



INTRODUCTION

Conducting articulation therapy often requires the “juggling” of materials—picture cards, workbooks, etc. This *Turn & Talk*® flipbook provides a comprehensive, consolidated means of working on sounds (P, B, M, T, D, and N) beginning with isolation and syllables, and then moving on to the initial, medial, and final positions of words. A colorful illustration accompanies each word.



TIPS FOR ELICITING CORRECT PRODUCTION OF THE P AND B SOUNDS

Produce the P and B sounds by pressing both lips together. Separate the lips as you push air through them. The voice box is “on” for the production of B and “off” for the production of P.

Children begin to use the P and B sounds as early as nine months. Most children master the production of P and B by three years of age.

The approach a therapist uses to teach the P and B sounds will vary depending on the child. What works with one child may not work for another.

Here are some tips to help elicit correct P and B sounds:

- Be sure the child is able to hear the difference between correct and incorrect P and B sounds. Use minimal pairs (pea/bee) to help the child hear this difference.
- Have the child press his/her lips together. Instruct the child to blow small bursts of air out through his/her lips while popping the lips. Remind the student to turn his/her voice “on” for the B sound.

T, D, N SOUND EXERCISES

Isolation and Consonant-Vowel (CV) Combinations

You may practice at the isolation and syllable levels by writing the letter T, D, or N (isolation) or T, D, or N + vowel on the blank page (page ix) with a dry-erase marker.

Initial T, D, N Sounds

In these sections, practice 40 words beginning with the T, D, and N sounds that vary in syllable length. The first 20 words have one syllable, followed by 20 two-syllable words.

Medial T, D, N Sounds

In these sections, practice 20 two-syllable words with the T, D, and N sounds in the medial position.

Final T, D, N Sounds

In these sections, practice 40 words ending with the T, D, and N sounds that vary in syllable length. The first 20 words have one syllable, followed by 20 two-syllable words.

TIPS FOR ELICITING CORRECT PRODUCTION OF THE N SOUND

Produce the N sound with the tip of the tongue touching the bumpy ridge behind the teeth. The N sound requires the voice box to be “on,” and air flows through the nose.

A child acquires the N sound by the time he/she is three years of age.

The approach a therapist uses to teach the N sound will vary depending on the child. What works with one child may not work for another.

Here are some tips to help elicit a correct N sound:

- Be sure the child is able to hear the difference between a correct and incorrect N sound. Use minimal pairs (dear/hear) to help the child hear this difference.
- Touch the alveolar ridge using a tongue depressor. Instruct the child to touch the tongue depressor while turning his/her voice “on” and blowing air through his/her nose.



