Montana Language Developmental Milestones for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children

This document was developed by the Language Development Advisory Committee which was enacted by Montana Code §52-2-904. Milestones within this document have been identified through research and Committee members' professional expertise. It is important to note the age ranges for each language skill are approximate and based on population norms. All children will develop at a unique and diverse pace. If you are concerned about your child's language development, please work with your child's IFSP/IEP Team and case manager to request additional or new language assessment.

Definitions

Receptive language is the ability to understand words and language. It involves gaining information and meaning from body language and facial expressions, words (spoken and/or signed), grammar, and concepts such as size, shapes, colors, and time.

Expressive language refers to the ability to express wants, needs, and ideas using a language or elements of a language.

Social language is how and why people use language to interact with other people. It supports a person's ability to make decisions about communication based on where a person is, who is around, and why someone is communicating.

Each set of skills (receptive language, expressive language, and social language) may be developed at different times and different rates.

American Sign Language (ASL) means visual American Sign Language, tactile American Sign Language, or protactile American Sign Language, as defined in Montana 52-2-902. ASL is a visual language of the Deaf community adhering to its own unique grammatical rules and syntax.

English, as defined in Montana 52-2-902, means spoken English, written English, or English with or without the use of visual supplements, cued speech, or manually coded English. These English modalities are represented within the header title "Spoken English & English." Please note, spoken articulation milestones located within the "Spoken English & English" sections may not apply for children using cued speech or manually coded English.

Birth to 1 Year

0-3 months

Receptive:

This is	language	vour	child	understands
11113 13	שמשתווטו	your	CITIC	anacistanas

☐ Looks around and is attentive to people's faces.

ASL	Spoken English & English
Looks at the visual environment with	Startles to sudden noises.
alertness.	Responds to talking by quietening or
Startles to sudden lighting changes,	smiling.
movements, or vibrations.	Discriminates different voices, sounds, and
Responds to signing by quietening,	emotions.
smiling, or looking at the signer.	Searches for the source of a sound.
Discriminates different facial expressions,	
hand movements, and emotions.	
Searches for the source of a change in	
lighting or vibration.	
Begins "tracking," or following objects	
with their eyes.	

Expressive:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to communicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and needs.

Cries to express hunger and anger
Coos, gurgles, laughs, and smiles.
Smiles to express pleasure.

☐ Brings hands to mouth.

ASL	Spoken English & English
 Begins to explore using hands and fingers for early ASL babbling. 	 Occasionally vocalizes in response to a
Looks in the direction of movements to	voice. Begins to vocalize to express pleasure.
express interest.	E Degino to vocanze to express preasure.

Social:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage with others and play.

 Smiles when they see parents/caregive 	ers.
---	------

☐ Maintains brief eye contact.

4-6 months

Receptive:

This is	language	vour child	understands
11113 13	IUIIDUUDC	y Car Cillia	anacistanas

	Responds to c	hanges in th	ne tone of	your voice an	d/or c	changes in your	facia	l expressions.
--	---------------	--------------	------------	---------------	--------	-----------------	-------	----------------

ASL	Spoken English & English
 Begins to attend to signs that have repetitions and exaggerated movement. Begins to follow the eye gaze of the signer and movement with alertness. 	 Localizes the sound source with a head or eye turn. Occasionally responds to own name. Usually stops crying in response to a voice.
- Cymraeciy e -	

Expressive:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to communicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and needs.

Degins to habble with hands and arvaige. May use habbling to get your attention
Begins to babble with hands and/or voice. May use babbling to get your attention.
Begins to laugh when fingers approach to tickle.
Begins to express excitement and displeasure.
Expresses feelings by cooing, gurgling, and crying when alone or when playing with you.
Blows raspberries, coos, yells.

ASL	Spoken English & English
Copies your movements involving arms,	 Vocalizes for needs and wants in response
head, hands, and face.	to others and with self.
 Hand babbling emerges - opens and closes	 Babbles with a variety of vocalization,
hands, wiggles fingers, twist wrists.	vowels, and consonants.
 Begins to turn head in response to a hand wave or tapping. 	☐ Tries to imitate sounds.

Social:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage with others and play.

Engages in communicative play like peek-a-boo.
Begins to enjoy finger plays and games.
Smiles when a familiar person is present.
Imitates facial expressions.
Shares joint attention.
Maintains eye contact.

ASL	Spoken English & English
☐ Fixates on the face and hands for longer	☐ Takes the initiative in vocalizing to engage
periods of time.	with others. Produces different vocalizations for social
	reasons.
	Engages in vocal turn-taking.

