

عنوان المحاضرة: The Speech Organs

المادة الدراسية: Pronunciation

المرحلة الدراسية: First Stage/ Morning Studies

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العام الدراسي: 2025-2026

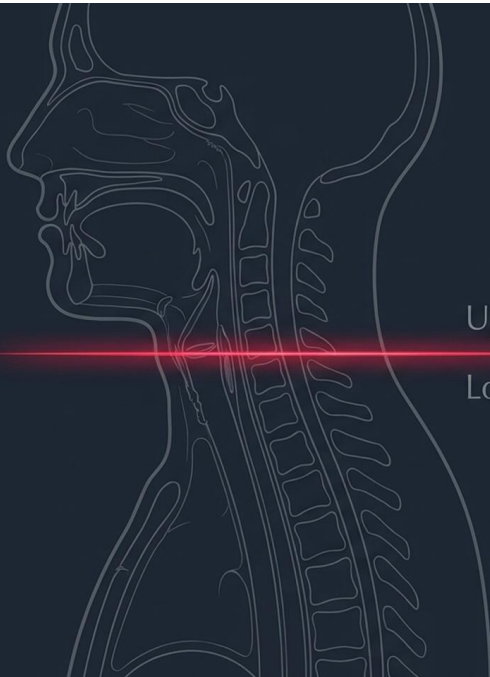


جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

القسم: الترجمة

The Speech Organs



Upper

Lower

The Speech Organs

The organs of speech are divided into two groups: upper & lower.

The larynx lies in between the lower organs and the upper organs. It is the dividing point between them.

Some organs are movable and others are stationary.

Movable Organs

The lungs, the lips, the tongue, the lower jaw, the soft palate and the vocal cords are movable organs.

Stationary Organs

The upper jaw, the teeth, the hard palate, the windpipe and the nose are stationary organs.

A-The Lower Organs:



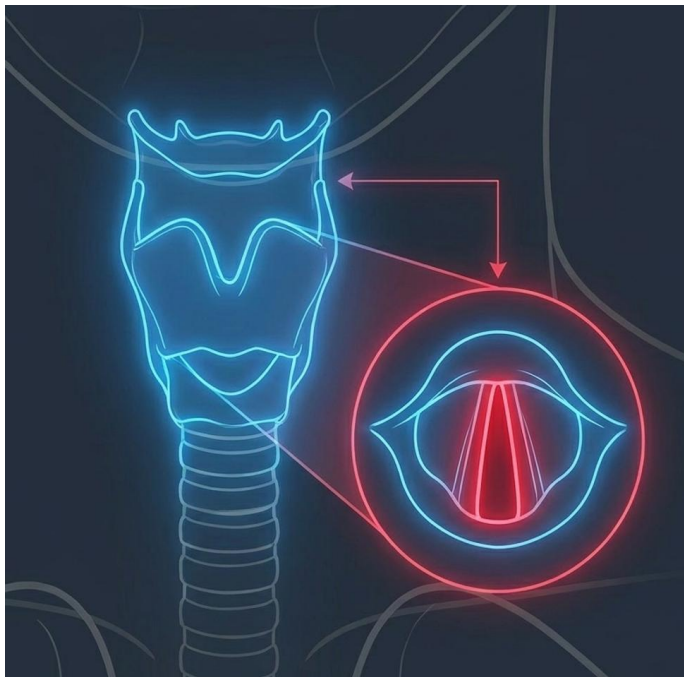


The Lungs (20pt)

They are two large boxes made of muscles which are filled with air for breathing and speaking.

The Wind-Pipe (20pt)

It is a tube through which the air passes. It has the larynx at its top.

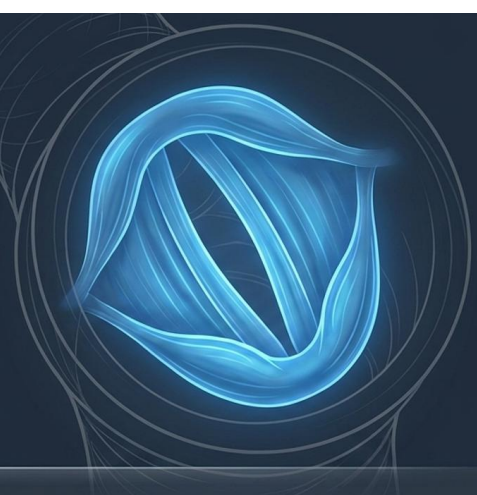


The Larynx (20pt)

It is a structure made of cartilage at the top of the wind-pipe from the lungs which contains the vocal cords. It is the dividing point between the upper and the lower organs of speech.

The Glottis (20pt)

It is the gap (space) between the vocal cords in the larynx.



