

PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES



THERAPYWORKS

When children are learning, they often need to simplify their speech until they develop the strength and coordination needed to produce many sounds. The developmental patterns of speech they use are called phonological processes. When a phonological process is present in a child's speech for too long, beyond the age when it should have disappeared, speech therapy may be required in order to help a child move beyond these early speech patterns.



SUBSTITUTION

Definition

Example

Should be resolved by...

When one sound is substituted for another

Backing	When a sound that is supposed to be produced in the front of the mouth (T, D) is produced in the back of the mouth.	"cap" for "tap"	Age 4
Fronting	When a sound that is supposed to be produced in the back of the mouth (k,g) is produced in the front of the mouth.	"tat" for "cat"	Age 4
Gliding	When the R sound is substituted for a W sound and/or the L sound is substituted for W or Y	"wed" for "red" or "yearn" for "learn"	Age 6
Stopping	When a fricative (S, F) or affricate (CH, J) is replaced with a stop consonant (G, D, T, K, B, P)	"tee" for "see"	F, S: Age 3 Z, V - Age 4 SH, CH, J, TH - Age 5
Vowelization	When the ER or L sound is replaced with a vowel	"appo" for "apple"	Age 6
Affrication	When a non-affricate is replaced by an affricate	"joor" for "door"	Age 3
Deaffrication	When an affricate is replaced with a fricative	"ship" for "chip"	Age 4
Alveolarization	When a non-alveolar sound is replaced with an alveolar sound	"tea" for "she"	Age 5
Depalatalization	When a palatal sound is replaced with a non-palatal sound	"fit" for "fish"	Age 5
Labialization	When a nonlabial sound is replaced with a labial sound	"poe" for "toe"	Age 6



ASSIMILATION

Definition

Example

Should be resolved by...

Consonant Harmony: One sound becomes the same as another sound in the word

Velar Assimilation	When a consonant sounds like another sound in the word	"guck" for "duck"	Age 3
Nasal Assimilation	When a non-nasal sound changes to a nasal sound due to a nasal sound in the word	"nanny" for "candy"	Age 3
Coalescence	When characteristics of two features from two adjacent consonants are combined so that one sound replaces two sounds.	"file" for "smile"	Age 6



SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

Definition

Example

Should be resolved by...

Changes that affect the syllable structure of a word

Cluster Reduction	When a consonant cluster is simplified into a single consonant	"kown" for "clown"	with S: Age 5 without S: Age 4
Final Consonant Deletion	When the final consonant in word is deleted	"bu" for "book"	Age 3
Weak Syllable Deletion	When an unstressed syllable in a word is deleted	"tato" for "potato"	Age 4

References

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