7-12 months

Receptive:

This is	language	vour	child	understands.
11113 13	IUIISUUSC	your	CHILL	unaci stanas

	Begins to show attention to storytelling and signing of stories.						
	Uses joint reference (parent and child looking at the same object).						
	Responds to "no" most of the time.						
	Responds with gestures to such words as u waving in response to "bye bye").	p, high, bye bye (e.g., raising arms to be picked up whe	n asked "up";				
	Occasionally gives toys/objects on request						
	Occasionally follows simple commands (pu	t that down).					
	Can tell what different facial expressions m	nean.					
	Understands words for common items (e.g	., cup, shoe, juice) and family names.					
	Looks at familiar objects or people when n	amed.					
	Begins to show interactions to greetings.						
	-	ounds or attention-getting behaviors (e.g., hand wavin	g, lights on/off,				
	foot stomping).						
	Understands about 50 signs and/or words.						
	ASL	Spoken English & English					
	Follows eye gaze of the signer with	☐ Enjoys listening to music.					
	alertness.						
	Naturally looks at the visual environment						
	with alertness. Begins to recognize own name sign.						
	begins to recognize own name sign.						
xpres	ssive:						
		imunicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and n	eeds.				
	Points to self and to things.	signs, such as mine, more, milk, mommy, daddy.					
	Vocalizes or gestures to request or protest						
	Uses some gestures to communicate appro						
	Uses language to note the disappearance of						
	Interacts with objects by holding, pointing, and looking at them.						
П	Smiles, makes eye contact, and laughs. Shows they are excited or upset.						
	ASL	Spoken English & English					
	Hand babbles with basic hand	Makes onomatopoeia (sound) words such as choo choo, swish, and buzz.					
	shapes, like closed fists, index fingers, or flat spread hands.						
	Imitates and/or expresses some	structures without true words.					
	basic signs (mine, more, milk,						
	mommy, daddy).						
	, , ,						
	1						

Social:

These a	These are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage with others and play.					
	Expresses a variety of emotions.					
	Smiles, initiates eye contact, laughs.					
	Smiles when seeing a familiar person.					
	Attempts to initiate turn-taking.					
	Engages in more social games like pat-a-cake	ı.				
	Responds to activities by laughter or repeating an action.					
	Begins to direct others by tugging, pushing, or hitting.					
	Nods, waves, claps.					
	Shows a desire to interact with people.					
	Asks, protests, comments by reaching/pointi	ng.				
	Looks at books with adults.					
	Enjoys being read to with or without story sign	gning for short periods of time.				
	ASL	Spoken English & English				
	Imitates the movements of others.					
	Fixates on the face and hands.					

1-2 Years

Receptive:

This is language your child understands.

	Recognizes their own name when it is spoken or signed. Points to self and objects in the environment. Finds familiar objects not in sight. Follows one-step directions. Answers "where" and "what" questions about items within the immediate environment. Identifies some body parts when requested. Points to pictures named on a page. Attends to simple stories. Understands names of family members (signed or spoken). Understands new words each week. Searches for objects named that are not present. Identifies an object from a group.
16-18 ľ	Months
	Identifies objects in the immediate physical context on request. Responds to yes/no questions with a head shake or "no". Identifies some clothing, toys, and food. Understands 50 words. Identifies two familiar objects from a group of three to five. Responds to simple requests for clarification. Develops category vocabulary (e.g., dishes, toys).
19-24 ľ	Months
	Understands personal pronouns (mine, yours, me). Chooses two familiar objects. Answers basic where and what questions by pointing or words. Responds to simple commands (sit down). By 24 months understands 250-300 words.
	ASL Spoken English & English
12-15	Months Recognizes own sign name with ease. Recognizes name signs of other familiar people (e.g., siblings).
Expres These a	sive: are behaviors or skills your child uses to communicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and nee
12-15 ľ	Months

Ex

12

Uses single words consistently.
Continues to use jargon and babbling with more true words developing.
Imitates, repeats, and approximates new words.

16-18 Months

 □ Vocabulary of 10+ meaningful words. □ Identifies objects and actions in pictures. □ Uses functional words like no, more, and mine □ Combines words or signs with gestures for red □ Imitates more words spoken or signed. □ Uses single words or signs + a gesture. 	
19-24 Months	
 □ Uses personal pronouns appropriately (me, m □ Attempts to tell stories about experiences. □ May ask 'what' and 'where' questions. □ Uses new words regularly. □ Uses single words/signs to express negation (□ Uses at least two pronouns (it, I, you, mine). □ By 24 months uses 2-word phrases with noun □ Has an expressive vocabulary of 50+ words by 	no, all gone, gone). as and some verbs and adjectives.
ASL	Spoken English & English
☐ First ASL signs using simple handshapes C, A, S, 1, and/or 5. ☐ Uses/approximates name signs to refer to others. ☐ Communicates wants (SLEEPY, FOOD, MILK). ☐ Begins to use gestures to communicate (COME HERE). ☐ Regins to form 2-word phrases (EAT MORE).	 12-15 Months Uses exclamatory expressions (uh-oh, no-no). Uses a handful of spoken words consistently. Incorporates pausing and intonation into jargon. Produces early consonants, /b/, /m/, /n/, /t/, /d/, and /w/. 16-18 Months May decrease the use of gestures and begin more consistent use of verbal words to communicate. Verbally requests and protests. 19-24 Months
 Begins to form 2-word phrases (EAT MORE). Gestures begin to become more consistent with ASL. 	 Engages in word and sound play with adults. Speech is 50% intelligible to unfamiliar listeners. Asks yes/no questions with rising

intonation.

and –s.

☐ Sometimes uses the word endings −ing

Uses the words in, on, and up.

