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Mother tongue pdf

The mouth contains one of the most unique muscles in the human body: the tongue. Unlike other muscles, the tongue does not attach to the bones at both ends. Instead, one end is free and flexible movement thanks to the many individual muscles it contains. The tongue has three different areas. The edge is flexible and allows for complex movements. The back surface, the top of the tongue, includes the taste buds that allow the tongue to act as a sensory organ. The airy surface is the bottom. Experts classify the tongue as a muscular hydrophath, a biological structure that can manipulate items or provide movement without skeleton support. Because muscles are only able to move by contraction, muscle hydrostats rely on a system of muscle contraction and relax in harmony. A human tongue consists of eight muscles that experts further classify as xtraneous and internal muscles. Extrinsic muscles change the position of the tongue, while the internal muscles change the shape of the tongue. PeopleImages/Getty Images Four extreme muscles stretch from different bones to the tongue. The muscles are the genioglossus, the heoglossus, the steluglossus, and the platoglossus. These muscles can move the tongue from one side to the other. They are also able to pull the tongue into the mouth and make it out. The ginoglossus is the only muscle responsible for moving the tongue forward. Withdrawal is the responsibility of the heoglossus. Both styloglossus and the ceatoglossus help swallow. Styloglossus pulls the sides up while the platoglossus lifts the back of the tongue. Unlike extrinsic muscles, the internal muscles do not connect to the bone. Instead, they run along the tongue and attach themselves to extrinsic muscles. The internal muscles are the vertical muscle, the surrogic muscle, the upper longitude muscle, and the upper longitude muscle. They work together to provide the movements needed for speech and swallowing. The superior longitude muscle runs beneath the surface of the tongue while the longitude muscle inferior to the sides lines. The stylogloss muscle attaches to the inferior longitudinal muscle. The symbic muscle divides the tongue, while the vertical muscle sits in the center. The surface of the back is particularly unique. A special type of reggie membrane, masticatory membrane, covers the back. The sediton membrane is being cartinized. This means the membrane has high levels of keratin, a hair-snail fiber material, nails, and the outer layer of the skin. Because of this, the teeth and hard darkening cannot easily hit the back surface. Inside the mystie membrane is a papaia like a nipple that holds the taste buds. These papaia have a number of forms: fillform, mushrooms, fic divinity, vallate. Of the four forms, only papia filia has no taste / Getty Images Each of the thousands of taste buds has taste receptor cells that can sense different flavors. When food enters the mouth, it reacts chemically with the taste receptor cells. The chemicals that interact with the taste receptor cells are tastants. When saliva dissolves these tastants, they contact the plasma membrane and undergo sensory trans-transmission, the process that converts a sensation into a sign that the brain can understand. The brain receives the signals from the tongue and understands the taste. FluxFactory/Getty Images The taste buds can detect flavors that are salty, spicy, sweet, bitter and sour, though there is an added flavor as well. This flavor, umami, originates from the Japanese word and refers to a savoury flavor. The researchers understand the umami receptors at least and are constantly trying to study them. Typically, umami receptors respond to glutamate. Broths and fermented products are high in glutamate, and some people add it to food like monosodium glutamate or MSG. nito100/Getty Images In the early 1980s, researchers have officially identified the possible existence of a unique group: supertasters. These are people who have high taste responses. Although the researchers failed to find out a underlying cause, there are some theories. Some experts believe this is due to the bitterly flavoured welcome gene, while others believe it is due to a large number of mushroom papaia. A test strip can determine whether a person is super-taster or not.andresr/Getty Images The tongue's internal muscles allow for a variety of movements and complex expression. During speech, the position and shape of the tongue determines the sound that emerges each time a person tries to speak. The different air currents of the language are polytonic, implosion, emitters, clicks. Without a tongue, it would be impossible for a person to play certain air transmissions, such as