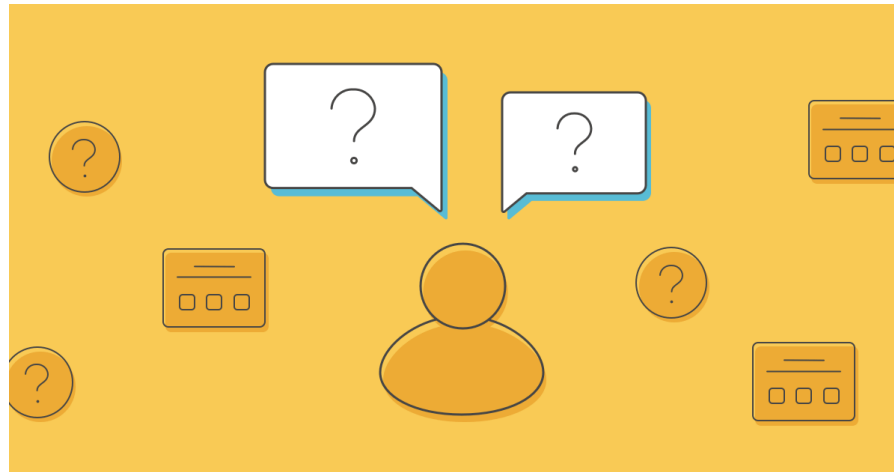
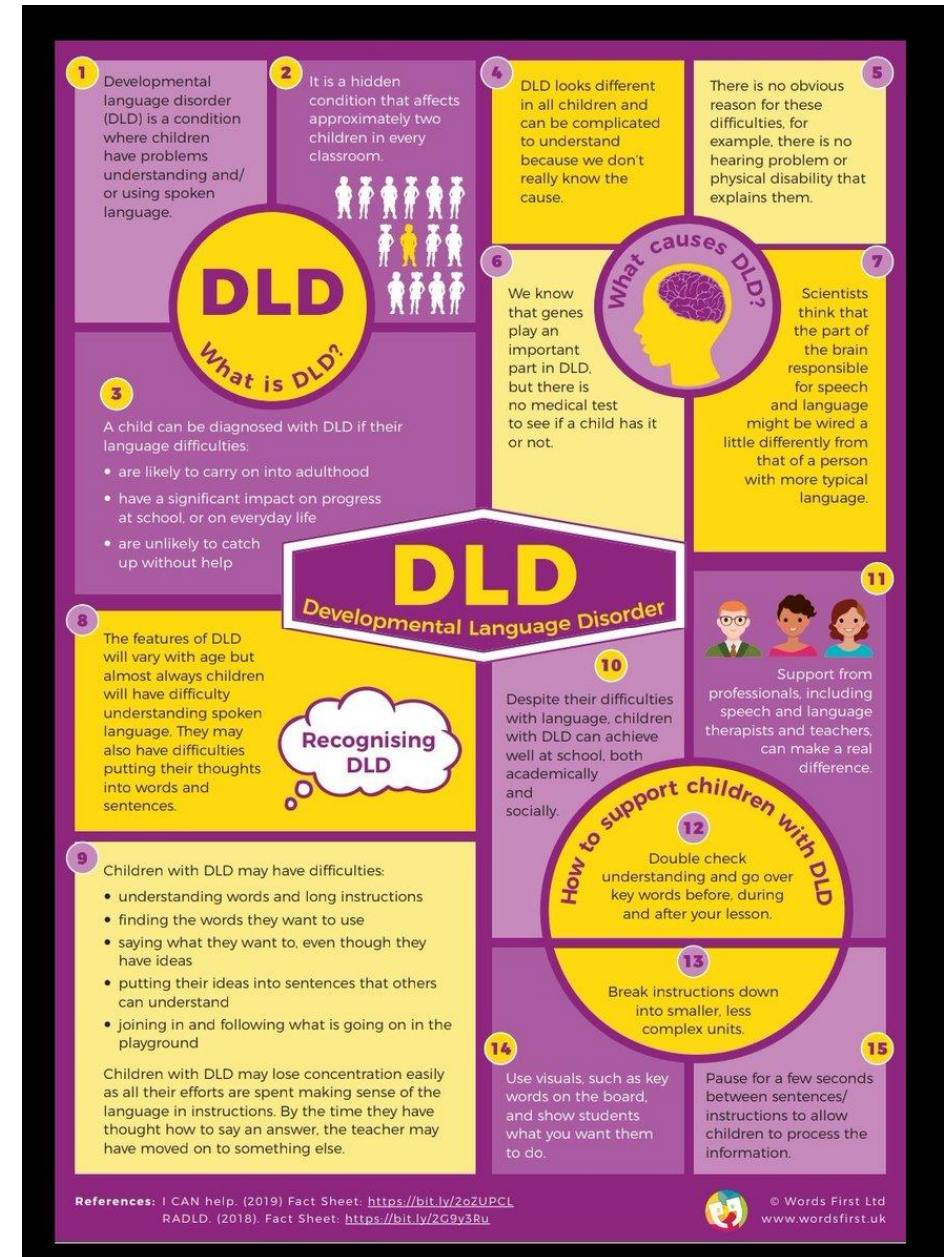


