



Master of Speech Language Pathology

Assumed knowledge

This document sets out in detail assumed knowledge for the Master of Speech Language Pathology.

All offer holders will be given access to online modules that cover the assumed knowledge requirements listed below. The modules are offered from November to February.

Linguistics – knowledge and practical skills required

Morphology, word structure

- Grammar¹ – traditional framework for grammar analysis; clause level analysis; phrase level analysis; word level analysis; complex clauses;
- Demonstrate competence in analysis of syntax (grammar transcription);
- Identify and differentiate component levels of oral and written language such as form (phonology/orthography), meaning (semantics), and structure (morphology/syntax);
- Identify and differentiate semantics and pragmatics – lexical/sense relations; language in context; conversational implicature including Grice's Maxims; and Speech Act theory;
- Explain the reasons why there is more to communication than simply describing component parts (e.g., pragmatics);
- Describe and compare theories and models of key linguistic processes such as spoken word recognition and semantic representation;
- Understand Language acquisition – competing theories of language acquisition; stages of language development in children;
- Explain psycholinguistics including language processing, and language and computers;
- Explain sociolinguistics – interactional sociolinguistics; language and social dimensions; language policy and planning; language change;
- Interpret and apply scientific information on linguistics necessary for speech pathology (e.g., regarding bilingualism).

Phonetics – knowledge and practical skills required

Competence in real-time broad (phonemic) transcription of adult and child English (formally assessed in-class) using the International Phonetics Alphabet. Using appropriate diacritics for clinical evaluation. In addition, study of the theoretical concepts of allophones, distinctive feature analysis, diacritics, stress, accent, suprasegmental aspects of speech, and the acoustic features of vowels and consonants.

Important: You will be offered a challenge exam in broad phonemic transcription in the early stages of the course, and additional revision will be provided to support students until they are able to meet the required level of skill.

It is assumed that students will be able to:

- Transcribe phonemically English Phonemes including, consonants, stressed vowels, unstressed vowels and diphthongs;
- Apply morpho-phonemic and phonotactics rules;
- Describe, apply, interpret and integrate scientific information on phonetics and phonology to speech pathology contexts;
- Explain the importance of reliability measures and be able to evaluate their own phonemic transcription reliability;
- Map vowels and diphthongs onto an acoustic-articulatory map from knowledge of the values of the first two formants. Interpret this information when provided with a complete map;
- Compare the vowels of various dialects of English (including Australian English) by using an acoustic-articulatory map and interpreting the map in acoustic and articulatory terms;
- Choose an appropriate sampling rate when digitally recording speech signals for analysis in clinical and research settings;
- Describe the suprasegmentals of speech

¹ Must be individually and formally assessed

- Understand acoustic analysis of vowels, and formants
- Identify individual phonemes in a spectrograph of connected speech and relate the findings of spectrographic analysis to articulatory function using the Source-Filter model of speech production.

Functional Anatomy of the Speech System

Study of functional anatomy of the head and neck including those necessary for speech, swallowing, respiration and hearing. It is *essential* that the following areas of the human body have been studied - bones of the head, auditory system, neck, and torso as well as the joints, muscles and nerves of the brain, head, face, larynx, pharynx, and respiratory systems.

It is assumed that students will be able to:

- Identify the bones of the head, neck and torso and describe the normal and abnormal development of the skull, ears, face, lips, tongue, palate and nose;
- Describe the structure of the three types of joints, their movement and factors influencing mobility and stability at joints including the structure and movements of the temporomandibular joint and its role in speech and swallowing;
- Identify and describe the actions and functions of the muscles of facial expression, oral cavity, palates, and pharynx and understand their role in speech and swallowing;
- Identify and describe the actions and functions of the muscles of the larynx and understand their role in production of voice and speech and in swallowing;
- Describe the physiology of the respiratory and laryngeal systems and understand their role in speech and swallowing.

Functional Neurology of the Speech System

Study of the functional anatomy and physiology of neural structures as well as fundamental concepts of nervous system function necessary for speech, language, hearing, and swallowing.

It is assumed that students will be able to:

- Identify and describe the anatomy and structures of the brain and spinal cord;
- Identify and describe the cranial nerves which supply the articulatory and phonatory structures;
- Describe the anatomy and physiology of the auditory system and explaining the pathway by which sound information is processed;
- Explain the basic concepts of sensory and motor control of the speech system

Examples of units that will provide assumed knowledge appropriate for the Master of Speech Language Pathology

All offer holders will be given access to online modules that cover the assumed knowledge requirements listed below. The modules are offered from November to February. This list is provided as help self-assess if you already have completed some of the assumed knowledge areas in your current degree.

