

5 Components of the Science of Oral Language

Identifying language delays or disorders early allows for timely intervention, which is crucial for mitigating long-term academic and social impacts. Speech Language Pathologists assess a child's language ability and provide targeted interventions to help children with delays or disorders improve their language skills.



a. Expression and Understanding: Oral language skills allow individuals to express thoughts, emotions, and ideas clearly and to understand others. This two-way communication is fundamental in both personal and professional contexts.



a. Reading and Writing Challenges: Children who lack well-developed oral language skills often struggle with reading comprehension and writing production. These difficulties can also hinder their ability to grasp complex concepts and follow narratives.

Assessing Oral Language Skills

- a. Standardized Assessments: These tests, which may be norm-referenced or criterion-referenced, provide a structured way to measure language skills against normative benchmarks. They may be comprehensive, measuring a variety of language skills, or can investigate a specific area of language.
- **b. Non-standardized Assessments:** These assessments often supplement standardized testing and can provide valuable insights into a child's language development and use in natural settings.



- a. Strategies for developing oral language skills include:
 - i. Interactive Storytelling and Conversation Engagement
 - ii. Explicit Teaching of Vocabulary and Grammar
- iii. Exposure to Rich and Complex Language
- iv. Scaffolding Techniques



a. Delays vs. Disorders: Delays may indicate that a child is developing language skills more slowly than peers but can catch up with appropriate support. Disorders suggest a more pervasive issue that might require long-term intervention.





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