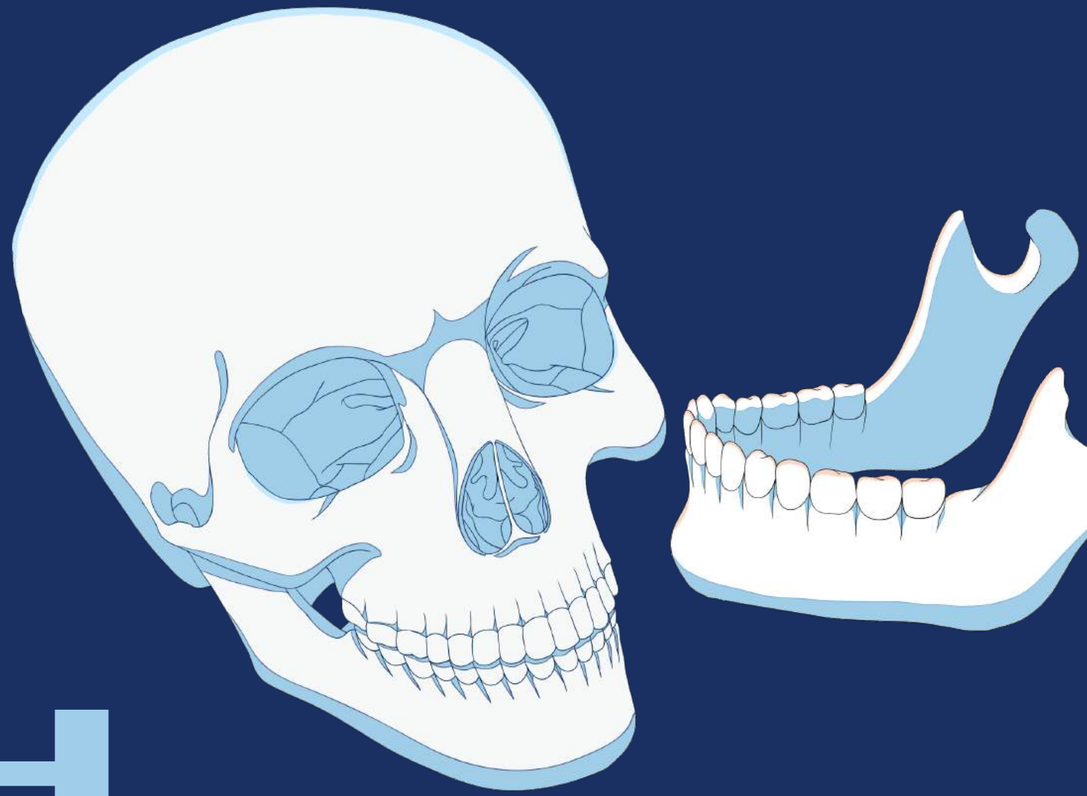
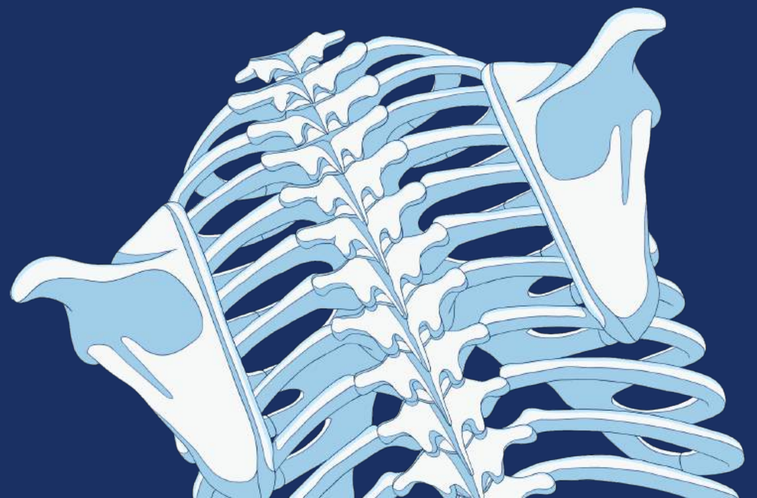
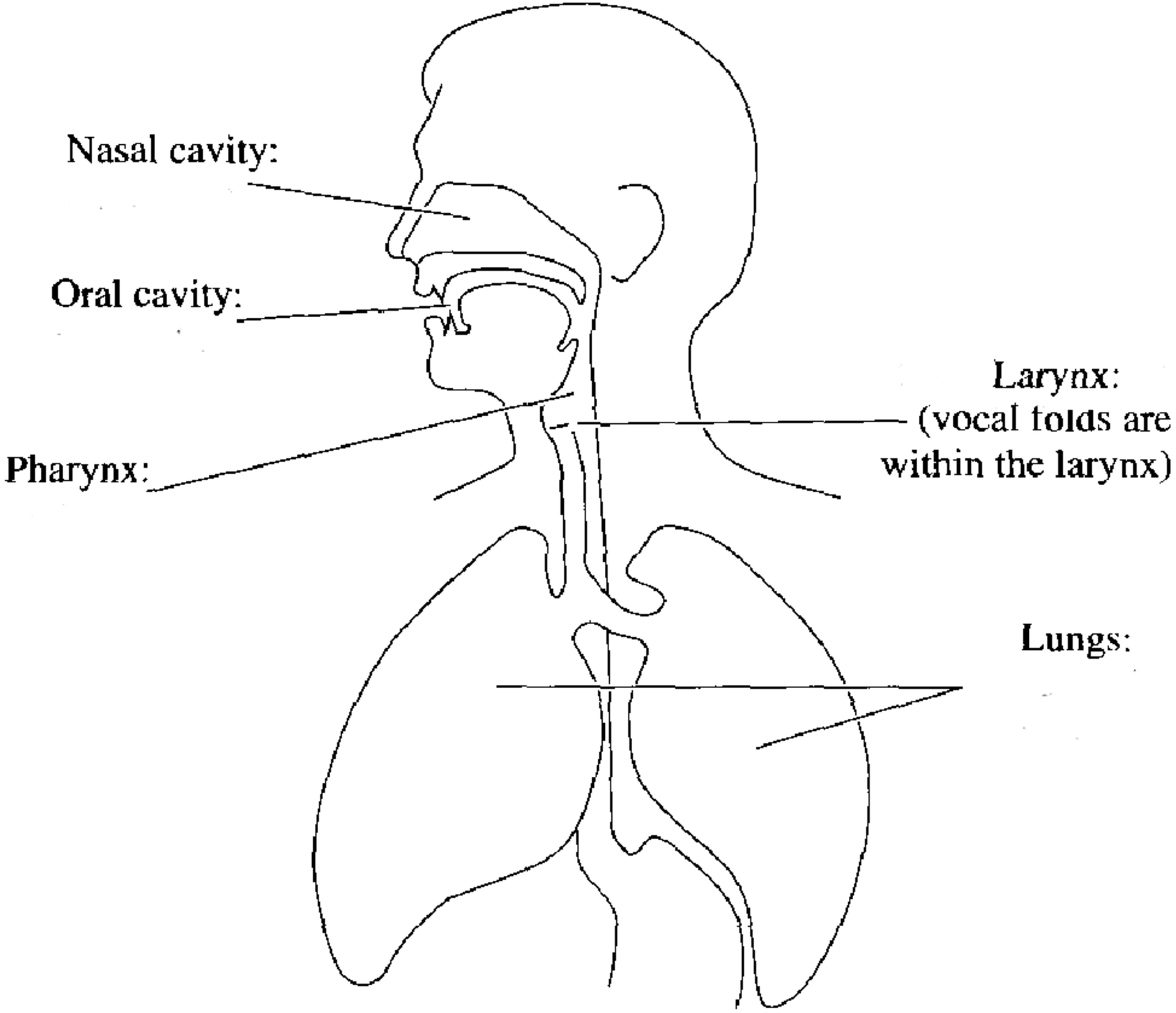
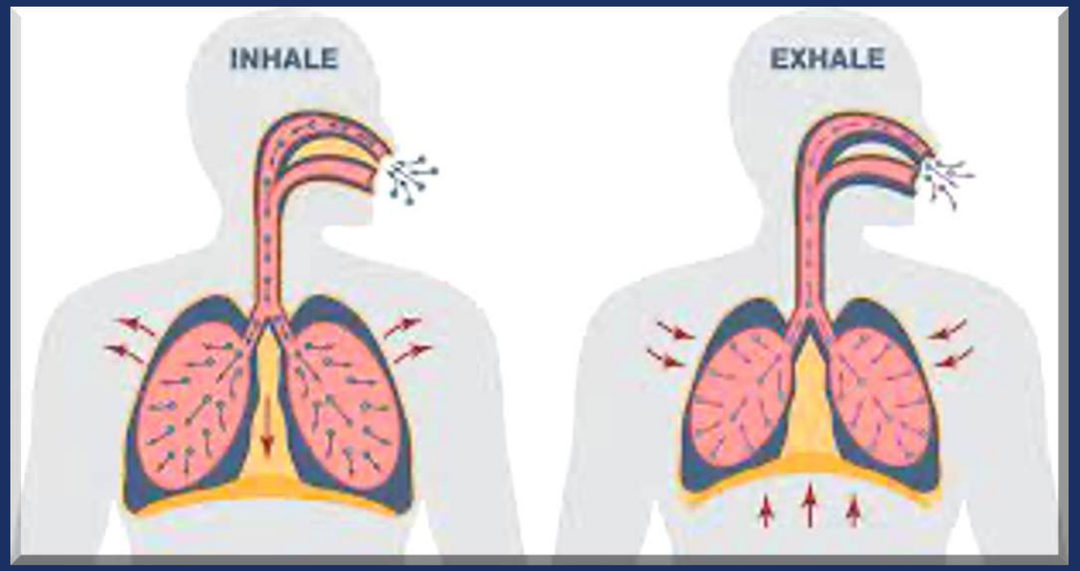
THE ORGANS OF SPEECH