Social:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage with others and play.

1	2-	2	4	Ν	N	o	n	t	h	S
---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	Involves others by showing things during pla	ay.					
	Naturally takes 1-2 turns in a conversation as language develops.						
	Recognizes his/her favorite book by its cove	_					
	Pretends to "read" books.						
	Begins to understand how books are used (e.g., tu	rns several pages at a time, holds book right si	de up).			
	Uses pointing, reaching, and single words to			. ,			
	Begins to use signs/words to request a turn	-					
16_1Q N	Months	` ,	,				
10-10 1	violitiis						
	Initiates a signed/verbal interaction.						
	Responds to simple requests for clarification	n.					
	Prefers to be with familiar people.						
	Shows caution with strangers.						
	Imitates other children.						
	Uses language to get attention.						
19-24 ľ	Months						
	Uses language to request help.						
	Initiates pretend play.						
П	Requests information (What's this?).						
П	Expresses feelings (mad, happy, sad, scared).						
	Tells about past events and future actions.	·					
	·						
	ASL		Spoken English & English	1			
	Begins to use name signs to refer to others.		Uses intonation, pointing, and single words to make requests.				
	Repeats what others sign.		Verbally requests and protests.				
	repeats what others sign.		Initiates verbal interaction.				
			Responds to simple requests for				
			clarification.				

Enjoys simple stories and rhymes.Repeats the last word used by an adult.

2-3 Years

Receptive:

	This is	language y	vour	child	und	erstands.
--	---------	------------	------	-------	-----	-----------

☐ Uses the sign or word "and."

Asks 'why' and 'who' questions.Names at least three colors.

 $\ \square$ By 2.5 years answers yes/no questions.

☐ Uses general words for categories (dog for all animals).

	Understands prepositions (in, on, under).						
	Follows 2-step directions (Sit down and read the book).						
	Comprehends action phrases.						
	Begins to understand the concepts of past, p	resent,	and future and time phrases (e.g., yesterday,	today).			
	Understands quantity (one, all).						
	Understands size differences (big/little).						
	Identifies parts of an object.						
	Notices (e.g., points, gets excited) sights or so	ounds li	ke the videophone or doorbell flashing/ringin	ıg.			
	Responds appropriately to a location descript	-	· · · · · · · · ·				
	Names pictures of objects and people when i	request	ed.				
	Identifies objects by their functions.						
	ASL		Spoken English & English				
	Begins to recognize own name when		Understands 250-300 spoken words.				
	fingerspelled.		Repeats a 4-5-word sentence.				
	Understands familiar, simple, fingerspelled		Repeats 3 numbers in a sequence, and/or				
	words.		a sentence of 6-7 words.				
	Begins to point to common areas in the house when asked a where question						
	(WHERE MOMMY?).						
Expres	sive:						
These a	are behaviors or skills your child uses to comm	unicate	and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and n	eeds.			
	Uses simple describing words (hot, cold, fat).						
	Uses phrases to express negation with no, not, don't, and/or can't.						
	Uses two- to three-word phrases frequently.						
	Uses early possessive pronouns (I, you, mine).						
	Refers to self as "I" or "me."						
	Asks what and where questions.						
	Answers wh questions.						
	Names objects, animals, and people in pictures.						
	Says or signs full name on request.						
	Attempts to tell "stories" about experiences.						
	Requests help when needed.						
	Uses prepositions (in, on, under, off of, throu	igh) to (describe pictures and answer questions.				
	Expresses emotions like happy, sad, mad with	h signs	or spoken words.				

ASL	Spoken English & English
 Uses facial expressions grammatically 	☐ Uses present progressive -ing.
(e.g., raised eyebrows to mark questions	☐ Uses possessive – s.
or puckered lips to mark small size).	☐ Recites a few short nursery rhymes.
 Uses simple handshapes like B, F, O in 	☐ Uses singular/plural noun-verb agreement
signs such as "elephant," "cat," "owl".	(boy walks, boys walk).
☐ Occasionally uses handshapes F, O, and 3	☐ Uses past tense in sentences (Mommy
as classifiers (e.g., to describe polka dots,	cooked).
the size of a stick, or the movement of a	☐ Uses number + noun sentences (two
car).	doggies).
	□ Speech is 50-70% intelligible to unfamiliar listeners.
B F O 3	
☐ Demonstrates an expressive vocabulary of	
250-350 signs.	
Social: These are behaviors or skills your child uses to enga	ge with others and play.
☐ Asks for help with 2 or more words.	
☐ Requests information.	
☐ Tells own age.	
☐ Shares toys, cooperates in games.	
☐ Requests help when needed.	
☐ Answers most questions.	
☐ Initiates pretend play.	
□ Will parallel play.	
☐ Takes turns in conversations.	
☐ Enjoys signed or spoken stories and imitates	s the actions/facial expressions of characters in the stor
 Begins to narrate past events and refers to f 	
☐ Tells stories about present situations.	
☐ Talks while playing.	
☐ Initiates snoken conversation and responds	with new information

ASL ☐ Enjoys signed stories and imitates the

the story.

actions/facial expressions of characters in

Spoken English & English

 $\ \square$ Pretends to have a conversation on the

phone.