What is Developmental Language Disorder (DLD)



Agenda

1. What is Communication
2. What is Language
3. Developmental Language Disorder (DLD)
4. Strategies
5. Websites and resources



What does communication mean to you?

Communication

The way we get our message across and take in information



Voice



Talking



**Facial
expression**



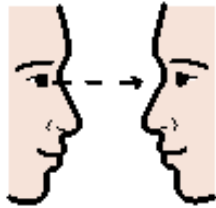
Listening



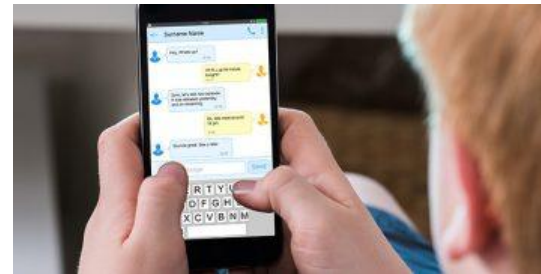
Writing



Gesture



**Eye
contact**



Texting



Turn taking

We can communicate without words!



Tone
Loudness



facial
expression



Movement
Signing

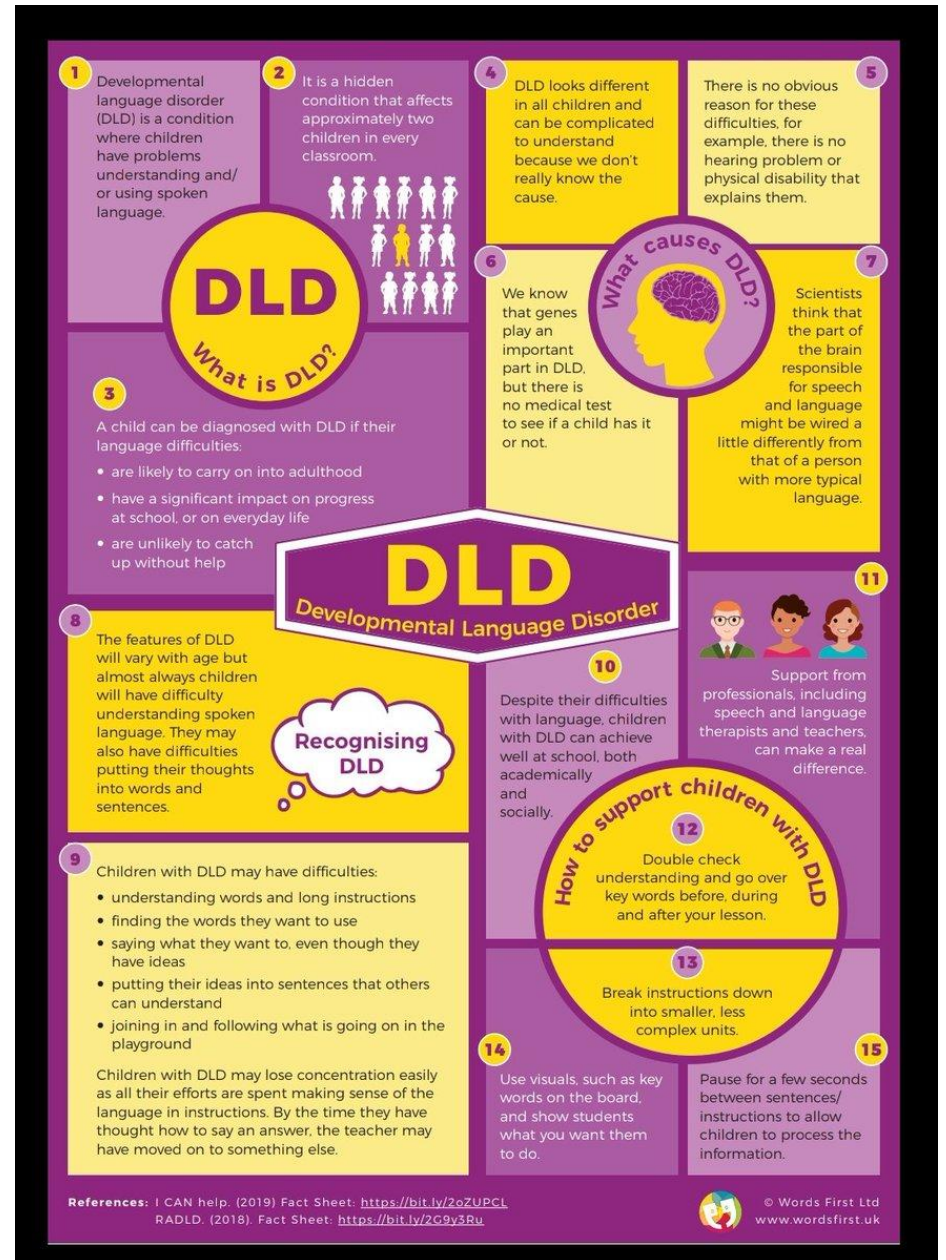
silence

body
language

.....

Agenda

- ~~1. Communication~~
2. Language
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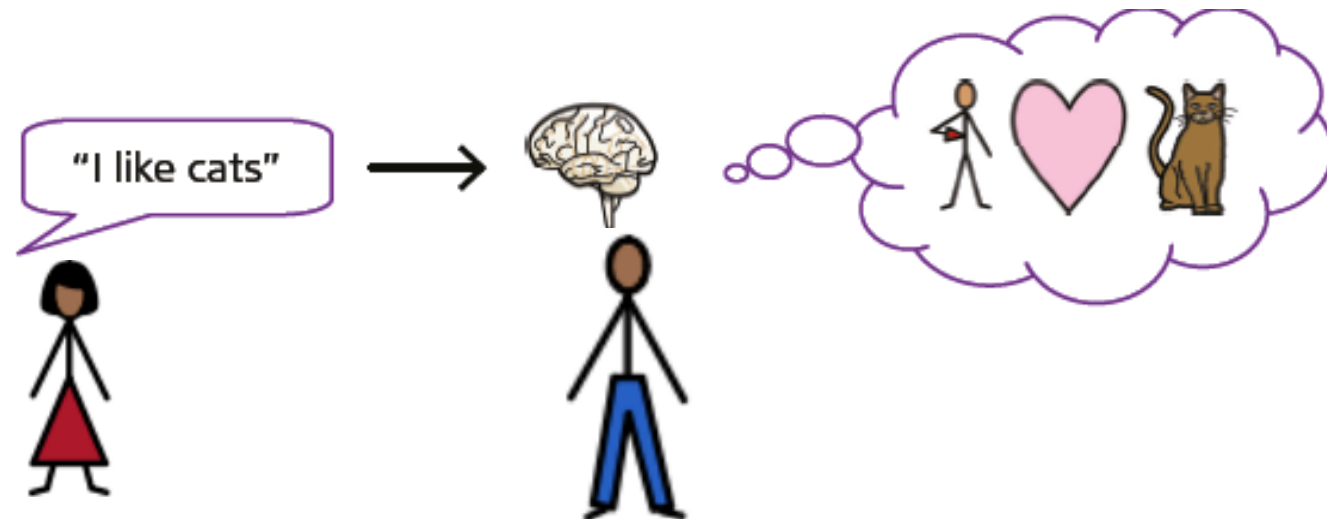
Understanding language

When we see, read or hear language, our brain has to:

