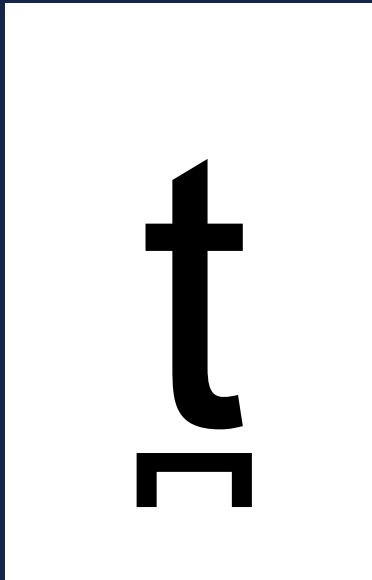


# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

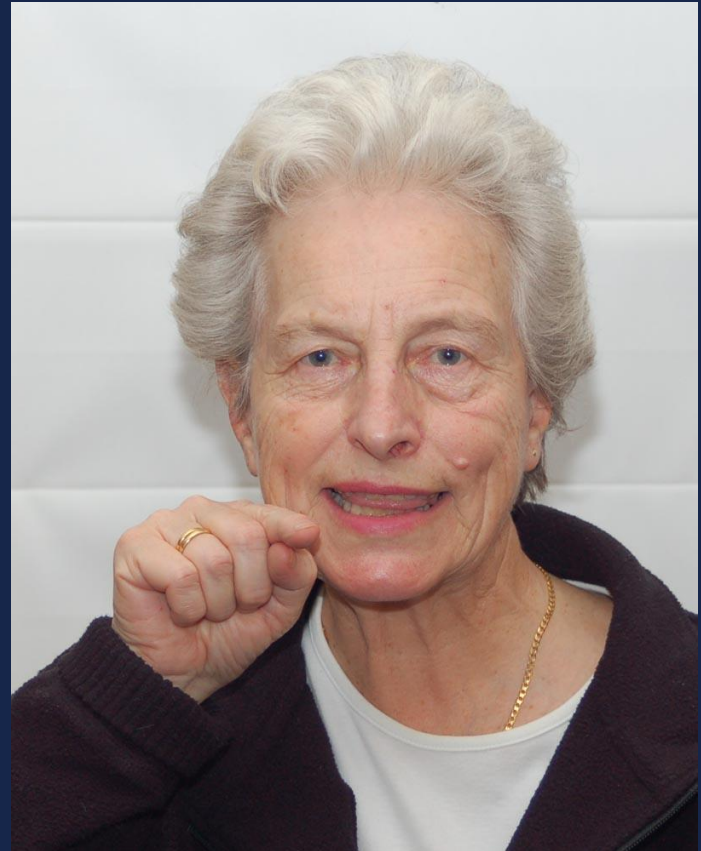
Jane Passy has developed cues for the dental, retroflex, palatal and glottal sounds of indigenous languages.

These may be helpful to enable us to see the difference between sounds of SAE and the sounds of Aboriginal languages, and to facilitate literacy teaching where teaching takes place in Indigenous languages.

# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

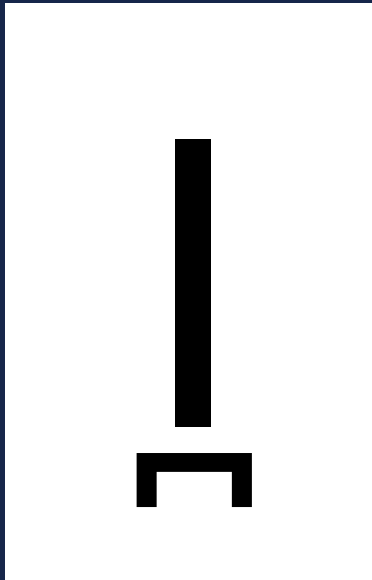


Unvoiced dental stop:  
Pointed index finger jerked forward 2.5cm



Cue for voiced dental stop /d̪/ - same cue using two fingers

# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

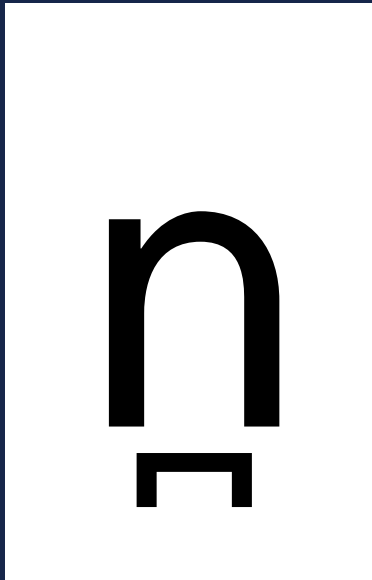


## Dental lateral:

As the tongue is released the fingers describe a small semi-circle downwards by action of the wrist.

