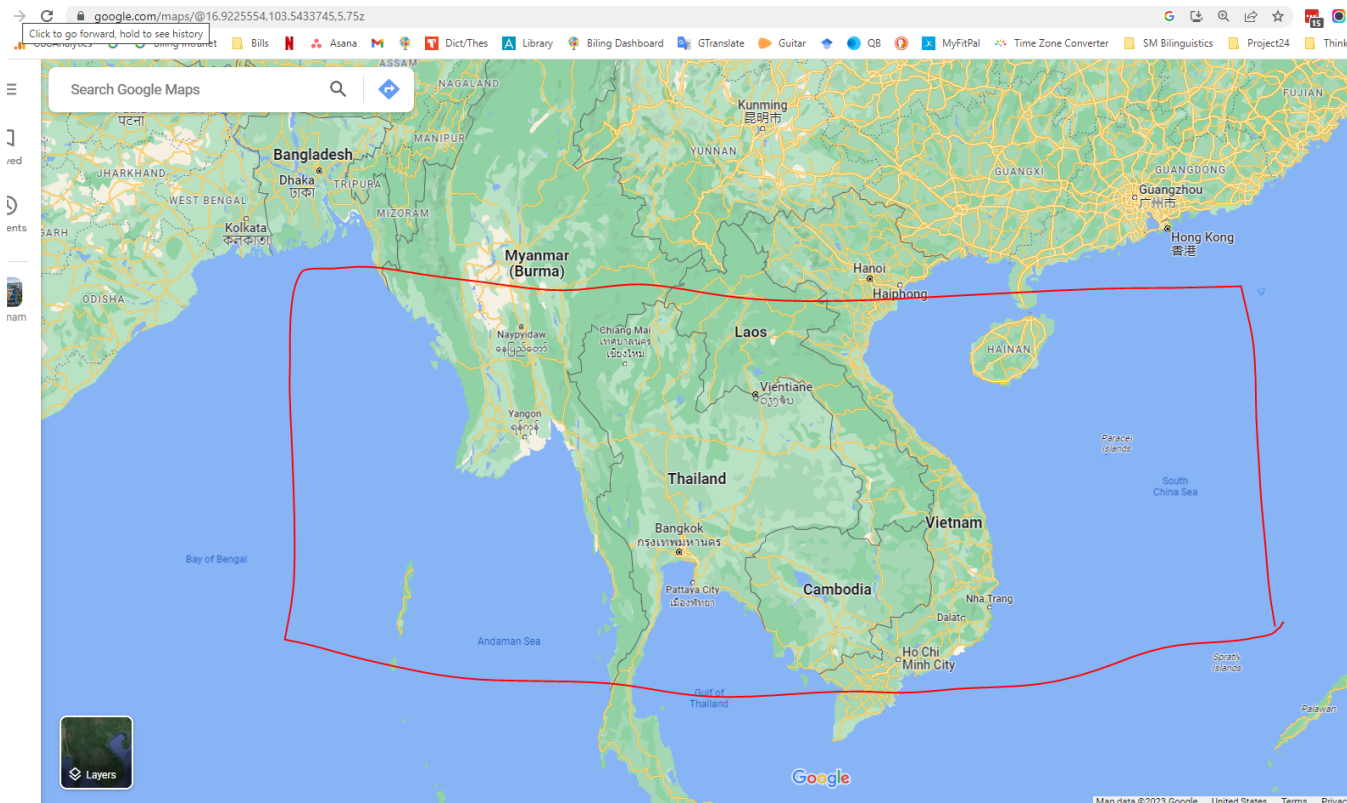
Watch this and follow these steps: https://app.searchie.io/watch/P524KdPlq1
Make sure that it is: not blurry, the right size, a JPG (not PNG)
- Create a free Canva account
- Create a custom design with a size of 900x400

-
- Search for where your language is spoken
- Go to google maps and cut a large area of the map for where that language is spoken

