

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, place thumb and forefinger of left hand at corners of client's upper lip with same fingers of right hand on corners of lower lip; push lower jaw into position for normal bite; ask client to blow unvoiced air through teeth.

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TEACHING THE /S/ SOUND

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PLACE: LINGUA
ALVEOLAR
VOICE: VOICELESS
MANNER: FRICATIVE

CONTEXTS:
INITIAL: SOAP
MEDIAL: MESSY
FINAL: DISE

SHAPING TECHNIQUES:

- Shape /s/ from /t/ by making rapid productions of /t/ and prolonging the last one into an /s/
- Shape from /θ/ to /s/ by prolonging /θ/ and gradually pulling tongue back into mouth; use a tongue depressor to guide movement.
- Shape from /t/ to /s/ instructing client to rapidly produce /t/ and prolong last one into /s/.
- Shape from /i/ to /s/ by instructing client to say /i/ then gradually close teeth and turn off voice.

METAPHORS

- Snake sound.
- Quiet skinny air sound.
- Quiet brother of /z/.

KEY ENVIRONMENTS:

- Teach words ending in /t/ and add a /s/ (i.e. “boat – boats”) since /t/ is a voiceless alveolar sound that facilitates production of /s/.
- Teach /s/ prior to a high front vowel.
- Teach /s/ in the initial position since fricatives in initial position imply fricatives in final position.
- May want to teach /z/ prior to /s/ since voiced obstruents imply voiceless obstruents.

PHONETIC PLACEMENT TECHNIQUES:

- Blade of the tongue nearly touching the alveolar ridge; sides of tongue contact upper teeth; voiceless airstream is directed through this constriction.
- Make air go right down middle using the finger, moving from the lips outward as a visual cue
- Keep the sound “SOFT” and “SMALL”
- Ask client to make a little smile and hide tongue behind the “white gate”; tongue sides should be resting along upper back teeth; direct airstream straight out through the constriction.