

كلية التربية
المادة: صوتيات
الفرقة: الأولى لغة إنجليزية
القسم: تربية خاصة
أستاذ المقرر: د/ نسرین عبد الباسط العناني
المحاضرة الرابعة

The Consonants of English

Manner of Articulation

□ Stops:

- Both /t/ and /s/ are **voiceless oral alveolar** sounds.
- If the active and passive articulators actually touch, stopping airflow through the oral cavity completely for a brief period, the sound articulated is a stop.

- b, p, m, t, d, n, k, g, and ŋ are stops.
- In the production of nasal stops n, m and ŋ, the air continues through the nose but there is a blockage of the airflow in the mouth.
- The nonnasal stops are also called plosives because the air that is blocked in the mouth “explodes” when the closure is released.

□ Fricatives:

- During the production of a fricative, the air passage is so narrowed that the air passing out through it makes an audible friction or a hissing sound for a voiceless fricative, and buzzing for a voiced one.
- English [f] and [s] are voiceless fricatives, while [v] and [z] are voiced.

□ Affricate:

A type of speech sound involving a stop closure followed by slow release of the closure, resulting in audible friction as in the case of [tʃ].

□ Sibilants:

Sibilants are sounds that are produced with friction that causes a “hissing sound” such as fricatives in the words “sip”, “zip”, “shoe”, and the affricates in words “church” and “jug”.

□ Approximants:

- Approximants are audible because of the vibration of the vocal folds.
- Approximants covers two types of sounds which are **liquids** and **glides**.

❖ Liquids:

- The sounds **/l/** and **/r/** are also sonorants. There is obstruction in the airstream in the mouth but not enough to cause friction. These sounds are called liquids.

- The sound /l/ is a lateral sound. The sound /r/ is “retroflex”. /l/ and /r/ are voiced.

❖ Glides:

Glides are transition sounds, being partly like consonants and partly like vowels, and sometimes called semivowels. /j/ and /w/ are glides.

□ Obstruents and Sonorants:

- The non-nasal stops, the fricatives, and the affricates are called obstruents. Obstruents could be voiced or voiceless.
- Nasal stops and vowels are called sonorants because although the air is blocked in the mouth it continues to “resonate” and move through the nose. They are always voiced.

□ Aspiration:

- The phonemes /p, t, k/ are **aspirated** in some words and not aspirated in other words.
- Refer to the examples of aspirated and unaspirated stops pp. 112-113.
- The selection of an aspirated vs. an unaspirated voiceless stop is determined by the context in which the stop appears.

Assignment:

1. What are the types of approximant sounds?
2. What is the difference between obstruents and sonorants?

With My Best Wishes