

formation but further forward in the mouth; then push the position back. For example; take the cases specified in the questions. (1.) The pupil cannot pronounce *ng*. Now, suppose he *can* pronounce *u* — a sound of similar formation but formed further forward in the mouth. Take a manipulator (for example; a paper cutter), and hold it in the pupil's mouth so as to cover the top or front part of the tongue. Now tell the pupil to say *u*. The point and front of the tongue being fettered, the back of the tongue alone is free to rise; and the attempt to say *u* results in *ng*. Now give the pupil a hand-mirror and tell him to keep his tongue still when you withdraw the manipulator. In most cases the pupil is at once able to pronounce *ng*, but in difficult cases it is advisable to get him to manipulate his tongue for himself, watching the effect in a hand-mirror.

(2) Your pupil cannot pronounce non-vocal *r*, but is able to give *th*. Place the manipulator under the tongue, and gradually lift the point of the tongue, while the pupil tries to sound *th*. The sound changes to a hiss, somewhat like *s*, then as the tongue is raised higher the sound becomes more like *sh*; and if lifted still higher, it becomes non-vocal *r*. When the correct position is reached, the point of the tongue is against the inner part of the upper gum—just where the palate commences to arch—with an aperture over the centre.

(3) The pupil cannot pronounce *sh*. Let him pronounce *th*. Place the manipulator over the tip of the tongue and push the tongue gradually back. The sound changes first to *s*, and then to *sh*. If pushed too far back, it becomes *yh* (*h* in the word *hue*); and if still further back, the German *ch* (back-centre aperture).

Another question is, "What would you do with a pupil who gives *ng* too far back?" I don't quite understand this question, for you can't get *ng* too far back. You can get *k* and *g* too far back, and these are very common defects. In such cases the back of the tongue is placed against the back of the pharynx instead of against the soft palate, but such a position cannot produce an *ng* sound, because the depression of the soft palate would not admit air into the nasal passages, the shut position being below the soft palate. It is very difficult to correct a position that is too far back. You can push a position further back, but you can't pull it forward! I think the best plan is to start anew. Take a position too far forward in the mouth, and push the tongue backwards to the correct position. For example; where you have *k* too far back, take *t*; let the pupil try to