

Enhanced Milieu Teaching and Phonological Recasting

What is Enhanced Milieu Teaching (EMT)?

- EMT is a set of language tools to help you facilitate a child's communication growth.
- Setting up an Interactive Context: enhancing opportunities for communication.
 - Connecting with the child during play
 - i.e., follow the child's lead; choose toys that are engaging to the child
 - Managing challenging behavior
- Responsive Interaction: responding to the child's communication.
 - Noticing and responding to child communication
 - Taking and balancing verbal turns with the child
 - Mirroring the child's actions and mapping language onto these actions
 - i.e., first imitate the action (mirroring) and then label the action with words (mapping).
- Modeling and Expanding Play: modeling and expanding play.
 - Modeling new play actions
 - i.e., imitate the child's action during play and then model a new play action with the same object.
 - Using new play objects
 - i.e., imitate the child's action during play and then model the same play action with a new play object.
- Modeling Communication Targets: modeling child communication targets.
 - Using language that teaches (target talk)
 - i.e., using specific communication targets for that child within the play action.
 - Expanding the child's utterances (expansions)
- Environmental Arrangement Strategies: using non-verbal tasks to elicit communication.
 - Provide more opportunities to reinforce and teach new language
 - i.e., provide the child with small portions of preferred materials; creating situations in which the child needs the adult's help.
- Milieu Teaching Procedures: prompting the child's communication targets and providing functional reinforcement.
 - Recognizing when the child's requesting
 - Following a prompting procedure at the child's target communication level
 - i.e., time delay- wait 5 seconds to give the child an overt nonverbal cue that the child should use language.

What is Phonological Recasting?

- Phonological recasting provides the child with correct speech sound models.
- The adult will imitate the child's utterance; however, any speech sound errors will be corrected.
*Special emphasis should be placed on the speech sound error during recasting.
 - i.e., child says "pish"
adult says "fish" * (emphasis is placed on the /f/ sound)
- The goal of phonological recasting is to increase speech sound accuracy and decrease the use of compensatory articulation strategies.