Safaa K. Merzah

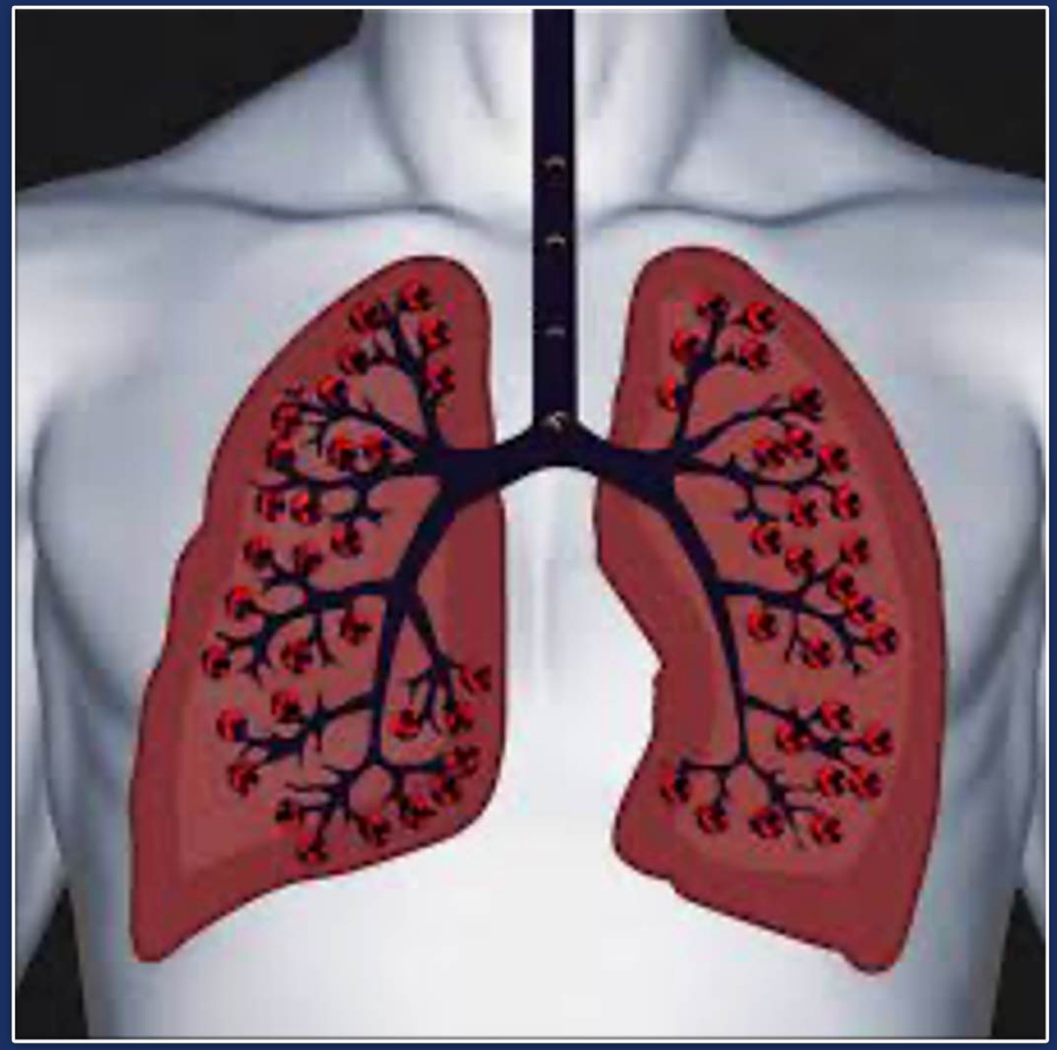




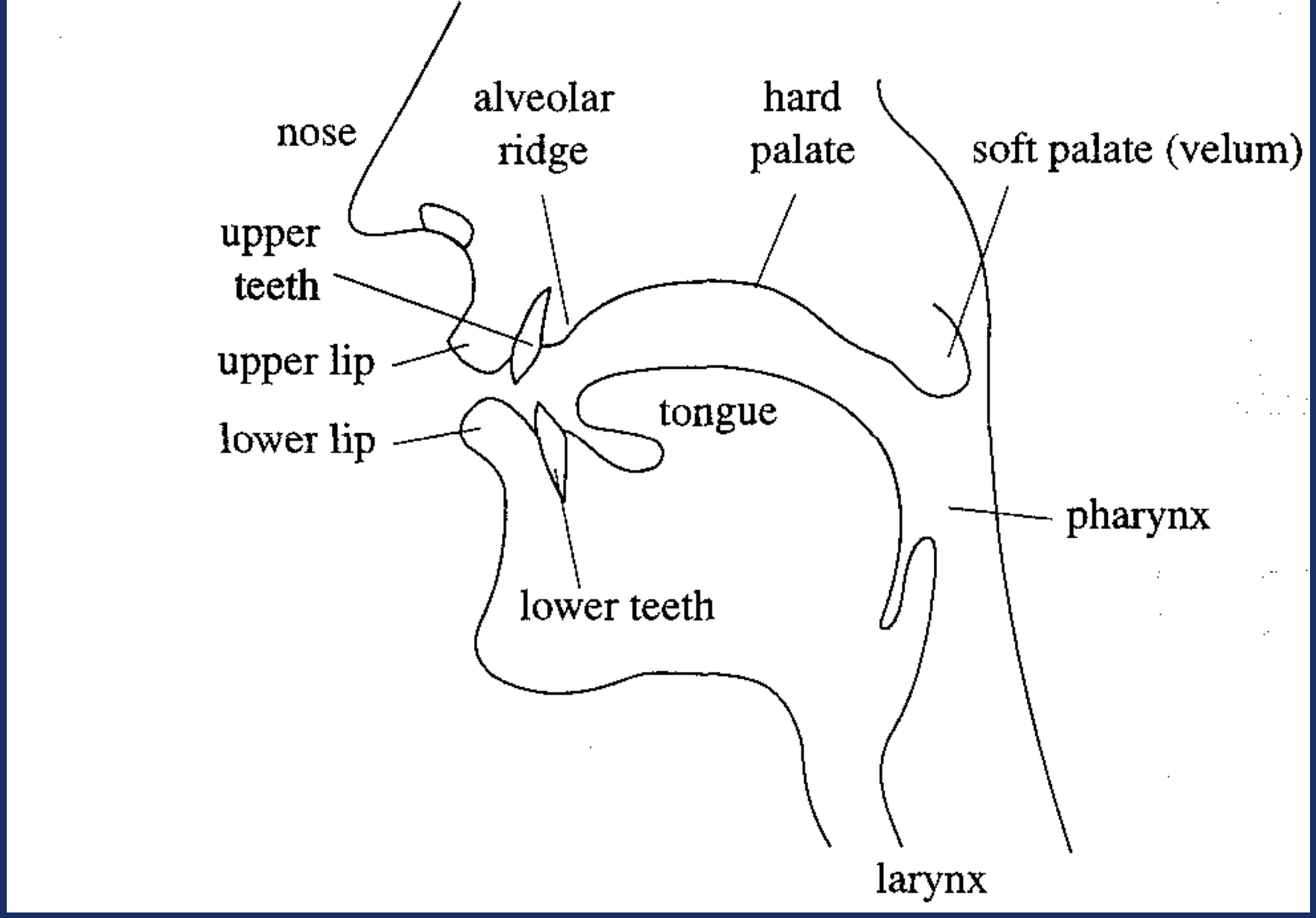

Nasal cavity:
Oral cavity:
Pharynx:
Larynx:
(vocal folds are
within the larynx)
Lungs:



