





















People with Autism often demonstrate differences in their language and communication. You might see the following:

<p>Difficulties remembering and understanding everything they hear </p>	<p> Repetitive language</p>	<p> Difficulty understanding abstract or non-literal language (e.g. jokes)</p>
<p> Knowing how to use non-verbal communication</p>	<p>May have limited or no language </p>	<p>Formal or unusual language </p>
<p> Making sense of other people's non-verbal communication</p>	<p> Unusual volume and rate of speech</p>	<p>Understanding and expressing feelings and emotions </p>
	<p> Knowing how much information to include</p>	<p>Social communication skills (e.g. taking turns in conversation) </p>

To support these differences, we recommend that you:

<p>Ensure you have their attention </p>	<p> Speak slowly and break instructions down</p>	
<p>Keep language clear, avoid double meanings </p>	<p> Give time to process</p>	
<p>Use visuals </p>	<p>Tell them what <u>to do</u>,  rather than what <u>not</u> to do</p>	<p> Teach social rules and behaviours</p>
	<p> Adjust expectations</p>	<p>Practise social rules and behaviours </p>

For more information:

National Autistic Society - www.autism.org

Afasic - www.afasic.org.uk

ICAN - www.ICAN.org.uk