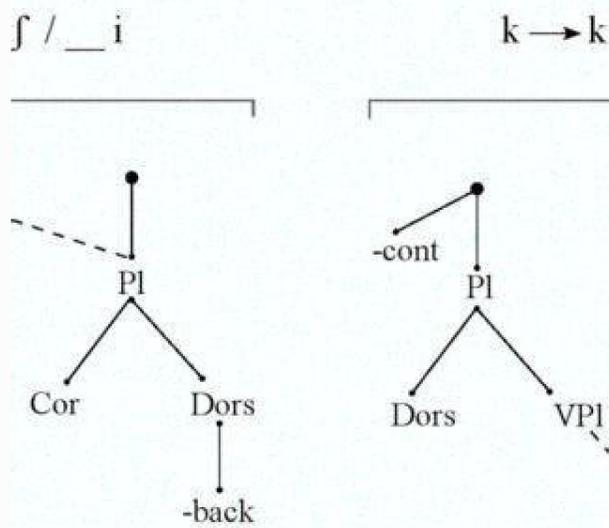


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

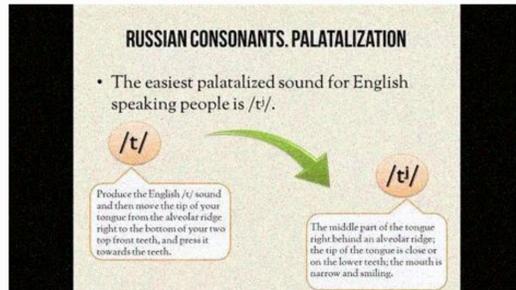
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Palatalization phonological process age of elimination

Phonological Processes: At What Age Should They Be Suppressed? --- Phonological Processes Phonological processes are sound errors that typically developing children use to simplify speech as they are developing speech and language skills. A phonological disorder occurs when a child has not outgrown, or suppressed the phonological process past the expected age.



