

University of Basrah
College of Arts
Dept., of Translation

Course Title: English Phonetics
and phonology
Level: One (Morning Studies)

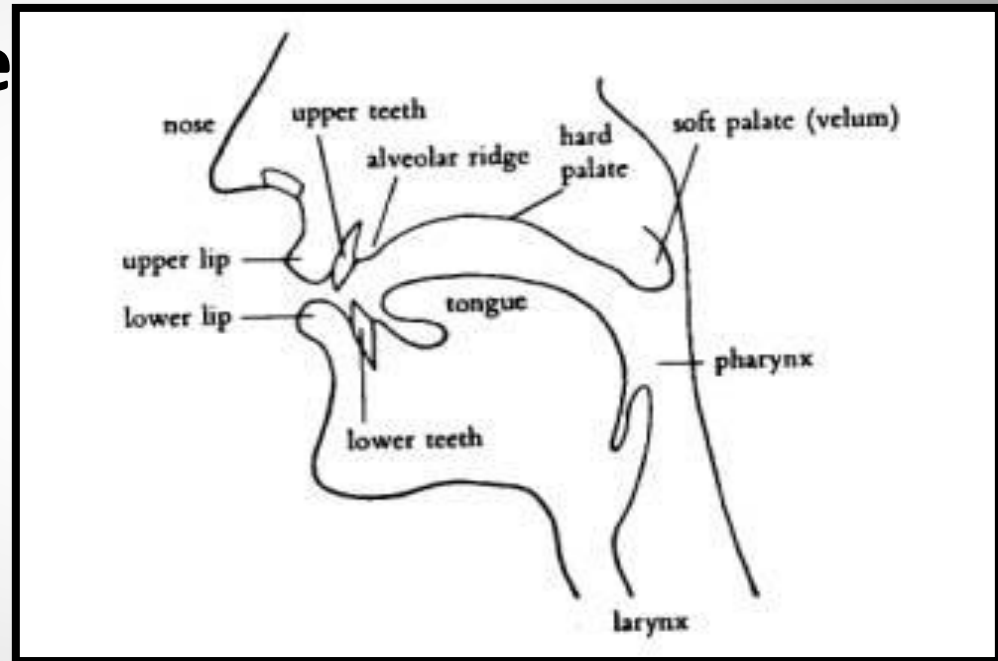
Organs of Speech

By

Lect. Israa Mahmood Salman
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Organs or Articulators of Speech

- 1- The vocal cords
2. The alveolar ridge
3. The palate
4. The tongue
5. Teeth
6. Lips
6. Larynx
7. 8. Pharynx

