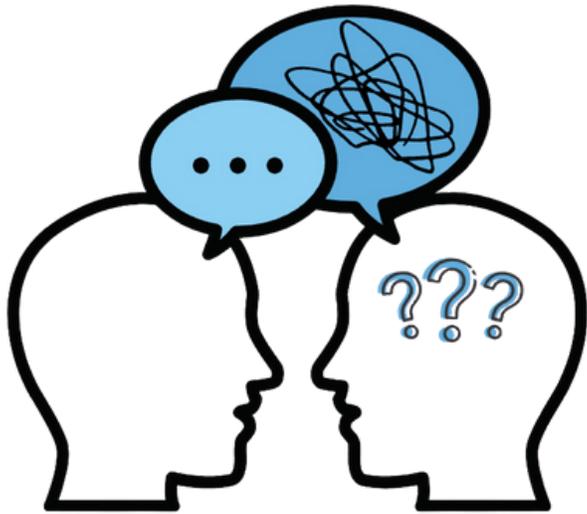


LANGUAGE

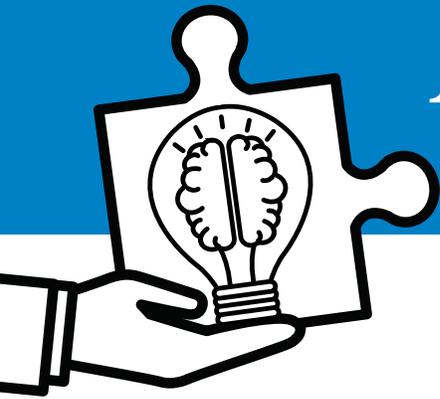


Language problems can exist in receptive skills (ability to understand what is said or written) as well as in expressive skills (ability to express an idea.)

LOOK FOR:



- Failing to complete written/verbal tasks
- Trouble participating in conversation or reluctance to speak (*especially in group settings*)
- May appear easily frustrated, inattentive, or vague
- Difficulty recalling words when speaking or writing
- Difficulty following directions or recalling what was said (*requesting repetition of information.*)
- Slowed/delayed speech or hyperverbal (*speaking rapidly, non-stop talking*)



ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS

- Encourage verbal summary or paraphrase important information back to you
- Suggest recording key points on paper or by voice recording
- Give directions, or ask questions slowly, repeat if necessary, and allow additional time for response
- Add as much visual content as possible to communicate. *(e.g., instead of giving a hand-out with large blocks of text, use pictures, graphs or maps to convey as much of the relevant information as possible)*
- Abstract concepts and sarcasm can be difficult to understand, so aim to be concrete. *For example, try to stay away from figurative speech (e.g., “music to my ears”)*
- With seemingly negative social behavior *(e.g., inappropriate tone of voice, lack of eye contact, standing too close.)* Be patient, point out those problems, model prosocial cues, and have the individual practice
- Provide clear expectations and concise feedback
- Using alternative formats can help individuals express their thoughts and ideas more easily *(e.g., encourage use of art or music)*



CITATIONS

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