



METHODS FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS COMMUNICATION SKILLS

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Annotation: *This article answers several questions about children's commutative abilities. Why do they need this? How to develop it? At what age to do it? And provides some important information about the commutative development of children.*

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Possessing an adequate range of oral language skills can be described as an essential life skill in today's world. Parents should teach their children basic communication skills from a young age and work to improve these skills as they grow. Assuming that children can learn proper communication skills without parental guidance can be a huge mistake. Nowadays, parents not only teach their children to communicate effectively but also to communicate politely. Language development supports many aspects of development, such as B. cognitive, social, and literacy development. Language development begins with sounds and gestures, then with words and sentences. Parents can support language development by talking to their child a lot and reacting when their child is communicating. Reading books and sharing stories is good for language development. If parents are concerned about language development, they need to speak to a pediatrician. Language development is an important part of child development.

It supports children's communication skills. It also supports their ability to express and understand feelings, think and learn, problem-solve, and build and maintain relationships. Learning to understand, use and enjoy language is the first step to literacy and the foundation of learning to read and write.

There are a few ways to develop children's communication skills: The best way to encourage children's language development is to talk a lot about things that interest them. It's about following the kids' lead as they show what they're interested in by waving, babbling, or using words.

Talk to a child: From birth, parents should talk to their children and treat them as speakers. The key is to use lots of different words in different contexts. For example, parents can talk to their child about an orange ball and cut up an orange for lunch. This helps their children learn what words mean and how words work. When parents have finished speaking, they should pause and give their children a chance to respond. When the child begins to coo, gurgle, wave, and point, parents can respond to the child's attempts at communication. For example, if the baby is cooing and gargling, they may coo back. Alternatively, when a toddler points to a toy, respond as if the child were saying, Can I have that? For example, say Do you want the block? As the child begins to use words, parents can repeat and build on what the child is saying. For example, if the child says,



"Apple," they may say, "Would you like a red apple? Also, it's the same when a child starts making sentences. Parents can respond and encourage their children to expand their sentences. For example, the toddler might say I'm going shopping. Parents might answer: And what did you do in the store? When parents pay attention to and respond to their children in this way, it encourages them to continue communicating and developing their language skills.

Reading with children

Reading and sharing books on many different subjects exposes a child to hearing words used in many different ways. Connecting what is in the book to what is happening in the child's life is a great way to get a child to speak. For example, let's say we went to the playground today, just like the boy in this book. What do you like to do in the playground? Speaking by chatting about interesting pictures in the books a child has read would also be an effective way to encourage a child to speak. When a book is read to a child by pointing at words as they read. This shows a child the connection between spoken and written words and helps them learn that words are different parts of the language. These are important concepts for the development of literacy. If a family is bilingual, parents can support their children's language development in both languages, for example, English and Spanish. Bilingual children in primary school often have similar language skills as their peers. Interesting games.

Play Telephone. This popular and fun game develops children's hearing skills and can be played by children of all ages. You can also involve other family members. Have everyone sit in a circle close enough to whisper easily. Start with one child whispering a message in the ear of the player seated on the right, who then whispers it in the ear of their neighbor, and so on, until everyone in the circle has had a turn. The player at the end relays the message out loud. Once that's done, the last person to receive the message can reveal it. The original message and the final received message are likely different! You can start with a simple message and slowly progress to more complex sentences. Show and tell. A show-and-tell activity can be a wonderful verbal communication game for kids. Give your child a theme, like their favorite fruit, a favorite book, or a family outing. Have him/her show you an object related to the topic and ask him/her to say five lines about it. This activity can help build your child's confidence, vocabulary, and eloquence.

Picture Storytelling. Telling picture stories can be an exciting activity as children love to tell stories. Give your child a series of pictures. Ask him to arrange them in a logical order and spin a story out of them. Alternatively, you can just offer him a picture and have him describe the things he sees in the picture, like the landscape, people, colors, and other details

Presentation. This exciting activity not only develops your child's oral language skills but also helps them become comfortable with public speaking. You can suggest various topics, from reciting a favorite poem to giving your opinion on hot topics like saving water, recycling, using gadgets, and so on. Ask him to prepare a short presentation to present at a family gathering, at events at the local park, or anywhere else he feels comfortable with.



Emotional Charades. This fun activity is great for helping kids understand different facial expressions, signals, and postures when communicating. These are the non-verbal communication cues that complement verbal communication. Give your child some cards, each card representing a specific emotion or feeling, such as B. Anger, sadness, boredom, tiredness, or happiness, and let them represent them. Your child can also draw the different emotions they are likely to experience in everyday situations.

Each age has its characteristics, interests, needs, and appropriate development: by three months, a baby will most likely be cooing, smiling, and laughing. As they grow, the baby begins to play with sounds and communicate with gestures like waving and pointing. At around 4-6 months, a baby is likely to start chattering. Baby first makes monosyllabic sounds like ba before repeating them ba ba ba. Babbling is followed by the jargon phase, where a child may sound like they are saying something, but their speech does not sound like recognizable words. The first meaningful words often begin at around 12 months. If a baby isn't babbling or using gestures by 12 months of age, parents should talk to their GP or pediatric and family nurse. 12-18 months. At this age, children often say their first meaningful words. For example, when a child says papa, the child is calling papa. The children's vocabulary will grow over the next few months. The child can understand more than they can say. You can also follow simple instructions, e.g. B. sit down. 18 months to 2 years Most children start by putting two words together into short sentences. A child will understand much of what is said, and parents can also understand most of what their child says to them. If a child does not understand some words by around 18 months, parents should speak to their family doctor, pediatric nurse, or other healthcare professional.

2-3 years A child is most likely speaking in sentences of 3-4 words and is getting better at saying words correctly. The child can play and talk at the same time. Strangers can probably understand about three-quarters of what they say by the time a child is three and a half to five years old. Parents can expect longer, more complex conversations about their children's thoughts and feelings. A child might also ask about things, people, and places that are not in front of him. For example: does it rain at grannies too? A child is also likely to want to talk about a variety of topics, and their vocabulary will expand. The child can show an understanding of basic grammar and start using sentences with words like because, when, like that, or when. And the parents can also look forward to entertaining stories. 5-8 years

In the early school years, a child learns more words and begins to understand how the sounds in the language interact. It will also become a better storyteller as it learns to put words together in different ways and form different types of sentences. These skills also allow them to share ideas and opinions. By the age of eight, they will be able to engage in adult-like conversations.

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