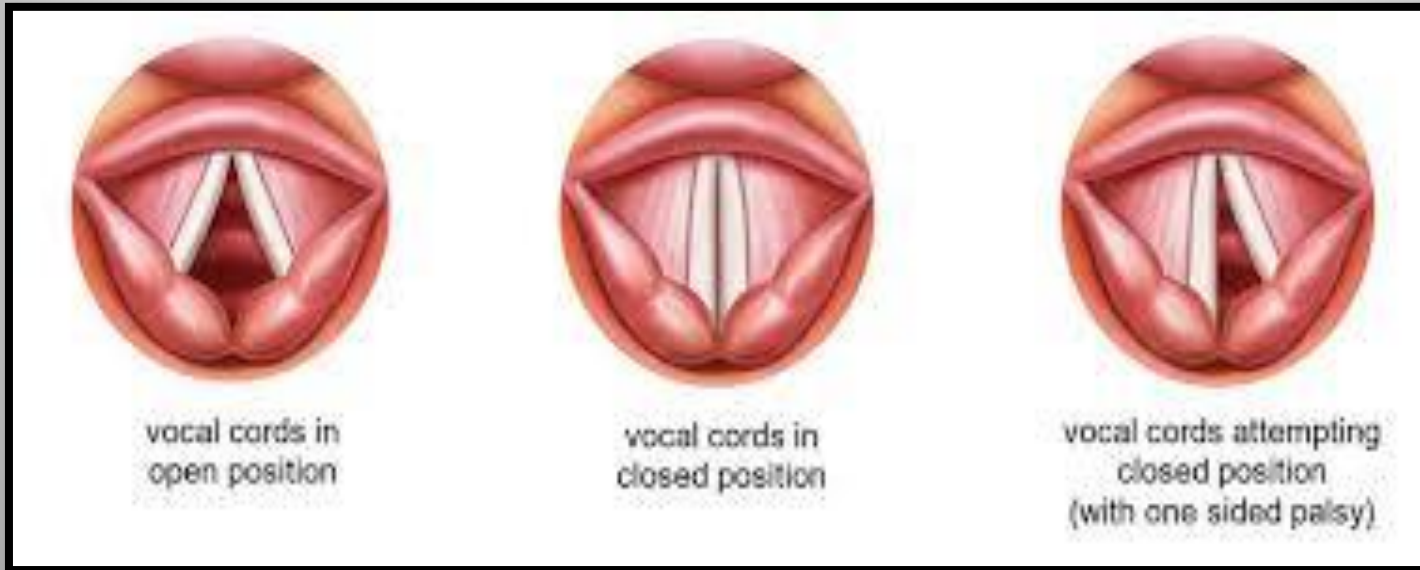


Organs of Speech Divisions

- Active articulators: can move
(the lower lip and the tongue, vocal cords)
- Passive articulators: do not move (the upper lip, the upper teeth, **hard palate, soft palate, uvula, and pharynx wall** , the roof of the mouth.

The vocal cords

They are two small bands of elastic tissue situated in the larynx, lying opposite each other across the air passage.



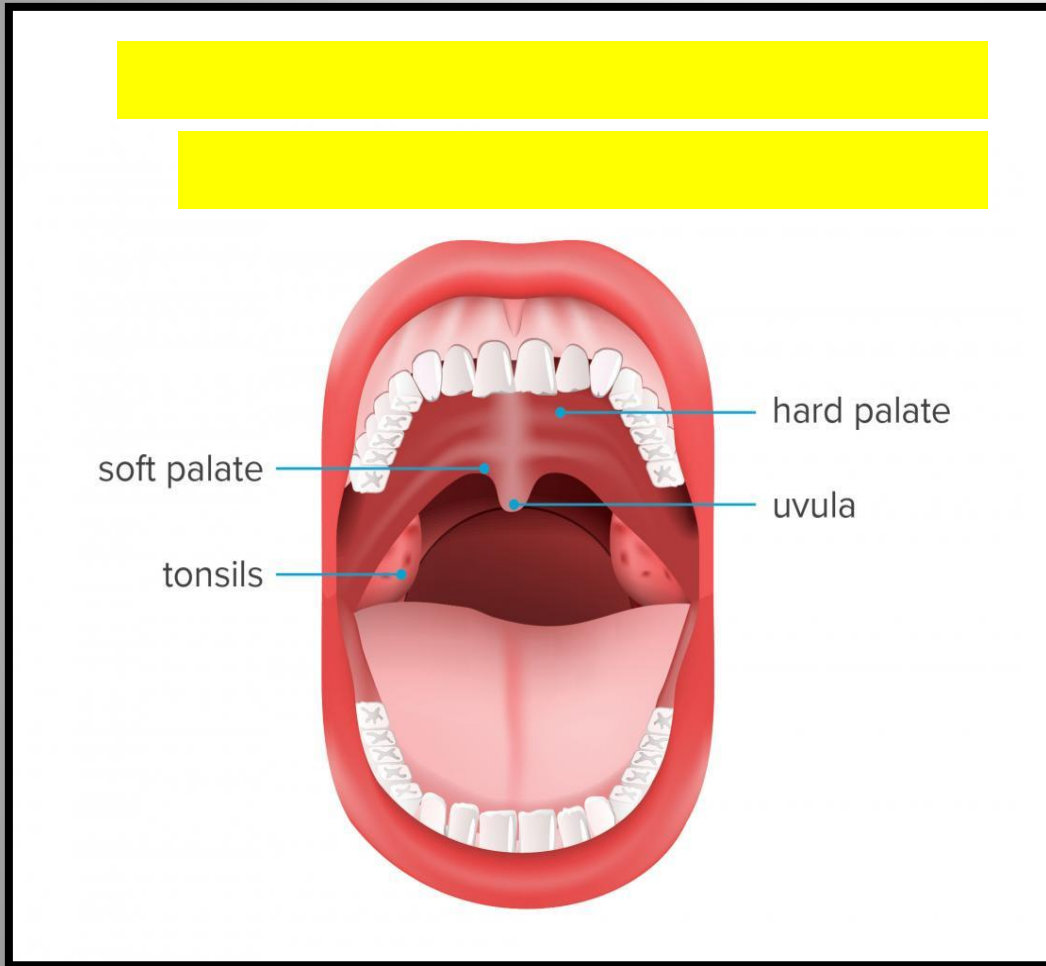
Four states of the vocal cords

- 1-When they are brought together tightly **no air can pass through them.**
- 2- **When they are opened** suddenly, the compressed air bursts out and it makes the vocal cords vibrate. This process results in voiced sounds.
- 3-. When the **vocal cords are drawn apart**, the air can pass through them freely and they do not vibrate. This results in voiceless sounds.
- 4- Glottis: The opening **(the gap) between** the vocal cords is called the **glottis.**

Speech Sounds classification in terms of voicing

- **Speech sounds can be classified into two types :voiced and voiceless sounds.**
- When you feel the vibration of the vocal cords, the sound is **called voice**. When you the vocal cords **do not vibrate**, the speech sound is **called voiceless sound**.