1. Remember the words
2. Know what the words mean
3. Know what the words mean when they are put together in a sentence



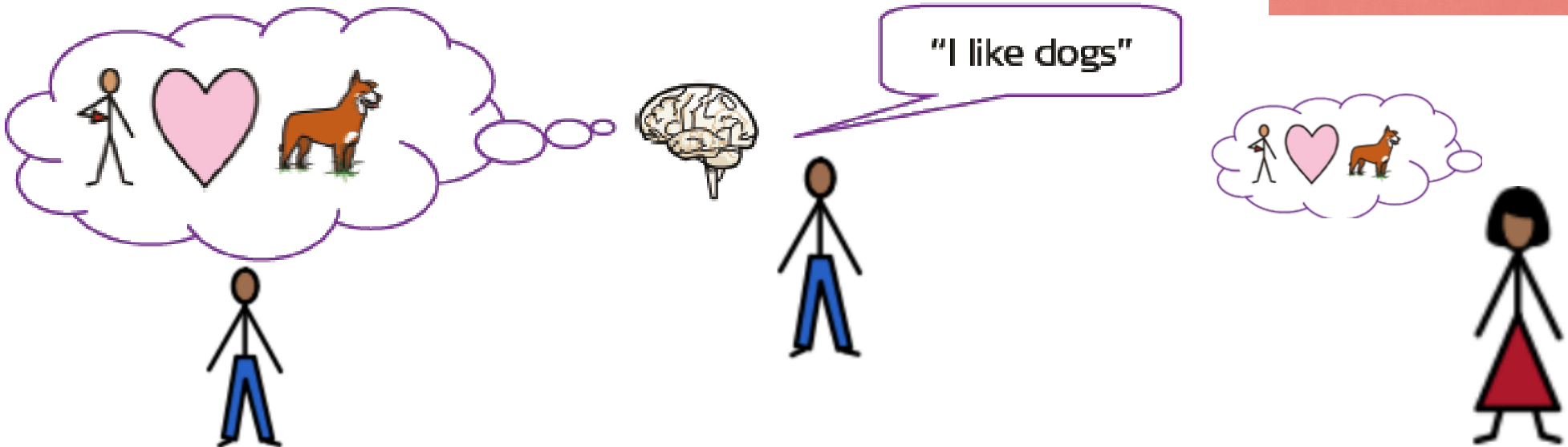
This is called understanding.



Using language

When we want to use language, our brain has to:

