

”Marka uu ilmuhu hadli waayo ma-
xaynu samaynaa markaa?”

Buug-yare loogu talagalay waalidiinta marka uu ilmuhu
keeni waayo hadal la fahmi karo.

“Cid waliba waxa ay haysaa hadal ay odhan lahayd”

Buug-yarahan waxa loo sameeyey in uu waalidka iyo caruurta siiyo caawimo sida ugu dhakhsaha badan leh marka uu ilmuhu diido in uu hadlo ama marka uu ilmaha ka lumo ama habsaamo kobcinta luuqaddu.

Luqadda

In luqadda la kobciyaa waa waxyaabaha ugu muhiimsan ee nolosha ilmaha. Luqaddu waxa ay ina siinaysaa caddayn, ka qaybgalka dadka kale iyo bulshada aynu ku dhex noolnahay oo aynu ku tiirsanaano.

Siyaabo badan ayeynu isu cabirnaa. Dadka dhagaha qaba badankoodu waxa ay isticmaalaan dhawaaqa iyo dhawaaqa jidhka marka ay hadlayaan. Dhawaaqu waa kelmedaha afka ka soo baxa, dhawaaqa jidhkuna waa sida ku dayashada dhaqaaqyo kale, cabirka wejiga iyo farfiiqidda.

Kobcinta luqadda

Koboca ilmaha ee luqadda waxa uu dhacaa iyada oo cid kale lagala qayb qaato waxaanu bilaabmaa laga bilaabo dhalashada, iyada oo ay qayb ka qaataan shaqaalaha xanaanadu. Kobaca luqadda ilmo ilaa ilmo way ku kala duwan yihiin, laakin sida guud caruurta kelmedaha way fahmaan intaanay ku hadlin.

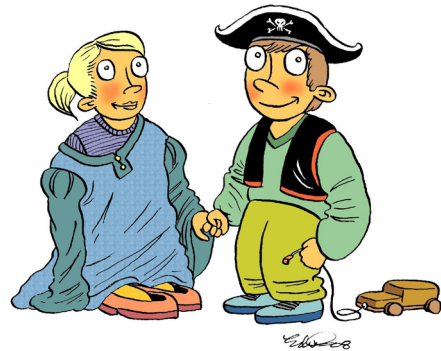
Caruurta badankoodu waxa ay fahmaan fariimaha yar-yar marka ay qiyaastii yihiin 1 sano, kelmedda ugu

horeysana yidhaahdan. Laba jir marka ay yihiina badankoodu waxa ay fahmaan qiyaasti 650 kelmadood. Waxa ay odhan karaan 20 - 50 kelmadood waaxanay isticmaali karaan laba ilaa saddex kelmadood. 3jir marka ay yihiina waxa ay fahmaan qiyaasti 2000 oo kelmadood waaxanay odhan karaan qiyaasti 1000 kelmadood.

Haddii ilmuhu sidii la rabay u kobco ,fahimkiisuna wanaagsanyahay looma baahna in la werwero haddii uu ilmuhu hadli waayo marka uu laba jirka yahay.

Luuqadda oo maqnaata iyo da' daal hore

Caruurta qaar ka midii ma hadli doonaan. Sababta oo ah ama hadalka ayaanay aqoon ama hadalkooda ayaa aad u yar ama lama fahmi karo.





Ilmaha aan hadlayn fahamkiisu wuu wanaagsanaan karaa, laakin waxa saamayn ku yeelan kara hadal la'aantiisa. Caruurto marka ay kelmadaha isticmaalaan faham cusub ayaa u kordhaayaa. Sidaa awgeed waa muhiim in xili hore ilmaha si kale oo wax lagu fahmo la baro.

Cid waliba waxa ay haysaa hadal ay wax ku fahmi lahayd
Caruurto waxa ay ku mashquulsanyihiin waxa iminka iyo hadda dhacaaya, muddo kadibna waxa ay keenaan kelmado ay u isticmaalaan wakhtiga iyo goobaha. Waxa badanaa dhacda in caruurto ka hadlaan wax aynaan hore

ugu fakirin.

Waxa ay noqon karaan: "Waxa aan rabaa dhunkasho", "Waan murugaysanahay", "Kubadda waxa aan ka helay sariirta hoosteeda", "Si xanuun badan ayaan u fadhiyaa", "Waxbaan wanaagsanayn". "Maanta Simen ayaan barnehagen(xanaanada) kula ciyaaray".

