GFTA™-3 and KLPA™-3

Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation-3 & Khan-Lewis Phonological Analysis-3

GFTA-3/KLPA-3 Score Report

Ronald Goldman, & Macalyne Fristoe

Linda M.L. Khan, & Nancy P. Lewis

Name:	Ron Fristoe
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	10/10/2007
Test Date:	09/14/2015
Age:	7 years 11 months
Grade:	Second Grade
School/Agency:	Shawnee Elementar
Examiner:	Shannon Wang
Primary Language:	English
Dialect:	

Reason for testing:
speech is difficult to understand

PsychCorp

GFTA-3 SCORE SUMMARY

Sounds-in-Words Score Summary

Total Raw Score [1]	Standard Score [2]	95% Conf. Interval	Percentile Rank	Age Equivalent	Growth Scale Value
35	43	40-52	<0.1	3:0-3:1	537

[1] Raw score equals the total number of articulation errors.

[2] Normative information is based on gender.

Sounds-in-Sentences Score Summary

Total Raw Score [1]	Standard Score [2]	95% Conf. Interval	Percentile Rank	Age Equivalent	Growth Scale Value
35	52	48-62	0.1	6:11 or younger	504

[1] Raw score equals the total number of articulation errors.

[2] Normative information is based on gender.

Intelligibility Rating

Total of Good Ratings (1)	Total of All Ratings (1, 2, 3, 4)	Overall Intelligibility Rating	Intelligibility Percentage
1	10	10%	25 <90% 75 90%

NARRATIVE REPORT

The Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation-Third Edition (GFTA-3) is a systematic means of assessing an individual's articulation of the consonant and consonant cluster sounds of Standard American English. It provides information about an individual's speech sound ability by sampling both spontaneous and imitative sound production in single words and connected speech. GFTA-3 provides age-based normative scores separately for females and males for the Sounds-in-Words and Sounds-in-Sentences tests. Intelligibility is reported as a percentage score, and Stimulability information is reported in table format.

Sounds-in-Words

The Sounds-in-Words test is used to evaluate an individual's articulation skill when labeling single words. The examiner presents a picture stimuli for the individual to label. The examiner scores each consonant and consonant cluster sound in the word as a correct or incorrect production. This test has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15.

Ron Fristoe received a standard score of 43 (confidence interval = 40 to 52, percentile rank = <0.1) on the Sounds-in-Words test. When compared to peers of the same age and gender, Ron uses more sound change errors which results in a score that is in the very low/severe range.

Sounds-in-Sentences

The Sounds-in-Sentences test is used to evaluate an individual's articulation skill when producing words in connected speech. The individual listens as the examiner tells a short story that is accompanied by visual stimuli. After the initial retelling of the story, the examiner presents each sentence again, and the individual repeats the sentence. The examiner scores each consonant and consonant cluster sound in the targeted words from each sentence as a correct or incorrect production. This test has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15.

Ron received a standard score of 52 (confidence interval = 48 to 62, percentile rank = 0.1) on the Sounds-in-Sentences test. When compared to peers of the same age and gender, Ron uses more sound change errors which results in a score that is in the very low/severe range.

Intelligibility

The Intelligibility rating is used to evaluate an individual's intelligibility in connected speech. During administration of the Sounds-in-Sentences test, the examiner listens to each sentence the individual repeats and rates the individual's intelligibility for that sentence as 1 (good), 2 (fair), 3 (poor), or 4 (no response). This measure reports the percentage of individuals, by age, who received an overall rating of 90% "good" ratings.

Ron's connected speech was rated as "good" in 10% of his productions.

Stimulability

The Stimulability measure is designed to assess the sounds that were misarticulated during administration of the Sounds-in-Words test and/or Sounds-in-Sentences test. For the misarticulated sounds, the examiner produces them in a syllable, word, and sentence context, and the individual imitates the examiner's productions.

Ron's Stimulability results are indicated in the following table.