1. Think of the words
2. Put them in a sentence
3. Tell our mouth or hands what to say, write or sign



Agenda

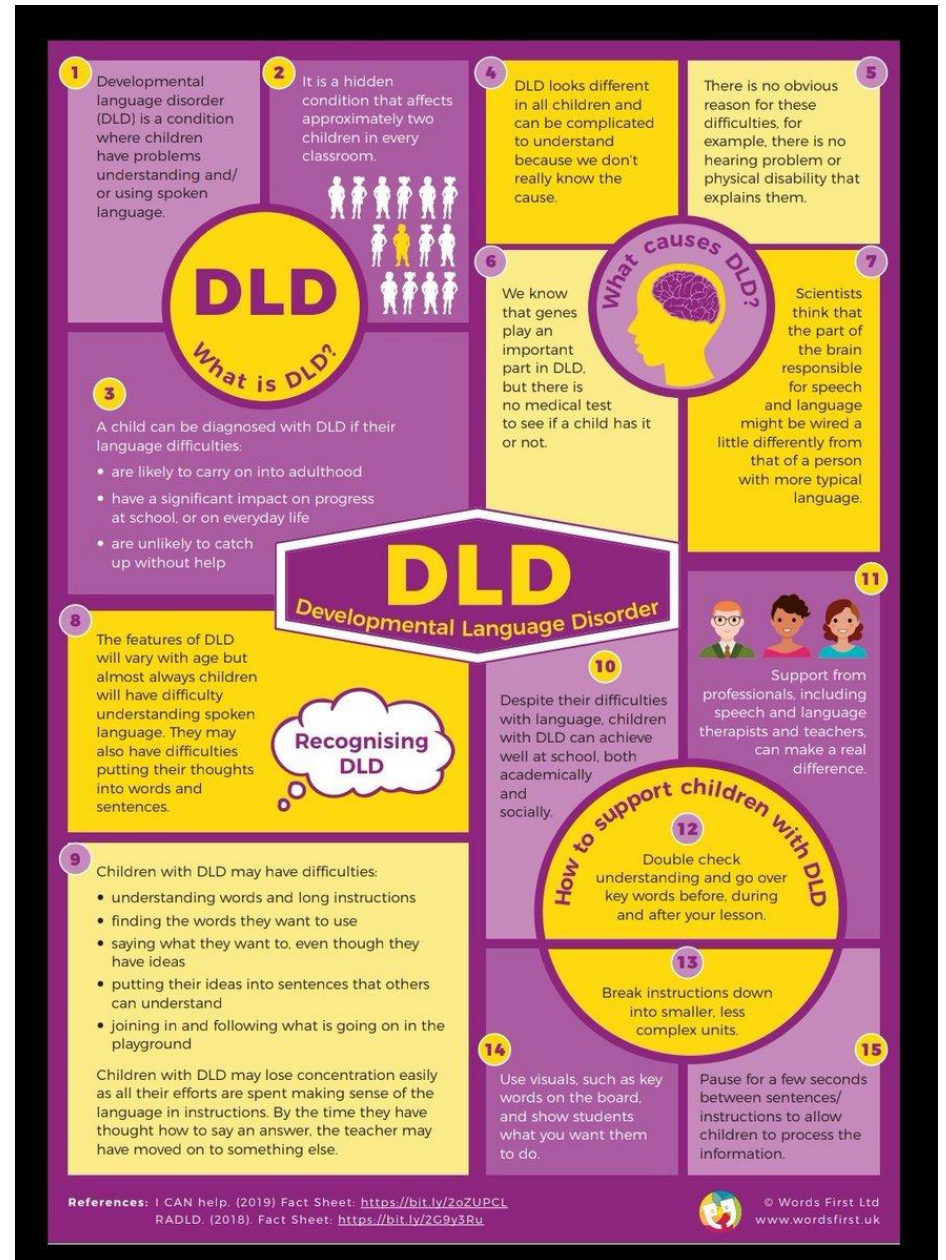
~~1. Communication~~

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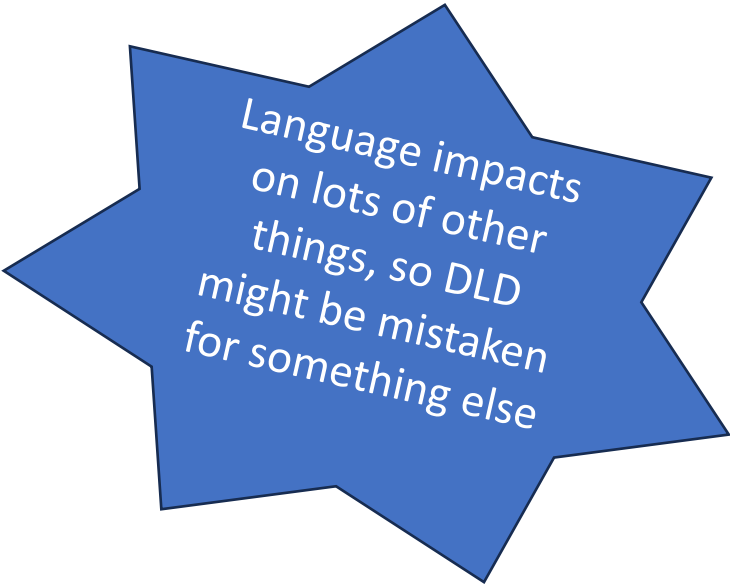


What is DLD?

DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDER



When people just find language tricky for no real reason. This is called **Developmental Language Disorder** or **DLD**.



Language impacts on lots of other things, so DLD might be mistaken for something else

- **Developmental** means it starts in childhood, and continues
- **Language** means difficulty with the sentences, vocabulary, grammar. conversation. It might be referring to understanding and / or talking
- **Disorder** means something works differently from people with “typical” skills



It's a hidden disability – we can't see it like some other things

DLD can impact:

- Communication
- Understanding of Language
- Talking and finding the words to put in a sentence
- Making friends
- Having conversations
- Learning in the classroom

How many people have DLD?

- It's believed around 7% of people have DLD (that's 2 people in every room of 30!)
- DLD impacts each person **differently**.
- If someone has DLD, it might influence their relationships, learning, thoughts, feelings and emotions.