3-4 Years

Receptive:

This is	language	vour	child	understands.

	Understands most of what is communicated to him/her.			
	Gives you objects as you request them by name.			
	Answers more complex questions (how many, who, whose, which, where, what doing, and what for?).			
	Understands prepositions like between, in front, next to, beside, behind, around.			
	Points to or places objects on top/bottom, up/down at your request.			
	Points to pictures that depict a variety of action verbs when named.			
	Carries out simple, unrelated, two-step directions (sit down and eat your lunch).			
	Understands adjectives of quality, texture, and quantity.			
	Understands 'same/different'.			
	Understands the concepts of 'day/night'.			
	Understands singular and plural.			
	Points to common objects by function.			
	Identifies missing objects in a scene when asked "what is missing?".			
	Attends to a 10-15 minute story.			
	Begins to understand 'full, empty, some'.			
	Begins to understand comparatives (I am taller).			
	Makes comparisons of speed/weight (Point to the fast/slow).			
	Correctly answers questions about a message just signed/spoken.			
	Correctly answers questions about a message just signed/spoken.			
	Correctly answers questions about a message just signed/spoken. Understands the difference between past, present, and future.			
_				
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future.			
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order.			
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head).			
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head). ASL Spoken English & English			
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head). ASL Spoken English & English Begins to understand part to whole Answers final word analogies (e.g., cow is			
	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head). ASL Spoken English & English Begins to understand part to whole relationships (ARM-BODY, WHEEL-CAR). Uses WHAT and WHY questions.			
cpres	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head). ASL Spoken English & English Begins to understand part to whole relationships (ARM-BODY, WHEEL-CAR). Uses WHAT and WHY questions. Spoken English & English Answers final word analogies (e.g., cow is to farm as giraffe is to).			
cpres	Understands the difference between past, present, and future. Carries out 3 simple, related, three-step directions in order. Recognizes language absurdities (e.g., there's an elephant on your head). ASL Spoken English & English Begins to understand part to whole relationships (ARM-BODY, WHEEL-CAR). Uses WHAT and WHY questions.			

Ex

Communicates fluently, clearly, and is easily understood by family and familiar adults.
Answers questions logically.
Carries on simple conversations, staying on topic through 3-4 turns.
Converses using many grammatical structures: plurals, possession, pronouns, prepositions, adjectives.
Uses when, how many, and who questions.
Begins to ask "How much?" and "How?" questions.
Describes what objects can be used for.
Identifies what does not belong and why.
Passes on a message (e.g., telling a friend it's snack time).
Uses 3-4 word combinations.
Uses comparisons.
Uses some basic qualitative (wet, dry, hot, cold) and quantitative (more, less, empty, full) adjectives.

□ Provides a label when given a child-friendly definition of a familiar word (What is round and bounces? a ball).

	Tells a word that associates with another wo	rd.			
	Begins to make inferences.				
	Talks about things that have happened at school or with friends.				
	Discusses storybooks that are read to him/he				
	Describes action in pictures.				
	Uses possessives (mine, yours, his, hers).				
	Repeats simple rhymes.				
	Makes attempts to read and write.				
	Combines two events in a narrative.				
		partner ("Do you want a cookie?", "Yes, I want a cookie.	").		
	Uses TWO-OF-US, THREE-OF-US.	partition (20 year marrier coording) , 100,1 marrier coording.	,.		
	By age four (4), uses 800-1500 words.				
	ASL	Spoken English & English			
	Uses more classifiers in more complex and descriptive ways (e.g., to show how things	☐ Uses be + present progressive (-ing).			
	move, relative positions, sizes, shapes, and	☐ Uses articles (a, the).☐ Uses past modals 'could, would, should,			
	more).	must, might'.			
	Accurately produces handshapes that	☐ Uses "do" to ask 'yes/no' questions.			
	require greater fine motor control,	☐ Spoken language is 75-90% intelligible to			
	including D, H, P, R, T, and W.	unfamiliar listeners.			
(/	D D B -C	☐ Combines sentences using 'and, but, and			
1		because'.			
Æ.	1 AN ZIN (1967)	 Uses regular and irregular past tense. 			
1	1 (1) 4 1 4 4 4	☐ Uses third person singular 's'.			
D	H P R T	☐ Uses some five-word sentences.			
αĐ	Ω	☐ Uses possessive -'s.			
VVE		☐ Uses plural -s.			
FEX]	☐ Uses possessive pronouns (his, her).			
()				
w	'				
	Attempts to fingerspell own name on				
	request (may skip or invert letters, and/or				
	use inaccurate handshapes).				
	Uses sentences that include subject, verb,				
	and object (e.g., Mama like[s] coffee, John				
	has [a] bike).				
	Begins to change the way verbs are				
	produced to show different types of				
	movement (walking, walking quickly,				
	stomping, tiptoeing).				
	Begins to use topicalization (POPCORN, I				
	LIKE). Begins to use rhetorical questions in				
Ш	conversations (asking and answering the				
	same question - Daddy go where? Work).				
	Creates sentences combining classifiers				
	and lexical (regular) signs to describe the				

