Many Questions and Worries be with the Parents During their Child Development and if He is Normal or Delay or have any Problem with his Language Acquisition There is Some of the Signs and Guide Lines for you have to Notice in your Child

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Opinion

Children: Signs of a Language Disorder

i. Does not smile or interact with others (birth and older).

ii. Does not babble (4-7 months).

iii. Makes only a few sounds or gestures, like pointing (7-12 months).

iv. Does not understand what others say (7 months-2 years).

v. Says only a few words (12-18 months).

vi. Words are not easily understood (18 months-2 years).

vii. Does not put words together to make sentences (1.5-3 years).

viii. Has trouble playing and talking with other children (2-3 years).

ix. Has trouble with early reading and writing skills (2.5-3 years).

x. Produces speech that is unclear, even to familiar people (2-3 years)

What you can do (parents)

i. Listen and respond to your child.

ii. Talk, read, and play with your child.

iii. Talk with your child in the language you are most comfortable using.

iv. Know it is good to teach your child to speak a second language.

v. Talk about what you are doing and what your child is doing.

vi. Use a lot of different words with your child.

vii. Use longer sentences as your child gets older.

viii. Have your child play with other children.

ix. Say the sounds correctly when you talk—it is okay if your child makes some mistakes with sounds.

x. Do not correct speech sounds—it is more important to let your child keep talking.

Children Signs of Stuttering (Disfluency)

i. Struggles to say sounds or words (2.5-3 years).

ii. Repeats first sounds of words—“b-b-b-ball” for “ball” (2.5-3 years).

iii. Pauses a lot while talking (2.5-3 years).

iv. Stretches sounds out—“f-f-f-f-farm” for “farm” (2.5-3 years).

What you can do (parents)

i. Give your child time to talk.
ii. Do not interrupt or stop your child while he or she is speaking.

iii. See an SLP if you are concerned. (Many young children stutter for a short period of time. In most cases, the stuttering will stop.)

**Children: Signs of a Voice Disorder**

i. Uses a hoarse or breathy voice

ii. Uses a nasal-sounding voice

**What you can do (parents)**

i. See a doctor if your child sounds hoarse or breathy or has a nasal-sounding voice

ii. Tell your child not to shout or scream

iii. Keep your child away from cigarette smoke

Adults also need to know the signs of speech and language disorder and when they have to check Speech Language Therapist

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**Adults: Signs of Speech & Language Disorders**

a) Struggles to say sounds or words (stuttering)

b) Repetition of words or parts of words (stuttering)

c) Speaks in short, fragmented phrases (expressive aphasia)

d) Says words in the wrong order (expressive aphasia)

e) Struggles with using words and understanding others (global aphasia)

f) Difficulty imitating speech sounds (apraxia)

g) Inconsistent errors (apraxia)

h) Slow rate of speech (apraxia)

i) Slurred speech (dysarthria)

j) Slow or rapid rate of speech, often with a mumbling quality (dysarthria)

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