

S.P.V.V.S.S

G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE & V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE , SINDAGI
586128 DIST – VIJAYAPURA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2022-2023

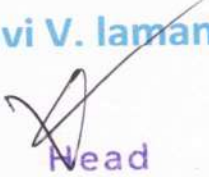
PROJECT WORK
ON
INTRODUCTION OF PHONETICS

SUBMITTED BY

S.NO	NAMES OF THE STUDENTS	REG.NO
1	PUJA KONDAGULI	A2057883
2	RADHIKA .M. PATTAR	A2057885
3	SNEHA AMBIGER	A2057924
4	AKSHATA BYAKODI	A2057803

GUIDED BY

Shri Ravi V. Jamani


Head
Dept. of English
G.P.P.Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, SINDAGI-586128.

Shri V. R. Patil


Co-ordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College, SINDGI-586128. Dt:Vijayapur

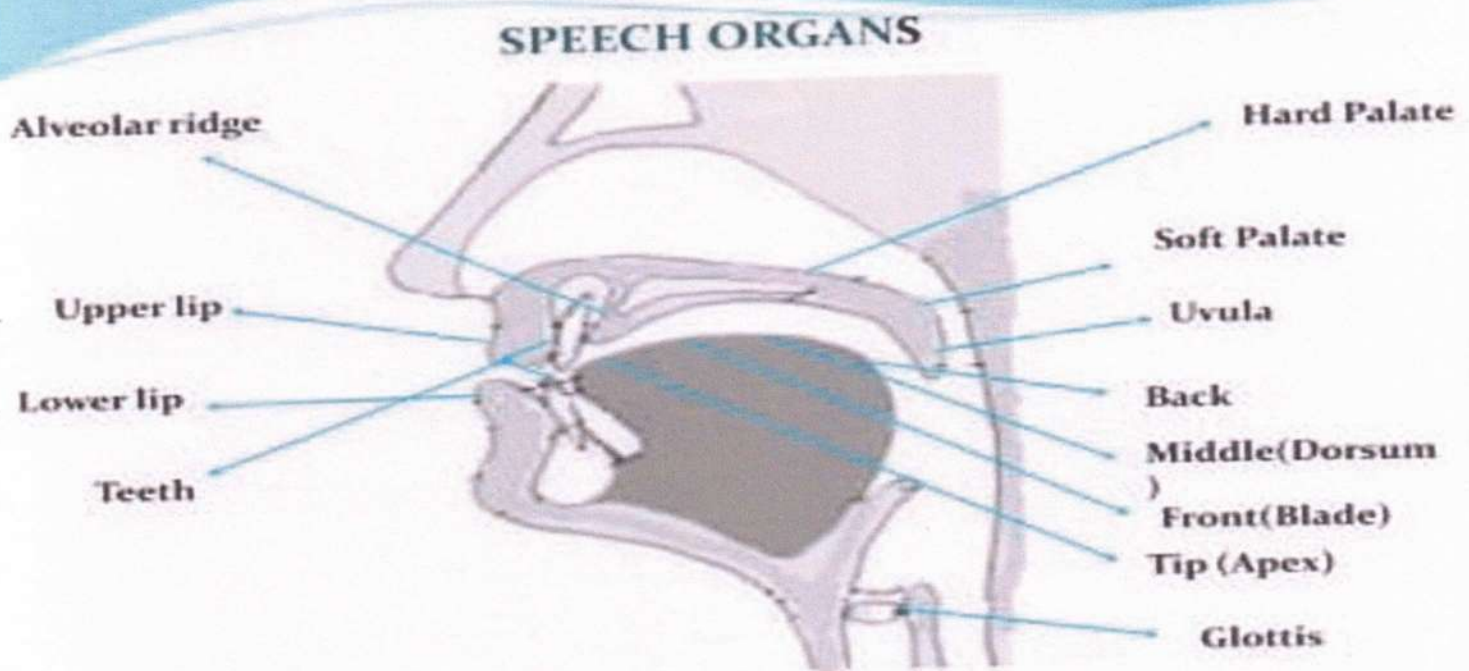

Principal,
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. &
V. V. Salimath Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

The Organs of Speech

Definition:

The various organs of our mouth we use to produce speech sounds are called the organs of speech or Speech organs.

Speech organs or articulators, produce the sounds of language. **Organs** used for **speech** include the lips, teeth, alveolar ridge, hard palate, velum (soft palate), uvula, glottis and various parts of the tongue. They can be divided into two types: passive articulators and active articulators.



