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यह दस्तावेज़ अनुरोध किए जाने पर अन्य भाषाओं और प्रारूपों में उपलब्ध है।

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ।

در صورت درخواست این سند به زبانها و شکلهای در اختیار شما قرار می گیرد.

یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں اور مطلوبہ شکلوں (فارمیٹ) میں بھی دستیاب ہے

هذه الوثيقة متاحة بلغات اخرى وباشكال غير الكتابة المقروءة وذلك عند الطلب

Language Development Information for parents and carers

Children's language at 2-3years and when
to talk to a Speech and Language Therapist



This leaflet has been designed and produced by Nottingham
Children's Speech & Language Therapy Service

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How you can help develop your child's speech and language skills

- Find a quiet room, switch off the TV or background music, especially when playing with your child or reading a story.
- Use short sentences, talk about what your child is looking at.
- Your child needs to **hear** words **lots** of times, in different situations, before they understand them fully.
- Try not to ask your child to say words, e.g. "say car". They may feel under pressure to talk and not want to.

Games to play

- Identify a few familiar objects and ask your child to find one of them. Use gestures to support your words together with pointing/miming to help your child understand what you are saying.
- When tidying up, tell your child where to put items, add a few surprises e.g. "Put the puzzle in the bath".
- When reading books, wait to see if your child names pictures Some books have repetitive phrases e.g. "Where's Spot?"
- When singing and rhyming help your child to join in with the actions.
- When playing games such as building a tower, playing with bubbles, pushing a car or skittles, start the game with the phrase 'ready, steady, go'. Help your child wait for the word 'go' or you could try waiting to see if your child says it themselves.

You should contact your local speech and language therapy team again if your child

- Has difficulty understanding the names of objects or simple instructions
- Has stopped learning new words
- Shows no interest in communicating or involving you in what they are doing
- Is making very little or no progress with their language
- Has a range of single words but is not putting words together (by 2½ years)
- Is very difficult to understand much of the time
- Drools persistently
- Has difficulty swallowing food or drink
- Begins stammering

Other sources of support:

www.thecommunicationtrust.org.uk

www.ican.org.uk

www.rcslt.org

Local Sure Start children's centres:

www.nottinghamshire.family servicedirectory.org.uk

www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/childrenscentres