

# 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 latex gloves, place the thumb and forefinger on the corners of the upper lip, pressing against the upper jaw. Upper lips are then moved toward the center to allow them to protrude slightly. Place client's hand on throat to feel vocal cord vibration.

# REFERENCES

Lindamood, P. & Lindamood, P. (1998). *The Lindamood Phoneme Sequencing Program for Reading, Spelling, and Speech: The LiPS Program*. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.

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Shriberg, L. & Kent, R. (2003). *Clinical Phonetics* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). New York, NY: Macmillan Inc.

Taps, J. (2008). *Response to Intervention (RTI): Single Sound Articulation Errors*. Presentation at Fort Hays State University, Hays, KS.

# TEACHING THE /3/ SOUND

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**PLACE:** PALATAL-  
ALVEOLAR  
**VOICE:** VOICED  
**MANNER:** FRICATIVE

**CONTEXTS:**  
**INITIAL:** NO INITIAL  
SOUND IN WORDS  
**MEDIAL:** TREASURE  
**FINAL:** BEIGE

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## SHAPING TECHNIQUES:

- Shape from /n/ to /ʒ/, instruct the client to raise the tongue to the position for /n/, pull the tongue back slightly, bite down gradually, pucker a little, and blow air.
- Shape from /z/ to /ʒ/ by pulling tongue back and puckering lips.
- Shape from /ʃ/ to /ʒ/ and add voice.

## METAPHORS

- Vacuum cleaner sound
- Noisy fat air sound
- Noisy brother of /ʃ/

## KEY ENVIRONMENTS:

- Use coarticulation of /z/ and /j/ (e.g., the phrase “quiz you”).
- Teach voiced obstruents prior to teaching voiceless obstruents since voiced obstruents imply voiceless obstruents.

## PHONETIC PLACEMENT TECHNIQUES:

- The tongue is raised to contact the sides of the tongue with the upper back teeth, while the blade of the tongue almost contacts the front of the palate, creating a broad shallow groove at the midline of the tongue; voiced airstream directed through constriction created by tongue
- Using a tongue depressor, raise the back of the tongue, put the tip of the tongue behind upper teeth and pull back slightly, pucker lips, and blow voiced air slowly over the center of the tongue.
- To develop central airstream, use the following techniques: forcing air onto a target; directing air through a straw; directing air toward a feather held in front of client’s mouth.

