

Speech sound disorders



Speech sound disorders, also called articulation disorders, are diagnosed when a child has trouble saying sounds correctly for their age. A child may replace, skip, add or change sounds in words. Children typically learn speech sounds in a certain order, although it can be different for each child.

Age	Speech Sounds
2 – 3 years old	p, b, m, d, n, h, t, k, g, w, ng, f, y
4 years old	l, j, ch, s, v, sh, z
5 years old	r, zh (as in garage), th (as in that)
6 years old	th (as in thin)



Treatment

Speech sound disorders are treated by a speech-language pathologist (SLP) through speech therapy, which children can receive in outpatient and school settings. The focus of speech therapy is to teach the child how to make different sounds correctly through practice.

Common Questions

Question	Answer
Are speech sound disorders treatable?	Yes, speech sound disorders are treatable and can be improved with speech therapy. Getting help early on leads to the best results.
How long does treatment take?	Treatment will be different for each child. The amount of time depends on how much the child's errors are impacting their speech and how fast they can start improving these errors.
What can families do at home to help their child with their speech?	An SLP can give families ways to help their child's speech development at home. This can include practicing target sounds, words, phrases or sentences. The SLP will provide specific feedback on the child's speech and model correct speech productions.



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For more information about speech and language disorders, please scan the QR code to visit the Riley Children's website.



Twoub son lapawòl



Twoub son lapawòl, ke yo rele tou twoub atikilasyon, se twoub yo dyagnostike lè yon timoun genyen pwoblèm pou repete son yo kòrèkteman pou laj li. Yon timoun ka ranplase, sote, ajoute oswa chanje son nan mo yo. Anjeneral, timoun yo aprann son lapawòl yo nan yon sèten lòd, byenke li ka diferan pou chak timoun.

Laj	Son Lapawòl yo
2 – 3 lane	p, b, m, d, n, h, t, k, g, w, ng, f, y
4 lane	l, j, ch, s, v, sh, z
5 lane	r, zh (tankou nan garage), th (tankou nan that)
6 lane	th (tankou nan thin)



Tretman

Yon patolojis lapawòl ak langaj (SLP) trete twoub son lapawòl yo atravè terapi kominikasyon, ke timoun yo ka resevwa nan anviwònman ekstèn ak nan lekòl yo. Objektif terapi lapawòl la se pou anseye timoun nan fason pou l pwodui diferan son kòrèkteman atravè pratik.

Kesyon Kouran yo

Kesyon	Repons
Èske twoub son lapawòl yo ka trete?	Wi, twoub son lapawòl yo ka trete epi yo ka amelyore ak terapi kominikasyon. Lè w jwenn èd byen bonè sa pèmèt ou jwenn pi bon rezilta yo.
Konbyen tan tretman an pran?	Tretman an ap diferan pou chak timoun. Kantite tan an depann de fason erè timoun nan ap afekte kominikasyon li ak ki vitès li ka kòmanse amelyore erè sa yo.
Kisa fanmi yo ka fè lakay yo pou ede timoun yo ak lapawòl yo?	Yon SLP ka bay fanmi yo fason pou ede devlopman lapawòl pitit yo lakay yo. Sa ka gen ladan l pratike son, mo, gwoup mo oswa fraz ki sible yo. SLP a pral bay fidbak espesifik sou lapawòl timoun nan epi l ap montre l fason pou l pwodui lapawòl ki kòrèk yo.



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Pou jwenn plis enfòmasyon sou pwoblèm kominikasyon ak langaj, tanpri eskane kòd QR a pou vizite sitwèb Riley Children la.

