

Phonetics

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Consonants

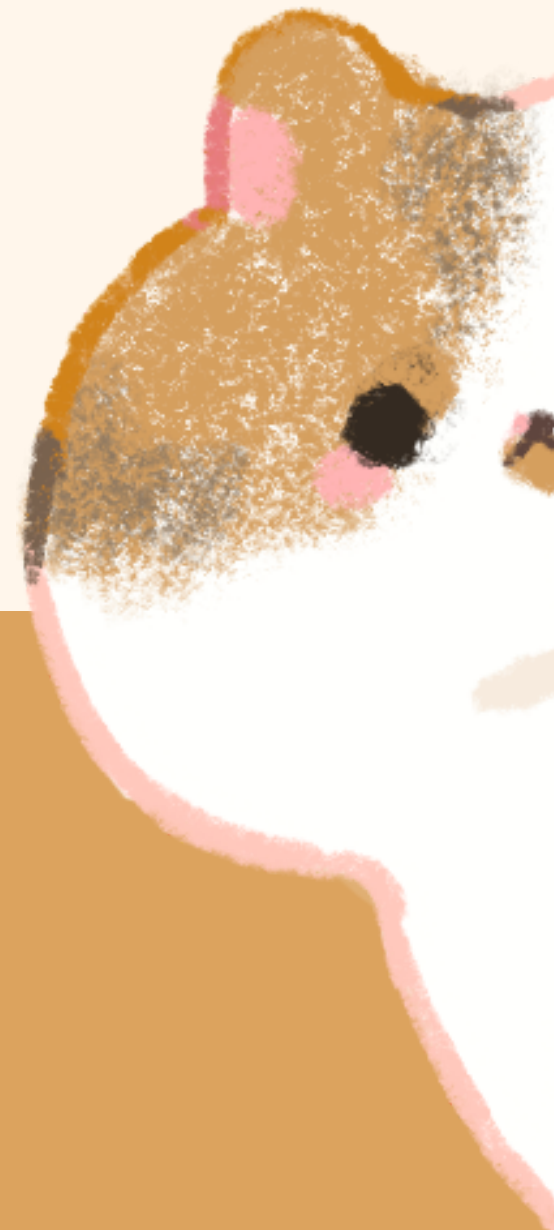
- They are made with **a complete or partial closure** of the vocal tract.
- They can be **voiced or voiceless**.
- They are **less sonorant** and audible.
- They are **not the nucleus** of a syllable; they are non-syllabic sounds.



The English Consonants

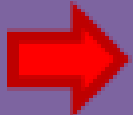
There are 3 aspects of articulatory properties

