

Let's Get Talking

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Welcome to the 'Communication Newsletter' for Whitgreave Primary.
Your one-stop place for advice on how to support your child(ren) in developing their core communication skills.

Helping Your Child to Talk and Say

More

Accept the sounds your child makes as the words they mean and say it back to them correctly (e.g. Child: "ta-ter", adult: "yes, tractor").

Use actions and gestures to support what you say, sometimes learning an action for a word can help children learn the word itself.

Comment and repeat simple words and phrases, when playing favourite games or during every day activities (e.g. hanging the washing out). This will show your child the types of things they could say.

If your child says a word, say it back to them but add another word on to show them how to say more E.g. Child: 'daddy', Adult: 'daddy gone', or E.g. Child: 'doggy eat', Adult: 'yes, doggy eating

Types of Words to Think About

Naming words (nouns) - e.g. banana milk eyes nose bus plane horse lion coat.

Doing Words (verbs) - e.g. run jump sit sleep wash cry dig swim brush.

Describing words (adjectives) - e.g. big little hot cold wet long dirty red blue.

Position words (prepositions) - e.g. in, on, under, in front, behind, next to, in between.

Remember:

Don't worry about getting proper sentences, 'teddy sleeping' is fine (rather than 'the teddy is sleeping'). It's words that carry information that are important

Did You Know?

Approximately 10% or 1.2 million children in the UK have long term, persistent Speech, Language or Communication Need.

SLCN is much more common in boys than in girls.

FACT:

"Children with language difficulties at age five were four times more likely to have reading difficulties in adulthood, three times as likely to have mental health problems, and twice as likely to be unemployed when they reached adulthood." (Source: *Early Intervention Foundation*,

Talking Task!

Have a special time to talk about the day. One good way to do this is to say "Tell me one thing you enjoyed doing today?"

Play around with words and sounds – think of words that begin with the same sound or words that rhyme. Rhyming is an important skill when learning to read.