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## Phonological processes development chart

We've talked a lot about helping kids with articulation disorders here on mom speech therapy. I've shared my Articulation Screener to help you identify the sounds children are wrongly saying, as well as an Articulation Goal Tracker to select the sounds to be targeted and track progress. But what if your child has so many good mistakes that you don't know where to start, or they are so hard to understand that you don't know how to help them? If this is the case they may have more than an articulation delay, they may have a phonological condition characterized by the presence of phonological processes than what would be expected. What are phonological processes? Phonological processes are patterns of sound errors that usually use the development of children to simplify speech as they learn to talk. They do this because they do not have the ability to coordinate the lips, tongue, teeth, palate and jaw for clear speech. As a result, they simplify complex words in predictable ways until they develop the coordination needed to articulate clearly. For example, they can reduce consonant clusters to one consonant such as window for fiat or remove the weak syllable in a word nana for banana. There are many different patterns of simplifications or phonological processes. Below I have included a link to download my phonological processes chart that lists common phonological processes and an estimated age at which children should no longer be used. What is a phonological condition? These processes are considered normal unless they continue beyond age when most typically developing children have stopped using them. For example if your 4-year-old still uses the phonological process of reduplication (say, wawa for water) that would be considered delayed because most children stop using that process by the time they turn 3. A phonological delay can also be considered if the processes the child uses are different from what would be expected. For example, if your child leaves all the early sounds off of his/her words it would be considered a delay because initial consonant deletion is not common in typical development. The overuse of phonological processes can also indicate a phonological disorder, because when multiple phonological processes are exhibited together, it usually increases the incomprehensibility of the child making them really difficult to understand. As a result, if you are a very incomprehensible child they are likely to have a phonological delay, and their phonological skills should be when considering a treatment plan. If you are not sure how understandable your child should be based on their age, the standard guideline is by 2 years old a child should be 50% understandable to an unknown listener. By 3 years old they should understandable to an unknown listener and by 4-5 years old they should be close to 100% understandable to an unknown listener, even if a few articulation errors are still present in their speech. Articulation or phonological disorder? Since phonological disorders and articulation disorders are both speech sound disorders, it can sometimes be difficult to know which speech sound disorder is present. Here are a few tips on how to tell the difference. A speech sound disorder is considered an articulation disorder when: Speech sound errors remain beyond what is developmentally appropriate. For more information, see the Speech Sound Development Chart. A child is mild to moderately incomprehensible Children with articulation disorder usually respond well to a traditional articulation therapy approach where one sound is directed at a time. For a guide on traditional articulation therapy refer to The process of articulation therapy. As described above, a speech disorder is considered a phonological disorder when: Phonological processes persist after the typical age of development. For more information, please refer to the phonological process graph. Phonological processes are used that are not seen in typical development A child is very incomprehensible due to the overuse of phonological processes Treatment for phonological disorders: Remediation for children with phonological disorders usually involves the phonological processes going wrong, as determined by the speech language pathologist. Focusing on the phonological processes, as opposed to targeting any faulty sound by sound as you would in a traditional articulation approach, usually improves speech intelligibility at a faster rate for children with phonological disorders. If you suspect that your child may have a phonological condition or if you are concerned about the intelligibility of your child's speech language, you should contact a speech language pathologist for an evaluation. As always I wish your children all the best in becoming successful communicators and with your help and support I know they can! The complete or partial repetition of one of the syllables in the word to replace the other syllable. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 2.6 years Bottle = bobo | Duminy = dudu All consonants in a word are harmonised to share a similar characteristic, such as where it is produced in the mouth. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 3 years Cat = tat | Dog = dod or gog Emma play games to make therapy sessions fun and engaging while helping to make sounds Develop. All word first consonants have been uttered. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 3 years All word last consonants are voiceless. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 3 years Place in the the when the sound is articulated, it is pushed forward. Age Process Begins to Fade: 2 Years Age Process Must Be Eliminated By: 3.2 Years Auto = Tar | Goat = doat | Pig = pid The final consonant at the end of the word is not produced (omitted). Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 3 years Reduction of a cluster sound such as 'sp' or 'fl'. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 3 years Airplane = window | flag = fag | spoon = poon | splash = plash When the unstressed syllable in a sound is not produced. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 4 years Some consonant sounds that are produced as fricatives or impliants are stopped and produced as plosive sounds. /l/ N/ /th/ /s/ /z/ /sh/ /ch/ /j/ Age process begins to fade: /l/ – 2 years /v/ – 2 years /th/ – 2 years /th/ – 2 years /s/ – 2 years /z/ – 2 years /sh/ 2.6 years /ch/ – 2 years /j/ – 2 years Age process should be eliminated by: /l/ – 3 years /v/ – 3.5 years /th/ – 5 years /th/ – 5 years /s/ – 3 years /z/ – 3.5 years /sh/ 4.4 years /ch/ – 4.7 years /j/ – 4.7 years Of pan = | Jump = dump | Sun = tun | That = that When the /l/ sound /w/ and /l/ becomes /y/ or /w/. Age process begins to fade: 2 Years Age process must be eliminated by: 6 years Red = Wo | Yellow = yeyow Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and to provide you with relevant ads. If you continue to browse the site, you agree to use cookies on this website. See our user agreement and privacy policy. 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