



# Multilingual Children's Speech Development



# **NORWEGIAN**

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# Norwegian Authors

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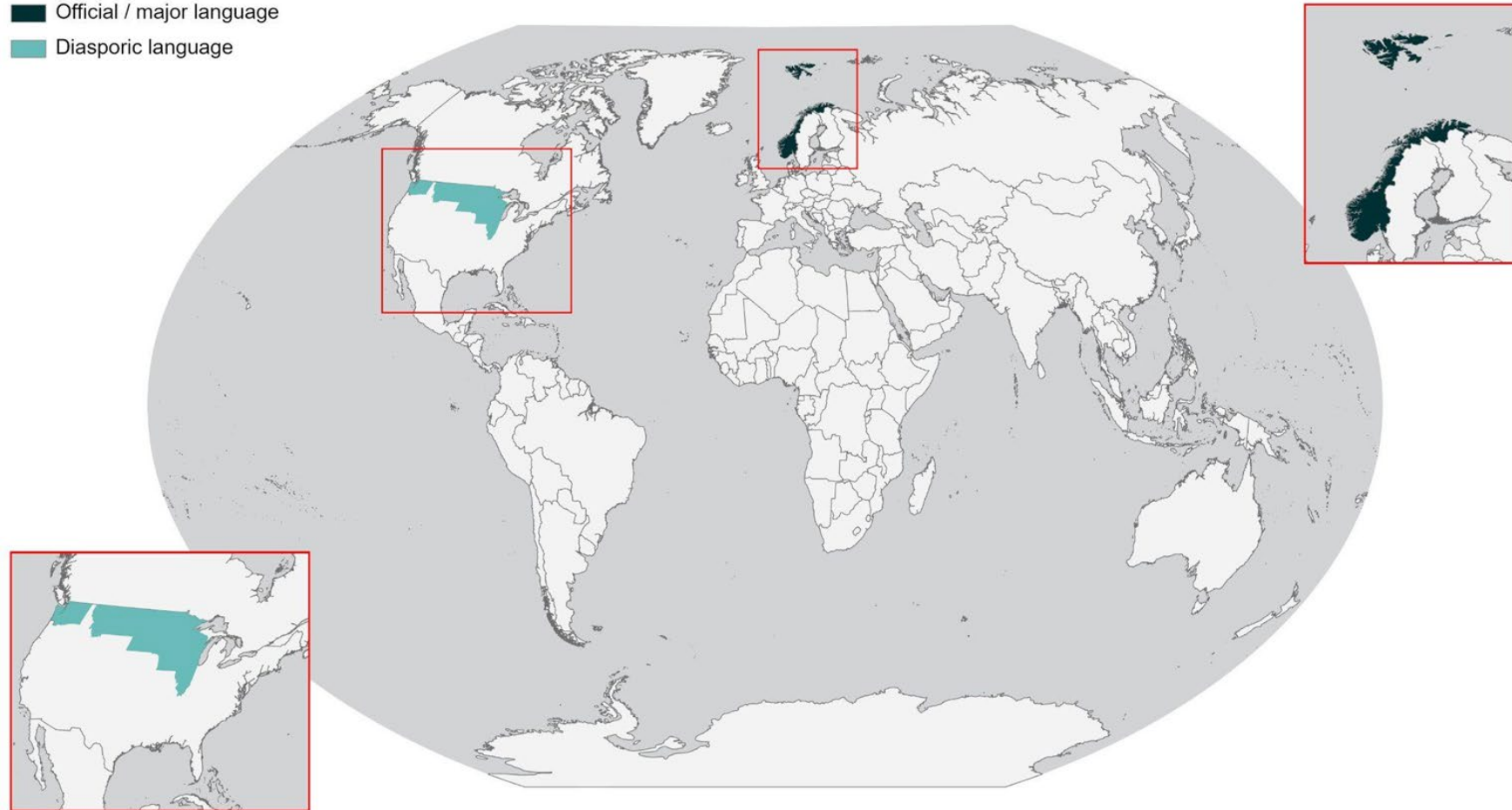


# Norwegian

- **Commonly spoken in**
  - Norway, USA (a few heritage speakers)
- **Dialects and variants**
  - East Norwegian, West Norwegian, Central Norwegian, and North Norwegian
- **Writing**
  - Left to right. Latin alphabet (Roman script)

# Norwegian Map

- Official / major language
- Diasporic language



The authors acknowledge assistance provided by the Spatial Data Analysis Network (SPAN) at Charles Sturt University, and in particular Craig Poynter, for his work creating this map. Figures/maps/imagery created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.1 software and data contained within ESRI's Living Atlas.

