

Get Into the Habit of Using Routines to Support Families

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The routines in your everyday life might seem a little... well... ordinary.

But for children with language difficulties or disorders, routines are *extra*ordinary opportunities to develop their communication skills. Routines help children connect their everyday experiences with the language we use to talk and think about the world.

Research shows that centering parentimplemented intervention around a family's routines is an effective way for speech-language pathologists to support both children and parents.



Many routines naturally involve the child and parent's shared participation in an interaction. For these reasons, routines are introduced early and encouraged often in It Takes Two to Talk – The Hanen Program® for Parents of Children with Language Delays.

What makes a routine?

Almost anything children and parents do together can be considered a routine. A routine is any activity with a theme or purpose that is repeated often and follows specific steps in a predictable order. The same routine might look a little different or have unique steps for each family. You can guide parents to draw on routines that are special, interesting, and motivating to their child.

In It Takes Two to Talk, routines are organized into two general types: daily routines and people games.

Daily routines are likely what first come to mind when you think of "routines." Tasks like feeding, dressing, buckling into a stroller, or getting ready for bed are part of a family's typical schedule. In some cases, the same routine is encountered and completed multiple times in a single day!

People games are activities such as songs and games like peek-a-boo, tickling, chasing, or hide-and-seek. In these routines, the **interaction between the child and their parent is the central feature of the play**. Usually, additional items (e.g., toys) are not part of people games.

Sometimes parents are surprised to learn that people games count as routines. But because these games follow the same steps every time, in a predictable order, and can be played frequently throughout the day, they are **highly motivating and fun** opportunities to practise communication skills.

Role-reversal in routines

Within each family's routines, **both the child and the parent have specific roles**. At first, the parent plays a more active role: they start the routine and establish its steps. Once a child has started to use linguistic symbols, they become able to take on the parent's role in a familiar routine. This is called **role reversal** and it involves a specialized form of imitation – i.e., playing their parent's role in the routine, with the parent now in the child's original role.

Role-reversal is an important part of language learning and generally occurs in three stages:

- 1. The **parent initiates** and performs the significant steps in the routine. The child responds to the parent's actions by performing another action, such as pulling the blanket in the case of a peek-a-boo.
- 2. The **child initiates** to get the parent to perform the steps of the routine.
- 3. The child takes on the parent's role and performs the steps in the same way the parent did.

The benefits of using routines to support children's language learning

Parents are often already busy and overwhelmed. Sometimes parents worry they will need to find extra time in the day to support their child's communication.

Parents' unique perspectives and values may affect how comfortable they feel using language facilitation strategies while playing with their child. However, **every family has routines they follow with their child**.

This means that you can count on routines as a steadfast, inclusive tool in your parent-implemented intervention.

Building language intervention around routines benefits both the child and the parent in two main ways:

The child benefits because...

- ✓ Daily routines help the child to learn and use language that is meaningful in the family's everyday environment.
- People games often originate from the child's interests and/or sensory preferences. They can be played several times in a row, then revisited later.

The parent benefits because...

- Daily routines do not require the parent to find additional time in the day to practise language facilitation strategies.
- People games are simple and portable. They can be played whenever the child is interested.

2. Routines are predictable, repetitive, and

comforting.

1. Routines are

natural and

functional.

The child benefits because...

- Routines use the same language and steps the same way every time. Knowing what's going to happen next frees up the child's cognitive resources to focus on the interaction.
- There are multiple opportunities to practise the same communication skills again.

The parent benefits because...

- ✓ It's a great way to engage a child in a fun interaction – even with children who are not yet communicating intentionally or consistently.
- ✓ A fun interaction with communication opportunities can be built from routines the parent already carries out with their child every day.

To Sum Up

Using routines benefits both the child's language learning and the parent's use of communication strategies. Coaching parents to use routines helps them to focus on their child's interests and abilities. In *It Takes Two to Talk*, parents learn a strategy called SPARK, which helps them ensure that their child takes a turn during the routine by planning **what** their child's turn will be, as well as identifying **when** they will wait for their child to take that turn.

Becoming certified in It Takes Two to Talk provides you with training in how to harness the power of routines in your parent-implemented intervention. You can receive Hanen training even while you are a student so that, once you graduate, you are ready to meet the needs of the families you serve. Learn more about the It Takes Two to Talk subsidy for students.

Clinical Tip

Routines are ideal opportunities to support families in your parent-implemented intervention. Whether it's a fun people game like peek-a-boo, or a daily task like putting on shoes, you can encourage parents to transform their routines into fun interactions that give their child a chance to take turns.

References

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About The Hanen Centre

Founded in 1975, The Hanen Centre is a Canadian not-for-profit charitable organization with a global reach. Its mission is to provide parents, caregivers, early childhood educators and speech-language pathologists with the knowledge and training they need to help young children develop the best possible language, social and literacy skills. This includes children who have or are at risk for language delays, those with developmental challenges such as autism, and those who are developing typically.

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