

Children's Speech and Language Therapy Service

Cued Articulation Consonants by Jane Passy

An Information and Resource Pack for Teaching Cued Articulation at Single Sound Level.

Cued Articulation supports the teaching of speech sounds visually, using:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Hand signs | 2. Colour coding |
| 3. Single and double lines to represent whether or not voice is used | |

Some children may have difficulty producing speech if they struggle to hear and process the speech sounds. Often these children need to be able to see the sounds as well as hear them. Cued Articulation aims to help children form a visual picture of each sound which they can then remember and produce.

Using signs and visual support at speech sound level helps the child to learn:

- What the sounds are
- Whereabouts in the mouth they are made
- How they are made
- That they are different
- That they have meaning
- That they can be represented by symbols
- That they could be strung together to make words

The different types of visual Support used in Cued Articulation

Colour Coding: The different colours that are used represent where the sounds are made in the mouth and are often associated with an idea to help the child to remember.

Orange and red: sounds involving the lips. (Lip-stick colours!)	Light Blue: sounds where the tongue tip touches the front top part of your mouth. (Blue tongued lizard)	Brown: sounds made towards the back of your mouth.	Light green: 's' (snake in the grass)
--	--	---	--

Lines under the written sounds:

Single lines are used to indicate sounds made without voice such as 'p' or 't'. When making these sounds you cannot feel your vocal cords (i.e. your voice box). This is reflected in the signs, by using one finger.

Double lines are used to indicate sounds made with voice such as 'b' or 'd' (sounds are made using your vocal cords). Signs are formed with two fingers (if the child is unable to form a sign with two fingers then the whole hand can be used.)

Sound	Voicing	How to make the sign
<u>p</u>	No voice e.g. pig	Tips of thumb and index finger are together by the side of the mouth. As the sound is produced the finger and thumb open.
<u>b</u>	Voiced e.g. ball	Tip of thumb, index and middle finger are together by the side of the mouth. As the sound is produced the fingers and thumb open.
<u>t</u>	No voice e.g. toy	Index finger begins pointing upwards at the side of the mouth. It is then moved forward a short distance from the mouth as the sound is produced. d Voiced e.g. dog Index and middle finger begin pointing upwards. They are then moved forwards a short distance from the mouth as the sound is produced.
<u>d</u>	Voiced e.g. dog	Index and middle finger begin pointing upwards. They are then moved forwards a short distance from the mouth as the sound is produced.
<u>k</u>	No voice e.g. cat, kite	Index finger is bent pointing down and positioned across the front of the throat. As the sound is produced the wrist twists forward bringing the finger in the same position forward and down.
<u>m</u>	Voiced e.g. gate	Index and middle finger are bent pointing down positioned across the front of the throat. As the sound is produced the wrist twists forward bringing the fingers in the same position forward and down.
<u>n</u>	Voiced e.g. mat	Tips of thumb, Index and middle finger are pressed together and held by the side of the nose during production of the sound.
	Voiced e.g. no, know	Index and middle finger are together and straight, pointing towards the nose during sound production.
<u>ng</u>	Voiced e.g. king	Index and middle finger are placed in a curve in front of the throat (as in the starting position for "g"). Using your other hand the index and middle fingers are together and straight, pointing towards the nose (as in for "n"). These positions are held.
<u>h</u>	No voice e.g. hello	Palm of hand is held up by the side of your face, as if waving to someone. As the sound is produced the hand moves forwards, away from the face.
<u>f</u>	No voice e.g. fish	Index finger begins sideways under your bottom lip. As the sound is produced the finger remains sideways but is brought downwards and forward, away from the lips.
<u>v</u>	Voiced e.g. van	Index and middle fingers begin placed sideways under your bottom lip. As the sound is produced the fingers remain sideways but are brought downwards and forward, away from the lips.
<u>s</u>	No voice e.g. sock	Index finger begins sideways at the corner of your mouth. As the sound is made, the finger moves away from the mouth in an up and down motion. (Like writing an 's' on its side).
<u>z</u>	Voiced e.g. zebra	Index and middle fingers begin sideways pointing towards the corner of your mouth. As the sound is made, the fingers move away from the mouth in a zig-zag

<u>sh</u>	No voice e.g. sheep	Index finger and thumb are held at the side of the mouth with a small gap between them. As the sound is produced the finger and thumb remain in the same position but are moved forward, away from the face.
<u>sh</u>	Voiced e.g. treasure	This sound only occurs in the middle of words. Thumb, index and middle finger are held at the side of the mouth with a small gap between the thumb and fingers. As the sound is produced the fingers and thumb remain in the same position but are moved forward, away from the face.
<u>th</u>	No voice e.g. think, thought	The hand is held near the corner of the mouth with the index finger out and pointing forwards. As the sound is produced the hand, with pointing finger, is moved forward, away from the face.
<u>th</u>	Voiced e.g. the, they	The hand is held near the corner of the mouth with the index and middle fingers out and pointing forwards. As the sound is produced the hand, with pointing finger, is moved forward, away from the face.
<u>l</u>	Voiced e.g. lady	Index and middle fingers are held together pointing towards your mouth, with their backs facing away from your face. As the sound is produced the fingers describe a small semi-circle downwards by action of the wrist.
<u>r</u>	Voiced e.g. rabbit	Index and middle finger are curved pointing towards the mouth. (Like the 'r' shape). As the sound is produced the hand is moved very slightly forwards and downwards by wrist action.
ch	No voice e.g. chair, church	Index finger begins pointing upwards at the side of your mouth with the thumb tucked in. As the sound is produced drop the index finger down and bring the thumb forward so it is in line with the finger. At the same time move the whole hand forward a short distance.
<u>j</u>	Voiced e.g. jug, jog	Index and middle finger begin pointing upwards at the side of your mouth with the thumb tucked in. As the sound is produced drop the fingers down and bring the thumb forward so it is in line with the fingers. At the same time move the whole hand forward a short distance.
W o	Voiced e.g. window .	All fingers tips and thumb tip are together, near the side of your mouth. As the sound is produced your hand moves forwards away from your mouth and your fingers spread out
Y o	Voiced e.g. yellow	To begin your hand is flat and face down, held at the side of your face. As the sound is produced your hand moves forwards, away from the face, and your finger spread apart.

Videos- Both videos listed below can be found if you type "Cued Articulation" into YouTube.

- Jane Passy Cued Articulation (2).avi This is a video of Jane Passy (the creator of Cued Articulation) using the signs
- Cued Articulation: deafcreate. ALEX'S_DVD.mp4 on YouTube This is a video of a young boy using Cued Articulation to support his articulation. (Jane Passy has commented & 'liked' this video.)