

the difference between **SPEECH & LANGUAGE**

“Speech” refers to how we produce sounds and words with our articulators - tongue, lips, jaw, teeth, vocal folds, as well as air flow. This encompasses articulation, voice, and fluency.

speech

“Language” refers to the system of words and symbols (spoken, written, signed) used to communicate meaning.

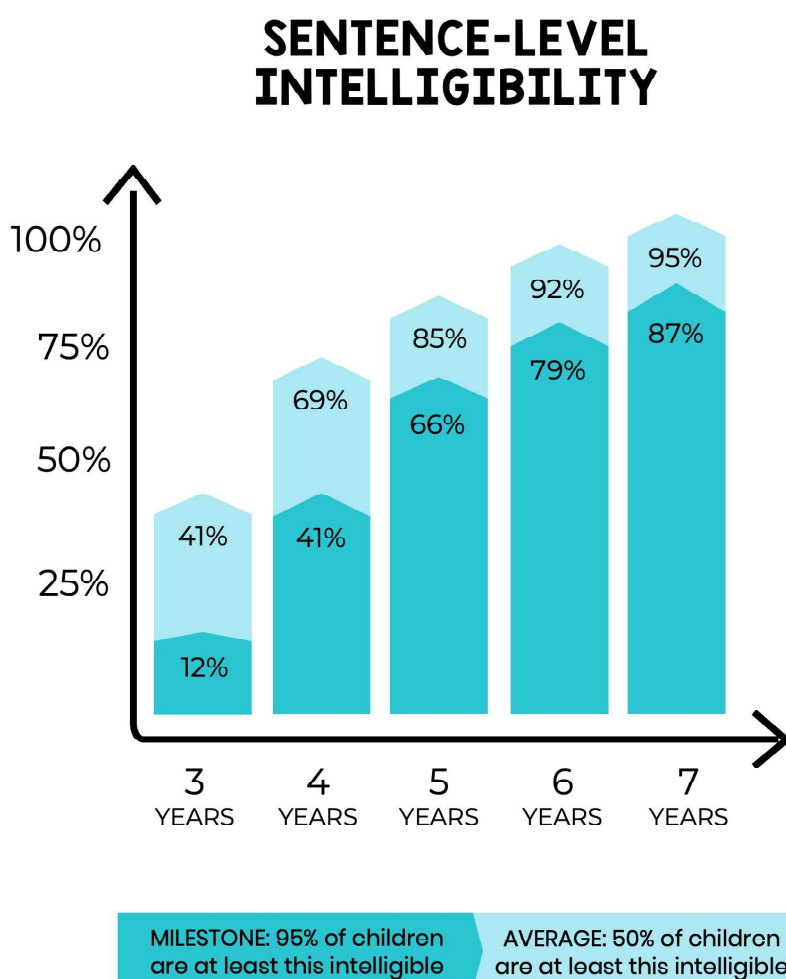
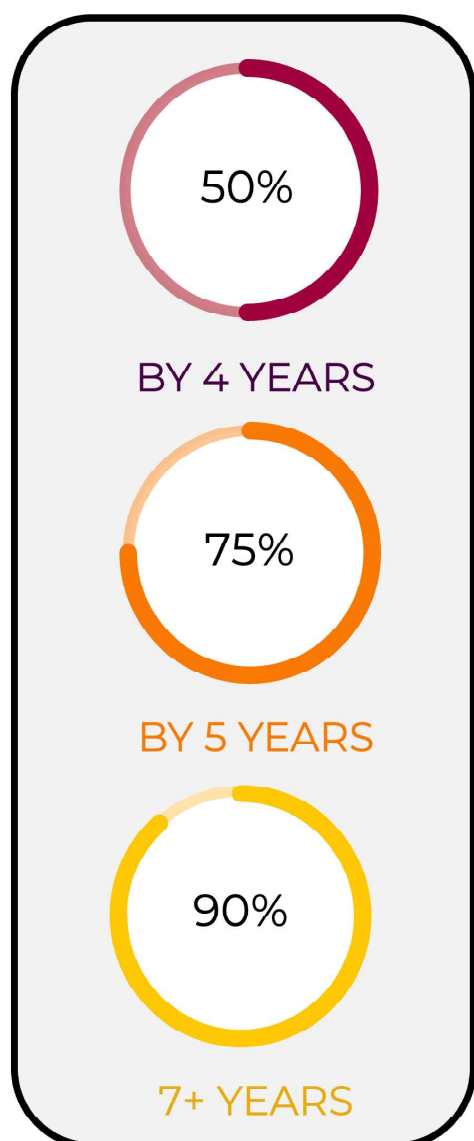
This encompasses both expressive language and receptive language.

language



SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY

to unfamiliar listeners



Hustad, K. C., Mahr, T. J., Natzke, P. E. M., & Rathouz, P. J. (2021). Speech development between 30 and 119 months in typical children: Intelligibility growth curves for single and multiword productions.

SPEECH SOUND DEVELOPMENT NORMS

for the english language

2-3 years	p, b, d, m, n, h, w
3-4 years	t, k, g, ng, f, y
4-5 years	v, s, z, sh, ch, j, l
5-6 years	th (voiced), zh, r
6-7 years	th (voiceless)

COMMUNICATION *pyramid*

SPEECH SOUNDS
speech
production

PRAGMATICS
discourse, body language,
communication intentions

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE
vocabulary, grammar

RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE
following directions, comprehending language

SOCIAL & PLAY SKILLS
pretend play, sharing, social interactions

ATTENTION & LISTENING SKILLS
listening, waiting, attending for short tasks

PREVERBAL SKILLS
pointing, cause and effect, turn taking, joint attention

STEPS TO BUILD VERBAL IMITATION



wait time



give choices



sit face-to-face



read



expand their language



follow their lead



WAYS TO *elicit* LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



sing

narrate your day



parallel talk



communication temptations



verbal routines



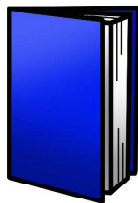
limit questions



**make it
interactive**

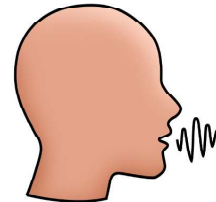


copy and add



**read the
same book
over and over**

**provide language
opportunities**



**ask
questions**

EARLY LITERACY + READ ALOUD STRATEGIES



**target
articulation
sounds**



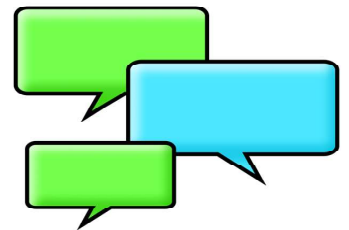
**follow the
child's
interest**

wait time



sit face-to-face

fill-in-the-blank



PARTS OF THE *brain*

FRONTAL LOBE

- Expressive language
- Problem solving
- Planning
- Judgement
- Decision making
- Impulse control
- Social behavior
- Attention
- Motor control
- Mental flexibility

TEMPORAL LOBE

- Auditory processing
- Language comprehension
- Organization and sequencing
- Memory and information retrieval
- Feelings

BRAINSTEM

- Involuntary responses: swallowing, alertness/sleep, breathing, heart rate, temperature

PARIETAL LOBE

- Sensory discrimination
- Body orientation
- Touch perception
- Spatial perception
- Visual perception
- Reading & writing
- Differentiation: size, shape, color

OCCIPITAL LOBE

- Visual reception and interpretation
- Color perception

CEREBELLUM

- Balance
- Fine muscle control
- Coordination of voluntary movements