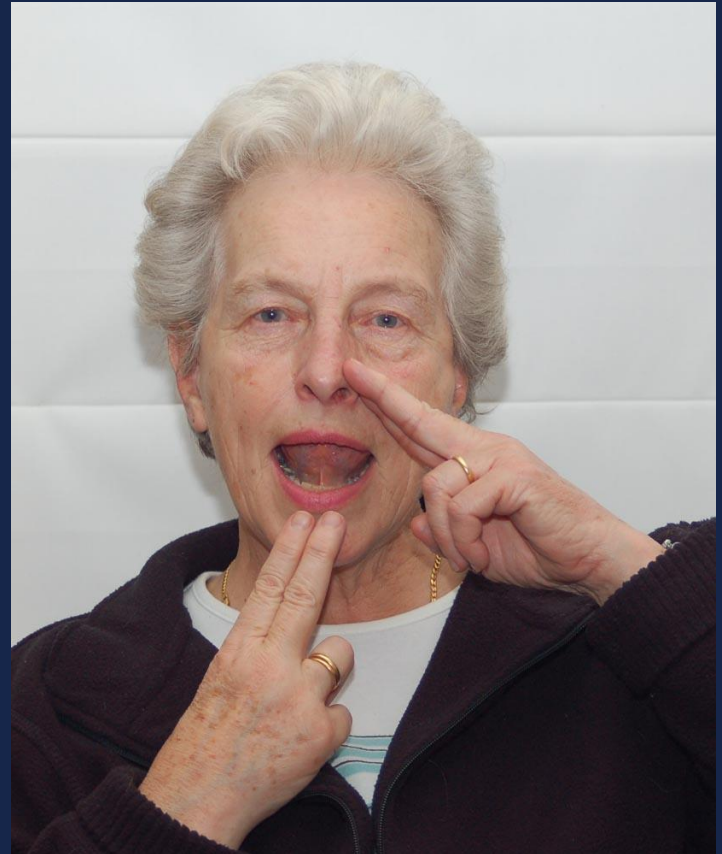


# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS



## Dental nasal:

The cue for /n/ with one hand; two fingers of the other hand resting on the chin. The hand does not move on production of the phoneme.



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

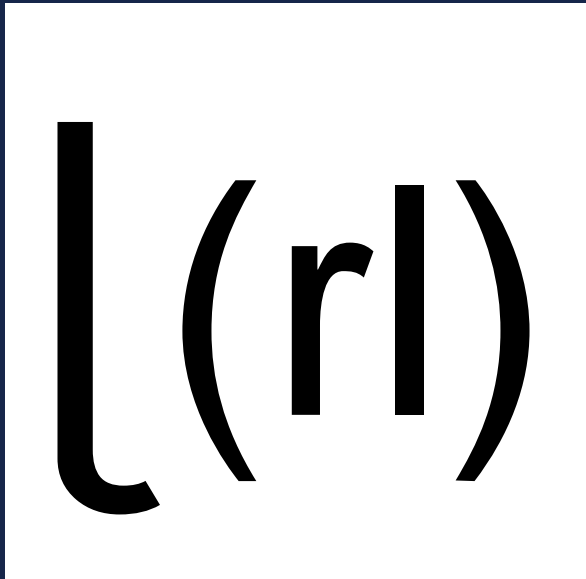
t(rt)

Unvoiced retroflex stop:  
Finger placed in a similar position as for /t/,  
but the shape of the finger suggests the  
curled back placement of the tongue. Jerk the  
finger forward 2.5cms as the sound is  
produced.

