



الكلية: الآداب

القسم او الفرع: الترجمة

المرحلة: الاولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية: التلفظ

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: **pronunciation**

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة العربية: اعضاء الكلام

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة الإنكليزية: **organs of speech**

Unit Two: How the Speech Organs Work in English

Human Organs of Speech are divided into:

A. Movable Organs: they make movements when they produce certain sounds, upper lip, lower lip, and tongue.

B. Unmovable Organs: they don't make any movements when they produce certain sounds, they include the upper teeth, lower teeth, and palate.

Figure (1): The Speech Organs

Definitions of Organs of Speech

1. Vocal Cords

They are two small bands of elastic tissues placed in the larynx, which lies opposite to each other across of the air passage; they are also called (vocal folds). The inner edges of the vocal cords can be moved towards each other so that they meet each and completely cover the top of the wind pipe or can be drawn apart so that there is a gap between them known as the **glottis** through which the air can pass freely.

Figure (2): Open and Closed Vocal Cords

The difference between voiced consonant sounds and voiceless consonant sounds.

A. Voiced Sounds are made with the vibration of the vocal cords, producing consonants like (b,d,g,v,z, ð, dʒ, l,m,n, ŋ,r,w,y)

B. Voiceless Sounds are made without the vibration of the vocal cords, producing the consonants (p, t, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, tʃ, h)

2. Larynx is the area of the throat containing the vocal cords and used for breathing, swallowing, and talking. It is also called voice box.

3. The Palate

The palate forms the roof of the mouth and separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity. The palate basically consists of two sections: the hard section and soft section (soft palate) or sometimes called velum /'vi:ləm/. The hard palate is an unmovable part which consists of two parts too, the alveolar ridge which lies behind the upper teeth immediately, and the hard palate which is the highest part that lies between the alveolar ridge and the beginning of the soft palate. The alveolar ridge is especially important in English because many of the consonant sounds such as / t, d, n, l, r, s, z, ʃ, dʒ, ʒ, tʃ/ are produced by the tongue touching or close to the alveolar ridge.

Figure (3): Parts of the Palate

On the other hand, the soft palate is a movable part that contains the uvula /'ju:vjələ/, which is the hanging part of the soft palate.

When the soft palate is raised, it closes the way to the nasal cavity, hence the air stream passes through the mouth only and producing all the consonant sounds except /m,n, ŋ/. But if the soft palate is lowered, the airstream will be allowed to pass through the nasal cavity, making the air come out from the nose. In this lowered position of the soft palate, three sounds are produced only through the nose /m,n, ŋ/, which are called nasal sounds or nasals.

figure (4): When the Soft Palate Raised & Lowered

4. The Teeth

The teeth are subdivided into two parts; the upper teeth and lower teeth. The upper front teeth are used in the production of certain sounds. The consonant sounds / θ/ and / ð/ are produced when the tip of the tongue comes very close to the edge of both upper and lower teeth as seen practically in the word ‘thin’ /θɪn/ and /ðɪs/. /f/ and /v/ are produced when the lower lip contacts with the upper teeth as in the words ‘fox’ /fɒks/ and the word ‘van’ /væn/.

5. The Tongue

The tongue is the most important speech organ because it performs the greatest variety of movements. It is divided into four parts: tip, blade, front, and back. The back of the tongue lies under the soft palate, the front lies under the hard palate, while both the tip and the blade lie under the alveolar ridge. The tip and blade are particularly mobile as such they can touch the whole of the lips, the teeth, the alveolar ridge and the hard palate.

6. The Lips

The lips are movable organs of speech that can take up various different shapes when producing certain speech sounds.

7. Pharynx is a five-inch long tube that starts near nose and ends at windpipe.

8. Esophagus is a muscular tube connecting the throat (pharynx) with the stomach.

9. Wind pipe is the tube for breathing which connects the larynx to the lungs.

10. Epiglottis is the flap that covers the trachea during swallowing, so that food does not enter the lungs.

11. Glottis is the opening between the vocal cords at the upper part of the larynx.