

Teaching the Fundamentals of Grammar and Syntax at Home

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The formation of language begins at birth. A baby's cries communicate the need for help and attention. The baby responds to a parent's touch by calming down. Later, the baby begins to produce sounds that name or request familiar objects or family members; ba ba (bottle), ma ma (mother), da da (father), pop pop (pacifier). We don't think of this immersion of language as the beginning of developing grammar and syntax, but it is. Children are "speaking" and someone is responding appropriately! As a child's language develops, parents can help children understand how to use their language more effectively through their own use of appropriate **grammar** (classes of words, their forms, and functions) and **syntax** (the arrangement of words and how we put them together for a specific meaning). Some children with speech and language difficulties have problems understanding, pronouncing, and using even the simplest and smallest units of a word (-ed, -ing, -s). Therefore, their sentences may present as immature and sometimes illogical.



Children begin to realize that the more words they hear and repeat, the more their world is expanding. As early as two years of age, children are attempting to use prepositions, nouns, pronouns, and verbs together; "Me up mama," "want my ba," "you go dada." The more words children use, the more they experience. Even though children put together crazy sentences (that may make sense to a parent) or questions that are cute and comical, parents should always respond to their child's communication attempts with correct grammar and syntax. Responding to your children with baby talk when they are trying to communicate with you teaches them that this type of talk is correct and appropriate.

Syntax is how we order the words in a sentence to produce a certain meaning. Grammar refers to using the correct word forms in sentences.

Children with speech and language difficulties often:

- Use words in the wrong order (their sentences don't make sense or are misleading).
- Struggle to use pronouns correctly (identifies self as 'she,' 'her,' or 'me' when 'I' is correct).
- Cannot grasp how to use word endings (-ed, -ing, -s) correctly.
- Do not understand how to connect sentences or thoughts using conjunctions (and, but, or, yet).
- Do not understand verb tenses (past, present, future).
- Need practical experiences to understand some concepts.
- Need to use concrete material to understand plurals (one doll, two dolls).

Here are some strategies to use with children at home to help improve their use of grammar and syntax.

- Use correct grammar and syntax when speaking or responding to your child. Don't focus on correcting your child. For example, if your child says, "Her hitted me!" you should respond, "Did she hit you?" Always respond as an adult. Don't use baby talk.