- Voicing
- Places of articulation
- Manners of articulation



Places of articulation

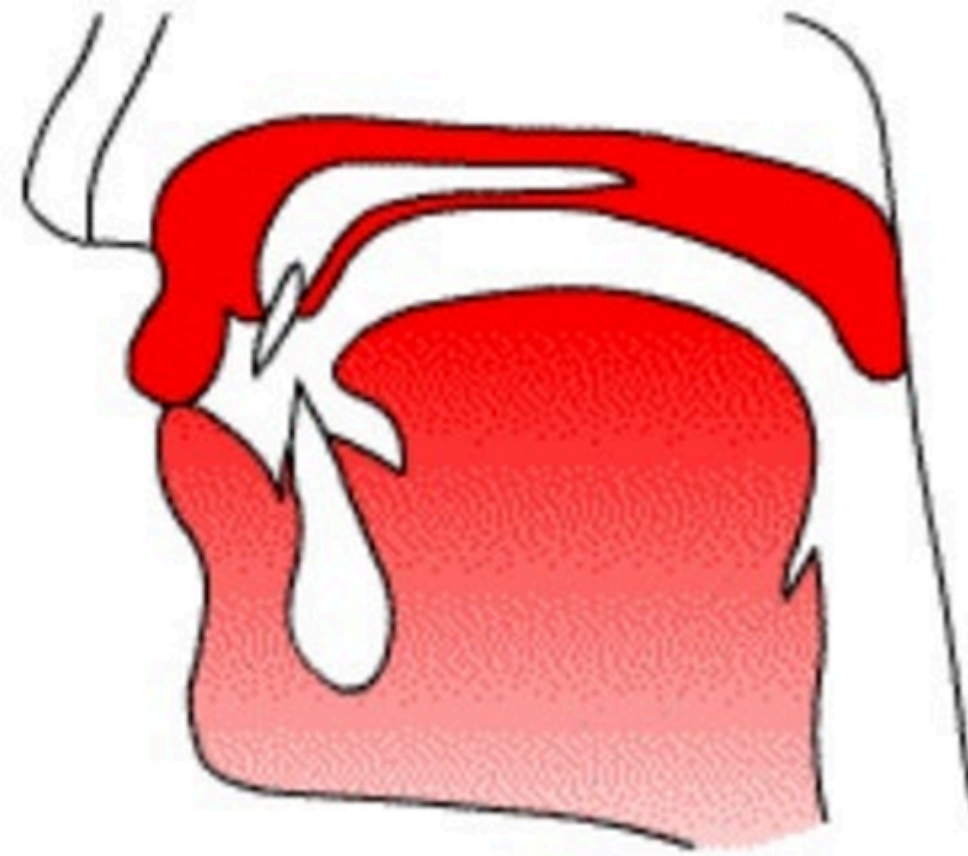
The English Consonants Chart

	Bilabial	<u>Labio-</u> <u>dental</u>	Dental	Alveolar	Post- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					<u>tʃ</u> <u>dʒ</u>			
Lateral				l				
Tap or Flap								
Approximant	(w)			ɹ		j	w	

Place of Articulation

Bilabial

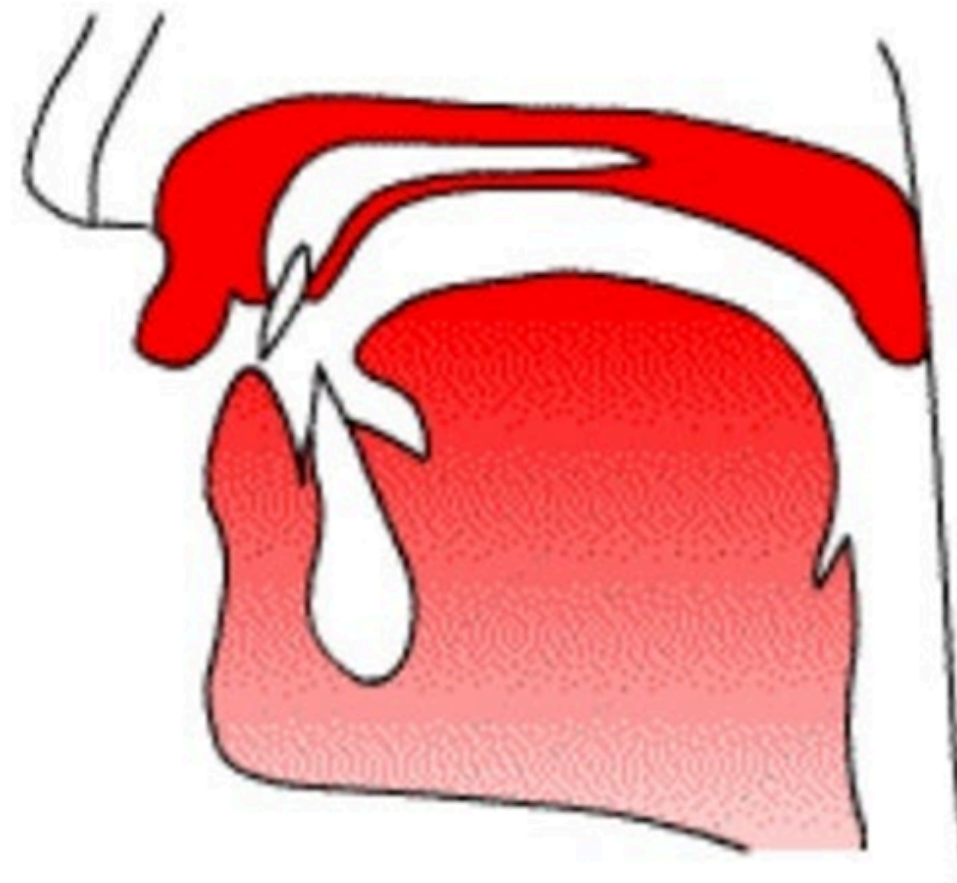
The lower and upper lips approach or touch each other as in the sounds [p], [b], and [m]



