

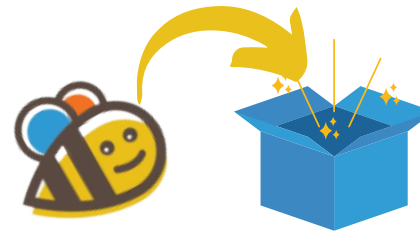
Speech Therapy could benefit your child if they struggle with



Breath control



Articulation
Pronunciation



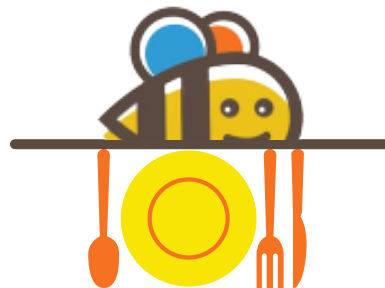
Understanding prepositions



Cooing
Babbling



Fluency
Stuttering



Eating
Drinking



Tongue coordination



Being in social settings

Speech Milestones

0-3 Months

- Startles at loud sounds
- Quiets or smiles when you talk
- Seems to recognize your voice (quiets if crying)
- Makes cooing sounds
- Cries change for different needs
- Smiles at people

4-6 Months

- Moves eyes in the direction of sounds
- Responds to changes in your tone of voice
- Notices toys that make sounds
- Pays attention to music
- Coos and babbles when playing alone or with you
- Makes speech-like babbling sounds
- Giggles and laughs
- Makes sounds when happy or upset

7-12 Months

- Turns and looks in the direction of sounds
- Looks when you point
- Turns when you call their name
- Understands words for common items and people
- Starts to respond to simple words and phrases
- Plays games with you like peek-a-boo
- Listens to songs and stories for a short time
- Babbles long strings of sounds
- Uses sounds and gestures to get and keep attention
- Points to objects and shows them to others
- Imitates different speech sounds

1-2 Years

- Points to a few body parts when asked
- Follows 1 part directions
- Responds to simple questions
- Listens to simple stories, songs, and rhymes
- Points to pictures in a book when you name them
- Uses a lot of new words
- Uses *p, b, m, h,* and *w* in words
- Starts to name pictures in books
- Asks what, who, and where questions
- Puts 2 words together

2-3 Years

- Understand opposites
- Follows 2 part directions
- Understands new words quickly
- Has a word for almost everything
- Talks about things that are not in the room
- Uses *d, n, t, k, g, ng, f,* and *y* in words
- Uses positional words
- Uses 2-3 word phrases to talk about and ask for things
- Asks "why?"

3-4 Years

- Responds when you call from another room
- Understands words for some colors
- Understand words for some shapes
- Understands words for family
- Answers simple who, what, and where questions
- Says rhyming words
- Uses pronouns
- Uses some plural words
- Most people can understand them
- Asks when and how questions
- Puts 4 words together
- Talks about what happened during the day
- Uses about 4 sentences at a time

4-5 Years

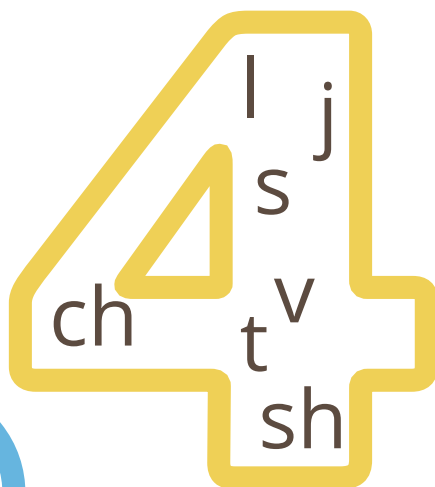
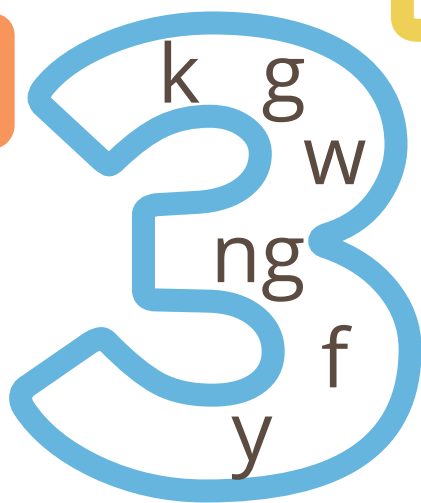
- Understand words for order or sequencing
- Understands words for time
- Follows longer directions
- Follows classroom directions
- Most of what they say at home and in school is easily understood
- Uses *l, j, ch, s, v, sh, z,* and *voiced th* in words

5+ Years

- Has a sentence length of 5-6 words
- Defines objects by their use and can tell what objects are made of
- Knows spatial relationships
- Knows their address
- Knows common opposites like "big/little"
- Understands "same" and "different"
- Uses *voiced th* in words
- Asks questions for information
- Distinguishes left and right hand

