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Speech, including narrative speech, is a powerful tool for communication, allowing individuals to express thoughts, ideas, and emotions. It encompasses verbal and non-verbal elements, influencing interactions in personal, academic, and professional contexts, shaping opinions and driving social change. Speech is the act of expressing thoughts, ideas, and emotions through spoken language. It is a fundamental mode of communication that involves the use of words, tone, Elevator pitch, and body language to convey messages. Speech can be spontaneous or planned, and it varies widely in form and function depending on the context. For instance, casual conversations differ greatly from formal presentations or public addresses. The ability to speak effectively is essential for personal interactions, educational metaphor for success, and professional achievements. Greeting: "Good morning/afternoon/evening, everyone." "Hello, ladies and gentlemen." Attention Grabber: Start with a quote, question, or interesting fact. Purpose: Clearly state the purpose of your speech. "Today, I want to talk about..." Overview: Briefly outline the main points you will cover. Main Point 1; Statement: Introduce the first main point. Example/Evidence: Provide examples or evidence to support it. Explanation: Explain how this point supports your overall message. Main Point 2; Statement: Introduce the second main point. Example/Evidence: Provide examples or evidence to support it. Explanation: Explain how this point supports your overall message. "Thank you for the award." "You're welcome." "I appreciate your kind words." "It's my pleasure." "Congratulations on your graduation!" "Thank you very much." "Good morning, everyone.": "Good morning!" "I'm honored to be here.": "We're glad to have you." "Happy birthday!": "Thank you!" "Welcome to our event.": "Thank you for having me." "Let's work together for a better future.": "Absolutely, let's do it." "I'm sorry for the inconvenience.": "No problem at all." "Please join me in welcoming our guest speaker.": "Welcome, glad to have you here." "It's a pleasure to meet you.": "Likewise, pleasure's mine." "We can achieve anything if we work hard.": "Absolutely, hard work pays off." "Thank you for your support.": "Always happy to help." "I'm grateful for this opportunity.": "You deserve it." "Let's make a positive impact.": "I'm with you on that." "I believe in the power of teamwork.": "Teamwork makes the dream work." "We must strive for equality.": "Absolutely, equality for all." "I'm confident in our abilities.": "That confidence will take us far." "Let's celebrate our successes.": "Cheers to that!" "Communication is key in any relationship.": "Couldn't agree more." "It's important to listen to others.": "Listening is learning." "Kindness costs nothing.": "Indeed, spread kindness." "We should always be open to learning.": "Learning never stops." "Let's embrace diversity.": "Diversity enriches us." "I'm committed to making a difference.": "Your commitment is admirable." "We need to protect the environment.": "Earth needs our care." Education is the foundation of progress.": "Education empowers." Speech: "Never give up on your dreams." "Dreams keep us going." "We must advocate for justice." "Justice is everyone's right." "Let's support each other." "Together we're stronger." "Hard work pays off." "Absolutely, no shortcuts." "Be the change you wish to see in the world.": "Change starts with us." "I'm proud of our achievements." "Proud of you too." "Honesty is the best policy." "Absolutely, honesty builds trust." "Let's foster a culture of innovation." "Innovation drives progress." "Every voice deserves to be heard." "Your voice matters." "We can overcome any obstacle." "Together, nothing can stop us." "Let's spread kindness and positivity." "Kindness is contagious." "Respect is essential in all relationships." "Respect builds bridges." "We're stronger together." "Absolutely, unity is strength." "Thank you for your dedication." "Dedication is key to success." "Let's lead by example." "Actions speak louder than words." "Gratitude leads to happiness." "Grateful for your wisdom." "Let's build a brighter future for the next generation." "The future belongs to them." "I'm inspired by your resilience." "Resilience conquers all." "Empathy can change the world." "Empathy breeds compassion." "Let's make the world a better place." "One step at a time." "We have the power to create change." "Change starts with us." "I'm grateful for your friendship." "Grateful for yours too." "Together, we can achieve anything." "Absolutely, let's make it happen." "Good morning, everyone." "Good morning!" "Thank you for inviting me to speak today." "It's an honor to be here." "Let's take a moment to appreciate the hard work of our team." "Absolutely, their dedication is commendable." "I believe that together we can overcome any challenge." "Agreed, unity is our strength." "In conclusion, let's remember that kindness can make a huge difference." "Absolutely, kindness matters." "Life is full of ups and downs." "True, it's a rollercoaster." "We learn from our mistakes." "Absolutely, they shape us." "Cherish the moments that matter." "Indeed, they're precious." "Success comes from hard work and perseverance." "Agreed, there are no shortcuts." "Embrace change, it's the only constant in life." "Absolutely, adaptability is key." "Writing allows us to express our thoughts and feelings." "Absolutely, it's a powerful form of expression." "Every word we write has the potential to impact someone." "Indeed, words hold immense power." "Through