

Taraz State Pedagogical Institute



SIW

Theme: Speech

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Groupe: Def – 14-3

Lesson plan:

- *Language and speech;*
- *Types of speech*



Speech is the vocal form of human communication.

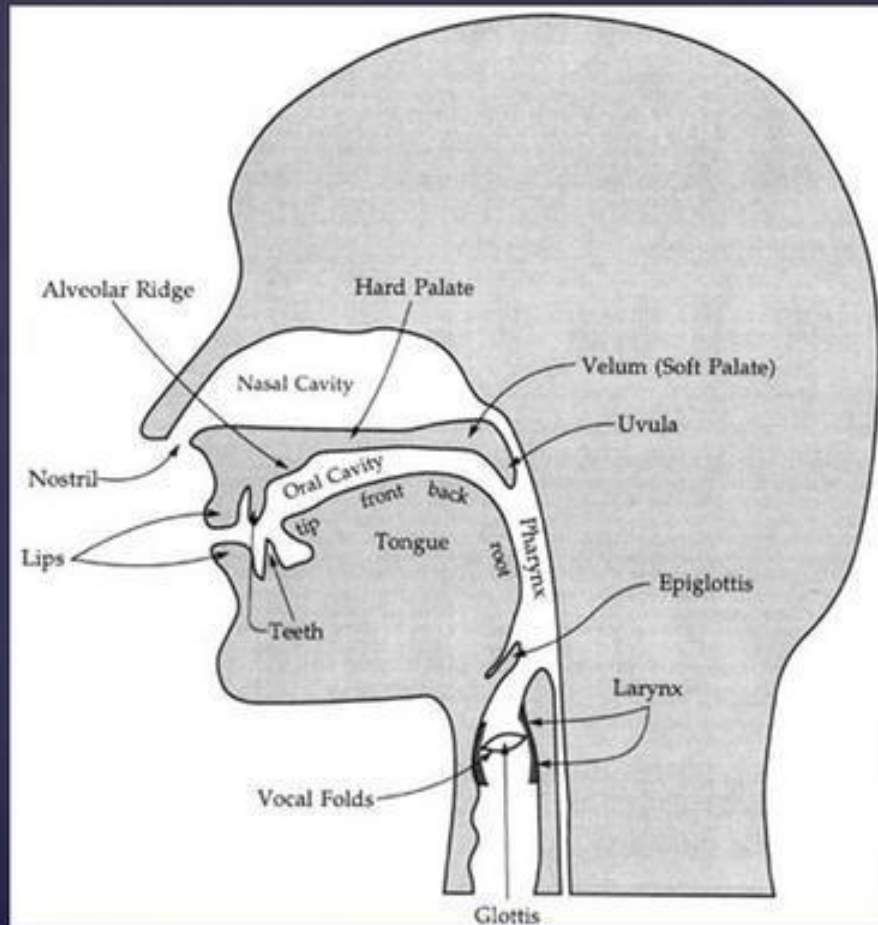
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Speech or speaking may also refer to:

- [Spoken language](#)
- [Animal language](#), forms of animal communication that are considered to show similarities to human language
- [Talking animal](#) or speaking animal, any non-human animal which produces sounds or gestures resembling those of a human
- [Connected speech](#) in linguistics, a continuous sequence of sounds forming utterances or conversations in spoken language
- [Public speaking](#), a process of speaking to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner
- [Speech imitation](#), the saying by one individual of the spoken vocalizations made by another individual
- [Speech synthesis](#), the artificial production of human speech language
- [Right speech](#), a component of the Noble Eightfold Path in Buddhism as a proper name

Articulatory Apparatus



Active Organs of Speech
(movable articulators)

Passive Organs of Speech
(fixed articulators)

Cavities (= Spaces)

- Nasal
- Oral (mouth)
- Pharynx
- larynx

Production

- In linguistics (articulatory phonetics), manner of articulation describes how the tongue, lips, jaw, vocal cords, and other speech organs used to produce sounds, make contact with each other. Often the concept is only used for the production of consonants. For any place of articulation, there may be several manners of articulation, and therefore several homorganic consonants.
- Normal human speech is produced with pressure from the lungs, which creates phonation in the glottis in the larynx, which is then modified by the vocal tract into different vowels and consonants.



Problems involving speech

There are several organic and psychological factors that can affect speech. Among these are:

- ❑ Diseases and disorders of the lungs or the vocal cords, including paralysis, respiratory infections (bronchitis), vocal fold nodules and cancers of the lungs and throat.
- ❑ Diseases and disorders of the brain, including alogia, aphasias, dysarthria, dystonia and speech processing disorders, where impaired motor planning, nerve transmission, phonological processing or perception of the message (as opposed to the actual sound) leads to poor speech production.



