1c2. place-where-you-make-sounds

Because this is a course on pronunciation, it's helpful to understand how the mouth actually produces these sounds. So in the following video, we're going to explore the parts of the mouth and how they interact to produce the sounds that we hear. Don't worry if it's a lot of information at first, we're going to cover it again when we get to that part of the course will be study how to create the sounds in detail, but for now, let's take a tour of the different parts of the mouth. Feel free to follow along and try to say the sounds as well but we're going to cover them later on, so don't worry. Okay, here we are with the map of the mouth. You can see this thing on the side where my picture is, is the human mouth and it looks like this. It's its profile. So you can see that there's a nose and teeth and lips like that. It's profile. Now that we're oriented, let's talk about what we're going to talk about. In this video, we're going to talk about the place of articulation where the sounds are created. And that's indicated by these things over here in blue UNSURE, the green things over here are the manner how the sounds are created, but we're going to talk about that in the next video. In this video, we're gonna talk about place where they're created. So starting from the beginning, let's talk about lips. Lips are these things over here, right? And sounds created with the lips are called labile sounds because Latin for lips is labia. You can see these sounds are all labile UNSURE you can see the the lips are working together to create the sounds, UNSURE. further back we have the teeth. The teeth create dental sounds Dental, because Latin for teeth is dent. That's why we you go to the dentist. And in English we have several dental sounds, we have UNSURE. You can see that these are inter dental because they are created between the teeth intervening between and you can try that as well. And we actually also have two other dental sounds, which we mentioned before, we have UNSURE and these are labor to dental meaning they use both the lips and the teeth. You can see that the teeth are resting on the lips. So these two places are being used to create that sound. Further back, we have the alveolar ridge, which is the part of the gum right behind the top front teeth. You can feel it with your tongue when you say the sounds that are alveolar because it created at the alveolar ridge, UNSURE Did you feel it, your tongue actually goes up and it makes contact with the alveolar ridge to create those sounds. Further back, we have the palette here in the mouth. And you can see that's associated with the pelvis sounds. But we also have something called the post alveolar sounds post means behind. And so they're actually located right behind the alveolar ridge, but they're not exactly at the alveolar ridge. We don't actually have a name for this area. So we're just going to call it the post alveolar region. It's in between the palate and the alveolar ridge. So these are UNSURE sounds. The r sound is sometimes described as an alveolar sounds, some people have it closer to the alveolar ridge. It's somewhere behind it in general though. And so it's also located here with some asterisks. Now we go to the palate. It's sometimes called the hard palate because it's hard. And it's differentiated from the soft palate, which is further back. But we'll just call it the palate. In English we have the yes sound as a palatal sound. That's the only palatal sound we have a lot of other languages, especially Slavic languages have the sound they have sounds like yeah, and yeah, and it's all palatalized Spanish has UNSURE as well. And so the tongue actually goes up close to that location to create this. Yeah, like sound. This is the part just in front of the uvula, which is over here, but I haven't labeled with because it doesn't exist as an English sound, and that's the thing that hangs down at the back of your throat. Some, some languages have the sound and they say things like UNSURE but in English we only have it more in front in the velum area and sounds here are called Vilar sounds and they include the sounds of UNSURE it also has Wa, which is actually UNSURE because it uses the lips and the velum to create. Finally, we can go down to glottis. And that's the area near the vocal cords. And that creates a sound ha which we have in English. One last thing is the nose. The nose also is used to create sounds in English and most other languages as well. And we use the nose to create nasal sounds. However, we don't really touch the nose with anything. So it's not quite a place of articulation, but rather a manner of articulation. And we'll get to this in the next video. So if you're ready, try some of the exercises. And I'll see you in the next video.