pressure groupings and some plates. Many speech errors are the result of an inability to pronounce the tongue properly. Django/Getty Images The papia on the tongue can swell, and capture different materials between them. This can cause white coating to appear on the surface of the tongue. Typically, the white lining is bacteria, dirt, food, and dead cells. Poor hygiene is usually the main cause, although dehydration, dry mouth, and breathing in the mouth can also cause white tongue. Some diseases can also cause this to occur, although they usually affect the mouth in general. People who notice white spots in their mouths (except for their names) should see a doctor. People/Getty Images Tongues are a significant part of human culture. Many cultures see certain gestures, such as taking out tongue or exhaling raspberries, to be rude. People express themselves with piercings, tongue splits, and other tongues Many cultures have dialects that refer to language. A man with a good silver tongue in his speech. A humorous phrase that no one should take seriously is tongue in cheek. AlexanderNakic/Getty Images It may seem like a ridiculous question at first, but it's actually a brainwash. The 13th-century Indian mystic Deninshawar even used it in observing the nature of the being. Together with his colleagues to feel ear organs, eyes, nose and skin, the tongue serves as one of the main ways in which we experience the world and create a working model of it. The same puzzle is often applied to the eye, though we can certainly see our eyes in the reflection. We can feel our skin, though there's no doubt the tip of your left index finger can't touch itself. The ear certainly can't hear itself, but it doesn't make a sound either. The tongue, however, lurks in our mouths like an animal with a den, flips through our daily conversation, tastes our food and occasionally detaches some of it from our teeth. Perhaps we are more likely to ponder the mystery of the tongue due to its hidden nature or the many enduring myths about its functionality. Tongue rolling, for example, is not the simple genetic trait that we often chalk it up to be. Nor is the tongue our strongest muscle (and speaking of which, it's a collection of muscles). Nor is the tongue placed like a simple map, with different areas for sweet, salty, sour and bitter. One of the biggest misconceptions about the tongue, however, is that it controls alone its administration of taste sensations. The receptor cells in our taste buds certainly perform the chemical sensation of taste, but they are located on the bouncy outer surface of our tongue. They can't turn those powers inward on themselves. They collect tactile and thermal details about every crumb that enters their field. But the brain also depends on your sense of smell to interpret the taste, so the tongue isn't alone in its taste mission. Your tongue can definitely taste food or leftover food in your mouth. Accidentally bite your tongue, and you can taste the blood dripping out of his wound. (Fun fact: All that saliva and blood vessels in your mouth seem to allow for quick healing.) You can also taste your saliva, and who didn't taste bad in their mouths, whether from some aggressive garlic or underlying medical condition? And yes, lovebirds, you can pick up all these sensations during an open-mouthed kiss, but you'll still find yourself in pain to taste a real animal tongue. Psychologists also talk about the concept of living, or about the idea that if stimulation is presented often enough or long enough we learn to ignore it, like the smell you spritz on before you leave the house that everyone but you can still smell later in the day. The inability to taste the There could be an example of this phenomenon, but tongue experts were strangely silent when we turned to answers. Anyway, we may not be able to taste our tongues for a number of reasons, but don't let it stand in the way of a little chewy sea look. Want to find out how much you use your tongue? Try eating an ice cream cone or singing your favorite song without it. You need your tongue to chew, swallow and chew. And don't forget to talk and taste! Tongue twister Has anyone ever told you that the tongue is a muscle? Well, it's only partially true the tongue really consists of many groups of muscles. These muscles work in different directions to do all the tongue work. The front of the tongue is very flexible and can move around a lot, working with the teeth to create different types of words. This part also helps you eat by helping to move food around your mouth while you chew. Your tongue pushes the food into your back teeth so your teeth can grind it. The muscles at the back of your tongue help you make certain sounds, like the letters k and hard