- ❑ Hearing problems, such as otitis media with effusion, and listening problems, auditory processing disorders, can lead to phonological problems.
- ❑ Articulatory problems, such as slurred speech, stuttering, lisp, cleft palate, ataxia, or nerve damage leading to problems in articulation. Tourette syndrome and tics can also affect speech.



Paul Broca

- Two areas of the cerebral cortex are necessary for speech. Broca's area, named after its discoverer, French neurologist Paul Broca (1824-1880), is in the frontal lobe, usually on the left, near the motor cortex controlling muscles of the lips, jaws, soft palate and vocal cords. When damaged by a stroke or injury, comprehension is unaffected but speech is slow and labored, and the sufferer will talk in "telegramese".



Speech is a form of communication that was established historically in the process of the material transforming activity of people, mediated by language.

In psychology, two main types of speech are distinguished:

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graph TD; A([In psychology, two main types of speech are distinguished:]); A --> B[External]; A --> C[Internal];
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External

Internal

External speech includes oral (dialogical and monologic) and written. Dialogue is the direct communication of two or more people. Dialogue speech is a supported speech; The interlocutor puts in the course of her clarifying questions, giving cues, can help finish the idea (or reorient it).



Monologic speech is a long, consistent, coherent exposition of the system of thoughts, knowledge by one person.



Written speech is a kind of monologic speech. It is more developed than oral monologic speech.




Inner speech is a special kind of speech activity. It acts as a planning phase in practical and theoretical activity. Therefore, internal speech, on the one hand, is characterized by fragmentation, fragmentation.



Speech consists of the following:

Articulation

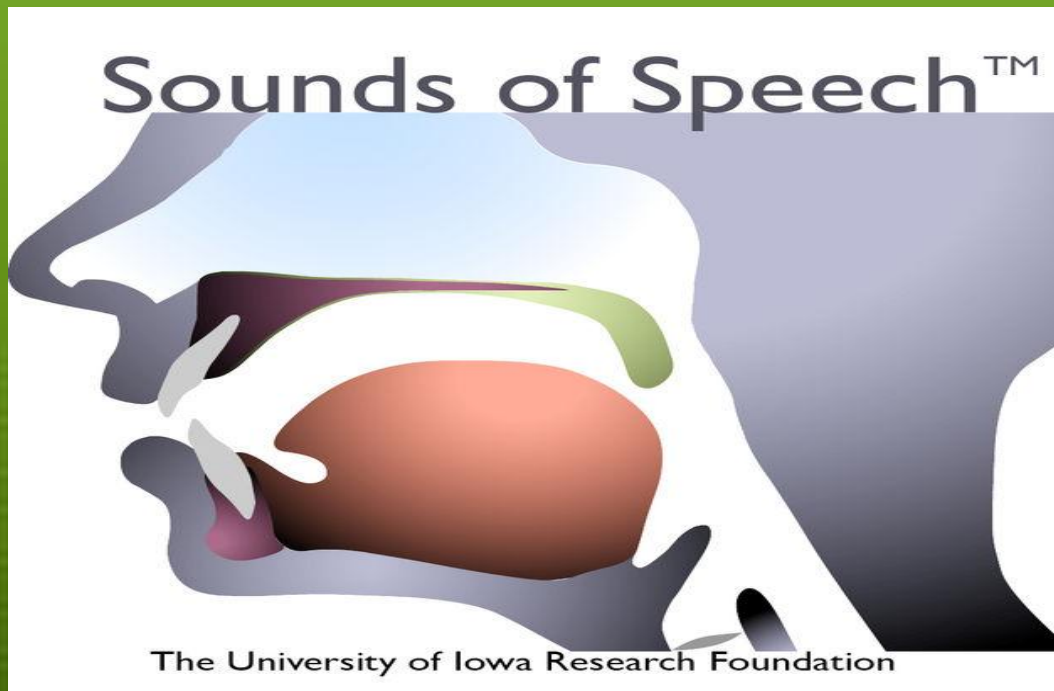
How speech sounds are made (e.g., children must learn how to produce the "r" sound in order to say "rabbit" instead of "wabbit").

