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Abstract

Naming is the process of knowing and retrieval of the label for an object, picture or concept to a word which is the smallest independent unit of language. The present article aims check the naming ability by using Boston Naming Test in Telugu (BNT-T) adolescents in the age range of 10 to 19 years in three groups, which is early adolescence middle and late. Item analysis for Telugu words stimuli in Boston Naming Test was obtained and naming ability was compared between groups with respect to age and gender. In item analysis 91 % was correct and the incorrect responses were "Related Names" and were elicited from early adolescence in the item analysis. One way ANOVA followed by post hoc analysis revealed that the middle and late adolescents performed naming better than early adolescents. Hence naming ability increases with age. In G1 and G3 males performed better than females.

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for no response, if the participant can name using both cues. The total score was 120 was given.

Analysis

Percentage of naming and error analysis was done using descriptive analysis to determine the accuracy of the items. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 20 to determine mean and standard deviation (S.D). One way ANOVA and Independent t-test was used to analyze the

Discussion

Item analysis

The current results support the earlier study [15] administered BNT to 60 non-brain-damaged adults the usage of these widespread procedures, age range from 40-78 years. Results showed 91% of the test items were correct and the increase in errors across the test was not regular. This investigation supports the current findings that were four items with percentage scores below 1%; Igloo, Knocker, Muzzle, and Yoke. Many Japanese children could answer 'abacus' and 'compass', at the Developmental age of 84 months. The participants for analysis in this study were 449 children (37 boys, 212 girls).

There was a significant difference between young and middle-aged groups as well as middle aged and geriatric groups only and indicated a significant difference across age groups; age related decline in naming abilities was not found. The participants of the study correctly named 40 items. Around 11 items were correctly named by 95% of the participants. The other four items were correctly named only by 60-70% of the participants, /na d:ŋ ʌbɒdʌ/ was named only by 39% of the participants [16].

Error analysis

In error analysis the responses were related names by 30%, visual misperception by 8%, don't know by 8%, multiple attempts by 25% and no response by 17%. Most of the responses were elicited from the early adolescence. The BNT was administered to 60 non-brain-damaged adults the usage of these widespread procedures, age range from 40-78 years. Results showed that examiners can reliably carry out the revised test tactics. Additionally results show that two response categories (Related Name and Don't Know) accounted for almost 80% of mistaken responses [17]. Studied 21 dyslexic boys, aged between 11 and 18, 19 control boys from the same background were also given the tests total

