Oral Language Development

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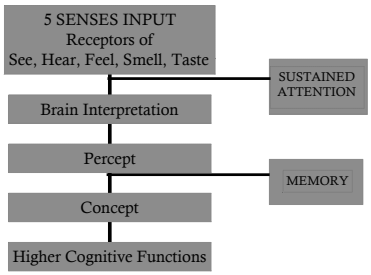
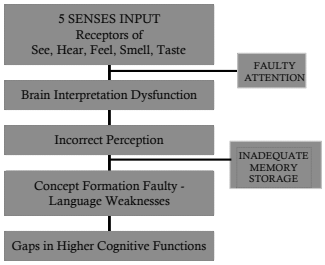
The Development of Oral Language

The Learning Process

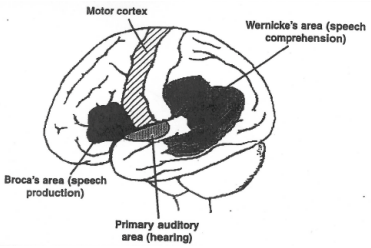


The Development of Oral Language

The learning process with dysfunctions



Areas of the Brain related to Language Development



From *Introduction to Communication Disorders, 2nd ed. (p.97), M.N. Hedge, 1995*

Areas of the Brain related to Language Development

- Broca's Area
- Wernicke's Area
- Primary Auditory Area
- Motor Cortex

The Development of Oral Language

Age	Stage of Development
0-3 months	crying, cooing
3-9 months	babbling
9-12 months	echolalia
12 months, 1 year	first word

Vocabulary develops from birth – 5 years

Enters 1st grade : 2,500 – 5, 000 word vocabulary

Now, child seeks to refine grammar and usage

The Development of Oral Language

Speech and Language

Oral Language	Speech
•Receptive ✓Listening ✓Processing ✓Understanding •Expressive ✓Form ✓Function ✓Content	•Articulation ✓Disorder ✓Delay •Voice •Fluency

The Preschool Profile

12 Months:

- Makes different vowel sounds
- Makes different vowel and consonant combinations
- First word
- Vocalizes to the person who talks to him – dawning of social skills and function of communication

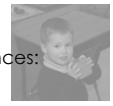
The Preschool Profile

24 Months:

- Asks for item by name
- Answers: "What's that?" with name of object
- 2-3 word phrases "more juice"

36 Months:

- Asks questions
- Answers: "Where is it?" with prepositional phrases
- Answers: "What do you do with a ball?"
- Tells about something with functional sentences: "me go store"



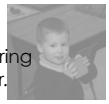
The Preschool Profile

48 Months:

- Answers: "Which one do you want?"
- Answers: "If-what" & "what-when"
- Answers questions about function: "What are books for?"
- Tells grammatically correct sentences.

60 Months:

- Asks "how" questions
- Answers verbally to "Hi" and "How are you?"
- Tells something using past and future tense
- Tells about something using conjunctions to string thoughts together.



The Preschool Profile

72 Months:

- Child will have acquired basic grammatical structures including plurals, verb tenses & conjunctions.
- Following this developmental ability, child practices with increasingly complex descriptions and conversations.

The Development of Oral Language

Words
Phrases – Sentences
Following Directions
Associations
Synonyms
Antonyms
Definitions
Multiple Definitions
Language of Reasoning

From simple to complex

Early Signs of Oral Language

- Delay in articulation of sounds
- Delay of syntax or word order
- Difficulty attending to spoken language

Example: Not interested in circle time, either because of attention problems or difficulty understanding what's being said.

Later Signs of Oral Language

- Difficulty following directions in class
- Difficulty in word retrieval, can't organize what they want to express
- Difficulty retaining information when presented orally – strategy is to use multisensory + language & repetition of precise language
- Difficulty figuring things out. Can repeat rote, but not able to manipulate information (problem solving)
- Difficulty reading or difficulty with reading comprehension

The Development of Oral Language

Oral Language Development Curriculum

- Body
- Family
- Clothing
- House
- Community
- Geography
- Time
- Animals
- Plants
- Food

The Development of Oral Language

The Development of Oral Language

Teaching the language of everyday life, the environment, the world.

Experience

Label – Attribute – Function

Category

The Development of Oral Language

Tips for Talking

- Use a slower rate of speech
- Speak in shorter phrases/sentences
- Pause longer between sentences
- Give directions in shorter length and use more simple language
- Use visual whenever possible
- Allow time to process: count to 10
- Use a lot of repetitions
- Use of motor to enhance memory

Tips for Talking

Use the following as a guide for asking/answering ?s:

- If you ask an open ended question and the child does not respond after 10 sec:
  1. Ask the question again and give 2 choices *If that does not work, then*
  2. Ask a yes/no question *If that does not work, then*
  3. Model the response or answer what the child should say

From Oral Language to Literacy

- If oral language development is average or above average, the child is prepared to begin the written language process.

Quote to end the day, p. 54, Birsh.