

Speech and Language Therapy at Home #6

These weekly newsletters give you information and activities to help support your child's speech and language skills at home.

This week's topic: Expressive language



Did you know...

Children with language disorder have difficulties with their understanding of language (this is called *receptive language*) and/or their use of language (this is called *expressive language*).

Expressive language difficulties include difficulties with **speaking** and **writing**. They can find it tricky to say or write words and sentences.



There are things you can do to support your child's expressive language.

How to support expressive language:

1) Give thinking time - children with expressive language difficulties need extra time to speak and write. Give at least 15 seconds thinking time for them to say their idea.



2) Give sentence starters for your child to finish if their talking has become muddled. This can help them to form their sentence.

e.g. "I am happy because..."

"I went to the park I saw..."



3) Say your child's sentence back to them, emphasising the correct grammar (this is called *modelling*). You can also add an idea to extend their sentence. For example:



They said: I swammed all the way.
You say: You **swam** all the way **to the end of the pool**.

Please contact your child's speech and language therapist with any questions.