	same scenario - car drive fast, [vehicle classifier moving fast].		
Social: These a	are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage	e with others and play.	
	Continues a conversation through 3 or more t	curns.	
	Shows understanding of the feelings of others	5.	
	Acts out whole scenes in dramatic play/make	-believe.	
	Repairs conversations, like repeating a word i	f not understood or using gestures to clarify a point	
	Uses language for different communicative in	tent (obtaining information, giving information, exp	ressing
	needs/feelings, bargaining).		
	Responds to requests made from others.		
	Asks questions for clarification or responds to	requests for clarification.	
	Begins contributing details or comments in a	conversation without changing the subject.	
	Adapts to changes of topic.		
	Works in a small group for 5-10 minutes.		
	Creates and maintains worlds of make-believe	2.	
	Usually understands friends and familiar adul	ts, and they usually understand the child.	
	ASL	Spoken English & English	
	Increases the use of facial expressions and		
	body position to participate in		
	conversations (squinting to show confusion,		
	matching facial expressions, nodding to		
	show understanding).		

4-5 Years

Receptive:

This is language your child understands.

□ Names categories of items.

Identifies items that don't belong. Answers "What happened?" and "Why?". Comprehends complex directions about pict Understands most of what is said or signed a Enjoys stories and can understand simple qu Carries out 4 simple related commands in or Understands words that rhyme in ASL or Eng Points to places or objects before, after, about Understands words for order (e.g., first, nex	allest. noon, night) and seasons of the year. ories (things that fly, things you eat, things you wear). tures (point to the little girl with red hair and no shoes). at home and school. uestions. order. glish. ove, below something when asked. t, last).
ASL	Spoken English & English
Distinguishes double movement nouns	□ Comprehends irreversible passives (The
from single movement verbs (CHAIR-SIT,	ball was kicked by a boy.).
AIRPLANE, FLYING). Understands number distribution (e.g.,	Comprehends verb tense (e.g., kicked/kick, ran/run).
LEAVES, FALL-singular; LEAVES, FALL-	ranyrung.
plural).	
ssive: are behaviors or skills your child uses to comn	nunicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and needs.
Signs or speaks with between 75-90% intelligence	
Shows the ability to think about and comme	
Uses expanded sentences involving two trai	
Tells a story including a beginning, middle, a Begins to ask the meanings of words.	ina ena.
Uses 5+ word sentences with details.	
Uses 2,500+ signs/words.	
Asks 'why,' 'do,' and 'whose' questions.	
Asks 'who,' 'what,' 'where,' 'why,' and 'how	' questions.
Can tell made-up stories that stay on topic.	
Uses rhyming in words or signs.	
Uses when, but, because, if, and so to conjo	in clauses.
Uses before and after.	
Answers 'how' and 'why' questions.	
Speaks or signs with emotion and body lang	uage when describing an event or action.
Ends conversations appropriately.	
Uses many common prepositions (to, from,	in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with).
Uses 'before' and 'after'.	

	Uses comparative adjectives (small-smaller).				
	Uses grammatically correct sentences.				
	Names 5+ items in 2+ categories w/o visual cues (animals, food).				
	Uses long and detailed sentences.				
	Uses past and future tense.				
	ASL		Spoken English & English		
	Uses body shift and eye-gaze.		By age five (5), most sounds are		
	Uses time indicators (FINISH, NOT-YET).		pronounced correctly though the child		
	Storytelling includes setting up people and objects in		may have difficulty with 'r,' 'v,' and 'th'.		
	space that are not present.		Uses clauses (because, when, if, and so).		
	Uses noun modification to indicate spatial agreement.		Uses many frequently occurring		
	Uses the AGENT sign (FARM-ER, TEACH-ER).		prepositions (to, from, in, out, an, off,		
	Uses topic continuation (holds a sign with one hand		for, of, by, and with).		
	and continues signing with the other).		Uses irregular third person verbs (e.g., is,		
	Uses conditional sentences (SUPPOSE TEACHER SICK -		am, and are).		
	CLASS NONE).		Asks negative tag questions (We got		
	Repeats WH-word expressions at the beginning and		that, didn't we?).		
	end of a question (WHO GO WHO) [WH-bracketing].		Uses 'if/then' sentences.		
	Uses space as part of storytelling.		Uses past and future tense.		
	By 5 years old, produces most signs in standard adult				
	forms, including appropriate handshape, palm				
	orientation, location, movement, and facial				
	expression.				
	Uses number distribution (Ex: talking about leaves falling - ONE LEAF FALLS, MANY LEAVES FALL, LEAVES				
	FALL RANDOMLY FROM TIME TO TIME).				
	Uses space to describe spatial concepts and				
	relationship to objects (The cat was under the table.				
	The ball is in front of the chair.)				
	Adverb and adjective modifications show intensity and				
	distribution.				
Social					
These	are behaviors or skills your child uses to engage with othe	rs and _l	play.		
	Initiates conversations easily.				
	Politely interrupts adult conversations.				
	Changes topic appropriately.				
	Uses language to resolve disputes with peers (may need help from adults).				
	States name of own town.				
	Tells father's and mother's first and last names.				
	Tells month of birth.				
	Understands simple jokes.	_			
	Communicates about imaginary conditions (What if I h	ope).			
	Begins to understand others' points of view.				
	Uses words to invite others to play.				
	Sequences stories.				

