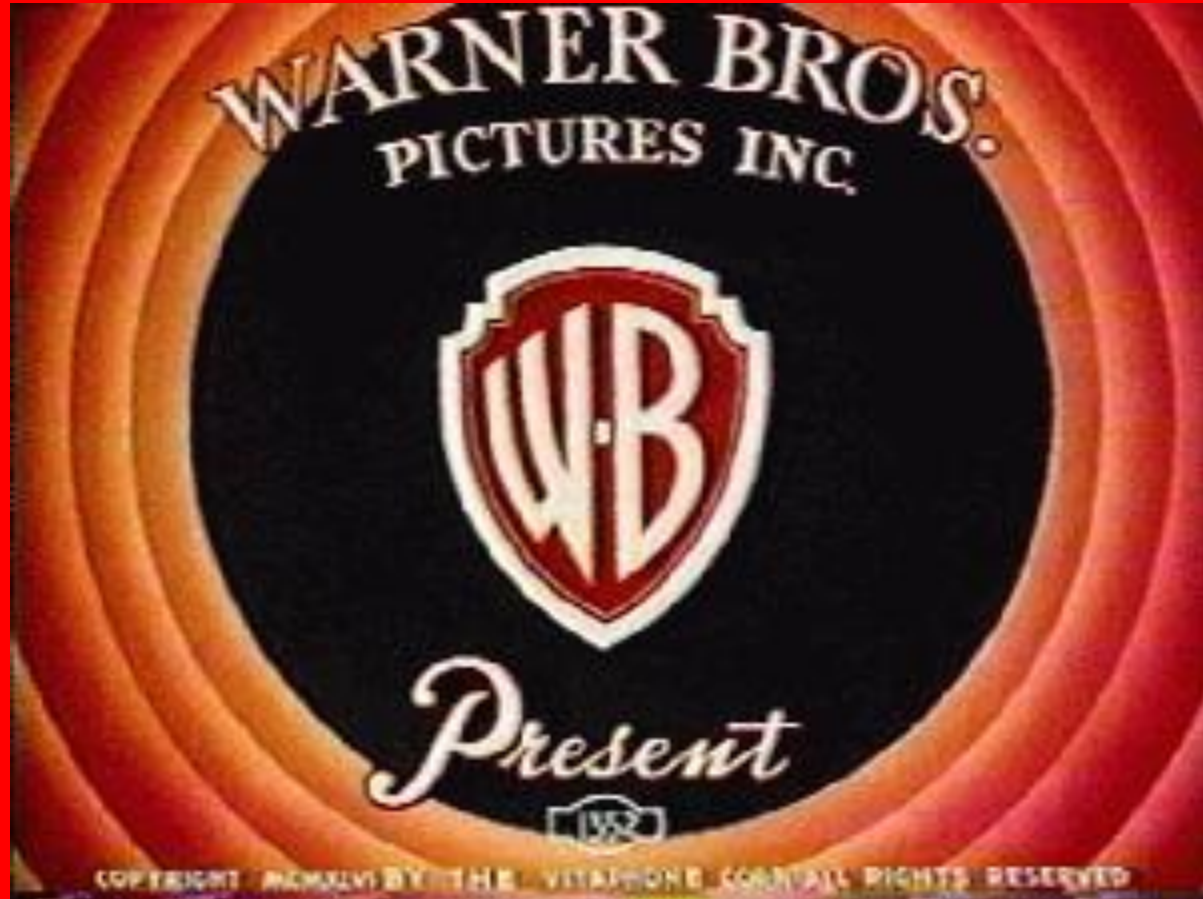


# Looney Tunes Speech



**presents**

To advance, click mouse

# Communication Disorders





**Mel Blanc was the voice of many Looney Tunes characters. His characters often exhibited a variety of speech differences, which help give the characters their distinctive personalities. This presentation is meant to illustrate the different speech difficulties often identified in young children that a speech pathologist can often assist with.**

