

Language development in trisomy

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Trisomy 21 phenotype is characterised by gross difficulties in various components of the language system (subsystems of sounds, lexicon, morphosyntax, and pragmatic and speech regulations). Such difficulties can be reduced and partly compensated by an appropriate, early and continuous intervention. We introduce an overview of language development from the first months of life (pre-linguistic period) to the beginning of adulthood, with a few suggestions about the suitable intervention that aims at the maintenance of acquisitions through adulthood and old age.

Language features in Trisomy 21 (particularly in young children and adults) are also examined. Data still lack of accuracy and should make the object of complementary research.

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