-
- PC users use snippet: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/use-snipping-tool-to-capture-screenshots-00246869-1843-655f-f220-97299b865f6b
- Mac users use Shift+Command+5 or: https://www.makeuseof.com/how-to-snip-on-mac/
- Upload it to Canva and download it as a jpeg.
- Search for the flag of the nation or country where the language is spoken. Wikipedia is best but check multiple sources. Download a flag that is bigger than 900px wide. Upload it to canva, and create a jpeg. Add it to your template.
- Upload both images to your folder

Step 4: Find a Youtube Video

Have some fun with this! Go to Youtube and find a travel video, linguistic video, something that talks a little bit about your language. Try to find something made by speakers of the language. Here is an example for Hmong. https://youtu.be/KLFnVEzolUQ

Step 5: About the Language Section

After gathering your research, this will be the top of the post in 3-5 short paragraphs. It should be in an informal and interesting tone. Click around on the [World Language Library](#) to get the idea.

Read Below and here is an example:
https://bilingstagestg.wpengine.com/languages/hmong-speech-and-language-development

Here is a how-to video: https://app.searchie.io/watch/mpqz7K7J2K
I misspoke during the recording and said MLA, however your citations should be in APA

Create a facts about the language section including things like:
- Number of Speakers
- Where it is spoken
- The writing system(s) used
- The Language Family
- Countries in which it is the official language

Create an additional information, interesting factoid section. Languages are so interesting! What did you learn?

Check out Google Scholar and Wikipedia
Site Your sources in APA. - [Use EasyBib](#)

Step 6: Interesting facts about the language section
The languages that we get to work with are truly amazing and unique. Find 3-5 interesting facts about your language. Visit the [World Language Library](#) again and look at this section under a few different languages to get the idea. and search

Step 7: Contrast the Consonants and Vowels of Your language and English

How To Video: https://app.searchie.io/watch/mpqzkyMr2K

Go to your research sources to find the sounds of the language. Wikipedia is a great place to start. You are going to identify which sounds both languages share and put them in the middle. The sounds that your language doesn't have stay under English. The sounds that are unique to your language go on the left.

Then do the same for the vowels. Sometimes there are specific sounds you do not recognize like saying a vowel is long: :/a/ vs /a/. Include all of those symbols
Here is a video example using a Venn diagram. Same idea here but just use this chart and we will format it later: https://app.searchie.io/watch/mpDoZabJ24

Within the Language Chapter Template there are three boxes for consonant phonemes and three boxes for vowel phonemes. The boxes represent the three sections of the Venn diagrams that we use in the Difference or Disorder book, as follows:
- The left side is for sounds that exist in the language of the chapter that do not exist in English.
- The middle is for the sounds that exist in both the language of the chapter and English. We refer to these as "shared sounds."
- The right is for sounds that exist in English but do not exist in the language of the chapter.

Language Specific Consonants	Shared Consonants	English Consonants
		/p/ /b/ /t/ /d//k/ /g/ /f/ /v/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /h/ /m/ /n/ /ŋ/ /j/ /l/ /ð/ /θ/ /ɹ/ /w/

Language Specific Vowels	Shared Vowels	English Vowels
		/a/ /ɚ/ /i/ /ɔ/ /o/ /u/ /ɛ/ /ʌ/ /ʊ/ /e/ /ɪ/ /æ/ /ə/

Here's a finished example from Bengali

Consonant Phonemes

Sounds Unique to Bengali	Shared Sounds	Sounds Unique to English
/ʈ ɖ ɸ β ɦ r ɽ/ Voiceless stops may be aspirated Voiced stops may be breathy	/m n ŋ p t k tʃ b d g dʒ s ʃ h z w l j/	/ʒ θ ð f v ɹ/

Vowel Phonemes

Sounds Unique to Bengali	Shared Sounds	Sounds Unique to English
/a/ Vowels may be nasalized	/i e æ u o ɔ/	/ɪ ɛ ə ʌ ʊ ɑ/

- Here is a finished version to see what you are making when we transform them into Venn Diagrams:
  https://bilingstagestg.wpengine.com/languages/bengali-speech-and-language-development/
- Your job is to get all of the sounds right. It doesn't have to be super pretty or formatted, just correct.

