



University of Tikrit

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Subject: Phonetics

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**Organs of Speech**

## Organs of Speech

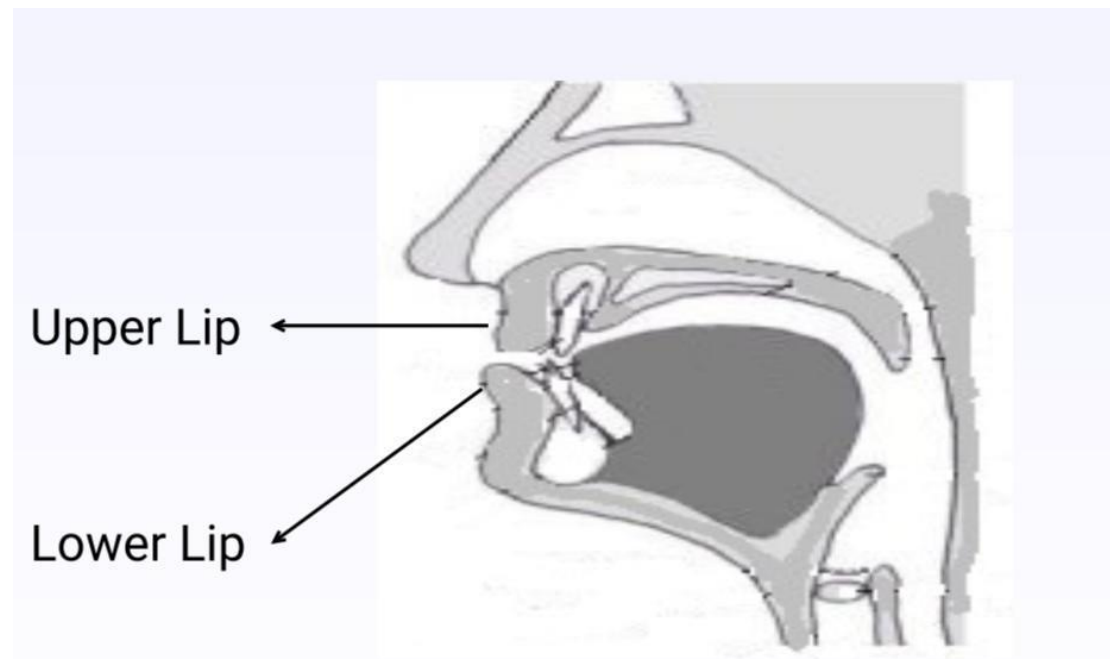
In all languages we speak with air from the lungs. We draw it into the lungs quickly and we release it slowly and its passage in various ways and places.

Organs of speech are those parts of the body ( the tongue, velum, lips...etc.) that share, in Produce of the sounds of speech

### Lips (upper and lower lips)

The lips Working for creating different sounds. – mainly the labial, bilabial (eg /p/, /b/, /m/, /h/, and /w/) and labio-dental consonant sounds (eg /f/ and /v/ ) and thus create an important part of the speech .

Teeth. The lower front teeth are not Important in speech except that If they are missing certain the sounds, e.g. /s/ and /z/, will be difficult to make. and They are responsible for creating sounds Of the labio-dental ( /f/ -/v/)and lingua-dental.