DLD is a type of Neurodiversity

***Diverse:** *not all the same - includes variety*

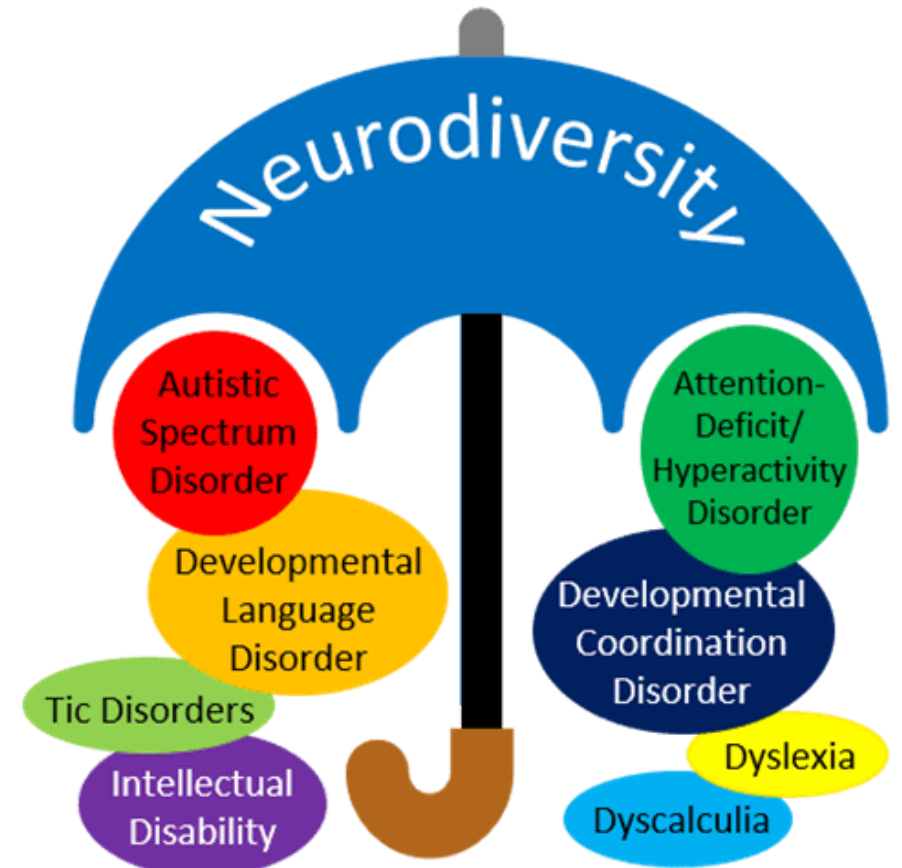
****Neuro:** *relating to the brain*

Neurotypical

- People with standard brain processing and functioning

Neurodivergent/ Neurodiverse

- People whose brain functioning and processing is different from what is considered 'typical'



It would be boring if everyone was the same!

People with DLD are often described as:

- Creative
- Deep thinkers
- Social
- Compassionate (caring towards others)
- Unique
- Talented



TRUE OR FALSE

When you have
DLD, using
grammar and
remembering
vocabulary can
be tricky

DLD is a hidden
difficulty- on the
outside you can't
see that someone
has DLD

People with DLD
are great at lots
of things

When you have
DLD, it can be
tricky to
understand what
people say

DLD makes ALL
languages
hard, not just
English

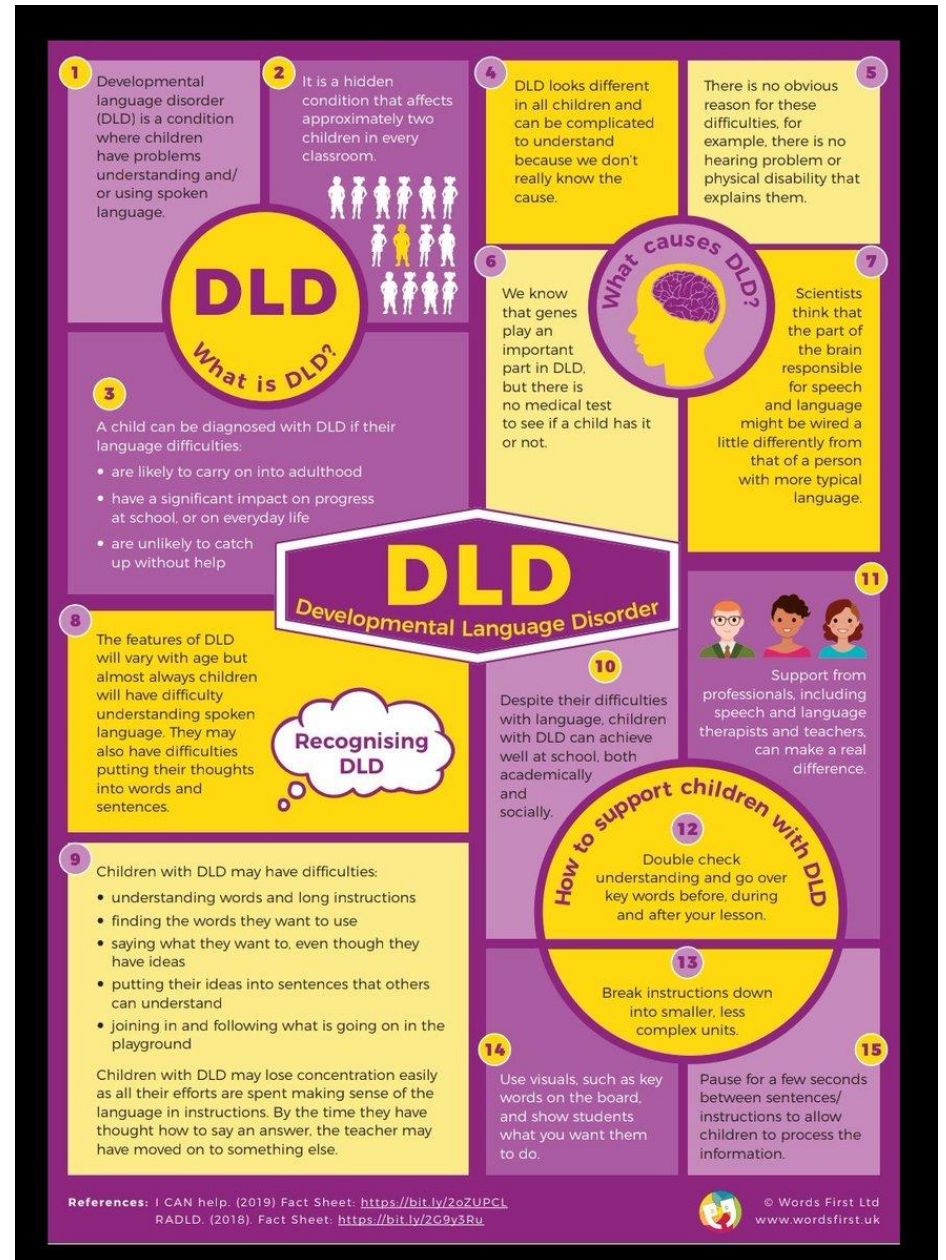
DLD can make
learning in the
classroom hard