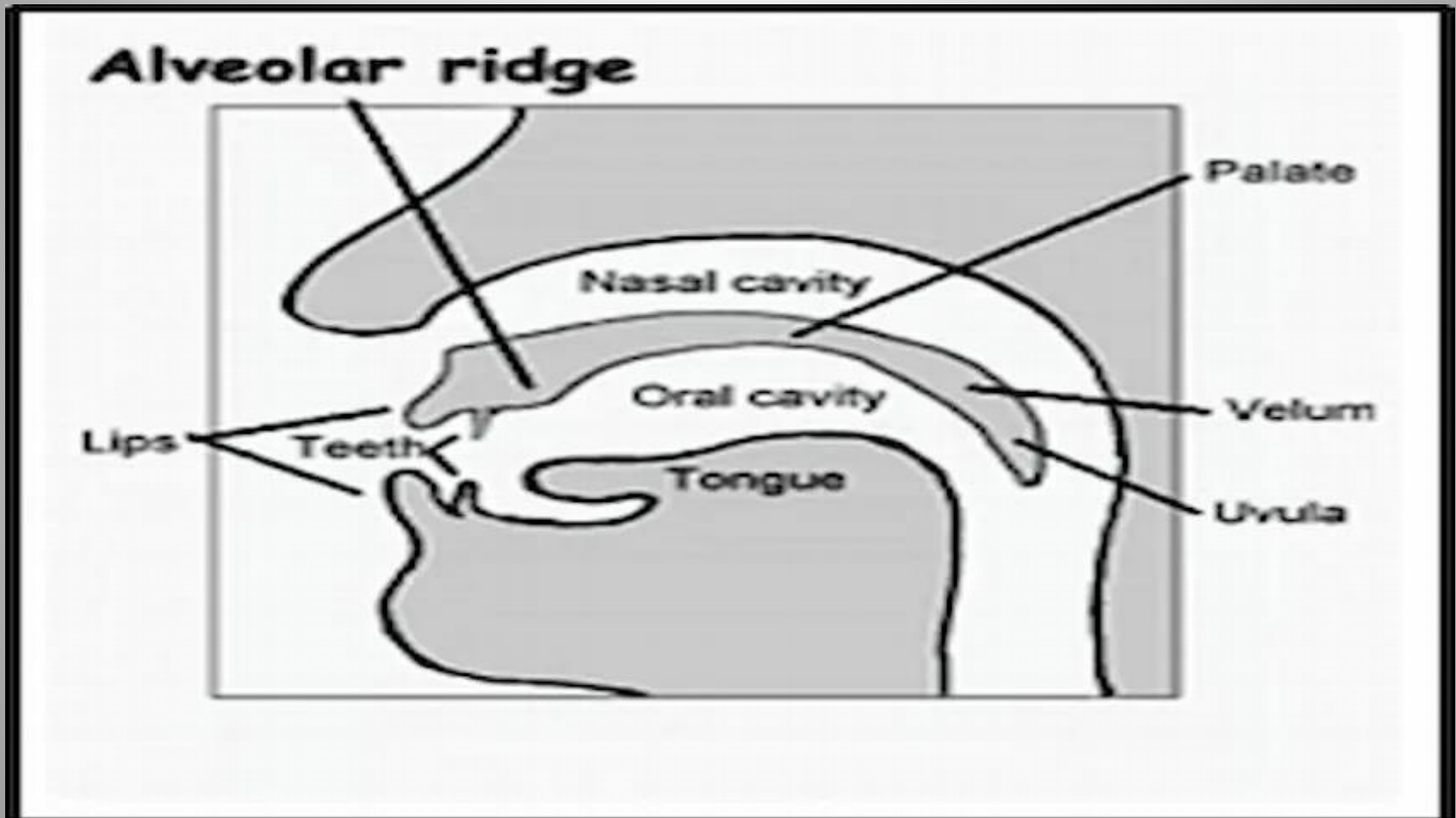
The palate



It forms the roof of the mouth and separates the mouth cavity from the nose(nasal) cavity.