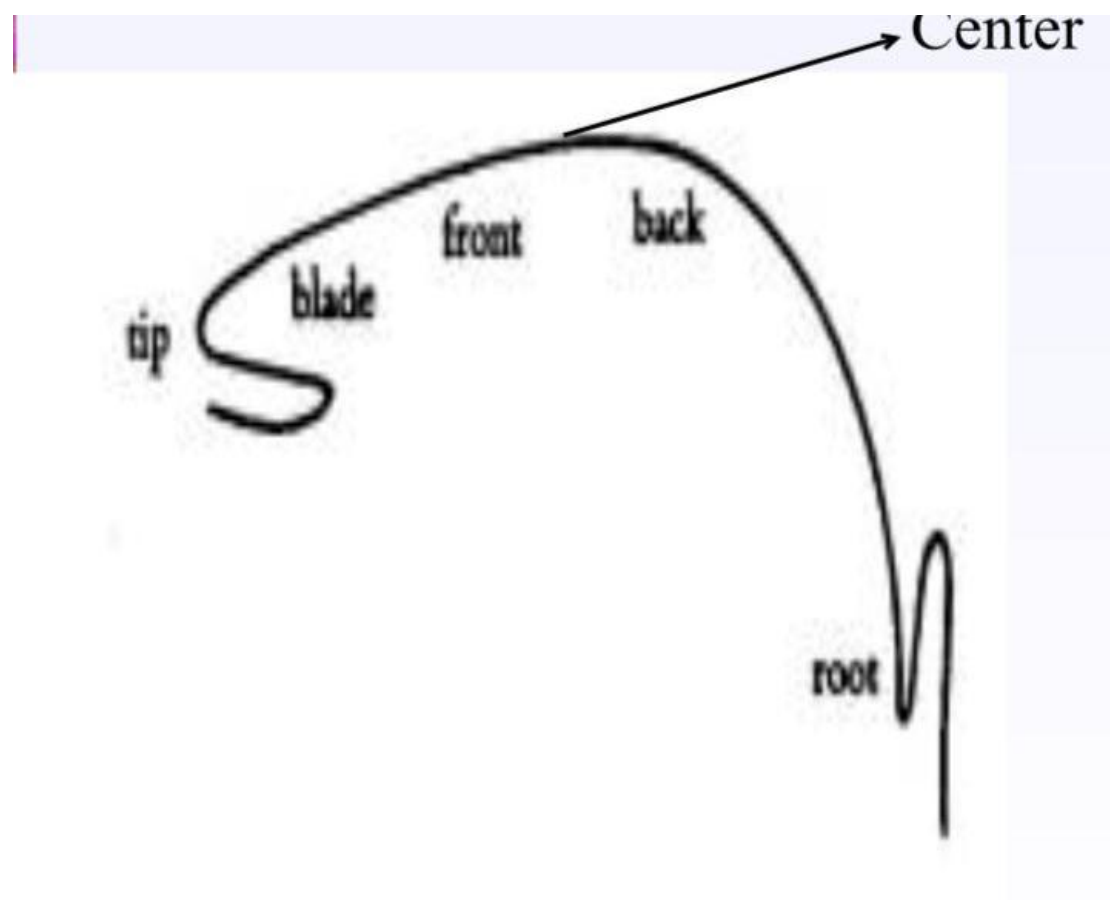
## Tongue.

It is the most important of the organs of speech because it has the greatest variety of movements, it helps in forming the sounds of speech

It is divided into six parts : tip, blade, front, center, back and root )

Alveolar ridge

It is hard ridge behind the upper front teeth. It is between the upper teeth and the roof of the mouth



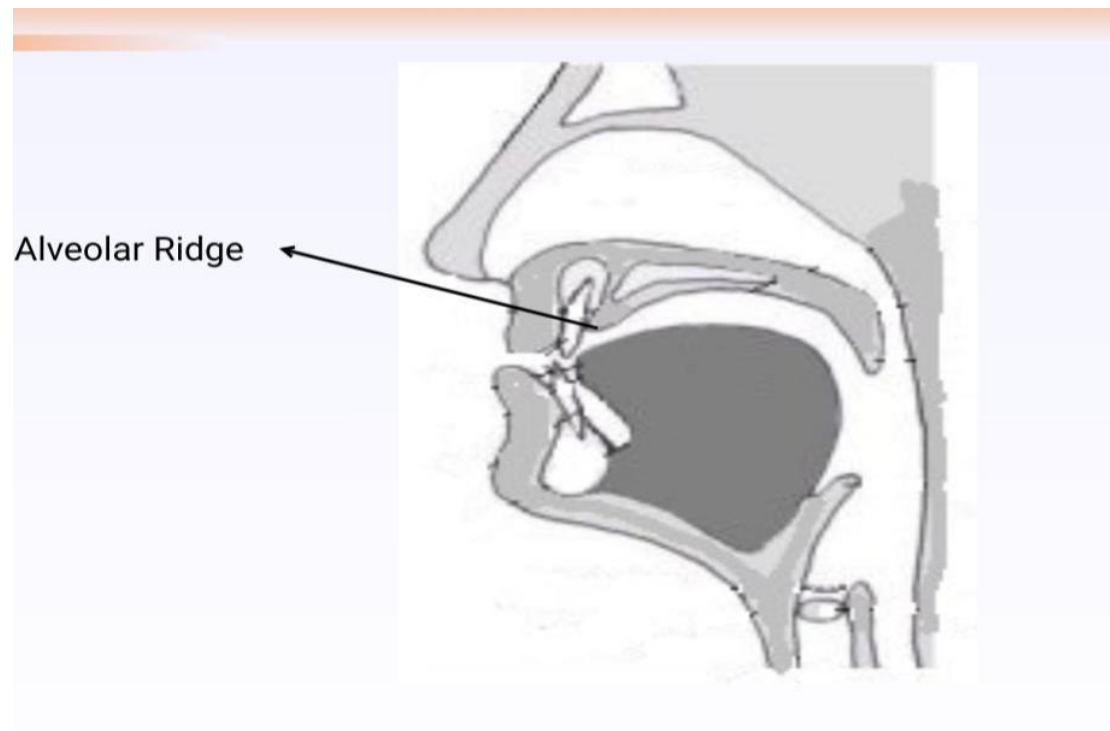
**The palate** It separate the mouth cavity from the nasal cavity:  
there is tow types soft and hard palate .