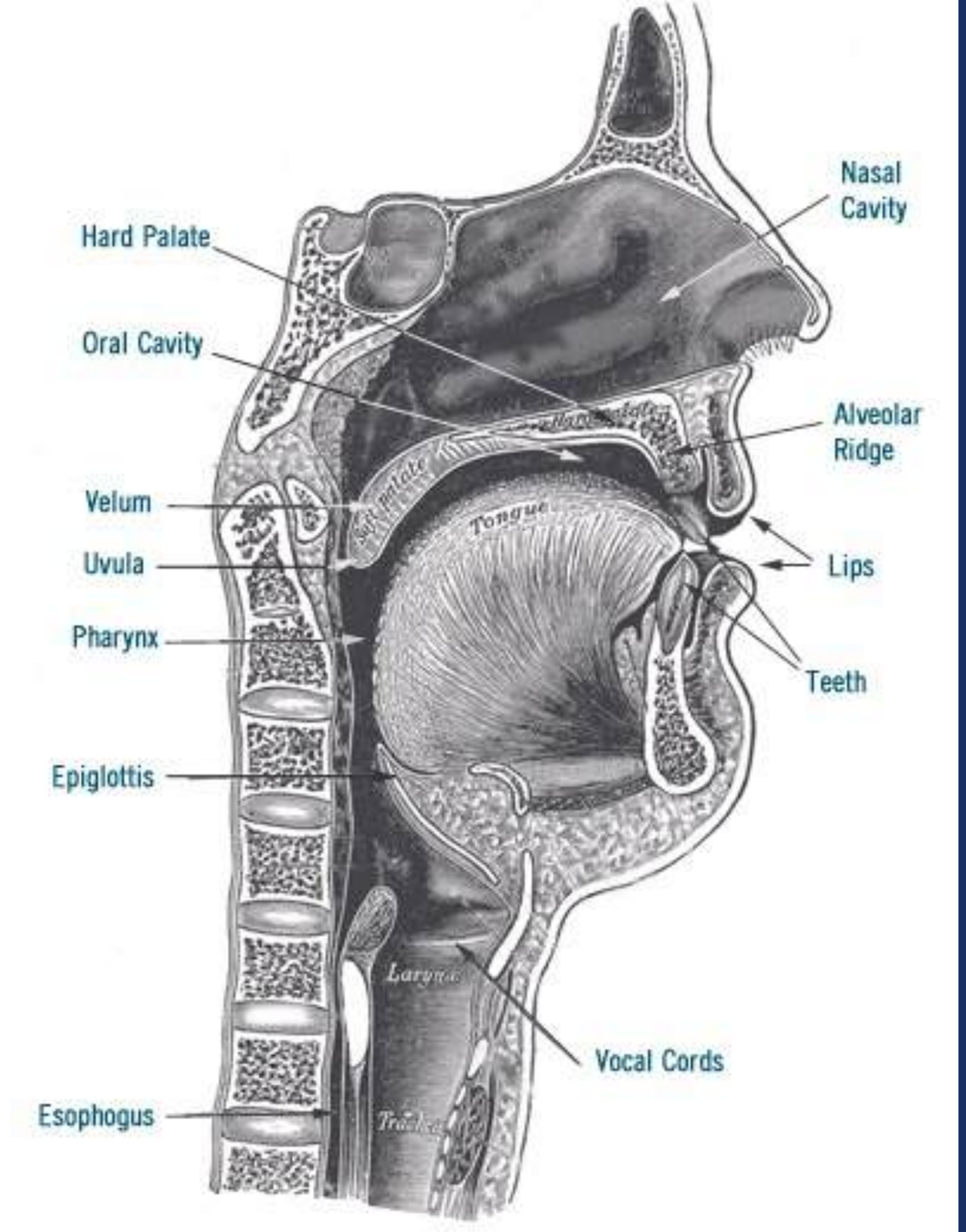
The Lungs – Inhalation and Exhalation



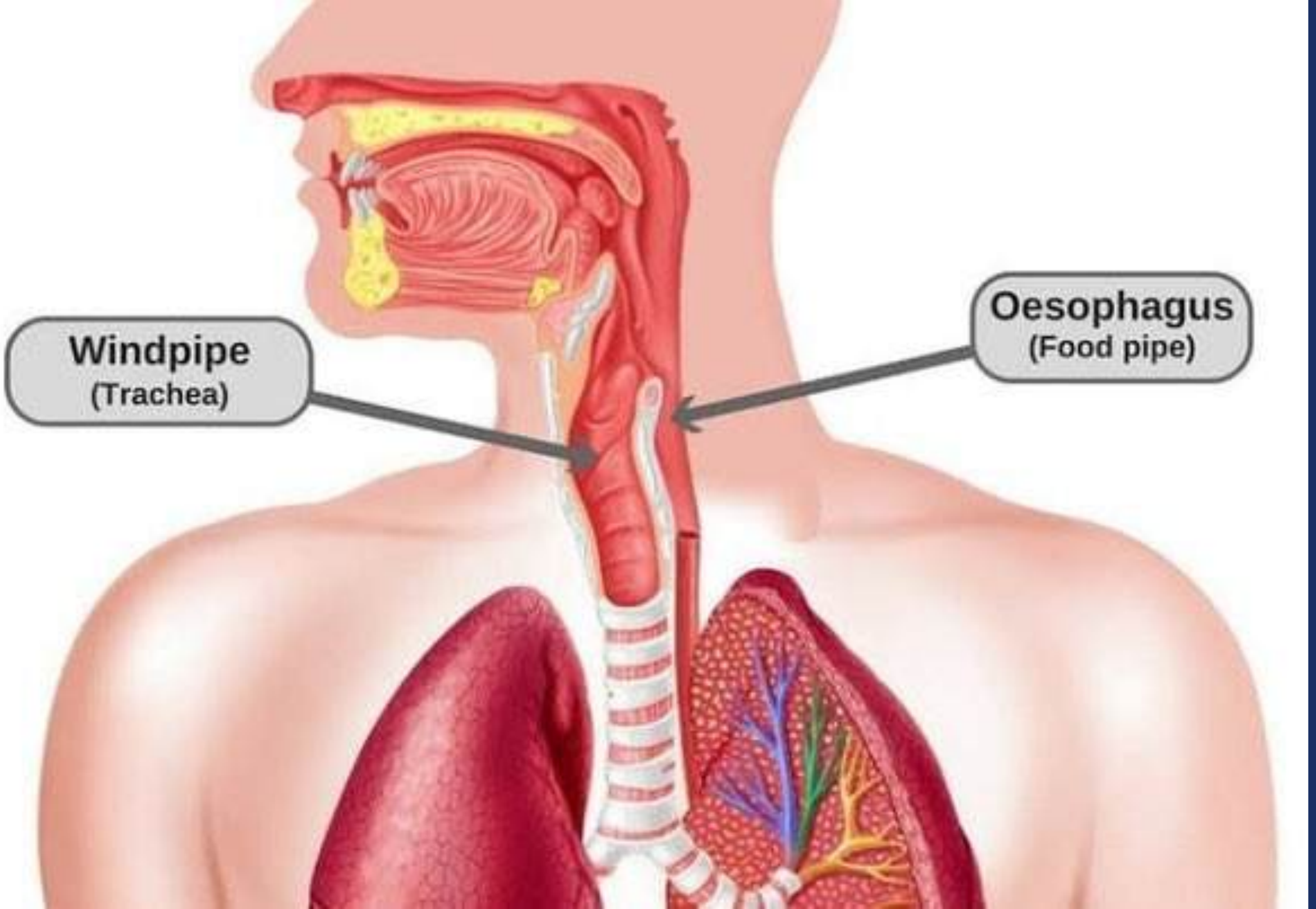
The Lungs

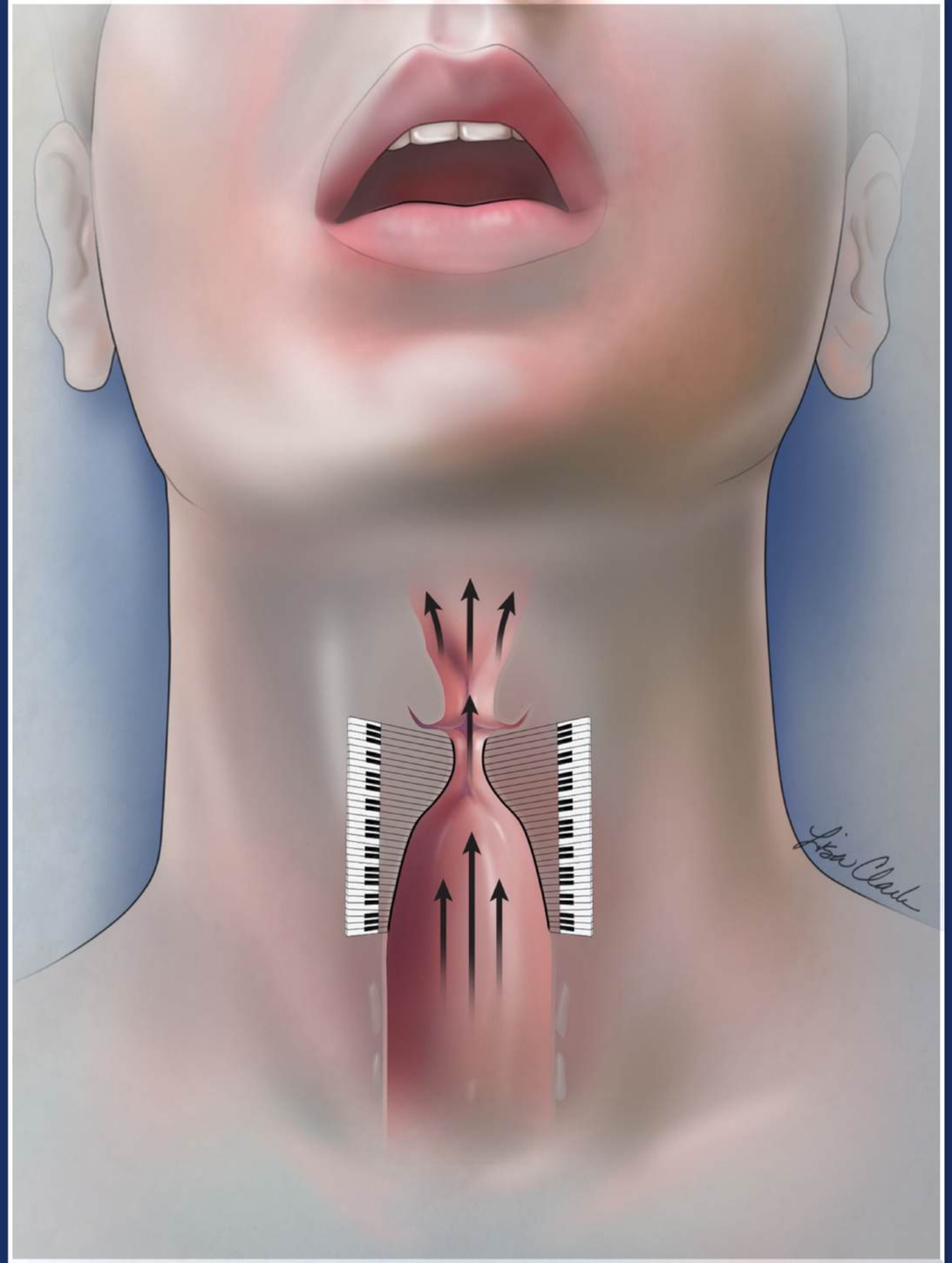


