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Mommy speech therapy phonological processes. Speech therapy word lists. Tips for speech therapy at home. Steps for speech therapy. How long should a child be in speech therapy. Speech processes chart. Phonological processes chart. Th word list mommy speech therapy.

As speech pathologists work with young children, they often address phonological disorders, which involve patterns of sound errors that follow specific rules and affect multiple sounds. These disorders fall under the broader category of "speech sound disorders." Children with these disorders may consistently exhibit certain phonological processes, such as fronting, cluster reduction, stopping, or final consonant deletion. To diagnose a phonological disorder, SLPs use clinical judgment and assessments, which can be informal or formal.

| Speech Sound Development | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Speech Sound Norms taken from the Goldman Fristoe Test of Articulation-2 from 2000. | | | |
| Age | Initial Sound | Medial Sound | Final Sound |
| 2 years | /b/ /d/ /h/ /m/ /n/ /p/ | /b/ /m/ /n/ | /m/ /p/ |
| 3 years | /t/ /g/ /k/ /v/ /w/ | /t/ /g/ /k/ ng /p/ /v/ | /b/ /d/ /g/ /k/ /n/ /v/ |
| 4 years | /kw/ | /d/ | /t/ |
| 5 years | ch / / / /s/ sh y /b/ | ch / / / /s/ sh /z/ | /t/ ng ch / /s/ sh /t/ /v/ /z/ |
| 6 years | /t/ /v/ /b/ /d/ /t/ /g/ /k/ /p/ /q/ /k/ /w/ /p/ /s/ /t/ | /t/ /v/ | |
| 7 years | /z/ /s/ /sp/ /sw/ th | th | th |

This table is the age at which 85% of the GFTA-2 Standardization Sample correctly produced the consonant and consonant cluster sounds.

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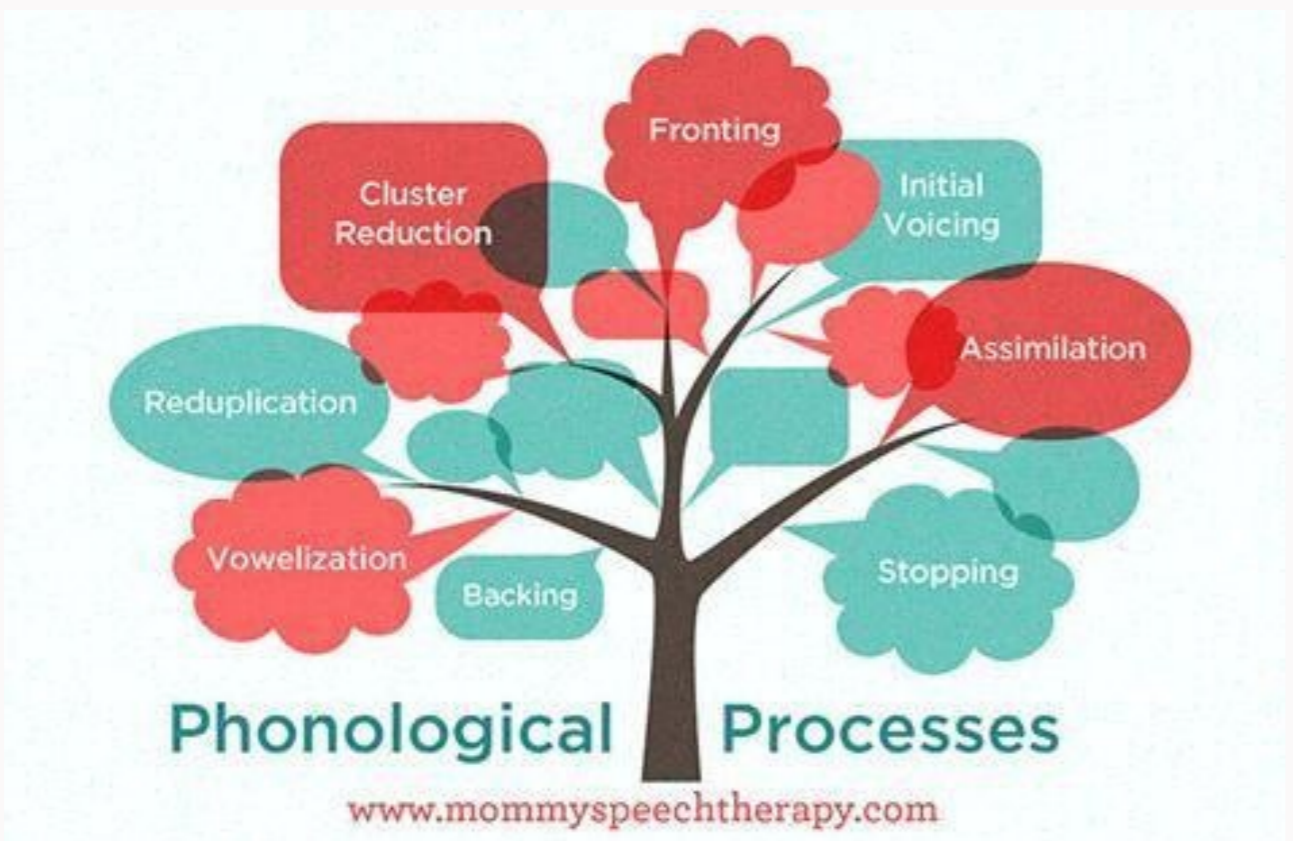
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| 4 years | /kw/ | /d/ | /t/ |
| 5 years | ch / / / /s/ sh y /b/ | ch / / / /s/ sh /z/ | /t/ ng ch / /s/ sh /t/ /v/ /z/ |
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(like "sh") is replaced with a sound made in the front, like an alveolar sound.



