

Md.Mahabubur Rahman

Batch: 40 id:1818400031

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Department of English

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Answer to the question no :a

NASAL: When the air flow is completely blocked through the mouth and let air pass through the nose and then the nasal consonant are created.

There are three nasal consonants in English.

- /m/ – “mad” and “clm” – oral passage is blocked by closing the lips (bilabial).
- /n/ – “no” and “man” – oral passage is blocked by pressing tongue tip against the alveolar ridge (alveolar).
- /ŋ/ – “gong” and “fung” – Oral passage is blocked by pressing the the back of your tongue against the soft palate (velar).

STOP: When the vocal tract is closed completely then stop consonant occur like nasal consonant. But for stops the airflow is NOT redirected through the nose. Instead, the air quickly builds up pressure behind the articulators and then releases in a burst.

☐ /p/ – **p**urse and rap**p** – oral passage is blocked by closing the lips (bilabial).

☐ /b/ – “**b**ack” and “cab**b**” – oral passage is blocked by closing the lips (bilabial).

☐ **/t/** – “tab” and “rat” – oral passage is blocked by pressing the tongue tip against the alveolar ridge (alveolar)

FRICATIVE: While nasal and stop consonants involve a complete blockage of the vocal tract, fricative sounds involve only a partial blockage of the vocal tract so that air has to be forced through a narrow channel.

- **/f/** – “fro” and “calf” – air is forced through the upper teeth and lower lip (labiodental)
- **/v/** – “vine” and “have” – air is forced through the upper teeth and lower lip (labiodental)
- **/θ/** – “thick” and “bath” – air is forced through upper teeth and tongue (dental)

AFFRICATE: When *stop* consonants mix with *fricative* consonants, the result is an *affricate* consonant.

- **/tʃ/** – “chick” and “match” – air is blocked with tongue just beyond the alveolar ridge (post-alveolar), then released as a fricative.
- **/dʒ/** – “jam” and “badge” – air is blocked with tongue just beyond the alveolar ridge (post-alveolar), then released as a fricative.

APPROXIMANT: Approximants are when two articulators come close together *but not quite* close enough to create air turbulence.

- /w/ – “wet” and “howard” – back of tongue raises to velum (but not too close!) and lips are rounded (velar)
- /j/ – “yes” and “bayou” – tongue raises to hard palate (but not too close!) (palatal)
- /r/ – “right” and “ror” – tongue raises to hard palate (but not too close) (alveolar/post-alveolar)

LATERAL: Lateral consonants are when the tongue blocks the the middle of your mouth so that air has to pass around the sides. You create this when you

There is one lateral consonant in English

- /l/ – “luck” - place the tip of the tongue at the alveolar ridge (alveolar)

Answer to the question no:b

A syllable is a unit of pronunciation which have a vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonant, forming the whole or a part of a word.

There are seven types of syllables, they are given bellow:

Closed syllable: a syllable with a short vowel, spelt with a single vowel letter ending in one or more consonant is called close syllable.

Examples: cat. Rabbit, dapple , hostel.

Open syllable: a syllable that’s ends with a long vowel spunds, spelled with a single vowel letter is called open syllable.

Example:vacant, naval, propel,lady.

Vowel-consonant e syllable: a syllable with a long vowel, spelled with one vowel+one consonant +silent e called vowel consonant e syllable.

Example: blade, crusade, fade, grade.

Vowel team syllable: a syllable containing two letters that together make one vowel sound is called vowel team syllable.

Example: snow, flew, neither, piece.

Diphthong syllable: a syllable containing two vowels in which a new vowel sound is formed by the combination of both vowel sounds is called diphthong syllable.

Example: boil, throw, igloo, drool.

Vowel-r syllable: a syllable in which the vowel is followed by the single letter r is called vowel- r syllable. The vowel sound is controlled by the letter r.

Example: park, party, shirk, star.

Consonant-le syllable : and unaccented final syllable that contains a consonant before followed by a silent e syllable.

Example: apple, bottle, cycle, fumble.

Answer to the question no:c

There are four different factors are important that makes syllable prominent.

