Summary

The phonetic rhythms are defined as the combination of the rhythms of nursery rhymes and those of the body movements.

It should be remembered that the phonetic rhythms constitute only one part of the verbo tonal system, since it also embraces the classroom work and the individual work. In addition to being imperative in speech and language learning, they are also essential for the knowledge which a child with a hearing impairment has to acquire. In the course of the individual work the phonetic rhythms facilitate the correction of pronunciation and help perception development. Language is generally regarded as something existing outside the human being. Man has to assimilate, so to speak, the phonetics and grammar of his mother tongue or of a foreign language.

The linguistic studies attribute a great importance to the social role of language, and we may readily agree to this standpoint, yet we feel that language is in the first place a product of man's physical, biological and nervous structure; man has to learn a language from inside, where it is essentially speech. From this point of view, phonetics is considered to be a link between the production of sounds as the result of certain body activities, and the perception of these sounds by the nervous structure of a man. This means that the articulation is not only a result of the organs of speech, but also of the structural unity of the various points of the body, where tensions converge.

Phonetic rhythms are accompanied by body movements. As for the nursery rhymes, these movements follow the rhythm of the composition of language-sounds, the conducting of these movements being free. As opposed to this, the rhythms based on the movements of the body follow the physiological and the biological production of speech sounds, the movements of body being predetermined and directed movements.

In the application of the verbo tonal system, special electronic devices which can transmit very low frequencies, including infrasonic ones, are used in
the application of the phonetic rhythms. Thus, even the deaf patients can make use of speech rhythms as the basis for speech articulation and perception.

**Key words:** rhythm, macromotorics, verbo tonal method