The Jaw That Moves

(Continued from page 80)

cardboard guides (as shown) to serve as a guide for the filmstrip.

Filmstrip

After the words have been enlarged with a copier or by hand, make the transparency and cut it into a filmstrip 2 1/2" wide. Place the filmstrip on top of the cardboard frame, on the right side between the filmstrip guides.

Transparency

With a copier or by hand, enlarge the facial diagram to almost fill the 5" x 6" cut out. Cut this sheet so that the part of the drawing with the lower jaw, lower lips and teeth is separated from the upper lips, teeth, nose and throat (see small illustration). Using transparent tape, attach this jaw to a sheet of white paper. To a second sheet of white paper, tape the top part of the face with its lips, teeth and throat. Mark the pivot points on both sheets of paper before making a transparency of each one. (If only one transparency [with both jaws] is cut apart to allow lower jaw movement, the cut edge of the smaller, jaw transparency will project as a line on the screen, alerting the audience and diminishing the surprise of the moving jaw.)

The transparency of the top part of the facial diagram including the nose, upper palate and throat is taped to the back side of the cardboard frame, filling the larger cut out. The jaw transparency remains loose, and is placed on top of this frame.

In using this transparency, the instructor presses down on one of the desired pivot points with the left hand while the right hand (grasping the top right corner) moves the jaw transparency upward. Depending upon which pivot point is used, (left side or bottom) the jaw, moving upward, will touch either the upper lip or the upper teeth.

Pivot Points

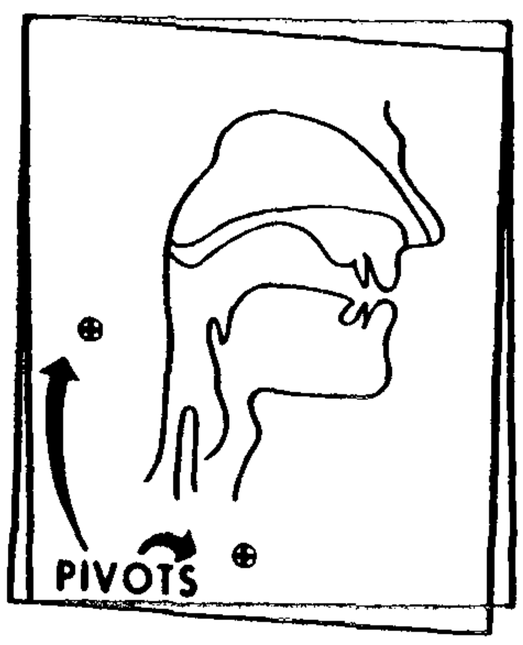
Large dressmaker snaps (if not snapped together) have proved satisfactory for use as pivots. These snaps have two parts. One has a projection which normally is "snapped" inside the other. But in this use, this projection is not snapped inside, but only rests on it.

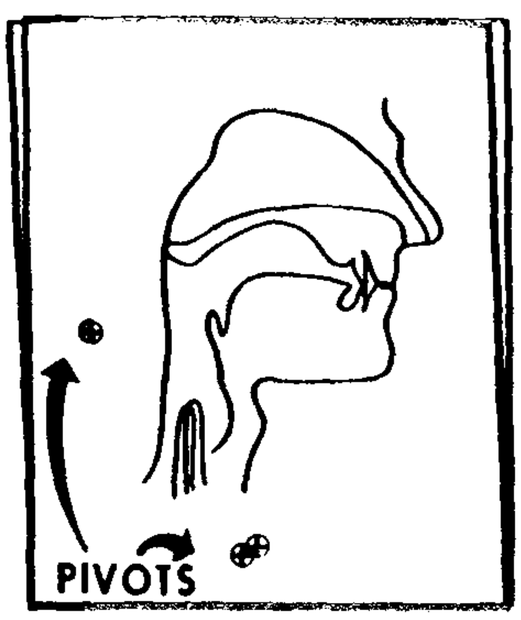
Pivots can be improvised from other materials. For example, a plastic push pin can be placed through the movable jaw transparency. Or, a thumb tack can be inserted from the back of the frame. For storage, protect either of these alternatives with a pencil eraser.

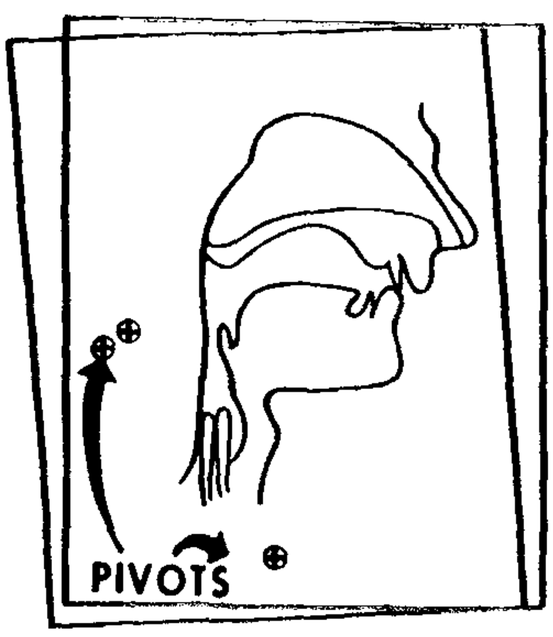
Procedure

With the projector off, advance the filmstrip to the desired word, Next, place the pivot point on the movable jaw transparency above its matching part on the transparency beneath. Third, after turning on the projector, with the left hand press the top pivot point down, in the matching snap part. Fourth, with the right hand, swing the other transparency end upwards, thus moving the jaw. When the left pivot is used, the two lips will touch, for words like *ban*. With the bottom pivot, the lower lip will touch the upper teeth, for words like *van*.

