

RECASTING

Learn how to support your child's language development

WHAT IS RECASTING?

Recasting is when a communication partner repeats the child's statement with the correct grammatical structure and adds information to expand the child's original statement

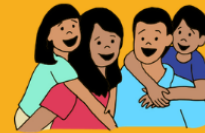
HOW SHOULD YOU RECAST?

- Focused recasts are more effective than broad recasts
- Pick one grammatical structure to work on and stick with it!

Example of recasting:

Child: "I see dog."

Parent: "You see **two dogs!**"



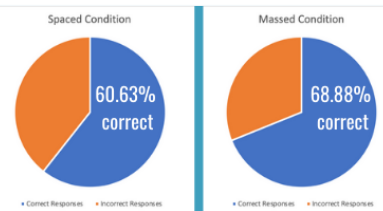
BENEFITS

- Easy for parents to incorporate into everyday conversations
- May increase carryover of skills between therapy sessions
- Can help with acquisition of new language skills such as simple and complex sentence syntax

RESEARCH SHOWS

Improvements in grammatical structure after receiving:

- 1 recast per minute
- 600-1000 examples of a target form
- 10-20 hrs of therapy
- Gaining the child's attention using their name and establishing eye contact



One study compared spaced vs massed therapy deliverance. Spaced treatment delivers recasts in a spread-out manner over a set period of time, whereas massed is delivered in one condensed time period. Both conditions showed improvement in correct responses.

The common factor is delivering treatment every day.



References:

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- Nelson, K. E., Camarata, S. M., Welsh, J., Butkovsky, L., & Camarata, M. (1996). Effects of imitative and conversational recast treatment on the acquisition of grammar in children with specific language impairment and younger normal children. *Journal of Speech and Hearing Research, 39*(4), 850-859.
- Plante, E., Tucci, A., Nicholas, K., Arizmendi, G. D., & Vance, R. (2018). Effective use of auditory bombardment as a therapy adjunct for children with developmental language disorders. *Language, speech, and hearing services in schools, 49*(2), 320-333.

