Dr. Omayma Al-Mughrabi

Lect. Ghada Al-Kuwaihes

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All sounds we make when we speak are the result of muscles contracting.

When the air is pushed from the lungs to the larynx, it goes through the vocal tract.



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The different parts of the vocal tract are called articulators, and the study of them is called articulatory phonetics.

1.The pharynx: is palate a tube which alveolar ridge oral cavity nasal cavity begins above the velum body larynx. At its lips « tip pharynx tongue root top end it is teeth divided into epiglottis esophagus larynx (vocal cords) two:

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the mouth, 2. and the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity.

1. the back of



2.The velum or soft palate: is in alveolar ridge a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth.



Often in speech, it is raised so that air cannot escape through the nose.



The other

important thing is that it is one of the articulators that can be touched by the tongue.



3.The hard palate: is often called the alveolar ridge "roof of the mouth". You can feel its smooth surface with your tongue.



4.The alveolar

ridge: is between the top front teeth and the hard palate.



5.The tongue: is a palate very important alveolar ridge oral cavity nasal cavity articulator velum body which can be lips < tip pharynx tongue root moved into teeth many different epiglottis esophagus larynx (vocal cords) places and shapes.



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The different

parts are:

1.tip
2.blade

3.front4.back



6.The teeth:

(upper Å lower) are shown at the front of the mouth behind



the lips.

The tongue is to contact with the upper side teeth for many speech sounds.

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7.The lips: are palate important in alveolar ridge oral cavity nasal cavity velum speech. They can body tip lips pharynx tongue root be: teeth * pressed together epiglottis esophagus to produce p, b, larynx (vocal cords)

* brought into contact with the teeth as in *f*, *v*,

* or rounded to produce the lipshape for vowels like *o*.

The seven articulators described above are the

main ones used in speech.