

* Language and Communication



- Presentation
- Workshop
- Questions

What is communication?

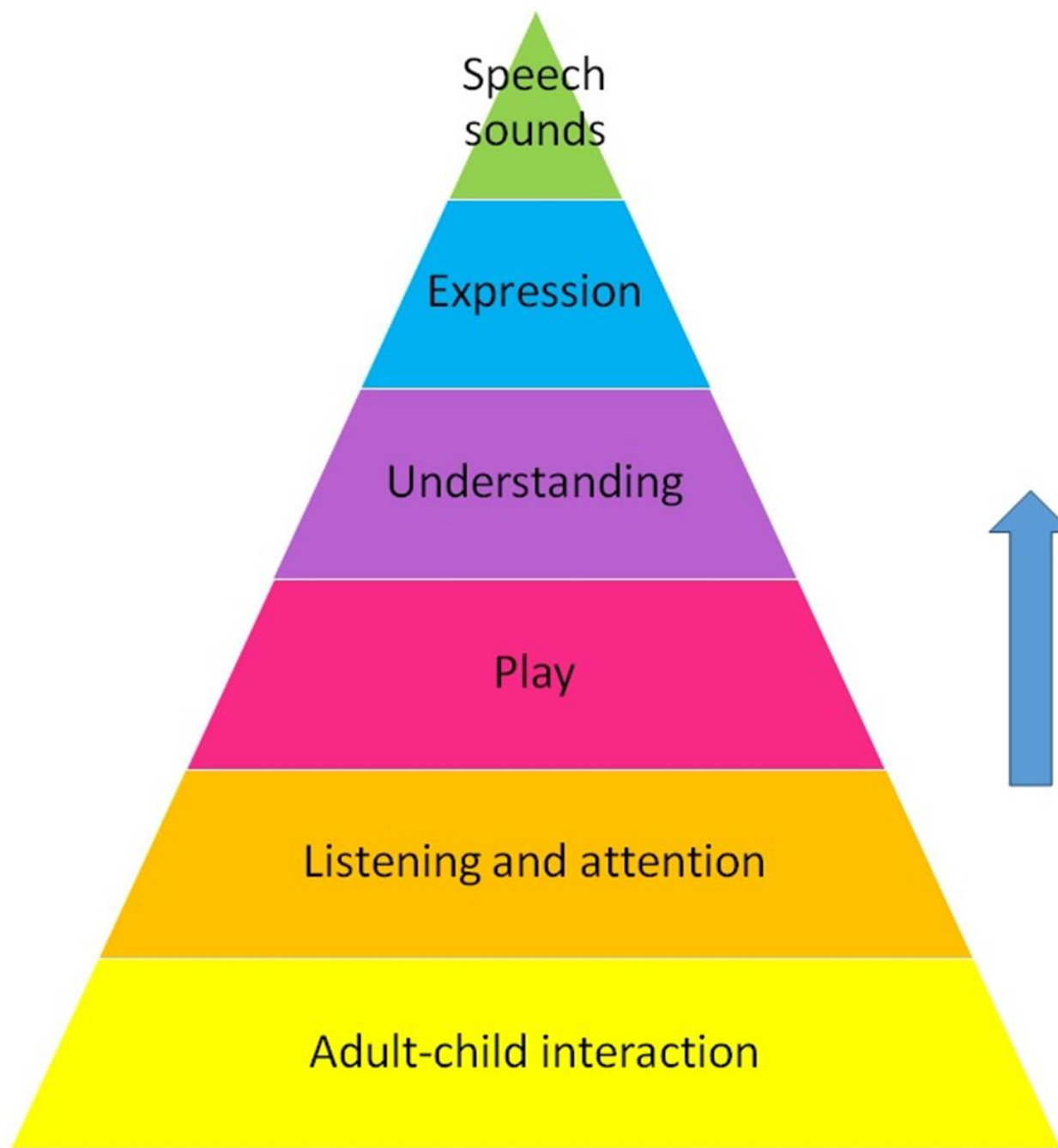
How do we communicate?

