**A study on Organs Of Human Speech Sounds.**

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**Abstract:**

There are 44 speech sounds in English. An English speaker uses this set to produce words and sentences. They are divided into two groups. Each individual sound is called phoneme, and each phoneme is either a consonant or a vowel. There are also diphthongs, where two vowels come together to produce one diphthong. There are 24 consonants, 12 pure vowels and 8 diphthongs in English.

**Keywords**:

International Phonetic Alphabets (Monophthongs, Diphthongs and Consonants)

**Introduction:**

**Phonetics**

**Definition:**

Phonetics this world has been derived from the Greek phonetikos, "vocal," which means sound or voice. Phonetics is the science of sounds of human speech. Someone who is an expert in phonetics is called as a phonetician.

**Types of phonetics:**

1. Acoustic phonetics:
2. Auditory phonetics:
3. Articulatory phonetics:
4. **Acoustic phonetics:**

Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech and aims to analyze sound waves signals that occur within speech through varying frequencies amplitudes and durations.

1. **Auditory phonetics:**

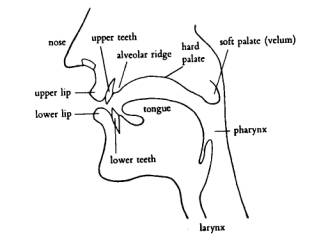
Auditory phonetics is the branch of phonetics concerned with the hearing of speech sounds and with speech perception.

1. **Articulatory phonetics:**

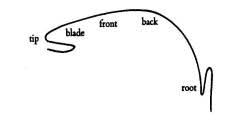
Articulate phonetics refers to the “aspects of phonetics which look at how the sounds of speech are made with organs of the vowels”.

The various organs which are involved in the production of speech sounds are called as ‘speech organs.

The articulatory system consists of a few organs in our head and neck these organs are called “organs of speech”. These organs are leaving teeth tongue palate.



The part called the roof of the mouth is divided in four parts immediately after the front teeth in the upper jaw there is hard surface on the roof this is called ‘teeth ridge’ or ‘alvelor ridge’. After the teeth ridge the roof of the mouth changes its shape but continues to hard this part of the roof of mouth is called ‘Hard palate’. After this the roof of mouth becomes soft and fleshy this part of the roof of mouth is called ‘soft palate’. After the soft palate there is a soft fleshy part hanging loose this is called ‘Uvula’.



The tongue is divided into different parts like tip, blade front center back and the root. The tip can easily recognized the Blade of the tongue lies opposite the teeth ridge the front lies opposite the hard plate the back of the tongue lies opposite the velum soft palate. The center of the tongue lies between the front and back. The root of the tongue lies beyond the back of the tongue.

**The International Phonetic Alphabets:**

In English there are 26 letters which produces 44 sounds, containing 20 vowel sounds and 24 consonant sounds. in the production of monophthongs (12) and (8) diphthongs. The tongue position remains unchanged whereas there should be friction and obstruction in the production of consonant sound. The description and classification of consonant sound depends on the place and manner of articulation.

44 sounds

Consonants Vowels

Monopthongs(12) Diphthongs(08)

**Consonants (26):**

**प-/P/:** Pen, Copy, Happen, Cap, Map, Pet

**ब-/b/:** Back, baby, job, tub, bulb

**ट-/t/:** Tea, button, truth, tip, matter, task

**ड-/d/:** day, ladder, odd, dental, dad, add

**क-/k/:** Key, clock, school, keep, cat

**ग-/g/ :** Gate, ghost, game, God, gun, egg

**फ-/f/:** Fish, fan, fox, fat, rough, photo

**स-/s/:** sun, sister, save, son, silk

**ह-/h/:** hat, hen, Have, has, hasty

**म-/m/:** More, some, come, man, palm

**न-/n/:** nice, net, neck, fan, man, naughty

**ल-/l/:** light, like, little, lamp. less

**र-/r/:** rat, rush, rent, wrong, sorry, rise

**थ-/θ/:** think, thought, author, path, theme

**च-/ tʃ/:** Church, match, nature, catch, cheap

**ज-/ dʒ/:** Judge, age, jam, wage, giraffe, edge

**झ-/z/:** zest, zink, zen, zero, buzz, zeal

**य -/j/:** yak, yes, yet, use, yell, yellow

**श-/ ʃ /:** shine, ship, shoes, shop, sharp

**द-/ ð/:** this, that, those, other, then, leather

**ज-/ʒ/:** pleasure, vision, treasure, division, azure (blue)

**व-/v/:** view, heavy, move, video, voice

**व-/w/:** wall, wet, when, wind, wine, why, wit

**अं-/ŋ/:** ring, king, sung, wrong, wing, tongue

**Vowels**

1. **Monopthongs :**

**अ-/^/** cut, but, come, nut,shut, Fun, love, money, one, London, come.

**अ-/ə/** brother,along,alone,ago, again,

**अः /ɜ:/** shirt, girl, earth, Nurse, heard, third, turn.

**आ-/ ɑ:/** Fast, car, hard, bath, father, dark

**इ-/ ɪ/** sit, gym, kill, little, in, inn

**ई-/i:/** eat, Need, beat, team, these, beet

**उ-/ ʊ/** foot, took, book, cook, good

**ऊ-/ ʊ:/** Few, boot, lose, gloomy, fruit, chew.

**ए-/e/** Went, intend, send, pen, set, letter.

**ऐ- अ‍ॅ / æ/** cat, mat, bat, rat, act, pant

**ऑ-/ ɒ/** shot, got, pot, not, hot, odd, thought

**औ-/ ɔ: /** all, ball, call, tall, Talk, law, bored, yawn, jaw.

1. **Diphthongs:**

**आइ / ɑɪ /** My, sight, pride, kind, flight

**अउ / əʊ / No**, don’t, stones, alone, hole, go, slow

**एइ /eɪ/** Face, space, rain , case, eight

**आउ /ɑʊ/** Mouth, house, brown, cow, out

**एअ /eə/** Hair, there, care, stairs, pear

**इअ / ɪə/** Near, ear, clear, tear, beer, fear

**उअ /ʊə/** tour, pure, sure, cure

**ऑइ / ɔɪ/** boy,toy,oil oy, employ, toy, coil, oyster.

**Examples :**

1. Cry /krɑɪ**/**
2. **Go /gəʊ/**
3. **House /hsəʊ/**
4. **Tour /tʊə/**
5. **Pure /Pʊə/**
6. **Boy /bɔɪ/**
7. **Toy /tɔɪ/**
8. **Coin /kɔɪn/**
9. **Got /gɒt/**
10. Shot / **ʃɒt/**
11. **Hot /hɒt/**
12. **Feet /fi:t/**
13. **Come /k^m/**
14. **But /b^t/**
15. **Shirt / ʃ3:t/**
16. **Girl /g3:l/**
17. Father /fɑ**ðə/**
18. **Dark /d**ɑ:k/
19. **Book /bʊk/**
20. **Cup /k^p/**
21. **Bird /b3:d/**
22. **Ten /ten/**
23. **saw /s ɔ:/**
24. **pen /pen/**
25. bad /b **æd/**
26. **jam /d3æm/**
27. **fall /f ɔ:l/**
28. **dog /dɒg/**
29. **man /mæn/**
30. **run /r^n/**

Conclusion:

During this study we have seen that how to utilize consonants, diphthongs and monophthongs in the production of human speech. In English we study only 26 alphabets but with help of this we produce 44 sounds which are called as IPA symbols.

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