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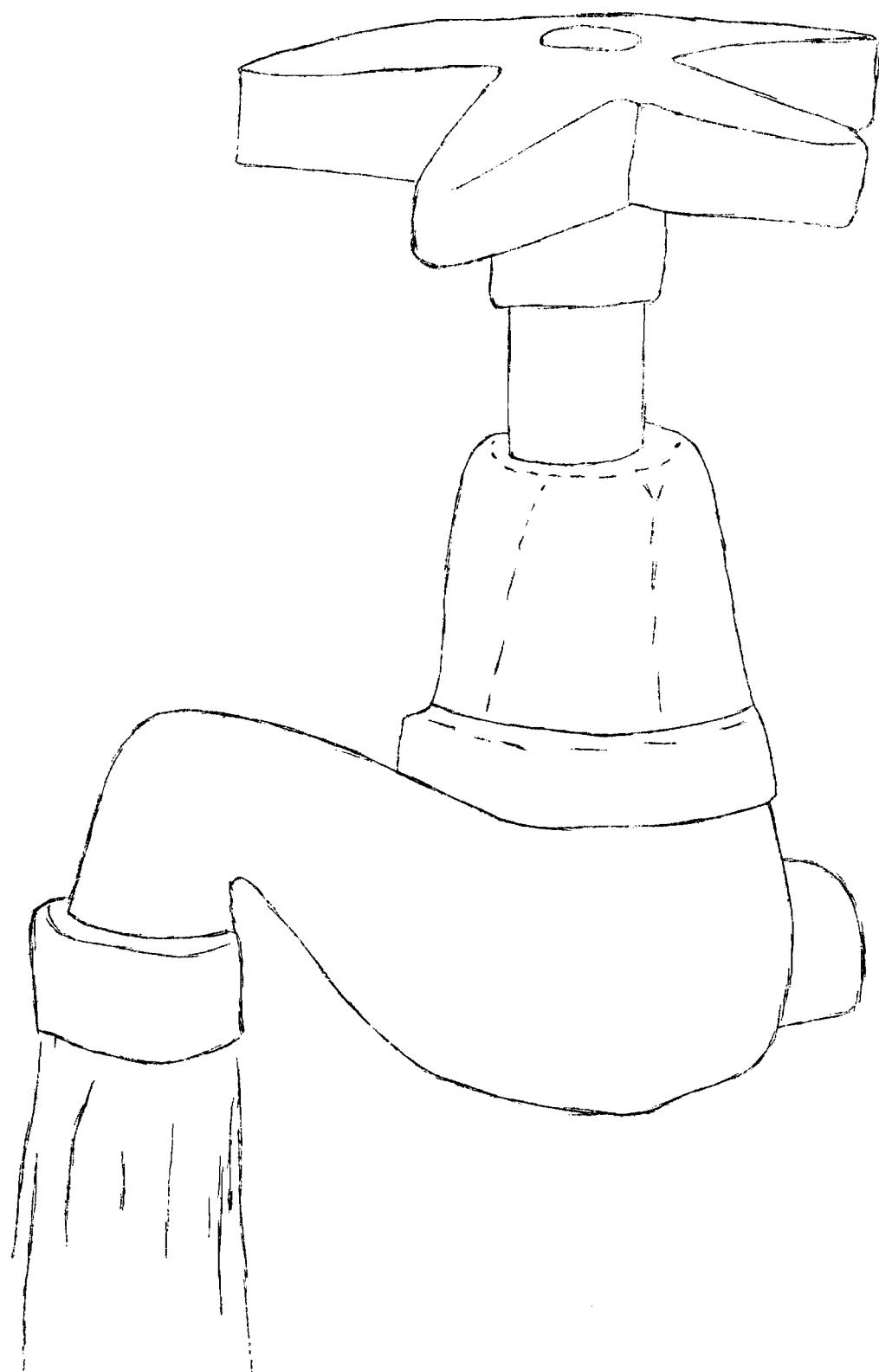
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