Place of Articulation

Labiodental

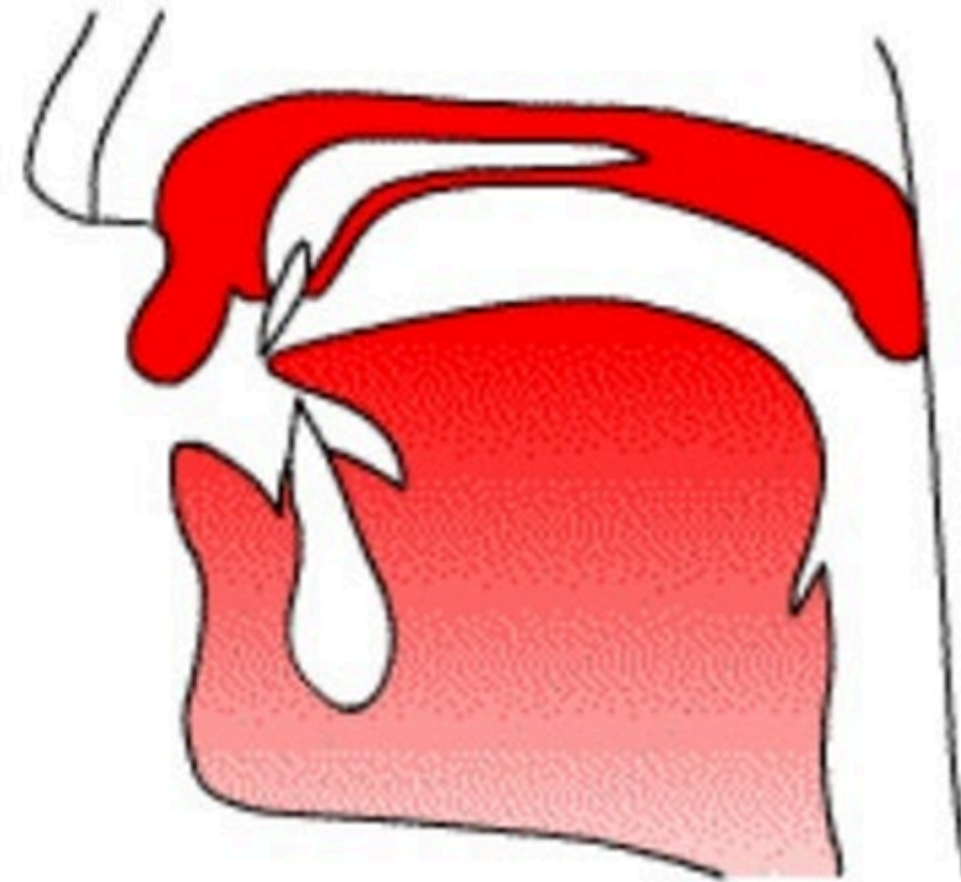
The lower lip approaches or touches the upper teeth as in the sounds [f] and [v]



