

Summary

This thesis tries to find out whether the suspected dysphasia influences sign language acquisition of an intelligent adolescent non-speaking boy who suffers from developmental anarthria. Nevertheless, he can understand spoken language 100 % but he is not able to learn written language functionally. It deals with the differentiation of the diagnoses of developmental dysphasia and developmental anarthria with suspected dysphasia. The work focuses on particular forms of alternative and augmentative communication and advantages and disadvantages of their use by the boy who suffers from developmental anarthria. This thesis points out that therapy is comfortable because it adequately offers Czech Sign Language as a mode of communication for the education and everyday communication for the boy who has suffered from developmental anarthria since he was 13 to now at age 19. He has partial motor disfunction in his hands but the fine motor skills of his right hand are only partially disabled and therefore his communication in Czech Sign Language is interpretable. Czech Sign Language is his L2 but this is the only language production of the boy. In the core of the thesis there are three types of video-recordings of the expressions in Czech Sign Language of the 18-year-old boy who suffers from the developmental anarthria: the reproduction of his expressions in Czech Sign Language which were produced by an assistant, the reproduction of a read text in Czech Sign Language and his own expressions in Czech Sign Language. In the result of the analysis there are four different types of mistakes the boy makes: motoric mistakes caused by his hands' disability; hardly classifiable mistakes on the boundary type mistakes L2 acquisition and dysphasia mistakes; mistakes in the acquisition of L2; mistakes of the suspected dysphasia, which can be described as agrammatism. The various types of the mistakes he has made are analyzed in detail. This paper concludes that the boy is successful in the acquisition of Czech Sign Language which is his main means of communication but suffers from suspected dysphasia in his sign language production, especially at the semantic level and associative area. There is also a hypothesis stated that the reason of this problem could be caused by his working memory.

Key words: developmental anarthria, suspected developmental dysphasia, alternative communication, Czech Sign Language, the second language, clinical linguist, agrammatism, the working memory