



Speech and Language Therapy

Betty Maddalena Early
Learning Center



What is an SLP?

SLP stands for speech-language pathologist. SLPs focus on communication. SLPs have a master's degree and maintain national certification through the American Speech and Hearing Association. SLPs can work in schools, hospitals, or clinics with both children and adults.



Speech: SLPs work on improving a person's speech intelligibility. Articulation means the pronunciation of sounds.

Language: Language includes what is understood (receptive language) and what is said (expressive language). This includes skills like following directions, grammar, and vocabulary.



Fluency: People who stutter have trouble maintaining fluent speech. SLPs work on increasing fluency in adults and children.

Voice: SLPs work with a variety of voice disorders. Voice disorders can be caused by misuse or trauma. Teachers and singers often have voice disorders.



Social: Social pragmatic skills include the ability to use verbal and nonverbal social language with others. SLPs work on increasing these skills to improve communication between people.

www.TheSpeechRoom.com

Meet our Speech-Language Pathologists:



Ms. Jill, Ms. Becca, Ms. Jacqueline, and Ms. Kathleen
Ms. Olivia returns in December!

According to the



AMERICAN
SPEECH-LANGUAGE-
HEARING
ASSOCIATION

Here are some possible treatment goals:

- Increase your child's understanding
- Improve how your child uses words to tell others what he thinks
- Teach you, your family, and teachers how to talk with your child
- Help your child use other ways to communicate when needed. This may include simple gestures, picture boards, or computers that say words out loud. This is augmentative or alternative communication, or AAC.
- Learn early reading and writing skills

<https://www.asha.org/>

Tips to facilitate language development



- Make sure you are in the same room as your child when speaking to them
 - Stop talking and wait- to give your child a chance to communicate
 - Establish eye contact before and while speaking
 - Speak slowly, using short sentences
 - Talk about things in your child's environment. (items in the home, items in the food store, things outside)
 - Increase parent-child play time – **LIMIT SCREEN TIME (TV, ipad, computer, phone) TO ONE HOUR PER DAY**
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Self Talk

Make
Comment

Model

Don't
anticipate
needs

Be Silly

Ask
Questions

Repetition

PLAY

Simplify

Explore
Something
New

Follow
Their
Lead

Give
Choices

Out of
Reach

Wait

Visuals

Verbal
Routines