International Linguistic and Phonetic units

UNIVERSITY	UNITS OF STUDY
Alberta, The University of, Canada	LING101 Introduction to Linguistic Analysis and LING102 Introduction to Linguistics II and LING205 Phonetics
Calgary University, Canada	LING201 Introduction to Linguistics I
British Columbia, The University of, Canada	LING201-921 Linguistics Theory and Analysis I and LING201 Linguistics Theory and Analysis II and LING313 Introduction to Linguistic Phonetics and Speech Science
Brock University, Ontario, Canada	LING1F94 Introduction to General Linguistics and LING2P50 Phonetics
New York University	CSCD-UE 1045 Science of Language and CSCD-UE.0061.01 Phonetics and Phonemics and LING-UA11 Sound and Language

McGill University, Canada	LING201 Introduction to Linguistics and LING330 Phonetics and LING530 Acoustic Phonetics
Ottawa University, Canada	LIN1310C Introduction to Linguistics I and LIN1320 Introduction to Linguistics II
Queens, Canada	LING100A Introduction to Linguistics and LING310 Phonetics
St Mary's University, Canada	LING 1200 Introduction to Linguists and LING 2309 Phonetics
Simon Fraser University, Canada	LING220 Introduction to Linguistics and LING221 Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology
Toronto University, Ontario, Canada	LINA01H3Y General Linguistics 1 and LIN228H1F Phonetics
Chinese University of Hong Kong	LING 1902 Invitation to Linguistics and LING 2003 Phonetics 1
Hong Kong, Polytechnic University	CBS1900 Introduction to Language and ENGL2004 Analysis of English Pronunciation and ENGL2005 English Lexis and Semantics and ENGL2006 Analysis of English Grammar and ENGL3003 English Discourse in the Professions and ENGL3005 Languages in Contemporary Societies and ENGL4017 Critical Language and Cultural Studies
Hong Kong, The University of	LING1001 Introduction to Linguistics and LING2003 Semantics: Meaning and Grammar and LING2004 Phonetics: Describing Sounds and LING2034 Psycholinguistics
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	HG101/1001 Fundamentals of Linguistics (A) and HG102/1002 Fundamentals of Linguistics (B) and HG2002 Semantics and Pragmatics and HG203/2003 Phonetics and Phonology
National University, Singapore	(EL1101E The Nature of Language and EL2202 The Sound System of English (for transcription)) OR (EL1101E The Nature of Language and EL3202 Phonetics and Phonology)
Arizona University, USA	SLHS 340 Language Science and SLHS 367 Phonetics
Biola University, Los Angeles, USA	CODS 331 Speech-Language Development & Disorders and CODS 321 Clinical Phonetics and Phonology
Colorado, University of	LING 2000 Introduction to Linguistics and LING 3100 Language Sound Structures
LaSalle University, USA	SLH 100 Introduction to Language & Communication and SLH 200 Phonetics and SLH 203 Language Development
Pittsburgh University, USA	CSD 1020 Nature of Language and CSD 1022 Transcription Phonetics
Prairie State College, Illinois	SPA-101 Introduction to SLPA and SPA-161 SLPA Intro to Phonetics
Rhode Island University, USA	CMD 493 Cultural and Linguistics Diversity in CSD and CMD 273 Phonetics
San Diego State University, USA	LING 101 Introduction to Language and SLHS 320 Phonetics
State University of NY at Stony Brook, USA	LIN 100 Human Language and LIN 201 Phonetics
Washington, USA	LING200 Introduction to Linguistic Thought and LING450 Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota Columbia	006126 Linguistic Structure

Local Linguistic and Phonetics units

UNIVERSITY	UNITS OF STUDY
Australian Catholic University	SPHY 103 Linguistics and Phonetics for SP
Australian National University	LING1001 Introduction to the Study of Language LING2010 Phonetics: Sounds of the World's Languages
Charles Sturt University	SPH101 Speech, Language and Culture
James Cook University	SL1002 Introduction to Linguistics and Phonetics SL1004 Linguistics and Phonetics 2

Macquarie University	<p>Option 1 (LING110 or LING111) Language: its Structure and Use AND (LING217 Phonetics and Phonology (Transcription) OR LING210 Phonetics and Phonology (Transcription) OR LING398 Phonetics: Transcription and Theory)</p> <p>Option 2 LING199 Introduction to Linguistics AND (LING217 Phonetics and Phonology OR LING210 Phonetics and Phonology (Transcription) OR LING398 Phonetics: Transcription and Theory)</p>
Melbourne, The University of	LING30001 Exploring Linguistics Diversity (or all the individual units – phonology, syntax, morphology, semantics, discourse) AND LING20005 Phonetics
Monash University	ATS1338 The Language Game: Why we talk the way we do AND (ATS1339 Describing and Analysing Language and Communication OR ATS3669 Phonetics and Phonology)
Newcastle	LING1111 Introduction to Linguistics 1 AND LING3008 Introduction to Phonology and Morphology
New South Wales, The University of	ARTS 1690 Structure of Language AND ARTS 1691 The Use of Language
New South Wales, The University of	LING 5026 Introduction to Linguistic Analysis AND LING 5000 Special Project in Applied Linguistics
Queensland, The University of	LING1000 Introduction to Linguistics: Structure and Meaning of Words and Sentences AND LING1005 Introduction to Linguistics: The Sound Pattern of Language
Sydney, The University of	LNGS1001 Structure of Language AND (LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology OR (LNGS2620 Phonetics AND LNGS2621 Phonology))
Western Australia, The University of	LING1001 Language and Communication AND LING2002 Phonetics and Phonology
Western Sydney University	10948 Structure of Language AND 102042 The Sound of Language

Local Anatomy and Neurology units

UNIVERSITY	UNITS OF STUDY
Macquarie University	HLTH213 Anatomy of the Head, Neck , and Trunk HLTH214 Neuroanatomy BIOL257 Neurophysiology
University of Sydney	BIOS1165 Hearing Science and Audiology BIOS1166 Neuroscience I: Communication Disorders