Hard palate. It's in the roof of the mouth. the interaction between the tongue and the hard palate is essential in the the formation of certain of speech sounds such as /t/, /d/, and /j ./.

t/, /d/, and /j ./

Soft palate.) Velum).

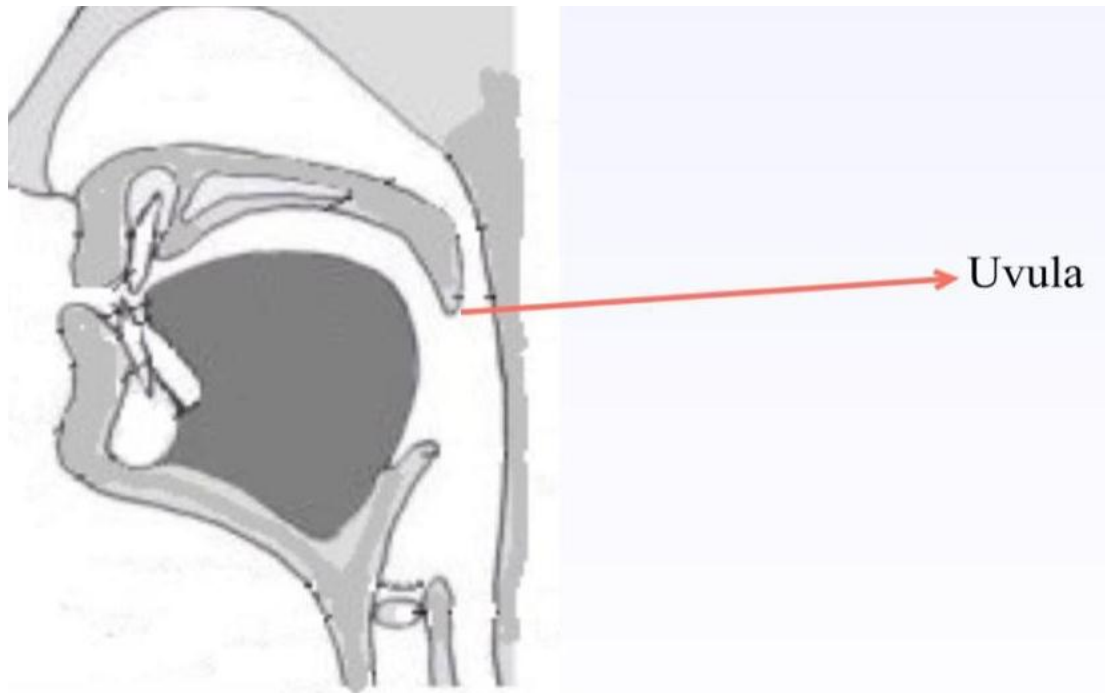
It should have holes to separate the oral cavity (mouth) from the nose, while speaking to produce the sounds of oral speech. If this is incomplete, air escapes through the nose during speech



**Uvula.** It working in side with the back of the throat, the palate, and air coming up from the lungs to create a number of guttural and other sounds

The vocal cords. Aslo called vocal folds. The air released by the lungs comes up through the wind\_pipe and arrives first at the larynx. And the larynx sit in neck

Within this part English sounds are produced in two ways



**1. Voiceless:** If the vocal cords are apart the air from the lungs will be free passage Into the pharynx and the mouth. Sounds produced when the vocal cords are apart ,the produced sounds are voiceless such as /f /

**2: voiced.** if the vocal cords are adjusted so that there is only a narrow passage between them , the airstream from the lungs will set them vibrating. Sounds produced when the vocal cords are vibrating are said to be voiced such as /v . /

The pharynx. is a resonating chamber behind the tongue and above the larynx..

## **Conclusion**

Producing different speech sounds depends on the movement of speech organs .It is essential to know the movement and the placement of each organ to produce particular sounds .The above description of the organs help you to produce the consonants and the vowels in a correct way