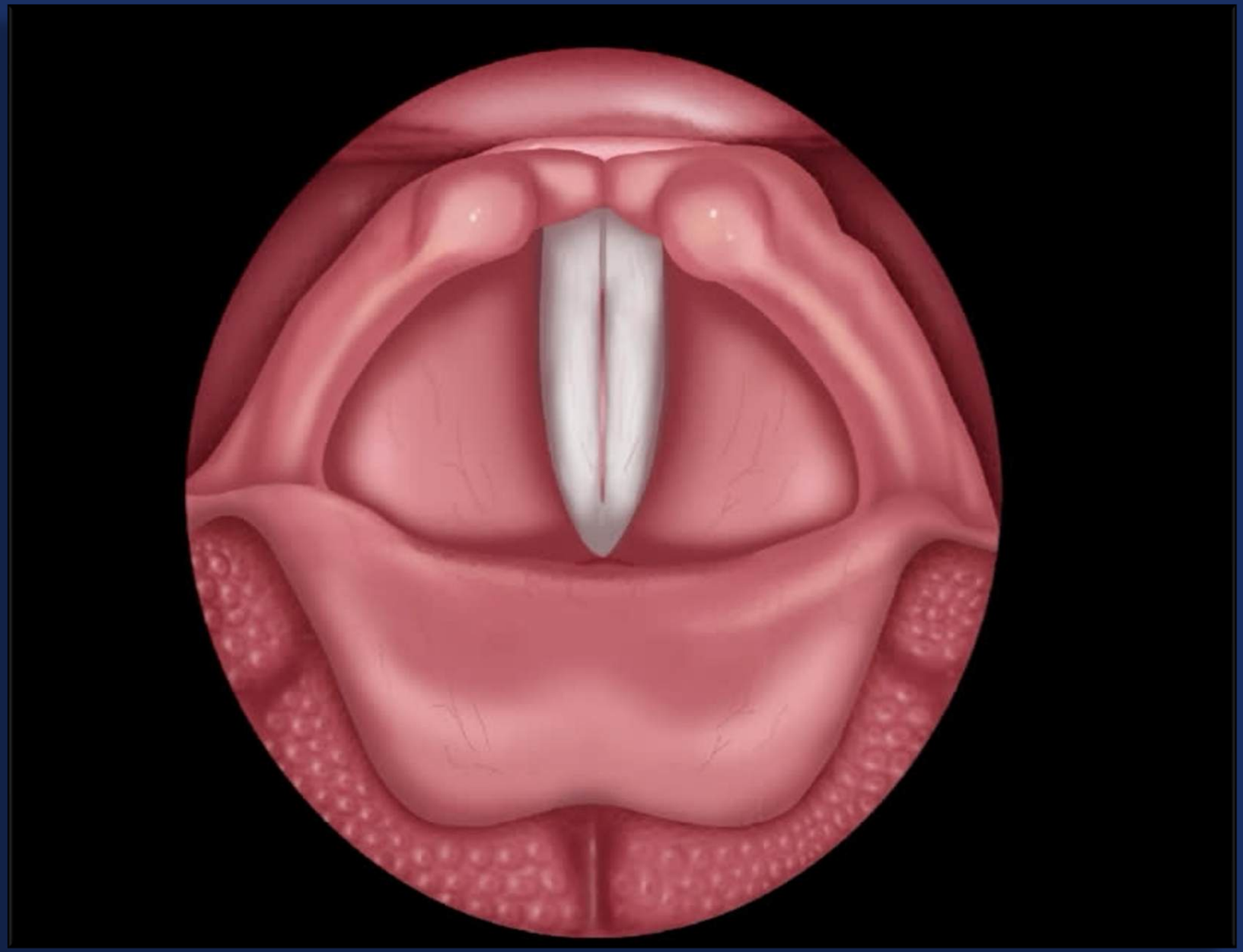
The Articulators

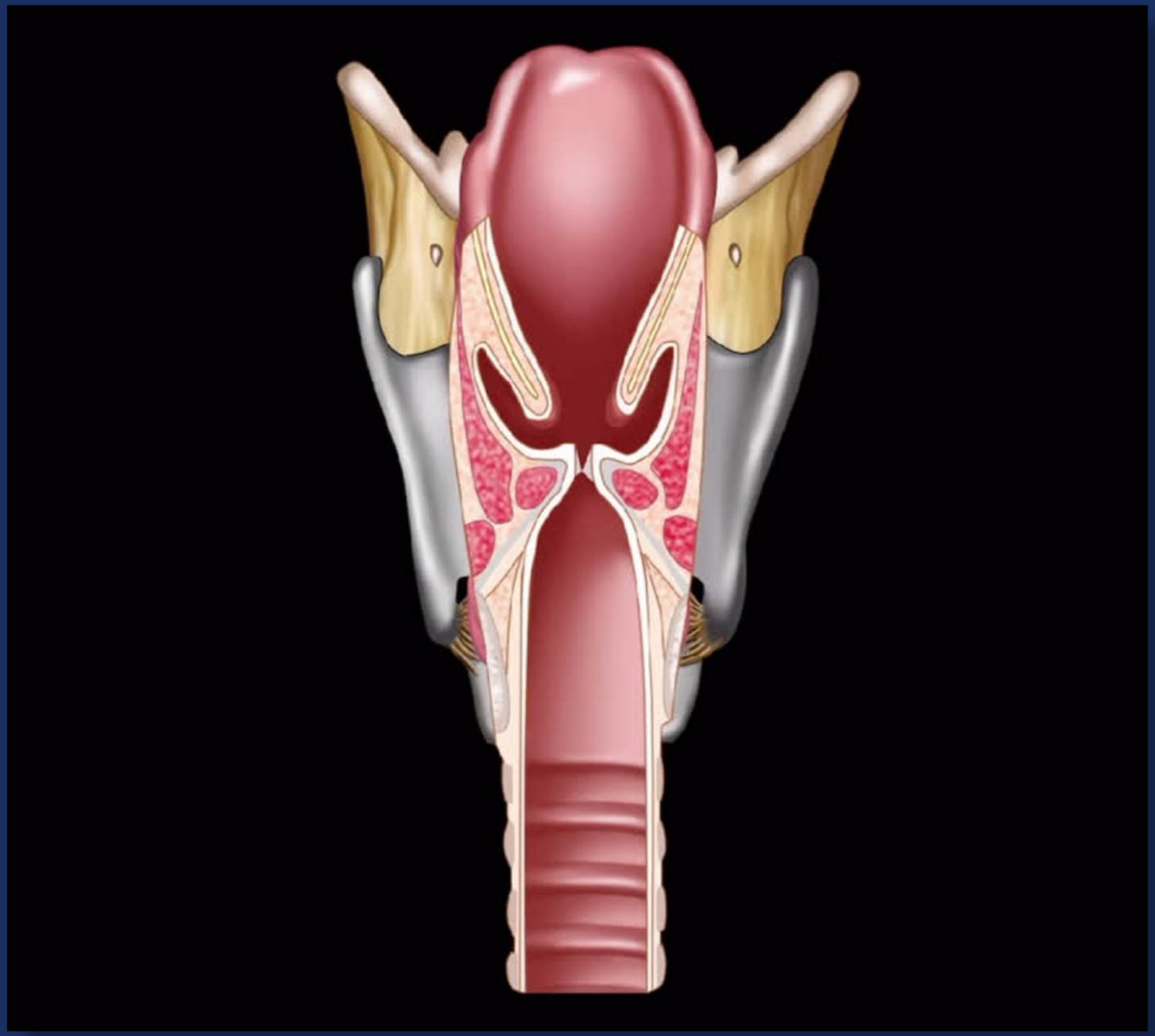


The Articulators

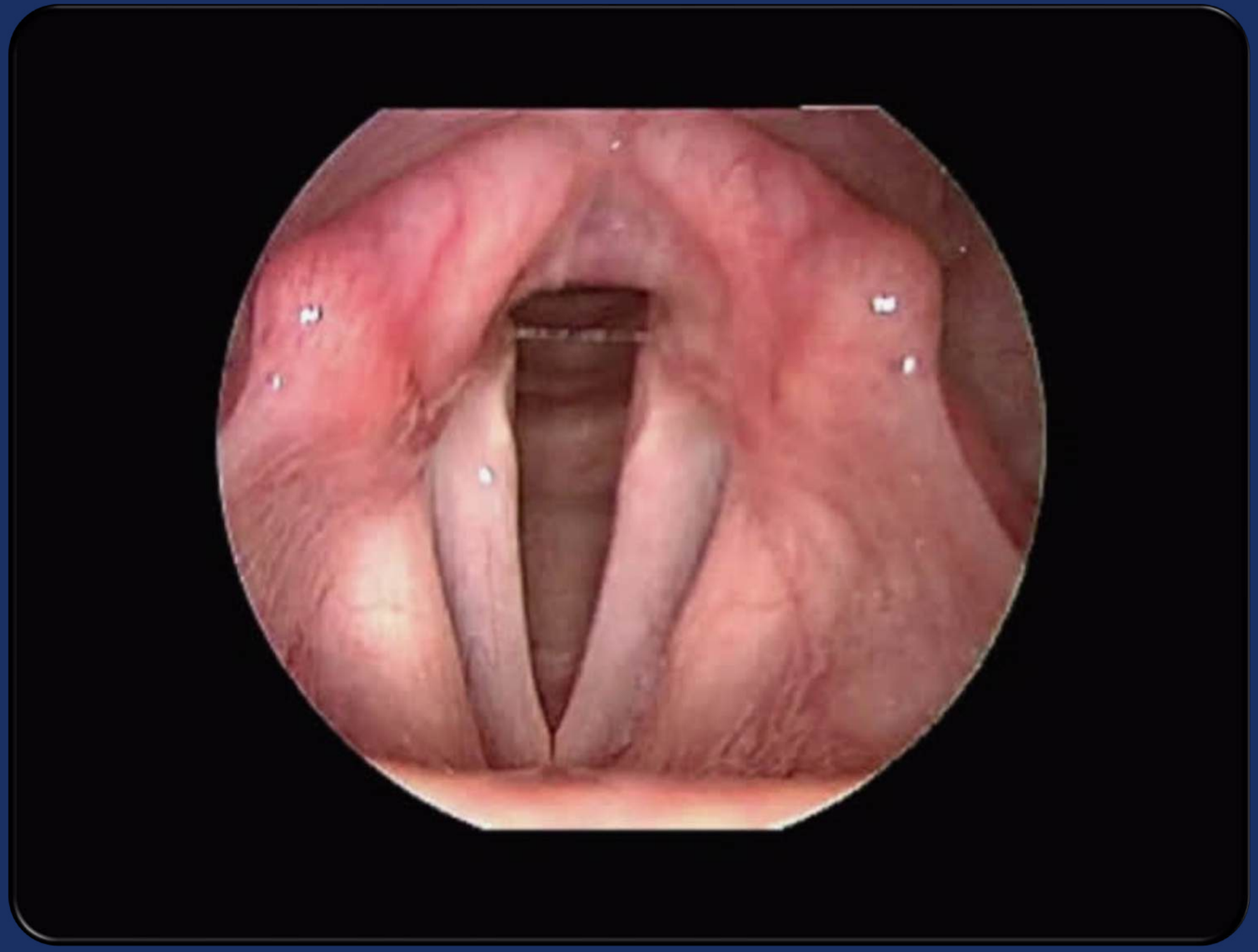

Windpipe
(Trachea)
Oesophagus
(Food pipe)