Descriptions for Different Organs of Speech

- The study of speech sound is essentially important for getting the fundamental idea about producing speech sounds. The various organs work in different ways to produce speech sounds.

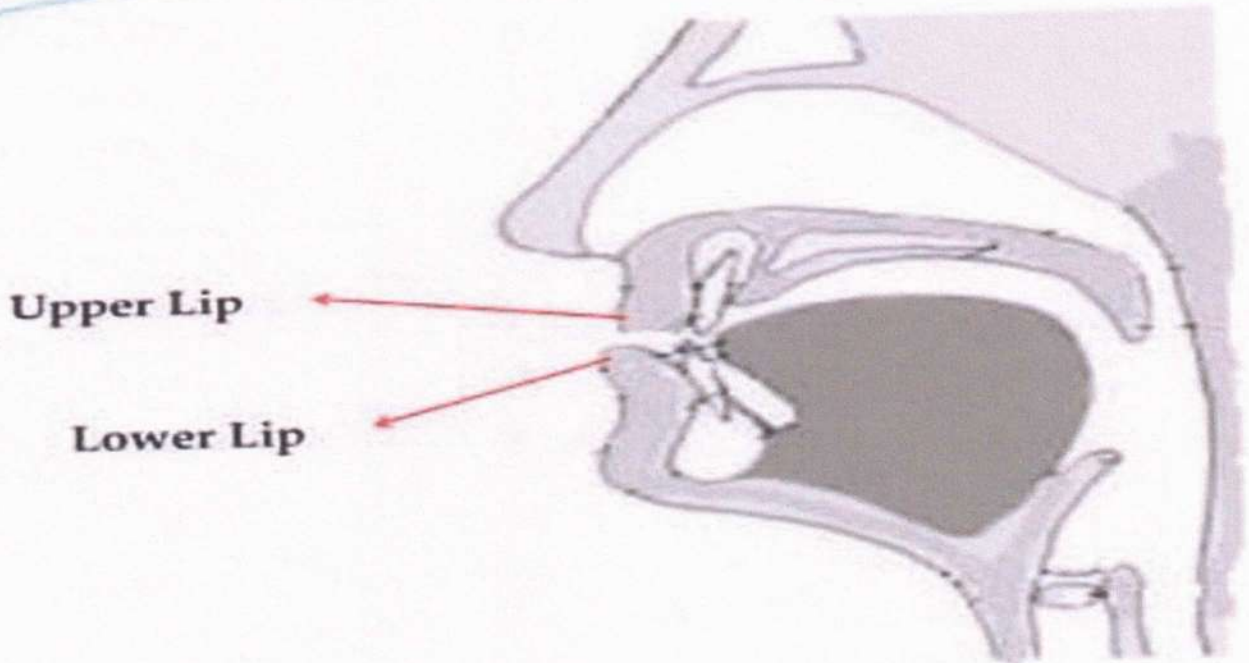
Dept. of English
G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, SINDAGI-586128.

Co-ordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College, SINDGI-586128. Dt.Vijayanur

Principal,
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm &
V. V. Salimath Sc. Col
SINDGI-586128. Dt.Vijayanur

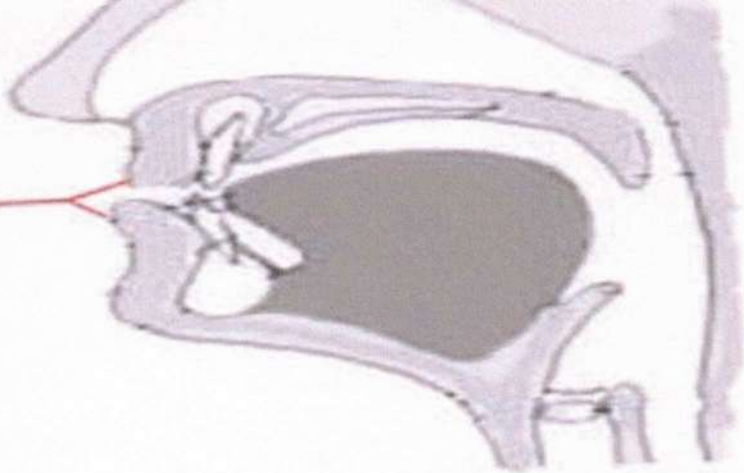
Lips

The two lips serve for creating different sounds - mainly the labial, bilabial (e.g. /p/, /b/, /m/, /hw/, and /w/) and labio-dental consonant sounds (e. g. /f/ and /v/ - and thus create an important part of the speech apparatus.



