

Resources for Developmental language disorder (DLD)

Useful links

- <https://www.thecommunicationtrust.org.uk/>
- <https://www.rcslt.org/speech-and-language-therapy/clinical-information/developmental-language-disorder>
- <https://radld.org/about/dld/>
- <https://speechbloguk.com/10-strategies-to-support-children-with-dld/>
- <https://dldandme.org/resources/>

What is developmental language disorder

- DLD stands for Developmental Language Disorder. Having DLD means that a child or young person has severe, persistent difficulties understanding or using spoken language. DLD was previously known as Specific Language Impairment (SLI).
- DLD is diagnosed by a Speech and Language Therapist (SLT) only and is used for children over the age of 5 years. DLD is only identified when a child continues to have severe Language and Communication Needs (LCN) following targeted intervention.
- There is no known cause of DLD which can make it hard to explain. DLD is not caused by other biomedical conditions (such as ASD, hearing loss), emotional difficulties or limited exposure to language.
- DLD can co-occur with other difficulties such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), dyslexia and speech sound difficulties.

What signs to look out for with DLD

- A child may talk less than their peers and find it difficult to express themselves verbally.
- Language they use may sound immature for their age, or they might struggle to find words or use varied vocabulary.
- They may have difficulty putting a sentence together or may not understand or remember what has been said.
- Difficulty telling stories, for example saying what they did during the day or what happened at break time.

- Language difficulties may also be wrongly interpreted as behavioural issues such as anxiety or misbehaving in class.
- DLD looks different for everyone. The child's specific difficulties can also change as they get older and need to develop more complex skills.

What will be the impact of DLD?

- DLD is a long-term condition that can have a severe impact on a young person's learning, achievement at school and in all areas of their life.
- A CYP with DLD is at risk of literacy difficulties and sometimes DLD can affect their social interaction skills and their ability to make and keep friends.
- A CYP with DLD usually learns and understands better through visual and/ or practical methods and may show strengths in more practical subjects such as PE, Design & Technology and Art.

How can I support my pupils with DLD?

- Get the child's attention – say their name before you ask questions and give instructions, so they know that they have to listen.
- Use visuals such as gestures and pictures or act things out. This will help them to understand and remember information.
- Use simple sentences and short instructions – keeping the information short and simple will help the child understand it and remember it.
- Check the child has understood instructions or new information.
- Give the child 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 them to communicate with you however they can and accept gestures, pointing and facial expressions.

Example task plan

Task Plan

What do I need? 1 4
 2 5
 3 6

What do I need to do?

1..... ☐

2..... ☐

3..... ☐

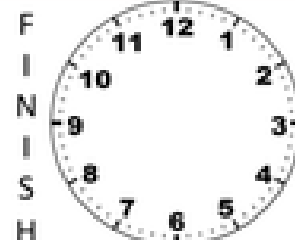
Anything else?

..... ☐

..... ☐

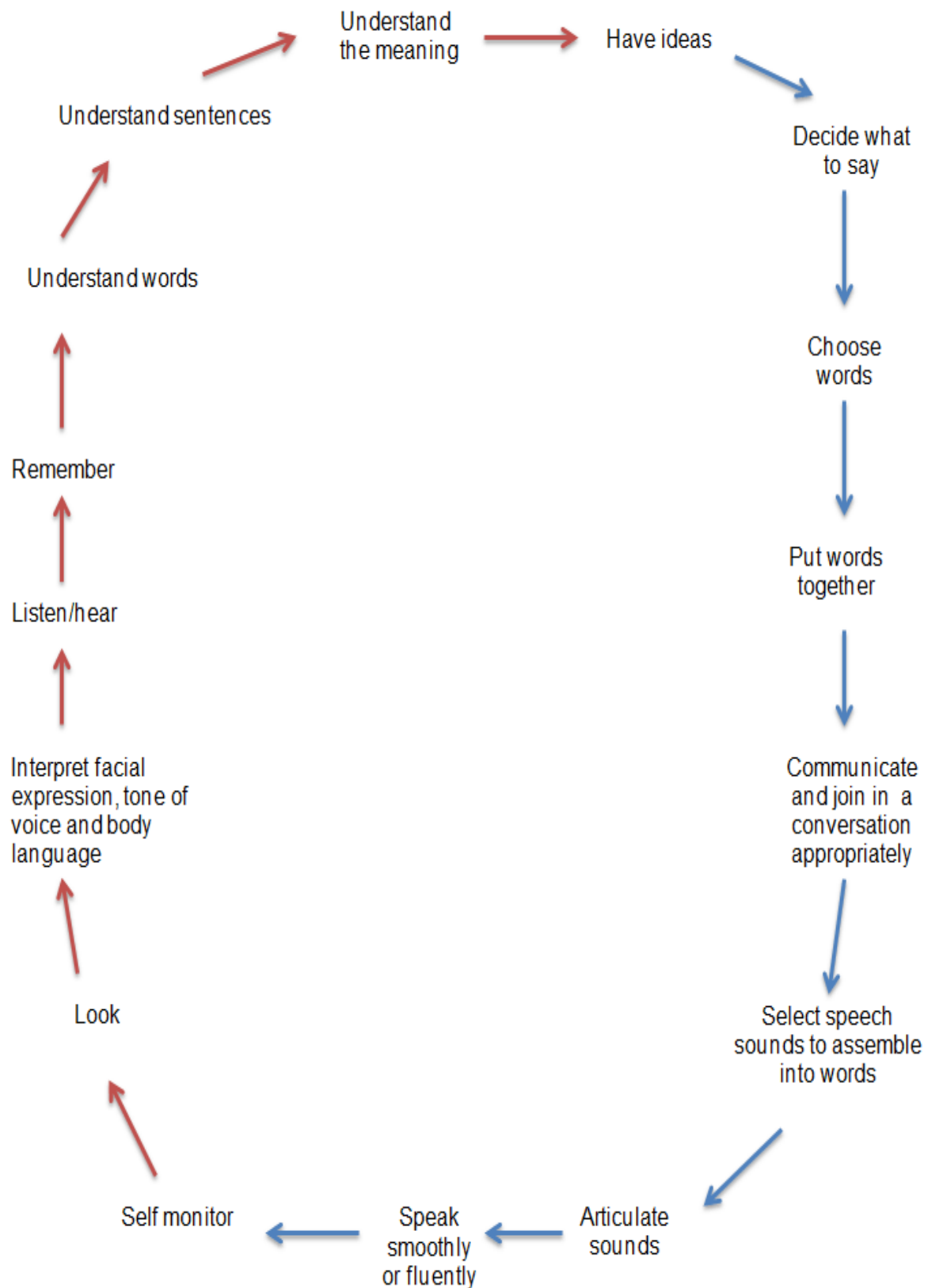
Reward

How long?





Communication cycle



Red card and green card examples

