



## **Communication Support Strategies**



CHSS Is a member of Communication Forum Scotland



TELLING		UNDERSTANDING		
Offer yes/no choice	4	Repeat what you are saying		
E.g. is it your sister?	4	Rephrase what you say		
Offer alternatives	4	Open v's closed questions		
E.g. was it the	4	Use short sentences with one key		
hospitalor your doctor?		point		
Ask for repetition	4	Encourage listening		
Allow time and don't keep interrupting	#	Reduce your rate of speech		
Establish one point before	4	Clarify		
encouraging person to	4	Establish category or subject		
continue	4	Narrow down		
Silence!	4	Use pauses to allow thinking time		
	Offer yes/no choice E.g. is it your sister? Offer alternatives E.g. was it the hospitalor your doctor? Ask for repetition Allow time and don't keep interrupting Establish one point before encouraging person to continue	Offer yes/no choice E.g. is it your sister?4Offer alternatives E.g. was it the hospitalor your doctor?4Ask for repetition4Allow time and don't keep interrupting4Establish one point before encouraging person to continue4		



TELLING / MESSAGE OUT	UNDERSTANDING / MESSAGE IN
Encourage person to gesture	Support speech with
	appropriate, gestures –
	practice making this a natural
	part of your own
	communication style
🔸 Model a response	Don't overload and use too
<ul> <li>o Was it good <ul> <li>↓ …</li> <li>or bad? <ul> <li></li> <li></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	many gestures, this can be
	confusing
	Keep gestures simple – no sign
	language, just natural gesture





# Writing and drawing strategies to help ...

### Remember to use speech strategies as well!

TELLING / MESSAGE OUT	UNDERSTANDING / MESSAGE IN	
Have pen/paper available	Write key words, not long	
	sentences	
Encourage attempts at writing	🔸 Use large print / blank paper	
Lateral thinking! "CDN" in a	Ensure it's legible and pen or	
conversation about travel	pencil stands out on the	
may mean Canada -	paper	
remember writing attempts	Use mix of words and	
are unlikely to be 100%	signs/symbols to support what	
accurate	you're saying	
4 Write down key words from the	♣ Note down change of	
message/try a picture if	conversation topic	
words don't suffice!		
🗍 Tick and cross out when you are	4 Use previous writing to backtrack	
sure what is being said (see	in conversation and review	
below)	understanding	
Write key words to summarise	Keep it simple – you don't need	
what is being said and get	works of art if drawing	
agreement		

Canada 🗸		"So, it's your brother that has lived in Canada for 25 years NOT your sister."		
Sister				
Brother 🗸	YES	NO	UNSURE	
25 years				



### Using resources to help ...

TELLING / MESSAGE OUT	UNDERSTANDING / MESSAGE IN
Encourage pointing to	Relevant resources to back up
pictures/available resources	speech egg diary
💺 Use whatever is available	♣ Reduce no. of choices egg 2
	pictures instead of 4
Don't overload with resources	Ensure resources are simple and
	clear
💺 Be prepared to do some lateral	
thinking	



Newspapers

### Communication Toolkit: Strategies to support conversation

	TELLING	UNDERSTANDING
SPEECH	Offer <b>yes/no</b> choice E.g. is it your sister?	Reduce rate of speech
	) Offer alternatives E.g. is it this or that?	Allow time to think
	Ask for repetition	Emphasis key words
	Allow time to speak	Repeat
	Establish one point before moving on	Encourage listening
GESTURE	Encourage simple gesture I.e. pointing, thumbs <b>up/down</b> in place of <b>yes/no</b>	Support your own speech with simple gesture
	Have pen/paper	Write key word
WRITING & DRAWING	available	Use large print/blank paper
	Encourage to write key words	Use simple drawings
	Write down key words	Highlight change of topic
	Use key words to confirm what is being said	Use previous writing and drawing to backtrack in conversation and review understanding.
RESOURCES	Have relevant resources available to support speech.	Have relevant resources available to support speech.
	Encourage pointing to pictures/resources	Encourage pointing to pictures/resources.



#### Message out

+	Can't find the right word	4	Offer choice
		#	Encourage use of pictures
		4	Encourage "another way"
		4	Recap on the conversation
		4	Allow time – don't jump in
+	Message doesn't make	-	Use questions
	sense; message is	4	Explore/find out
	jargon/nonsense	4	Use pictures/resources
		4	Write down "key words"
		4	Recap
#	Person uses the wrong word	4	Do nothing – if you know
			what they are saying!!
		4	Recap
		#	Use pictures/resources
		4	Offer choice
		4	Allow thinking time
+	Person uses sounds / syllables	#	Use your listening skills
	/ repeats the same word	4	Watch & listen – not what's
			said but HOW it's said
		4	Encourage another way
+	Message sounds	#	Ask person to repeat
	unclear/slurred (Dysarthria)	4	Ask person to slow
			down/spell word
L			



PROBLEMS WITH UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE SOLUTION

### Message In

4	Poor listening	4	Focus the conversation;
		4	Encourage the person to
			listen;
		4	Actively focus their attention
		4	Use pictures/words
+	Answers inappropriately	+	May be due to poor listening,
			so as above
		4	Recap on the conversation
		4	"Invite" them to listen
		4	Re-focus the conversation
+	Fails to grasp main point of	+	Review key points
	message; gets gist of	4	Highlight using tone of voice,
	message		pictures, words
		4	Use questions to clarify extent
			of understanding
4	No response	+	Review key points
		4	Highlight using tone of voice,
			pictures, words
		4	Use questions to clarify extent
			of understanding
4	Social facade	4	Probe to determine
			understanding
		4	Don't be fooled!

### Asking questions



### How to make it easier for people to answer

When we communicate with each other, we use questions all the time. For example:

- 'Do you have anything you want to say?'
- 'What time do you want to meet?'

The way a question is asked may affect whether someone can:

- tell you what they think
- give you the information you require.

There are generally two ways of asking questions.

#### **Open questions**

An open question cannot be answered with just 'yes' or 'no'. For example:

• 'What do you think about the point Mr. Smith just made?'

The person who answers can give as much or as little information as they want or are able to.

#### **Closed questions**

A closed question can be answered with 'yes' or 'no'. For example:

• 'Do you agree with the point Mr. Smith just made?'

Some people with communication support needs will find closed questions easier to understand and answer.

Closed questions focus on one piece of information at a time. They offer a clear choice. They can be answered with a single word. If only 'yes' or 'no' is required, the answer can be given:

- verbally
- with a shake or nod of the head
- by pointing to a word or symbol written on a piece of paper:



#### Questions offering two alternatives

Questions can also be easier to answer if just two alternatives are given at one time. For example:

• Do you think we should spend more on housing or transport?'

Just by changing the way you ask a question, you can enable an individual to take a more active role in a variety of situations.

#### Examples

Here are some examples of open and closed questions you can use in a variety of situations, including:

- on the telephone
- face to face
- written or online documents.

Open:	'When shall we arrange to speak again?
Closed:	I can ring again on Thursday. Is that OK? I can ring at 3 o'clock. Is that OK?
Open:	What special requirements do you have?
Closed:	Do you need help finding the meeting room? Do you need a pen and paper?
Open:	What organisation are you with?
Open:	Which documents do you need?