

:

1

* . **

(* , **)

『 』, 2002, 7, 1, 30-48.
3

3

가 . 가

2

3

가 AAC 가

가

¹ BK21

(Light, Collier & Parnes, 1985),

(Calculator, 1988)

가

가

가

가

(Augmentative and Alternative Communication: AAC)

. Lanigan (1994)

Watson (1995)

, Kaiser (1995)

McCarthy & Light (2001) AAC 2

가

, 2000).

AAC

가

AAC

AAC

(Fuller, Lloyd & Stratton, 1997). 가 AAC

(spoken language)

가

가

가

AAC (, 1999; 가 , 2000; , 1998)
 AAC 가
 AAC 가 가 AAC
 가 AAC

1.

() AAC
 3 Hunt, Alwell &
 Goetz (1991)가 AAC (, 1999) 1
 가 가 , 가
 가
 가

3-4
 가 1 , 10
 Reichle & Sigafos (1991)가 AAC
 , KEDI-WISC
 5 AAC
 가 (, 1992)
 (, 1989)
 가 ,
 KEDI-WISC (, 1992)
 가
 < - 1>

< - 1>

	1	2	3
	7 7	8 6	12 8
<KEDI-WISC* - (IQ)>	63	50	49
< >	4 -4 11	5 -5 11	6 -6 11
< - >	6	6 3	6
	가	가	
	가 가	, 가 가	, 가 가
	(,) 가 ,	(,) 가 ,	(,) 가
	/	/	

* KEDI-WISC

2.

(multiple probe design across subjects)

가.

4 8 ,
15
. 15
9 , 6 . 15
“
“ ”
“ ”
11 13 . 15 , 20 35
가
가 가
가
< - 2>

	<p>(, , , /) 가 , , / ,) ? , / , 가 “ ?” “ ?” , “ ?” (Alberto et al., 1994) 10 (: “ ”) (:)</p>
	<p>- 가 1 - 10 ?” ‘ , ‘ ?” “ (Alberto et al., 1994) ”) (: “ , ‘ ?” 10 ,) (:)</p>
	<p>가 “ ” “ ?” () . , ‘ , ‘ ?” , 10 ?” ?” 가 , “ 가 , “ ?” 가 ?”) , “ (Alberto et al., 1994) ”) 10 (: “ , , ‘ ,) (: (: ,) 10</p>

가 가
가 3

가 2 가 3

3.

가.

가 \times 가 $17 \times 30 \text{ cm}$
2
1
가
가 \times 가 $6.5 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}$
(< - 1 >).

10
8
(
, / , ,), 가 (,

() 가

1, 2

30 (< - 2>). 4가

5 (Higginbotham et al., 1995).

5 40

1, 2

40 16-20 가

가(Who),

(When), (Where) 3, (What) 3, ' /

' 2, 1

40 10

10 30 10

TV

4.

... ,
 , ,
 .
 < - 3> .

< - 3>

		- “ ?” (: , ‘) ? - ‘ , ‘) ?
		‘ , .
		가 ,
	‘ / ,	가

10

10

10

10

1

5.

2

2

가
 , 90 %
 가
 , , 25 %
 가
 100
 1 92.7 %, 2 96.9 %, 3 96.3 %

1.

2-5
 < - 1 >
 가
 가
 1 , 3.8
 가 9 가 가
 8 16 가 . 1
 가 2
 , 4.3
 15 가 , 18 19
 . 3 , 3.9
 , 15 가
 18 19
 . 2, 3 가
 가

가

2

가

3

가

가

2.

가

2 3

($\langle - 1 \rangle$).

1

,

2

,

3

3.

가

2

1, 2, 3

($\langle - 1 \rangle$)

).

1

19.7

,

3

가

.