Place of Articulation

Dental and Interdental

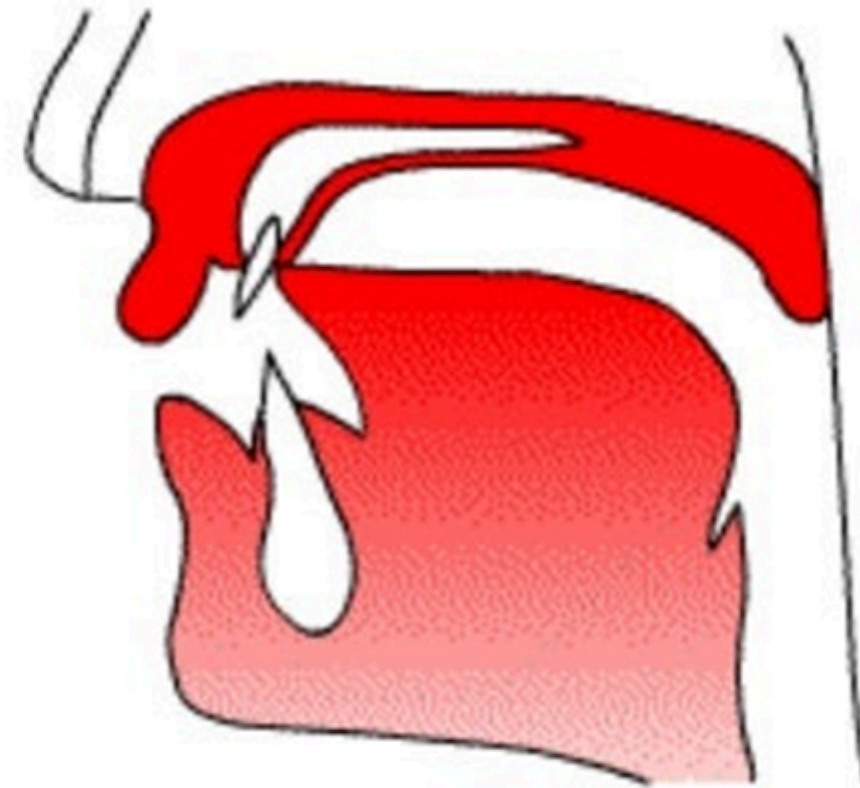
The tip or blade of the tongue approaches or touches the upper teeth as in the sounds [θ] and [ð]



Place of Articulation

Alveolar

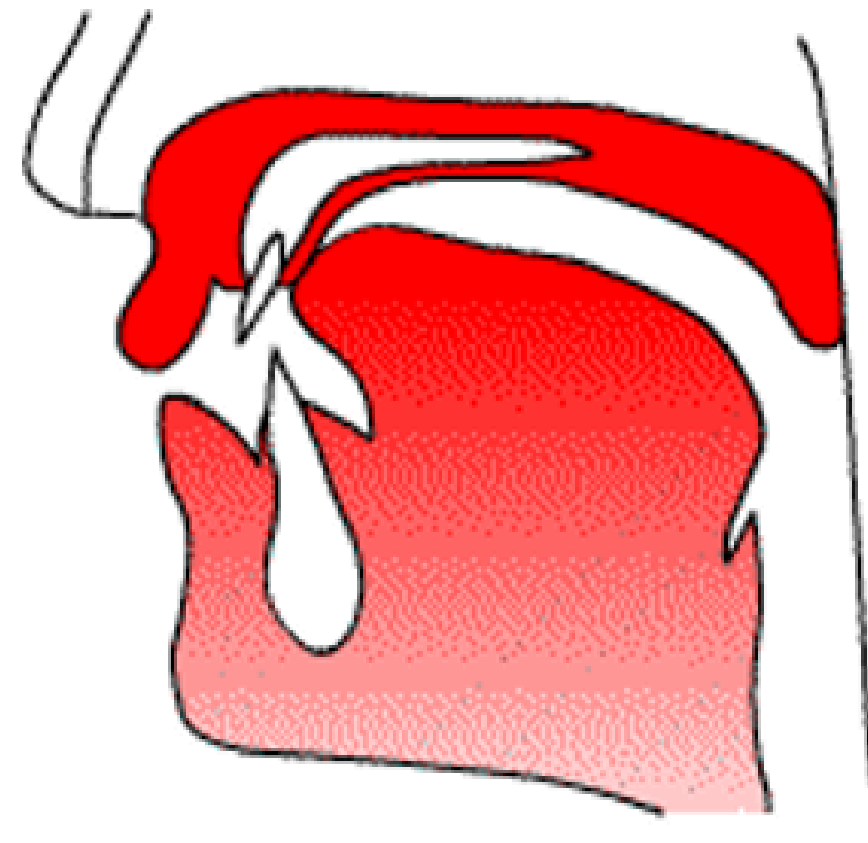
The tongue tip approaches or touches the alveolar ridge, the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth as in the sounds [t], [d], and [n], [s], [z] and [l]



Place of Articulation

Postalveolar

The tip or blade of the tongue approaches or touches the back part of the alveolar ridge as in the sound [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]



