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CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL RESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY USED IN FRANCOPHONE SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY

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Introduction and context

∆ Derivational morphology in developmental and clinical research = word reading, literacy, vocabulary, treatment models etc. (Carlisle, 1995; Nation & Snowling, 2004; Reed, 2008; Galuschka & Schulte-Körne, 2016).

LifeSpan perspective = childhood <> adulthood

Introduction and context

- ∆ Speech Language Pathologist (SLP) and educational tools +++
- ∆ No critical evaluation (Profetto-McGrath, Lof, 2011)

- ∆ Example « Dyslexic-Friendly books »

Adaptations but no efficacy

(Bachmann and Mengheri, 2018;

Hakvoort et al., 2017; Kuster et al., 2018)

Research Questions

1] What are the qualitative characteristics of french SLP materials for clinical activites in morphology ?

2] Are there any preferred (presumed) complex lexemes found in therapeutic tools targeting derivational morphology ? Which ones and what are their properties ?

3] What tasks are used most frequently to stimulate the mechanisms of derivational morphology in remedial materials ?

Method

ELABORATION

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2
Global criterion-ref grid 6 domains & 22 sub-domains	Specific criterion-ref grid Tasks, Activites, Deriv occur

Combining the principles of criterion-referenced evaluation I interdisciplinary approach (Denman et al., 2019) I social validity (testing) : 3 β-testers and the principal designer

SELECTION

Francophone SLP resources & tools (15)
6 descriptors (identification)

Specialized publishers
[1] morphology, [2] morphological awareness, [3] derivational morphology, [4] morphological composition, [5] spelling, [6] vocabulary

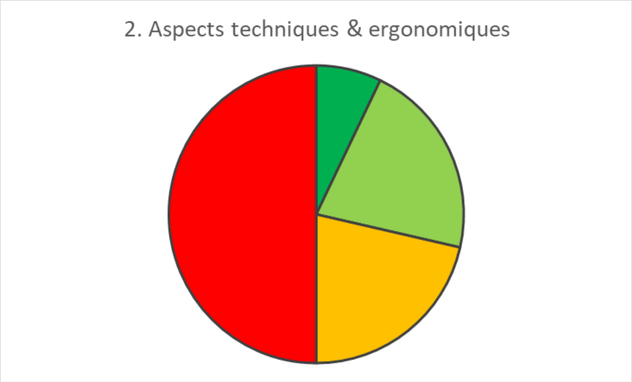
EXTRACTION & ANALYSIS

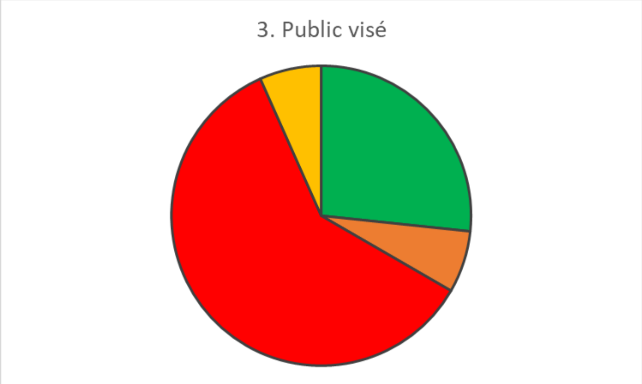
LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2
JUDGE 1 = Extraction, Labeling, Qualitative scoring JUDGE 2 = 20 % (5 randomly selected tools)	JUDGE 1 = Collection, Labeling of deriv. Occ. Screening/cleaning AntConc

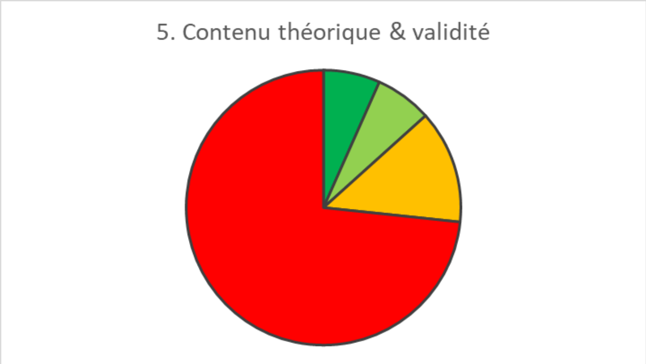
For the study, extraction of the most frequent lexemes (appearing 10 or more times)

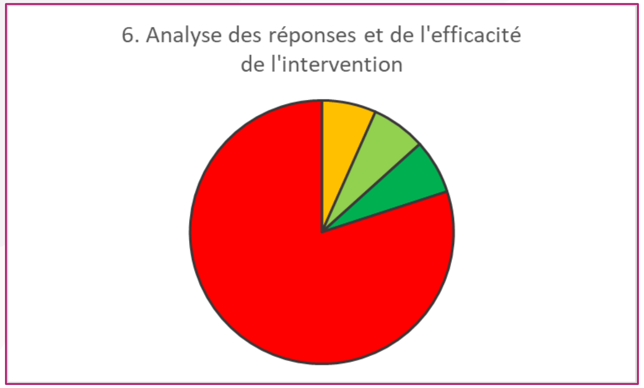
Preliminary Results

- Results of the general characteristics analysis of the 15 SLP resources and tools









Preliminary Results

∆ Results of the specific analysis of the complex lexemes and morphological activities from the SLP resources and tools

