SAWA UNIVERSITY

ORGANS OF SPEECH (ARTICULATORS(

جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

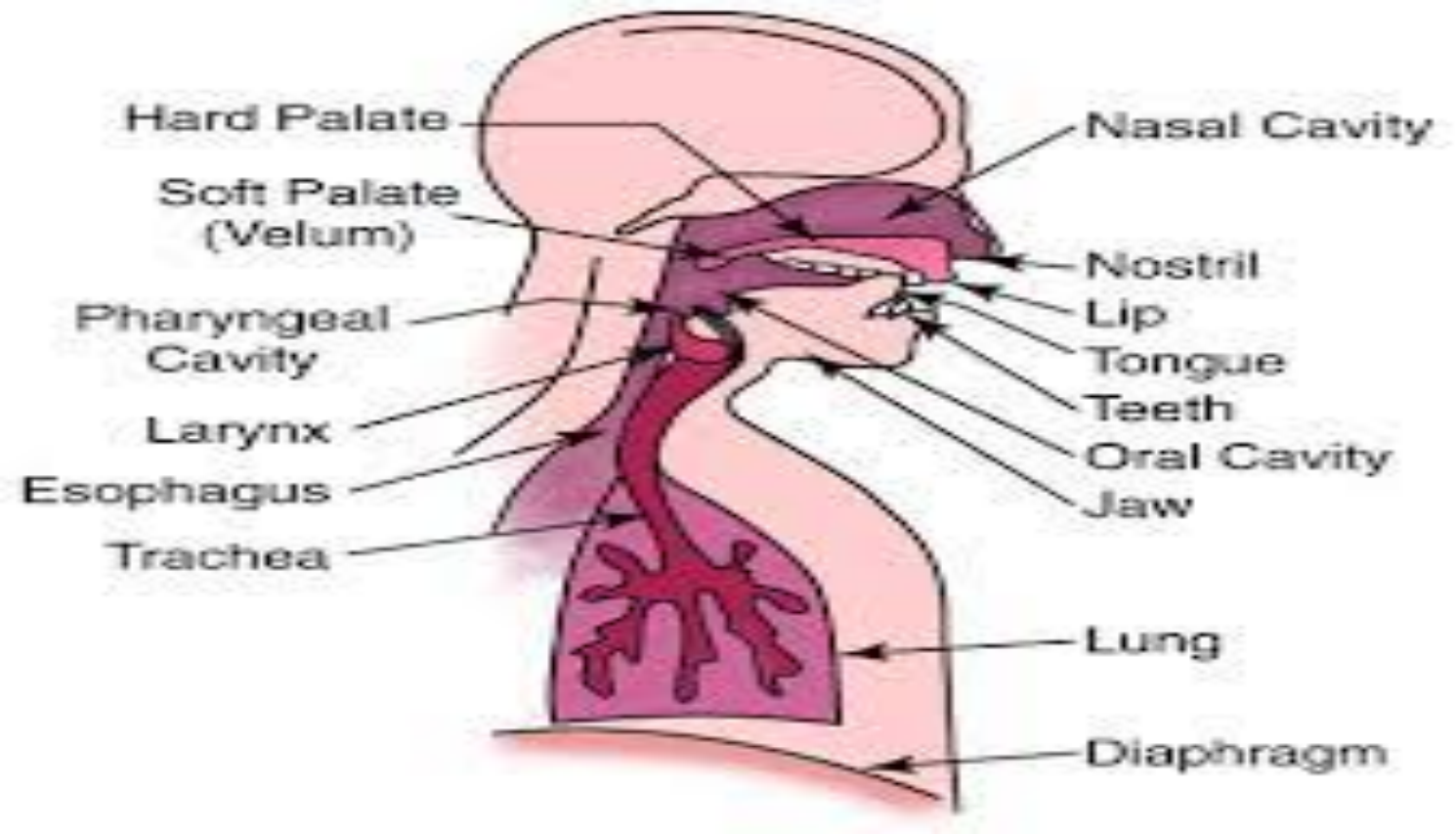
المرحلة 2

اسم المحاضر م. م. عباس محمد جاسم

رقم المحاضرة 2

Organs of Speech (Articulators

We have a large and complex set of muscles that can produce changes in the shape of vocal tract, and in order to learn how the sounds of speech are produced it is necessary to become familiar with the different parts of the vocal tract. These different parts are called articulators, and the study of them is called articulatory phonetics.


Hard Palate
Soft Palate
(Velum)
Pharyngeal
Cavity
Larynx
Esophagus
Trachea
Nasal Cavity
Nostril
Lip
Tongue
Teeth
Oral Cavity
Jaw
Lung
Diaphragm

Q-How are sounds produced in English?

-Sounds are produced with the air coming from the lungs through the wind pipe to the larynx where the vocal cords are. The air is interfered in various ways and in different places to give different sounds.

The Organs of Speech

1- Vocal Cords : Two small bands of elastic tissue extending horizontally across the width of the larynx . They can vibrate causing voice , can allow free passage of the air for voiceless and can completely stop the air giving the glottal stop .

Q- Through producing sounds vocal cords take certain positions ,What are they ?

a- They can vibrate causing voice .

b- They can allow free passage of the air for voiceless .

c- They can completely stop the air giving the glottal stop .

