

## PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES

**Phonological processes** are patterns of sound errors that typically developing children use to simplify speech as they are learning to talk. A **phonological disorder** occurs when phonological processes persist beyond the age when most typically developing children have stopped using them or when the processes used are much different than what would be expected.

Fronting		"tootie" for "cookie"	3.5 .
Gliding	When / / become a / /, and /l/ become a / / o o. nd	"wabbit" for "rabbit" or "yeyo" for "yello"	6 .
Stopping	When a fica i e (like /f/o / /) o a ica e (ch,j) i . b i . ed i h a op con onan like /p/o /d/	"pan" for "fan" or "dump" for "jump"	/f/, / / b 3; / /, / / b 3 1/2; h, ch, j b 4 1/2; h gone b 5
		"appo" for "apple" or "papuh" for "paper"	
Affrication		"joor" for "door"	3 .
Deaffrication	When an a icae, like choj, i eplaced ih aficaie o op like ho/d/	"ships" for "chips"	4 .
Alveolarization	When a nonal eola o. nd i . b i . ed i h an al eola o. nd	"tu" for "shoe"	5 .
Depalatalization	When a pala aloo. ndio. boi. edoi ha nonpala aloo. nd	"fit" for "fish"	
Labialization	When a nonlabial o. nd i eplaced i h a labial o. nd	"pie" for "tie" 7 401.19	986 441.367.348 [( ( \\035 30

Final Consonant Devoicing	"pick" for "pig"	
Prevocalic Voicing	"gomb" for "comb"f┪i	
	6 .	
	3 .	
	2.5 .	
Final Consonant Deletion	3 .	
Initial Consonant Deletion	6 .	
Weak Syllable Deletion		
	3 .	

Bleile, Ken M. (1995). Man. al of A ic. la ion and Phonological Di o de . San Diego, CA: Sing. la P. bli hing G o. p, Inc. U . all een in mo e e e e phonological dela .

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