How do SLI individuals do in regards to reading? Are all of the behavioral tests done with auditory stimuli?

Dyslexia and SLI show considerable co-morbidity and diagnostic overlaps.

Some but not all auditory skills are impaired, on average, in groups of SLI listeners.

Some results indicate a relationship between disorders of speech–language perception and central auditory processing disorders.
Have there been functional imaging studies attempting to detect any abnormality in the shape of the brain as a result of having a mutated Fox P2?

There isn’t a direct mapping between brain abnormality and SLI.

However…

(a) pars triangularis was significantly smaller in the left hemisphere of children with SLI
(b) children with SLI were more likely to have rightward asymmetry of language structures


Or perhaps that have shown different activity in certain areas of the brain?

Adolescents with SLI exhibit different patterns of coordinating activation among brain regions relative to controls for both encoding and recognition, suggesting reliance on a less functional network.

How reliable are the results from the KE Family study since the sample size is so small?

First identified the chromosomal region with KE family

Then looked into this gene location in an unrelated boy and they discovered in 2001 that the main gene responsible for speech impediment in both KE family and CS was FOXP2

Now they are expanding to other families
How common is SLI is in various languages? Do we know?

SLi is a syndrome with a genetic bases, so it doesn’t understand about languages. What varies from language to language is how that impairment is reflected.
During lecture it was said that the KE family might not be the best sample in order to study specific language impairments, why is that?

You want to have as wide a sample as possible.
Can you explain in detail how the morpheme-dropping exhibited by SLI subjects does not mesh with Gopnik's theory related to impaired ability to use grammatical morphemes?

If it would be any sort of grammatical morpheme, then any kind of substitution/deletion would occur and it would occur randomly.

However, they mostly restrict the mistakes to dropping morphemes exclusively.

What would it mean for our understanding of SLI if they did swap/add morphemes?

It would make it more possible that it could be a general morphological deficit.
Why are language disorders more common in men? and if SLI is not a language problem, then what might explain it being more common in men?

We don’t know.
Could these SLI individuals also have issues in their left and right fusiform gyrus areas due to the mutation in the FOXP2 gene?

FOXP2 is required for proper brain and lung development, so yes, it is possible that mutation of FOXP2 could lead to that.
Are there any examples of studies of a family with SLI like there is of the KE family? If so, can you compare the two.

Not as systematically. There is one Australian family that they are investigating now.
Leonard's study on the comprehension of salient function morphemes in Hebrew and Italian in SLI individuals were said to contrast with the findings of Gopnik.

Did Gopnik study the speakers of these two languages as well?

No, Gopnik didn’t study them.

Has anyone suggested an explanation for this disparity?

There is more research that needs to be done.
A bullet on the slides states that 7% of the population is affected by SLI. Given this extremely high number, how severe must the impairment be to merit diagnosis?

1.5 deviations below the mean

Is the majority of this 7% affected very slightly?

The statistics are usually not divided by severity of the impairment, but how affected they are varies widely from mildly to very severely impaired.
In H&S Chapter 72, it has been mentioned that SLI could be linked with domain-general learning and memory deficit. Could you explain the term "domain-general meaning"?

That these kids may have problems learning in general, not exclusively learning language.

Also, how much credibility does the memory-dependence theory have in linguistics?
Since these language-impaired people process root words at the same speed they process complex words with inflections, does this mean that they use the single mechanism storage theory?

A theory only tries to explain the observations.

Can these type of patients be used as an example of why single mechanism composition theory predominates?

-ish.
We mentioned sentences that were grammatical for children around age 3 were referenced. How is grammaticality tested in children?

Grammatical structures often reported as compromised in children with language impairments (copula, articles and auxiliaries)

Is it only through observing what is naturally produced or are there other ways this is tested?

Grammaticality judgment tasks

Sentence preference tasks
Matching people with SLI using IQ. Wouldn't a language-related impairment greatly impact performance on a standard IQ test? Is this accounted for in any way when matching to a control group?

SLi kids have preserved IQ.

This is accounted for, they use non-verbal IQ tests.
There is no discussion in the papers about how specific the impairments of the families with SLI are and therefore no way to know how well the data on any of the families can be generalized for use with other subjects. Is there a particular reason this information was not given or was it just an oversight?