Cue for voiced retroflex stop /d/ - same cue using two fingers



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

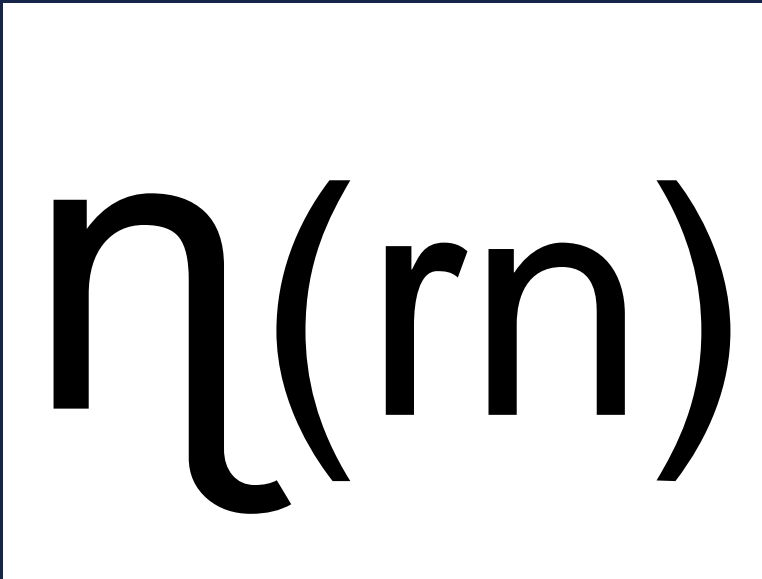


## Retroflex lateral

As the tongue is released the fingers describe a small semi-circle downwards by action of the wrist.



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS



## Retroflex nasal:

Finger placed in same position as for /n/, but the shape of the finger suggests the curled back placement of the tongue. The hand does not move on production of the phoneme.





# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

c(ty)

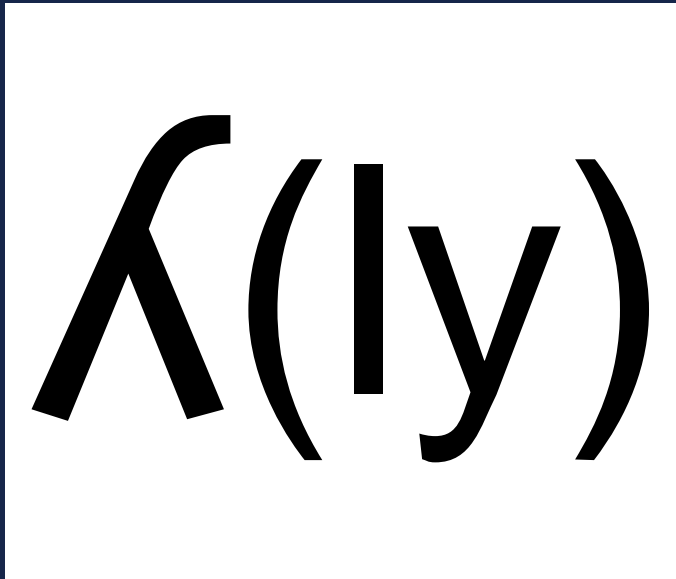
Unvoiced palatal stop:  
Curled finger represents raising of the blade of the tongue. Finger is jerked sideways as phoneme is produced.



Cue for voiced dental stop /ɟ/ - same cue using two fingers



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS



## Palatal lateral:

Cue starts reflecting palatal placement (fingers adjacent to palate) then flicks out as phoneme is produced.



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS

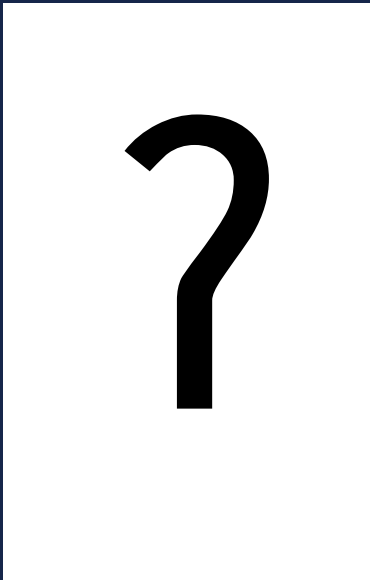
**n(ny)**

Palatal nasal:

Cue starts as for /n/ then flicks out as phoneme is produced.



# CUES FOR ABORIGINAL SOUNDS



Glottal stop:

Make a fist, then jerk it out 2.5cms as the phoneme is produced.