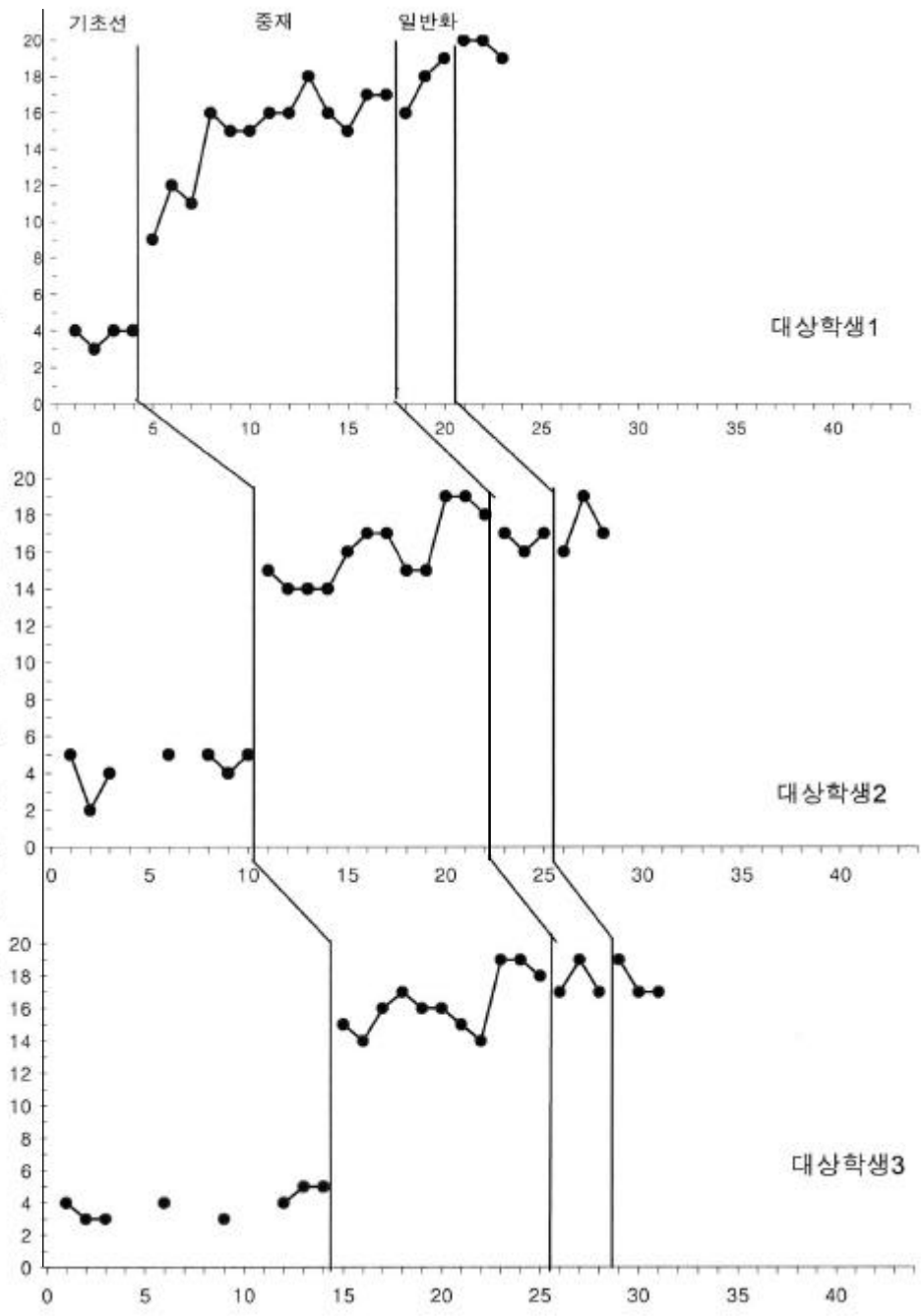
2

17.3

,

3

17.7



< - 1 >

가
AAC
(, 1997; Doss et al., 1991; Goossens, 1989; Harris, 1982; Helm, James & Shotel, 1992; Kaiser, 1995; Lanigan, 1994; McGregor et al., 1992; Reichle & Yoder, 1985; Udwin & Yule, 1991; Watson, 1995)

(:) 가 가

(Harris, 1982; Kaiser, 1995).

가

(Beukelman & Mirenda, 1998; Miller & Allaire, 1987).

가

가

AAC

AAC

가

. ,

가
Kaiser, Albert & Warren, 1987).

(Halle, Baer & Spradlin, 1981;

AAC

가

가

가

가

2

가

가

가

()

가

- (1997). (AAC)
- (1999). 『 - 』, 5, 79- 101.
- (1989). 『 : 』.
- (1992). 『KEDI- WISC 』. :
- (1992). 『 : 』.
- (2000). 『 : 』.
- (1998). 가 (Cheap Talk)
- 가 (2000). AAC
- (1998).
- Beukelman, D. & Mirenda, P. (1998). *Augmentative and alternative communication: Management of severe communication disorders in children and adults* (2nd ed.). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes.
- Calculator, S. (1988). Promoting the acquisition and generation of conversation skills by individuals with severe disabilities. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 4, 94- 103.
- Doss, L. S., Locke, P. A., Johnson, S. S., Reichle, J., Sigafoos, J., Charpentier, P. J. & Foster, P. J. (1991). Initial comparison of the efficiency of a variety of AAC systems for ordering meals in a fast food restaurant. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 7, 251- 265.
- Fuller, D. R., Lloyd, L. L. & Stratton, M. M. (1997). Augmentative and alternative communication: A handbook of principles and practices. In D. R. Fuller, L. L. Lloyd & H. H. Arvidson (Eds.), *Aided AAC symbol descriptions*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Goossens, C. (1989). Aided communication intervention before assesments: A case study of a child with cerebral palsy. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 5, 14- 26.
- Halle, J. W., Baer, D. M. & Spradlin, J. E. (1981). Teacher's generalizd use of delay as a stimulus control procedure to increase language use in handicapped children. *Journal of Applied*