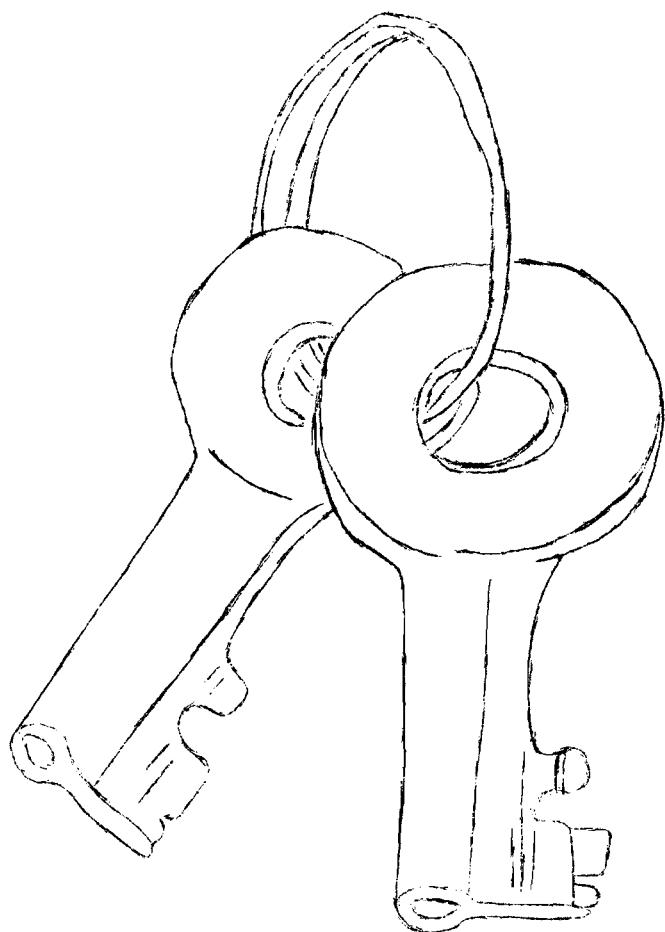
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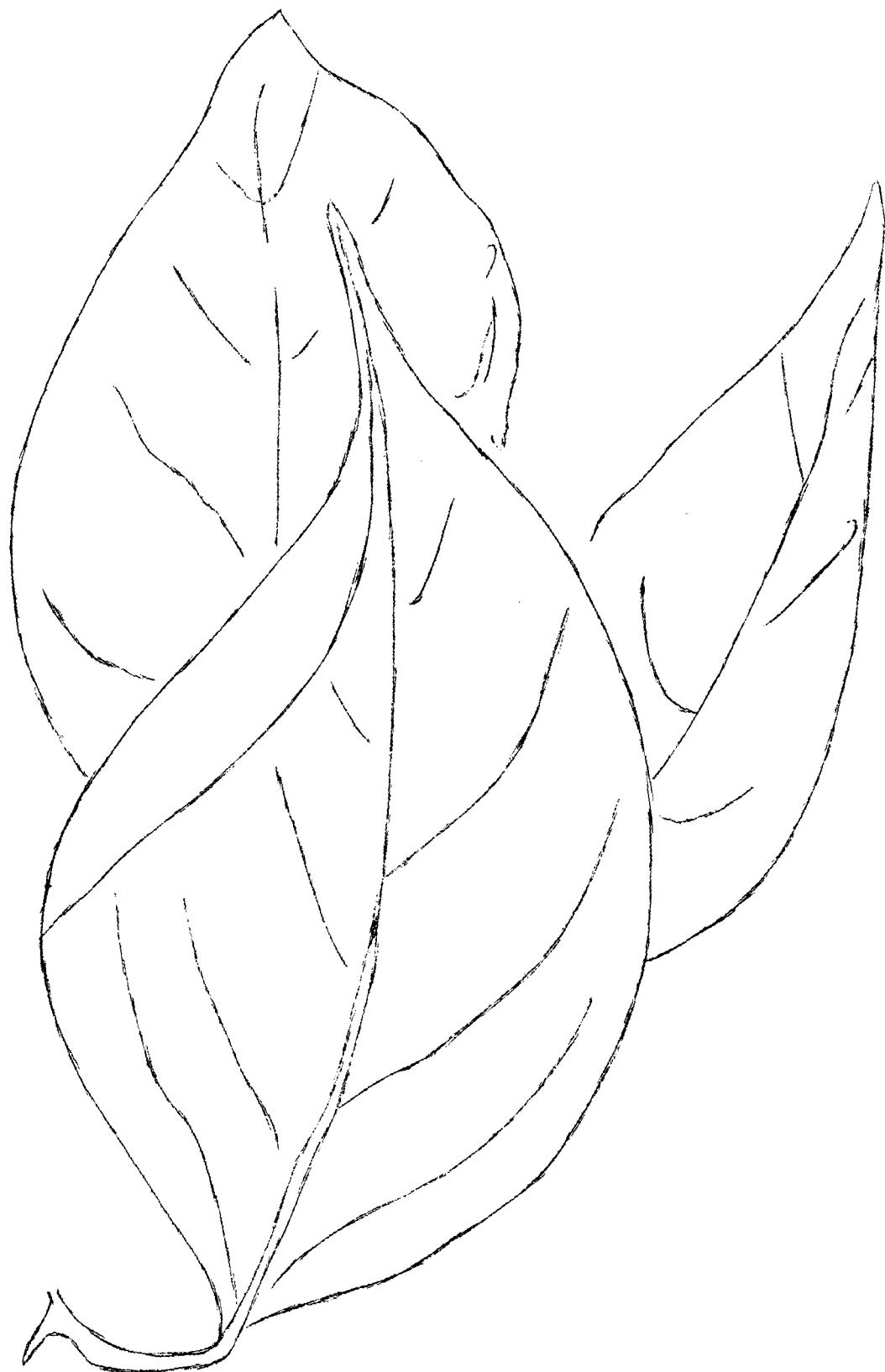
## BYLAE