# Norwegian Speech Components

- **Consonants (23):** /p, b, m, f, v, t, d, n, s, l, r, ʈ, ɖ, ŋ, ʃ, ʒ, ʧ, k, g, ŋ, h, j/
- **Consonant clusters (43):** 29 frequently occurring CC, 6 marginal CC, and 8 CCC, all word initial
- **Vowels (19):** /i:, ɪ, y:, ʏ, ʉ:, ʊ, e:, ɛ, ə, ø:, œ, u:, u, æ:, æ, a:, a, o:, ɔ/
- **Tones (2):** Realization varies with dialect, /<sup>1</sup>//<sup>2</sup>/
- **Phonotactic restrictions:** C<sub>(0-3)</sub>V<sub>(1)</sub>C<sub>(0-5)</sub>
- **Prosody:**
  - Typically, disyllabic words have stress on the first syllable
  - The final, the penultimate and the antepenultimate syllable can also receive stress
  - Three degrees of stress: primary stress, secondary stress and no stress
  - Word tones fall on syllables with primary stress

# Norwegian

## Age of Acquisition

### ■ Consonants

- Early /p, b, m, t, d, n/
- Middle /f, v, t̪, d̪, ŋ, l, k, g, ŋ, h, j/
- Late /r, s, ʂ, ʑ, ʀ, l/

### ■ Consonant clusters

- First correct after 2 years, many 4-year-olds have not acquired all clusters  
/s/-clusters later than other clusters

### ■ Vowels acquired before consonants

- Early /i:, ɪ, e:, ɛ, ə, æ:, æ, a:, ɑ, u:, u, o:, ɔ/
- Late /y:, ʏ, ʉ:, ʊ, ø:, œ/

### ■ Tones

- Acquired at 29–36 months, but possibly earlier

# Norwegian Speech Development

## ■ Percentage correct

- To date there is no study of percentage correct

## ■ Intelligibility

- To date there is no study of intelligibility

## ■ Common phonological patterns

- Single consonants: Fronting, backing, stopping, /r/-substitution
- Consonant clusters: three different strategies
  - i. Dominating at first, cluster reduction:
    - Non-/s/-clusters: omitting C2: *blå* /<sup>1</sup>b[ɔ:/ 'blue, masc./fem.' → [<sup>1</sup>bo:]
    - /s/-clusters: omitting C1 (/s/): *sko* /<sup>1</sup>sku:/ 'shoe, masc.' → [<sup>1</sup>ku:]
  - ii. Second, cluster simplification: *trikk* /<sup>1</sup>trɪc/ → [<sup>1</sup>tɔ̃i:c<sup>h</sup>]
  - iii. Third, vocalic intrusions, most common in clusters with /r, ʃ/ as C2:
    - gris* /<sup>1</sup>gri:s/ → [gə<sup>1</sup>ji:s] 'pig'; *blå* /<sup>1</sup>b[ɔ:/ → [bɛ<sup>1</sup>ɔ:] 'blue'

# Norwegian Children with Speech Sound Disorders

## ■ Norwegian terms

- språklydvanske/språklydsforstyrrelse → speech sound disorder
- fonologisk vanske → phonological disorder
- artikulasjonsvanske → articulation disorder
- taleapraksi hos barn → childhood apraxia of speech
- dysartri → dysarthria

## ■ Research has focused on

- prevalence, assessment, transcription, interventions
- childhood apraxia of speech (CAS), cleft lip and palate, speech sound disorders, Cri du chat syndrome and children with hearing loss

## ■ Studies (examples)

- Consonant clusters in the speech of children with 5p deletion syndrome (Simonsen, Garmann, & Kristoffersen, 2019)
- Associations between hypernasality, intelligibility, and language and reading skills in 10-year-old children with a palatal cleft (Særvold, Hide, Feragen, & Aukner, 2019)

# Norwegian Speech Assessments

- **Artikulasjonsprøve B** [Articulation Test B]. (Backe, n.d.).
- **Artikulasjonsprøve for registrering av uttalefeil** [Articulation Test for Registration of Pronunciation Errors]. (Johnsen, 1987)
- **Norsk Fonemtest** [Norwegian Phoneme Test]. (Tingleff & Tingleff, 2002)
- **Norsk Logopedlags Språklydsprøve** [The Norwegian Association of Speech Therapist's Speech Sound Test]. (Vidsjå, Hauglid, Kloster-Jensen, & Skei, 1983)
- **SVANTE-N**, Testverktøy for artikulasjons- og nasalitetsvansker – norsk versjon. [SVANTE-N, A tool for testing articulatory and nasality disorders - Norwegian]. (Lohmander, Borell, Henningsson, Havstam, Lundeborg, & Persson, 2013)
- **DIFFKAS** - Differensialdiagnostisk kartlegging av språklydsforstyrrelser [DIFFKAS - Differential diagnostic assessment of speech sound disorders]. (Sandø-Frank & Bjerkan, 2023)

# Norwegian Speech Interventions

- **Metafon** (Danish) [Metaphon] (Thomsen, 1996)
- **POPT** (Psycholinguistisch Orientierte Phonologische Therapie; Danish) [Psycholinguistically Oriented Phonological Therapy] (Fox-Boyer, 2017)
- **Praxis** [Nuffield Centre Dyspraxia Programme (Swedish)] (Hellquist, 2011)

# Reference

## Book chapter

- Kristoffersen, K. E., Garmann, N. G., & Simonsen, H. G. (forthcoming). Norwegian speech development. In S. McLeod (Ed.). *The Oxford handbook of speech development in languages of the world*. Oxford University Press.

## Presentation

- Kristoffersen, K. E., Garmann, N. G., & Simonsen, H. G. (2023). *Norwegian: Multilingual children's speech development*. Charles Sturt University, Australia.  
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