

## ANALYSIS ORGAN OF SPEECH IN PRONUNCIATION

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### ABSTRAT

Uncovering Speech Organs to Learn Pronunciation. The art of pronunciation, or giving words life, is a sophisticated symphony that the human body performs. Today, we set out on a quest to discover this hidden orchestra, dissecting how these organs' delicate movements shape the variety of sounds we utilize to Talk to each other. In a similar vein, speakers modify the airflow across the vocal tract to produce various sounds. The raw material is provided by the lungs, which force the air upward. As a conductor, the larynx—which houses the vocal cords— determines whether the air is spoken or unvoiced, causing vibrations. Then, the tongue, lips, and jaw work together like a master sculptor, forming the air flow through a variety of cavities and constrictions to produce the distinct vowel and consonant sounds that comprise spoken language. The objective of this journal's use of qualitative methodologies is to comprehend an organ of speech phenomena, which will be covered in greater detail later on. The scientific study of speech sounds is known as phonetics. The study of speech sound creation, transmission, and reception is another way to define phonetics.

**Key: Speech organ, Articulation, Phonetics, Part of organ speech**

### 1 ) INTRODUCTION

Uncovering Pronunciation through the Organs of Speech. Pronunciation, the art of bringing words to life, is a complex symphony orchestrated by the human body. Behind each syllable lies a fascinating interplay between air, muscle and cartilage, all working together in an intricate maze of organs known as the vocal tract. Today, we embark on a journey to uncover this hidden orchestra, analyzing how the subtle movements of these organs shape the diverse sounds we use to communicate. Similarly, speakers manipulate the flow of air through

the vocal tract, shaping it into different sounds. The lungs provide the raw material, pushing the air upwards. The larynx, home to the vocal cords, acts as a conductor, determining whether the air is voiced (producing vibrations) or unvoiced. The tongue, lips and jaw then act as the master sculptor, shaping the flow of air through various constrictions and cavities, giving birth to the diverse vowel and consonant sounds that make up spoken language.

But pronunciation is not just about mechanics. It is a dance between physiology, culture and individual variation. The way we move our organs is influenced by the sounds of our mother tongue, our regional dialect,

and even our personal habits. This analysis therefore delves beyond the technical aspects, exploring the cultural tapestry woven into pronunciation patterns. By dissecting the interactions between the organs of speech and the diverse sounds they produce, we gain a deeper appreciation of the wonders of human communication. This knowledge can empower us to improve our own pronunciation, understand the nuances of different accents, and even appreciate the subtle beauty of spoken language in all its forms.

## 2. METHODS

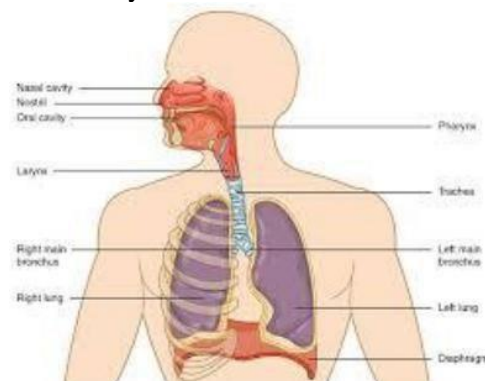
The use of qualitative methods in this journal aims to understand an organ of speech phenomenon where this phenomenon will be discussed more clearly. Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds. Phonetics can also be described as the study of the production, transmission, and reception of speech sounds. English speech sounds are produced when a stream of air coming from the lungs assumes different shapes in the mouth during the breathing process. Phonetics also describes the ways in which sounds are produced and the points at which they are articulated. Phonology is concerned with the regularities that govern speech sounds in the words of a language. It looks at and tries to establish a system of sound distinctions relevant to a particular language. It then seeks to determine how the elements of this abstract system behave in actual speech. Phonology actually describes the function of sounds in a particular context. The organs of speech have been adapted by humans for speech production.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Phonetics: What is it?