Teeth

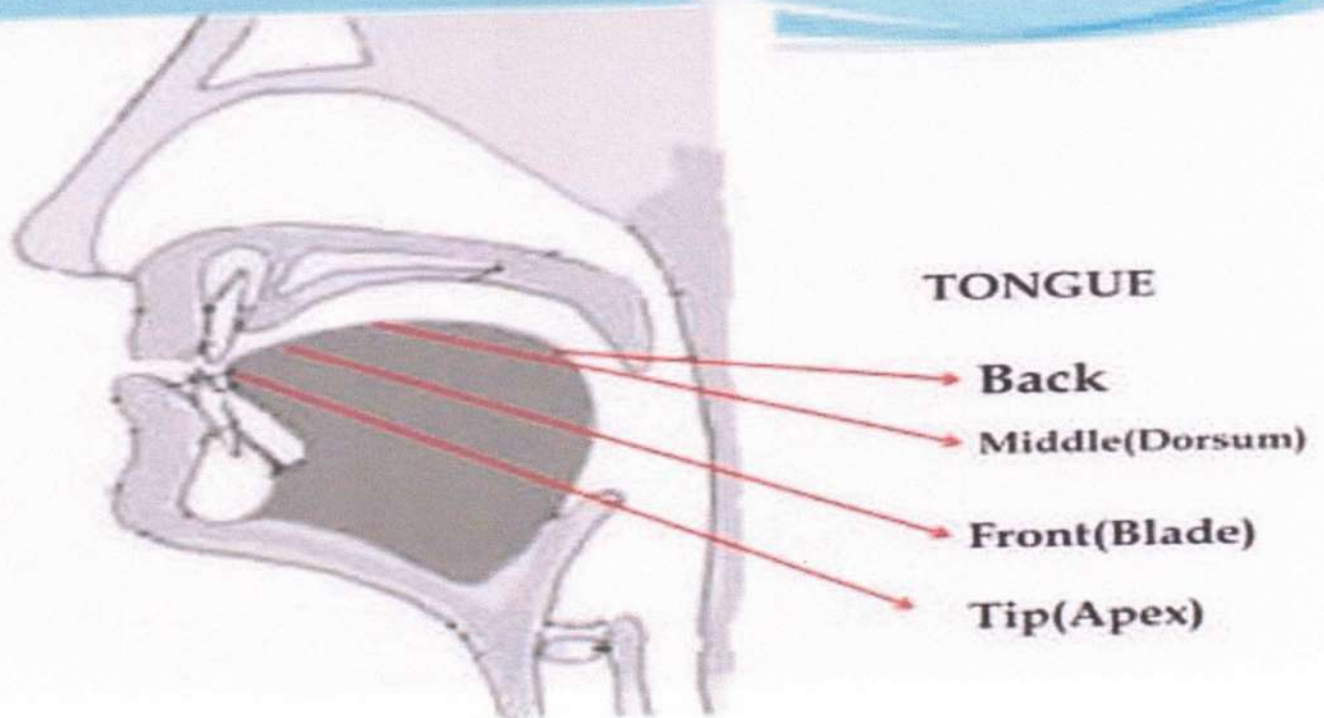
The upper and lower teeth are used to produce a lot of speech sounds, especially dental and labiodentals consonants. For example: to produce the dental /ð/ and /θ/, the tongue tip is pushed between the upper and lower front teeth and to produce the labiodentals /f/, /v/, the upper front of teeth are brought into contact with the lower lip.