When does communication breakdown occur?

How does it feel?



Every Child a Talker



Communication is key and fundamental to learning and social interaction.
Communication underpins everything that we do.

The importance for children

Communication helps children to;

- develop friendships
- enjoy life
- learn

Learning depends on understanding what someone says, thinking and responding.

'One in a Million' explains how learning to communicate is one of the most important things a child will ever do and how children can struggle immensely unless they are supported by adults to develop strong talking and listening skills.

The film highlights that as many as one million children and young people have hidden long term and persistent speech, language and communication needs.

* One in a million



Attention and listening Strategies



1. Ensure your child is **LOOKING** at you
2. Call your child's name **BEFORE** you talk to them / give instructions
3. Use visual prompts wherever possible (children are likely to find it harder to attend to highly language-based activities).
4. Keep it structured - give an agenda and tell them when it will be finished.
5. Keep your talking to a minimum - what do they really need to know?
6. Write or draw main points.
7. Give key points and add on more if they can cope with it.





Play and Interaction



Play is the base of a child's learning, children learn through play!

Play builds a child's confidence as they learn to explore, think about problems and relate to others. Children learn by leading their own play and taking part in play guided by adults.

Language plays an important part in forming and maintaining relationships and relating to the world.

A child who has difficulty playing and interacting may have difficulty;

- Understanding the rules of conversation e.g.. turn taking, eye contact, topic maintenance.
- Initiating play or interactions
- Engaging in imaginative play or play with others.



Play and Interaction Strategies



1. Play alongside your child as often as possible, commenting on their play and modelling play to them.
2. Limit screen time
3. Talk to your child as frequently as possible. Even if they are watching TV or playing a computer game, sit by them and get them to retell you what happened or explain the game to you.
4. Have set times of the day where you all sit down together and talk about your day. Useful time for problem solving difficult situations.



FACT!

Children have to learn words before they can use them to talk. By six years old a child should understand approximately 14,000 words!





Vocabulary



This is a Tigola



What is it?



Vocabulary



- Lets **say it again**, Tigola
- Lets **say it slowly**

Let me tell you about it

- What does it **look like**?
- How many **syllables** does it have?
- It **begins with** the letter 'T'
- What is its most **distinctive feature**?
- What **category** does it belong to?
- Where does it **live**?



Vocabulary



What is it?





Vocabulary



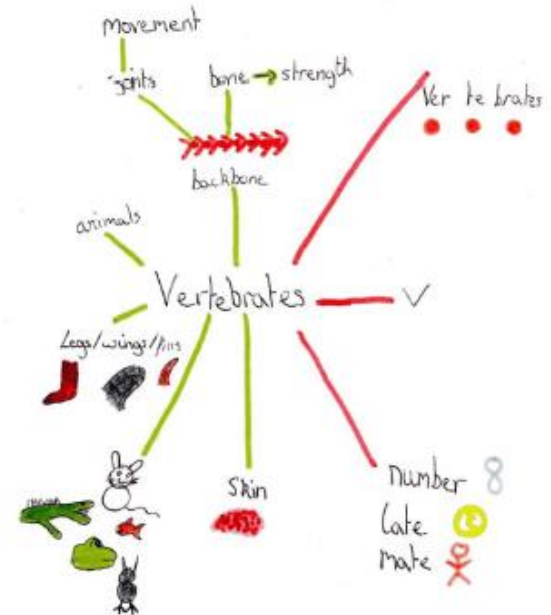
New words are like nonsense words.

**The more information we have about a
word the more we use the word
confidently**

So how can we teach words.....

Some ideas.....

- Auditory bombardment
- Vary context
- Scrap books
- Home-school activities/projects
- GAMES....
- **Word webs**- these allow us to visually present information about a word to a child



Story Planner

When
?

Who
?

Where
?


What happened
?

What did you think of it
?

128



References

- 1  Croydon Health Services NHS Trust
- 2 The Crescent Primary school -Croydon
<http://www.thecrescentprimaryschool.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Parent-Workshop-on-how-to-support-language-development-at-home.pdf>