Language-Light UX

Nine Interaction Design Guidelines for Aphasia

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Introduction

Aphasia is a communication disorder.
It can cause difficulties with reading, writing, speaking and understanding.

These guidelines aim to deliver confident, competent, in control, successful, digital experiences for people with aphasia.

How to use this booklet

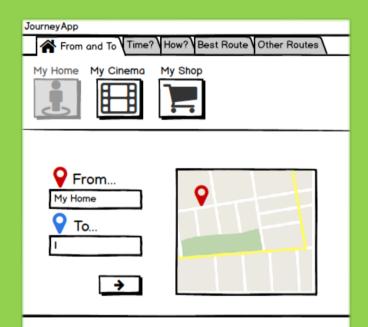
This booklet provides design examples from a fictional journey planner app.

Guidelines can also be applied to the design of software, web pages and other apps.

General guidelines are in **black**; guidelines for people with severe aphasia are in **blue**.

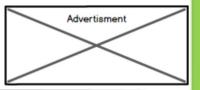
Minimise Distractions

- Remove clutter
- Keep focus central
- Avoid peripheral visual movements
- . Avoid extraneous sounds
- Limit content to one task per screen





Click here to enter your journey details below. Enter the address of your start point and your destination.





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Leaving from...

10 Broca Street

Going to...





A paragraph of text with a [link].

A second row of text with a web link

Go



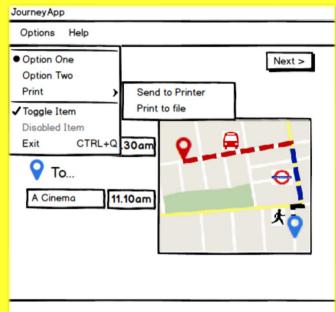




Keep actions direct

- Don't use hierarchical menus
- . Limit the number of steps to a maximum of 2
- Provide 1:1 mapping between input and response
- Avoid double-clicking
- Use only one input device
- Make selection areas large



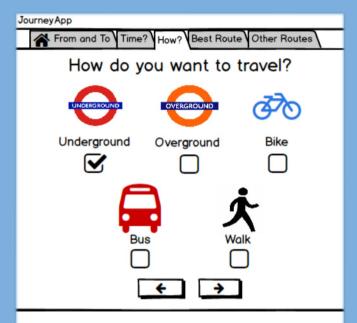






Minimise language

- . Use familiar icons and/or images
- · Use language (speech or text) sparingly
- Use everyday language
- Apply accessible information guidelines
- Avoid textual passwords





Select your vehicle preference from the table below

Type of Transport	Yes	No	
Underground Train	 ✓		
Overground Train		 ✓	
Bus		 ✓	
Bicycle		 ✓	
Walk		✓	

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Continue

Other Information

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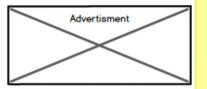
Minimise Interaction

- Limit user effort
- Support personalisation
- . Use shortcuts





Click here to enter your journey details below. Enter the address of your start point and your destination.



Enter your journey each time

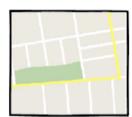
Leaving from...

10 Broca Street

Going to ...

A Cinema

Enter







Let users control the pace

- . Allow users to progress quickly or slowly
- Include regular pause points
- Allow the user to jump forward and back
- . Provide a means of escape to a known/safe place