Teeth

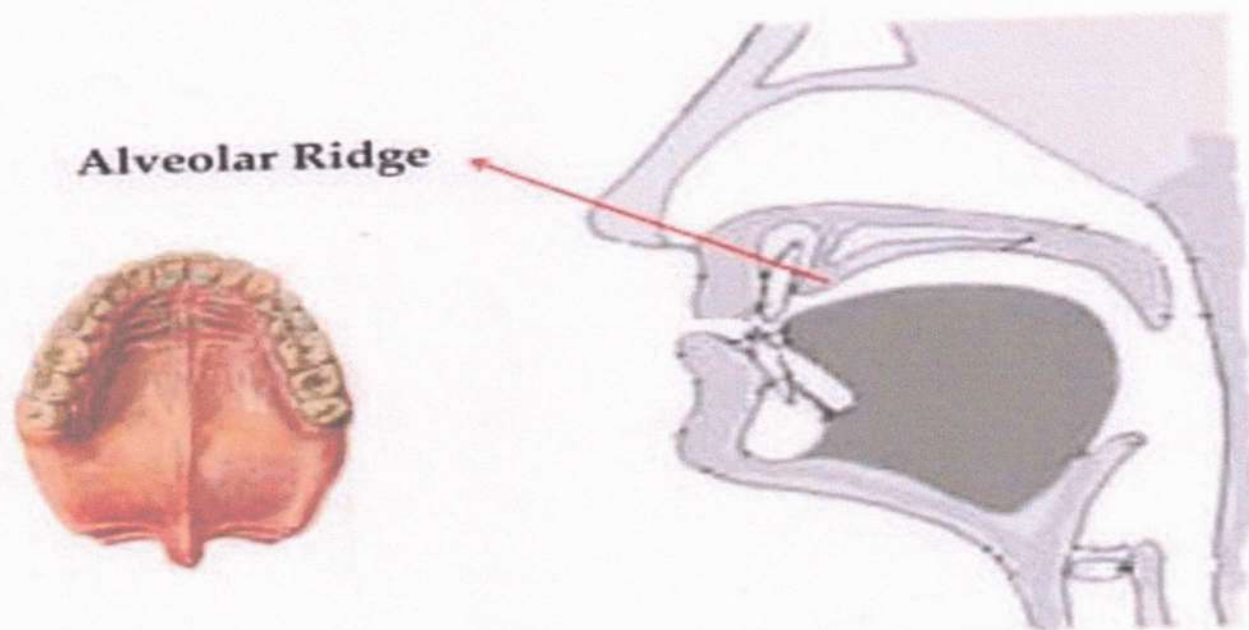
Tongue

The tongue is the most important articulator in the speech organs. It moves in different ways in different shapes to produce speech sounds. Tongue is divided into five parts namely tip, blade, front, back and root.



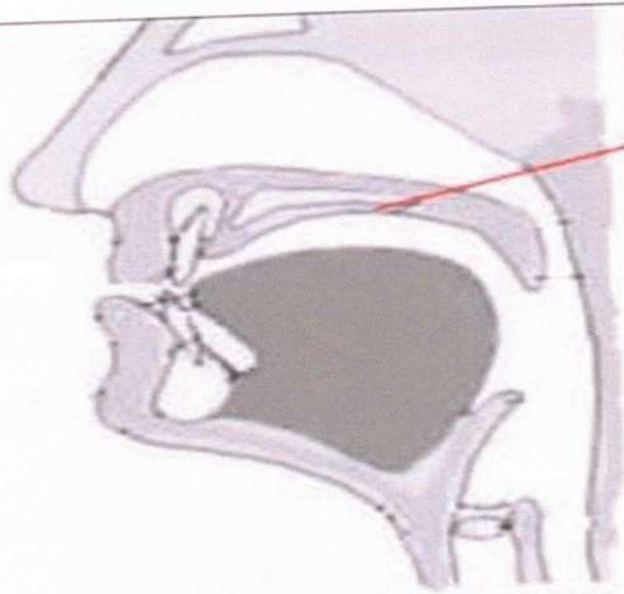
Alveolar Ridge

The alveolar ridge includes the area between the upper front teeth and the hard palate. To produce alveolar consonant sounds such as /t d l n s z/, the alveolar ridge and the blade of the tongue are used.

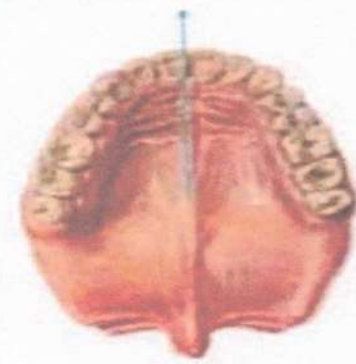


Hard palate

- a thin horizontal bony plate of the skull, located in the roof of the mouth.
- the interaction between the tongue and the hard palate is essential in the formation of certain speech sounds, notably /t/, /d/, and /j/.

