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Language Sample Analysis**

Availability:	If you wish to obtain a copy of the instrument, please submit your request to NINDSCDE@EMMES.com.
Classification:	Supplemental: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
Short Description of Instrument:	Language Sample Analysis is a method of evaluating language production in children. Language samples can be collected regularly to monitor progress and may be taken in different settings (e.g. school, home, clinic). Transcription software programs such as Systematic Analysis of Language Transcripts (SALT) or Child Language Data Exchange System (CHAT) may be used.
Permissible Values:	Language sample can be analyzed by dependency analysis, which includes measures for dysfluency (the ratio of false starts, internal corrections, and additional dysfluencies to the total number of explicit propositions) and listener burden (number of implicit propositions divided by number of explicit propositions).
Procedures:	In order to elicit a good language sample, the examiner should have experience talking with children. Conversations are recorded and transcribed. Samples can be analyzed by a software program and scored and interpreted by qualified personnel. Administration time is approximately 1 hour.
Comments:	Language sampling is most commonly used in children of preschool age but can be used through high school.

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Rationale:	<p>“Language sample analysis has been found to discriminate between children and adolescents with versus without TBI in several studies. Content validity is high, as samples are taken with relevant partners (e.g., parents). Language samples often are more sensitive to group differences than are standard language measures.” – McCauley et al. 2012</p>
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