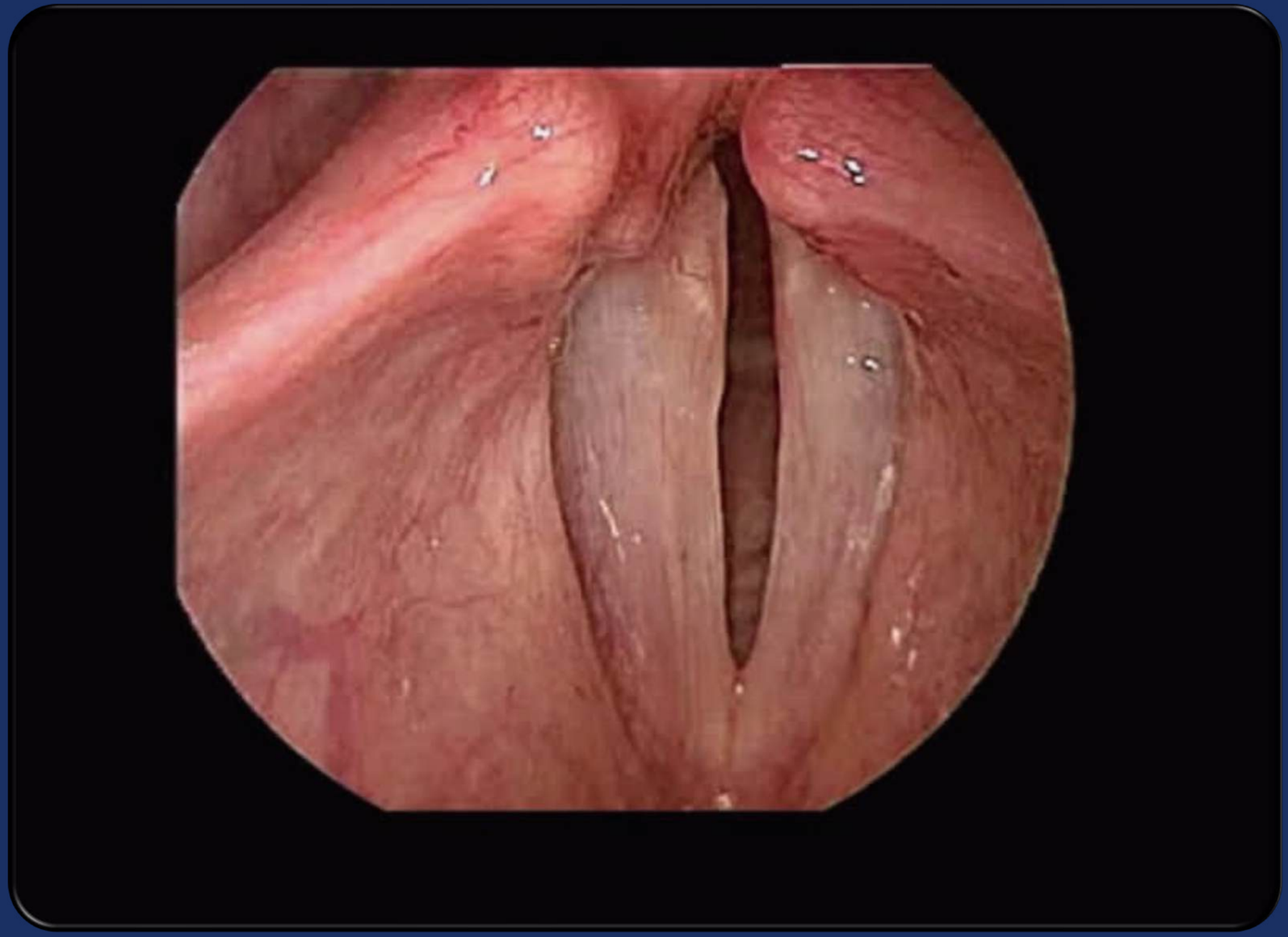




Vocal Folds - Normal Child

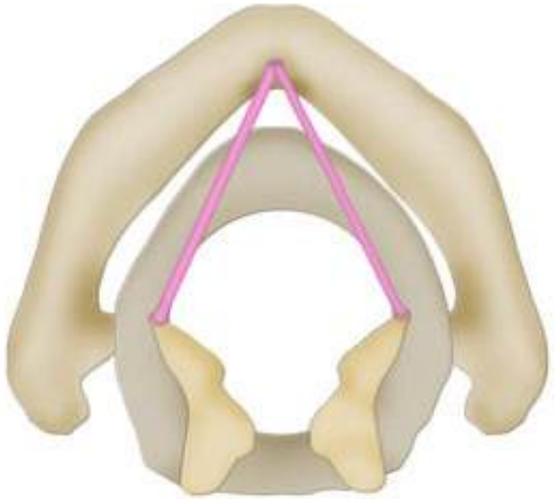


Vocal Folds - Normal Female



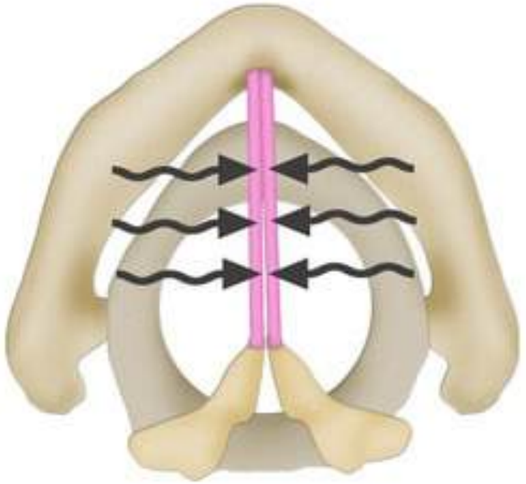
Vocal Folds - Normal Male

breathing



vocal folds are open
(abducted)

speaking/singing



vocal folds come
together and vibrate
(adducted)

