Caregiver Instructions

0-6
- Find Opportunities to talk and adjust your behavior

7-12
- Use Motherese and IDS as well as give commentary

1-2
- Begin first "true conversations" and ask questions

3-5
- Use the world around you as well as use turnabouts to keep conversation going

0-6 MONTHS
- communicate through gazing and head movement
- Posses a social smile around 6-8 weeks
- Begins cooing around 3 months
- Starts engaging in "protoconversations"
- Respond physically as well as vocally to the voice and presence of others

7-12 MONTHS
- Start using Echolalia
- Able to vocalize either a single or combination of a vowel and consonant when playing or interacting with you
- Jargon is used
- Is able to respond to "no", their name, and familiar phrases to the child

1-2 YEARS
- Experience a "vocabulary spurt"
- Begin to identify single word items
- Start to create two word combinations around 18 months
- Have an underextension when it comes to word development
- Say a single word that can convey different meanings depending on context

3-5 YEARS
- Start to use plural and possessive "-s," "-ing," and "-ed"
- Able to participate in short conversation that lengthen during your child's growth through this period
- starting to understand the noun – verb
– object pattern of English

Resources

AMERICAN SPEECH - LANGUAGE-HEARING ASSOCIATION (ASHA)

800-498-2071

AG BELL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

202-337-5220

INSTITUTES FOR THE ACHEIVEMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

1-215-770-2325

Things to
Consider

STAGES:

Not all children will portray the developmental markers during their respective ageranges

Do not be overly concerned if your child has not developed a specific developmental milestone

LANGUAGE

It is important is look at your child's language growth under a holistic, or broad, view instead of focusing on one, single developmental aspect

COGNITION

Usually, problems or deficits in multiple aspects of language and cognitive development are important indicators that there could be a developmental issue