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## SAMEVATTING

### 'N ONDERSOEK NA DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN ARTIKULASIE BY DIE AFRIKAANSSPREKENDE KIND MET DIE OOG OP DIE OPSTEL VAN 'N GESKIKTE ARTIKULASIEETOETS

deur

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'n Artikulasietoets is 'n basiese werktuig van die spraakklinikus - dit bied 'n stelselmatige metode van opsporing en aantekening, vir die beskrywing en evaluasie van die produksie van 'n taal se spraakeenhede. In sommige gevalle word ontwikkelingsnorms by die interpretasie van artikulasietoetsresultate gebruik. Daar word nie beweer dat die vasstelling van sulke norms die vernaamste aspek in die ondersoek na artikulasieverroëns is nie; 'n kwalitatiewe ontleiding van gegewens bly altyd onontbeerlik. Die basiese gegewens vir navorsingsdoeleindes sluit egter die ontwikkelingsnorms in en daarom word dit as belangrik beskou. Ouderdomsnorms vir artikulasievermoë word op verskeie gebiede benut, vir kliniese en navorsingsdoeleindes. Daar bestaan tans geen gestandaardiseerde Afrikaanse artikulasietoets nie en ontwikkelingsnorms vir die klanke van Afrikaans is nog nie tevore opgestel nie.

In hierdie studie is gepoog om 'n stel ouerdomsnorms vir die artikulasievermoë van die Afrikaanssprekende kind daar te stel en om 'n voorlopige vorm van 'n Afrikaanse Artikulasietoets vir gebruik by jong kinders op te stel. Die gegewens van 999 proefpersone (499 seuns en 500 dogters) tussen die ouderdomme 3-0 en 9-6 jaar is verwerk vir die



vasstelling van die ontwikkelingsnorms. Die toetsmateriaal vir die artikulasietoets is gekies na aanleiding van die response van 2315 proefpersone.