The palate consists of three parts :the hard palate, the soft palate and the alveolar ridge

Alveolar ridge



Hard Palate

- It is immovable and fixed in position .
- It is the highest part of the palate.
- It lies between the alveolar ridge and the beginning of the soft palate.

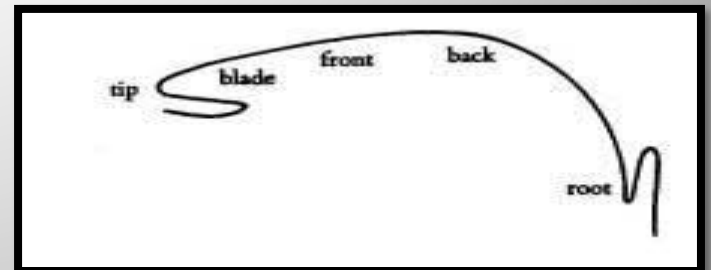
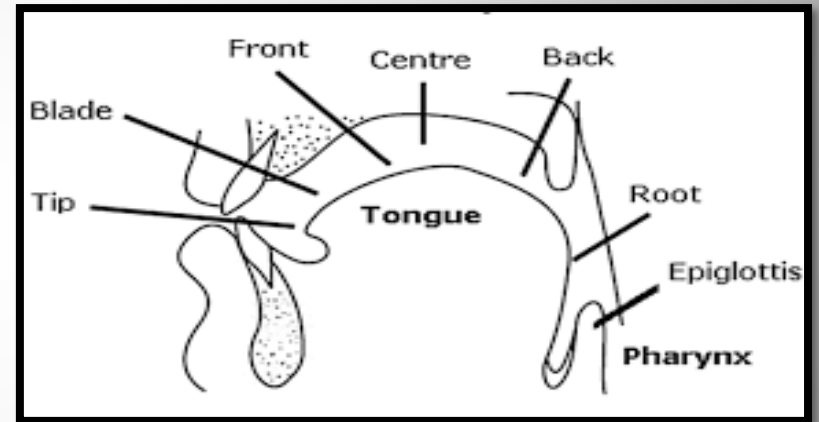
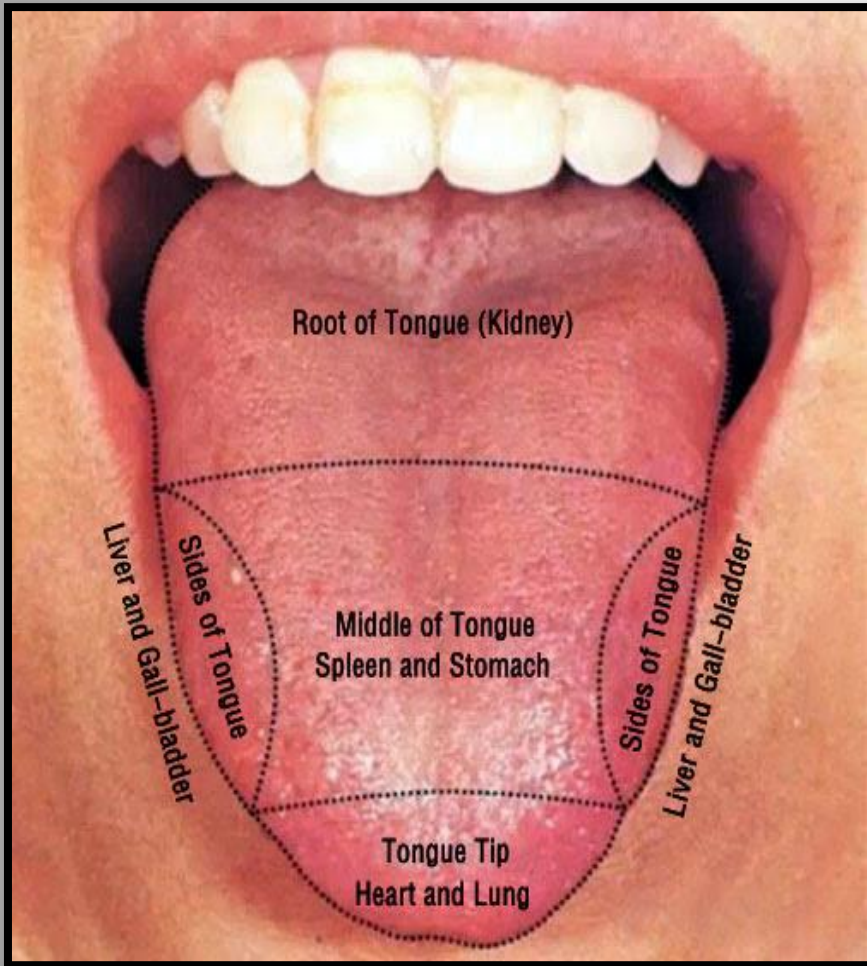
The soft palate (the vellum)

