



# SPEECH LANGUAGE AND EMERGENT LITERACY - STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

This handout is meant to provide the strategy behind implementation techniques that parents or carers can utilise at home with the child.

If your child requires more assistance contact Artius today.

## Add Language to Interaction

This means adding language, verbalising and/or describing the activity or interaction you are engaged in with the child. Below refers to how children learn language (the developmental sequence):

### Experience

They experience something, such as feeding the ducks at the parks

### Understanding

They understand what they have experienced. The vocabulary relating to the trip to the park is stored as part of their growing receptive language skills

### Words

They begin to use words to describe or comment on the outing i.e. pointing and verbalising "Ducks" "Ducks swimming" (expressive language)

## Turn Taking

Turn taking is the very beginning of engaging in communication. This means encouraging the child to take turns in any activity possible so you keep the engagement going i.e. passing ball back and forth, peek a boo, building blocks together.

## Choice Questions

- Do you want milk or juice?
- Blue shirt or purple shirt?
- Green Sheep (story book) or Good Night Gorilla?
- 'WH' questions - These are the WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY questions i.e. who is this (photo of Mum and Dad) or LOOK at the puppies, WHAT are they doing? WHO, WHAT and WHERE are the easiest question concepts to understand, so they should be used frequently

## Describe and Expand

Describe what is happening in the moment i.e. "The truck is too big." "The truck can't fit because it's too big (won't fit in hole)".

## Contact Us

For more information or to book an appointment please:  
email: [health@artius.com.au](mailto:health@artius.com.au) or call: 1300 986 886



### Use a Variety of Words

- Names: bear, teddy
- Questions: what, where
- Words that describe: soft, big, all gone
- Words that express belonging: my, his, daddy's
- Action words: sleep, eat and hug
- Social words: hello, bye, good night
- Words for feelings: happy, sad, angry, tired
- Location words: up, down, under
- Play based communication

### Different Types of Play

Play is a powerful tool for children and a great way to help them understand and build their communication. Some great activities can include:

**Functional play** - Outdoor play, water play, ball play, cars and trucks

**Constructive play** - Building towers, playdough

**Pretend play** - Cooking and kitchen play, cars trucks

### Sharing Story Books

When reading stories to children remember these key points:

- Face to face
- OWL - Observe Wait Listen
- Point to pictures
- Start anywhere in the book, it doesn't need to be the start
- Talk about the pictures
- Change the words
- Read the same book over and over
- Make your own books about things your child likes

### Music

A great way to facilitate language is through music. Listen to music in the car or at home. You can make music at home using real or improvised instruments such as saucepans and spoons. Listen to play school songs, the wiggles or any songs the children can sing over and over.

