

FLUENT APHASIA

Fluent aphasia is a language disorder that follows brain damage, causing difficulty in finding the correct words and in structuring sentences. Speakers also experience problems in understanding language, and this severely impairs their ability to communicate. In this informative and up-to-date study, Susan Edwards provides a detailed description of fluent aphasia, by drawing widely on research data, and by comparing fluent aphasia with other types of aphasia, as well as with normal language. She discusses evidence that the condition affects access to underlying grammatical rules as well as to the lexicon and explores the relationship between language and the brain, the controversy over aphasia syndromes, the assessment of aphasia via standardised tests and the analysis of continuous speech data. Extensive examples of aphasic speech are given, and the progress of one fluent aphasic speaker is discussed in detail. Written by an internationally renowned expert, this book will be of interest to linguists and practitioners alike.

SUSAN EDWARDS is Professor and Head of Clinical Linguistics at the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies, University of Reading. She has previously published *Language and Mental Handicap* (with Jean Rondal, 1997), and is co-author of *The Reynell Developmental Scales III* (a language test used in the diagnosis and treatment of children with language disorders), and *The Verb and Sentence Test* (a clinical research tool for use with aphasia). She has also published many articles and book chapters about aphasia and other speech and language disorders.



In this series

- 71 KNUD LAMBRECHT: Information structure and sentence form: topic, focus, and the mental representation of discourse referents
- 72 LUIGI BURZIO: Principles of English stress
- 73 JOHN A. HAWKINS: A performance theory of order and constituency
- 74 ALICE C. HARRIS and LYLE CAMPBELL: Historical syntax in cross-linguistic perspective
- 75 LILIANE HAEGEMAN: The syntax of negation
- 76 PAUL GORREL: Syntax and parsing
- 77 GUGLIELMO CINQUE: Italian syntax and universal grammar
- 78 HENRY SMITH: Restrictiveness in case theory
- 79 D. ROBERT LADD: Intonational morphology
- 80 ANDREA MORO: The raising of predicates: predicative noun phrases and the theory of clause structure
- 81 ROGER LASS: Historical linguistics and language change
- 82 JOHN M. ANDERSON: A notional theory of syntactic categories
- 83 BERND HEINE: Possession: cognitive sources, forces and grammaticalization
- 84 NOMT ERTESCHIK-SHIR: The dynamics of focus structure
- 85 JOHN COLEMAN: Phonological representations: their names, forms and powers
- 86 CHRISTINA Y. BETHIN: Slavic prosody: language change and phonological theory
- 87 BARBARA DANCYGIER: Conditionals and prediction: time, knowledge and causation in conditional constructions
- 88 CLAIRE LEFEBVRE: Creole genesis and the acquisition of grammar: the case of Haitian creole
- 89 HEINZ GIEGERICH: Lexical strata in English: morphological causes, phonological effects
- 90 KEREN RICE: Morpheme order and semantic scope: word formation and the Athapaskan verb
- 91 APRIL MCMAHON: Lexical phonology and the history of English
- 92 MATTHEW Y. CHEN: Tone Sandhi: patterns across Chinese dialects
- 93 GREGORY T. STUMP: Inflectional morphology: a theory of paradigm structure
- 94 JOAN BYBEE: Phonology and language use
- 95 LAURIE BAUER: Morphological productivity
- 96 THOMAS ERNST: The syntax of adjuncts
- 97 ELIZABETH CLOSS TRAUGOTT and RICHARD B. DASHER: Regularity in semantic change
- 98 MAYA HICKMANN: Children's discourse: Person, space and time across languages
- 99 DIANE BLAKEMORE: Relevance and linguistic meaning: The semantics and pragmatics of discourse markers
- 100 IAN ROBERTS and ANNA ROUSSOU: Syntactic change: a minimalist approach to grammaticalization
- 101 DONKA MINKOVA: Alliteration and sound change in early English
- 102 MARK C. BAKER: Lexical categories: verbs, nouns and adjectives
- 103 CARLOTA S. SMITH: Modes of discourse: the local structure of texts
- 104 ROCHELLE LIEBER: Morphology and lexical semantics
- 105 HOLGER DIESSEL: The acquisition of comples sentences
- 106 SHARON INKELAS and CHERYL ZOLL: Reduplication: doubling in morphology
- 107 SUSAN EDWARDS: Fluent aphasia
- 108 BARBARA DANCYGIER and EVE SWEETSER: Mental spaces in grammar: conditional constructions

Earlier issues not listed are also available



CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS

General editors: P. Austin, J. Bresnan, B. Comrie, S. Crain, W. Dressler, C. J. Ewen, R. Lass, D. Lightfoot, K. Rice, I. Roberts, S. Romaine, N. V. Smith

Fluent Aphasia



FLUENT APHASIA

SUSAN EDWARDS

School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies University of Reading

and

College of Sciences University of Limerick





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521791076

© Susan Edwards 2005

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2005

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN-13 978-0-521-79107-6 hardback ISBN-10 0-521-79107-3 hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this book, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



