

Mixed receptive-expressive language disorder



A mixed receptive-expressive language disorder means a child finds it difficult to speak and understand what others are saying.

The child may display the following signs:

Domain	Characteristics
Expressive Language 	▪ Using limited vocabulary ▪ Difficulty forming grammatically correct sentences and questions ▪ Difficulty telling a complete story ▪ Difficulty recalling words ▪ Difficulty conveying ideas clearly
Receptive Language (comprehension) 	▪ Difficulty following directions ▪ Difficulty understanding what others have said to them ▪ Difficulty answering questions (who/what/where, yes/no) ▪ Difficulty identifying objects

Common Questions

Q: Is mixed receptive-expressive language disorder treatable?

A: Yes, getting help early leads to the best results. The time it takes for treatment will be different for each child. Some children may overcome their language difficulties, while others may continue to have difficulties throughout their life.

Q: What is augmentative and alternative communication (AAC)?

A: AAC is a way to communicate without speaking, such as using gestures (sign language) or an app on a tablet. An SLP may suggest AAC to help improve language skills. It is important to know that AAC does not stop a child from speaking, and it has been shown to help them learn language better.

Treatment

A speech-language pathologist (SLP) helps with this disorder. Each child's treatment plan is different. The SLP might use fun activities, games, worksheets, or books to improve specific language skills.



Riley Children's Health
Indiana University Health

For more information about speech and language disorders, please scan the QR code to visit the Riley Children's website.



Twoub lang reseptif-ekspresif melanje



Yon twoub langaj reseptif-ekspresif melanje vle di yon timoun jwenn li difisil pou l pale epi konprann sa lòt moun ap di.

Timoun nan ka montre siy sa yo:

Domèn	Karakteristik yo
Langaj Ekspresif 	▪ Itilizasyon vokabilè limite ▪ Difikilte pou fòme fraz ak kesyon ki kòrèk sou plan gramatikal ▪ Difikilte pou rakonte yon istwa konplè ▪ Difikilte pou raple l de mo yo ▪ Difikilte pou ekspri ide yo klèman
Langaj Reseptif (konpreyansyon) 	▪ Difikilte pou swiv enstriksyon yo ▪ Difikilte pou konprann sa lòt moun te di yo ▪ Difikilte pou reponn kesyon (kiyès/kisa/ki kote, wi/non) ▪ Difikilte pou idantifye objè yo

Kesyon Kouran yo

K: Èske twoub lang reseptif-ekspresif melanje kapab trete?

R: Wi, lè w chèche èd bonè sa ap pèmèt ou jwenn pi bon rezilta. Tan li pran pou tretman yo pral diferan pou chak timoun. Gen kèk timoun ka simonte difikilte lang yo, pandan gen lòt ki ka kontinye gen difikilte pandan tout lavi yo.

K: Kisa komunikasyon amelyore ak altènatif (AAC) ye?

R: AAC se yon fason pou kominike san pale, tankou avèk itilizasyon jès (lang siy) oswa yon aplikasyon sou yon tablèt. Yon SLP ka sijere AAC pou ede amelyore kapasite kenguistik li. Li enpòtan pou konnen ke AAC pa anpeche yon timoun pale, epi li menm ede yo aprann lang yo pi byen.

Tretman

Yon patolojis ak lapawòl-langaj (SLP) pral ede ak twoub sa a. Plan tretman an diferan pou chak timoun. SLP a ta ka itilize aktivite amizan, jwèt, fich travay, oswa liv pou amelyore konpetans lenguistik espesifik.



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Pou jwenn plis enfòmasyon sou pwoblèm komunikasyon ak langaj, tanpri eskane kòd QR a pou vizite sitwèb Riley Children la.

