

# Sound Partners /j/ & /z/

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Thank you for taking the time to explore the **Sound Partners eBook**. All of the activities and strategies in the ebook have been designed to be as user friendly as possible. The activities will assist your students to sharpen and improve their ability to produce clear /j/ & /z/ speech sounds.

I have included a full table of contents and thumbnails of some of the exercises and activities included in the program to give you a sense of the look and feel of the eBook.



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# Some thumbnails of the eBook pages

## SOUND PARTNERS

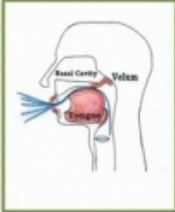
/ʃ/

How is the /ʃ/ sound produced?

The tongue elevates high within the mouth and touches the upper teeth. The blade of the tongue retreats to the rear of the mouth, which helps to form a spacious yet shallow valley down the center of the tongue. This mouth shape produces a long shallow cavity. The airstream begins at the velum (soft palate) at the rear of the oral cavity and moves toward the front of the oral cavity.

Cutaway /ʃ/ Diagram


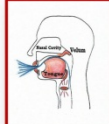


As can be seen in the cutaway diagram, the airstream passes between the tongue and the upper teeth. Note that the tongue is raised and the vocal cords vibrate. The /ʃ/ (sh) sound is produced.

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## SOUND PARTNERS

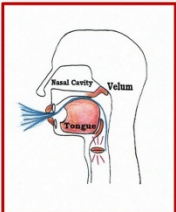
/z/

How is the /z/ sound produced?

The /z/ (zh) sound is the voiced twin of /ʃ/. The tongue elevates high within the mouth and touches the upper teeth. The blade of the tongue retreats to the rear of the mouth, which helps to form a spacious yet shallow valley down the center of the tongue. This mouth shape produces a long shallow cavity. The airstream begins at the velum (soft palate) at the rear of the oral cavity and moves toward the front of the oral cavity.

Cutaway /z/ Diagram




As can be seen in the cutaway diagram, the airstream passes between the tongue and the upper teeth. Note that the tongue is raised and the vocal cords vibrate. The /z/ (zh) sound is produced.

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2. Prolong the /s/ sound and slowly reverse the tongue so that it travels gradually to the rear of the mouth. (*This can be demonstrated with your hand representing the tongue and pulling the hand back a little to show the correct movement*)
3. Note that the tongue should be touching the upper back teeth.
4. Pucker the lips slightly.


### Shaping the /ʃ/ sound from the /n/ sound

/n/ sound → /ʃ/ sound



### Shaping the /ʃ/ sound from the /s/ sound

/s/ sound → /ʃ/ sound



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# Excerpt from the eBook...

## Demonstrate correct /z/ production

Demonstrate the characteristics of correct /z/ production to the client.

- For the /z/ sound the blade of the tongue is at the rear of the oral cavity touching the upper back teeth.
- The vocal folds **vibrate**. The sound is **voiced**.
- The **voiced** airstream passes through the centre of the oral cavity over the valley between the tongue and the roof of the mouth.
- The lips stick out slightly like puckering for a kiss.

## Client instruction

Work through the following procedures with your client.

Script...

1. Raise your tongue so that you can feel the upper teeth at the back of the mouth.
2. Touch the tongue tip at the roof of the mouth then *lower* it so that it doesn't touch any structure in the mouth. The tongue should feel like it is in the *middle* of the mouth.
3. Pucker your lips.