

Phonetics & Phonology

1/ What is Phonetics?

Phonetics is the study of human **speech sounds**.

=> **A speech sound** is a **physical event** with three aspects:

+ **physiological** (the production of speech sounds by the organs of articulation).

+ **acoustic** (the transmission of speech sounds).

+ **auditory** (the perception of speech sounds).

Phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are produced, transmitted and perceived.

2/ Branches of Phonetics:

2.1/ Articulatory phonetics: deals with the way in which the **speech sounds are produced**.

The production of different speech sounds through the use of the organs of speech is known as **articulation**.

Articulators/Organs of speech are parts of the mouth, nose or throat which are used in producing speech. They consist of the following parts (from outside to inside, from up to down and vice versa).

1/ upper lip;

2/ upper teeth;

3/ alveolar ridge/the teeth ridge;

4/ hard palate;

5/ soft palate/velum;

6/ uvula (**lưỡi gà**);

7/ pharynx;

8/ larynx: is situated in the upper part of the trachea/wind-pipe;

9/ glottis (**thanh môn**): refers to the opening between the vocal cords;

epiglottis (**nấp thanh quản**)

10/ vocal cords/vocal folds: are two thick flaps of muscle rather like a pair of lips;

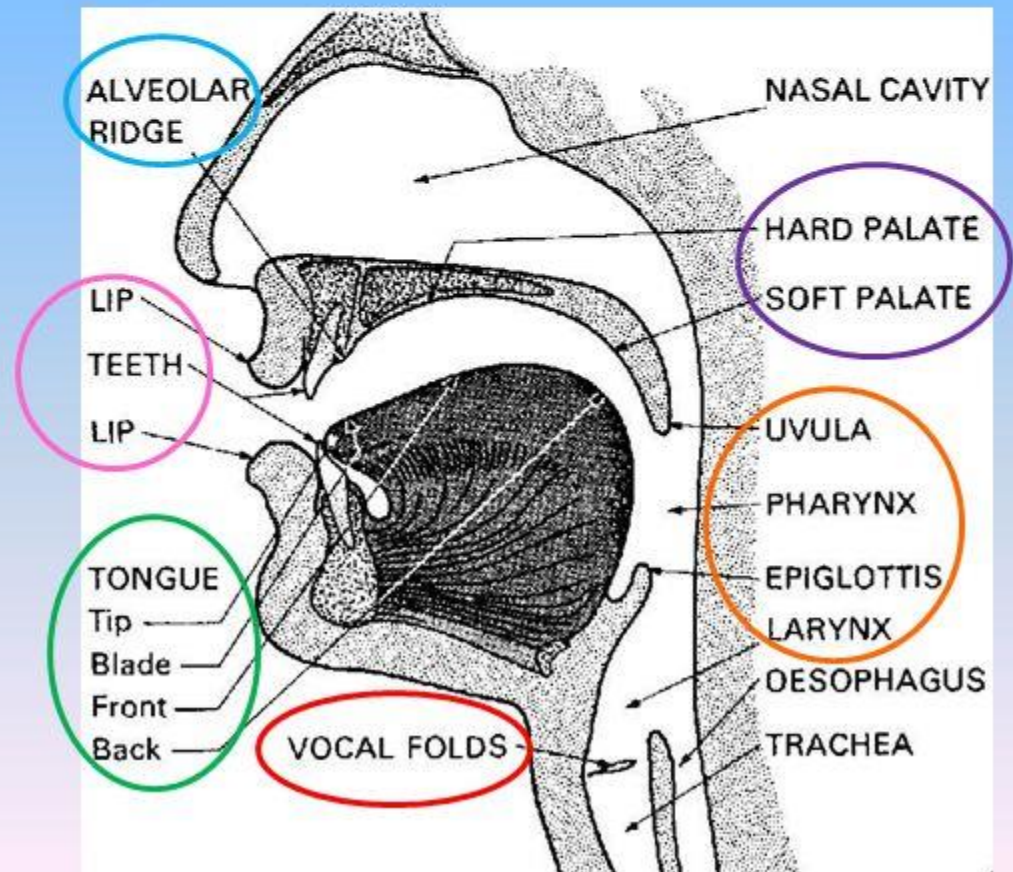
11/ tongue (tip, blade, front, middle, back, root);

