



What's Up?

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Articulation



Articulation refers to how we produce speech sounds using our articulators—lips, tongue and teeth. When children mispronounce sounds, the most common errors include: omissions—leaving sounds off/out, cat = ca_ or stop = _top and substitutions— using incorrect sounds, cat = tat or farm = parm. These errors affect a child's intelligibility or how well a child is understood in spoken speech. All children develop at different rates and may experience one or more speech errors at a time. A child should be referred to the Speech-Language Pathologist if a speech difficulty is observed. The Speech-Language Pathologist will determine if the child's speech errors are developmentally appropriate for his/her age or if a delay is present. If a delay is present the SLP will work to help the child produce sounds correctly. The SLP may use an RtI or therapy approach. Both are step by step processes that begin with sounds in isolation, in syllables, in words, in sentences and in conversations. Your SLP's will also be happy to help you understand and aid your students in the classroom. Just ask us!

Below is the current Bethalto School District speech sound production norms/expectations:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Articulation Norms</u>
3	/p, b, t, d, m, n, h, w/
4	/y,s,z/
5	/k, g, f, v, s-blends/
6	/l and l-blends/
7	/sh, ch, j/
8	/r, th/



Helpful Classroom strategies for Articulation

1. Model good articulation
2. Tie sounds to phonemes as much as possible
3. Talk about how sounds are made and where in the mouth it is made
4. Reinforce the child's message before addressing speech errors.
5. Ask your SLP for further help!

Websites:

Speakingofspeech.com

Speechlanguage-resources.com/speech-sound-errors

Juniorsweb.com/slp/?src=overture

ASHA.org

APPS:

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