

## Case Report

# Consonant Repertoire of a Prelinguistically Deaf Child with Late-Mapping Cochlear Implants

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**Objective:** The present case study aims to report on the consonant repertoire during the pre-linguistic and first linguistic stage of a Greek-Cypriot speaking child bilaterally implanted with multichannel Cochlear Implants (CIs).

**Background:** Children with Hearing Loss (HL) produce canonical babble later, and consonantal inventories of HL children are smaller. However, the consonant repertoire of CI Greek-speaking children has not been examined thus far and research on types of consonantal errors during phonological acquisition is scant.

**Clinical Case:** A pre-linguistically deaf child (CY, 7;0 years old) received the first CI at 7 months of age, but the external part of the device was fitted at 2;7 years. An investigation of the child's speech at 7;0 years was conducted through auditory analysis. The child's canonical utterances were transcribed in IPA and his consonants were classified into subcategories, depending on articulation place, articulation manner and resonance. Regarding place, alveolar consonants were the main category produced. As regards manner, closed consonants was the first category to appear, while in terms of voicing, voiceless consonants were recorded more often than voiced ones. The analysis also showed that consonants /t/, /s/ and /p/ were dominant in the child's speech and revealed several phonological processes.

**Conclusion:** The present case holds special interest as the child's phonological system is still between the pre-linguistic/first linguistic stages due to the delayed CI mapping. The results agree in part with several studies in the literature, while specific phonological error patterns observed, remain to be verified in other CI Greek-speaking children.

**Keywords:** Consonants; Pre-linguistic speech; Cochlear implant

**Abbreviations**

CI: Cochlear Implant; CA: Chronological Age; PIA: Post Implant Age; IPA: International Phonetic Association; TD: Typically Developing Children

**Introduction**

Deaf children with CIs receive robust access to sound, but speech production skills exhibit great variability [1]. CIs trigger speech production skills, but the auditory signal is still degraded compared to normal hearing. Young children with CIs exhibit similar phonological acquisition as Typically Developing children (TD), but the investigation of consonant repertoire in Greek-speaking children with CIs has hardly been studied [2].

Normal hearing babies begin to babble at an average age of about 6 to 11 months [3]. Between 7 and 10 months, canonical babbling begins, where consonant-vowel syllables take a corresponding form to that of adults. According to the "infraphonological" model [4], during canonical babbling syllabic CV structures are characterized by a rapid transition (<250msec) from the consonant to the vowel, with a maximum duration of up to 500msec. Children move from canonical to variegated babbling and the first words from six to twelve months

of age [4].

During canonical babbling articulated movements are produced resulting in 100 to 500 msec syllables with a frequency alternation lasting 25 to 120 msec [3]. The syllables are produced with normal articulation and resonance [3]. Canonical babbling consists of either a syllable that meets these criteria or a rhythmic sequence of syllables, either repeated or differentiated [3]. In reduplicated babbling, the same syllable is repeated throughout the production. In variegated babbling, the syllabic structure is complex, consisting of consonants or vowels, or both. According to studies, reduplicated and variegated babbling occurs in two separate stages [6-8]. In these early developmental stages of speech, it is crucial to monitor performance and evaluate the effectiveness of CIs. Only little is known so far about the early acquisition of consonants in young CI children. Accurate production of consonants significantly promotes speech intelligibility, an area of major importance in rehabilitation of CI children.

Recently, language disorders in CI children were linked to poor consonant diversity [9], and consonant accuracy was related to better later vocabulary at 30 months and articulation at 36 months of age [10]. Despite the improved performance in accuracy and intelligibility

of older CI children, their results remain poorer than their TD peers. The same stands for young CI children as well, especially when they are matched for chronological age. The aforementioned literature concerns research outcomes during the meaningful words and sentences stages but not during the canonical babbling period. Thus, studies during the pre-linguistic period could provide unique insight into the initial stages of consonant inventory and classification.

