

<p style="text-align: center;">How to Make My /b/ sound, as in “baby”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Something doesn’t quite sound right... Patterns you might see</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Help me practice my sound!</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I take a big breath and keep it inside until my lips are ready to go • My lips turn in and press together • My lips pop open when my air bursts out, like a popping balloon • I turn on my voice - I can feel a vibration when I put my hand on my throat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You may hear no sound at all, also known as omission. This occurs when your child tries to make the sound, but it is missing. For example: in the word “baby” you may hear “a-a” or in the word “bubble” you may only hear “uh-uh”. 2. You may hear another sound, also known as substitution. This occurs when your child tries to make the sound, but says a different sound instead. For example: in the word “baby”, it could sound like “papy” or in the word “bubble”, you may hear “huh-le”. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mirror Work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have your child watch themselves in the mirror to make sure they are bringing in a big breath, pressing their lips together and bursting the air out, making their lips pop open, with their voice on. This can be a fun time to fog up the mirror with your /b/ sounds. 2. Make nonsense sounds with your child while adding the “b” sound <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put the /b/ sound in front of all the long and short vowels, bay, be, by, bow and boo. Then practice the /b/ sound at the end of the vowels, ub, ab, ib, ob, eb and finally in the middle of the vowels, ibo, aybu, eba, obee ... you get the idea. b. Your child will love to imitate siblings (or bother them) so have your older children do this when he talks to them. They will be talking, and it will make the most adorable sibling moment. 3. Make a tissue dance! <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. I do: Put the tissue in front of your mouth and make the /b/ sound into the tissue. You should see the tissue start to wiggle a little bit. If you do not see this, move it closer to your mouth. b. We do: Put the tissue in front of your child’s mouth and have your child make the /b/ sound. Hopefully you will see the tissue wiggle, but if they make the sound correctly, feel free to give it a little extra wiggle. It is reinforcing good sound production. c. You do: If you think your child is ready, give him/her a tissue and have him/her practice the /b/ sound and make the tissue dance! 4. Go on a sound hunt <p>Look at books, food, labels, billboards, signs, anything and everything in your community or house and find words to practice that have the /b/ sound. Make sure you look for more than just words that start with the /b/ sound, also find words with the /b/ sound and the end and in the middle. Add those words and make phrases like "it goes boom" or sentences like "Let’s go grab some ice cream."</p> 5. Raising Robust Readers – Sing the letter B song! <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>The name of the letter is b.</i> <i>The sound of the letter is /b/.</i> <i>B says /b/.</i> <i>B says /b/.</i> <i>Bounce the big ball.</i> <i>B says /b/.</i> </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Where do I hear my sound?</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In isolation “b” • In syllables “ba” • At beginning of words as in “ballerina” • At the end of words as in “cub” • In the middle of words as in “lobster” • In phrases with words that have /b/ at the beginning, middle and end. • In sentences with words that have /b/ at the beginning, middle and end. • While reading with words that have /b/ at the beginning, middle and end. • In conversation with words that have /b/ at the beginning, middle and end. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Photo</p>	