- The soft palate** (the vellum) is a movable part of the palate.
- -It can be raised and lowered.
- When the soft palate **is raised** it **closes the nasal cavity** and all the air is forced to escape through the mouth.
- When it is lowered, the nasal cavity **is opened**, and all the air can pass through both the mouth and the nasal cavity. Accordingly, the sounds produced are called nasal such as /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/. The back of the tongue can touch the soft palate and the sounds produced are called velar consonants such as / k /, / g /and/ŋ/.

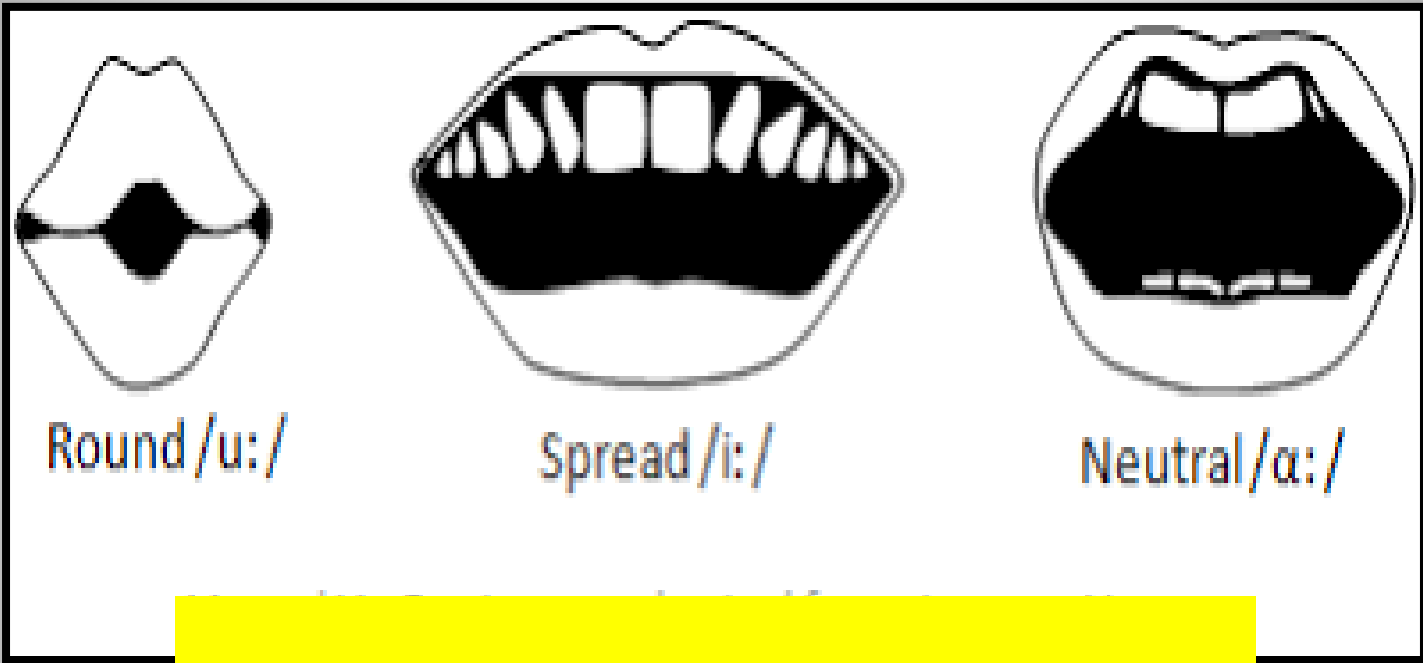
Alveolar Ridge

- **It is** that part of the gums immediately behind the upper front teeth and the hard palate.
- The sound produced with the tongue touching the alveolar ridge are called **alveolar** such as /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /s/ and /z/.
- **The alveolar ridge is important in English because many of the consonant sounds are made with the tongue touching or close to the alveolar ridge**

The Tongue



lips



The End

- Thank you for your listening