Inkasta oo aanu ilmuhu hadli karin, ma aha macnaheedu in ilmuhu bilaa luqad yahay, ama aanay jirin wax uu odhan lahaa. Waxa uu u baahan yahay qaab kale oo uu isku cabiro oo aan ahayn dhawaaqa.

Alternativ og supplerende kommunikasjon (ASK)/ (Qaabka kale ee cabirka)

Dadka qaar ka mida oo hadalku ka wada maqanyahay ama qaybi ka maqantahay, waxa ay u baahan doonaan in ay si kale isu cabiraan. Cabiraadyadan kale waxa ay leeyihiin magac ay wadaagaan, alternativ og supplerende kommunikasjon(ASK)/ (qaabka kale ee cabirka).

ASK waxa la odhan karaa waa wax kasta oo qofka ka caawinaaya sidii uu si fiican xidhiidh u samayn lahaa, marka qaab xidhiidhka caadiga ahi uu socon waayo.

Tusaale ahaan isticmaalka ASK waa gacanta oo la isticmaalo, sawir, calaamadaha sawiran ama ciyaaraha yar-yar ee midabka leh.

Ficilka, xaaladda uu qofku ku sugan yahay iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa jidhka ee dadka kale turjuman karaan, fahmina karaan waxa uu noqon karaa qaab ka mid ah ASK. Marmarka qaar way wanaagsantahay in la isticmaalo cawiye- yaal si caruurta wax u fahmaan, iyagana la fahmo. Tani waxa ay noqon karta Buugaagta xidhiidhka, sabuuradda canaawinta ama qalabka lagu hadlo.

Shaqada ASK markasta waxa ay keensanaysaa in uu qofku ku mashquulsanyahay sidii uu ilmaha ugu samayn qaab waxbarasheed wanaagsan.

Baahiyaha kala duwan ee loo leeyahay ASK

Dadka qaar waxa ay u baahnaan doonan qaab-cabir kale oo hadalka bedala

kulli. Qaar kalena waxa ay u baahnaan doonaan qaab-cabir oo taageero u noqda hadal aan sax ahayn ama daciif ah. Caruurta qaarkood abidkoodba ma hadlaan, halka ay qaar kale luqaddu u kobacdo iyaga oo isticmaalaaya ASK. Caruurta qaar way fahmaan waxkasta oo lagu leeyahay, laakiin waxa ka maqan hadalkii.

Caruur kalena ma hadlaan, fahamkuna wuu ka habsamaa.

Waxa kale oo jirta caruur aan waxba ama inyar fahamta waxa dadka kale leeyihiin.

“Rooma wadooyin badan ayaa loo maraa”

Waa muhiim in wakhti hore la bilaabo, waxaana wanaagsan in jihooyin badan laga eego. Ilmuhu faa’ido ayuu ka gaadhayaa, xalalka kala duwan ee xaaladaha kala duwan.

Waalidka iyo dadka udhawi xarfaan ayeey ku yihiin ilmaha xarakaadkiisa. Marka uu ilmuhu saaxibadiisa la joogo waxa uu faa’ido ka heli karaa sawirada-hadalka loo fahmaayo iyo buuga xidhiidhka.

Ilmahebaa faa'ido ku helaaya ASK?

Norway waxa ku nool qiyaastii 16- 17 000 oo qof oo bilaa hadal ah, iyada oo ay sababtay dhibaantooyin la xidhiidha koritaanka. Calaamadooyin badani waxa ay keeni karaan dhibaatooyin la xidhiidha koritaanka iyo baahida loo qabo ASK. Tusaaluhu waxa uu noqon karaa:

- Cerebral parese
- Downs syndrom (handikaabka maskaxda)
- Ulike andre syndromer(handikaabyo kale)
- Autisme(xanuunda mashquuliya koritaanka)
- Store og omfattende funksjonsnedsettelse(Naafu) (multifunksjonshemming)
- Språkvansker(luuqad adayg)
- Dyspraksi (luuqad adayg)
- Ervervede skader(xanuuno la helo)

Waxa kale oo jirta in caruurta bilaa calaamadda ah, ee laakin leh koritaanka habsaamay, xanuunada la helo, odhaahda oo ku adkaata u baahnaan doonaan ASK.

Xagee baan caawimada ka heli karaa?