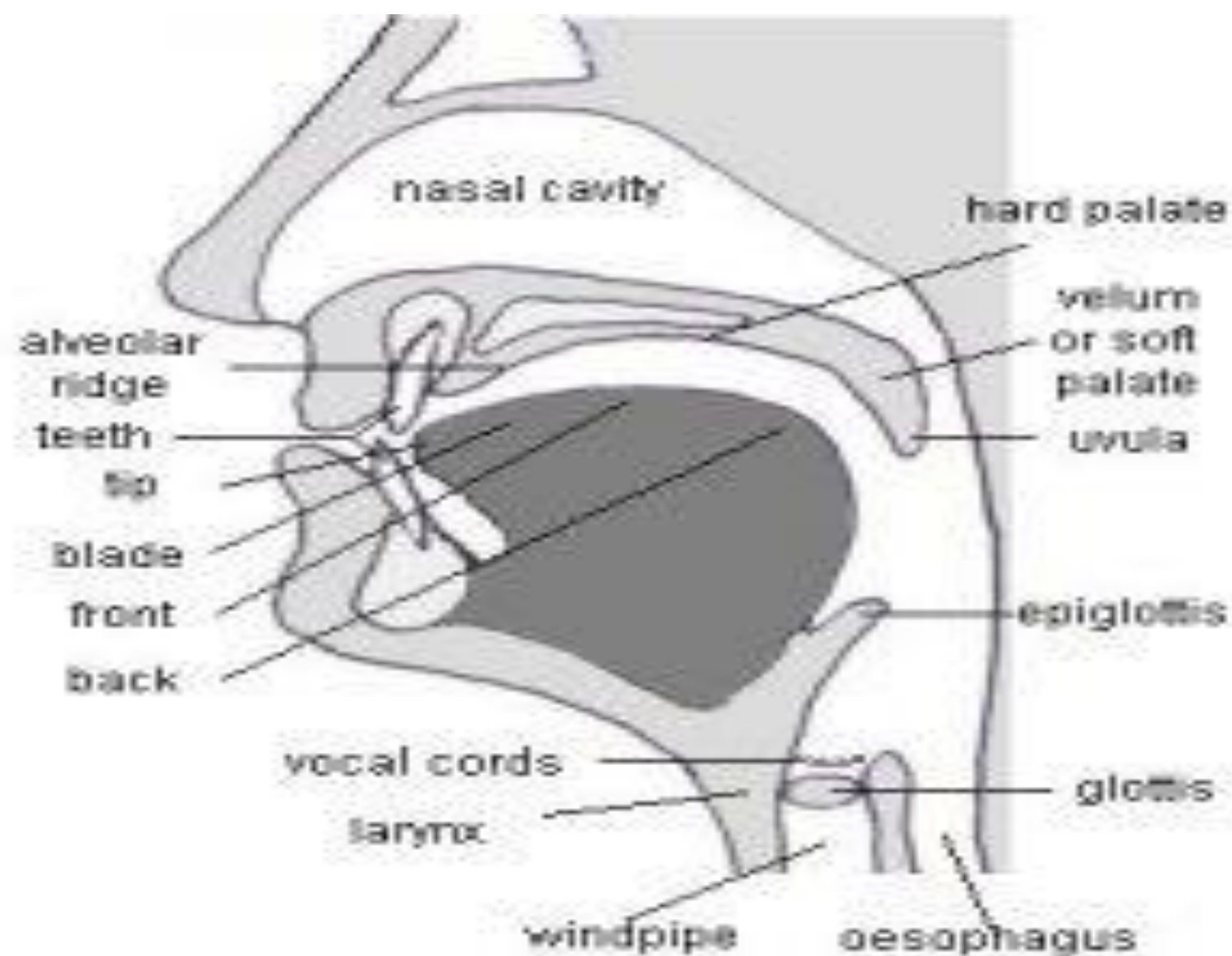
12/ lower teeth; 13/ lower lip.

THE MAIN SPEECH ORGANS

1. Lips
2. Teeth
3. Alveolar ridge
4. Tongue
5. Larynx
6. Vocal cords
7. Epiglottis
8. Pharynx
9. Soft palate

10. Uvula
11. Hard palate





2.2/ Acoustic phonetics: deals with the transmission of speech sounds through the air.

2.3/ Auditory phonetics: deals with how speech sounds are perceived by the listeners.

3/ What is Phonology? (see Chapter IX for more details)