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LANGUAGE STIMULATION WORKSHOPS ARE OFFERED TO PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN OF THE HAUT ST. LAURENT.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THESE WORKSHOPS.

- Improve children's language skill development through activities which are focused on language stimulation.
- Provide tools and support parents to use positive attitudes toward language stimulation.
- Encourage parents to use intervention strategies and activities at home and in doing so, incorporating them into their daily actions to increase the chance of their child's success.

TO HELP THEIR CHILD WITH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT, WE CAN ENCOURAGE PARENTS TO ADOPT CERTAIN POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD STIMULATION SUCH AS:

- Place themselves at the child's level;
- Ask enough, but not too much;
- Imitate what the child says and what he does;
- Name what you see and what you do.

HUMAN BEINGS COMMUNICATE 35% VERBALLY AND 65% NON-VERBALLY.

It goes without saying that when you communicate with someone without looking at them you will miss 65% of the information.

Taking the time to observe your child when he communicates can teach you many things!



IT IS IMPORTANT TO RESPECT THE TYPE OF PLAY THAT YOUR CHILD CHOOSES, EVEN IF HE DOES NOT CHOOSE AN EDUCATIONAL GAME THAT FAVOURS LANGUAGE STIMULATION.

How many children choose to play with a plastic container or a box or even a blanket to build a house between the sofa and a chair? Do not forget that the key to dialogue rests in collaboration; we know that a child who does not want to cooperate learns very little.

TO STIMULATE THE CHILD'S LANGUAGE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THE TWO TYPES OF LANGUAGE: EXPRESSIVE AND RECEPTIVE.

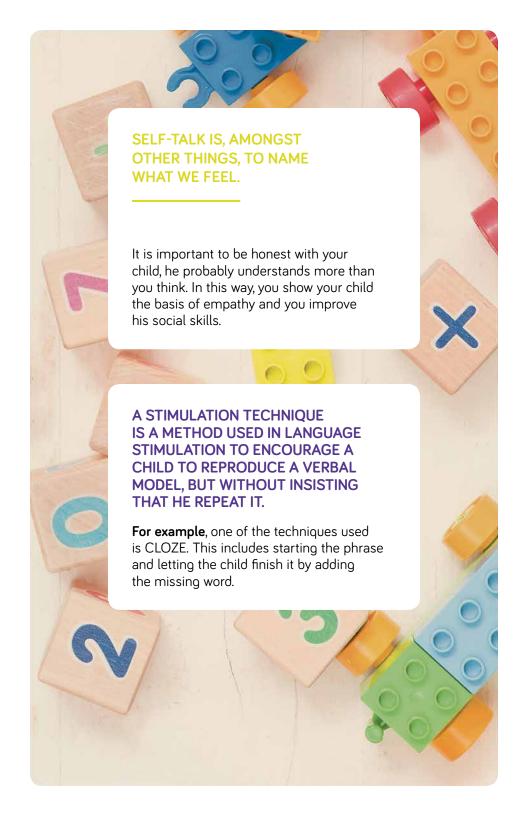
EXPRESSIVE

- what the child expresses
- what the child produces
- what the child succeeds in saying

RECEPTIVE

- what the child receives
- what the child understands





EARLY READING AND WRITING CONSISTS OF SENSITIZING A YOUNG CHILD TO THE VALUE OF THE WRITTEN WORD AND ALL THAT THAT BRINGS TO OUR LIVES.

It is discovering its usefulness that the child develops the desire to learn to read and to write.

Initiating the child to reading will help him to create a positive relationship to books. If school is the only place in which the child is exposed to reading and writing, there is a risk that he will associate reading with work instead of pleasure.





IN PLAY, YOUR CHILD EXPLORES, EXPERIMENTS AND DISCOVERS. FOR EXAMPLE:

- Participates with others;
- Experiments;
- Discovers new concepts;
- Develops skills to resolve simple problems;
- Learns new words.

It is often said "It's only a game", but, in reality, it is a very important activity that we often underestimate. It is his way of exploring the world and integrating himself into it. The child uses play to use his knowledge, enrich it and to acquire new knowledge.



Partners of the Comité d'Action Local du Haut-Saint-Laurent involved in the realisation of the language workshop's animation guide (2009):



Partners du Réseau 0-5 Haut-Saint-Laurent involved with the revision (2016) Revised infographics in march 2019



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