DLD does not go
away, but there are
lots of ways to make
talking and
understanding
easier



Agenda

- ~~1. Communication~~
- ~~2. Language~~
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A few tips or 'strategies' to try

1. Tell people "I have DLD" - It can help to be open about your DLD so that people understand that you might need extra help or support.
2. Tell people (maybe your tutors and family) things that you would find helpful.



Here are some ideas:

"I have DLD, it helps when you show me what to do"

"Please could you write the instructions on the board to help me remember?"

"When the classroom is quiet it helps me to concentrate"

"I don't understand, can you tell me what to do in a different way please?"

3. To help you learn and remember new words:

Keep a note of new vocabulary in a vocabulary book or in the back of your exercise book for each lesson.

Write down new and important words and their meaning or 'definition'.



4. To help you write sentences:

First say your sentence out loud and count the words on your fingers

Then write the sentence down

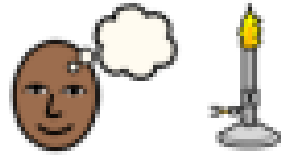
Finally count the words you wrote down to check you remembered to write them all.



5. If you can't think of the right word:

Try explaining the meaning of the word instead

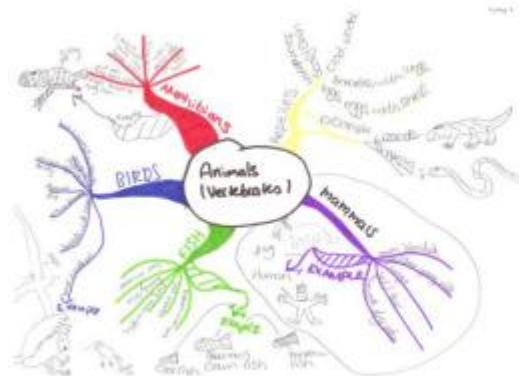
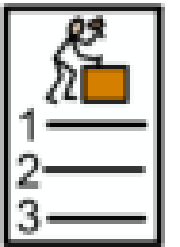
For example: "It's something you use in science when you are doing experiments. It has a flame and it used to heat things up"



6. To help with your school or college work:

Plan out your work using mind maps and story planners.