view: lookng down the throat,
onto the larynx

Vocal folds are closed when we swallow

Air causes vocal folds to vibrate between open and closed positions when we talk

Vocal folds are open when we breathe quietly

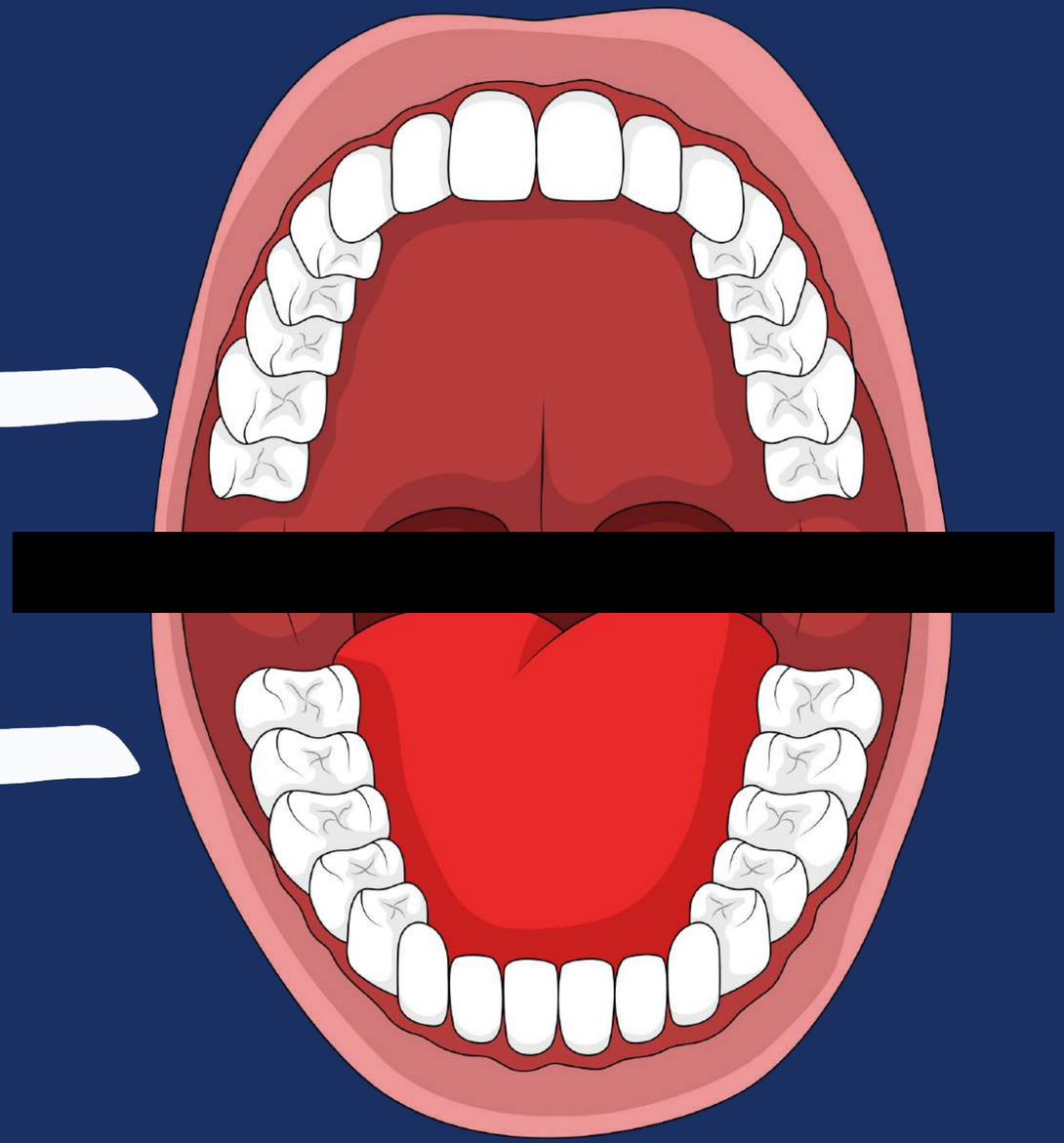
Vocal Folds
- Closed

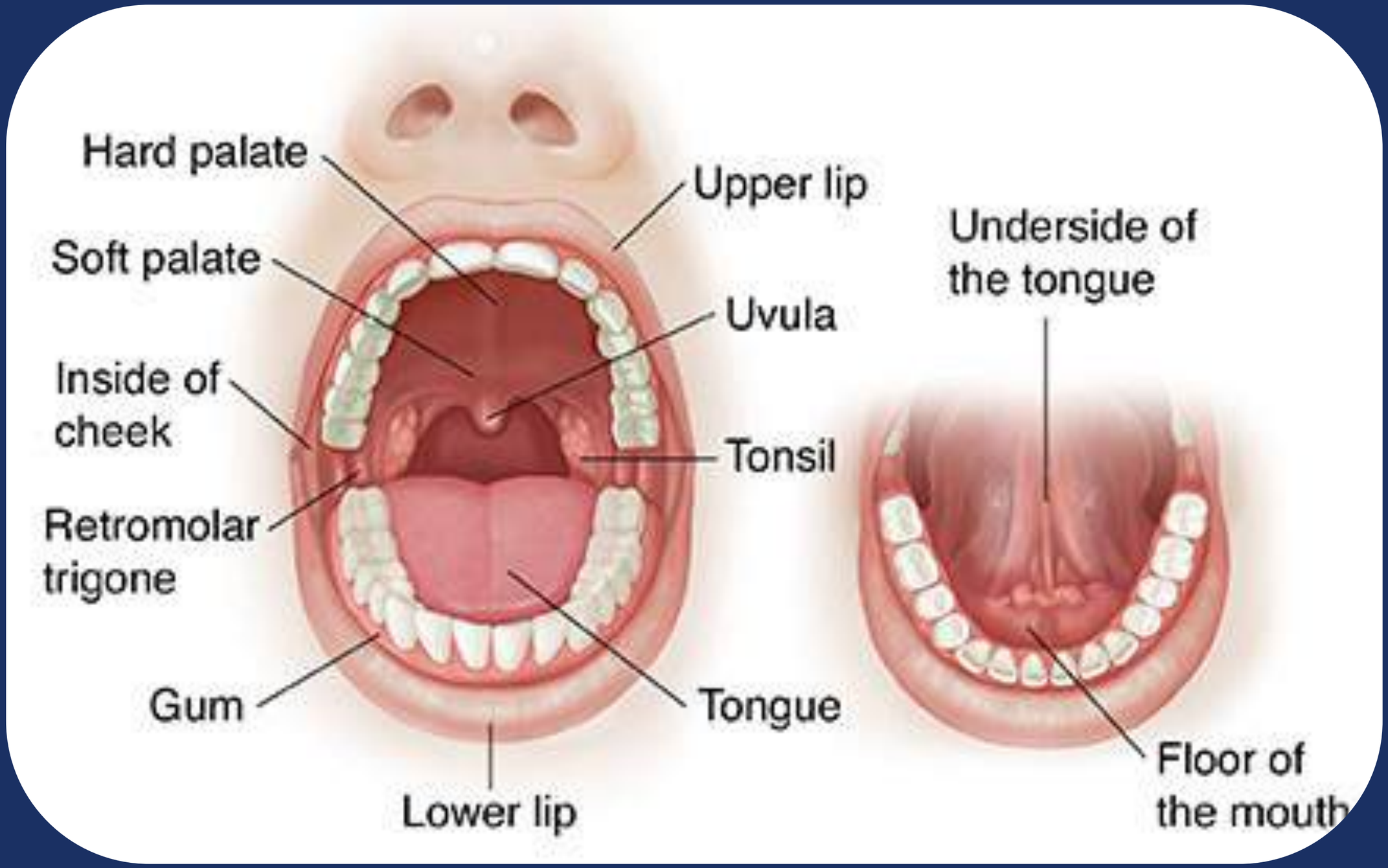
Vocal Folds
- Open

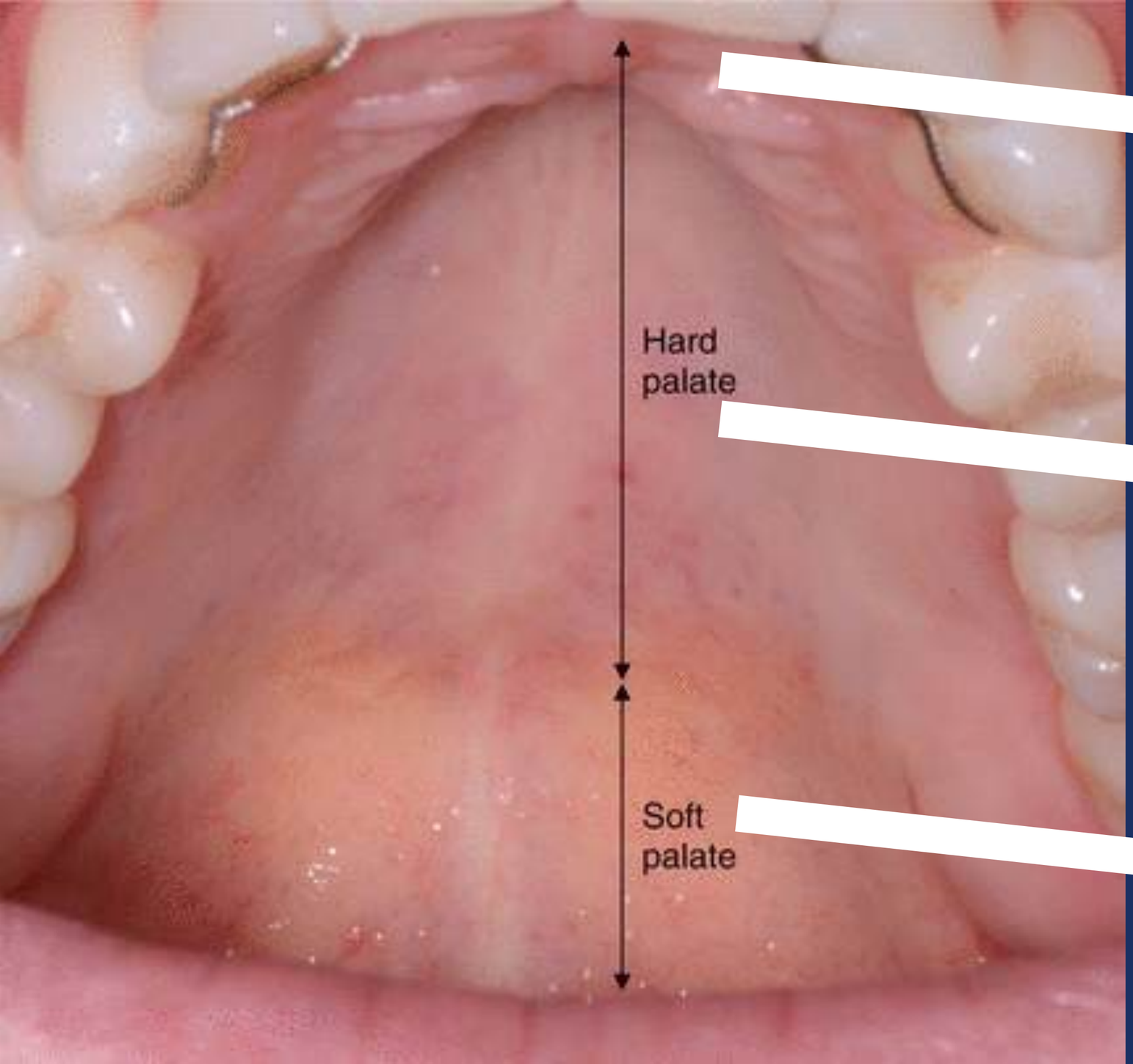

Frontal
Supraorbital foramen
Zygomaticofacial foramen
Infraorbital foramen
Nasal cavity
Mental foramen

Upper Jaw

Lower Jaw



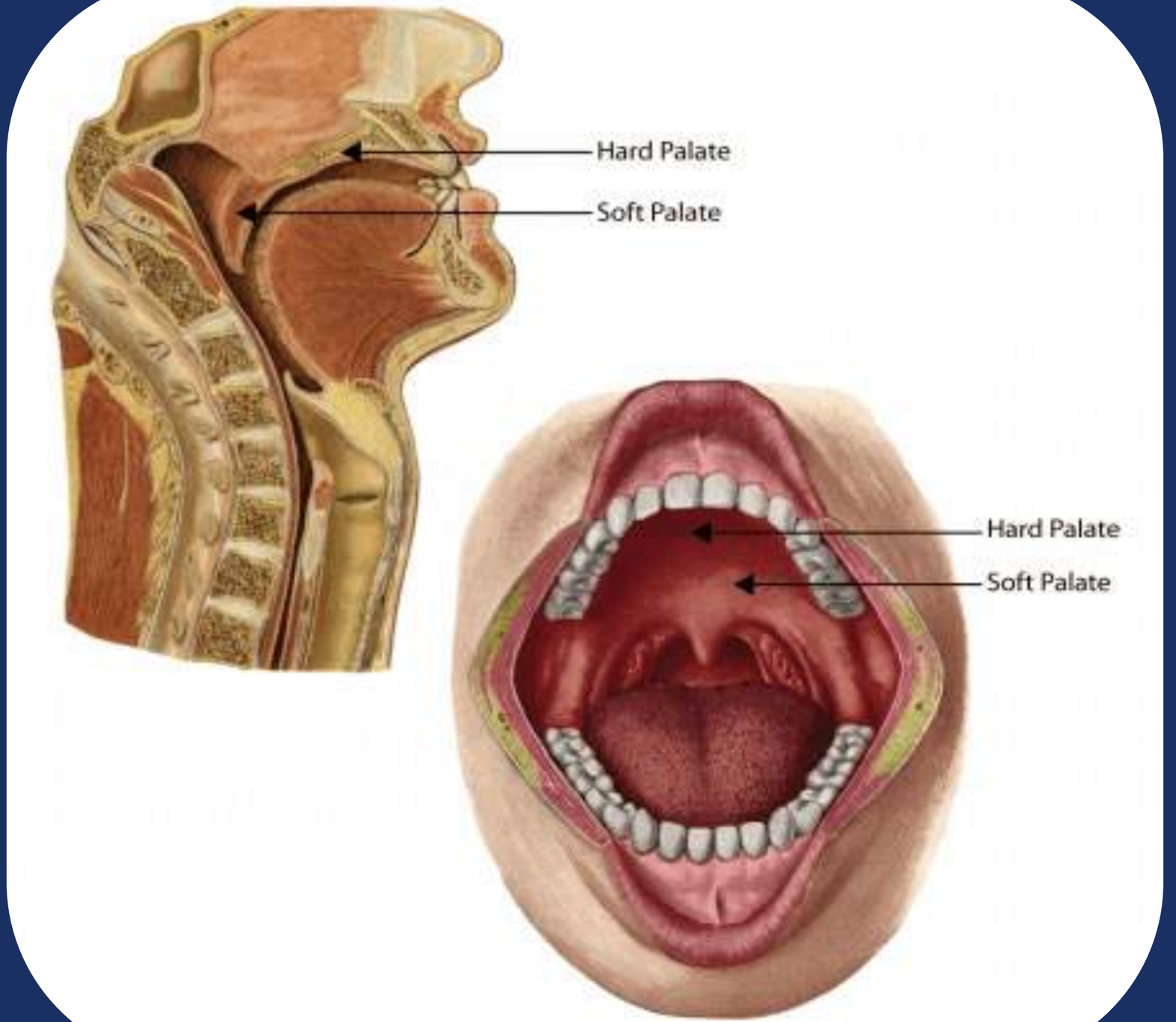

Hard palate
Soft palate
Inside of cheek
Retromolar trigone
Gum
Lower lip
Upper lip
Uvula
Tonsil
Tongue
Underside of the tongue
Floor of the mouth

