Prosodic Deficits in RHD

Prosody
- provides melody and rhythm of speech
- three parameters: pitch, stress, and timing
- linguistic and nonlinguistic functions
- unique impairment in RHD

Prosodic Deficit
- flattened, monotone pattern
- intact sensorimotor, linguistic, and psychological systems
- may affect both comprehension and expression
  - unable to vary prosody to convey emotion or attitude
  - unable to determine emotion or attitude of speaker

Prosodic Deficit continued
- more pronounced in emotional than linguistic parameters
- multiplicity of terms: aprosodia, dysprosodia, auditory affective agnosia
- incidence unknown

Theoretical explanations
- RH dominant for emotional processing
- perceptual deficit for processing acoustic features such as pitch