Contents

	List of figures	page viii
	List of tables	ix
	Acknowledgements	xi
	Introduction	1
1	Fluent aphasia: identification and classic descriptions	5
2	Descriptions of fluent aphasia	32
3	Assessment and fluent aphasia	62
4	Connected fluent aphasic speech	92
5	Non-fluent and fluent aphasic speakers. What are the	
	differences?	122
6	Comprehension and processing problems in fluent aphasia	148
7	The manifestation of fluent aphasia in one speaker	174
8	Some concluding thoughts	203
	References	214
	Index	224

vii



Figures

4.1	Ill-formed sentences produced in an elicitation task	page 99
4.2	Attempts at sentence repetition: achieved elements in bold	101
7.1	Naming scores (a) BDAE scores in first year post-onset	184
7.2	Naming scores (b) BDAE scores in subsequent years	185
7.3	Single-word test scores: Boston Naming Test: % accurate	186
7.4	Errors from the sentence-repetition task: BDAE	192
7.5	Errors with prepositions and pronouns in a	
	sentence-completion task	194
7.6	Errors in the repetition of regularly inflected words	195

viii



Tables

3.1	MG's scores expressed as percentiles for naming and	
	comprehension tasks on the Boston Diagnostic Aphasia	
	Examination	page 74
3.2	MG's scores for sentence comprehension from PALPA	81
3.3	Scores for MG: active and passive sentence sub-tests from	
	PALPA	82
3.4	Subject information for twelve subjects with fluent aphasia	87
3.5	Comprehension of verbs and sentences: VAST scores for	
	the Wernicke's aphasic group	88
3.6	Comprehension of verbs and sentences: VAST scores for	
	the anomic group	88
3.7	Production of verbs as single words and within sentences:	
	Wernicke's group	90
3.8	Production of verbs as single words an in sentences: anomic	
	group	90
4.1	Distribution of omissions and substitutions in four sentences	102
4.2	Proportions of Text Units in two spontaneous speech	
	samples	118
4.3	Two samples of continuous fluent speech compared with	
	control data: values as % of total number of Text Units in	
	sample	119
4.4	Reading analysis of Cookie Theft (shown above in 1.	
	Northwestern analysis).	120
6.1	VAST scores for verb and sentence comprehension for	
	twelve fluent aphasic patients	163
6.2	Wernicke's comprehension of four sentence types: % correct	165
6.3	Number and % of role reversal, lexical and role reversal +	
	lexical errors for twelve fluent aphasic subjects on the	
	Sentence Comprehension test.	167

ix



x List of tables

6.4	Distribution of errors for nine Wernicke's aphasic subjects:	
	raw scores and percentages	164
6.5	Percentage correct on verb comprehension,	
	sentence-judgement task and sentence-comprehension task:	
	forty items in each test	171
7.1	Boston Diagnostic Aphasic Examination: scores as	
	percentiles	177



Acknowledgements

I have been privileged to study and work with many inspirational colleagues who have contributed to the development of my ideas about language and aphasia. I am grateful to each one although I will list only a few here. Many years ago when I was a student, Margaret Greene, who was then a lecturer at the Central School of Speech and Drama, London, introduced me to the study of aphasia. She persuaded me of the need for intellectual investigation of the condition and encouraged me to challenge accepted views. I have often thought about the things she, as a clinician, observed about aphasia. Roelien Bastiaanse, Jane Maxim and Cindy Thompson have, by shared discussions, debates, dinners and drinks over a number of years, helped me form some of the ideas I try to convey in this book. I want to thank them for sharing their intellectual vigour and their enthusiasm for the study of language and aphasia with me, for disagreeing with some of my ideas but especially for their personal generosity in so many spheres of my life. I acknowledge learning from my research students, past and present, especially Marina Arabatzi, Clare McCann, Christos Salis and Kate Tucker. Thanks are owed to the doctoral and post-doctoral researchers in Cindy's laboratory, and to those of my students and colleagues at the Universities of Reading and Limerick who have, through discussion and debate, enriched my life. Special thanks to Miseon Lee who read the whole manuscript and helped me with the linguistic points I try to make. Any remaining errors are, of course, mine. I am grateful to friends and colleagues who have read all or part of this manuscript and pointed out errors. I have gained much from working with my linguistic colleagues at the Universities of Reading and Gronigen and elsewhere, and thank those who have taken time to try to enlighten me about the mysteries of language. It has been fun working with so many smart people in different universities and clinics. Thanks are due to the anonymous reviewer who provided me with some helpful comments as well as encouragement to finish this project. I am also grateful to Jacqueline French and Elizabeth Davey at CUP for their considerable help in preparing the manuscript.



xii Acknowledgements

Finally, I would like to thank MG and his wife, who have been a delight to know, who have given generously of their time for my study and teaching of aphasia and from whom I have learnt so much. Without knowing you both, this book and my understanding of aphasia would be so much the poorer.