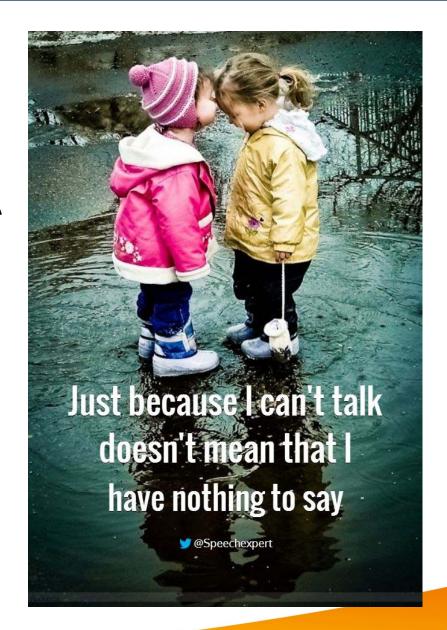
communication













Communication at Riverside School









Why do we communicate?

- To ask for something...can I have a rice cake? Can I have a some help? Can I have my toys?
- To give information or comment....something is there or has disappeared...'Look, there's an elephant!'
- To describe something happening...'Look, the dog's running'
- To share emotions...'I'm feeling happy!'
- To reject something....'I don't want those peas! '
- To play together and share enjoyment and joint interest...'I'm enjoying this game!'



How do we communicate?

By looking at each other.

By using facial expressions.

By using gestures leading to signs.

By using touch.

By vocalising.

By using words.

By using things that we can see to reference.

By understanding each other and taking turns.



Intensive Interaction Makaton **Switches** Eye Gaze PECS Photographs
Pictures and symbols Communication Mats Speech (RWI) SwiftKey Technologies Communication Books

Personalisation :PLP



Communication Books





Communication Books





Communication Books





Picture Exchange Communication

The Picture Exchange Communication System, also known as PECS, is another form of communication we use at Riverside School.

The child is taught to communicate with an adult by exchanging a picture of the item they would like. For example, if the child wants a drink, they will give a picture of 'drink' to the adult who will then give them this. The adult will then teach the child progressively more difficult skills, such as using pictures to make whole sentences or to express preferences.

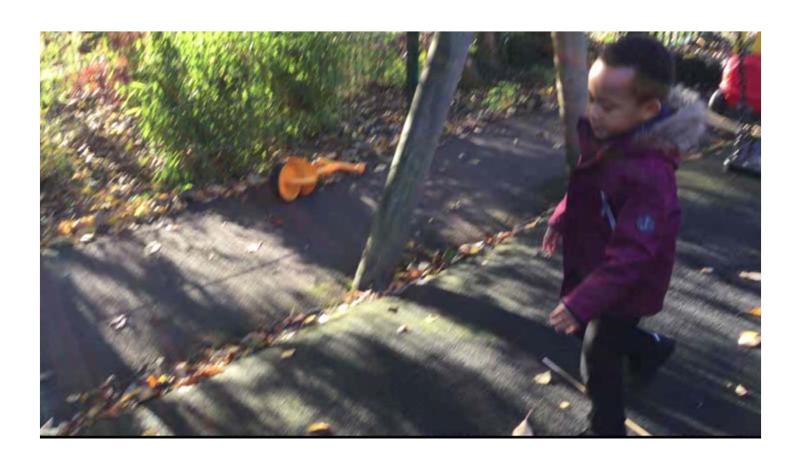


Picture Exchange Communication





Picture Exchange Communication





Creating a Responsive Environment





Creating a Responsive Environment

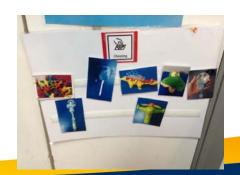
















Intensive interaction



What is it?

- A technique to develop the <u>fundamentals of communication</u>
- Aims to make everyday interactions <u>high quality</u>
- It is fun and can happen anywhere and with anyone
- Highly responsive one to one interactions between an adult and a pupil.
 The adult follows the child's lead and responds to what they do (i.e. by joining in with their actions, vocalisations, movements or play).
- Interactions are led by the pupil, and during them the adult responds to and develops all communication attempts.
- By <u>responding</u> rather than <u>leading</u>, the adult allows the child to learn how to lead the interaction themselves. The child then has the opportunity to find out about making things happen and learn that their actions cause the adult to do something, which is the fundamental to any communicative exchange.



Why do we do it?

Learning to give and share attention with another person

Wellbeing

Sharing personal space

Turn-taking and sequences

Self esteem, sense of self

To enjoy being with another person

Using vocalisations meaningfully

Using and understanding:

- eye-contact
- facial expressions
 - Gesture
- Physical contact
 - Vocalisations

Concentration and attention span

Regulating and controlling arousal levels

Empathy, understanding feelings



Technique

- Tune in
- Be available
- Pause and wait
- Let the person lead
- Be responsive
- Be relaxed and unhurried
- Don't drive on too much
- Don't do too much
- Enjoy yourself
- Repetition
- Pace unhurried All learner's talk Respond and listen to learner;
 - Imitation / joining in / mirroring
 - Delighted face/ voice/ body language
 - Bursts of speech
- frequent, quite intense, but also fun-filled, playful and enjoyable



Intensive interaction





Eye gaze



Eye gaze

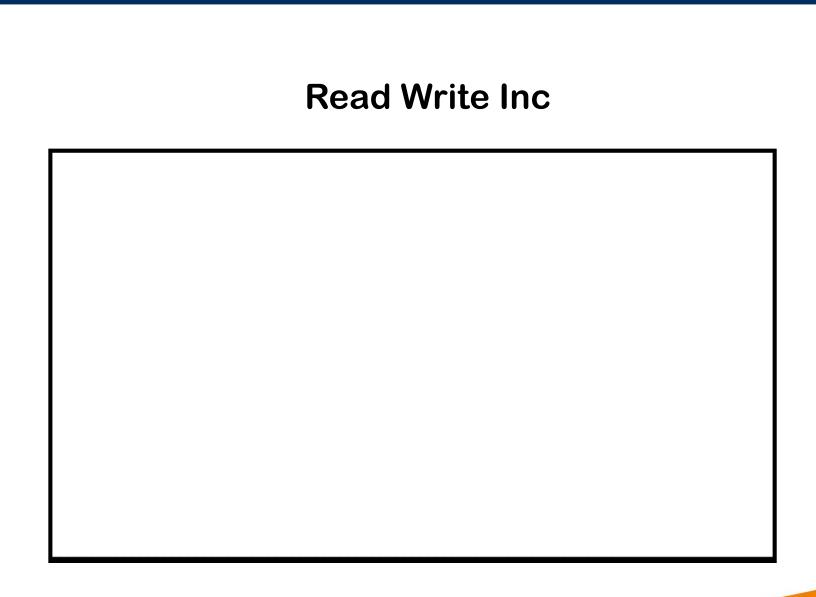




Read Write Inc









Makaton

Makaton is a Developmental Language Programme which includes manual signs and visual symbols which support communication and the development of spoken language.

Makaton was specifically designed for use by people with learning difficulties and their communicative partners.

Makaton uses Key Word Signing and encourages messages to be conveyed using simple vocabulary.



SwiftKey