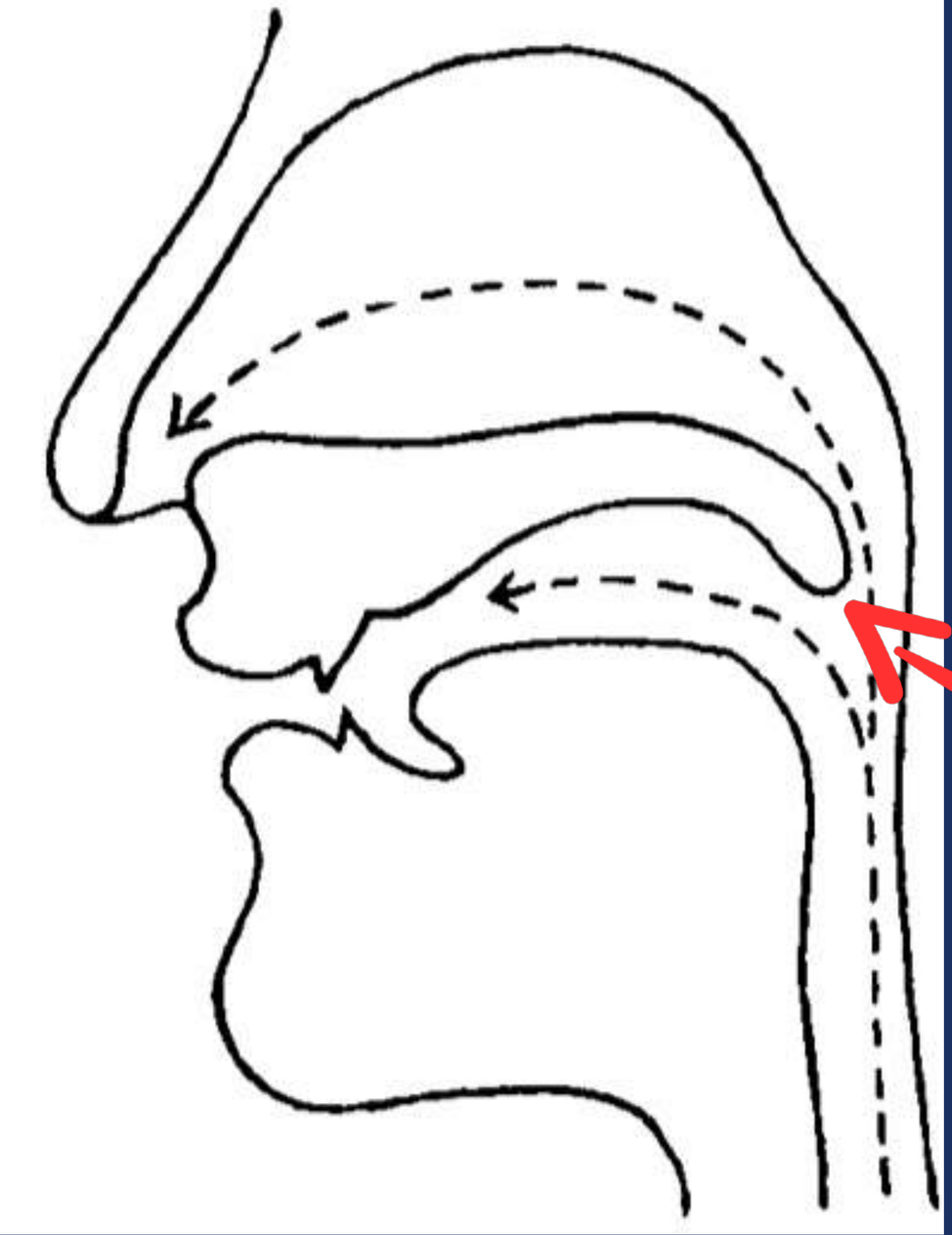


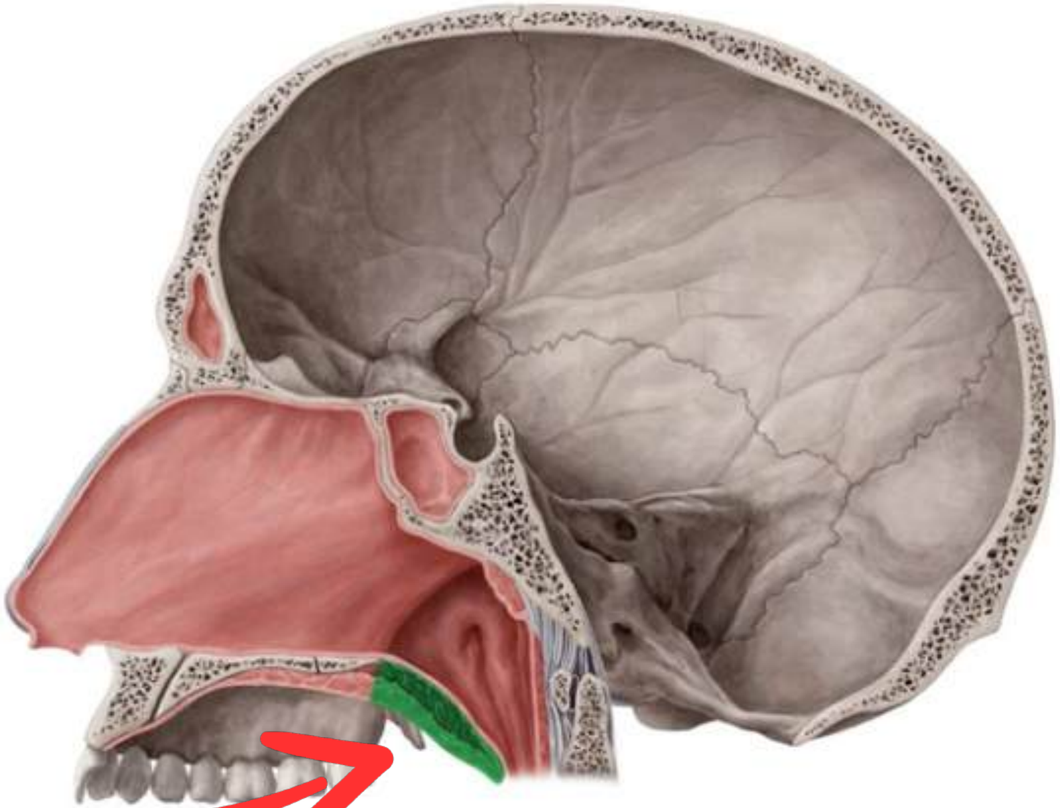
Alveolar ridge

Hard palate

Soft palate


Hard Palate
Soft Palate
Hard Palate
Soft Palate

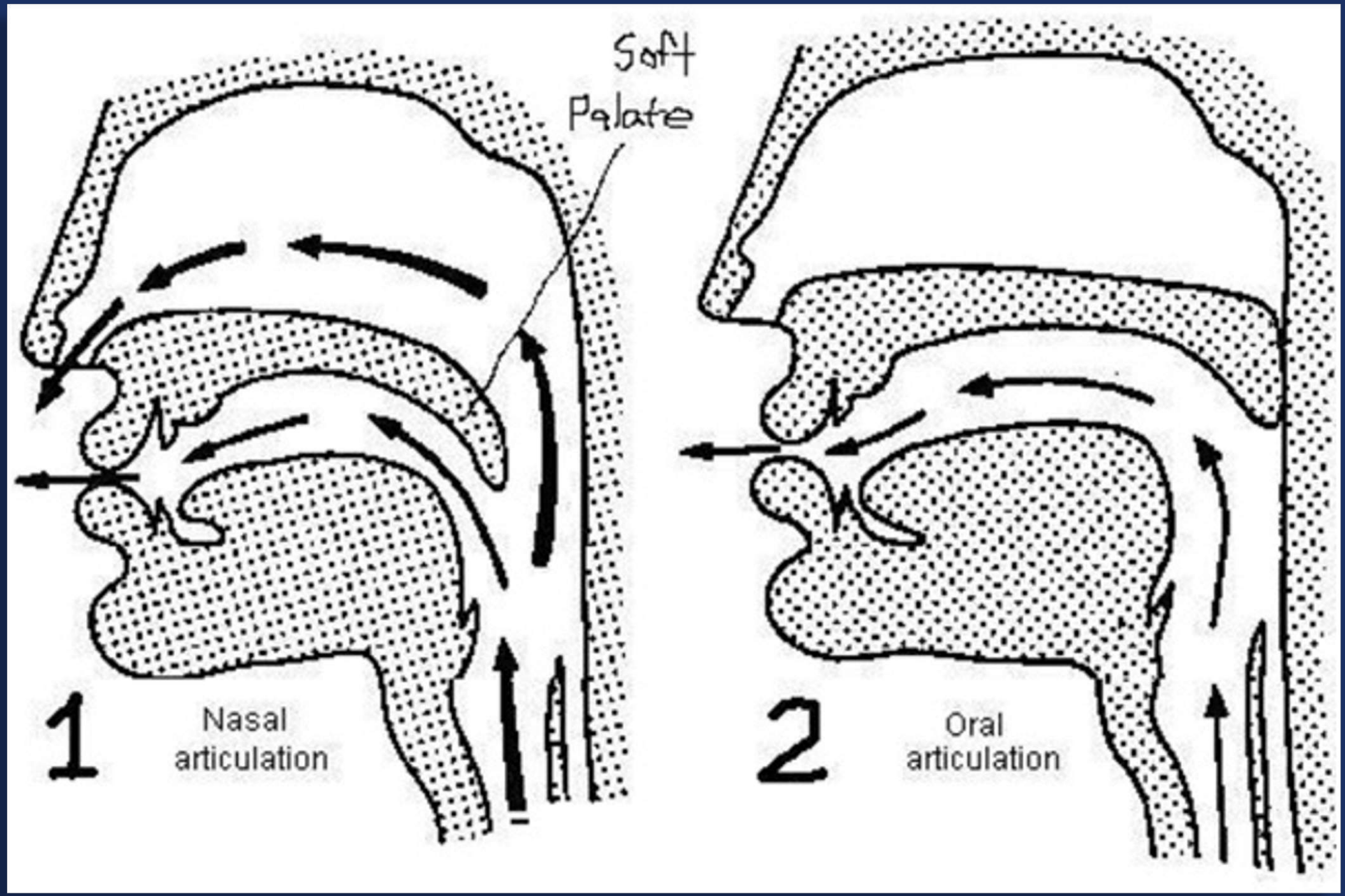


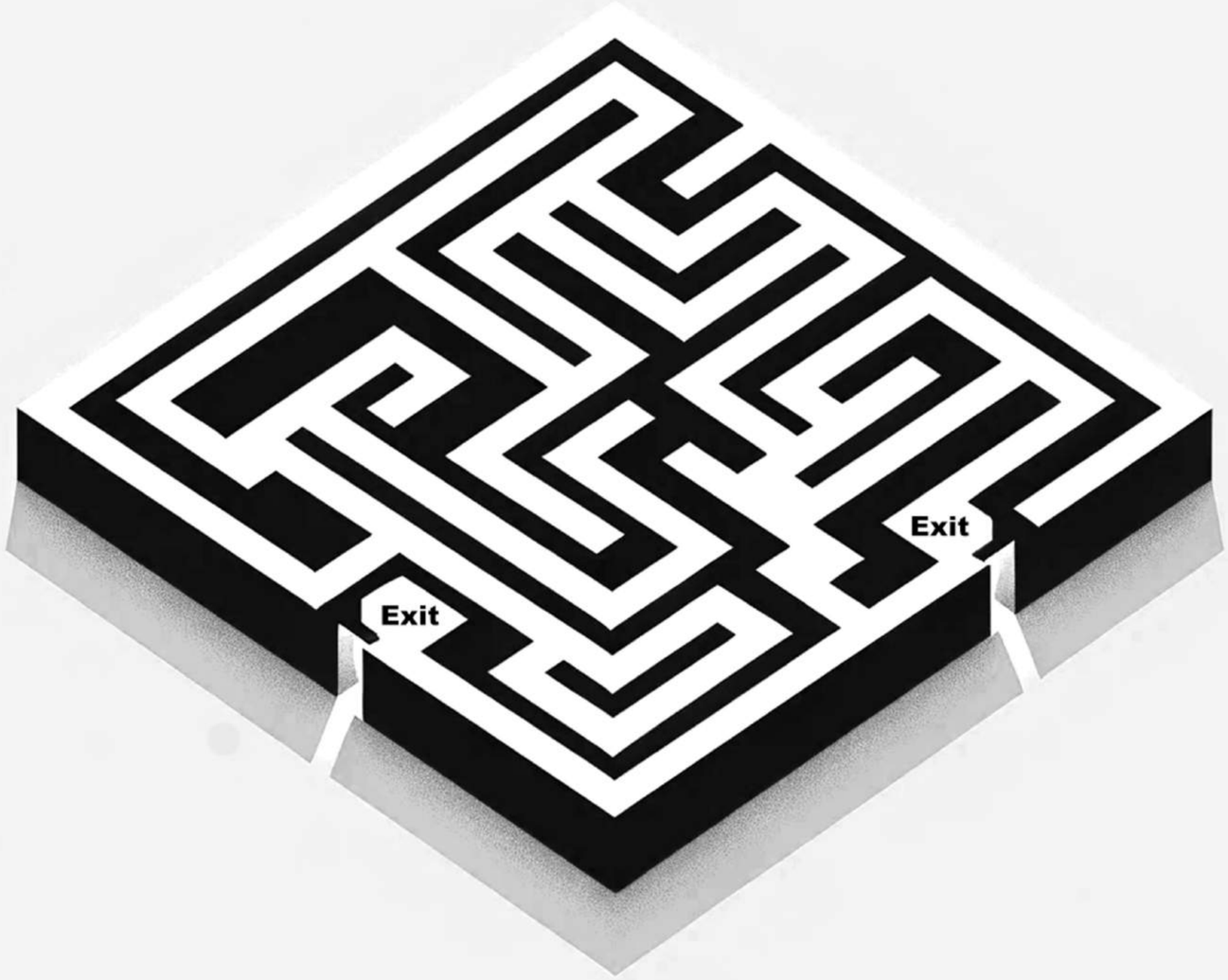


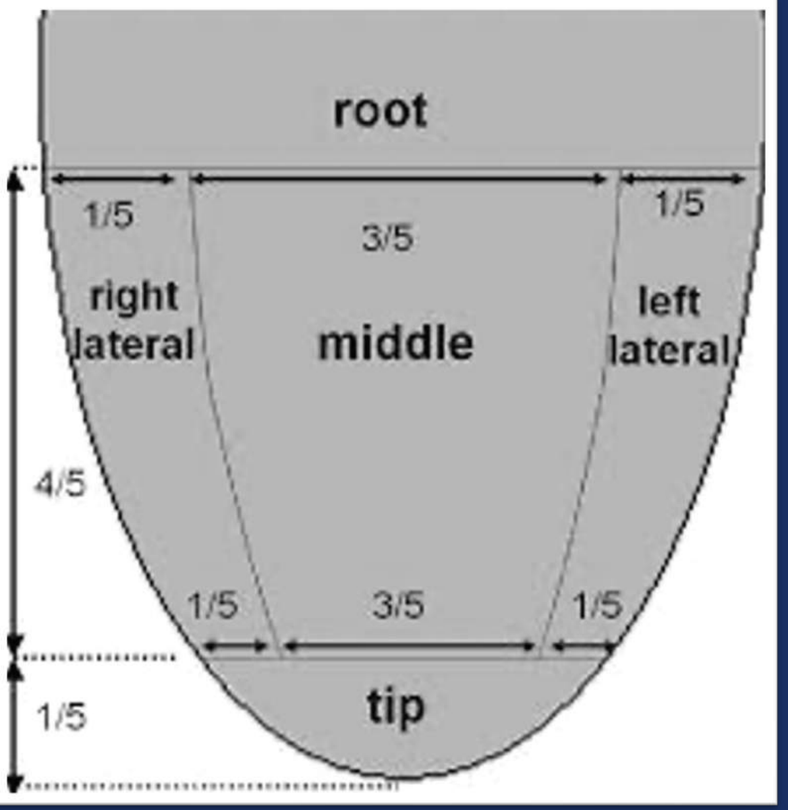
The Soft Palate

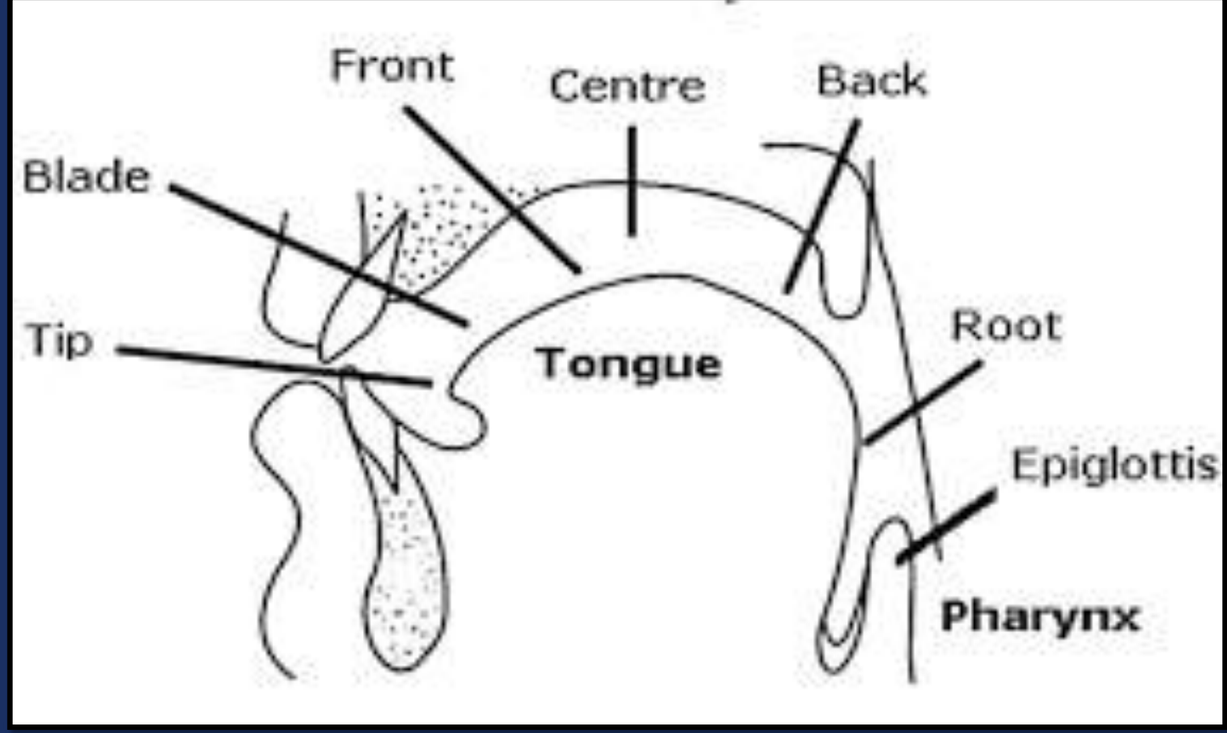
The Soft Palate - Relaxed - Lowered

The Soft Palate - Raised

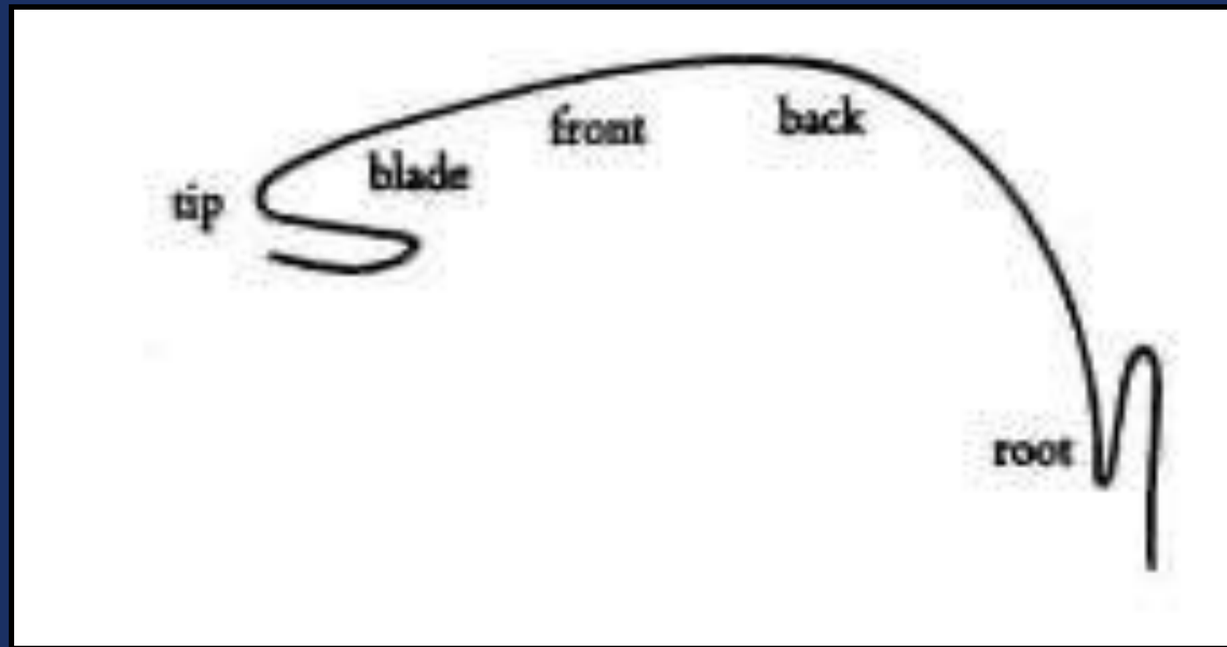

Soft
Palate
1
Nasal
articulation
2
Oral
articulation

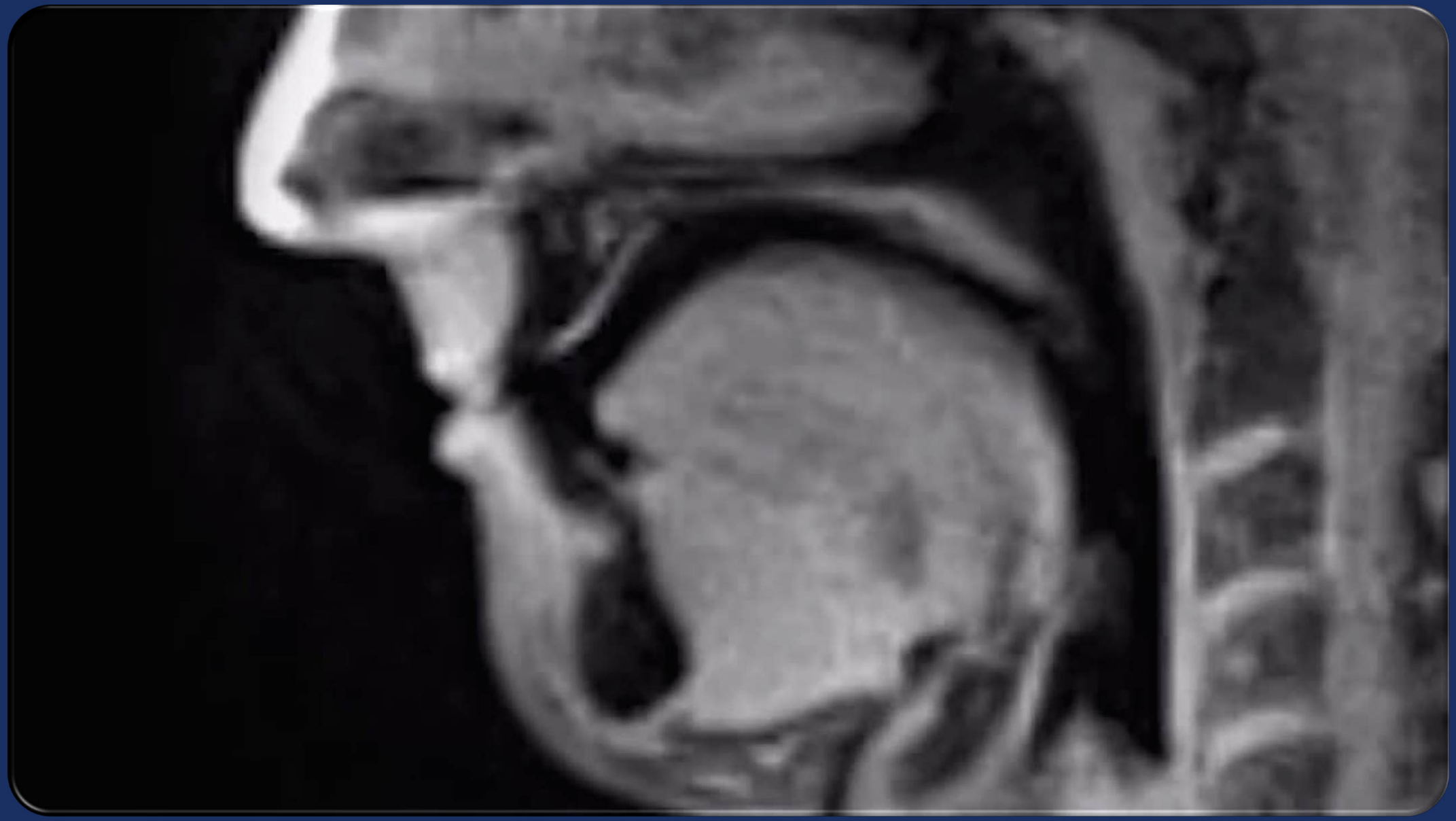

Exit
Exit





Parts of the Tongue



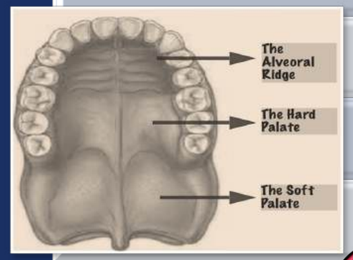


Tongue - MRI

Beatboxing - MRI

Classification of Speech Organs (Articulators) by Mobility

Articulator/Speech Organ	Movable (M) or Not (Movable) (NM)
The tongue	M
Parts of the tongue	M
The alveolar ridge	NM
The hard palate	NM
The soft palate	M
The vocal folds	M
The lips	M
The teeth	NM
The lower jaw	M
The upper jaw	NM
Trachea	NM
The larynx	M
The pharynx	M (but its movement is more about expansion and contraction—much like the lungs)




That's all Folks!