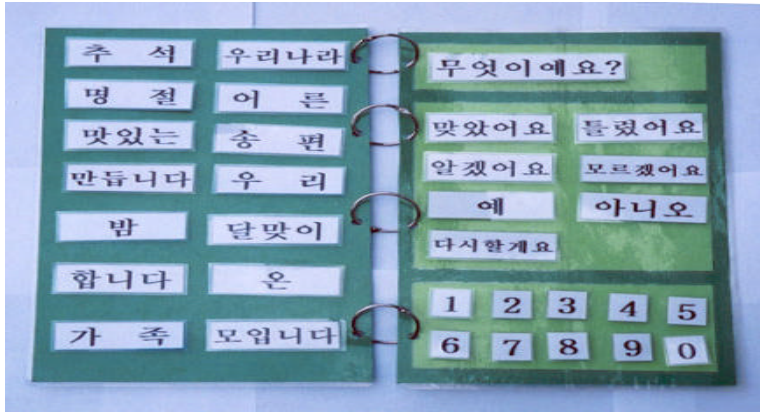
- Behavior Analysis, 14*, 389-409.
- Hamilton, B. L. & Snell, M. E. (1993). Using the milieu approach to increase spontaneous communication book use across environments by an adolescents with autism. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 9*, 259-272.
- Harris, D. (1982). Communicative interaction process involving nonvocal physically handicapped children. *Topics in Language Disorders, 2*(2), 21-37.
- Helm, J. M., James, M. & Shotel, J. R. (1992). Implementation of nonvocal communication strategies with severely handicapped preschoolers: Final report. Washington DC: George Washington University.
- Higginbotham, D. J., Scally, C. A., Lundy, D. C. & Kowarsky, K. (1995). Discourse comprehension of synthetic speech across three augmentative and alternative communication output methods. *Journal of Speech and Hearing Research, 38*, 889-901.
- Hunt, P., Alwell, M. & Goetz, L. (1991). Interacting with peers through conversational turntaking with a communication book adaptation. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 7*, 117-126.
- Kaiser, L. (1995). Using augmentative and alternative communication to improve communication for handicapped children. Nova Southeastern University M. S. practicum paper.
- Kaiser, A. P., Alpert, C. L. & Warren, S. F. (1987). Teaching functional language: Strategies for language intervention. In M. E. Snell (Ed.), *Systematic instruction of persons with severe handicaps*. Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill.
- Lanigan, P. (1994). Improving communication skills with an augmentative and alternative communication program for primary severely physically impaired students. Nova Southeastern University M. S. practicum paper.
- Light, J., Collier, B. & Parnes, P. (1985). Communicative interaction between young nonspeaking physically disabled children and their primary caregivers, Part 1: Discourse pattern. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 1*, 74-83.
- McCarthy, J. & Light, J. (2001). Instructional effectiveness of an integrated theater arts program for children using augmentative and alternative communication and their nondisabled peers: Preliminary study. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 17*, 88-98.
- McGregor, G., Young, J., Gerak, J., Thomas, B. & Vogelsberg, R. T. (1992). Increasing functional use of an assistive communication device by a student with severe disabilities. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 8*, 243-250.
- Miller, J. & Allaire, J. (1987). Augmentative communication. In M. Snell (Ed.), *Systematic instruction of persons with severe handicaps*. New York: Macmillan.
- Reichle, J. & Sigafoos, J. (1991). Establishing spontaneity and generalization. In J. Reichle & J. Sigafoos (Eds.), *Implementing augmentative and alternative communication: Strategies for learners with severe disabilities*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes.
- Reichle, J. & Yoder, D. (1985). Communication board use in severely handicapped learners. *Lan-*

guage, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 13, 146-157.

Udwin, O. & Yule, W. (1991). Augmentative communication systems taught to cerebral palsied children: A longitudinal study, : Pragmatic features of sign and symbol use. *British Journal of Disorders of Communication, 26, 137-148.*

Watson, J. L. (1995). Improving communication between regular students and a physically impaired non-verbal child using alternative communication systems in the kindergarten classroom. Nova Southeastern University M. S. practicum paper.

< - 1 >



< - 2 >

()

가

1. ?
2. ?
3. 가 ?
4. ?
5. ?
6. 가 ?
7. ,
8. ,
9. 가 ?

ABSTRACT

Use of Alphabet Communication Board During Reading
Instruction of Students with Severe Cerebral Palsy

Yun Hee Pyo (Sam Yook Rehabilitation School)

Eunhye Park (Dept. of Special Education, Ewha Womans University)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of an alphabet communication board on communication behaviors related to academic activity in the context of reading instruction for students with severe cerebral palsy. Using a multiple-probe baseline design across subjects, the frequencies of communication behaviors related to academic activity in a classroom were measured. The training consisted of instruction of the alphabet communication board usage and prompting participants to use the communication board to show communication behaviors related to academic activity in the context of reading instruction in the classroom. The results showed that, after the alphabet communication board training, the frequencies of communication behaviors related to academic activity in the classroom increased for all three students who participated in this study. Also, their improved communication behaviors in the classroom were generalized to new adults and were maintained during the follow-up period two weeks after the completion of the intervention. These results suggest that the alphabet communication board training appears to be effective on the acquisition and maintenance of communication behaviors related to academic activity in the classroom and that the acquired behaviors can be generalized to new adults.

▶ : 2001 12 31
▶ : 2002 3 16

▶ (1): , e-mail: sixteen1@chollian.net
▶ (): , e-mail: epark@ewha.ac.kr