writing, we can explore new worlds and ideas." "True, it's a journey of creativity." "Practice is key to improving our writing skills." "Agreed, consistency leads to growth." "Writing is a lifelong journey of learning and discovery." "Absolutely, there's always more to explore." Informative Speeches: These speeches aim to educate the audience about a specific topic, idea, or concept. Persuasive Speeches: The goal of persuasive speeches is to influence the audience's beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors regarding a particular topic or issue. Special Occasion Speeches: These speeches are delivered during specific events or occasions such as weddings, graduations, or award ceremonies. Examples include wedding toasts, acceptance speeches, or eulogies. Demonstrative Speeches involve teaching the audience how to do something or providing instructions, often accompanied by visual aids or demonstrations. Motivational Speeches: Motivational speeches are intended to inspire and encourage the audience to take action, overcome obstacles, or achieve their goals. Entertaining Speeches: These speeches focus on entertaining the audience, often through humor, storytelling, or engaging anecdotes. Impromptu Speeches: Impromptu speeches are delivered without prior preparation and require the speaker to think on their feet and respond quickly to a given topic or prompt. Debate Speeches: In debates, participants deliver speeches to argue for or against a specific proposition or resolution, presenting arguments and counterarguments to persuade the audience. Commencement Speeches: Given at graduation ceremonies, commencement speeches often provide advice, reflection, and inspiration to graduating students as they transition to the next phase of their lives. Keynote Speeches: Keynote speeches are delivered at the beginning or conclusion of an event and set the tone or theme for the gathering. They are often delivered by notable figures or experts in their field. between speech and language in table format: AspectSpeechLanguageDefinitionThe verbal expression of thoughts and ideas through spoken words.The system of communication using symbols, sounds, or gestures to convey meaning.FormInvolves the physical production of sounds using the vocal apparatus.Comprises various components such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.MediumTypically auditory but can also include non-verbal elements such as gestures and facial expressions.Can be auditory (spoken language), written (written language), or gestural (sign language).ProductionProduced through articulation and modulation of sounds.Can be produced in real-time (spoken language) or constructed and edited (written language) or conveyed through manual signs (sign language).ComplexionRequires the ability to perceive and interpret spoken sounds.Involves understanding the meaning conveyed by spoken, written, or signed symbols.AcquisitionTypically acquired naturally through exposure to spoken language in the environment.Acquired through exposure, instruction, and interaction with others, starting from infancy.VariabilityCan vary in terms of accent, dialect, intonation, and speech rate among individuals.Can vary across different languages, dialects, and socio-cultural contexts.DisordersSpeech disorders affect the physical production of sounds, such as stuttering or articulation disorders.Language disorders affect the ability to understand or use language, such as aphasia or specific language impairment.Neurological BasisInvolves the coordination of motor functions in the brain's speech centers, such as Broca's area and the motor cortex.Involves complex neural networks distributed across various regions of the brain, including areas responsible for semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. Begin with a Powerful Quote: Start your speech with a relevant and impactful quote that relates to your topic. This can immediately grab your audience's attention and create intrigue. Ask a Thought-Provoking Question: Pose a thought-provoking question that stimulates the audience's curiosity and encourages them to think about the topic you'll be discussing. Tell a Compelling Story: Open with a short anecdote or story that illustrates the importance or relevance of your topic. Stories have a way of drawing in listeners and making your message more relatable. State a Startling Statistic or Fact: Share a surprising statistic or fact related to your topic. This can grab attention and highlight the significance of what you're about to discuss. Use a Personal Anecdote or Experience: Share a personal experience or anecdote that connects you to the topic and helps establish rapport with your audience. Personal stories can make your speech more engaging and relatable. Create an Atmosphere: Set the scene by painting a vivid picture or describing a scenario related to your topic. Engage the audience's senses and transport them into the world of your speech. Start with Humor: A well-timed joke or humorous anecdote can instantly lighten the mood and create a connection with your audience. Just be sure the humor is appropriate for the context and audience. Make a Bold Statement or Assertion: Begin with a bold statement or assertion that challenges conventional wisdom or provokes thought. This can intrigue your audience and make them eager to hear more. Acknowledge the Audience: Start by acknowledging the audience and expressing gratitude for their presence. This helps establish a rapport and creates a sense of inclusivity. Pose a Rhetorical Question: Pose a rhetorical question that gets your audience thinking about the topic and primes them for the message you're about to deliver. Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples of Gas lighting If you've been tasked with writing a speech, it's easy to feel overwhelmed or unsure about how to get started. We get it; we've been there. Public speaking isn't easy! But with the right tools, writing and delivering an effective speech isn't difficult. Here's a tip: Speech structure isn't much different from an essay structure. Think of your speech as an essay you'll speak aloud to the people watching. A well-written speech is a memorable one, and when tasked with giving a speech, this is one of your primary goals. You may also have a secondary goal, like teaching the audience something new, congratulating one or more people, persuading listeners to take a specific position, or promoting yourself or another individual. The AI writing partner for anyone with work to do What is a speech? A speech is a piece of verbal communication, typically given to a crowd. This could be at a workplace event, a ceremony such as a wedding or graduation, as part of a political campaign, or when you're asked to weigh in on a topic as an expert. There's no specific length for a speech, but in most cases, they typically last about 10 to 20 minutes. When written, this totals about 1,300 to 2,600 words. But this can vary according to factors like how fast you speak and whether you'll incorporate visuals into your speech, like a set of slides for a work presentation. Types of speeches Informative speech An informative speech is a speech given to educate listeners. It can be about any topic, such as new research, a historical figure, current or historical events, or an animal species. Informative speeches communicate facts and relevant statistics. Persuasive speech A persuasive speech aims to guide listeners to take a certain action, such as voting a certain way. They are often part of political campaigns but may also be given by entertainers and other public figures. Generally, persuasive speeches include facts to support the speaker's claims. Keynote speech A keynote speech is a speech given at the beginning of an event to set the tone for the event. Often, they're given at corporate functions, graduation ceremonies, and industry conferences. A keynote speech is usually upbeat and motivational. Motivational speech A motivational speech is a speech given to energize the crowd and inspire them to take action. The difference between a motivational speech and a persuasive speech is that motivational speeches rely primarily on anecdotes and words of encouragement for the listeners, rather than facts meant to drive their behavior. Pitch speech A pitch speech is a sales speech typically given to potential buyers or investors. In a pitch speech, the speaker discusses the benefits and capabilities of their product or service. In many cases, pitch speeches are tailored to their specific audiences and the speaker's goal, such as motivating the audience to buy or invest in building or launching a product. Oratorical speech Oratorical speeches are formal speeches, often given at weddings and other milestone ceremonies, that speak about the event. This could be a toast to the new couple, the retiree, or the graduate, or a discussion of the event's importance. Eulogy A eulogy is a speech given at a funeral, typically by a religious leader or somebody close to the deceased person. A eulogy honors the deceased individual, often discussing their achievements and the positive relationships they maintained during their life. 6 steps for writing an effective speech As you start the speech preparation process, remember the following speechwriting tips. This can ensure that you stay on track and that your speech is appropriate and effective for its audience. Developing strong speechwriting skills can make you a better writer and speaker. 1 Define audience and purpose The first step in speechwriting is determining who will be listening to your speech and why they should care about your topic. Define the type of speech you'll be giving, such as a keynote, informative, persuasive, or another type of speech, to determine factors like the right length, tone, and information to include. Each kind of speech requires a unique tone and approach to speech delivery. For example, the purpose of a keynote speech is to set the tone for an event, like a corporate gathering or a graduation ceremony. Because of this, a keynote speech typically has an upbeat, optimistic tone, and its content focuses on the event's theme, emphasizing the reasons why the event is being held. In contrast, a persuasive speech aims to drive its audience to take a specific action, so it needs a more urgent tone and focuses on the facts and statistics meant to push listeners to take action. 2 Research and gather resources After defining your speech's audience and purpose, start the prewriting process. When you're writing a speech that will be delivered as part of a series of speeches, like a maid of honor speech at a wedding, it can be helpful to connect with others who'll be speaking at the event to coordinate things like: Length Tone Topics you'll cover Your speeches don't have to match exactly, but knowing what the other speakers plan to say and how long they plan to speak can help you craft an effective speech. This is also the point where you should conduct any necessary research related to your speech. This could mean gathering relevant facts and statistics to cite for an informative speech. For a keynote speech, it could mean collecting anecdotes to weave into the speech. Depending on the kind of speech you're giving, you may also want to include impactful quotes. For example, you may opt to include a quote from your company's founder in a speech written for a workplace event. Before moving on to the next stage of writing a speech, organize your ideas into a clear outline. This way, you can visualize where each piece of information will fit into the speech. 