

**Parents' Co**

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## **Organizing Vocabulary for an AAC System**

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*Considerable knowledge, judgment, skill and time are required to design and produce communication aids "from scratch" (Porter, Tainsh, and Cameron, 2008).*

So why on earth are parents talking about how to do this? Can parents even do this? Let's break it down. In the quote, 4 things are needed. Knowledge can be gained by getting better informed. Skill is gained by practice. Judgment about what their kids are able to do is something that parents already have. Time is something that no one has, but we find time for the things that are important to us. **Parents either have or can get what they need to organize vocabulary for an AAC system.** But why would they ever want to?



Recently, several parents have been wondering how to set up AAC vocabulary for their children. While there are some organized vocabulary plans available (Minspeak, Word Power, Gateway, ...) families occasionally need another solution for various reasons. Sometimes it is a language difference that prevents them from having access to a pre-planned organization strategy. Other times, the school decides to design their own AAC layout. When this happens, the staff can sometimes be overwhelmed by the task and limit the vocabulary choice below what the potential of the child is, so the family must learn how to do the programming. Sometimes an AAC system has been added to a system so times that a re-organization is needed so that the children and adults who support them find words easily. Other families have extensive low tech communication strategies for their children, and want to organize all of those symbols. For whatever reason, families sometimes find themselves needing to know how to organize an AAC system in a way that makes sense, is efficient to access and allows for new vocabulary to be added and the locations of old vocabulary to be easily remembered.

In this article, I will try to give an overview of the various ways of organizing vocabulary, the pros and cons of each, and how each might differ if done on a low tech system versus a touch screen system.

There are 3 basic philosophies behind organizing vocabulary: activity based organization, language based organization and spelling/word prediction. We will not talk much about spelling and word prediction in this article, since spelling and word prediction have their own organization present through the use of the alphabet.

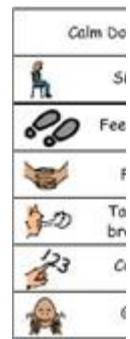
Activity based organization occurs when words or phrases are grouped based on the situation (or activity) when they are expected to be used. For example, a young AAC user whose AAC system is being set up in an activity based organization would have an "eating" page with food names on it and phrases such as "all done" or "more". There would be a personal page, with her name and birthday on it. She also would have a "school" page with greetings, choices about the weather and possibly the alphabet, colors, number and shapes. The school page may also contain names of items found in the classroom: books, art supplies, toys, etc. There might be a "going to the zoo" page, with animal names and phrases "I want to see the...", "I'm tired", "I like...", "lets' go..." and a series of other pages related to the places the child might go or the activities the child might be doing.

In contrast, language based organization occurs when words or phrases are organized on the way they might be used to build unique thoughts. In this type of organization, the user might have a main page with some phrases to start a conversation, some pronouns, some verbs and then some categories of items that would be used to direct them to another page (either automatically with touch screen devices or literally with a low tech communication book.)

Unless someone is relying only on spelling and word prediction, we often see a

combination of both of these plans even on AAC systems designed for adults. As an example, someone who uses AAC might have a page that contains greetings: “hi! How are you? I am fine. This is an activity based page that allows quick access to responses that are very predictable and don’t change much. On the same AAC system, though, the user would most likely put together words that are organized in a language based way. Instead of opening a “what I did this weekend” activity, the person will likely choose single words that are stored in a more general way, based on the way they may be used in a sentence category they belong to, how frequently they may be used, or a combination of these factors.

So, when does each way of organizing work best? Activity based organization works well when the conversation is very predictable and doesn’t involve very much communication of the person’s own ideas about life. When greeting someone, I can be pretty sure that a “hi” or “Hello” will be followed by a “How are you?” I can also be pretty sure that I might need to introduce myself and to say “it’s nice to meet you.” This is very predictable to the other person. None of this conversation is communicating my own ideas about life, it’s simply polite conversational give and take. Activity based organization works well for this. I might also use an activity based organization for self talk. For example, if I want my son with anxiety disorder to talk to himself about how to calm down, I might provide a board like the one shown. The goal of this activity is calming, and the fact that the words are the same each time will help to provide verbal support during an anxious time.



