

# LANGUAGE STIMULATION AT HOME

## *Recommendations for parents and pedagogues*

### **1. Decline your questions.**

Parents often ask a lot of questions ("who is this?", "What are you doing?" Etc.) to encourage the child's language, thinking that questions are developing a language. Try to avoid these issues.

### **2. Commented**

Speak about what you do at that time, accompany the language of both your own and the child's actions. In activities with your child - by playing, by walking, by doing household chores, identify the steps you take.

You'll notice that when you start asking less questions, then you will comment more. Questions and instructions hinder language development.

**3. Eye catching.** Look at the child and encourage him to watch you in the eye "look at me".

**4. Wait and give a signal.** When communicate with the child, try to catch the child's eyesight on your face ("look at me"). When you say the phrase, wait for the child's phrases. Face show your waiting without a response (like the word is "at the tip of the tongue").

- Be sure to seek a glimpse of contact.
- Use your mouth a little bit.
- Lift your eyebrows.
- Tilt your head and body toward the child.
- Raise your child's food or toy at the level of your lips nearer the child and encourage you to ask for "more", "give".
- **Form a request, not a question** (not "what you want?" But "want a cookie?"),  **Holding a cookie or a desired toy, item in your hand.**
- *Lips form the articulation of the first sound of the word without knowing it, just type the wait to say the word - so you will encourage the child to speak. If the child does not want, say the phrase. And again, wait for the child to speak out.*

Initially, use items, toys, foods your child wants and encourage you to pronounce the name. If the child speaks the first word of sound, syllable, end the word and make sure the child is encouraged by his favorite piece of food, a toy, favorite activity. In this way, the child will be encouraged to express his desire by voice, because he will be rewarded for his efforts.

**5. Make situations** that the child needs to ask and which motivates you to speak. Do not immediately fill your child's wishes, even if he shows his finger (for example, put the wrong thing on the child's wish, close the box containing the child's favorite toys, encourage the child to ask, and so on).

**6. Use gestures and face mimics.** Focus your child's attention on body movements.

**7. Modelate.** By modeling, create an example of what the child has to say. Instead of correcting the errors, show the correct example.

**8. Simplify your language.** Use short, clear phrases of 2-3 words. This will improve the understanding of the child's language.

**9. Change intonation, volume and speech rate.**

This helps the child to accumulate and keep his attention longer. Sing rhythmic songs, play music games, encourage the child to repeat the last or first song of a song, and then the entire line. Children like rhythmic songs with repetitions. When pausing a song, pause, so the child will be encouraged to repeat or complete the word, phrase.

**10. Mutual communication (reaction).** In promoting a spontaneous child's language, be sure to respond to all the child's efforts to communicate, even if it's a gesture.

Make sure the child's intention to communicate or non-verbal language is explained and understood. Do this by saying how you understood the child.

**11. Make communication fun.** Speak with a nice voice. Frequently smile. Be relaxed, relaxed. Be creative.

**12. Do not disturb language training with tormenting exercises and repetitions.** Do not look at language promotion as a job or exercise in any way. Do it all while playing, because the game is a child's language, and toys are words.

*Patience and surely we will rejoice in the words of the child*