**There are four main types of speech and language disorders:**



- **Articulation**
- **Voice**
- **Fluency**
- **Language**



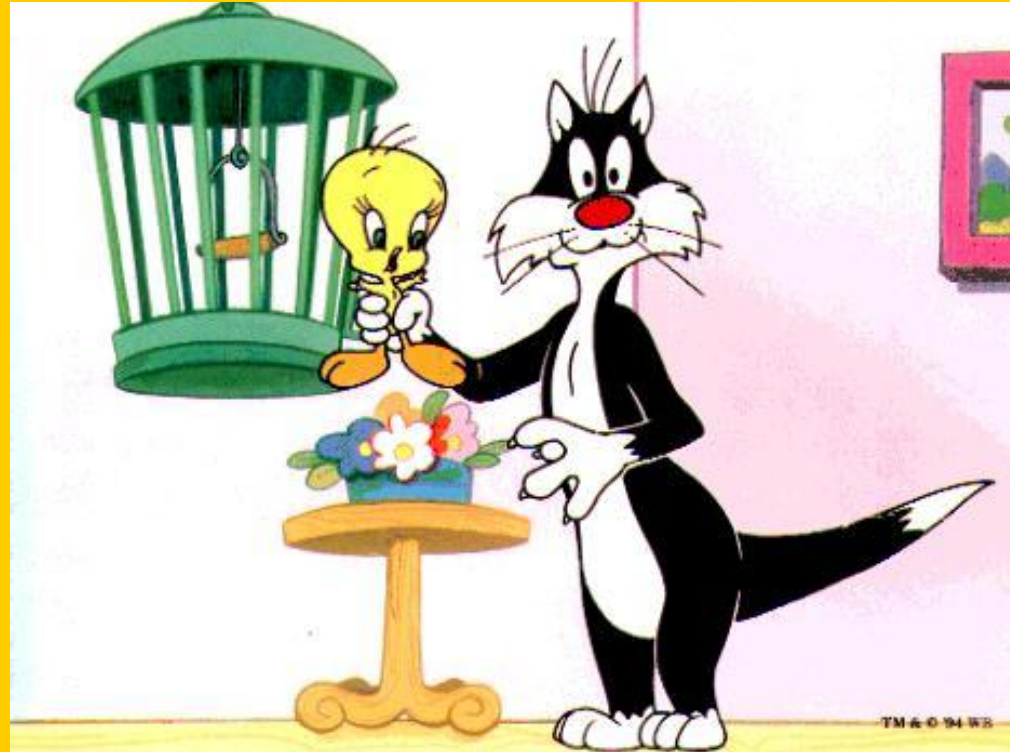
# Articulation Disorders



Elmer Fudd has a classic articulation disorder. Sound substitutions like “w” for “r” or “th” for “s” are common, but there are many errors that are possible and depend on a student’s age. Please refer to the sound development chart for a general idea of which sounds develop and when. In general, if you or other individuals have trouble understanding your child, a speech screening or evaluation may be pertinent.



# Articulation Disorders



**Sylvester the Cat has a lateral lisp, another type of articulation disorder. His speech sounds 'slushy' and this is another speech difference that can be addressed by a speech pathologist.**

# Articulation Disorders



**It is important to remember that children may have speech difficulties as early as age 3 so it is never too early to make sure a student is on track with their sound development. Early intervention is key!**



# Voice Disorders

Some children may have a voice that sounds hoarse or raspy. If a child's voice sounds like this for more than 2 weeks, it could be indicative of a voice disorder. This could be attributed to chronic allergies or could be the result of consistent yelling and screaming.





# Voice Disorders



Some children may also exhibit 'hypernasality'. This is when a child sounds 'nasal' and as if many of their sounds are coming from their nose.



# Fluency Disorders



**Porky Pig is an example of someone who stutters or has a fluency disorder. Between the ages of 3-5 some children can have “developmental stuttering” which is very common. However, if it persists beyond that or if they are also showing facial expressions of head movements with it, it is a good idea to contact a speech therapist.**

# Language Disorders

Language disorders can be receptive and/or expressive in nature. Receptive is understanding language (following directions, spatial concepts, pointing to pictures named) while expressive is using language (answering questions, naming pictures, conversing with others). A child can have delays in one or both areas. Language skills strongly impact classroom success.



# Language Disorders



Language disorders can be observed in children as young as 18 months to 2 years. Children that are not yet using words consistently by this age should be referred for a speech evaluation.

# In Conclusion



Keep in mind that speech and language skills develop at different rates in children. However, these are some general guidelines to consider and if you suspect your child may exhibit one of the previous difficulties, please do not hesitate to reach out!





If you have specific concerns regarding your child's speech-language development, please do not hesitate to contact Gilchrist Phillips or Meredith Newman. For more in-depth information regarding speech-language development, please see the American Speech Language Hearing Association website at [www.asha.org](http://www.asha.org).

Thank you for your time!

Prepared by Vicky Carter

Revised, August 27, 2004

Sound bytes and graphics were retrieved

from [www.nonstick.com](http://www.nonstick.com)



*"That's all Folks!"*

