

Ultrasound guides tongue to pronounce 'r' sounds

October 27 2014



Using ultrasound technology to visualize the tongue's shape and movement can help children with difficulty pronouncing "r" sounds, according to research led by NYU Steinhardt assistant professor Tara McAllister Byun. Credit: Ramsay de Give / NYU Steinhardt

Using ultrasound technology to visualize the tongue's shape and movement can help children with difficulty pronouncing "r" sounds, according to a small study by NYU's Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development and Montclair State University.

The [ultrasound](#) intervention was effective when individuals were allowed to make different shapes with their tongue in order to produce the "r" sound, rather than being instructed to make a specific shape. The findings appear online in the *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*.

The "r" sound is one of the most frequent speech errors, and can be challenging to correct. For other sounds – such as "t" or "p" – speech pathologists can give clear verbal, visual or tactile cues to help [children](#) understand how the sound is created. "R" is difficult to show or describe in an easy-to-understand fashion.

In addition, most speech sounds are produced in the same way, but with "r," normal speakers use widely different tongue shapes to create the sound. The two primary strategies to create the "r" sound include a retroflex tongue shape, where the tongue tip is pointed up, and the bunched tongue shape, where the tongue tip is pointed down and body of tongue bunches up toward the top of the mouth.

Up to 10 percent of children have speech sound disorders, according to the National Institutes of Health. Some children respond well to conventional forms of speech therapy, but others have errors that persist despite their therapists' best efforts. A growing body of evidence suggests that treatment incorporating visual biofeedback, which uses various technologies to create a dynamic visual representation of speech, could fill this need.

"The idea that you could get around the challenges with 'r' sounds by

showing children their tongues as they are talking is really appealing to clinicians," says Tara McAllister Byun, an assistant professor in NYU Steinhardt's Department of Communicative Sciences and Disorders and the study's lead author. "That's what [ultrasound technology](#) lets us do."

Linguists have used ultrasound in the past to study basic functions of speech, and in recent years, speech pathologists have begun exploring using ultrasound to treat children with speech errors. An ultrasound probe – similar to ones used in cardiac and tissue imaging – is held under the chin, and sound waves capture real-time images of the tongue. The images provide both the child and speech pathologist with information about the tongue's position and shape.

Using the ultrasound images as a guide, children learn how to manipulate their tongues, and speech pathologists advise them on how to make adjustments to better achieve different sounds.

Several case studies and small studies suggest that ultrasound biofeedback can successfully correct "r" speech errors. Byun and her colleagues set out to gather systematic evidence on the effectiveness of the treatment, studying eight children with difficulty pronouncing "r" sounds. Seven of the eight had previous speech therapy that was unsuccessful.

Four children participated in the initial eight-week study. They were taught to make a bunched tongue shape, guided by ultrasound, in an effort to better pronounce "r." The researchers saw only small improvements among the four participants.

However, while trying to create a bunched tongue, one child stumbled upon a retroflex tongue shape and was able to improve her "r" sound. As a result of her success, the researchers altered their study design to allow participants to choose their own tongue shape, with individualized

guidance from [speech](#) language pathologists.

A different four children participated in the second study over an eight-week period. Using ultrasound to visualize their tongues, all four participants in the second study showed significant improvement in their "r" sounds.

"Our second study offers evidence that when flexibility is given to choose a tongue shape, rather than a one-size-fits all approach, ultrasound biofeedback treatment can be a highly effective intervention for children with trouble pronouncing 'r' sounds," Byun says.

The researchers noted that the two studies were not a controlled comparison, thus additional systematic research is needed before drawing strong conclusions about the importance of individualized tongue shapes.

Provided by New York University

Citation: Ultrasound guides tongue to pronounce 'r' sounds (2014, October 27) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-10-ultrasound-tongue-pronounce.html>

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