1 . most people seem to feel that stressed syllables are louder than unstressed syllables. In other other words loudness is a component of prominence. In a sequence of identical syllable. If one syllable is made louder than the others it will be heard at stressed.

2 . the length of syllable has an important part to play in prominence.

3 .every voiced syllable is said on some pitch, pitch in speech is closely related to the frequency of vibration of the vocal folds and to the musical notion of low and high pitch notes. It is essentially a perceptual characteristics of speech.

4 . a syllable will tend to be prominent if it contains a vowel that different in quality from neighbouring vowels.

Answer to the question no:d

Consonants are those words which words can not pronounce without the help of the vowel words. Without aeiou all of the letters are consonant.

1. Voiced OR Voiceless

The first most thing is to determine that are the consonants are voiced or voiceless? Some consonant sounds are produced by the vibration of vocal cords such as **/z/** and **/v/**. These are called voiced consonants. While some consonants are produced without the vibration of vocal cords such as **/s/** and **/f/**. The airflow is the only factor that produces these sounds. These are called voiceless consonants.

2. Articulation Place

The second thing is to know the portion of the vocal tract where the airflow is interrupted. This is known as the place of articulation. Don't get intimidated by the word articulation. It is a technical term used in articulatory phonetics (the study of how we speak and pronounce).

Let's look at some places of articulation along with some examples of English alphabets.

- **Bilabial**

If the vocal tract is interrupted at lips by pressing both lips against each other, the place of articulation will be bilabial. You can experience this by pronouncing English alphabets like [p] and [b].

- **Labiodental**

The consonant sounds made by pressing upper teeth at the bottom lip fall in the category of labiodental. The alphabets like [f] and [v] produce this type of speech sounds.

- **Alveolar**

When you press the top of the tongue with the alveolar ridge, the place of articulation is alveolar. The alphabets like [t] and [d] are common examples of this category.

- **Palatal**

When the tongue approaches the hard portion of palate, the sounds like [j] are produced. This obstruction portion is called palatal.

- **Velar**

By pressing the tongue against the back portion of the palate to produce consonants sounds like [k], [g]. This place of articulation is classified as velar.

- **Glottal**

The English alphabets like [h] produce the sound right at the larynx and is classified as glottal fricative sound.

- **Dental**

In dental consonants, the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth and the airflow is interrupted to produce a specific sound like ‘θ [theta]’.

These are known as dental consonant sounds.

3. Articulation Manner

The last thing we need to confirm is the way in which the vocal tract is obstructed. This is the last dimension to classify the consonant sounds completely. These terms are discussed in detail under the subject of articulatory phonetics.

- If the airflow is interrupted or blocked completely by the means of lips, teeth, or tongue, the consonant sounds are called **Plosives** (stops). There are six plosive consonants in English alphabets. These are **[p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]**. You can further classify based on the places of articulation.
- If the airflow is blocked by the mouth but the air is permitted to flow through the nasal cavity, the consonant sounds are then called Nasals. In English alphabets, [m] and [n] generate nasal sounds. Sometimes these are also termed nasal stops.
- It is also possible to don't block the airflow completely but allow the air to pass turbulently through the small space in articulators. This type of consonant sounds is called **Fricatives**. **[f], [v], [s], [z], [h]** are some fricatives in English alphabets.
- Similarly, when the air flows smoothly through closely spaced articulators then the resulting sound is called **Approximant**. The alphabets like **[j], [w]** are approximants.
- The sound produced by **[r]** is called **Trill**. It involves the rapid vibrations of articulators by narrowing down the gap between them. The English alphabet ‘r’ has some touch of trill in it.
- **Affricates** are the consonant sounds that combine the features of plosives and fricatives.

- Note your tongue while saying the word '*life*'. The top of your tongue touches your alveolar ridge or upper teeth. The air flows from the opened sides of the tongue instead of stopping completely. Such sounds are called **Laterals** in which the air flows around the sides of the tongue.

To wrap up the discussion, these three properties are used to identify the type of consonant sounds. Based on these dimensions, the consonant sounds are may be voiced or voiceless, bilabial or alveolar and plosives or nasals. You can break it down further as you like to classify the sounds produced by the consonants.