## Case Presentation

The present report describes longitudinally the development of initial consonants in spontaneous speech vocalizations of a child (DY) with prelinguistic, profound (>90dB HL) bilateral, sensorineural hearing loss, aged 7;0 years at the beginning of the study. DY received the first CI at 7 months of age, but the external part of the device was fitted after 2 years, since the family had had no access to habilitation services. The boy received the second CI (left) at the age of 3;7 years. CY had unknown deafness etiology, no other disabilities, and he came from a monolingual Cypriot-Greek speaking Romani family of lower social-economic status. Cypriot Greek is a dialect of Greek spoken in Cyprus and has various phonological, syntactic and lexical differences from the standard variety [10]. The child received speech-language therapy for the first time when his Post-Implant Age (PIA) was 4;5 years and auditory/aural therapy when his PIA was 5;5 years. DY received a full orofacial examination without findings and his receptive vocabulary and morphosyntactic skills were evaluated through the Diagnostic Test of Verbal Intelligence (DVIQ) [12] and failed. TONI-4, a non-linguistic IQ test classified his performance as “average” (similar to 7;3 year old peers).

Protophones were transcribed and classified using the IPA from the canonical babbling to the first words stage on the basis of 13 recordings (using a Sony-PCM D50 digital recorder at 44.1kHz and 16bit) of 45 minutes each conducted during the period of 1 year (from 7;0 to 8;0 years old). The auditory analysis excluded pre-linguistic sounds as primitive while canonical babbling productions were transcribed according to the IPA. These protophone categories constitute an infant’s infraphonological repertoire [13]. Consonants were classified into subcategories according to place of articulation, manner of articulation and voicing (vocal fold vibration). Finally, reflexive and vegetative sounds were excluded from the analysis [14].

Consonant classification was based on 256 productions in total, transcribed in IPA. Overall, DY’s spontaneous vocalizations were dominated by the sounds /t/, /s/ and /p/, while other consonantal sounds, such as /δ/, /ɲ/, /z/, /ç/ and /j/ appeared less frequently in his phonetic repertoire. As to place of articulation, 56% were alveolars, and only 23% were bilabials. Other consonantal categories such as velars or palatal consonants reached only 10% and 5%, respectively. Regarding manner of articulation, most of the sounds were plosives with 45%, fricatives with 23%, nasals with 21% and approximants only with 9%. Lastly, concerning voicing, unvoiced consonants dominated the vocalization reaching 65% while voiced consonants were transcribed only in 35% of the cases.

During DY’s spontaneous speech, many phonological processes were located. Specific errors included, among others, substitutions and deletions. In particular, weak syllable deletion (/ba’nana/ – /’nana/), reduplication (/’pe<sup>n</sup>de/ – /’pepe/) and initial consonant deletion (/’ɣata/ – /’ata/, /’milo/ – /’mio/, /’δasos/ – /’δaso/) were

evident in his speech. There was also assimilation (/ro’loi/ – /lo’loi/), fronting (/’kato/ – /’tato/) and alveolarization (/’θema/ – /’sena/).

## Discussion

The present case report aimed to analyze and classify the consonant repertoire during the pre-linguistic and first lexical stage of speech development of a child with CI. The present findings agree with those of other studies [15,16], which report that CI consonant repertoire is dominated by labials, alveolars and nasals; however, alveolar plosives outnumber other categories in the present study, in accordance with the “coronal preference” documented in previous literature [17]. As for voicing, voiceless consonants appear twice as often in comparison with voiced consonants. Although studies reporting CI consonant acquisition in other languages do not particularly focus on voiced vs voiceless consonant production rate, voiced consonants seem to appear more frequently in early inventories [16,18]. A voicing contrast study in consonant production of Greek-speaking CI children [19] showed longer duration of VOT in voiceless consonants and shorter duration of prevoicing in voiced consonants compared with those of TD counterparts. Hence, a next step in our analysis would entail accuracy measurements and acoustic descriptions of different consonantal categories. Lastly, similar phonological procedures with those reported in the present study have also been documented in CI research in other languages [20-22]. Regarding Greek, there is only one study comparing aspects of phonological acquisition of one child with CI with one child with hearing aids [23]. Our findings only partially agree as, for example, fronting and final consonant deletion were frequent in the present case study but did not occur in [23]. Differences in PIA and duration of speech-language therapy may account for variable findings.

As expounded in the literature, early implantation and appropriate rehabilitative support are critical factors so that speech development in CI children can follow that of TD peers [16]. The current investigation attempted to provide longitudinal data from a single case where these two factors were not met and enrich the knowledge-base regarding consonant repertoire development in CI recipients with small PIA exposed to the Cypriot-Greek language.

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