		Correctly Imitated	Incorrectly Imitated
Initial	Syllable	ð sk sl sp sw	r\\ br dr fr gr kr pr spl st tr
	Word	ð sk sw	sl sp
	Sentence	s	ð sk sw
Medial	Syllable	k s j	ð r\\ br
	Word	k s	j
	Sentence	k	s
Final	Syllable	n	r\\ ðz
	Word	s n	
	Sentence		s n

ERROR ANALYSIS

Sounds-in-Words Phonetic Error Analysis

Single Consonants

	Initial	Medial	Final
p			
b			
t			
d			
k		11	
g			
m			
n			
f			
v			
ð	46	43	
s	26 60	27	1 56
z			
			13
		39	
l			
r\\	31 55	38	2 12 15 23 25 28 30 36 43
w			
j		34	
h			

Sounds-in-Words Phonetic Error Analysis (continued)

Consonant Clusters

	Initial	Medial	Final
bl			
br	43	37	
dr	17		
fr	44		
gl			
gr	45		
kr	53		
kw			
nt			
pl			
pr	52		
sl	21		
sp	15		
st	58		
sw	22		
tr	54		

R Error Analysis

Sounds-in-Words R Error Analysis

\	12 15 28 30 36 43
r	31 38 55
r	25
ar	23
r	2
br	37 43
dr	17
fr	44
gr	45
kr	53
pr	52
tr	54

Vowel Error Analysis

Sounds-in-Words Vowel Error Analysis

Vowel errors are not calculated in the standard score, however this table is provided for documentation of any vowel errors. Write the item number in the space provided with the corresponding vowel sound.

i	Close, Front, Unrounded	
	Close Close Mid, Front, Unrounded	
e	Close Mid, Front, Unrounded	
	Open Mid, Front , Unrounded	
æ	Open Open Mid, Front, Unrounded	
	Open Mid, Back, Unrounded	
()	Mid Mid, Central, Unrounded	
	Open, Back, Unrounded	
	Open Mid, Back, Rounded	
o	Close Mid, Back , Rounded	
	Close Close Mid , Central, Rounded	
u	Close, Back, Rounded	
a	Diphthong	
a	Diphthong	
	Diphthong	

Sounds-in-Sentences Story 2 Phonetic Error Analysis

Single Consonants

	Initial	Medial	Final
p			
b			
t	29		
d			
k			
m			
n			29
f			
v		29	
			14
s	15		1 4 6 9 18 23
z			
		15	
		29	
		20	
l		29	
r\\	24	2 5 28	11 19

Sounds-in-Sentences Story 2 Phonetic Error Analysis (continued)

Consonant Clusters

	Initial	Medial	Final
bl			
br	3		
t			8
gr	1 4 18 23		
kl			
kw			
n			17
n			5
pl			
sk	13		
sl	31		
sn			
sp	19		
spl	12		
st	10		
ðz			26

KLPA-3 SCORE SUMMARY

KLPA-3 Score Summary

Total Raw Score	Standard Score	95% Conf. Interval	Percentile Rank	Age Equivalent
44	40	37-49	<0.1	<2:0

Core Phonological Processes Summary

	Phonological Process	Number of Occurrences	Total Possible Occurrences	Percent of Occurrences
Manner	Deaffrication (DF)	0	of 8 =	0%
	Gliding of liquids (GL)	12	of 20 =	60%
	Stopping of fricatives and affricates (ST)	6	of 48 =	13%
	Stridency deletion (STR)	11	of 42 =	26%
	Vocalization (VOC)	6	of 15 =	40%
Place	Palatal fronting (PF)	1	of 12 =	8%
	Velar fronting (VF)	0	of 23 =	0%
Reduction	Cluster simplification (CS)	7	of 23 =	30%
	Deletion of final consonant (DFC)	1	of 36 =	3%
	Syllable reduction (SR)	0	of 25 =	0%
Voicing	Final devoicing (FDV)	0	of 35 =	0%
	Initial voicing (IV)	0	of 33 =	0%

