Dysarthria is defined as a group of motor speech disorders caused by damage in the central and/or peripheral nervous systems. This damage leads to breakdown in communication as the nerves and muscles responsible for speech are desynchronized, weakened, or even paralyzed. In most cases, the patient becomes difficult to understand and thus communicate with. The effects of dysarthria can be seen in all areas of speech and not just the pronunciation of individual sounds. Dysarthria can affect the control of global speech features like pitch, loudness and speaking rate, which characterize a speaker’s overall speaking pattern. Typical speakers can use and manipulate these features to communicate, among other things, their emotional state. The aim of this project is to investigate whether dysarthria limits a speaker’s ability to convey not just content but also his/her emotions and feelings. Productions of the word “Anna” conveying five different emotional states (anger, surprise, disappointment, tenderness and neutral emotions) from typical Greek native speakers and Greek speakers with dysarthria were acoustically analyzed using the software (Praat). Speaking rate, loudness and pitch acoustic indices of each sample is being obtained and compared both within and across the two groups. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that both the typical and dysarthric groups manipulate these features to convey different emotions but the patterns documented differed in both type and degree. Generally, the individuals with dysarthria have, in some cases difficulties varying pitch, rate and loudness to a degree sufficient to evoke a non-neutral emotion.