

# **The Effectiveness of Articulation Treatment and/or Phonological Treatment of the First Language on the Second Language in Bilingual Children.**

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## **Abstract**

**Introduction:** The managers of Speech and Language Therapy (SLT) are responsible to assure the availability of the appropriate services for clients with bilingual and multilingual disorders to guarantee the delivery of an equitable services to all clients. On the other hand, there is a lack of data availability for services planning informing (Mennen & Stansfield, 2006). **Objective:** This study aims to verify the effectiveness of articulation and/or phonology treatment of the first language on the second language in bilingual children. This can play a crucial role in better diagnosis and intervention, as well as the treatment process which will normalize the patient's life giving it a better quality, encouraging patient to be more involved in the social life and more confident. **Methods:** This review was based on papers published in several resources such as Frontiers in Psychology, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, International Journal of Bilingualism, Journal of Communication Disorders, Journal of Communication Disorders, Research in Developmental Disabilities, Journal of Experimental Child Psychology on two databases "PubMed" and "Google Scholar" between 1990-2020. The appraisal tools used in this study is the CASP tool which is easy to use and suitable for students with less research background. **Results.** The results showed improvements for bilingual children with different tools and due to several aspects, in which the articulation treatment showed that result was a perceptually acceptable in pronunciation of some letters in child both languages. The phonological therapy targeted cluster reduction, but it was only effective in treating first language errors. In speech sound disorders (SSD) therapy results showed that children's speech improved in both languages with similar magnitude; there was improvement in some nontreated errors. In specific language impairment results showed that Bilingual children with SLI perform at a lower level than the other groups in almost all aspects of achievement in L1. **Conclusion:**

There is a significance of the articulation treatment on both languages, the phonological treatment has significance on the second language but the vocabulary phonological treatment has a significance on both languages, speech sound disorders (SSD) therapy has a significance on both languages.