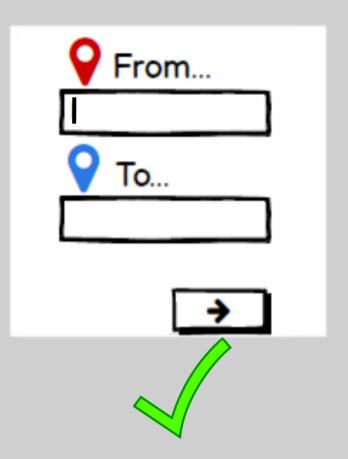


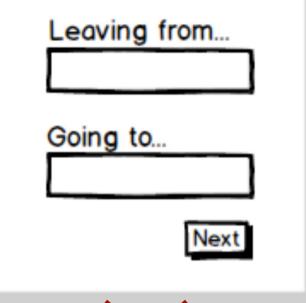




Provide prompts

- Include prompts for what to do next
- Make prompts very obvious

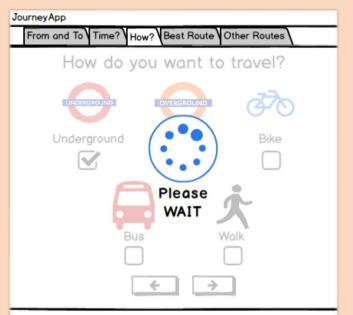


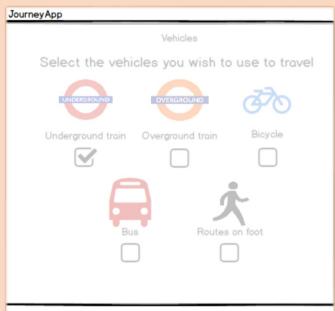




Show what's happening

- Provide place markers
- . Show the user when they need to wait
- . Make the state of relevant user controls visible



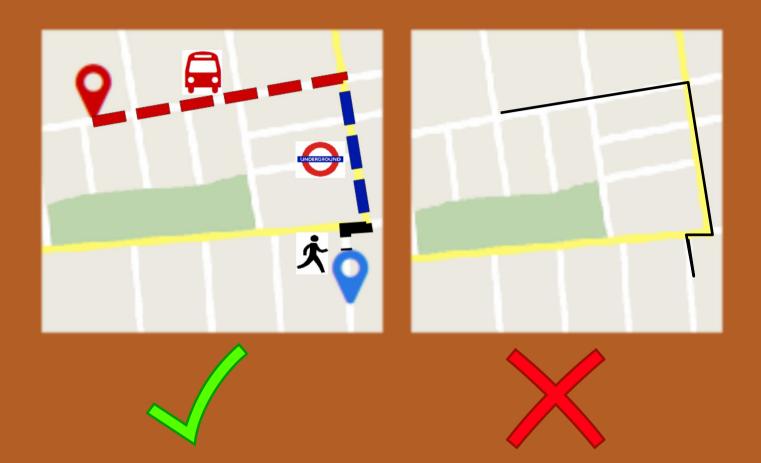






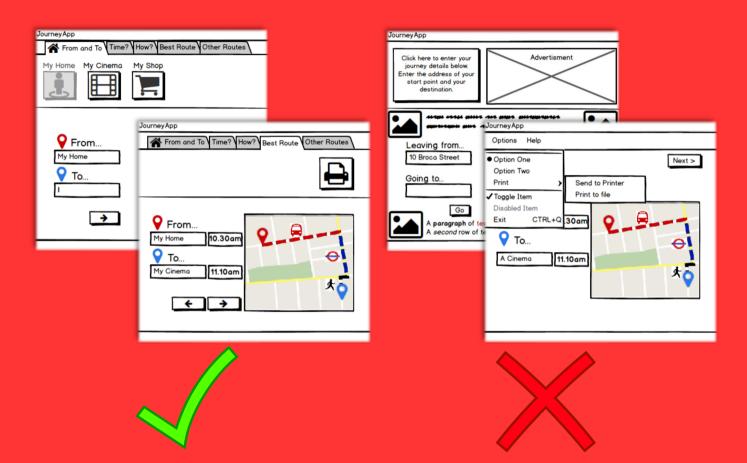
Give clear feedback

- Make feedback prominent
- Use visual and/or auditory feedback
- Use auditory feedback to complement visual feedback
- Relate feedback directly to the action
- . Give users time to process feedback



Be consistent

- . Keep layout consistent
- Keep navigation patterns consistent
- . Make the same action cause the same response



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