

# Speech & Language Development

## 發音及語言發展



### BIRTH TO 12 MONTHS

#### 出生至12個月

##### BABIES...

- Hear from birth. All newborns have their hearing tested shortly after birth. Hearing is essential for speech and language development
- Learn to talk by listening to others around them and imitating these sounds
- Respond to voices and facial expressions even if they do not understand words yet
- Communicate through crying. They will cry differently if they are hungry, tired or need to be held
- Begin to use sounds to communicate with you between 3 and 8 months. They coo, chuckle, gurgle, laugh, and babble. Babies communicate more when people respond and talk with them. They can copy a tone of voice or facial expression and will often watch your face
- Will learn by 8 months to get your attention by pointing to something

or tugging at you and will try again if not successful. They start to say more sounds like “mama” or “baba”

##### 嬰兒...

- 出生就具有聽力,所有新生嬰兒均在出生後不久接受聽力測試。聽力對發音及語言發展是非常重要的
- 透過聆聽周圍人士的說話和模仿這些聲音來學習說話
- 即使未能理解說話的意義,也能對聲音和臉部表情做出反應
- 用哭來與人溝通。當他們飢餓、疲倦或需要擁抱時,會發出不同的哭聲
- 3至8個月期間,開始使用聲音來與你溝通,會發出咕咕聲、咯咯聲、哈哈聲、笑聲和呀呀學語。當別人對他們作出反應或說話,嬰兒會進行更多的溝通。他們能重複聲音或面部表情,並經常看你的臉
- 8個月大時,會學懂指向某些東西或拉一拉你來吸引你的注意;如果未能成功,更會重做。他們開始發出更多如「媽媽」或「爸爸」的聲音。

### 12 TO 24 MONTHS

#### 12至24個月

##### TODDLERS....

- Say their first words around 12 months
- Say at least 50 words by age two
- Understand simple directions, such as “Get your socks”
- Know and can say their name.
- Put two words together, such as “puppy run” or “daddy go” between 18 - 24 months

##### 幼兒...

- 約12個月大時開始說話
- 到二歲大時,會說至少50個字
- 理解簡單的指令,如「去拿你的襪子」
- 知道及能說出自己的姓名
- 18至24個月大時,能把兩個詞彙組合起來,如「狗狗跑」或「爸爸走」



## TWO TO THREE YEARS OF AGE

### 2至3歲

#### TODDLERS...

- Learn many words between 2 and 3 years. You will hear your child say new words regularly at this age
- Say 3-4 word sentences regularly by age 3
- Use words like “mine”, “no”, “I” and “me”
- Ask lots of questions, such as “What’s that” by age 3 and “Why” by age 3 and a half

#### 幼兒...

- 2至3歲期間，學懂許多詞彙。當你的孩子在這個年齡，你會聽到他們經常說新的詞彙
- 3歲時，會經常說由三個至四個詞彙組成的句子
- 使用「我的」、「不」、「我是」和「我」等類的詞彙
- 會問很多問題，如3歲時問「那是什麼」，3歲半時問「為什麼」

## FOUR TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

### 4至5歲

#### BY AGE 5, PRESCHOOLERS...

- Use long sentences and can join two sentences together using words like “and” and “because”
- Can tell a simple story about their day or describe their art work
- Understand how things are the same or different
- Can follow three-part directions
- Count to 10
- Know their colours
- Are understood by other adults 90% of the time

#### 5歲的學前兒童...

- 使用長的句子，懂得用「和」及「因為」這類詞彙把兩個句子連接起來
- 能講一個關於自己日常事宜的簡單故事，或描述他們的「美術作品」
- 明白事物有何相同或不同之處
- 可跟隨三步指令
- 能從一數到十
- 懂得分辨顏色
- 其他成年人大多能明白 (90%) 他們的意思

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Read, sing, and talk to your child as you do your daily activities, such as changing diapers, feeding, or driving in the car
- Make eye contact with your child at their level. Listen and allow time for them to talk
- Respond to your child’s efforts to talk
- Repeat what they say. Add a word or an idea
- Encourage them to keep talking
- Don’t correct them if they say a word incorrectly. Repeat the word correctly in a new sentence
- Participate in play groups, story times and have other children over to play. Limit screen time
- Speak to your child in the language(s) you know best. Don’t worry if you don’t use English. Your child can learn English from experiences in the community

#### WHO TO ASK FOR HELP:

- It is important to get help as early as possible. Call early if you are at all concerned that your child is not hearing, understanding or talking like other children their age. It may take up to one year for your child to be seen for speech therapy
- For speech and language or hearing services, contact Richmond Public Health at 604-233-3150. All services are free and confidential

#### 你可以做什麼：

- 一邊處理日常事務，例如換尿布、餵食或駕車時，一邊和你的子女閱讀、唱歌和交談
- 與孩子平坐接觸他們的目光，聽他們說話，給時間讓他們表達自己
- 孩子努力說話，你應給予回應
- 重複他們說的話，可添加詞彙或意思。
- 鼓勵他們繼續說話
- 孩子如果用字不當，切勿糾正他們，應在新句子中再說出正確的詞彙
- 參加遊戲小組和故事時間，邀請其他小朋友來家裏玩，限制面對屏幕的時間
- 用你最熟悉的語言和子女交談。如果你不說英語，無需擔心，你的孩子可透過參與社區內活動學到英語

#### 向誰求助：

- 盡早求助是非常重要的。如果你擔心孩子聽不到，或不能如其他同齡兒童一樣理解語言或說話，應及早諮詢。你的子女可能要輪候一年才有機會接受語言治療。
- 有關發音和語言，或聽力等各項服務，請致電604-233-3150聯絡列治文公共衛生部 (Richmond Public Health)，全部服務均是免費和保密的。