3 Write a compelling introduction As you write the speech's introduction, focus on crafting an engaging hook that captures listeners' attention and keeps them engaged. Effective hooks include asking rhetorical questions, stating surprising facts or statistics, and sometimes saying something that makes the audience laugh or do a double-take. Here are a few examples of hooks that could work in different types of speeches: Keynote: 42% of college graduates never read another book after college. Hopefully, you all will defy this statistic. Oratorical: When I met the bride, she told me her name was Brianna. I believed her for months. I only found out the truth when I asked our teacher if I could be seat buddies with Brianna on the bus ride for our next field trip, and I was promptly informed that there was no Brianna in our class. Turns out, her name is Sam. Motivational: If you could meet your 10-year-old self, what would they think of you? 4 Structure the body of the speech After the introduction, support your speech's key points with body sections. Just like an essay, stick to one main idea for each supporting paragraph. Determine the most logical way to order your speech's body sections from your outline. Flow is important in a speech because if listeners can't follow the narrative, they won't grasp or internalize its content. Lean on storytelling techniques to make your speech flow more easily. This includes things like transition words between sections and the use of literary devices, like anaphora and metaphor, to engage readers. Keep your audience in mind as you write your speech's body sections. Are they a technical audience who will understand a speech that includes industry jargon and complex figures, or are they a general audience that needs to have concepts explained in a more accessible way? Try to find the right balance between sharing in-depth content and ensuring that everybody in the room understands it. This can even extend to more personal speeches, like a best man speech—inside jokes can be fine at a bachelor party or a small wedding, but if most guests won't understand them, leave them out of the speech. 5 Close with impact Just like a speech that opens with an engaging hook, it should end with a powerful final statement. Focus on your speech's goal: Is it to entertain the audience? Inform them? Persuade them? Set the stage? With a goal in mind, next think about the most impactful piece of information you shared in the speech. Find a way to repeat this information and deliver it in a way that leaves an impression on the audience at the conclusion. This could mean including a call to action, like "Get out there and vote" or "Let's be party!" Or it could mean ending with a question for the audience to consider, like "Where do you see our company in the next 10 years?" 6 Revise and refine With the first draft completed, the next step is to polish it into your final speech. With an essay, the standard advice at this stage is to wait 24 hours or before going back to edit your work so you can review it with fresh eyes. With a speech, waiting can be part of the process, but at this stage, the most important step is to practice giving the speech. Read the first draft aloud and note any points where you stumble or the words don't sound right. You might need to rearrange a few lines or break run-on sentences into shorter ones. If you can, have somebody listen to you give the speech and ask them for feedback. They can help you pinpoint your speech's strongest points and opportunities for improvement. You can also get a stronger sense of the right pacing, volume, and other aspects of speech delivery this way. Speechwriting FAQs How long should a good speech be? A typical speech runs about 10 to 20 minutes. When written, this is approximately 1,300 to 2,600 words. How can I make my speech more engaging for the audience? Include intriguing statistics, unexpected facts, and where appropriate, entertaining anecdotes to make your speech more engaging for the audience. What are some common mistakes in speechwriting, and how can I avoid them? One common mistake in speechwriting is failing to time the speech properly. Practice reading the speech aloud so you know exactly how long it takes to deliver it—and adjust if necessary. Another common speechwriting mistake is striking the wrong tone. As you write a speech, be mindful of the audience's demographic and your goals for the speech. While a lighthearted, comedic speech can be great for a retirement roast, it's not appropriate for a resignation speech. Can I use humor in my speech, and how? Yes, you can use humor in your speech, but be mindful about how you employ it. Make sure the humor will "land" with most, ideally all, of the people in the audience. Nobody should be offended or confused by the humor. A good approach is to have somebody listen to your speech and give feedback before you actually present it to your audience. They can tell you if the humor is effective. Most people find it difficult to write a speech for themselves. This is because sometimes, whatever is written on print might sound different when said aloud. There's always the struggle of proper pronunciation and diction, not to mention the fact that delivering a