Different colours, pictures and words can be helpful to see how ideas link together



S t o r y P l a n	Genre:	
	Character:	Setting:
	Plot:	
	Events:	
	Resolution:	
	Unusual words:	

Agenda

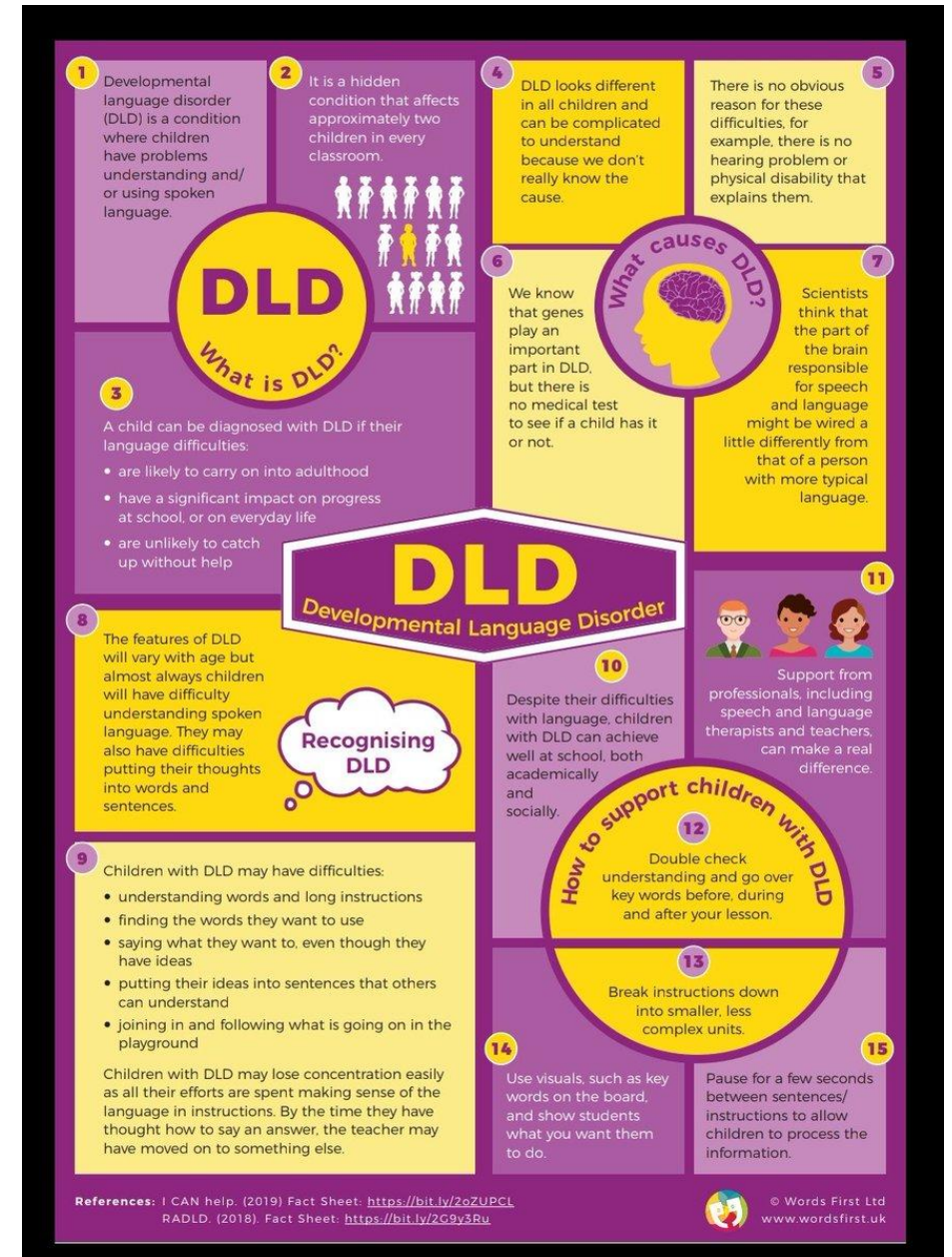
~~1. Communication~~

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Key websites:



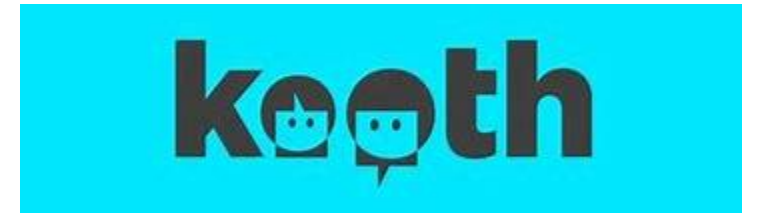
[Developmental
Language Disorder \(DLD\)
- Afasic](#)



[Verbo](#)



[RADLD - Raising Awareness of Developmental
Language Disorder - RADLD](#)



[Home - Kooth](#)



[DLD | Developmental Language
Disorder | Language Disorder
\(dldandme.org\)](#)



[Home - Get Hackney
Talking](#)

