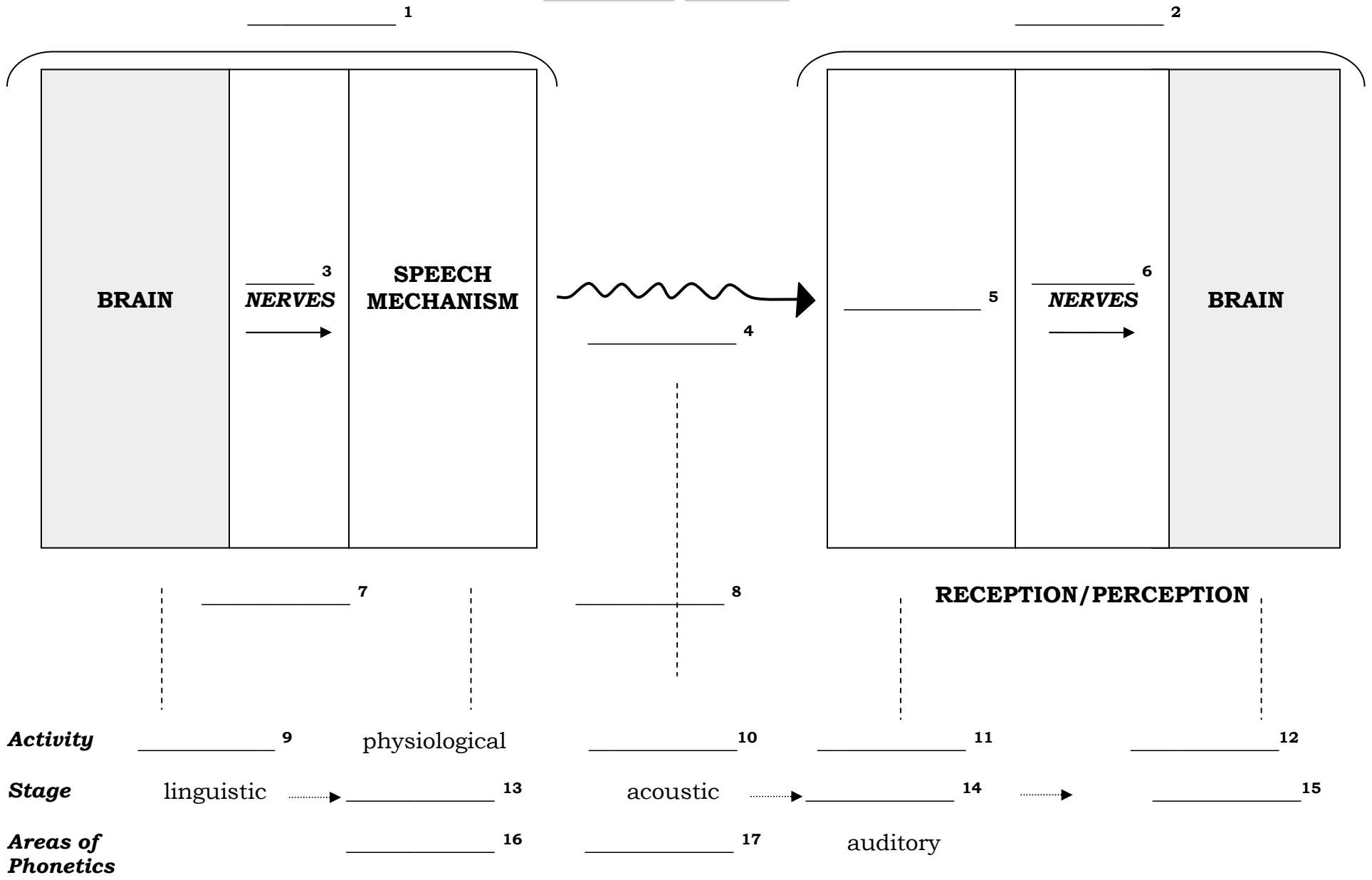


SPEECH CHAIN



- READ THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE SPEECH MECHANISM AND LABEL THE DIAGRAM

It is a chain between the speaker's brain and a listener's brain. The speaker has a message to transmit to the listener. This means activity in the speaker's brain (at a psychological level) which allows him to arrange his thought into linguistic form (lexical choices, grammar, normative, sound, choice, etc.) Thus the message is encoded at a physiological level (action of nerves and muscles). The movement of the tongue, lips, vocal folds, constitute the articulatory stage of the chain (articulatory phonetics). The movements of the articulators produce disturbances in the air pressure, called sound waves (physical manifestations). This is the acoustic stage of the chain.

The first kind of activity on the listener's part occurs at a physiological level. The sound waves activate the listener's eardrum, and his sensory nerves carry the message in order to make it recognizable (linguistic stage/psychological activity)

- GENERAL CONCEPTS: Fill in the gaps with words from the box

acoustic - phonetics – auditory - phonology - phoneme – allophone – voiceless articulatory – voiced

- a) _____ sounds are produced with the vocal folds vibrating, opening and closing rapidly, producing voice.
- b) _____ phonetics studies the transmission of speech sounds through the air from the speaker to the hearer. It's concerned with measuring and analyzing the movement and vibration of the air.
- c) A _____ is an abstract entity, not a sound but a class or category of sounds. It is a minimal contrastive sound unit of a language
- d) _____ phonetics refers to the study of the hearing of speech sounds. It deals with how we perceive and recognize different speech sounds
- e) Each phoneme has slightly different variants known as _____. It is a concrete sound representing an abstract class or group of sounds all having the same function and place in the system.
- f) _____ sounds are made with the vocal folds apart, allowing the air to pass freely between them.
- g) The _____ of a language concerns the concrete characteristics of the sounds used in languages, while _____ concerns how sounds function in a systemic way in a particular language. Both must describe the combinatory possibilities of the sounds.
- h) _____ studies the production of speech sounds, classifies them and describes such sounds.