Phonetics and phonology are the two subdisciplines of linguistics that deal with sound. The field of phonetics offers impartial methods for characterizing and examining the variety of sounds that people employ in their speech. More precisely, articulatory phonetics pinpoints the speech organs and muscles that produce the various sounds found in the world's languages. Next, those noises are transmitted from the speaker to the hearer, and the physics of those waves' impact on the hearer's ears and brain is the main focus of acoustic and auditory phonetics. Thus, phonetics is closely related to anatomy, physiology, physics, and neurology.

## The Articulation System



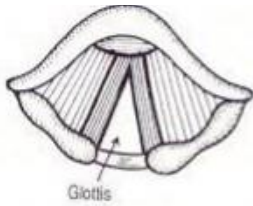
## The Respiratory System

The Lungs, Chest Muscles, Wind Pipe (Trachea), and Bronchial Tubes make up the Respiratory System. Under the control of the chest muscles, the lungs carry out the breathing process. The respiratory system aids in the production of speech sounds by supplying the air stream that serves as an energy source. Without air, which is supplied by the lungs, no speech organ is able to produce speech sounds. The speech mechanism is activated by the air exhaled from the lungs. For the purpose of producing English speech, the Pulmonic Egressive Airstream Mechanism is used. When it comes to producing a specific language's speech sounds, the respiratory system is crucial. The respiratory system, also known as the gas exchange system, is responsible for breathing in oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a waste material that departs from the body. Enter oxygen, which the body requires.

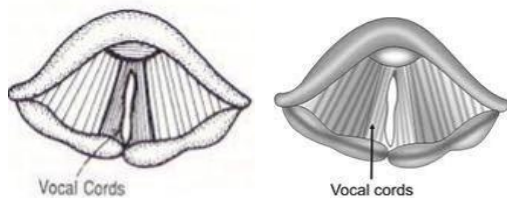
## The Phonatory System

The larynx contains the vocal cords, which make up the phonatory system. Because of their extreme flexibility, the vocal cords can block or open the airway. The vocal cords block the airway and stop food from getting into the windpipe when necessary. These vocal cords' lip-like structure is positioned horizontally within the larynx. The back of these vocal cords are connected. The glottis is the opening that exists between the vocal cords. The three positions listed below are possible for the vocal cords. Drawn Wide Apart: The glottis, or space between the vocal cords, is created when the cords are drawn apart. This opening allows air to flow through it without generating any cord vibration at all. Because there is no hum in the vocal cords during production, the typical sounds made when the vocal cords are widely apart are known as voiceless sounds. The following voiceless sounds are generated in this manner: /p/, /t/, /k/, /ts/, /f/, /q/.

/s/, /h/.



**Vocal Cords Slightly Combined:** The air moving through the glottis vibrates the vocal cords when they are held loosely together. Voiced sounds are the speech sounds made when the vocal cords are in this position. Every one of the twenty vowel sounds has a voice as well. The position is depicted in the following diagram.



**Closely Bunched Vocal Cords:** The glottis is closed throughout the entire live voice when the vocal cords are tightly pulled together. This is the position that our vocal cords take when we eat or drink. The vocal cords' closure stops food particles from entering the windpipe.

#### The Articulator System

The speech organs directly involved in producing speech sounds make up the articulator system. The primary locations of all these speech organs are in the mouth, primarily between the lips and the throat. Thus, the lips, teeth, teeth ridge, hard palate, and soft palate make up the articulator system. The uvula and the palate. The tongue, which is the primary organ of speech, is located in the lower portion of the mouth while the other organs are all located in the roof.

#### Parts Of The Organs Of Speech

The organs of speech are made up of:

##### Lips

The upper and lower lips are included in the soft, fleshy borders of the mouth opening, which are referred to as the lips. Voiced bilabial plosive /b/, voiceless bilabial nasal /m/, and voiceless bilabial plosive sound /p/ are examples of sounds produced with the lips during an oral exercise involving the speech organs. Engaging in oral exercises that involve the speech organs will also reveal that the lips play a role in producing voiceless labiodental fricative sounds, such as those found in words like food, fin, fetch, phone, photograph, phoneme,

and so forth. The lower lip can also be used to produce the voiced bilabial /v/ sound, as demonstrated by words like van, vent, vouch, vehicle, etc.