Step 8. Create the **Phonotactic Constraints** Section

Phonotactic constraints are the rules about where sounds can occur and how sounds can occur together. These include things like what sounds can occur at the beginning, in the middle, and and the ends of words, whether two consonants can go together, which consonants can go together, whether consonant clusters can be used at the ends of words, and whether words can have more than one syllable, to name a few.

Don't confuse speech (sounds) with language (grammar). This is purely speech-sound constraints. Save any language specific information for the next section.

Here is a final example from Hmong. Click through any language in the language library to get an idea of what we are looking for. Don't forget to cite your sources

The Use of Phonological Processes in Hmong speakers

There are several specific speech patterns that are common form Hmong speakers who are speaking English.

- A study by Briggs (1984) found the three most frequently occurring processes used by both groups were Cluster Reduction, Sonorant Deviation, and Prevocalic Voicing. This means that these phonological patterns are shared between both English and Hmong and can be addressed in therapy.

- We can't forget to talk about tone. Hmong is a tonal language. There are 6 tones and they are phonemic. In other words they mean different things even when the same consonant-vowel combination is uses. The six tones are described as high, mid, low, high falling, mid rising, creaky (my personal favorite), and low falling breathy.

- Now, we have to talk a bit about language differences, too. This following table highlights a few of the linguistic differences between Hmong and English. These differences help you to know what language influence errors you might see. And remember, if the errors result from an influence from the other language, we don't have to worry. That is a normal part of learning a second language.

Step 9: Create the **Contrastive Analysis of Language** Section

For the Contrastive Analysis of Language section we are building a table of different language features and describing the similarities and differences with English. It is not the case that every feature will be relevant for every language. You might also find information about features that are not included in the table. If so, add that information to the blank rows at the end of the table.

Here is what the table looks like in the template. Your job is just to fill it in as thoroughly as possible. No descriptive text needed:

How To Video: https://app.searchie.io/watch/ZgNZ85l42d

Contrastive Analysis of Language Features

Feature	Language:	English	References
Sentence Word Order		Strict Subject-Verb Object order	
Adjectives/Noun modifiers		Adjective-Noun order	
Possessives		Marked with morpheme "'s"	
Possessive Pronouns		Mine, yours, his, hers	
Verb inflection		2 present tense forms: I eat You eat He/She/It eats We eat They eat	

Be sure to share the resource where you found the information. If it is from a website, copy and paste the URL into the resources column. If it is a journal article or book, please paste the APA style citation in the resources column.

Here is an example of what this looks like for Spanish:

Feature	Spanish	English
Word order	Flexible	Strict Subject-Verb-Object order
Possessives	noun+of+person	's

And here is a snippet for Mandarin:

Feature	Mandarin	English
Pronoun	Neither gender nor case (e.g. subject vs. object) are differentiated.	Subject pronouns: he/she/they/we Object pronouns: him/her/them/us Possessive pronouns: my/your/his/her
Articles	Does not use articles	Has definite (*the*) and indefinite (*a, an*) articles
Conjunctions	Usually conjoins ideas by juxtaposing related sentences	Usually conjoins ideas with a conjunction word
Adjectives	Adjective follows noun	Adjective precedes noun
Plurality	No plural markers	Add an /s/ to the noun
Verb conjugations	Verbs do not conjugate to show change in tense	Verb conjugates to demonstrate tense changes

Search the name of your language with each of the following terms to explore the available research.

