Resonance
- nasal and oral cavity remain coupled
- contribution of nasal resonance to sound production
- acoustic/perceptual phenomenon
- occurs on continuum in all sound production

Hypernasality
- secondary to lack of velopharyngeal closure
- mild to severe
- perceived primarily on vowels and semivowels (i.e., oral resonants)
- related to whole vocal tract, not linear with v-p opening

Pharyngeal Affricate
- simultaneous glottal stop and pharyngeal fricative
- substitution for affricates

Perception influences
- greater on high then low vowels
- greater with front then back
- so what vowel would be best to reveal hypernasality?
- Varies with phonetic context: less nasality perceived when
  - CVC less when C is stop
  - increase pitch
  - decrease oral cavity size
  - misarticulation

Hyponasality and denasality
- abnormal absence of nasality/nasal consonants
- secondary to occluded nasal passageway: deviated septum, cold, adenoids, polyps
- influences assessment of velopharyngeal adequacy and/or postsurgical outcome
- occluding pharyngeal flap of prosthesis

Cul-d-sac Resonance
- anterior occlusion of nasal passage
- speech sounds “muffled”

Nasal Emission
- artic vs. resonance phenomenon
- structurally, organically based
- affects consonant production, particular stops
- hierarchy of occurrence: masals least, pressure consonants most
2 types (McWilliams)
- audible: air escapes through nasal passage becomes turbulent creates noise
- rush of air through nose
- inaudible - air escape without auditory component
- variation: nasal snort