Once they have seen it, your students will never forget the jaw that moves, nor the articulatory concepts it demonstrates.







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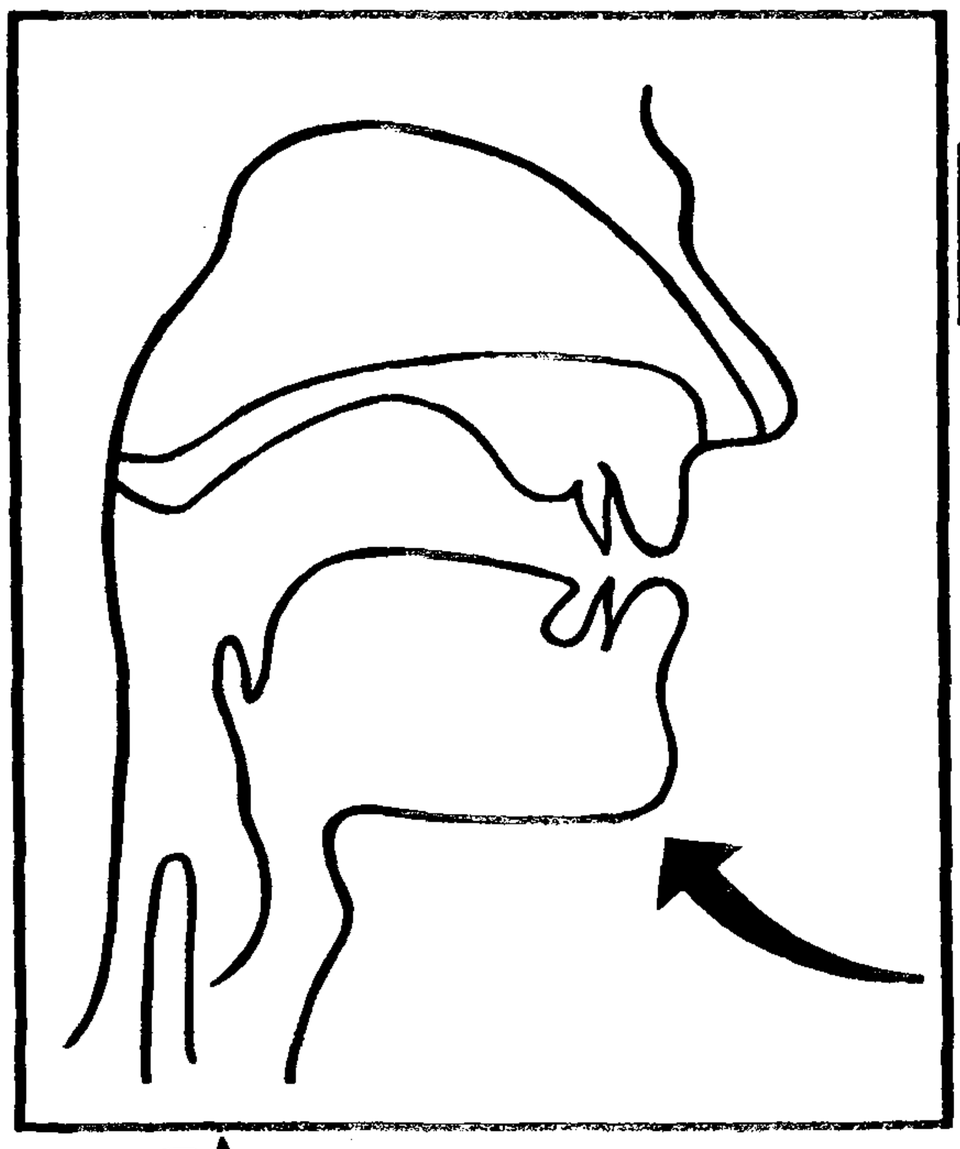

PIVOTS

THE JAW THAT MOVES

The Jaw that Moves

Mark W. Seng, University of Texas at Austin

"Unforgettable" characterizes this ingenious transparency created by Esmael Ghadessy some years ago in a foreign language media class at the University of Texas at Austin.

When using this transparency, the teacher first projects the large picture of the facial diagram on the screen. The instructor then pronounces the word, *voice*, also appearing on this transparency. To everyone's surprise, the jaw actually moves, until the lower lip touches the teeth, nicely showing the correct position of the lips.

The teacher then slides the transparency filmstrip down to reveal and project the word, *boy*. *Boy* is pronounced. The jaw moves again, but this time, the lower lip touches the upper lip, instead of the teeth.

This transparency instantly and clearly demonstrates exactly how these two sounds are produced. In addition, the device can illustrate other concepts. The names for the parts of the face and mouth can be taught, as they are pointed out with a pencil. Or, for a quick review, a transparency overlay with the names can be placed over the facial transparency.

Construction

Cardboard Frame

The construction of this device is simple and requires only ordinary materials. Select a piece of brightly colored cardboard about 10" x 11". Cut out two windows as follows: one 5" x 6" opening (on the left side) for the face transparency, and one slot (on the right side), 1/2" x 2 1/2" for the filmstrip opening. The filmstrip, which slides up and down, allows the teacher to select, then project a single word. Glue two

(Continued on page 78)

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