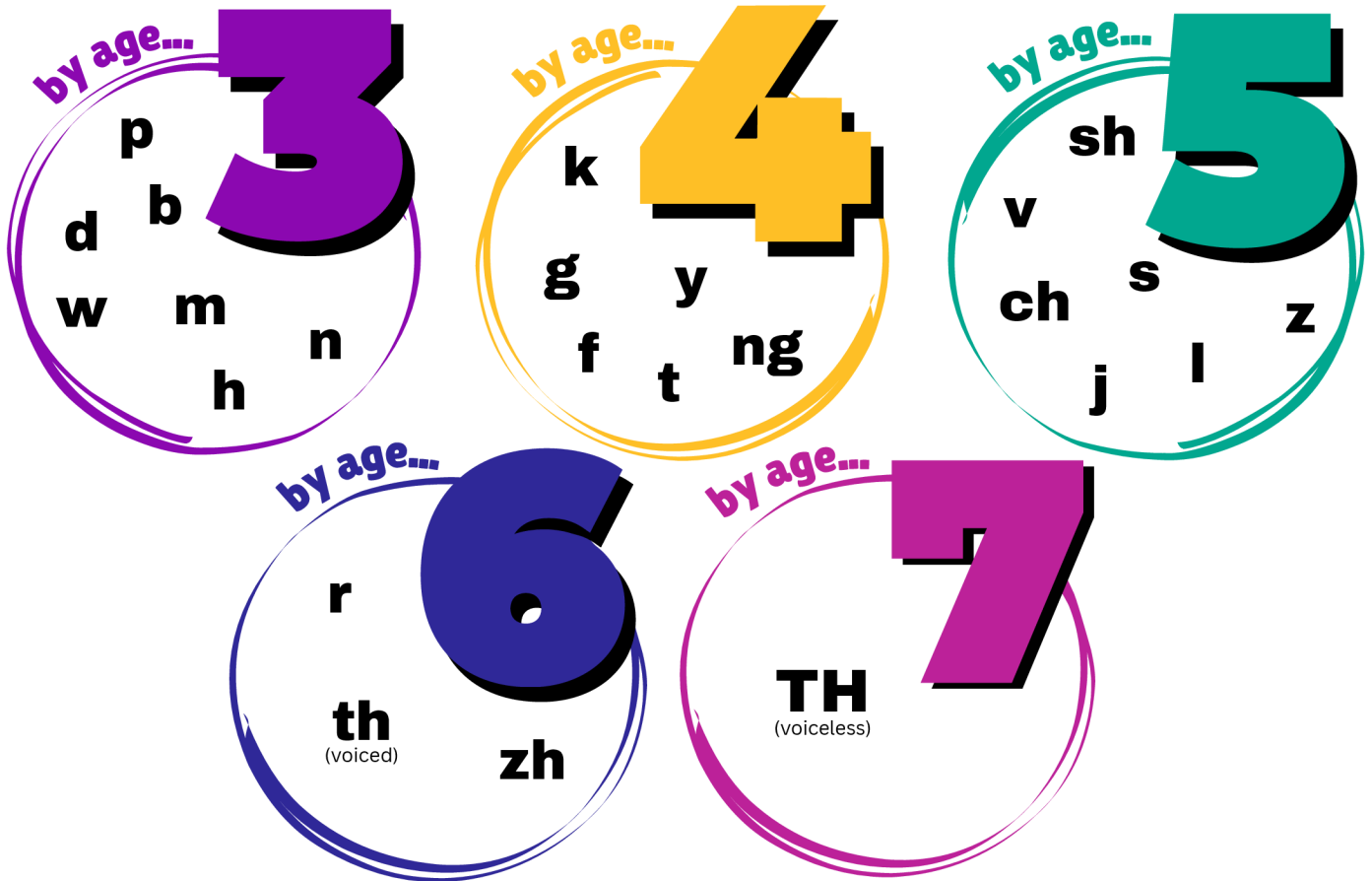


Speech Sound Acquisition Milestones

The following numbers represent the average age range when children typically master each individual sound.



Speech Sound Examples

p - pot, happy, cap

b - ball, baby, lab

m - me, hammer, home

w - win, wagon, kiwi

h - hot, grasshopper

n - no, banana, moon

t - toe, knitting, light

d - day, ladder, mad

k - kite, backon, look

g - go, dragon, frog

f - fan, muffin, off

v - van, seven, five

y - yellow, yoyo

ng - ring, finger

sh - shop, pushing, brush

ch - chair, teacher, mach

j - juice, pajamas, judge

s - sun, pencil, mess

z - zoo, music, buzz

l - love, smelly, pail

r - red, giraffe, car, four

zh - meashure, vishion

th - that, brother, bathe

TH - thumb, toothbrush, bath

Common Phonological Processes

Phonological processes are rule-based patterns of speech errors that typically developing children use to simplify speech while they are learning to talk. Phonological delays and disorders occur when a phonological process is used past the typical age of elimination or when a child uses an atypical phonological process.

Fronting

When sounds produced farther back in the mouth are produced in the front of the mouth.

Examples: “dough” for “go”
“tea” for “key”
“sew” for “show”

Stopping

When sounds with continuous airflow are substituted with a stop sound where airflow is ceased.

Examples: “pan” for “fan”
“do” for “zoo”
“ton” for “sun”

Deaffrication

When affricate sounds (ch, j) are substituted with a simpler sound.

Examples: “shy” for “chai”
“tip” for “chip”
“duice” for “juice”

Cluster Reduction

When a consonant cluster/blend is reduced to a single consonant sound.

Examples: “pie” for “spy”
“so” for “slow”
“back” for “black”

Weak Syllable Deletion

When the weak syllable in a word is omitted from the production.

Examples: “nana” for “banana”
“brella” for “umbrella”
“tato” for “potato”

Consonant Deletion

When the initial consonant is deleted (initial cons. deletion) or the final consonant is omitted (final cons. deletion).

Examples: “up” for “cup”
“duh” for “duck”
“at” for “cat”

Gliding

When liquids sounds (l, r) are substituted with a glide sound (w, y).

Examples: “yay” for “lay”
“wabbit” for “rabbit”
“yewow” for “yellow”

Assimilation

When a consonant sound starts to sound like another sound in the same word.

Examples: “tat” for “cat”
“bub” for “bus”
“nine” for “nice”

Backing

When sounds produced at the front of the mouth are produced in the back of the mouth. This is atypical.

Examples: “cape” for “tape”
“gog” for “dog”
“got” for “dot”