

Critical Review:

In bilingual adults with aphasia, does providing treatment in the second language (L2) lead to cross-linguistic generalization to the first and untreated language (L1)?

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This critical review examined the evidence since 2010, with regards to cross-linguistic treatment generalization from the second (L2) to first language (L1) in individuals with bilingual aphasia. A literature search using computerized databases yielded six articles that met the inclusion criteria. Study designs included a systematic review, a single-subject multiple baseline design

Articles must also have been published after the year 2010.

Data Collection

The results of the literature search yielded six articles congruent with the selection criteria. The articles included a systematic review, one single-subject multiple baseline design and four case studies. Notably, one case study (Goral, Levy, & Kastl, 2010), is an alternate report of a case included in the systematic review

This study provides suggestive evidence for the lack of cross-linguistic generalization to the first language following treatment in L2.

Goral, Levy, and Kastl (2010) aimed to investigate whether providing treatment in the participant's L2, English, resulted in cross-linguistic generalization. The participant was a 49-year old trilingual (Hebrew, English, French) speaker with chronic mild nonfluent aphasia due to a left middle cerebral artery (

Should follow the guidelines outlined by Faroqi-Shah et al. (2010), when conducting research in this area.

Clinical Implications

The study of bilingual aphasia and cross-linguistic generalization has several implications for SLPs working in a clinical setting with adult populations. Treatment in which there is CLG to the untreated language would allow for more flexibility in the services provided by Speech-Language Pathologists (Koumanidi Knoph, 2013). Currently, there is