

AUTISTIC CHILDREN LANGUAGE EDUCATION METHODS

- Speak a few, accurate sentences.
 - Use words that your child knows to restrict your language.
 - Use the same words every time in the same situation.
 - Speak with short, concise sentences.
 - Speak slowly and clearly.
 - To modulate the voice, change the expression of the face, it must correspond to the original thought (because it does not distinguish the expressions of the face).
 - If your child is irritated, use more visual means and speak less.
 - Language to promote positive emotions.
 - When teaching how to understand the language, it is also taught to imitate, the word accompanies the act.
 - Better understand the environment visually than describing it orally.
 - Use visual communication as the basis of education, helping to learn more complex communication methods - communication words.
 - Visual communication (things, pictures, pictures, symbols) stimulates the child's motivation.
 - Communication is done by giving or taking something. The child is reminded that other people are needed.
 - Visual communication tools must always be the same. Helps to keep focus, gives clarity and clarity to the communication, encourages the child to act.
 - Offer visual communication and tools to allow the child to choose.
-
- Alternative communication - combining things, pictures, symbols, gestures, words helps the child to understand more quickly how to communicate and what the meaning of communication is.
 - Picture language is an effective way to communicate visually and to describe the course of action.
 - Repeat the same task only in a particular situation. The situation gradually changes so that the child realizes that actions and words are repeated in other situations.
 - To promote communication using various activities: homework, joint drawing, participation in mobile and rhythmical games, listening to music (music is selected soft, silent, calm).
-
- **Encourage imitation actions.**
 - **Demonstrating and naming an action, try to excite the use of sounds, syllables, words or their abbreviations.**
 - **Names of things that encourage a child to play a sound, a word or a word, or its abbreviation (first word sound, syllable).**
 - **Language Learning: Items or toys displayed, named, explained, what can be done with them, language and voice imitation tasks.**
It's taught to repeat the moves and mimic the sounds, sounds and sounds.

Sources:

1. Nurieva, L.G. (2007). Autistiškų vaikų kalbos ugdymas. Maskva.

2. Ivoškuvienė, R., Balčiūnaitė, J. (2002) Autistiškų vaikų ugdymas. Šiauliai: VŠĮ Šiaulių universiteto leidykla.