(e.g. chips → ships) 4 years of age Cluster Reduction A consonant cluster is reduced to a single consonant (e.g. blue → bu) Between 4 and 5 years of age Gliding Phonemes /r/ and /l/ are replaced by /w/ (e.g. love → wove; road → woad) 6 years of age Epenthesis A vowel sound is added between two constants. (e.g. blue → bu-lue) 8 years of age It is important for parents, caregivers and teachers to be knowledgeable of phonological processes. If any process is evident in the child's speech past the age of seven years old, it is imperative that they are evaluated by a speech-language pathologist. Phonological processes can lead to significantly reduced speech intelligibility if they are left untreated. Sources: Super Duper Publications; Mommy Speech Therapy. -Kristen Meaney, MA, CF-SLP Below you will find descriptions of phonological processes (a pattern of sound error(s)) a typical child will use. This includes an example, and the approximate age (years;months) at which these processes will stop being used. Pre-vocalic voicing: pig = big 3:0Word-final de-voicing: pig = pick 3:0Final consonant deletion: comb = coe 3:3Fronting: car = tar 3:6Consonant harmony: mine = mime 3:9Weak syllable deletion: elephant = efant 4:0Cluster reduction: spoon = poon 4:0Gliding of liquids: run = one 5:0Stopping /l/: fish = tish 4:6Stopping /s/: soap = dope 3:0Stopping /v/: very = berry 3:6Stopping /z/: zoo = doo 3:6Stopping /ʃ/: shop = dop 4:6Stopping /j/: jump = dump 4:6Stopping /tʃ/: chair = tare 4:6Stopping voiceless 'th': thing = ting 5:0Stopping voiced 'th': them = dem 5:0If you are concerned about your child's speech or language development, please email for free advice: speech-language-therapist@outlook.com Alternatively, please see our fixed fee assessment which may meet your needsReferencesBowen, C. (2011). Table 3: Elimination of Phonological Processes. Retrieved from on 16/01/2016.Bowen, C. (1998). Developmental phonological disorders. A practical guide for families and teachers. Melbourne: ACER Press.Grunwell, P. (1997). Natural phonology. In M. Ball & R. Kent (Eds.), The new phonologies: Developments in clinical linguistics. San Deigo, CA: Singular Publishing Group, Inc. Purpose: In this descriptive study, phonological processes were examined in the speech of children aged 5;0-7;6 (years; months) with mild to profound hearing loss using hearing aids (HAs) and cochlear implants (CIs), in comparison to their peers. A second aim was to compare phonological processes of HA and CI users. Method: Children with hearing loss (CWHL, N = 25) were compared to children with normal hearing (CWNH, N = 30) with similar age, gender, linguistic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Speech samples obtained from a list of 88 words, derived from three standardized speech tests, were analyzed using the CASALA (Computer Aided Speech and Language Analysis) program to evaluate participants' phonological systems, based on lax (a process appeared at least twice in the speech of at least two children) and strict (a process appeared at least five times in the speech of at least two children) counting criteria. Results: Developmental phonological processes were eliminated in the speech of younger and older CWNH while eleven developmental phonological processes persisted in the speech of both age groups of CWHL. CWHL showed a similar trend of age of elimination to CWNH, but at a slower rate. Children with HAs and CIs produced similar phonological processes. Final consonant deletion, weak syllable deletion, backing, and gliding replacement were present in the speech of HA users, affecting their overall speech intelligibility. Conclusions: Developmental and non-developmental phonological processes persist in the speech of children with mild to profound hearing loss compared to their peers with typical hearing. The findings indicate that it is important for clinicians to consider phonological assessment in pre-school CWHL and the use of evidence-based speech therapy in order to reduce non-developmental and non-age-appropriate developmental processes, thereby enhancing their speech intelligibility. Keywords: Children with normal hearing; Cochlear implant; Hearing aid; Hearing loss; Phonological processes; Speech production. *These are common phonological processes (patterns). The list is not exhaustive. **Individual differences can be significant. References Bauman-Waengler, J. A. (2012). Articulatory and phonological impairments. New York, NY: Pearson Higher Education. Bernthal, J., Bankson, N. W., & Flipsen, P., Jr. (2013). Articulation and phonological disorders. New York, NY: Pearson Higher Education. References for Likely Age of Elimination Peña-Brooks, A., & Hegde, M. N.



