

Affricates, nasals, laterals and continuants

Phonetics of English 1

Affricates

3. Mjesto artikulacije (place of articulation)

/tʃ, dʒ/ **always palatoalveolar**

Examples:

/tʃ/ - child /tʃaɪld/ teacher /'ti:tʃə/ rich /rɪtʃ/

/dʒ/ - jam /dʒæm/ major /'meɪdʒə/ ridge /rɪdʒ/

Affricates

2. /dʒ/ may be fully voiced, partially voiced and devoiced:

2.1. **fully voiced, between two voiced sounds:**

major /'meɪdʒə/ judging /'dʒʌdʒɪŋ/

2.2. **partially voiced, word-initial:**

jam /dʒæm/,

and when it is preceded or followed by a voiceless sound (sa jedne strane je zvučni, a sa druge bezvučni glas):

fruit juice /'fru:t,dʒu:s/

bridgehead /'brɪdʒ,hed/

2.3. **devoiced, word-final:**

ridge /rɪdʒ/

Affricates

1. Tip artikulacije (type of articulation)

/tʃ, dʒ/ su suglasnici (**consonants**)

2. Način artikulacije (manner of articulation) /tʃ, dʒ/ su afrikati (**affricates**)

Affricates begin by **fully stopping the air** from leaving the vocal tract, then **releasing it relatively slowly** so that a **friction-sound** is produced.

Obstacle: tongue presses against the back of the tooth ridge,
Releasing: by only allowing a slight opening between the tip of the tongue and the tooth ridge

Affricates

4. Jačina artikulacije (force of articulation)

/tʃ/ je jaki suglasnik (**strong/fortis**)

/dʒ/ je slabi suglasnik (**weak/lenis**)

5. Stepen zvučnosti (degree of voicing)

1. /tʃ/ is **always voiceless**

Study questions

- Describe the articulation of affricates.
- What is the place of articulation of the two affricates?
- Which affricate is strong and which one is weak?
- Explain voicing for the two affricates.

Nasals

/m, n, ŋ/

The air escapes through the nose and not through the mouth, as it is blocked (occluded) by the lips or tongue.

The oral cavity still acts as a resonance chamber for the sound.

Nasals

- They are different from nasalised sounds, in which one part of the air escapes through the mouth and the other through the nose.

1. **Tip artikulacije (type of articulation)** – /m, n, ŋ/ su suglasnici (**consonants**).

2. **Način artikulacije (manner of articulation)** – /m, n, ŋ/ su nazali (**nasals**).

Nasals

3. Mjesto artikulacije (place of articulation)

a. USNENI (**LABIAL**) – /M/

much /mʌtʃ/ summer /'sʌmə/ dream /dri:m/

Exception:

- **usmeno-zubni** (labio-dental) /m, n/ + labio-dental consonants (/f, v/)

invest /ɪn'vest/ comfort /'kʌmfət/

Nasals

B. ALVEOLARNI (**ALVEOLAR**) - /N/

night /nait/ minor /'maɪnə/ sun /sʌn/

Exceptions:

- **zubni** (dental) - /n/ + dental sounds (/θ, ð/)

month /mʌnθ/

- **post-alveolarni** (post-alveolar) - /n/ + postalveolar /r/

Henry /'henri/

Nasals

C. VELARNI (velar) /ŋ/

1. prednje-velarni (**front velar**) - /ŋ/ + **front vowels** (/ɪ, ɪ:, ə, e/)
sing /sɪŋ/

2. srednje-velarni (**central velar**) - /ŋ/ + **central vowels** (/ʌ, ə, ɜ:/)
sung /sʌŋ/

Note: /n/ may become nasalised as a velar sound in front of /k/: ten cups /'teŋkʌps/

Nasals

4. **Jačina artikulacije (force of articulation)**

All nasals are **weak/lenis**.

5. **Stepen zvučnosti (degree of voicing)**

Mostly fully and partially voiced. Rarely devoiced.

Study questions

- Describe the articulation of the lateral /l/.
- According to the place of articulation, which positions can the lateral /l/ assume? Give examples.
- Describe /l/ in terms of voicing and force.
- Define clear and dark /l/.

Continuants

/w, r, j/

- Also known as **approximants**
- The **articulators approach each other but not narrowly enough** to create turbulent airflow. This is why they fall **between fricatives**, which do produce a turbulent airstream, **and vowels**, which produce no turbulence.

Continuants

- When found in a vocalic environment, then they are vowels
- When in front of a strong, voiceless consonant, they are fricatives

1. Tip artikulacije (type of articulation)

/j/, /w/ i /r/ - vowels or **consonants (fricatives)**

2. Način artikulacije (manner of articulation) - /r, j, w/ are **continuants**

Continuants

- Phonetically, /j/ resembles /i:/, it is just shorter.
- /w/ is similar to /u:/.

Continuants

3. Mjesto artikulacije (place of articulation)

a. USNENI (**LABIAL**) - /w/

we /wi:/ twist /twist/ sweet /swi:t/

b. POST-ALVEOLARNI (**POST-ALVEOLAR**) - /R/

dream /dri:m/

c. PALATALNI (**PALATAL**) – /j/

queue /kju:/ few /fju:z/

Continuants

4. Jačina artikulacije (force of articulation)

Always weak/lenis

5. Stepen zvučnosti (degree of voicing)

Always fully voiced

6. Položaj jezika (tongue position)

They are **velarised**.

read /ri:d/	married /'mærid/
human /'hju:mən/	fusion /'fju:zən/
twist /twist/	sweet /swi:t/

Note:

- /r/ and /l/ can also be classified as *liquids*. A liquid is a consonant produced when the tongue approaches a point of articulation within the mouth but does not come close enough to obstruct or limit the flow of air enough to create turbulence (as with fricatives).