Language based organization works very well for times when I am likely to have so much new and different to say—when I want to communicate my own ideas about life. In the following example, please understand that I have 4 boys! What happens to very intelligent boys may seem slightly off-color to some of you. In any case, this actually happened to us, and it’s a great example of how limiting a “zoo page” might be: consider your own warnings?



One day when all of my boys were very young, we went to the zoo. I believe my oldest were 4 and 6 years old, which means my twins were about 2. At the zoo that day, the boys saw something which captured their imaginations for weeks to come. The “Papa Rhino” was going to the bathroom. As the boys watched him having her BM in public, the “Papa Rhino” came along and started to dig in it with his horn. Then the “Mama Rhino” urinated and went to the “Papa Rhino’s” head! Everyone had their own thoughts to express after this zoo trip! If the older boys had been using an activity based AAC system instead of speech, this situation would not have been an option for them. (Even I wouldn’t have thought to program in bathroom words on an activity page!)

If a language based approach to organizing words allows a child more flexibility to communicate their individual thoughts, then there is also a philosophical difference that takes place when we choose to use language based organization. The philosophy of language based organization is that the child HAS unique thoughts to express and is capable of doing so, and that those unique thoughts are valuable. Sometimes, an activity based approach only is chosen for the set up of an AAC system solely based on the philosophy of the person who is setting it up. They select an activity based approach AAC because they either DON'T believe that the child has unique thoughts to express, they believe that the child is NOT able to express unique thoughts using AAC, or they don't VALUE the expression of unique thoughts (it is "unnecessary" to our curriculum).

It is important to recognize that the philosophical differences can exist, because it can help to explain the hesitation and even fear that sometimes accompanies a request for a different way of setting up the AAC system.

Now back to the practical end of things. You know that your child has plenty of unique thoughts to communicate, and you want to organize the AAC system so that he or she can get to the words needed to tell you those thoughts. But how do you do that?



## Choosing the Number of Locations

Oddly enough, when we start to think about organizing words, we'll begin by thinking about how many locations the child can see or access at one time. Does your child have visual impairment, and need very large symbols in order to see them? Is the child using eye gaze to tell you her words, and you need to limit the choices so that you can understand which one she's gazing at? Does your child access the AAC device using a finger? A head pointer? All of these questions will affect how many locations the child can have access to at one time. In general, using the most possible locations at a time will give the child the most words with the least amount of navigating. This makes common sense: if a child has 32 locations on an overlay, he will have access to more words without navigating than if he only has 8 locations per page.

Why is having to navigate a concern? When a child has to navigate through the device to find the word he wants, at each navigation point he can lose track of what he is saying or forget where the words he wants is located. So he must remember longer what he is trying to say and must remember more steps to get there. In addition to this cognitive load, the physical act of navigating through the device slows down an already slow way of communicating. This can build frustration in a child who desperately wants to be understood right NOW!

Once you have chosen the number of locations, planning how to organize the words begins. In addition to knowing that words you want on the device right now, planning

growth is critical to setting up a system that doesn't need a major overhaul down the road in order to still be useful to the child as he becomes a better communicator and has more things to say. What words do you want right now?

## Choosing the Words

A high frequency list like the Dolch list can be helpful in choosing those common building words that we all use every day. (see the references section for a URL for the Dolch list). Although the Dolch list was assembled to help with reading instruction, it can be a good resource for AAC, too. Words like, "on", "off", with, under, good, "bad", "do" make up some of the most commonly used words in the English language. Your child will see these words in print, hear you say them and can use them to express his thoughts. As an example, Josh went to the local home improvement store and saw a really cool ceiling fan with cartoon characters on it. Caleb didn't go to the store. When Josh got home he told us all that he wanted a fan for his birthday. Caleb was not impressed! He couldn't understand why a fan would be a cool gift. So Josh tried to explain "cartoon fan" then "cartoon tv show fan". Still Caleb couldn't picture it. Finally Josh said "cartoon on ceiling fan". NOW it made sense to Caleb! The little word "on" was critical to getting the message across to his brother.

