# Understanding each other

12-13 April, 2024















9th Congress of
Baltic States SLTs'

Understanding
each other

12-13 April, 2024



# The Key Role of Collaboration between Specialists and Families in Speech Therapy for Multilingual Children

Olga Krylova (Master of Speech Therapy), Anna Stoljarova (Master of Clinical Psychology)

Altair Rehabilitation Centre (Tallinn, Estonia)

Keywords: speech therapy, multilingualism, bilingualism, language development, linguistic diversity, parental involvement, intervention strategies

# **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### AIM(S) AND METHODS

#### Aims:

- 1. Examining specialist-family collaboration in multilingual children's speech therapy and its impact on therapy effectiveness.
  - 2. Integrating family involvement in multilingual children's speech therapy: best practices and strategies, challenges and opportunities.
- 3. Role of family involvement in supporting multilingual children's speech development.
  - 4. Benefits of collaborative approach for diverse needs of multilingual children.

Methods: Analysis of scientific research data

# **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### SHORT INTRODUCTION

This article examines collaboration between speech therapy specialists and families of multilingual children, emphasizing the importance of understanding cultural aspects, language preferences, and life circumstances. It highlights successful interactions, such as utilizing family resources and jointly developing language development strategies. The partnership between specialists and families is underscored for achieving optimal therapy outcomes.

# **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### RESULTS

- 1. Tailored Cultural Collaboration: Specialists assess family language and culture for personalized therapy, prioritizing cultural competence and linguistic diversity.
  - 2. Collaborative Support Sessions: Active family involvement promotes natural skill development through joint learning and support sessions with specialists.
- 3. Parental Resource Utilization: Specialists help families utilize resources like books, games, and cultural practices for home language development.
- 4. Transparent Communication: Open and compassionate communication between specialists and families is vital for discussing expectations, progress, challenges, and overcoming obstacles.
  - 5. Feedback and Evaluation: Specialists offer regular feedback on therapy progress, sustaining parental motivation, and adjusting therapy plans based on evolving child needs.

### **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### RESULTS (2)

- 6) Empowered Parental Support: Equipping families with information and training to implement daily strategies for their child's speech and language development is crucial.
- 7) Collaborative Goal Setting: Specialists and families should define therapy goals together and devise action plans to achieve them.
- 8) Transitional Support: Specialists can help families during transitions, such as educational or cultural changes.
- 9) Technological Integration: Utilizing modern technologies like mobile applications and online resources can enhance collaboration between specialists and families.
- 10) Psychological Support: Addressing parental stress is essential for active participation in therapy; specialists can provide assistance in managing stress and adapting to therapy-related changes.

### **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### CONCLUSION

The research emphasizes the necessity of collaboration between speech therapy specialists and families of multilingual children to optimize therapy outcomes. Tailoring therapy programs to understand cultural nuances, language preferences, and unique family circumstances is crucial. Effective interactions, like leveraging family resources and crafting joint language development strategies, demonstrate practical benefits. Ultimately, the study underscores the pivotal role of partnership between specialists and families in ensuring effective speech therapy interventions for multilingual children.

# **Understanding each other**

12-13 April, 2024



#### REFERENCES

- 1) American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (2004). Preferred practice patterns for the profession of speech-language pathology. 10.1044/policy.PP2004-00191
- 2) Conner C., Baker D. L., Allor J. H. (2020). Multiple language exposure for children with autism spectrum disorder from culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Bilingual Research Journal, 43(3), 286-303. 10.1080/15235882.2020.1799885
- 3) Gilhuber, C. S., Raulston, T. J., & Galley, K. (2023). Language and communication skills in multilingual children on the autism spectrum: A systematic review. Autism: the international journal of research and practice, 27(6), 1516-1531. https://doi.org/10.1177/13623613221147780
- 4) Grosjean F. (2013). Bilingualism: A short introduction. In Grosjean F., Li P. (Eds.), The psycholinguistics of bilingualism (pp. 5-26). Wiley-Blackwell.
- 5) Howard K., Gibson J., Katsos N. (2021). Parental perceptions and decisions regarding maintaining bilingualism in autism. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 51(1), 179-192. 10.1007/s10803-020-04528-x
- 6) Kk Nair, V., Clark, G. T., Siyambalapitiya, S., & Reuterskiöld, C. (2023). Language intervention in bilingual children with developmental language disorder: A systematic review. International journal of language & communication disorders, 58(2), 576-600. https://doi.org/10.1111/1460-6984.12803
- 7) Klatte, I. S., Bloemen, M., de Groot, A., Mantel, T. C., Ketelaar, M., & Gerrits, E. (2024). Collaborative working in speech and language therapy for children with DLD-What are parents' needs?. International journal of language & communication disorders, 59(1), 340 333. https://doi.org/10.1111/1400 3304.12331
- 8) Pickl G. (2011). Communication intervention in children with severe disabilities and multilingual backgrounds: perceptions of pedagogues and parents. Augmentative and alternative communication (Baltimore, Md.: 1985), 27(4), 229-244. https://doi.org/10.3109/07434618.2011.630021

# **Understanding** each other

12-13 April, 2024



#### REFERENCES (2)

- 1) McLeod S., Verdon S., & International Expert Panel on Multilingual Children's Speech. (2017). Tutorial: Speech assessment for multilingual children who do not speak the same language(s) as the speech-language pathologist. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 26(3), 691-708. 10.1044/2017 AJSLP-15-0161
- 2) Paradis J., Genesee F., Crago M. B. (2021). Dual language development and disorders. A handbook on bilingualism and second language learning (3rd ed.). Paul H. Brookes Publishing.
- 3) Peña E. D., Bedore L. M., Kester E. S. (2016). Assessment of language impairment in bilingual children using semantic tasks: Two languages classify better than one: Assessment of language impairment in bilingual children using semantic tasks. International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders, 51(2), 192-202. 10.1111/1460-6984.12199
- 4) Surrain S., Luk G. (2017). Describing bilinguals: A systematic review of labels and descriptions used in the literature between 2005-2015. Bilingualism: Language and Cognition, 22(2), 401-415. 10.1017/S1366728917000682
- 5) Tönsing, K. M., & Soto, G. (2020). Multilingualism and augmentative and alternative communication: examining language ideology and resulting practices. Augmentative and alternative communication (Baltimore, Md.: 1985), 36(3), 190-201. https://doi.org/10.1080/07434618.2020.1811761
- 6) Verdon, S., McLeod, S., & Wong, S. (2015). Supporting culturally and linguistically diverse children with speech, language and communication needs: Overarching principles, individual approaches. Journal of communication disorders, 58, 74-90. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcomdis.2015.10.002
- 7) Zhou V., Munson J. A., Greenson J., Hou Y., Rogers S., Estes A. M. (2019). An exploratory longitudinal study of social and language outcomes in children with autism in bilingual home environments. Autism, 23(2), 394-404. 10.1177/1362361317743251

etc.