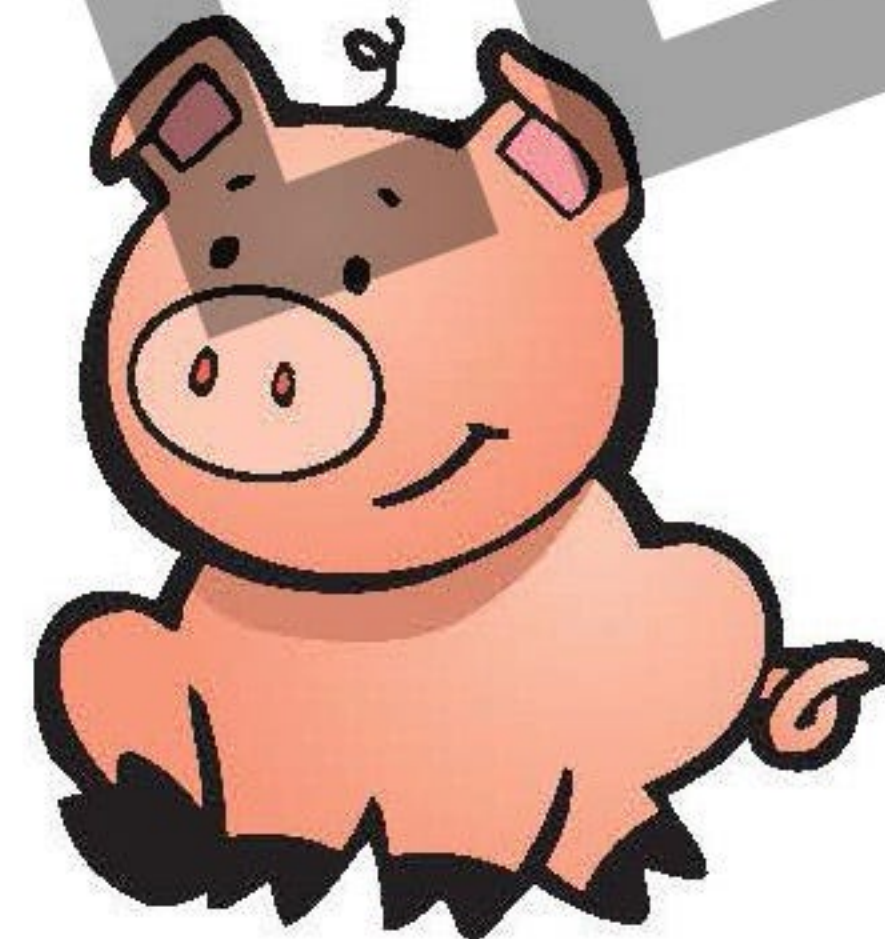
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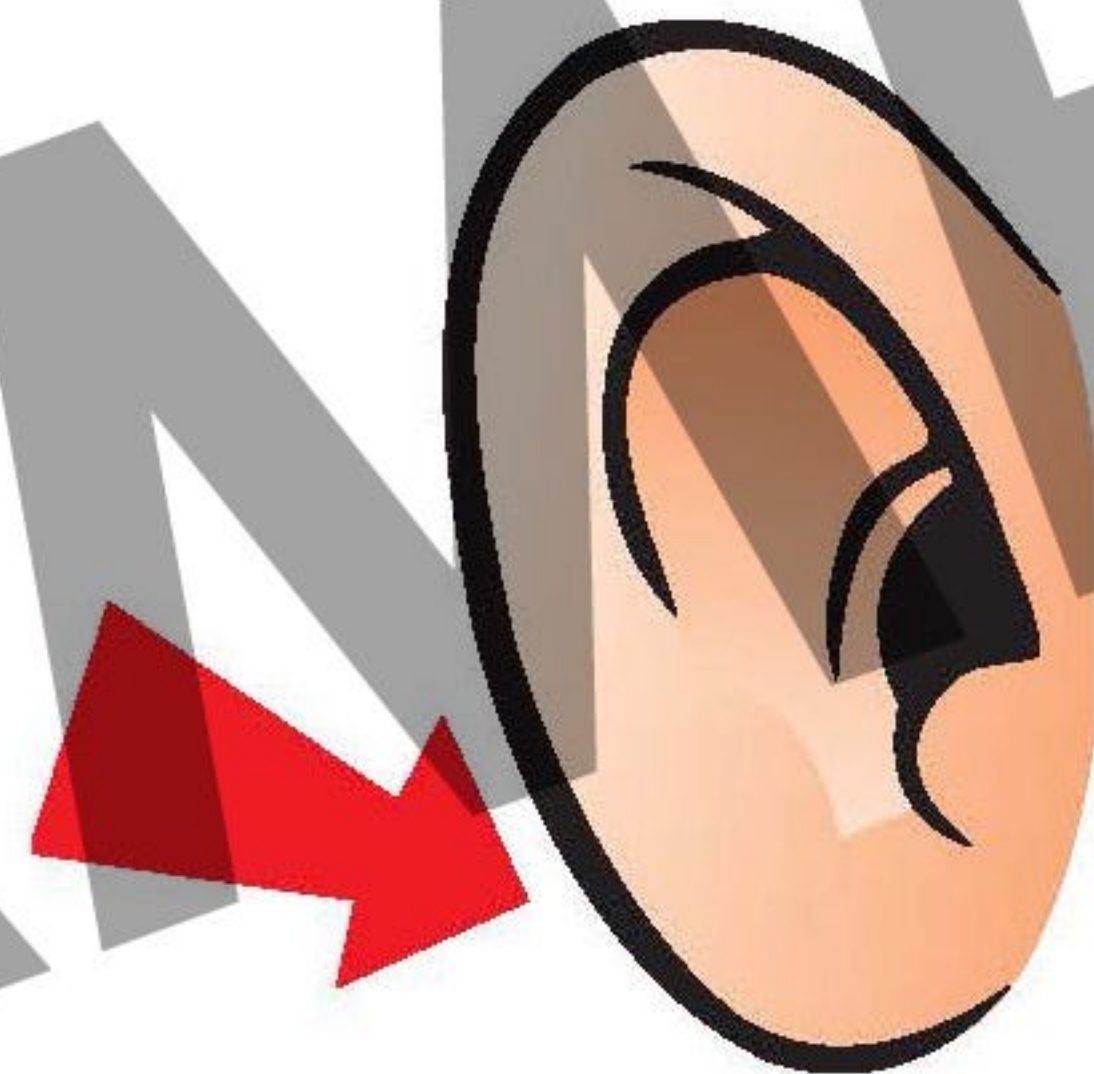
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Caleb