Articulation Milestones

Speech Sound Development



Building Blocks of Language

Language milestones

5+ YR

- Defines objects by their use and can tell what objects are made of
- Knows spatial relationships
- Knows common opposites like "big/little"
- Understands "same" and "different"
- Asks questions to gain information
- Has a sentence length of 5-6 words

4-5 YR

- Follows longer directions and classroom directions
- Understands words for order or sequencing
- Understands words for time

3-4 YR

- Understands words for colors, shapes, family
- Answers simple who, what, and where questions
- Asks when and how questions
- Talks about what happened during the day
- Puts 4 words together, uses about 4 sentences at a time

2-3 YR

- Follows 2 part directions
- Has a word for almost everything
- Talks about things that are not in the room
- Asks why questions
- Uses 2-3 word phrases to talk about and ask for things

1-2 YR

- Points to pictures or body parts when you name them
- Starts to name pictures in books
- Responds to simple questions
- Asks what, who, and where questions
- Puts 2 words together

7-12 mo

- Understands words for common items and people
- Starts to respond to simple words and phrases
- Babbles long strings of sounds
- Uses sounds and gestures to get and keep attention

Pragmatic Milestones

Pragmatic language refers to the social language skills we use in daily interactions with others. This includes what we say, how we say it, non-verbal communication, and appropriateness of interactions in social situations. These are skills that we build and learn as we grow.

0-6 MONTHS

- smiles or coos as a response
- laughs while socializing
- copies facial expressions

6-12 MONTHS

- calls to get attention
- plays peek-a-boo
- vocalizes with gestures

1 YEAR

- imitates other children
- imitates routines
- uses 1-2 words to express intentions

2 YEARS

- uses 2-3 word phrases to express intentions
- says "please"
- takes 2 turns in conversation

3 YEARS

- apologizes by saying "I'm sorry"
- converses in sentences
- takes 4-5 conversational turns

4-5 YEARS

- ends conversations abruptly
- changes topics easily
- politely interrupts adult conversation

5-6 YEARS

- issues promises
- stays on topic for 10 turns
- self-monitors speech for errors

6-8 YEARS

- can give multi-step directions
- uses multiple sentence descriptive language
- checks for listeners' comprehension

8-9 YEARS

- increased perspective-taking allows for more successful persuasion
- language is used to establish and maintain social status
- begins to understand jokes/ riddles based on sound similarities

9-12 YEARS

- improvement in ability to inhibit impulsive actions
- understands jokes/ riddles based on lexical ambiguity
- stories have complex, embedded, interactive episodes

12-14 YEARS

- understands jokes/ riddles based on deep structure ambiguity

15-18 YEARS

- language is used to maintain social bonds
- persuasive and argumentative skills reach near-adult levels

Phonological

DISORDER

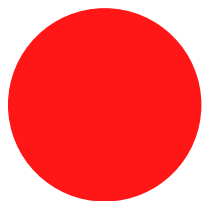
*producing patterns of sound errors-
phonemic*

Replacing

Omissions

Fronting

Weak Syllable



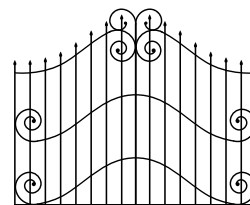
"wed"



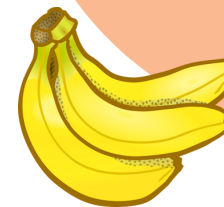
"and"



"tee"

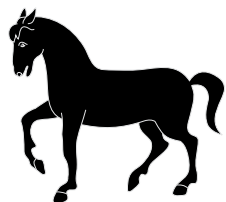


"date"



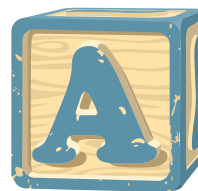
"nana"

Additions



"buhlack horse"

Cluster Reduction



"bock"

Final Consonant

Deletion



"bu"

Articulation

DISORDER

*difficulty making individual speech sounds-
phonetic*



lisp



"slushy" sounds



can't say /r/

What is Stuttering?



A communication disorder that interferes with the flow of speech. This presents as repetitions (e.g. "mi-mi-mine is green"), prolongations (e.g. "mmmmine is green"), or abnormal stoppages in speech. These can occur at the sound, syllable, word, or phrase level.



It is typical for children to stutter on occasion, particularly between the age of 1-5, as children are learning to use language in new ways. During instances of typical/developmental stuttering, a child will repeat a syllable, word, or phrase once (e.g. "i-i liked the movie", "when I when I was at school", etc). These instances of stuttering occur less than 10% of the time and no struggling or tension is observed.

When to seek help from an SLP...

- Stuttering lasts longer than 3-6 months
- Stuttering may come and go, but is happening more often than not
- Your child is stuttering >10% of the time
- Any instances of struggle or tension during moments of stuttering
- Syllables, words, and/or phrases are repeated more than once
- Pitch or loudness varies during instances of stuttering
- Avoiding speaking or adding interjections (e.g. "um") or fillers (e.g. "like") into utterances

