



# English Consonants

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## Lecture 4

**Presented by Margana**



# Manners of articulation

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- 1. Stops (or plosives)
- 2. Fricatives
- 3. Affricates
- 4. Nasals
- 5. Lateral
- 6. Approximants



## Cont.

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- 1. Stops/Plosives** - English has six bursts or explosive sounds produced by complete closure of the vocal tract followed by a rapid release of the closure - 'p', 't', 'k', 'b', 'd', 'g'.
- 2. Fricatives** - English has nine fricatives - weak or strong friction noises produced when the articulators are close enough together to cause turbulence in the airflow.



## Cont.

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- 3. Affricates** - English has two affricates - plosives released with frication - "church" and "judge".
- 4. Nasals** - English has three nasals in which the airflow is blocked completely at some point in the oral tract, but in which the lowering of the velum allows a weak flow of energy to pass through the nose.



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- **5. Approximants** - English has four approximants - the 'w' in "won", the 'l' in "like", the 'r' in "red", and the 'y' in "yes." In these phonemes, there is more constriction in the vocal tract than for the vowels, but less than the other consonant categories below.

# English consonants and their description



/p/- voiceless bilabio stop

/b/- voiced bilabio stop

■ /t/- voiceless alveolar stop

■ /d/- voiced alveolar stop

■ /k/- voiceless velar stop

■ /ŋ/- voiced velar stop

■ /f/- voiceless labiodental fricative

■ /v/- voiced labiodental fricative

■ /θ/- voiceless dental fricative

■ /ð/- voiced dental fricative

■ /s/- voiceless alveolar fricatives

■ /z/- voiced alveolar fricative

# English consonants and their description

/ç/ - voiceless post-alveolar fricative

/ʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar fricative

■ /h/ - voiceless glottal fricative

■ /tʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar affricate

■ /dʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar affricate

■ /m/ - voiced bilabial nasal

■ /n/ - voiced alveolar nasal

■ /ŋ/ - voiced velar nasal

■ /l/ - voiced alveolar lateral

■ /w/ - voiced bilabial approximant

■ /r/ - voiced post-alveolar approximant

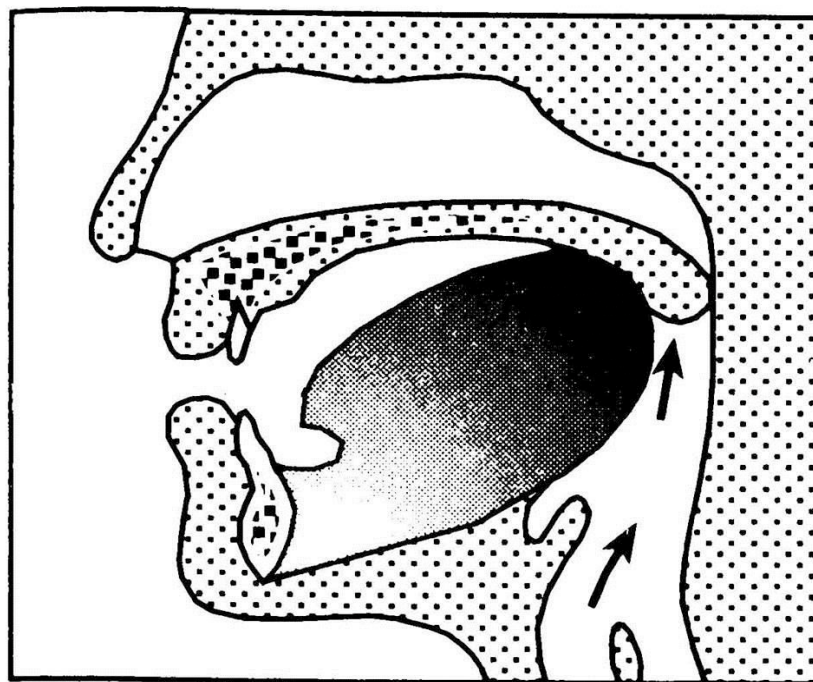
■ /j/ - voiced palatal approximant

# The pronunciation of /p/ and /b/





# The pronunciation of /k/ and /g/



**Fig. 36.** *Section and palatogram of /k,g/ + /ɑ:/.*



# Ex. 1 Write down the English consonants according to the description

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■ 1.

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■ 2.

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■ 3.

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■ 4.

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■ 5.

\_\_\_\_\_

■ 6.

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■ 7.

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■ 8.

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# The State of Vocal Cord

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This dimension categorises consonants into two types, namely voiced and voiceless consonants.

**Place of Articulation**

**Manner of Articulation**

	Bilabial		Labio dental		Inter dental		Alveolar		Alveo-palatal		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Stop	p	b					t	d					k	g	ʔ	
Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ					h	
Affricate									tʃ	dʒ						
Nasal		m						n						ŋ		
Lateral Approximant								l								
Retroflex Approximant								ɭ								
Glide	ʌ	w										j				

**State of the Glottis**

Voiceless	Voiced
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## References:

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Fromkin, V. et al. 1988. *An Introduction to Language*. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Mcmahon, A. 2002. *Introduction to Phonology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press

A traditional Japanese garden scene. In the upper left, a thatched pavilion sits on a grassy slope. The middle ground features a stone waterfall cascading into a pond. The foreground shows a dark stone structure and a fence. The background is filled with lush greenery and some autumn-colored trees. The text "Thank you." is overlaid in the center in a yellow, stylized font.

*Thank you.*