

Speech and Language Therapy Service in Hackney

Young people with DLD in Hackney may be able to access extra support from Speech and Language Therapists and Specialist Teachers.

Who to contact

If you have any concern, please get in touch with the school's SENCO or contact our service directly.

Our contact details

Speech and Language Therapy

Tel: 020 7683 4262

Email: sltinfo@homerton.nhs.uk

Web: <http://gethackneytalking.co.uk/>

Twitter: @HackneyTalk

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/gethackneytalking/>



Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) in secondary schools

Parent information leaflet

Did you know that **DLD is predicted to affect 7% of children and young people** in the general population?

This is more common than autism, however, DLD is not as widely known about.



What is DLD?

- DLD stands for *Developmental Language Disorder*. Having DLD means that you have significant, on-going difficulties understanding and/or using spoken language, in all the languages you use.

DLD was previously known as *Specific Language Impairment (SLI)*.

- There is **no single known cause** of DLD which can make it hard to explain. DLD is **not caused** by emotional difficulties or limited exposure to language.
- A young person with DLD **may also have other difficulties**, such as, Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Dyslexia and/ or speech sound difficulties.
- DLD is **not caused** by other medical conditions, such as, hearing loss, physical impairment, Autism, severe learning difficulties or brain injuries. However, these children and young people with these difficulties may also have a Language Disorder.

What signs may an adolescent with DLD present with?

- Difficulty **understanding instructions and information**
- Limited **vocabulary or difficulties finding words**
- Difficulty understanding **puns, idioms, jokes, sarcasm and slang**
- Difficulty **thinking flexibly**
- Difficulty **remembering what has been said**
- Difficulty **paying attention in class**
- Difficulty **learning to read and de-code texts**.
- Difficulty **making friends and maintaining friendships**
- Difficulty **understanding and managing emotions**
- Difficulty **telling narratives** (e.g. saying what they did during the day or what happened at break time)

Remember: Language difficulties may also underlie **behavioral difficulties** such as **low self-esteem, anxiety or misbehaving in class**.

DLD can look **different** in different individuals and their specific skills may change with time.

How will this affect my child?

DLD is a **long term** condition that can have a big impact on a young person's **learning and achievement** at school.

Young people with DLD are at risk of **underachieving academically**. They may need **extra help** throughout schooling.

Young people with DLD are at risk of **behavioural difficulties** (e.g. difficulty dealing with conflict, regulating own emotions)

Sometimes DLD can affect young people's **social interaction skills** and their ability to **make and keep friends**. This may also affect **employment opportunities** and **mental health** for these young people.

Young people with DLD usually learn and understand better through **visual and/or practical methods**, rather than verbal methods. For example, they may understand a story better if they **watched it being acted out**, or learnt through multi-sensory experience, rather listening to it being or reading it.

Young people with DLD may have **strengths in more practical subjects** such as Physical Education, Design & Technology and Art.

How can you support your child at home?

- **Get your child's attention** - say their name before asking questions or giving instruction so they know they have to listen
- **Use visuals** – visual cues (such as gestures and pictures, acting things out) will help them understand and remember information
- **Use simple sentences and short instructions** – keeping the information short and simple will help your child understand it and remember it
- **Check they have understood** instructions or new information
- **Give your child time** – your child may need more time to think, find their words and express themselves.
- **Praise their effort** and **acknowledge** what they have to said, to support their confidence in speaking.
- **Encourage your child to communicate with you** however they can, accept gesture, pointing, facial expression.