In addition to high frequency words, your child will need a selection of other words. Some of these will be names of things. Some of these will be words that everyone uses, and some will be special for your child. Names of family members, favorite foods, pets, tv shows, and things in your house will be part of this list.

Another very important word to consider for the AAC system is the word "not". By using "not", you can really increase the number of things you can say. Not eat peas. Not play game. Not cold. Not go to bed now. Not only does this little word increase the things you can say, it also increases your power to interact. Suddenly, "not" allows you to begin negotiating with your parents. "Not go to bed now" is a great way to begin a conversation. It is so typical of young children who speak. Lots of good interaction skills are learned as a child negotiates and finds out what can be changed using words and what is never to change. For example, Mom may let me stay up to finish reading a story, but she is not going to let me ride in the car without my car seat. "Not" can be a scary thing to add to the AAC device, if the people supporting the device do not respect the value of allowing the child to communicate his own thoughts. It can also be a wonderfully freeing word to add to the AAC device, because it forever ends any perception of AAC as a compliance based skill and firmly cements your child's AAC system in the world of "real kid stuff". Real kids use "not".

## Grouping the Words

Now that you are armed with a list of words for the AAC system, how should they be grouped? I think best when I am making a mess. One good (messy) way to visualize the words is to write each word on a card and spread them all out on the floor. Slide the word cards

groups. Pull out a few really important words or sentence building phrases that show by themselves on the main page of the AAC system. Put the others together into categories. Words that talk about “doing stuff” can be together. Words that tell where something goes in the same group. Toys can go together. Whoops, the toys pile is getting too big break it into piles: books, stuffed animals and comfort items, general toys, and games.

As you move the cards around, re-group until you are pretty happy with the groupings. You will most likely end up with a few stray words. Think about these stray words. Are there any words that are something that is part of a category that you’ll need later on? For example, very early on we needed to add “telescope” to the boys’ devices. Where to put it was a puzzle. My husband’s telescope sits right in our house, so we could call it piece of furniture. Or, it could have to do with night time. As we thought about what else might belong with a telescope, we discovered that there were lots of other things you used with your eyes: cameras, magnifying glasses, binoculars, microscopes. We decided that “telescope” was just one word of a new grouping of words we would call “things you use with your eyes”, and stored it accordingly, leaving us a place to put the other words as they became important.

While you may not have a house full of science geeks and may not own and use this equipment at your house, chances are you’ll have words that may be the beginning of a new category that will be more important as time goes on. The boys also have a “web site” category, to allow them to communicate about and access their favorite web sites. This category started with 2 web sites, but now needs to grow to include youtube and other teen favorites.

Now that you have categories piled on the floor, it’s time to see if the number of categories you made is anything near the number of locations you decided on. Hopefully, if you have extra locations on your AAC system, that’s wonderful! You can think about sentence starting phrases to add. “I like”, “do you like”, “I can”, “I want”, “what’s this?” leave blank spots open for new words later on. If you have more categories than the number of locations you chose, you will need to combine some of the categories. For example, some of those toys that we broke into separate groups may need to go back into one group. We may keep the books separated.

## **Putting the Word Groups on the AAC System**

Once you have tweaked your piles so you have the same number of categories as the number of locations you want, it’s time to think about where to put these on the AAC systems’ main page. Generally, English speakers may want to emphasize starting a sentence at the left and moving to the right, because this is an eye pattern that we use when reading. However, it’s also important to consider what parts of the overlay are easiest for your child. Kids who use their hands to access the AAC system may have trouble reaching up and to the corners. Kids who use scanning will want their most used words towards the beginning of their scanning pattern, so they don’t have to wait long to get frequently used words or sentence starters. If you have a few blank spots, that’s OK.

them in the places that are hardest to reach. You can fill them later as the child's skills grow.

If you are using a touch screen device, you will program the main page of the AAC with sentence starters and the names of the categories. When a child selects the name category, the page that lists the more specific items in that category will open up.