(e.g. telephone → telepho) 3 years of age Final Consonant Deletion Children delete the last consonant of a word. (e.g. hat → ha) 3 years of age Consonant Assimilation One consonant influences another (e.g. bed → beb) 3 years of age Reduplication The child repeats the first syllable two times. (e.g. bottle → baba) 3 years of age Velar Fronting Back phonemes /k/ and /g/ are replaced by front phonemes /t/ and /d/. (e.g. cookie → tootie) ~ 3 years of age Affrication A non-affricate sound is replaced by an affricate ("ch" or "j"). (e.g. door → joor) 3 years of age Stopping A fricative sound like /f/ or /s/ or affricate sound like "ch" or "j" is substituted with a stop consonant like /p/ or /b/. (e.g. jump → dump) Between 3 and 5 years of age Deaffrication An affricate "ch" or "j" is replaced with a fricative or stop like /sh/ or /d/. (e.g. chips → ships) 4 years of age Cluster Reduction A consonant cluster is reduced to a single consonant (e.g. blue → bu) Between 4 and 5 years of age Gliding Phonemes /r/ and /l/ are replaced by /w/ (e.g. love → wove; road → woad) 6 years of age Epenthesis A vowel sound is added between two constants. (e.g. blue → bu-lue) 8 years of age It is important for parents, caregivers and teachers to be knowledgeable of phonological processes. If any process is evident in the child's speech past the age of seven years old, it is imperative that they are evaluated by a speech-language pathologist. Phonological processes can lead to significantly reduced speech intelligibility if they are left untreated. Sources: Super Duper Publications; Mommy Speech Therapy. -Kristen Meaney, MA, CF-SLP Below you will find descriptions of phonological processes (a pattern of sound error(s)) a typical child will use. This includes an example, and the approximate age (years;months) at which these processes will stop being used. Pre-vocalic voicing: pig = big 3:0Word-final de-voicing: pig = pick 3:0Final consonant deletion: comb = coe 3:3Fronting: car = tar 3:6Consonant harmony: mine = mime 3:9Weak syllable deletion: elephant = efant 4:0Cluster reduction: spoon = poon 4:0Gliding of liquids: run = one 5:0Stopping /l/: fish = tish 4:6Stopping /s/: soap = dope 3:0Stopping /v/: very = berry 3:6Stopping /z/: zoo = doo 3:6Stopping /ʃ/: shop = dop 4:6Stopping /j/: jump = dump 4:6Stopping /tʃ/: chair = tare 4:6Stopping voiceless 'th': thing = ting 5:0Stopping voiced 'th': them = dem 5:0If you are concerned about your child's speech or language development, please email for free advice: speech-language-therapist@outlook.com Alternatively, please see our fixed fee assessment which may meet your needsReferencesBowen, C. (2011). Table 3: Elimination of Phonological Processes. Retrieved from on 16/01/2016.Bowen, C. (1998). Developmental phonological disorders. A practical guide for families and teachers. Melbourne: ACER Press.Grunwell, P. (1997). Natural phonology. In M. Ball & R. Kent (Eds.), The new phonologies: Developments in clinical linguistics. San Deigo, CA: Singular Publishing Group, Inc. Purpose: In this descriptive study, phonological processes were examined in the speech of children aged 5;0-7;6 (years; months) with mild to profound hearing loss using hearing aids (HAs) and cochlear implants (CIs), in comparison to their peers. A second aim was to compare phonological processes of HA and CI users. Method: Children with hearing loss (CWHL, N = 25) were compared to children with normal hearing (CWNH, N = 30) with similar age, gender, linguistic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Speech samples obtained from a list of 88 words, derived from three standardized speech tests, were analyzed using the CASALA (Computer Aided Speech and Language Analysis) program to evaluate participants' phonological systems, based on lax (a process appeared at least twice in the speech of at least two children) and strict (a process appeared at least five times in the speech of at least two children) counting criteria. Results: Developmental phonological processes were eliminated in the speech of younger and older CWNH while eleven developmental phonological processes persisted in the speech of both age groups of CWHL. CWHL showed a similar trend of age of elimination to CWNH, but at a slower rate. Children with HAs and CIs produced similar phonological processes.

Phonological Process	Description	Approximate Age of Elimination
Final Consonant Deletion	Deleting the last consonant of a word.	3 years
Consonant Assimilation	One consonant influences another.	3 years
Reduplication	Repeating the first syllable two times.	3 years
Velar Fronting	Replacing back phonemes /k/ and /g/ with front phonemes /t/ and /d/.	3 years
Affrication	Replacing a non-affricate sound with an affricate ("ch" or "j").	3 years
Stopping	Substituting a fricative or stop with a stop consonant.	3 years
Deaffrication	Replacing an affricate with a fricative or stop.	3-5 years
Cluster Reduction	Reducing a consonant cluster to a single consonant.	4-5 years
Gliding Phonemes	Replacing /r/ and /l/ with /w/.	4-5 years
Epenthesis	Adding a vowel sound between two consonants.	6 years
Palatalization	Replacing /t/ with /tʃ/.	4 years
Back	Replacing /k/ and /g/ with /t/ and /d/.	3 years
Front	Replacing /t/ and /d/ with /k/ and /g/.	3 years

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PALATALIZATION

Palatalization is diphthongization after palatal consonants [j, k] and the cluster [sk].

- e>ie: ʒefan > ʒiefan 'give', ʒeldan > ʒieldan 'pay'
- æ>ea: ʒæf > ʒæf > ʒæf 'gave', cæster > cæster 'camp', scæl > sceal 'shall'
- æ>ea: ʒæf > ʒæf > ʒæf 'gave' (pl.)
- a>ea: scacan > sceacan 'shake'
- o>eo: scort > sceort 'short'

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