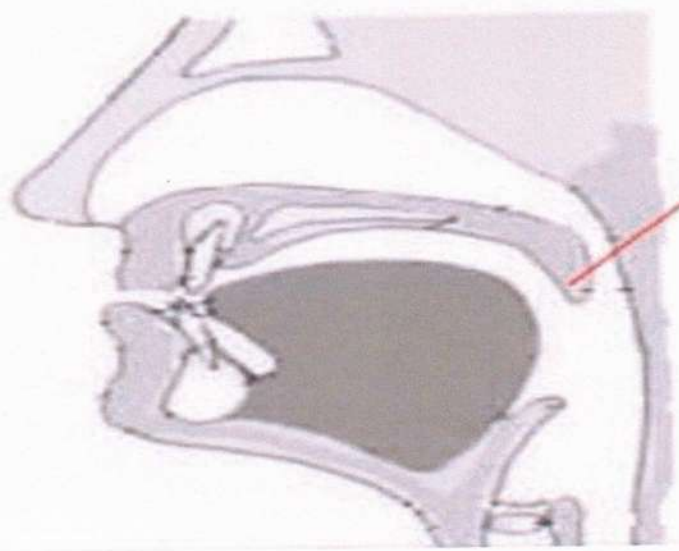


Hard Palate



Soft Palate or Velum

It should have holes forming that function during speech to separate the oral cavity (mouth) from the nose, in order to produce the oral speech sounds. If this separation is incomplete, air escapes through the nose during speech and the speech is perceived as hyper nasal.



Velum or Soft Palate



Pharynx

The pharynx is like a tube beginning just above the larynx and ending two parts. The structure that holds and manipulates the vocal cords. The "Adam's apple" in males is the bump formed by the front part of the larynx

Uvula

- it functions in tandem with the back of the throat, the palate, and air coming up from the lungs to create a number of guttural and other sounds.
- In many languages, it closes to prevent air escaping through the nose when making some sounds.

Glottis

- combination of vocal folds and space in between the folds
- as the vocal folds vibrate, the resulting vibration produces a "buzzing" quality to the speech called voice or voicing or pronunciation.
- sound production involving only the glottis is called glottal. Example is the sound /h/.

👉 The Speech Mechanism

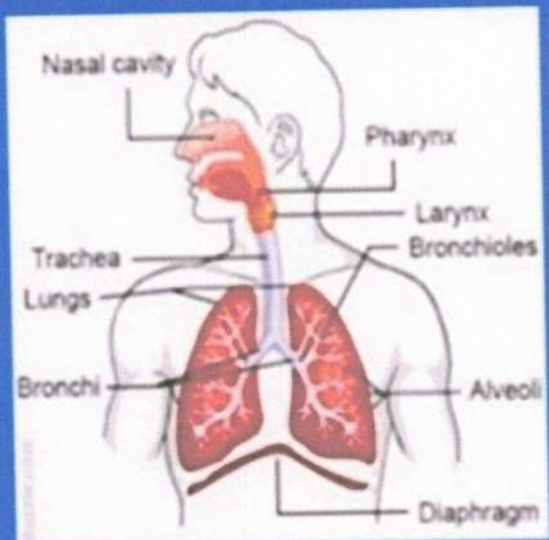
The organs of speech and their speech functions can be described with reference to three systems:

- 1 ♦ The Respiratory System
- 2 ♦ The Phonatory System
- 3 ♦ The Articulatory System

👉 The Speech Mechanism

1 ♦ The Respiratory System

♦ The Respiratory system is comprised are the lungs, the muscles of the chest and the windpipe or trachea.



← The Speech Mechanism

2 ♦ The Phonatory System

← From among these we shall describe three important positions →

1 ♦ Vocal cords held wide apart :

- ♦ Wide opening between them (the glottis).
- ♦ No vibration.
- ♦ Voiceless sounds are produced.

For example :

sit, sheet, fever and think.



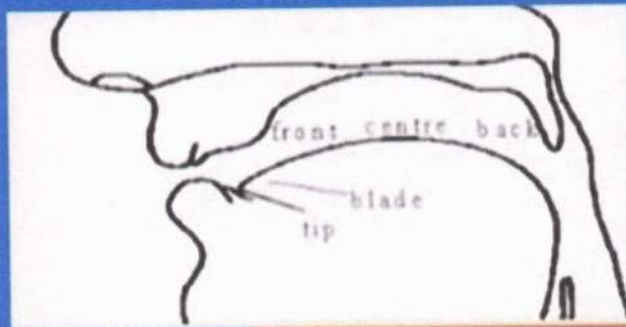
← The Speech Mechanism

3 ♦ The Articulatory System

← Let us describe the parts of the articulatory system:

g) The Tongue :

1. Tip
2. Blade
3. Front
4. Back



Head

Dept. of English
G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, SINDAGI-586128.

Co-ordinator IQAC

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College, SINDGI-586128. Dt: Vijayapur

Principal,

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. &
V. V. Salimath Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234