 $\hfill\Box$ Passes first-order false belief tasks (theory of mind).

Kindergarten

In this milestones chart, we switch from tracking language development by months/years to grade level, starting at age 5, due to alignment with state educational standards. We recognize not all children begin kindergarten at exactly 5 years old. Therefore, the skills listed under each grade level reflect those typically mastered by the end of that grade, allowing for a broad spectrum of individual growth and development.

Receptive:

This is	language v	vour child	understands.
11113 13	ישמעהכייטי	y Car Cilla	arraci starias.

nis is i	anguage your child understands.			
	□ Follows group instruction and discussions.			
	ASL		Spoken English & English	
	Understands use of signing space to show categories, possession, relative positions, and speaker identity. Understands sentences that use facial expressions in complex combinations including grammatical markers, adverbs, sign components, and emotion.		Understands reversible passive sentences (e.g., That song was sung by my Mom.). Begins to understand non-literal meanings (e.g., make up your mind). Identifies whether words rhyme in sets of three to four. Generates rhyme when given a word. Follows directions that include ask or tell. Understands irregular plurals (e.g., men, mice).	

Expressive:

These are behaviors or skills your child uses to communicate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and needs.

Names opposites when asked about frequently occurring verbs, adjectives, and prepositions.
Gives simple three-step directions.
Describes familiar people, places, things, and events with relevant details.
Answers questions to get help, give information, or better explain something.
Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
Uses pronouns, prepositions, and articles correctly and consistently.
Uses compound and complex sentences in well-formed narratives.

ASL	Spoken English & English
 Describe verbs, people, objects, 	 Uses regular and irregular nouns
prepositions, and pluralization w/basic	(woman/women).
semantic classifiers.	 Uses adverbs (e.g., We will go for lunch. I
☐ Memorizes and recites ASL poems,	want the yellow shirt instead).
rhymes, and folklore with expression.	 Uses simple grammar correctly (e.g.,
☐ Changes sign movement or handshapes to	pronouns, prepositions, and articles).
make new words.	 Uses past and future tense appropriately.
 Use the full range of handshapes. 	 Uses it or that to represent an entire idea
 Use frequently occurring nouns, verbs, 	(e.g., That's not my fault).
and depictions.	 Uses clauses (e.g., as soon as, until, while,
	before, after).

	Form plural nouns by modifying parameters.		Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.	
	Use question signs and non-manual markers (e.g., WHO-Q, WHAT-Q, WHY-Q, WHERE-Q, HOW-Q, WHEN-Q).		reemigs, and racas sicarry.	
	Use the most frequently occurring prepositions through referents (e.g., CL: 3 CAR NEXT-TO CL-5 TREE, HURT-ON-TUMMY).			
	Use non-manual markers and classifiers to produce frequently occurring adjectives and adverbs.			
	Produce sentences with indicating verbs (e.g., BOY-THERE-TELL-ME).			
	Use pronouns as spatial referents (e.g., BOTH-OF-US, BOTH-OF-THEM, CL: 1 person).			
	Use inflection to indicate temporal markers (e.g., movement, non-manual signals).			
	Use context to identify the meaning of unknown signs, fingerspelled words, and phrases.			
	Identify new meanings for similar signs and apply them accurately (e.g., SAME vs. LIKE, BUT vs. DIFFERENT).			
	Use the most frequently occurring inflections (e.g., SIT-FOR-A-LONG-TIME, SHE-GIVES-HIM) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown sign.			
	Use the most frequently occurring affixes and compound signs (e.g., LAW-PERSON, WOOD+CUT-PERSON, TREE+HOUSE) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown sign.			
Social:				1
	are behaviors or skills your child uses to engag	ge with	others and play.	
		_	to the comments of others (vs. answering qu	uestions).
	Asks questions to clear up any confusion abo			
	Participates in 1:1, small group, and large gro	-		
	Answers questions to seek help, give inform. Tells a well-structured, personal story.	ation, C	i claimy sometimig.	
	. c a tren strategica, personal story.			

 $\hfill \Box$ Follows agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., attend to others, taking turns).

1st & 2nd Grade

Receptive:

This is language your child understands.