g (as in the word go). Try saying these letters slowly, and feel how the back of your tongue moves against the top of your mouth to create the sounds. The back of your tongue is important for eating as well. Once the whole food is ground and mixed with saliva (all suh-LYE-vuh), or saliva, the back muscles start to work. They move and push a little food together with saliva into your esophagus (of course: ih-SAH-fuh-gus), which is a food tube that leads from your throat to your stomach. Have you ever wondered what's stopping you from swallowing your tongue? Look in the mirror at what's under your tongue and see your frenulum (say: FREN-yuh-lum). It is a membrane (a thin layer of tissue) that connects the tongue to the bottom of the mouth. In fact, the entire base of your tongue is tightly anchored to the bottom of your mouth, so you can never swallow your tongue even if you try! Delicious news don't put the look away yet! Look at your tongue again, but this time take a closer look at the top of it. Notice how rough and bouncy it is — not like the bottom, which is very smooth. That's because the top of your tongue is covered with a layer of bumps called papia (say: puh-PILL-ee). Papaia helps hold on to food and moves it while you chew. And they contain your taste buds so you can taste everything from zucchini apples! People are born with about 10,000 taste buds. But as a person ages, some of his or her taste buds die. (An old person can only have 5,000 taste buds!) That's why some containers might taste better to you than an adult. Taste buds can detect sweet, sour, bitter and salty flavors. Taste travel so how do you know how something tastes? Every taste bud is made up of taste cells, which have sensitivity, Hairs called microvill (say: mye-kro-VILL-eye). These tiny hairs send messages to the brain, which interprets the signals and identifies the taste for you. Taste recognition is your brain's way of telling you about what goes into your mouth and, in some cases, keeping you safe. Did you ever take a milk drink that tasted weird? When the milk hit the taste buds, they sent nerve impulses to your brain: milk comes in - and it tastes weird! Once your brain cracked the nerve impulses, it recognized the taste as dangerous, and you knew not to drink the milk. Some things can make your taste bud receptors less sensitive, like from cold food or drinks. Ice pop made from your favorite juice won't taste as sweet as regular juice. If you suck on an ice cube before you eat food you don't like, you won't notice the bad taste. A friend of the tongue the last time you had a cold and your nose felt stuffed, did you notice that foods don't taste as strong as they normally do? Well, that's because your tongue can't take all the credit for tasting different flavors -- it has help from your nose. Your nose helps you taste foods by boiling them before they enter your mouth and while you chew and swallow them. Strong smells can even confuse your taste buds: try holding a slice of onion under your shoulder while they eat an apple. What's your taste? Your tongue also gets help from your teeth, lips and mouth. Your teeth help your tongue grind food as the tongue mixes the food around your mouth. And without your teeth, lips and roof of your mouth, your tongue won't be able to make sounds to make words. Rock is also a friend of the tongue. A dry tongue can't taste anything, so saliva helps the tongue by keeping it wet. Saliva snubs the food and helps break it, which make it easier for the tongue to push the food back to swallow it. Fighting germs If all that wasn't enough, your tongue even helps keep you from getting sick. The back of your tongue contains something called linguistic almonds (say: LIN-gwul TAHN-sul). Linguistic is a medical word that says to be done with the tongue, almonds are small clump of tissues that contain cells that contain cells that help filter out harmful bacteria that can cause infection in the body. But when you have tonsillitis, it's not your lyptic tonsils that are infected. Tonsil inflammation affects the tonsils (say: PAL-uh-tyne), which are two tissue pellets on either side of the tongue. The tongue tonsils, the Flattine tonsils, and the adenoids are part of a larger system that fights infections all over your body. The tongue is a tough worker with all the talking, mixing the food, swallowing, tasting and fighting germs, is your tongue ever resting? Not. Even when you're asleep, your tongue is busy pushing saliva down your throat to get swallowed. It's also a good thing, otherwise we'd be drooling all our time. Keep your tongue in great shape by brushing with your teeth and avoiding hot-sea foods.By brushing the sea-hot. Burnt tongue is no fun! Review by: KidsHealth Medical Experts