2- The Palate : It is the roof of the mouth , divided into the soft palate at the back , the hard palate in the middle , and the alveolar ridge just behind the teeth .

3- The soft palate: It is part of the palate at the back and it is very important because it is responsible for dividing air between mouth and nose by raising and lowing .

4- The Teeth : They are small bones lying at the beginning of the mouth .

The upper teeth are more important than the lower teeth because with the tongue and the lips they produce many sounds .

Q- Define tongue giving its parts :

5- The Tongue : It is the most important part of the organs of speech due to its greatest variety of movement which make it reach to other parts to give many sounds .It is divided into five parts : tip , blade , front , back and root .

Q- Define lips giving its positions :

6- The lips : lips form the first part of the mouth and it is movable organs which take different shapes through producing sounds. The most important three shapes are : rounded , spread and neutral .

7- Larynx : It is a very important structure of the organs of speech at the top of the wind-pipe containing the vocal cords.

Q/ How are the vowels of English classified?

A/ English vowels are classified according to:-

1- Tongue height (Open, Open-mid, Close-mid, and Close). –

2- Tongue Position (Front, Central, Back).

3- Lip shape and position (Rounded, Spread, Neutral). –

Q/ what are the shapes and positions for the lips?

A/ there are three shapes and positions for the lips:-

1- Rounded: - the corners of the lips are brought together during the pronunciation of some sounds like /ɒ/ and /ʊ/.

2- Spread: - the corners of the lips are moved away from each other during the pronunciation of some sounds like /i/.

3- Neutral: - The corners of the lips stay unmoving during the pronunciation of some sounds like /ʌ/.

vocal cords (vocal folds) :- two thick strips of muscles inside the larynx. when they are opened, they produce voiceless sounds and when they are brought together, they produce voiced sounds.

Pharynx :- is a tube above the Larynx. It is 7cm long in women and 8cm long in men. Its top id divided into two. One being the back of the mouth and the second goes to the nasal cavity.

vocal cords (vocal folds) :- two thick strips of muscles inside the larynx. when they are opened, they produce voiceless sounds and when they are brought together, they produce voiced sounds.

Pharynx :- is a tube above the Larynx. It is 7cm long in women and 8cm long in men. Its top id divided into two

Diphthong :- is a smooth glide from one vowel position to another, the whole glide acting like one of the long, simple vowels.

Pure Vowel :- is the sound which remains constant and doesn't glide.

Centering Diphthongs :- are those which end in /ə/ which is central vowel and they are three diphthongs:

1- **/ɪə/** as in Beard /bɪəd/. 2- **/eə/** as in Cairn /keən/. 3- **/ʊə/** as in Tour /tʊə/.

***Closing Diphthongs* :-** are those which end in a Close vowels. they divided into two sub-classes; first; ending in /ɪ/ and second ending in /ʊ/. They are all five diphthongs :

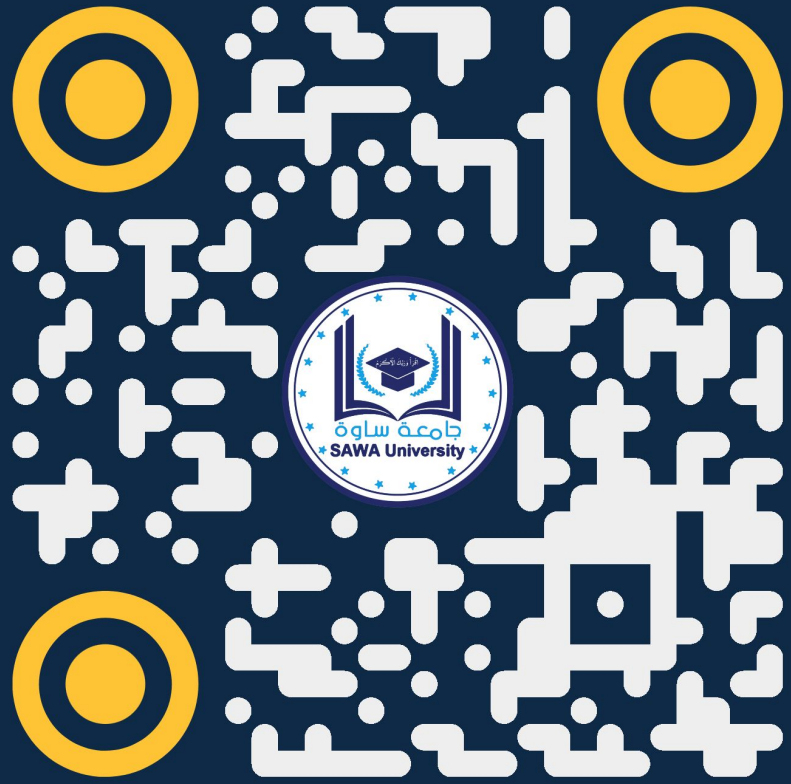
1- **/ eɪ /** as in Paid /peɪd/.

2- /**ɑɪ/** as in My /mɑɪ/.

3- /**ɔɪ**/ as in Boy /bɔɪ/.

4-/**əʊ/** as in Load /ləʊd/.

5- **/ɑʊ/** as in Loud /lɑʊd/.



Scan to get the lecture