The perspectives of students with DLD on what facilitates learning

Julia Wallmann, Division of Sensory Organs and Communication, Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

Anna Ekström¹, Christina Reuterskiöld¹, Birgitta Sahlén², Christina Samuelsson³ and Olof Sandgren²

¹Division of Sensory Organs and Communication, Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

²Logopedics, Phoniatrics, & Audiology, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
³Speech Language Pathology, Department of Clinical science, Intervention and Technology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

The aim of this study is to further understandings of what support young people diagnosed with developmental language disorder (DLD) find helpful in educational settings. The study is grounded in a multidimensional understanding of disabilities where biological, psychological, and social dimensions of living with a disability are included (Anastasiou & Kauffman, 2013).

While it has repeatedly been shown that students with DLD have an increased risk for educational problems (Ziegenfusz et al., 2022), little is known about what these students find helpful for learning. The perspectives of students with DLD are important for the development of adequate support for this group (Lyons et al., 2022).

In the study, reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2021) is used to analyse semi-structured interviews with 14 students (13– 16 years) diagnosed with DLD. Preliminary results indicate that *help to understand expectations and requirements* for educational tasks and activities can be important for students with DLD. Students with DLD may also find help to *manage time and effort* spent on educational activities important. Moreover, a *responsive approach* where teachers monitor students' activities and behaviour and offer support when needed can also help students with DLD to better manage educational tasks. In addition, *adjusted linguistic demands* in educational activities may also facilitate learning for students with DLD. The initial analysis indicates that exploring students' perspectives on support can contribute to better understandings of how negative effects of DLD in educational settings can be reduced.

Anastasiou, D., & Kauffman, J. M. (2013). The Social Model of Disability: Dichotomy between Impairment and Disability. *Journal of Medicine* and *Philosophy*, 38, 441-459.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2021). Thematic analysis. A practical guide. SAGE Publications Ltd.

Lyons et al. (2022). Understanding the perspectives of children and young people with speech, language and communication needs: How qualitative research can inform practice. *International Journal of Speech–Language Pathology*, *24*(5), 547–557.

Ziegenfusz et al. (2022). A systematic review of the academic achievement of primary and secondary school-aged students with developmental language disorder. *Autism & Developmental Language Impairments*, 7.