	Identifies things that don't make sense in a sentence, both in the meaning of words and in the grammar.						
	Detects which one of a set of words does no	_					
	Follows 3-4 oral directions in order (e.g., stay in your seat, wait for the bus to stop, and don't forget your backpack).						
	Understands reflexives (herself, itself, ourse	elves).					
	Answers questions about a story.						
	ASL	Spoken English & English					
	Understands fingerspelled words	☐ Has sound-letter correspondence for all					
	(character names, setting/place names).	consonants and vowels.					
	Recognizes that inflective changes in	☐ Blends and segments words with two or					
	signs influence their meanings (e.g., SIT-	three phonemes.					
	for a long time, BOOK-give you/me).	☐ Phoneme substitution to build new words					
	Distinguish shades of meaning through	with simple syllables.					
	non-manual markers (e.g., WORK-LONG-	☐ Sound deletion in initial and final positions.					
	TIME nmm: teeth vs. WORK-LONG-TIME	☐ Distinguishes initial, middle, and final					
	nmm: pursed lips).	sounds in single-syllable words.					
	With teacher scaffolding, understand and	☐ Understands words about place and time					
	use figurative language vs. literal	(e.g., midnight, minute, beneath).					
	language using metaphors, similes, and	☐ Understands riddles and idioms.					
	analogies (e.g., EAT-YOUR-WORDS, EYES-						
	POP-OUT).						
	Decode regularly fingerspelled letter						
	combinations (e.g., wh, th, ph).						
Expres	ssive:						
•		municate and express thoughts, feelings, wants, and needs.					
	·						
	Uses more, less, and most in questions.	as a nama					
	•						
	Provides a summary of a story after one tell Uses multi-word definitions.	iiig.					
	Uses well-formed narratives. Produces full explanations.						
	·	as the how talling the truth when he said he was going to a friend's					
	house?).	as the boy telling the truth when he said he was going to a friend's					
	·						
	ASL	Spoken English & English					
	Uses complex time indicators (FINISH	☐ Uses passive voice (e.g., The house was built in 1837.).					
	TOUCH – "visited", FINISH EAT – "ate").	·					
	Uses the features of a sentence (e.g., eye gaze, body tilt, ending hold).	Uses irregular comparatives/superlatives (better, best, worse).					
	gaze, body tilt, ellullig libid).	(better, best, worse).					

	Uses common conjunctions (e.g., KNOW,		Uses present and past perfect tense (e.g.,
	MOVE-ON, THAT; head nods, eye gazes).		Have you been there before? She had read
	Manipulates signs (e.g., UNDERSTAND	_	the book.).
	with four fingers to show intensity).		Uses past perfect progressive (had been
	Identify frequently occurring sign families		camping).
	and their inflectional forms (e.g., large		Asks have questions with present perfect
	circular motion: long duration, brain area:		(Have you been there before?).
	DREAM, THINK, PONDER).		Uses common multiple meaning words.
	Use knowledge of the meaning of		Uses complex verb tenses (e.g., He had
	individual signs to predict the meaning of		been swimming. She might have hidden.).
	compound signs (e.g., BIRDHOUSE,		Correctly uses indefinite pronouns (e.g.,
	BOOKSHELF, DINING-ROOM).		Many come here, but some go down the
	Determine meanings of signs based on		street.).
	similar features (e.g., nose/beaks: DUCK,		Uses up to three adjectives in the correct
	BIRD, EAGLE, PARROT).		English order in a sentence.
	Maintain hands in signing frame space.		
	Use frequently occurring conjunctions		
	(e.g., WHY-Q, WRONG, FINISH, HAPPEN). Manipulate spatial referents when		
	incorporating frequently occurring		
	prepositions through classifiers, eye gaze,		
	and locative signs (e.g., role shifting, CL: 5		
	BIG-HOUSE-nearby, CL: 5 BIG-HOUSE-far		
	away).		
	Produce simple and complex sentences		
	with indicating verbs using plural		
	pronouns as referents. (e.g., I-GIVE-		
	THEM, THEY-TOLD-US).		
	Produce simple and complex conditional		
	sentences.		
	Produce rhetorical questions.		
	Raise hands into signing frame space.		
	Use frequently occurring conjunctions		
	(e.g., KNOW, MOVE-ON, THAT; head		
	nods, eye gazes).		
	Understand how referents can be used to		
	indicate determiners, pronouns,		
	conjunctions (e.g., indexing on non-		
	dominant hand).		
Ш	Produce and expand complete, simple,		
	and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in		
	response to prompts.		
	Use common, proper, and possessive		
ш	nouns (e.g., name signs, open palm to		
	demonstrate possessiveness).		
	Use temporal signs to convey a sense of		
_	past, present, and future (e.g.,		
	YESTERDAY I EAT, EAT I nms-NOT-YET).		

	Use frequently occurring descriptive		
	classifiers and other adjectives (e.g., DCL,		
	ECL, SCL, ICL, BCL).		
	Produce simple sentences with indicating		
	verbs using eye gaze and locative signs.		
	Use frequently occurring conjunctions		
	(e.g., PLUS, OTHER, THAT, list form, head		
	nod).		
	Use numerical incorporation.		
	Use the manipulation of non-manual		
	markers in topicalization.		
	Use fingerspelled words for emphasis		
	(e.g., #FUN, #WHAT).		
	Fingerspell longer words and phrases		
	following correct contour as new ASL and		
	English lexicon expands (e.g., fs-G-O-V-E-		
	R-N-M-E-N-T, fs-R-A-I-N-I-N-G C-A-T-S A-		
	N-D D-O-G-S (not sure why this is		
	showing up as crossed out).		
	Use common, high-frequency, lexicalized,		
	fingerspelling (e.g., #BANK, #CASH,		
	#STYLE).		
Social:			
		and with the one and older.	
rnese a	are behaviors or skills your child uses to enga	age with others and play.	
	Follows agreed upon rules for discussions (r	multiple people involved).	
	Produces full explanations.		
	Tells birthplace by state/town.		
	Tells address and phone number.		
	Understands/uses jokes, riddles, and idioms	s (hold your horses).	
	Understands what someone else thinks abo	out another person's thoughts. For example, knowing	that Sam thinks
	Emma believes the toy is in the box, even the	hough it's actually under the bed.	