speech can be a very nerve-racking experience for anyone. There's no denying that it's probably not for everybody, but most of the time, we're forced to make it anyway. In order for an individual to give an effective speech, one must construct it well and deliver it with confidence. A speech is a form of verbal or nonverbal communication that is delivered for a given purpose. Good speech communication serves as an important aspect for many professions in terms of promoting proper communication between individuals. Some speech examples are given during special occasions, such as a wedding speech and a valedictorian speech, while others are made for formal business gatherings. How to Start a Speech with Power and Confidence The common misconception about giving a good keynote speech is that it's a skill that you're supposedly born with. Obviously, this is not always the case. It's a skill that you develop overtime through constant practice. It's natural to get nervous, everyone does, although it's not always obvious. This is because it's all in the mind, if you have a positive mindset then you're sure to develop the confidence you need. It's all about believing in yourself, despite all the uncertainties. Stand straight. Chin up. And look straight at your audience. This will give you a sense of dominance. Not only that, you would also need to have a certain tone in your voice. When you speak with power, people will want to listen to what you have to say. Whether it's a motivational speech or a leadership speech, establish your credibility by giving a speech with power and confidence. Tips for Giving a Killer Speech Picture everyone in their underwear. Metaphorically speaking, picturing your audience in their underwear would mean to strip them away from how you perceive them, which could probably be a group of monsters who are watching your every move. Interact with your audience. There's nothing more interesting than watching a speaker engage the audience into being a part of the conversation. Observe proper posture. Body language is everything. This will allow you to deliver your speech in word with a high level of confidence. Avoid dead air. People who are nervous tend to forget the words to say. If this happens, skip this point and come back to it when you remember. Importance of Speech A speech examples comes in various forms, all having a specific purpose. The best part about a speech is that it demands to be heard. Whatever a speaker has to say plays a significant purpose for the audience. It allows the speaker to deliver a message, while the audience listens attentively. Speech in pdf also contributes to human development. It is a continuous learning process that helps develop an individual's communication skills, the faculty or power of speaking; oral communication; ability to express one's thoughts and emotions by speech sounds and gesture.Losing her speech made her feel isolated from humanity.Synonyms: communication, conversation, parley, parlancethe act of speaking.He expresses himself better in speech than in writing,something that is spoken; an utterance, remark, or declaration.We waited for some speech that would indicate her true feelings.Synonyms: talk, mention, comment, asseveration, assertion, observatona form of communication in spoken language, made by a speaker before an audience for a given purpose.Synonyms: discourse, talkany single utterance of an actor in the course of a play, motion picture, etc.the form of utterance characteristic of a particular people or region; a language or dialect.manner of speaking, as of a person.Your slovenly speech is holding back your career.a field of study devoted to the theory and practice of oral communication.Archaic., rumor.the act or faculty of speaking, esp as possessed by personswho have speech with somebody(as modifier)that which is spoken; utterancea talk or address delivered to an audiencea person's characteristic manner of speakinga national or regional language or dialectlinguistics another word for parole"Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Origin of speechFirst recorded before 900; Middle English speche, Old English spræc, variant of spræc, derivative of sprecan "to speak"; cognate with German Sprache; speak;Origin of speechOld English spræc; related to specan to speakSpeech, language refer to the means of communication used by people. Speech is the expression of ideas and thoughts by means of articulate vocal sounds, or the faculty of thus expressing ideas and thoughts. Language is a set of conventional signs, not necessarily articulate or even vocal (any set of signs, signals, or symbols that convey meaning, including written words, may be called language); a spoken language. Thus, language is the set of conventions, and speech is the action of putting these to use; He couldn't understand the speech of the natives because it was in a foreign language. Speech, address, oration, harangue are terms for a communication to an audience. Speech is the general word, with no implication of kind or length, or whether planned or not. An address is a rather formal, planned speech, appropriate to a particular subject or occasion. An oration is a polished, rhetorical address, given usually on a notable occasion, that employs eloquence and studied methods of delivery. A harangue is a violent, informal speech, often addressed to a casually assembled audience, and intended to arouse strong feeling (sometimes to lead to mob action).Examples are provided to illustrate real-world usage of words in context. Any opinions expressed do not reflect the views of Dictionary.com.In a speech, Sir