Speech and language impairments represent one of the most impactful symptoms of Angelman Syndrome. Treatment depends on understanding how these problems arise. Are they caused by auditory perceptual or cognitive difficulties related to language processing? By neural changes in social brain circuitry? Or underlying motor problems that limit oral speech? The purpose of this study is to use an engineered Angelman Syndrome (AS) mouse model to identify the brain circuitry that causes reduced vocalizations when mice are together. Our hypothesis is that vocalization impairments in AS are caused by changes in motor circuitry. If so, treatments directed at motor recovery (which has a very late window for rescue, possibly up to \(~12\) years of age) could greatly enhance speech and language for individuals with AS.