##### Tongue



This speech organ produces the voiceless alveolar stop /t/, the voiced dental fricative /ð/ in words like this, these, thirty, think, thank, and faith, and the voiceless dental fricative /θ/ in words like think, thank, thirty, and faith. Breathe, that, or them. Together with the teeth, the tongue produces the voiceless alveolar fricative /s/, which is used to make words like "see," "so," "sit," and "soon."

##### Alveolar ridge

This is the between the upper front teeth and hard palate. Thus, to produce speech sounds, the alveolar ridge and the blade of the tongue are used.

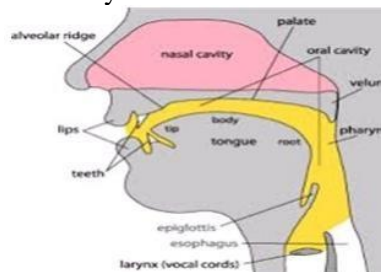
##### Teeth

The speech organs that help humans produce sound include the teeth. The sound made by the tongue and teeth is known as interdental sound or dental sound. Teeth are situated in the front of the mouth, immediately behind the lips, on the side of the mouth, and almost back to the soft palate. Teeth are immobile, unlike the tongue. Dental sounds, also known as interdental sounds, are made by the tongue and teeth. An actual oral exercise will demonstrate how the tongue helps the teeth produce sound.

##### Hard palate

This is a bony plate located at the roof of the mouth. The interaction between the hard palate and the tongue is necessary for the production of certain sounds. They are, d, t and j.

##### Pharynx



A tube that is roughly 7 cm long in women and 8 cm long in men that begins directly above the larynx. This articulator's primary job is to transform the comparatively constant airflow exiting the lungs into a sequence of pseudoperiodic airbursts when the glottis opens or closes. The nasal cavity and oral cavity are the two channels that make up the pharynx.

#### Uvula

The Uvula is a flesh structure that resembles a pendent that hangs at the end of the soft palate. It is located in the upper part of the oral cavity at its terminus. To make some foreign language sounds, the back of the tongue touches it. Nevertheless, the RP system lacks uvular sound.

#### Glottis

Speech has a buzzing quality because of the vibration caused by the vocal folds. Glottal sound production is the sole use of the glottis in sound production. The consonants /v/, /z/, //, /b/, /d/, /g/, and /w/ are voiced. Ex: These lectures were really challenging. The consonants /f/, /s/, //, //, /p/, /t/, /k/, and /h/ are voiceless. Ex: What plans do you have for this summer?

### CONCLUSION

Uncovering Pronunciation through the Organs of Speech. Pronunciation is a complex interplay between air, muscle, and cartilage in the vocal tract. The lungs provide the raw material, the larynx determines whether the air is voiced or unvoiced, and the tongue, lips, and jaw shape the flow of air into diverse vowel and consonant sounds. Pronunciation is also influenced by the sounds of our mother tongue, regional dialect, and personal habits, making it a dance between physiology, culture, and individual variation. The organs of speech include the lips, tongue, alveolar ridge, teeth, hard palate, pharynx, uvula, and glottis.

Each of these organs plays a role in producing specific speech sounds, and their interactions are crucial for the articulation of language. For example, the lips are involved in producing sounds like /b/, /m/, and /p/, while the tongue produces sounds like /t/, /d/, and /s/. The hard palate and the tongue work together to produce sounds like /d/, /t/, and /j/, while the pharynx transforms airflow into airbursts and the uvula is involved in making certain foreign language sounds. The glottis is responsible for the buzzing quality of speech and the production of voiced and voiceless consonants.

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