Search Terms: Some of the morphosyntax info may not be available in every language if it doesn't apply

General information about the language
Developmental norms for speech
Phonotactic Rules
Sound rules
Consonant Phonemes
Vowel Phonemes
Contrastive Analysis
Language Form
Morphosyntax
Common Errors
Sentence Word Order
Nominal Sentence
Question Formation
Subject/Verb Agreement
Negation
Verb Conjugations
Verb Tense
Verb Aspect
Copula Verbs
Auxiliary/Modal Verbs
Habitual/Continuative State
Verb Mood
Verb Voice
Multi-purpose Verbs
Subject of Sentence
Plurals
Possessives
Pronouns
Pronoun Gender
Double Object Pronoun
Relative Pronouns
Definite Articles
Indefinite Articles
Adjectives/Noun Modifiers
Comparative and Superlative
Prepositions
Conditional Mood

Step 10: Create the Normative Language and/or Age of Acquisition Section

Some languages have research on what age a child 1) develops certain sounds or 2) learns/gains language processes. Here are examples of what each looks like for sounds and language.

If you find information for your language, great! However, know that this information does not always exist in research done in English. Give it a shot and see what you can come up with.

Age of Acquisition for Thai Consonants

There are no systematic studies that confirm the following information. Much of the data is based on the development of English speaking babies. Similar to children in the US, Thai babies use cooing and babbling before intelligible sounds are developed. Usually, the first sounds are bilabial and nasal sounds, such as [m] or [p]. Glottal sounds and the basic vowel sounds commonly develop by 9 months of age. At 11 months, Thai children are expected to have produced their first words. Children are also expected to be able to say complex vowels and consonant clusters when they are 5 years old (Lorwatanapongsa & Maroonroge, 2007).

Age in years and months	Intelligible consonants
2;1-2;6	[m], [n], [h], [j], [k^h], [ʔ]
2;8-3;0	[w], [b], [k], [p]
3;1-3;6	[t^h], [t], [l], [tɕ], [j], [p^h]
3;7-4;0	[ŋ], [k^h]
4;1-4;6	[f]
5;1-5;6	[s] [s]*
>7	[r] and the rest of unlisted consonants

* Indicates difference in tone (Lorwatanapongsa & Maroonroge, 2007)

Difference or Disorder?

DEVELOPMENTAL NORMS FOR LANGUAGE

Age	Feature
1-2	Vocabulary: nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs.
1;6-	Vocabulary: ~ 27 words, more nouns than verbs
1;10	Syntax: 2-word utterances
1;10-2	Morphology: emerging adjective agreement; omission of 3rd person singular agreement; Syntax: 2-3 word utterances, mostly not grammatical
2-2;6	Vocabulary: acquire more adjectives and adverbs Syntax: 2-3 word utterances with conjugated verbs Morphology: emerging suffixes and indicative mood.
2-3	Vocabulary: emerging synonyms and antonyms, multiple meaning words, part-whole relationships, emerging prepositions (e.g. in, on, with) and conjunctions (e.g. because, so that, when), errors with possessives and pronouns Morphology: Emerging first case, mixing noun endings, expansion of inflections, emerging gender agreement. Syntax: Developing compound and complex sentences, developing noun-adjective agreement.
3-4	Vocabulary: mastery of comparatives, inconsistent use of prepositions Morphology: emerging declensions, developing verb endings including imperative endings, varied types of declinations and conjugations, errors with neuter adjective agreement Syntax: developing compound sentences Connected speech: development of connected speech and dialogues, simple story retells in egocentric speech
3-7	Vocabulary: development of synonyms and antonyms, multiple meaning words, and part-whole relationships.
4-6	Syntax: continue to exhibit errors Morphology: most grammatical forms acquired, all declination types mastered Connected speech: retell reading/story to adult, egocentric speech, create own stories and poems
5-7	Morphology: deviant declension of numerals, occasional participles

(Logoped, 2005; Povalyaeva, 2004)

Step 11: Resources

List your sources here, converting everything to MLA or APA style. Use
https://www.easybib.com/
And click on "cite" from google scholar to get it correct.

Upload any research articles that you found to your language folder.

Step 12: Contributing Researchers:

This means you! We will put a note in the bottom of the post that you can link to from you resume. Be sure to include your full name, University, and linkedin or social media address if you would like.