Keir said he was "proud" of the Budget, highlighting measures aimed at reducing child poverty and the cost-of-living.The UK's official forecaster confirmed the market-sensitive report was accessed 43 times from 32 different computers in the hour before the chancellor's speech.A highlight of such visits is the spectacular state banquet in St George's Hall, where the King and president will make speeches, with celebrity guests enjoying a showcase dinner.In a pre-Budget speech on 4 November, Reeves strongly hinted at tax rises after warning that the UK's productivity performance was "weaker than previously thought".And let's be clear: much of what we heard from the chancellor in her breakfast speech that morning almost four weeks ago reasonably laid the ground for what was to come.address appeal commentary debate lecture paper rhetoric sermon What is speech?Speech is the ability to express thoughts and emotions through vocal sounds and gestures. The act of doing this is also known as speech.Speech is something only humans are capable of doing and this ability has contributed greatly to humanity's ability to develop civilization. Speech allows humans to communicate much more complex information than animals are able to.Almost all animals make sounds or noises with the intent to communicate with each other, such as mating calls and yelps of danger. However, animals aren't actually talking to each other. That is, they aren't forming sentences or sharing complicated information. Instead, they are making simple noises that trigger another animal's natural instincts.While speech does involve making noises, there is a lot more going on than simple grunts and groans. First, humans' vocal machinery, such as our lungs, throat, vocal chords, and tongue, allows for a wide range of intricate sounds. Second, the human brain is incredibly complex, allowing humans to process vocal sounds and understand combinations of them as words and oral communication. The human brain is essential for speech. While chimpanzees and other apes have vocal organs similar to humans', their brains are much less advanced and they are unable to learn speech.Speespeech actBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhijjkkllmmnnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwxwxyzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC [en Español] Speech and language are different. A person can have problems with one or both. Learn about the difference here. See a speech-language pathologist, or SLP, if you have concerns. Jorge is 4 years old. It is hard to understand him when he talks. He is quiet when he speaks, and his sounds are not clear. Vicki is in high school. She has had learning problems since she was young. She has trouble reading and writing and needs extra time to take tests. Maryam had a stroke. She can only say one or two words at a time. She cannot tell her son what she wants and needs. She also has trouble following simple directions. Louis also had a stroke. He is able to understand everything he hears and speaks in full sentences. The problem is that he has slurred speech and is hard to understand. All of these people have trouble communicating. But their problems are different. What Is Speech? Speech is how we say sounds and words. Speech includes: Articulation How we make speech sounds using the mouth, lips, and tongue. For example, we need to be able to say the "r" sound to say "rabbit" instead of "wabbit." VoiceHow we use our vocal folds and breath to make sounds. Our voice can be loud or soft or high- or low-pitched. We can hurt our voice by talking too much, yelling, or coughing a lot. Fluency This is the rhythm of our speech. We sometimes repeat sounds or pause while talking. People who do this a lot may stutter. What Is Language? Language refers to the words we use and how we use them to share ideas and get what we want. Language includes: What words mean. Some words have more than one meaning. For example, "star" can be a bright object in the sky or someone famous. How to make new words. For example, we can say "friend," "friendly," or "unfriendly" and mean something different. How to put words together. For example, in English we say, "Peg walked to the new store" instead of "Peg walk store new." What we should say at different times. For example, we might be polite and say, "Would you mind moving your foot?" But, if the person does not move, we may say, "Get off my foot!" Language and Speech Disorders We can have trouble with speech, language, or both. Having trouble understanding what others say is a receptive language disorder. Having problems sharing our thoughts, ideas, and feelings is an expressive language disorder. It is possible to have both a receptive and an expressive language problem. When we have trouble saying sounds, stutter when we speak, or have voice problems, we have a speech disorder. Jorge has a speech disorder that makes him hard to understand. So does Louis. The reason Tommy has trouble is different than the reason Louis does. Maryam has a receptive and expressive language disorder. She does not understand what words mean and has trouble using words to talk to others. Vicki also has a language disorder. Reading and writing are language skills. She could also have problems understanding others and using words well because of her learning disability. Where to Get Help SLPs work with people who have speech and language disorders. SLPs work in schools, hospitals, and clinics, and may be able to come to your home. To find a speech-language pathologist near you, visit ProFind.

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