 $\hfill \square$ Nicely gains attention and attends to others.

Has discussions with different people.Responds nicely to praise and apologies.

☐ Gives multistep directions.☐ Checks for comprehension.

3rd Grade

Receptive:

This is language your child understands.							
	Retells, paraphrases, and explains the main ideas and supporting details of a lesson.						
	ASL		Spok	en English & English			
	Determines the meaning of finger-spelled words and signs in context. Decodes unknown signs out of context.	☐ Under similar ☐ Under		ds jokes and riddles that have unding words. ds direction words (e.g., north, gitude).			
Evpro	ssivo						
Expres		nunicate and	l evnre	ess thoughts feelings wants and needs			
	 Asks complex questions to gain information. Uses words taught in subjects like science, math, and social studies. Clearly explains classroom vocabulary. 						
	ASL			Spoken English & English			
	Expresses location through eye gaze and locative signs e.g., VEHICLE-cl NEXT-TO HOUSE, HURT-ON-TUMMY). Uses descriptive classifiers. Uses linking signs (e.g., CL: 3-LIST, FOR-FOR-Q) to connect opinions and reasons. Uses temporal and inflection verbs to show event order (e.g., WAIT-a-long-time, GIVE-to me/you). Produce compound sentences using negations or as conditionals. Can produce, evaluate, and ensure subject-verbobject agreement.			Uses passive sentences (e.g., Anita was driven to the theater by Carla). Asks and answers factual and inferential questions.			
	,						
	#BACK, #OK, #MOOD). Use fingerspelling for abbreviations (e.g., #REF, #VP, #E-MAIL, #APT).						
	Fingerspell longer words and phrases follow contour as new ASL and English lexicon expansion.	•					
	contour as new ASL and English lexicon expa	anas.					
Social These		ge with othe					

Parent Resource Recommendations

Section 2(4)(d) of HB 619 tasked the Montana Language Development Advisory Committee with the responsibility to provide recommendations on unbiased and comprehensive materials for a parent resource. The DPHHS and the OPI will create the parent resource based on the Committee's recommendations. The parent resource will include the language developmental milestones created by DPHHS and OPI in response to the language developmental milestones recommended by the Language Development Advisory Committee.

Once published, the Committee recommends DPHHS review the parent resource on an established timeline to ensure the parent resource contains accurate links and directs parents to the most recently available and accurate resources on the identified topics following DPHHS policies for updating published resources. The Committee also recommends the parent resource be available in printed and electronic formats and any printed copies include a QR code for the electronic format of the parent resource.

In addition to the language developmental milestones, the Committee recommends the parent resource include links to the following resources, with a note that some resources may overlap between the section headers.

Family Resources

- 2 Ears 2 Learn
- Baby Hearing
- <u>Let Them Hear</u>Foundation
- MSDB Family Based Services
- My Deaf Child
- Supporting Success for Children with Hearing Loss
- <u>Tips for Raising a</u>
 <u>Deaf/Hard of Hearing</u>
 <u>Child in a Rural</u>
 <u>Community</u>

Listening and Spoken Language (LSL) Learning Resources

- AB Babybeats
- Hear to Learn
- Hearing First
- John Tracy Center LSL Resources
- Listen and Talk
- Listen Foundation
- <u>Listening and Spoken</u>
 Language Strategies
- The Listening Room
- The Moog Center for Deaf Education
- See the Sound
- Sound Start

American Sign Language (ASL) Learning Resources

- ASL at Home
- ASL University
- ASL Virtual Academy
- Language First
- Gallaudet's Science of Learning Center on Visual Language and Visual Learning (VL2)
- Montana Family ASL
- Sign it! ASL
- Sign Language Center
- The Signing SLP

Cued Speech Resources

- Cue College
- National Cued Speech
 Association

National Organizations

- Alexander Graham Bell
 Association for the
 Deaf
- American Academy of Audiology
- American Speech and Language Hearing Association
- American Society for Deaf Children
- Center for Childhood <u>Deafness, Language</u> and Learning
- Hands and Voices
- Helen Keller Services
- <u>Laurent Clerc National</u> <u>Deaf Education Center</u>
- National Association of the Deaf
- National Cued Speech
 Association

Montana Organizations

- Montana Association of the Deaf
- Montana DeafBlind <u>Project</u>
- Montana Empowerment Center
- Montana Hands and Voices
- Montana School for the Deaf & the Blind
- Montana Speech
 Language Hearing
 Association

Diagnostic Hospitals

- Boys Town National Research Hospital
- Children's Hospital Colorado
- John Tracy Center
- Primary Children's Hospital
- <u>Seattle Children's Audiology</u>
 Services
- Shodair Children's Hospital