Place of Articulation

Palatal

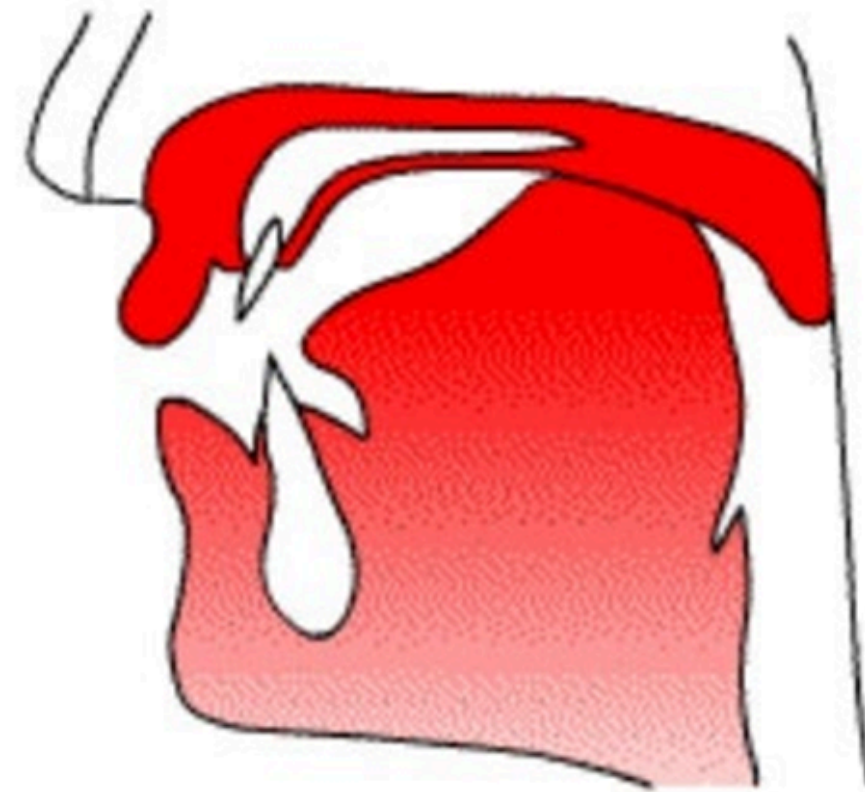
The front of the tongue approaches or touches the hard palate as in the sound [j]



