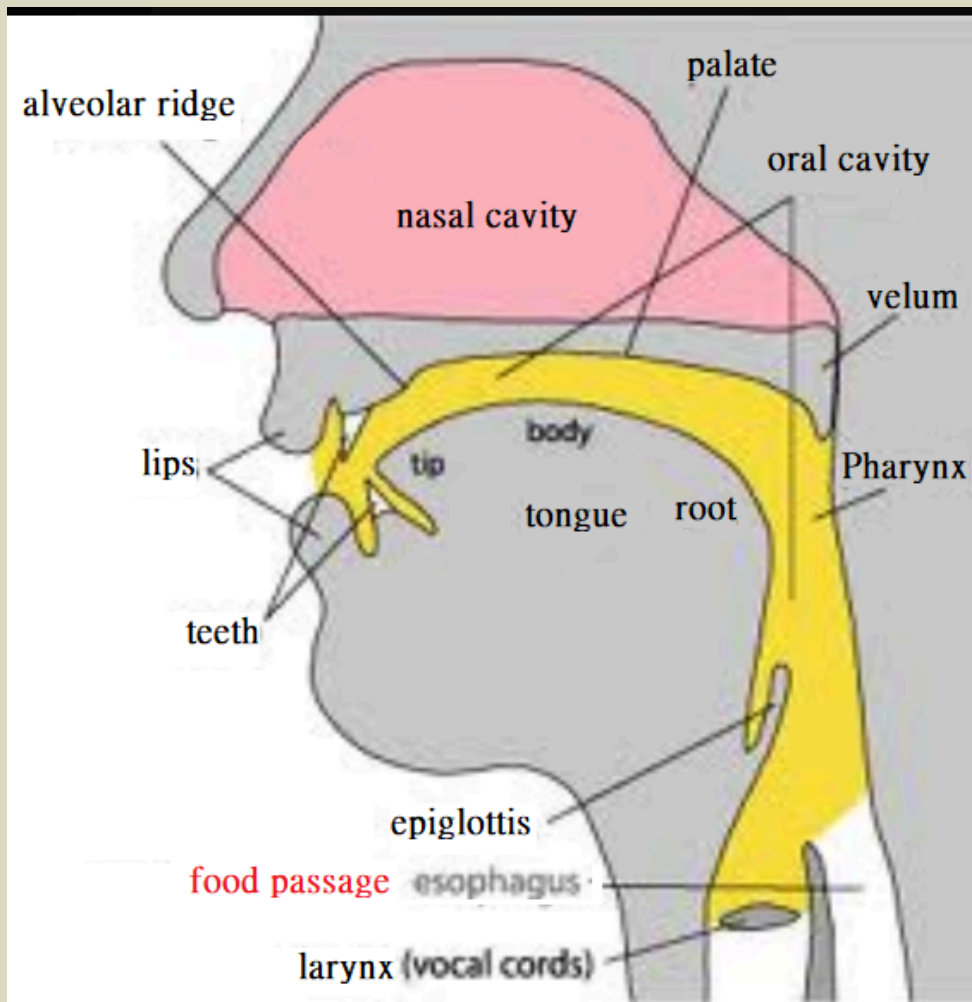


**Phonetics and Phonology**  
**First Year**  
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**Organs of Speech (Continued)**

**Revision**



**Note (1):** In relation to the glottis, organs of speech are divided into:

1. The sub- glottal part which includes the lungs and the windpipe.
2. The glottal part which includes the larynx, the vocal cords(folds) and the glottis.
3. The supra-glottal part which includes the pharynx, the oral cavity, and the nasal cavity with all their contents (the palate, tongue, upper and lower teeth, epiglottis, velum, lips).

**Note( 2):** most of the sounds in English are produced by an:

**A. egressive** air current where by the air comes out from the nasal cavity or oral cavity. Most of consonants and vowels are created in this way.

**B. Ingressive sounds** are created when the current of air is drawn into the lungs.

**Q1/** Complete each of the following with information taken from your previous lessons:

1. Phonetics is the Science that.....
2. Phonology is the science that.....
3. Accent is.....
4. Dialect is.....
5. Alveolar ridge is.....
6. Velum can be defined as.....
7. The tongue is defined as.....
8. The tongue is divided into.....
9. Active (moveable) organs of speech are.....

10. Passive (Immoveable or static) organs of speech are.....
11. The larynx is defined as.....
12. Oral sounds are.....
13. Nasal sounds are.....
14. The palate is.....
15. IPA is a system by which.....
16. Sounds are divided into consonants and.....
17. Consonants are divided into.....
18. Egressive sounds are.....
19. Ingressive sounds are.....
20. The windpipe is.....
21. Received pronunciation is.....
22. The oral cavity is defined as.....
23. The nasal cavity is defined as.....
24. The epiglottis is.....
25. The glottis is.....
26. The vocal cords are .....
27. The phoneme is.....