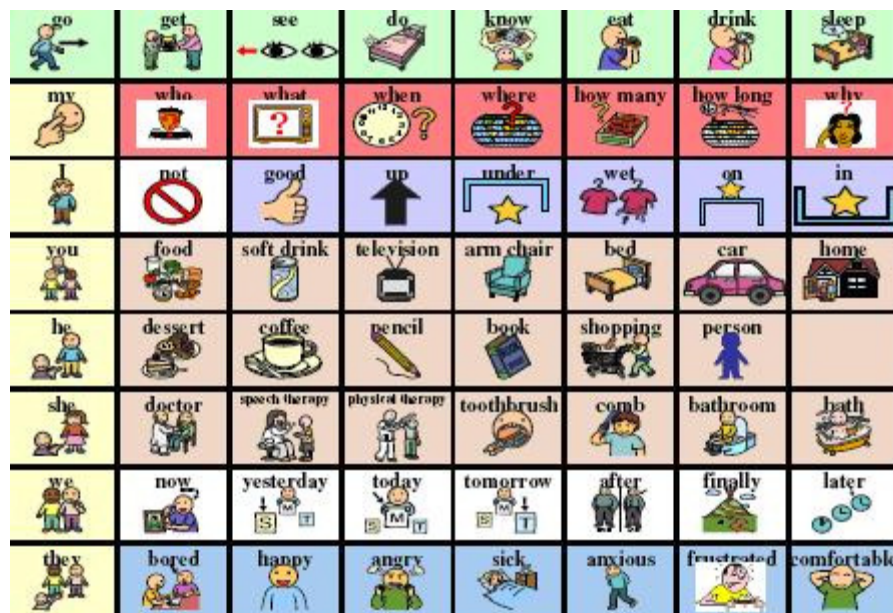
If you are using a mid tech and low tech AAC system with paper pages or overlays, the page will contain sentence starters and maybe the names of the categories. Once a category is selected, the page that lists the more specific items in that category can be opened. Putting tabs on the side of a communication book is helpful, as is listing the page number on the overlay to turn to on that category on the main page.



A sample of the main page of a 15 location of a communication book is included here. You'll notice that with only 15 locations, there wasn't room to include any of the categories on the main page, at all.



In this 16 location example, you can see a page number on the “friend’s house” loca. This directs you to a page to get more specific details. There is also a “go to categor selection, to direct you to the categories page. These tools are designed to help a par support the process of navigating a low tech communication book with many pages.



In this example of a 64 location board for an adult who had a stroke, basic sentence building words and many specific words that were important to her and her caregive included on one page. Notice how much more can be communicated when there are locations to choose from.

I hope that this overview has helped to provide a framework for organizing words of an AAC system for those parents who need to do so. There are a lot of resources available online: a few of these are listed in the references section of this article. I am sure the topic will continue to generate discussion on the AAC Parents Google group. Please join this group to join in the discussion!

References and resources:

### **Sample AAC boards used in this article:**

“Calm down”, “Zoo animals” and “15 location sample” are from [www.setbc.org](http://www.setbc.org) using Boardmaker symbols from Mayer-Johnson.

A 64 location board was made using Picture Master Language Software from Unlimited. It is a board I designed for a friend.

The 16 location example is from PODD communication books by Gayle Porter. It is produced using Boardmaker symbols from Mayer-Johnson. More information on the article is below.

### **References and other places to go for information:**

International AAC Awareness Information Center. Contains lists of high frequency words and articles about vocabulary selection. Available at: <http://www.aacawareness.org/Vocabulary.html>.

Hill, K. and Hurd, R. FCTD conference series: Augmentative and Alternative Communication and vocabulary selection April 2007  
<http://www.fctd.info/webboard/files/AAC&Vocab.pdf>.

PictureSET database of AAC resources. Includes sample AAC pages, overlays for communication and teaching materials. Available at: <http://www.setbc.org/pictureset/category.asp?id=2>.

Porter, G. PODD Communication Books, ISAAC 2006. Available at [http://www.lburkhart.com/Podd\\_Communication\\_books.pdf](http://www.lburkhart.com/Podd_Communication_books.pdf).

Porter, G., Tainsh, H., Cameron, M. (2008) Creating aided language learning environments using generic template resources. In the Proceedings of the twenty-fifth ISAAC Conference. Montreal, Canada, August 4-7 [CD].

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