LES VOYELLES		
		
[i]	i y	ile - pie - oie Yves - il y a - pyjama
[a]	a, à, â	arbre - â - Pâques
[e]	é er, ex	thé - élève - fermé fermer - mer
	ê, è et	élève - livre - tête fouet - jouet
[ɛ]	ett, ète, err	assiette - bête tête
	ai, éi, ei	lait - maître - neige
[ə]	é	cheval - me - cheveux
[ø]	eu	heureux - joyeux
[œ]	œu, œ	cœur - œuf - neuf

LES SEMI-VOYELLES		
		
	y ø	crayon - joyeux fille - quille
[i]	ail - ail ail - ail eul - eul ouil - ouil	épouvail - poêle soleil - abeille écureuil - feuille fenouil - grenouille
[ɥ]	ui	lui - bruit - nuit
[u]	ou	souris - loup - toujours
[y]	u, ô	cube - sur - mûre

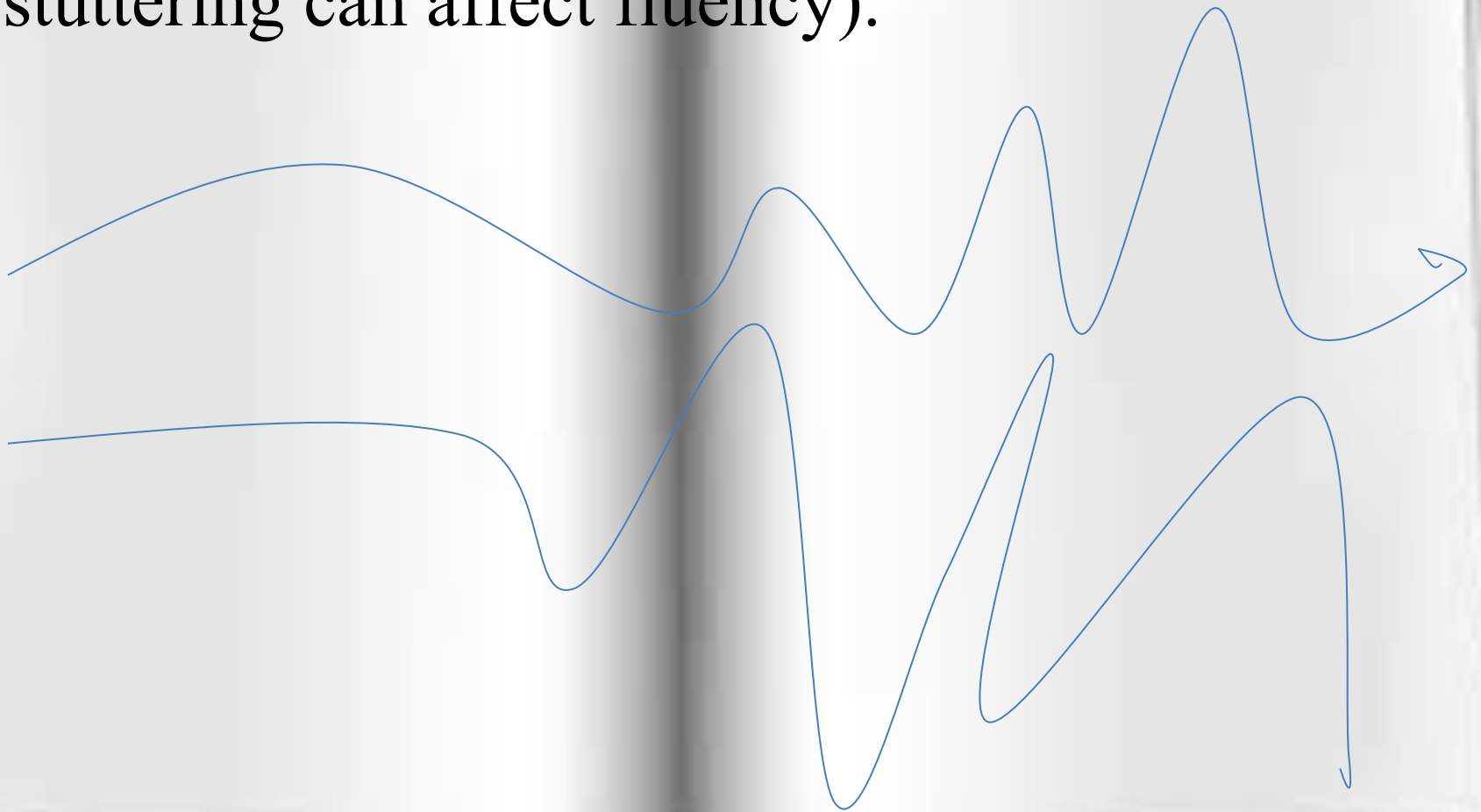
Voice

Use of the vocal folds and breathing to produce sound (e.g., the voice can be abused from overuse or misuse and can lead to hoarseness or loss of voice).



Fluency

The rhythm of speech (e.g., hesitations or stuttering can affect fluency).



The image features a decorative border. At the top, there are branches with autumn leaves in shades of orange, red, and yellow. On the right side, there is a stack of several books with a small globe resting on top. The globe shows the Americas. At the bottom, there are more autumn leaves and some small, stylized figures or objects. The background is a light, textured surface.

In summary:

Speech is the verbal means of communicating.

Thank you for your attention!



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