Hoewel daar met toename in ouerdom 'n algemene stygende neiging voorgekom het in die persentasie proefpersone wat die konsonantklanke van Afrikaans korrek produseer, is afnames in hierdie persentasie op bepaalde ouerdomme gevind. 'n Oorsig van die vroegste ouerdom waarop 90% van die proefpersone binne 'n ouerdomsgroep van 12 maande die afsonderlike klanke korrek artikuleer, dui daarop dat die meeste kinders op 8 jr al die konsonantklanke van Afrikaans korrek produseer, met uitsondering van die kombinasie [-rs]. Die klanke [r] en [s] is dan ook die moeilikste enkelklanke, en die tien moeilikste klankkombinasies bevat almal óf [r], óf [s], of albei, as komponente. Die meeste foute het, op enkelklanke, in die eindposisie van woorde voorgekom. Die moeilikhedswaarde van klanke (volgens persentasie foute) wissel na gelang van die manier van artikulasie - wrywingsklanke is die moeilikste, nasale konsonante die maklikste. 'n Aantal voorstelle vir verdere navorsing het uit die gegewens wat in verband met ouerdomsnorms verkry is, gespruit.

Die voorgestelde vorm van die artikulasietoets bied ewen- eens navorsingsmoontlikhede. Benewens 'n woordelys vir gebruik as artikulasie-inventaris, word verskeie verwerkings en toepassings van verkreeë response voorgestel.

Die voorlopige toetsformaat sluit die volgende in:

1. 'n Tabel vir die optekening van response;
2. gegewens vir die berekening van algemene spraakverstaanbaarheid;
3. materiaal vir die ontlokking van 'n monster van eenlopende spraak;
4. 'n metode vir die ontleding van foutresponse; en
5. 'n stimuleerbaarheidssubtoets vir diagnostiese doeleindes.

As hierdie studie kan dien om verdere navorsing ten opsigte van die breeë taalspektrum van Afrikaans te stimuleer, het dit in sy doel geslaag.



SUMMARY

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTICULATION IN  
AFRIKAANS-SPEAKING CHILDREN WITH A VIEW TO THE FORMULATION  
OF A SUITABLE ARTICULATION TEST

by

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An articulation test is a basic tool for the speech clinician - it provides a systematic method of detection and recording, for describing and evaluating the production of the speech units of a language. In some instances developmental norms are implemented in the interpretation of articulation test results. It is not contended that the determination of such norms is the most important aspect in the investigation of articulatory abilities; a qualitative analysis of results always remains indispensable. The basic data for research purposes, however, include developmental norms and for this reason such norms are regarded as important. Age norms for the development of articulation are used in several spheres, for both clinical and research purposes.

At present, there exists no standardized Afrikaans Articulation Test and developmental norms for the sounds of Afrikaans have not yet been established. This study attempts to provide a set of age norms for the articulatory abilities of Afrikaans-speaking children and to formulate a preliminary Afrikaans articulation test to be used with young children. Data collected from 999 subjects (499 boys and 500 girls) between the ages of 3-0 and 9-6 years, were processed for

the establishment of the developmental norms. The material used for the articulation test was selected according to responses obtained from 2315 subjects.

Although with an increase in age was coupled a tendency for a general rise in the percentage of the subjects who produced the Afrikaans consonant sounds correctly, a decline in this percentage was found at certain age levels. A survey of the earliest age at which 90% of the subjects within an age group of 12 months articulated the individual sounds correctly, reveals that the majority of children produced all the sounds correctly at 8 years, with the exception of the combination [-rs]. The sounds [r] and [s] were found to be the most difficult single sounds; the ten most difficult sound combinations all contained either [r] or [s], or both, as components. More error responses on single sounds occurred in the final word position than in initial or medial position. The difficulty of sounds (according to percentage of errors) varied with manner of articulation - fricative sounds were found to be the most difficult, nasal consonants were found to be the easiest. A number of suggestions for further research arose from the results obtained regarding age norms.

The suggested form of the articulation test also provided research possibilities. In addition to a list of words to be used as an articulation inventory, several computations and applications of responses obtained from subjects are proposed. The preliminary test format includes the following:

1. An index for the recording of responses;
2. data for the computation of general speech intelligibility;
3. material for eliciting a sample of continuous speech;
4. a method for the analysis of error responses; and
5. a stimulability subtest for diagnostic purposes.

If this study can serve to stimulate research in the wider language spectrum of Afrikaans, it will have served its purpose.