16 occ.	13 occ.	12 occ.	11 occ.	10 occ.
ILLÉGAL "illegal"	INCROYABLE "unbelievable" INJUSTE "unfair" LAITIER "milkman"	FLEURISTE "florist" INCAPABLE "unable"	DENTISTE "dentist"	COUPURE "cut" GUITARISTE "guitar player" ILLOGIQUE "illogical" INHUMAIN "inhuman" IRRÉGULIER "irregular" OUVERTURE "opening" PRÉHISTOIRE "prehistory" SÉCHAGE " drying"

Tab 1: most frequent complex lexemes in the 15 SLP tools

Preliminary Results

∆ Results of the specific analysis of the complex lexemes and morphological activities from the SLP resources and tools

Base	*in-* = <in>	*in-* = <il> / <ir>
LIVRABLE	*inlivrable(s)*: 516	*illivrable(s)*: 2
LOCALISABLE	*inlocalisable(s)*: 6460	*illocalisable(s)*: 2513
LOUABLE	*inlouable(s)*: 6120	*illouable(s)*: 110
RATABLE	*inratable(s)*: 2 172 000	*irratable(s)*: 121 000
RAYABLE	*inrayable(s)*: 165 000	*irrayable(s)*: 45
RÉCOLTABLE	*inrécoltable(s)*: 185	*irrécoltable(s)*: 11

Tab 2: Adjectives in -*able* and their corresponding inX from the web

Preliminary Results

∆ Results of the specific analysis of the morphological tasks in SLP resources

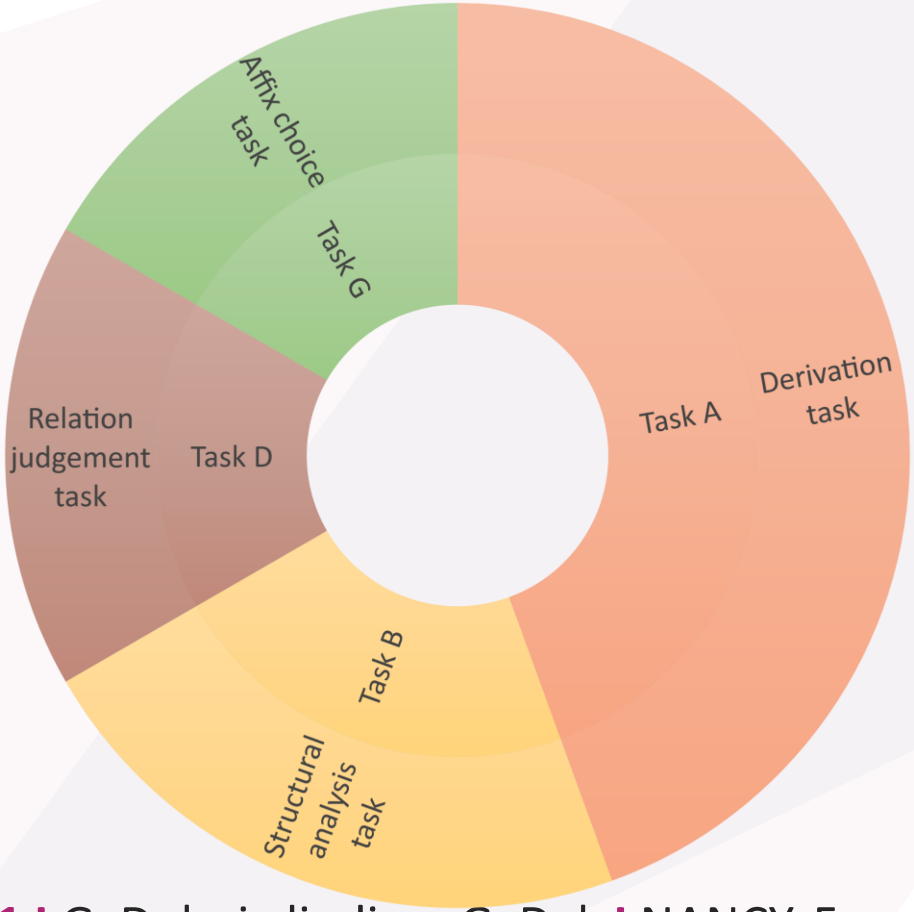


Fig 7. Repartition of morphological activities from the SLP resources and tools on the basis of the adapted taxonomy from Berthiaume et al. (2010).

Discussion & conclusion

- **Research Question 1 =** majority of SLP tools suffer from a lack of objectivity in their theoretical constructs and social validity;
- **Research Question 3 =** the instructions for morphological activities are predominantly oriented towards derivation tasks (task A) and structural analysis tasks (task B);
- **Research Question 2 =** examination of lexemes frequently used in these SLP tools > calls into question the relevance of some them

- Psychocentric perspective (Libben et al., 2014).
- Specificity of french

Discussion & conclusion

- ∆ What is really training? Morphological mechanisms OR memory skills OR mental lexicon ? >> Psychocentric perspective (Libben et al., 2014).
- ∆ Specificity of French language = SLPs & Teachers may be motivated by their relationship to the norm >>> etymological sections of dictionaries (Colé et al., 2002; Beyersmann et al., 2014).

Strong clinical needs for derivational morphology databases in french

- ∆ Some avenues to investigate the morphology of French through databases for clinicians : DériF (Hathout et al., 2002; Namer, 2009); MorphoLex-Fr (Mailhot et al., 2020); Demonext (Namer & Hathout).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

(get in touch)

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