Supplemental Phonological Processes Summary

	Phonological Process	Number of Occurrences	Total Possible Occurrences	Percent of Occurrences
Manner	Affrication	0	of 151 =	0%
	Frication	0	of 111 =	0%
	Gliding (other)	0	of 81 =	0%
	Glottal replacement	0	of 159 =	0%
	Liquidization	0	of 124 =	0%
	Stopping (other)	0	of 59 =	0%
Place	Backing to velars or /h/	0	of 134 =	0%
Reduction	Deletion of initial consonant	0	of 58 =	0%
	Deletion of medial consonant	1	of 27 =	4%
Voicing	Initial devoicing	0	of 41 =	0%
	Medial devoicing	0	of 22 =	0%
	Medial voicing	0	of 11 =	0%

Vowel Inventory

	Phonological Process	Number of Occurrences	Total Possible Occurrences	Percent of Occurrences
Vowels	Vowel alterations	0	of 82 =	0%

Vowel Chart

	Front	Central	Back
High	i leaf		u zoo
	ɪ pig		ʊ cookie
Mid	e plate	ə zebra	o soap
	ɛ web	ʌ cup	ɔ frog
Low	æ hammer		ɑ watch

Diphthongs		
aʊ house	aɪ knife	ɔɪ boy

Processes Per Word (PPW) Summary

Item	Target Word	Core Processes per Word	Supplemental Processes per Word	Total Processes per Word
1	HOUSE	2	0	2
11	MONKEY	1	0	1
12	HAMMER	1	0	1
13	FISH	3	0	3
15	SPIDER	3	0	3
17	DRUM	1	0	1
21	SLIDE	3	0	3
22	SWING	2	0	2
26	SOAP	2	0	2
27	GLASSES	1	1	2
28	TIGER	1	0	1
30	FINGER	1	0	1
31	RING	1	0	1
34	VACUUM	1	0	1
36	TEACHER	1	0	1
37	ZEBRA	1	0	1
38	GIRAFFE	1	0	1
39	VEGETABLE	2	0	2
43	BROTHER	3	0	3
44	FROG	1	0	1
45	GREEN	1	0	1
46	THAT	1	0	1
52	PRINCESS	1	0	1
53	CROWN	1	0	1
54	TRUCK	1	0	1
55	RED	1	0	1
56	JUICE	2	0	2
58	STAR	2	0	2
60	SEVEN	2	0	2

NARRATIVE REPORT

The Khan-Lewis Phonological Analysis-Third Edition (KLPA-3) is a norm-referenced analysis of an individual's speech development and phonological process usage. The analysis is used to identify frequency of usage of twelve Core Phonological Processes grouped into four types of processes (manner, place, reduction and voicing Processes), twelve Supplemental, and other processes used by the individual. The KLPA-3 requires the administration of the 60 target words of the Sounds-in-Words test in the Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation-Third Edition (GFTA-3). The target words are analyzed for sound changes and the sound changes are classified by phonological process(es). The total number of phonological processes included in the 12 Core Processes are converted into a series of scores (mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15) based on age and gender-based norms.

Ron's raw score converts to a standard score of 40 (confidence interval = 37 to 49, percentile rank = <0.1). When compared to peers of the same age and gender, Ron uses more phonological processes which results in a score that is in the very low/severe range.

Ron demonstrated 44 (raw score) individually produced sound changes on the KLPA-3. Specifically, Ron demonstrated 4 Manner Process(es), 1 Place Process(es), 2 Reduction Process(es), and 0 Voicing Process(es) as accounted for by the core phonological processes. Definitions and examples for the 12 core, 12 supplemental and other phonological processes are available in the resource library and KLPA-3 manual.

KLPA-3 Vowel Alterations

On 0 occasions, Ron altered a target vowel so that it became a different vowel. Eight Vowel Phonological Processes are included in the KLPA-3, drawing on the current literature regarding vowel alterations; the Vowel processes are described in more detail in the resource library and KLPA-3 manual. The Vowel Phonological Processes can be used in conjunction with the KLPA-3 Vowel Inventory located on the summary page of this report for a more in-depth vowel analysis.

KLPA-3 Dialectal Influence

Ron's history was not noted as having dialectal variation in his speech. Sound changes judged as dialectical variations are not scored as errors in GFTA–3. Therefore, KLPA–3 does not apply phonological processes to sound changes resulting from dialectical variations.

End of Report