GLOSSARY
of the most important terms of the anchor matrix system

agonist
The prime mover or primary agent in an antagonist relationship.

anchor derivation
The highest level anchors, built into basic behavior generate lower level anchors as framework energy increases changes its shape.

anchor transformation
Changes in a force map of a framework transfers primacy between anchors.

anchor
The central node, or center of mass of a framework of forces.

center of mass
The node in a framework of forces where the all the forces intersect. For other definitions see The essentials of speech mechanics.

clutch switching
A change of the force pattern in a framework during which the glottis momentarily fully constricts.

consonant quadrilateral
The analog of the vowel quadrilateral.

diatonic consonant
The consonants (other than the respiratory/germinal ones) which have duration, i.e., non-stops.

envelope manifold
The secondary anchors that surround the central anchor of a framework, and which interact with the central anchor and with each other.

envelope
The field of forces controlled by an anchor.

framework
A structure consisting of one or more anchors and their envelopes, and which behaves as a single dynamic entity.

germinal anchor
The highest level anchor of a basic function, such as respiration or mastication, and from which anchors of higher levels are derived. Anchor names are indicated by underscore.

glide transformation
A change of the force pattern in a framework during which the glottis does not constrict but is forcefully kept open.

glottoregulation
A function which balances the glottis against distortions caused by external forces.

hierarchy
The innate ordered ranking of anchors and their frameworks.

masking
The superimposition of frameworks on one another, whereby an embedded sequentially prior framework becomes covered and hidden by the later one.

merger
The summing of the forces and frameworks of two or more anchors and their emvelopes.

metaperistalsis
The mechanical behavior of the upper visceral system that has evolved from the ancestral peristaltic mechanism of the pharyngeal feeding tube.

/p/-epiglottal stop tract
The section of the upper visceral (oro-pharyngeal) tract bounded by the anchors of /p/ and the epiglottal stop.

peristalsis
The behavior of a tubular tract in which close and open states sequentially ordered.

positional variant
Variation in anchor positions according to front, central, back and high, mid, low placement.

primacy
The role of the prime mover or primary ranked anchor in antagonist relations.

respiratory phoneme
In respiration the lingual anchors designated as h, n, m and ayin are controllers of the shapes of their respective segments of the upper visceral tract. In speech they act as the anchors of these phonemes.

speech anchor
The highest ranking central anchor in the tongue in speech production, from which all other subframeworks in speech are generated.

speech respiration
The respiration framework occuring during speech, and which decays to that of normal respiration.

superimposition
When a secondary anchor mergers with a primary one it and its envelope is temporarily superimposed on the primary one.

3-segment peristaltic unit
The minimal functional unit of peristaltic motion consists of three coactive segments.

tongue parts, 2/3 and 1/3
Developmentally the tongue is a composite of two parts, the oral anterior 2/3 and the pharyngeal 1/3. Each has different muscular and neural origin.

tongue bisector
The line connecting the mandible and cranium and which bisects the tongue. The lingual anchors of various functions are located along the tongue bisector.

tract bisector
The line that bisects the /p/-epiglottal stop section of the upper visceral tract.

trimerism
The faculty where a single entity or function has three coactive parts or divisions.

vowel quadrilateral
The diagram in which vowels are positioned according to the placement of the highest point of the tongue in their production, or according to their acoustic frequency characteristics.