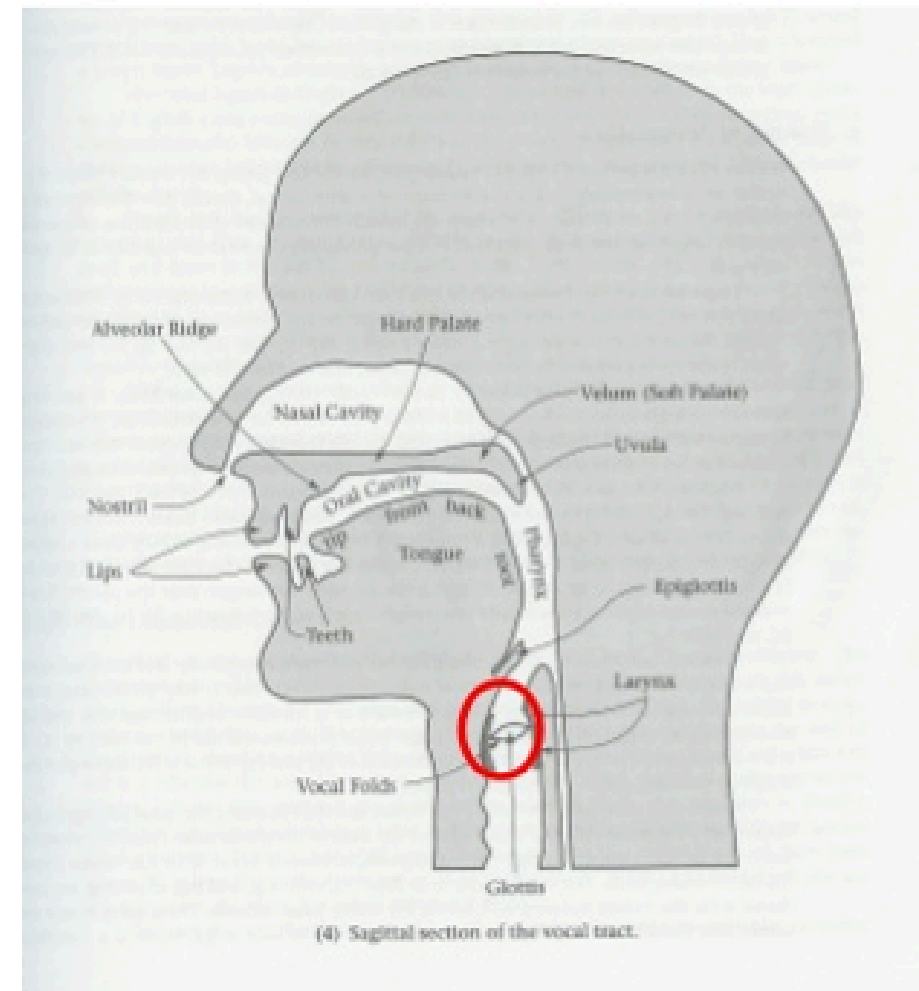
Place of Articulation

Velar

The body of the tongue approaches or touches the soft palate, or velum as in [k], [g], and [ŋ].



Place of Articulation



- **glottal** =
constriction made at the
glottis
- glottal consonants in
English include:

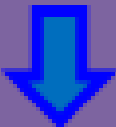
[h] [ʔ]

Glottal

The glottis is the opening between the vocal folds. In an [h], this opening is narrow enough to create some turbulence in the airstream flowing past the vocal folds.

Manners of articulation

The English Consonants Chart

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Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					<u>tʃ</u> <u>dʒ</u>			
Lateral				l				
Tap or Flap								
Approximant	(w)			ɹ		j	w	

Plosive

The active articulator **touches** the passive articulator and completely **cuts off** the airflow through the mouth, and then **releases** the airflow through the mouth.

Manners of Articulation:

Plosives (Think *Explosion*) or Stops



Bilabial: p b



Alveolar: t d



Velar: k g



➤ **Aspirated** is characteristic of **voiceless stops** consonants **pronounced** with the initial release of **breath**.

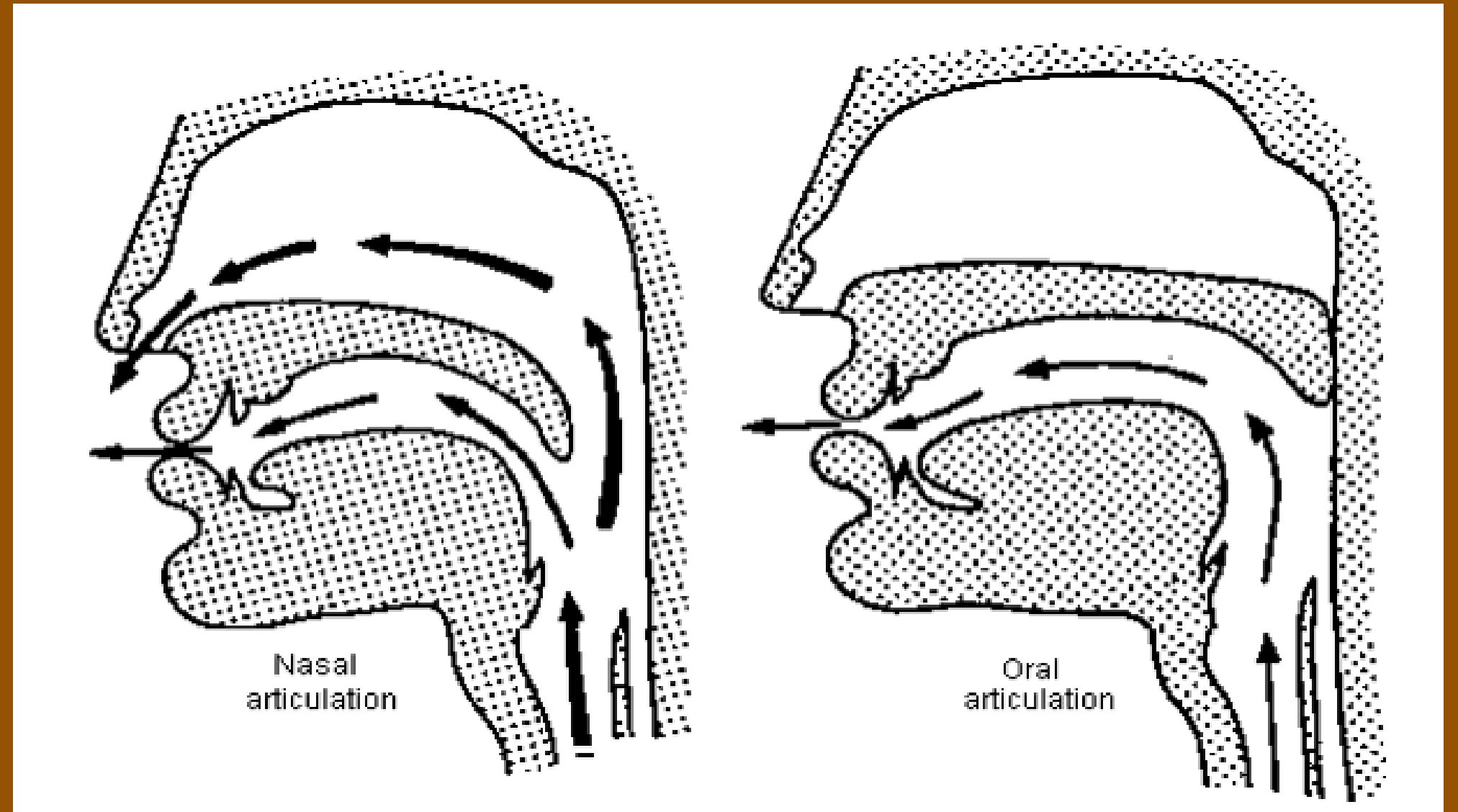
- English /p/, /t/, /k/ pie, tie, kind
- Thai /p^h/, /t^h/, /k^h/ พา, ทา, คา