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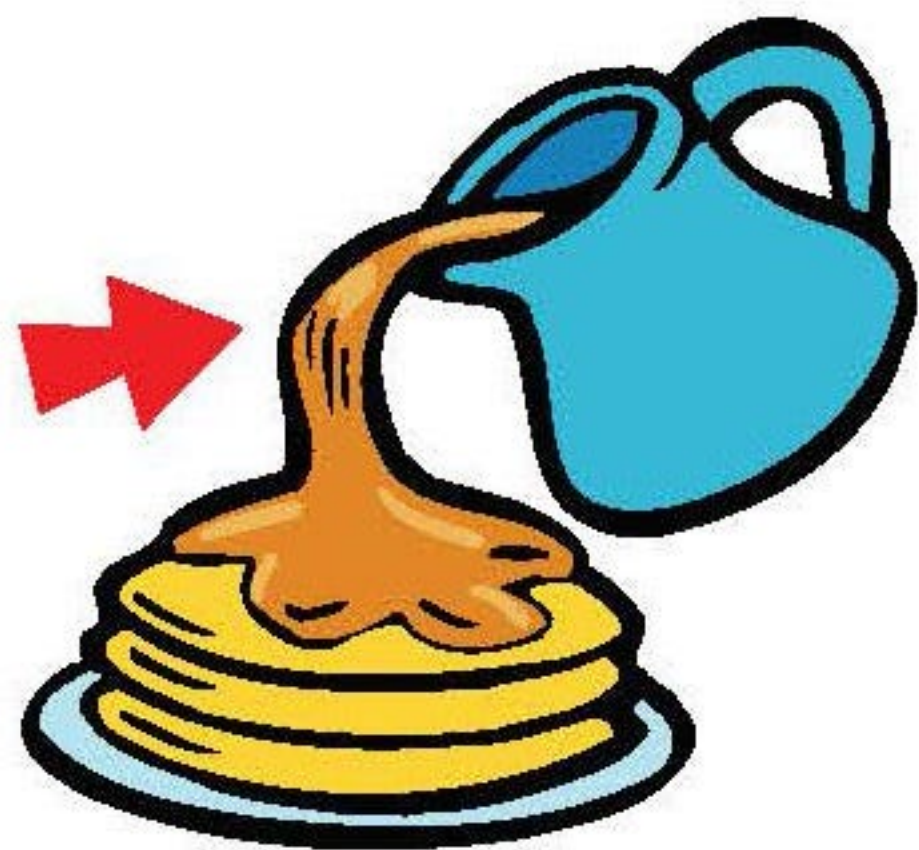
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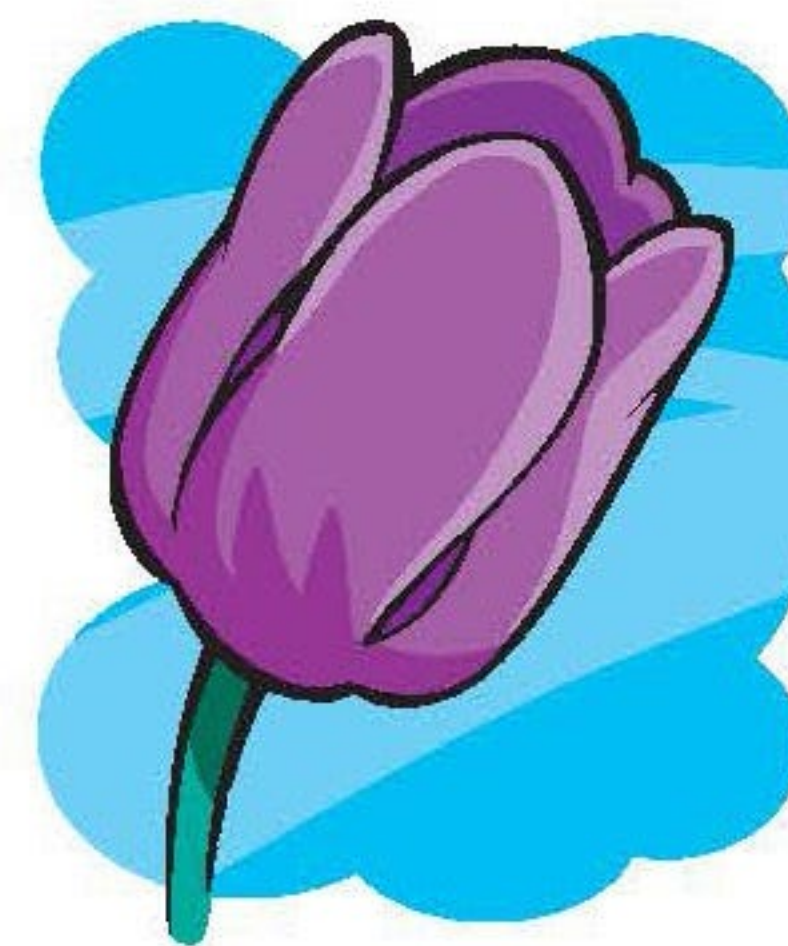
checkup



blow up



ski slope



tulip