

MOTO- KINESTHETIC TECHNIQUES:

- Edna Young in the late 1930s developed the moto-kinesthetic method. These methods involve the clinician using her/his hands on the client's lips, jaw or face to direct movement necessary for each speech sound. This manipulation provides information to the client related to the place at which movement beings, amount of tension or pressure needed, overall shape and direction of movement and timing. Use tactile and kinesthetic senses to help client feel the way sound is produced (Secord, Boyce, Donohue, Fox, & Shine, 2007).
- Using some type of glove, clinician places thumb and forefinger on corners of client's upper lip pressing against the upper jaw. Upper lips moved toward center to allow them to protrude slightly.

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TEACHING THE /ð/ SOUND

Prepared by:

*Jodi Ruda, Leasa Hrabe, Jodi Bowman,
Belita Birzer, Lacey Cleveland*

PLACE: LINGUA
INTERDENTAL
VOICE: VOICED
MANNER: FRICATIVE

CONTEXTS:
INITIAL: THEMSELVES
MEDIAL: FATHER
FINAL: SMOOTH

SHAPING TECHNIQUES:

- Shape from /z/ to /ð/
- Shape from /v/ to /ð/
- If the client can produce /θ/, then work on turning on the voice.

METAPHORS

- Leaky tire sound with motor on
- Noisy tongue cooler
- Noisy brother of /θ/

KEY ENVIRONMENTS:

- Teach /ð/ between vowels (*weather*) and before a high front vowel (*these*)
- Teach /ð/ following /i/ (breathe, either, teethe)
- Practice phrases that include words that end in /v/ before initial /ð/ words, e.g. have the
- Practice phrases that include words that end in /z/ before initial /ð/ words, e.g. use the
- Practice phrases that include words that end in /i/ before initial /ð/ words, e.g. see the
- Teach voiced obstruents prior to teaching voiceless obstruents since voiced obstruents imply voiceless obstruents.

PHONETIC PLACEMENT TECHNIQUES:

- Tip of tongue in contact with bottom edge of upper and lower central incisors or the inner surfaces of the upper incisors; voiced airstream directed through constriction.
- Use a mirror and tongue depressor to show correct placement of tongue; then blow voiced air down the center of the tongue and between the teeth.
- Place a tiny straw where the tongue tip contacts the upper and lower front teeth, and have the client direct the air into the straw.
- Similar to /θ/, except emphasize a firmer contact of the tongue against the teeth and indicate the voice is turned on.