➤ **Unaspirated** is characteristic of **voiceless stops** consonants which **doesn't pronounced** with the initial release of **breath**.

- English /p/, /t/, /k/ speak, star, sky
- Thai /p/, /t/, /k/ ปา, ตา, กา

Nasal

The **soft palate** can be **lowered**, allowing air to flow out through the nasal cavity.



Manners of Articulation:

Nasal



Bilabial: m



Alveolar: n



Velar: ŋ

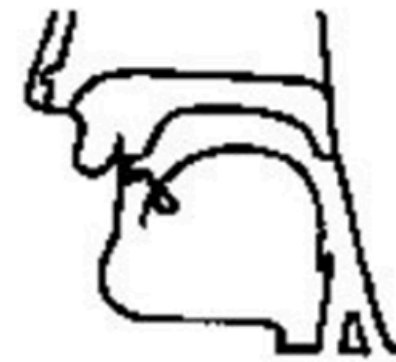


Fricative

The active articulator **approaches** the passive articulator, but gets close enough that the airflow is **gradually released** through the mouth.

Manners of Articulation:

Fricatives (Think *Friction*)



Labiodental: f v



Alveolar: s z



Palato-alveolar or
post-alveolar: ʃ ʒ

Affricate

Affricates can be seen as a sequence of a plosive and a fricative that have the same places of articulation. They are transcribed using the symbols for the plosive and the fricative.

Manners of Articulation:

Affricatives

A combination of stop + fricative:

tʃ = voiceless post-alveolar affricate

dʒ = voiced post-alveolar affricate



Lateral

The active articulator **touches** the passive articulator and have the **air** go out of the mouth **both side** of the **tongue**.

Manners of Articulation:

Lateral

Also called lateral approximant; air flows over sides of tongue: l



Approximant

The active articulator **approaches** the passive articulator, but **doesn't get close enough** for the airflow to become turbulent.

Manners of Articulation:

Approximant

Articulators approach each other but do not touch: w r j



Tap / flap

A tap or flap is a quick motion of the tongue against the alveolar ridge, causing one brief interruption of airflow.

Trill

The airstream is interrupted several times as one of the organs of speech (usually the tip of the tongue).

TASK

Choose one consonant sound.

Each group presents the following information:

- IPA symbol of the selected sound
- Place of articulation
- Manner of articulation
- Voicing
- Examples of English words containing the sound
- Include images or diagrams to support the explanation

THANK YOU...