Th word list mommy speech therapy.

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| PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|-------|
| Process | Definition | Example | Approx. age of elimination | Notes |
| SUBSTITUTION | | | | |
| Backing | When alveolar sounds like /r/ and /l/ are substituted with velar sounds like /k/ and /g/ | "gag" for "rag" | Usually seen in more severe phonological delays | |
| Fronting | When velar or palatal sounds like /k/, /g/, and /t/ are substituted with alveolar sounds like /t/, /d/, and /n/ | "taster" for "kaster" | 3.5 yrs | |
| Gliding | When /r/ becomes a /w/ and /l/ becomes a /y/ or a glide | "wicker" for "ricker" or "yer" for "yer" | 6 yrs | |
| Stopping | When a fricative like /s/ or /z/ is substituted with a stop consonant like /p/ or /b/ | "paw" for "saw" or "baw" for "zaw" | 3-4 yrs | |
| Vowelization | When the /r/ or /l/ is replaced with a vowel | "appa" for "apple" or "appa" for "apple" | — | |
| Affrication | When a fricative is replaced with an affricate (/tʃ/ or /dʒ/) | "jeer" for "jeer" | 3 yrs | |
| Deaffrication | When an affricate like /tʃ/ or /dʒ/ is replaced with a fricative or stop like /s/ or /z/ | "shap" for "shap" | 4 yrs | |
| Alveolarization | When a nonalveolar sound is substituted with an alveolar sound | "to" for "to" | 5 yrs | |
| Depalatalization | When a palatal sound is substituted with a nonpalatal sound | "to" for "to" | 5 yrs | |
| Labialization | When a nonlabial sound is replaced with a labial sound | "to" for "to" | 6 yrs | |
| ASSIMILATION | | | | |
| Assimilation | When a consonant sound starts to sound like another sound in the word | "to" for "to" | 3 yrs | |
| Denasalization | When a nasal consonant like /m/ or /n/ changes to a nonnasal consonant like /p/ or /b/ | "to" for "to" | 3.5 yrs | |
| Final Consonant Devoicing | When a voiced consonant at the end of a word like /b/ or /d/ is substituted with a voiceless consonant like /p/ or /t/ | "to" for "to" | 3 yrs | |
| Prevoicing | When a voiceless consonant in the beginning of a word like /p/ or /t/ is substituted with a voiced consonant like /b/ or /d/ | "to" for "to" | 6 yrs | |
| Coalescence | When two phonemes are substituted with a different phoneme that has similar features | "to" for "to" | — | |
| Reduplication | When a complete or incomplete syllable is repeated | "to" for "to" | 3 yrs | |
| SYLLABLE STRUCTURE | | | | |
| Cluster Reduction | When a consonant cluster is reduced to a single consonant | "to" for "to" | Come by 4 yrs without /r/; gone by 5 yrs with /r/ | |
| Final Consonant Deletion | When the final consonant in a word is left off | "to" for "to" | 3 yrs | |
| Initial Consonant Deletion | When the initial consonant in a word is left off | "to" for "to" | Usually seen in more severe phonological delays | |
| Weak Syllable Deletion | When the weak syllable in a word is deleted | "to" for "to" | 4 yrs | |
| Epenthesis | When a sound is added between two consonants, typically the /s/ sound | "to" for "to" | 8 yrs | |

How long should a child be in speech therapy. Speech processes chart.

| PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES are patterns of sound errors that typically developing children use to simplify speech as they are learning to talk. A phonological disorder occurs when phonological processes persist beyond the age when most typically developing children have stopped using them or when the processes used are much different than what would be expected. | | | |
| SUBSTITUTION | Definition | Example | Approx. age of elimination |
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| Gliding | When /r/ becomes a /w/ and /l/ becomes a /y/ or a glide | "wicker" for "ricker" or "yer" for "yer" | 6 yrs |
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Velar assimilation occurs when a velar sound like "k", "g", or "ng" influences and changes a neighboring sound. This might mean saying "kack" for "tack". Nasal assimilation replaces a non-nasal sound with one that's influenced by a nasal sound. For example, say "money" instead of "funny" or "bunny". Liquid assimilation is the same, but it involves liquid sounds like "l" and "r". This might mean saying "lellow" for "yellow". References: Bauman-Waengler, J. A. (2012). Articulatory and phonological impairments. New York, NY: Pearson Higher Education. Pena-Brooks, Adriana (2007). Articulation and Phonological Disorders: Assessment and Treatment Manual. Austin, Texas: Pro-Ed Inc. "Selected Phonological Processes." American Speech-Language-Hearing Association,