

Phonological Processes By Age

A Phonological disorder occurs when phonological processes persist beyond the typical age of development.

Age	Phonological Process	Example	Explanation
3.0	Prevocalic voicing	p <u>at</u> > b <u>at</u>	Prevocalic voiceless consonant is substituted with a voiced consonant (i.e., pat > bat)
3.0	Affrication	gem > d <u>em</u>	Affricate sound is substituted with a non-affricate sound (i.e., gem > dem)
3.0	Final Consonant Devoicing	bag > ba <u>k</u>	Voiced final consonant is substituted with a voiceless consonant (i.e., bag > back)
3.0	Reduplication	water > wawa	Syllable is duplicated (water > wawa)
3.0	Final Consonant Deletion	work > wo <u>r</u>	Last consonant of a word is deleted
3.0	Stopping of /f/, /s/	fee > tee see > dee	Fricative and/or affricate sound is replaced with a stop sound (i.e., fee > tee)
3.5	Fronting (velar, palatal)	gate > da <u>t</u> e j <u>n</u> k > du <u>n</u> k	Velar and/or palatal sound is replaced with a sound that is produced in the front of the mouth (i.e., gate > date).
3.6	Stopping of /v/, /z/	love > lo <u>d</u> zoo > doo	Fricative and/or affricate sound is replaced with a stop sound (i.e., zoo > doo)
3.9	Consonant Harmony	bag > ba <u>b</u>	Sound starts to sound like other sounds in the same word (i.e.,
4.0	Weak syllable deletion	about > bo <u>u</u> t	Weak syllable is deleted (i.e., about > bout)
4.0	Cluster reduction	skip > ki <u>p</u>	Initial consonant is deleted
4.6	Stopping of "j," "ch," "sh"	ship > ti <u>p</u> chop > do <u>p</u> joke > do <u>k</u> e	Fricative and/or affricate sound is replaced with a stop sound (i.e., ship > tip)
5.0	Gliding of liquids	lip > wi <u>p</u> road > wo <u>ad</u>	Glide sound is substituted with a liquid sound (i.e., lip > wip)
5.0	Stopping of voiced/ voiceless "th"	thank > ta <u>n</u> k the > da	Fricative and/or affricate sound is replaced with a stop sound (i.e., thank > tank)
6.0	Prevocalic Voicing	catch > ga <u>t</u> ch	Voiceless consonant before a vowel is substituted with a voiced consonant (i.e., cat > gat)
6.0	Labialization	cat > ba <u>t</u>	Non-labial sound is substituted for a labial sound (cat > bat)
N/A	Backing	ten > ke <u>n</u>	Sound that is produced in the front of the mouth is substituted with a sound produced in the back of the mouth (i.e., ten > ken). This occurs in more severe cases.
N/A	Initial Consonant Deletion	pi <u>g</u> > i <u>g</u>	First consonant of a word is deleted (pig > ig). This occurs in more severe cases.

Bowen, C. (2011). Table 3: Elimination of Phonological Processes. Retrieved from <http://www.speech-language-therapy.com/> on 7/31/2017

Bleile, Ken M. (1995). Manual of Articulation and Phonological Disorders. San Diego, CA: Singular Publishing Group, Inc