Study questions

- Describe the articulation of continuants. When are they vowels and when are they consonants?
- Define the continuants in terms of place of articulation.
- Define their voicing and force.
- In terms of the tongue position, what are the continuants like?

Words commonly mispronounced

Ballet	Strategic	Biscuit
<i>/'bæleɪ/</i>	<i>/strə'ti:dʒɪk/</i>	<i>/'bɪskɪt/</i>
Island	Jewelry	Palm
<i>/'aɪlənd/</i>	<i>/'dʒu:əlri/</i>	<i>/'pɑ:m/</i>
Foreign	Turquoise	Psalm
<i>/'fɔrɪn/</i>	<i>/'tɜ:kwoɪz/</i>	<i>/'sɑ:m/</i>
Thoroughly	Comb	Column
<i>/'θʌrəli/</i>	<i>/'kəʊm/</i>	<i>/'kɒləm/</i>
Fountain	Butcher	
<i>/'faʊntɪn/</i>	<i>/'bʊtʃə/</i>	
	Penguin	
	<i>/'penɡwɪn/</i>	

Words commonly mispronounced

Knead	Calf	Whistle
<i>/ni:d/</i>	<i>/kɑ:f/</i>	<i>/'wɪs(ə)l/</i>
Squirrel	Half	Autumn
<i>/'skwɪrəl/</i>	<i>/hɑ:f/</i>	<i>/'ɔ:təm/</i>
Scent	Plumber	limb
<i>/sent/</i>	<i>/'plʌmə/</i>	<i>/'lɪm/</i>
Buffet	Raspberry	Numb
<i>/'bʊfeɪ/</i>	<i>/'rɑ:zbəri/</i>	<i>/'nʌm/</i>
Chamois	Soften	Handsome
<i>/'ʃæmwɑ:/</i>	<i>/'sɒf(ə)n/</i>	<i>/'hæns(ə)m/</i>
	Central	Folk
	<i>/'sentrəl/</i>	<i>/'fəʊk/</i>

Commonly mispronounced words

Worcester	Cantenbury	Brisbane
<i>/'wɒstə/</i>	<i>/'kæntəbəri/</i>	<i>/'brɪzbeɪn/</i>
Leicester	Greenwich	Sidney
<i>/'lestə/</i>	<i>/'ɡreɪntɪʃ/</i>	<i>/'sɪdni/</i>
Warwick	Illinois	Thames
<i>/'wɒrɪk/</i>	<i>/'ɪlə'nɔɪ/</i>	<i>/'temz/</i>
Edinburgh	Chicago	Durham
<i>/'edɪnbərə/</i>	<i>/'ʃɪ'kɑ:ɡoʊ/</i>	<i>/'dʌrəm/</i>
	Michigan	
	<i>/'mɪʃɪɡən/</i>	

Commonly mispronounced words

Gloucester	Ralph	Theresa
<i>/'ɡlɒstər/</i>	traditionally	<i>/tə'ri:zə/ or</i>
Norwich	<i>/'reɪf/</i> , as	<i>/tə'ri:sə/</i>
(Norfolk)	with Ralph	Sean
<i>/'nɒrɪdʒ/</i>	Fiennes,	<i>/'ʃo:n/</i>
Anthony	now usually	
<i>/'æntəni/</i>	the intuitive	
	<i>/'rælf/</i>	

target /dʒ/

cheap	jeep	cheap	Examples job general June danger agenda object edge age village "Ginger spilt orange juice on George's jacket."
tune	June	tune	
use	juice	use	
draw	jaw	draw	

target /tʃ/

jeep	cheap	jeep	Examples chair cheese chicken kitchen future question rich which March "Which child put chalk on the teacher's chair?"
share	chair	share	
trips	chips	trips	
what's	watch	what's	

Circle the word in which the letters L or R are silent. (Imagine the accent is from South East England, so the R is silent if there is no vowel sound after it.)

EXAMPLE cold (calm) collect film

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 court correct curry dairy | 4 shoulder should sailor slow |
| 2 follow fold folk file | 5 artist arrow arrive around |
| 3 hurry hairy hungry hair | |

target /ŋ/

some Kim thin	sung	some Kim thin	Examples sing singer sink bang bank banks thing think finger "Young King Kong was stronger than strong."

Find a way from Start to Finish. You may pass a square only if the word in it has the sound /ŋ/. You can move horizontally (↔) or vertically (↑↓) only.

START

sing	think	thick	strong	wrong	ring
sign	uncle	unless	drug	strange	comb
thanks	angry	signal	drank	English	finger
anxious	angel	single	monkey	money	young
language	tonque	sking	skin	came	ink
lounge	danger	band	dream	swim	wing

FINISH

Complete this conversation using words from the box. Then listen and check.

worn warm thing thin

- SD: Hey, Joe, your coat is very worn.
 JOE: No, it isn't _____. I always feel cold in this coat.
 SD: No, not _____! I said _____, with an N!
 JOE: Oh, _____ with an N!
 SD: Yes, the cloth is _____.
 JOE: What do you mean "the cloth is _____"?
 SD: No, _____ with an N at the end, not _____ with a G at the end!