The Vocal Cords (20pt)

They are two small bands of elastic tissue (two thick flaps of muscles) lying opposite each other in the air passage. Their vibration produces voiced sounds, whereas voiceless sounds are produced without the vibration of the vocal cords." (18pt)

States of the vocal cords:



Breathing state:

Here the vocal cords are away from each other (are drawn apart) so that the air can pass freely. There is no vibration. This state produces voiceless sounds.



Narrowing state:

The vocal cords are close to each other, the air passes through them with friction; the consonant /h/ is produced in this way.

States of the vocal cords:



Voicing state:

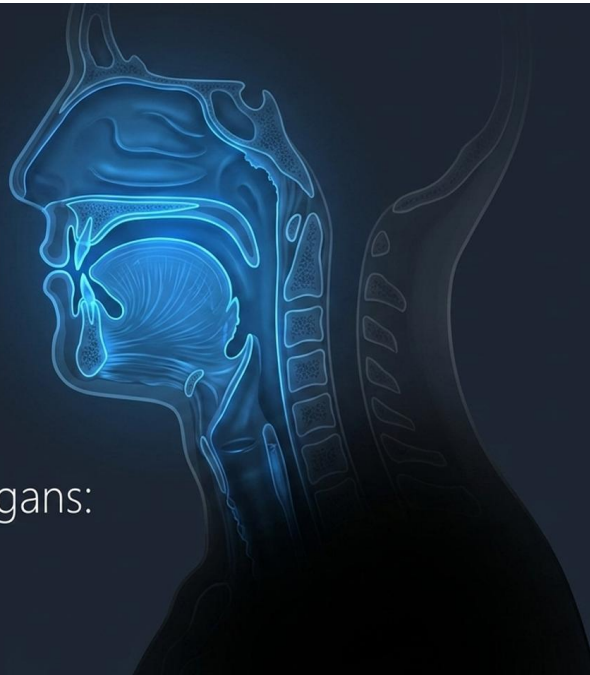
Here the vocal cords are so close to each other. They start vibrating because the air passes through them rapidly. Vowels and voiced consonants are produced in this way.

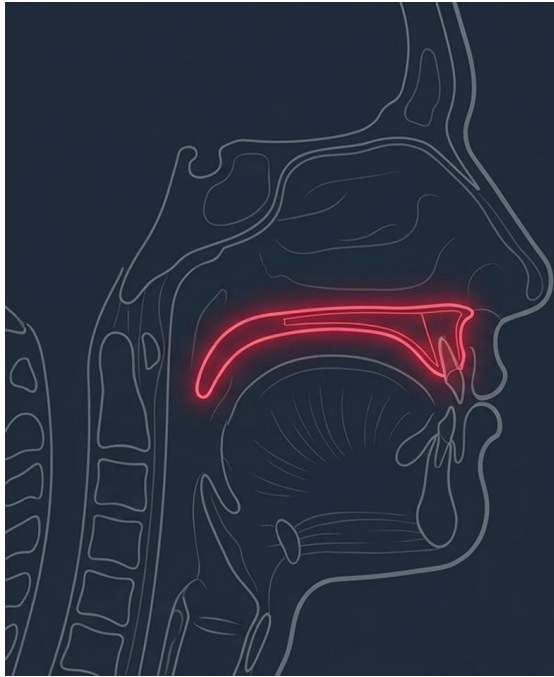


Closing State:

The vocal cords are brought together tightly, so no air can pass. This state produces glottal stop as in ,kitten, /kitn/.

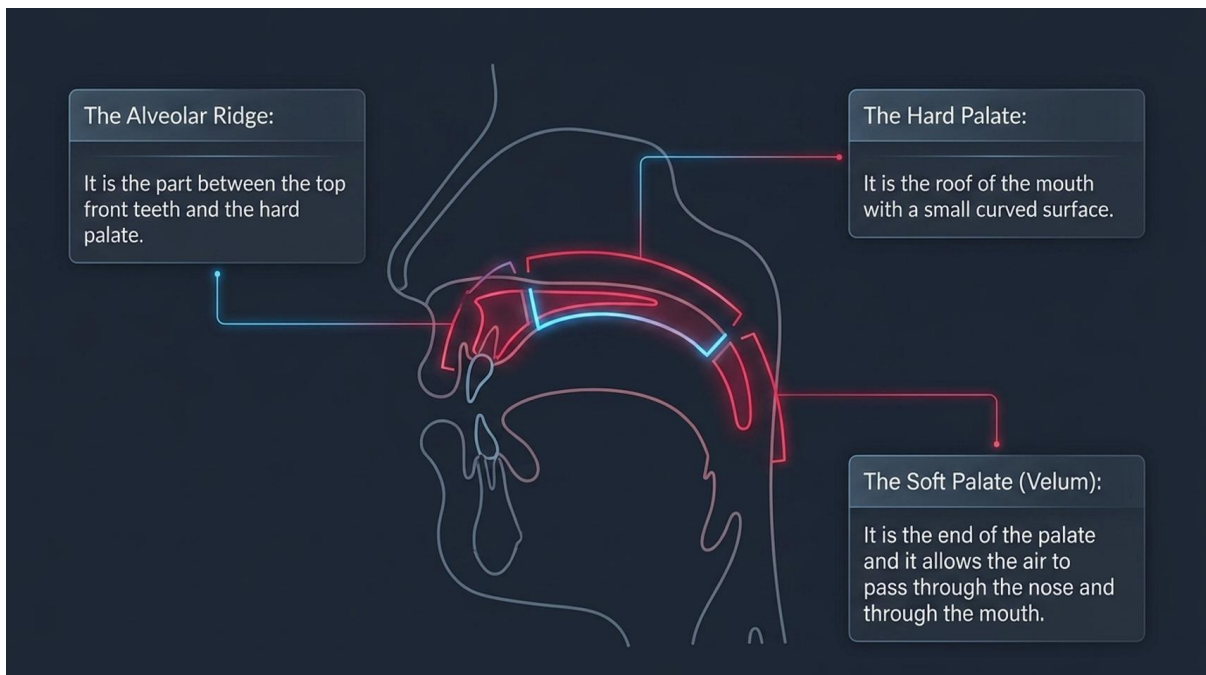
A-The Upper Organs:

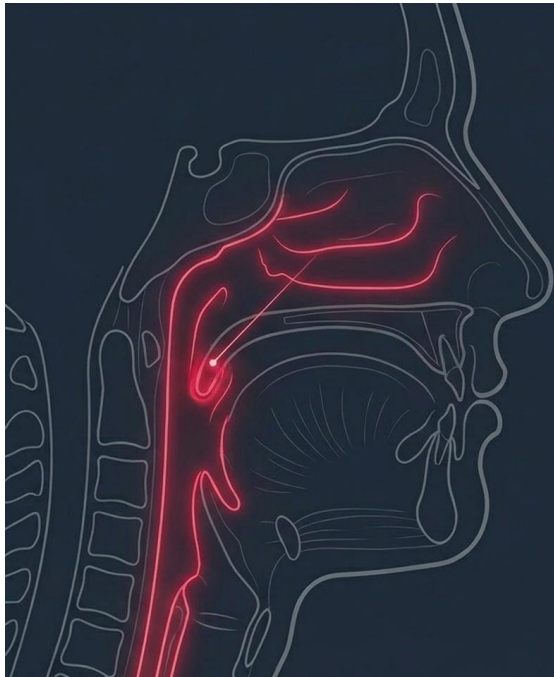




The Palate

It is the bony part that separates the mouth (oral) cavity from the nose (mouth roof). It is divided into three parts:



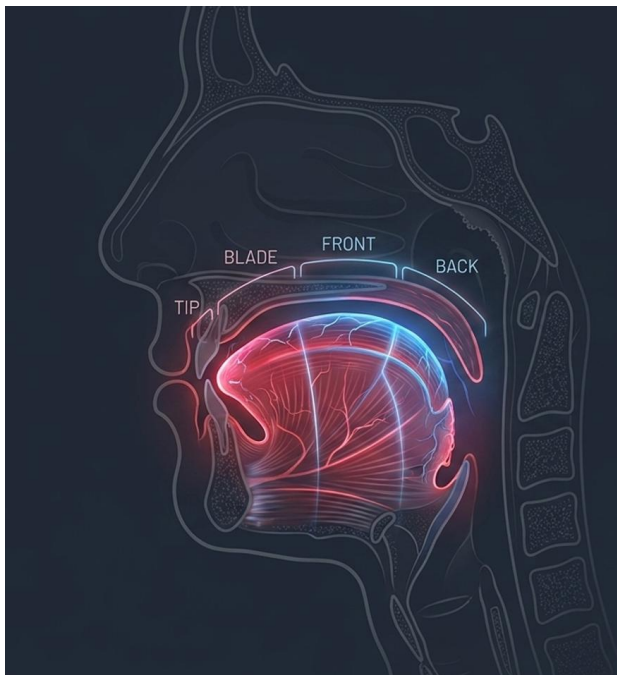


The Uvula

It is the end of the soft palate.

The Pharynx

It is the tube which begins above the larynx. It is divided at its top into two parts, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity.

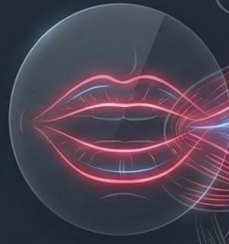


The Tongue

It is the most important articulator because it can be moved into many different places and take different shapes. It can be divided into four parts: tip, blade, front and back.



rounded



spread



neutral

The Lips

They are very important articulators because they can take up various different positions. In the articulation of vowel sounds the lips can take up three basic lip positions: rounded-spread-neutral.