



Let's Get Children Talking



Parent workshop



About us...

 My name is Emma Daly. I am from West Midlands Speech and Language Therapy – an independent service supporting the school with children's speech, language and communication needs.



Aims of today

- To develop understanding of speech, language and communication
- To develop understanding of language development and its importance
- To provide practical ideas to support the development of your child's language skills at home.
- To have chance to chat and ask questions.



What does Speech, language and communication support look like at Bournville?







Why do we Communicate?





to ask for help



To problem solve







To greet





Speech, Language and Communication – What is it?

Speech

Clarity, intonation, voice and fluency

Language

Receptive and expressive language

Words, how words go together and higher level language.

Communication

Interacting with others, non-verbal communication and conversational rules.





Building blocks of language

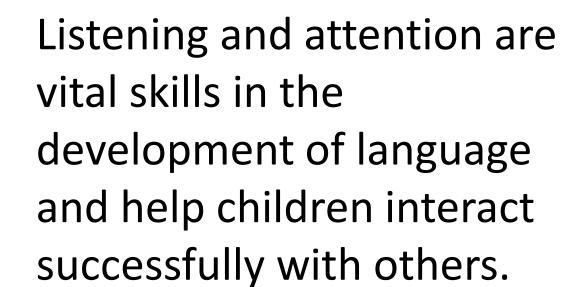
This pyramid diagram shows how foundation skills such as attention and listening underpin other play, interaction and speech and language skills as they develop.

Speech Talking Understanding Early interactions Attention and listening





Attention and Listening









Talking

Understanding

Early interactions

Attention and listening

Attention and Listening: What can you do to help?

What helps? Activities to try

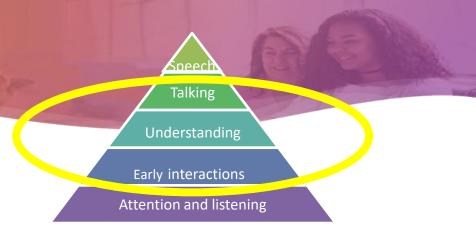
- Reduce distractions
- Follow their lead
- Say their name to get their attention
- Get down on their level
- Keep play exciting
- Praise your child when they attend and listen to you

- Nursery rhymes and songs
- Interactive books
- Turn taking games
- Read Steady Go!
- Stop and Go games

Talking Understanding Early interactions Attention and listening

Developing language through play

- Play is a key tool in developing your child's communication skills
- Use toys or games your child is interested in Make it FUN!!!!
- Get down on your child's level get on the floor and play with them.
- Watch your child and follow their lead. Talk about they are doing, or what you are doing Comment during play.
- Keep your language simple and slow down



Developing language through play

- If your child uses words repeat them back and expand by adding a word.
- Pause give your child plenty of time to respond.
- Doing repetitive activities and talking to your child will reinforce understanding and their use of vocabulary.
- If your child uses words repeat them back and expand on what your child says, exposing them to more language. e.g. if your child says 'car' you might say 'red car, brum brum'







Repeat this sentence back but add a word!



"Look at car!"

- Colour
- Size
- Whose is it?
- What is it doing?





Repeat this sentence back but add a word!



"The horse is running!"

- Colour
- Size
- Whose is it ?
- What is it doing?





Repeat this sentence back but add a word!



"Baby gone to bed."

- Colour
- Size
- Whose is it?
- What is it doing?



9 REASONS TO USE VISUALS

www.northstarpaths.com



· VISUALS ARE PERMANENT (SPOKEN WORDS DISAPPEAR)



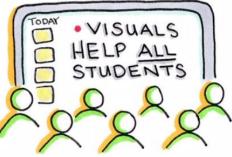
· VISUALS ALLOW TIME FOR LANGUAGE PROCESSING



· VISUALS PREPARE STUDENTS FOR TRANSITIONS



· VISUALS HELP KIDS SEE WHAT YOU MEAN

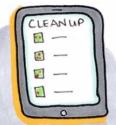




· VISUALS HELP BUILD INDEPENDENCE



· VISUALS ARE TRANSFERABLE BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTS AND PEOPLE



· VISUALS HAVE NO ATTITUDE · NO TONE · NO FRUSTRATION . NO DISAPPROVAL



Which language should you speak to children in?

- When talking to your children, it is best to use your home language.
- This will give them the best model of language to help them to develop their own language skills.
- Research shows having a home language which is different to school is NOT a barrier to their learning.



Its your turn!

Bathtime

words



foot hot

wash boat more

splash bubbles

flannel cold

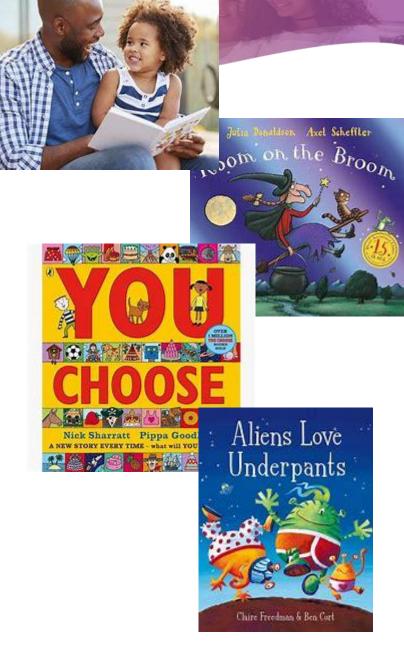
face water duck

hair



Using books to develop language skills

- Reading and even looking at pictures in books is a great opportunity to spend time with your child.
- You don't necessarily need to read words. Talk about the pictures and actions that are happening in the book.
- When reading or talking about pictures, use a voice that is interesting and full of drama!
- Choose action words from books and get your child to do the action, or even better, do it together!







Reading with your child

Easiest				Hardest
Find the dog.	What is this?	What happened?	How does he feel?	Why is he doing that?
Find the black dog.	What kind of <u>cat</u> is this?	What is he doing?	What do you think he will say?	Why did happen?
			What's going to happen next?	What should he do?

Key skills...

- Predicting
- Questioning
- Clarifying
- Summarising
- Inferencing







- What about when you can't understand?
- Stop, look and listen carefully.
- If you have understood, repeat what the child has said in the correct way.
- Avoid asking the child to "say" words.
- If you have not understood, have a guess so that they know you are listening.
- Ask questions "Are you telling me about something at nursery?"
- Ask the child to show you.
- Don't keep asking them to try again if it's not helping.

There will be times when none of these strategies help. It's important to acknowledge that you were listening and tried to understand.





Through the Eyes of a Child Films (speechandlanguage.org.uk)

Any questions?

