**SSI CHILDREN HAVE A TENDENCY TO USE MARKED FEATURES WHERE THEY ARE INTERPRETABLE & FOR UNMARKED WHEN THEY ARE UNINTERPRETABLE**

**SLI & Agragrammatism**
- SLI: Developmental pathology resulting in the abnormal acquisition of all or some of the following components: syntax, phonology, morphology, semantics, pragmatics.
- Agragrammatism: Acquired deficit associated to Broca’s aphasia resulting on the omission or substitution of functional words.

**Phi-features in Ibero-Romance**
- Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
- Number: Sg, Pl.
- Gender: M, F (no N).

**VERB AGREEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLI</th>
<th>NLI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>1st (23) 2rd (12) 3rd (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>1st (12) 2nd (24) 3rd (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>1st (12) 2nd (24) 3rd (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>1st (48) 2nd (12) 3rd (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>1st (12) 2nd (24) 3rd (12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The data are meant of proportions, in brackets: standard deviation*

**Methodology:** interviews
- Stage 1 (3:9) & 2 (4:9)
- High occurrence of infinitives
- Predominance of the present indicative

**Agragrammatism**
- Though subject-verb agreement is not completely spared, tense errors more significant (Friedmann & Grodzinsky, 1997, 2000; Wenzlaff & Claesens (2004) for German).
- The use of verb agreement either unpaired or impaired in such a way that subjects relatively randomly choose wrong features.

However, Chinelato 2002, 2004
- Number agreement hardly ever produced and generally substituted with singular forms.
- First person singular always spared.
- [1st speaker] - intact
- [3rd person, underspecified, inaccessible]

**CLITICS**

**Syntactic SLI (S-SLI)**
- S-SLI show two types of errors with clitics: omission and replacement (Bedore & Leonard 2001; Bosch & Serra 1997; Jacobson, 2002; Simón-Cereijido & Gutiérrez-Clellen 2007).
- De la Mora Gutiérrez et al. (2004): 10 SLI Spanish speaking children.

**Methodology:** elicited production.
- Out of 25 items containing a singular subject DP, 8 instances of feminine singular articles with masculine singular DPs were documented.

**CONCLUSION:**
- S-SLI and agragrammatism two independent deficits.
- Syntactic SLI:
  - Verbal agreement: Overgeneralization of the third person singular forms.
  - Clitics: Overuse of third person masculine.
  - Unmarked feature values of singular & the masculine value of gender.
- Determiners: Marked forms of gender & number.
  - They err far less on plural.
  - They tend to replace singular masculine with its feminine counterpart.

**SELECTED REFERENCES:**