Goobo badan ayaa la tegi karaa oo caawimo laga heli karaa marka la arko in aanu ilmuhu hadlayn. Ta muhiimka ahi waa in qofka si rasmi ah loo waafaqo oo aan gurigan lagu celin isaga oo werwersan. Badanaa xarunta caafimaadka ee xaafadda waa waaxda ugu horaysa ee qofku werwerkiisa ula tago. Xarun caafimaadyo badani waxa ay takhasus ku leeyihiin iyo khibrad luuqadda iyo kobcinta luuqadda, waxa ay yaqaanaan kommunaha(degmeda) logopeder(khubaro) eller Pedagogisk psykologisk tjeneste(khubarada barashada) (PPT).

Degmo kastaaba waxa ay leedahay xafiis PPT. Halkan waxa aad ka helaysa khubarada aqoon u leh caruurta iyo koritaankooda, kuna caawin kara. Haddii aanay degmadu aqoon u lahayn ama ay ka shakisan yihiin, badanaa waxa u sii gudbiyaan waaxo gaar ah. Degmooyinka gaar waxa u shaqeeya logopeder(khubaro) gaar ah. Waxa kale oo jirta in barnehage(xanaanada caruurta) gaar ka mid ay shaqaalaysiiyeen pedagoger

xarfaan ah oo aqoon wanaagsan u leh caruurta iyo kobacooda luuqadeed.

Gobol waliba waxa uu leeyahay dhakhtar guud oo qayb caruur ah leh/ kabashada caruurta. Halkan waxa ku wada shaqeeya shaqaalaha caafimaadka iyo spesial-pedagoger(khubaro takhasus) leh, psykologer(dhakhtarada maskaxda) iyo shaqaale kale. Qoladan waa lala tashan karaa, laakiin si halkan caawimo looga helo waa in uu ku soo diro fastlege(dhaktarka joogtada) ama waax caawimeed oo degmeda ka mid ah (sida PPT).

Statped waa xaruumaha caafimaadka ee dawliga ah oo waddanka oo idil ka jira. Halkan waxa laga bixiyaa talooyinka ku saabsan ee qaabka kale ee cabirka. PPT waxa ay ku siin karaan wixii talo ama warbixin ah. Statped waxa ay leeyihiin mawqic u gaar ah.
www.statped.no

Halkaan dheraad ka sii akhrisan karaa?

Meelo badan ayaa jirta oo laga akhrisan karo ASK (alternativ og supplerende kommunikasjon). Hayadda isticmaalka ISAAC Norway waxa ay leedahay mawqic u gaar ah mawduucan. Halkan waxa aad ka helaysaa warbixin, qoraal cilmiyeed, qalab iyo linkska koorasyada iyo wararka kale ee mawduucan khuseeya.

www.isaac.no

Mawqicyada kale ee arrintan ka hadlaaya waa
www.ask-loftet.no

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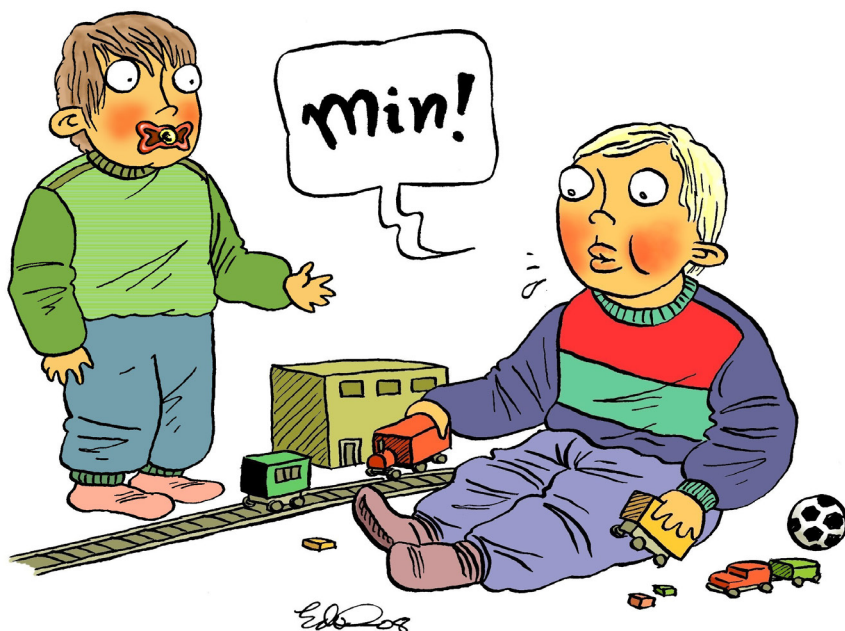
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