Speech and Language and Communication Development and Difficulties

Family Learning Session Wednesday 8th March





This morning we will talk about 3 areas

Communication &



Speech



Language







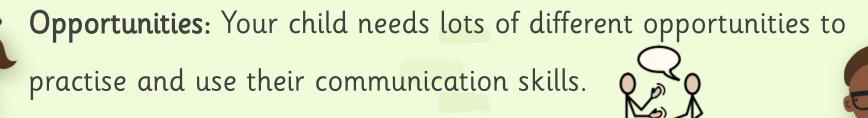
Communication



For Communication to take place, there are three key factors which need to be present;

- Means: Your child needs a way to communicate whether this is by talking, using images, body language/facial expression
- Reasons: Your child needs a reason to communicate, this might be to express their wants needs/to share feelings or to build relationships







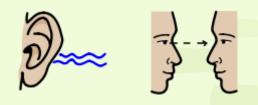
Communication development-top tips

- Wait and pause
- Move things out of reach
- Create time to communicate

Activity	How to Turn into an opportunity for
	Communication
Breakfast	Offer child a choice of items they can have for breakfast (even if you know what they will choose)
Getting Dressed	Wait for your child to communicate that they need help if they are able to do so
Bath time	Play splashing/pouring games with the water, re- member to pause to see if they want more
Story time	Offer a choice of books, allow your child the time to point at the pictures/turn the pages— respond to your child as they do this.
Doing a jigsaw	Put all the pieces of the puzzle into a box, wait for your child to approach you before giving them another piece



Listening and attention



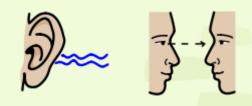
Listening and attention is key to language development

- In order to understand what words mean and how to use them children must be able to listen and attend to what is happening
- In order to begin speaking a children need to be able to listen to sounds, speech sounds, words and sentences





Listening and attention



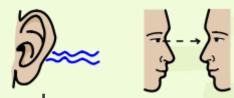
A child with listening and attention difficulties might;

- Have a short concentration span
- Be very easily distracted
- Struggle to follow instructions and/or take a long time to follow them
- Misunderstand what has been said





Listening and attention



Listening and attention is key to language development

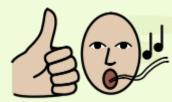
- Reduce background noises
- Play with toys, games, read stories sing rhymes that your child is interested in
- Do things together for short periods of time and build up time
- Use clear simple language
- Get hearing checked



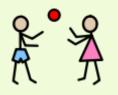


















Speech



Speech is the production of sounds

- Different speech sounds develop at different times
- They generally develop in a sequence







Language



Language is split in to two



• Receptive language-understanding



Expressive language- using words and expressing ideas





Receptive language development (understanding) top tips...

- Make sure child is attending and listening before speaking to them
- · Speak slowly to allow the child time to take in new information
- Support what you say with something the child can see
- Reduce language and use shorter sentences
- Wait (counting to 10) to allow your child to process what has been asked of them
- Give one instruction at a time







Expressive language (talking-using words and expressing ideas) top tips...



- Have face to face conversations as much as possible
- Comment on everyday activities and modelling language as you do e.g. making the dinner, getting dressed
- Comment on play
- Talk about what you see in the environment
- Add a word e.g. if your child says 'car' you can say 'yes blue car or big car'





Useful websites

https://www.bbc.co.uk/tiny-happy-people

https://hungrylittleminds.campaign.gov.uk/

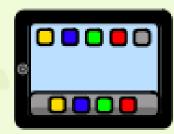
https://speechandlanguage.org.uk/

https://makaton.org/TMC/Free_resources_.aspx

https://wordsforlife.org.uk/

https://www.leicspart.nhs.uk/services/help-support-

resources/?v=12927











Add a Slide Title - 4





Add a Slide Title - 5



