

Unit 6

Consonants (2)

English consonants from a German point of view

Slides for the session of

Phonetics with Listening Practice (British)

held on

22 / 23 frimaire de l'année CCXXX de la République

14 / 15 December 2021

Robert Spence
LangSciTech
Saarland University

English Phonetics: Unit 6:

/ˈɪŋ ɡlɪʃ fə ˈnet ɪks ˈjuːn ɪt ˈsɪks/

Consonants (2)

[ˈkɒnsənənts ˈtuː] (broad)

[ˈkʰɒnsənənts ˈtʰʊ] (narrow)

[ˈkʰɒnsənənts ˈtʰʊ] (alternative representation of diphthong)

English consonants from a German point of view

[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ ˈkʰɒnsənən(t)s fɪəmə ˈdʒɜːmən ˈp(w)ɔɪnt ə(v) ˈvjʊː]

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

1 Initial consonants (and consonant clusters)

2 Final consonants (and consonant clusters)

3 Some work for you!

The system of 'initials' in English

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

The system of 'initials' in English

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-initially' (i.e. 'as the Onset of a syllable which is the first syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

The system of 'initials' in English

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-initially' (i.e. 'as the Onset of a syllable which is the first syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').
- It is based on a formula put forward by Benjamin Lee WHORF in a popular-science article originally published in the 1940s ('Linguistics as an exact science'. In: B. L. Whorf, *Language, Thought and Reality*. ed. J. B. Carroll. Cambridge (Mass.), M. I. T. Press, 1956.)

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

The system of 'initials' in English

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-initially' (i.e. 'as the Onset of a syllable which is the first syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').
- It is based on a formula put forward by Benjamin Lee WHORF in a popular-science article originally published in the 1940s ('Linguistics as an exact science'. In: B. L. Whorf, *Language, Thought and Reality*. ed. J. B. Carroll. Cambridge (Mass.), M. I. T. Press, 1956.)
- It has been checked against all the words in a major dictionary.

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

The system of ‘initials’ in English

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur ‘word-initially’ (i.e. ‘as the Onset of a syllable which is the first syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word’).
- It is based on a formula put forward by Benjamin Lee WHORF in a popular-science article originally published in the 1940s (‘Linguistics as an exact science’. In: B. L. Whorf, *Language, Thought and Reality*. ed. J. B. Carroll. Cambridge (Mass.), M. I. T. Press, 1956.)
- It has been checked against all the words in a major dictionary.
- The system for the beginning of a syllable “in the middle of a word” might be slightly different.

- See the list in your handout, also available at:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/initials.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur ‘word-initially’ (i.e. ‘as the Onset of a syllable which is the first syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word’).
- It is based on a formula put forward by Benjamin Lee WHORF in a popular-science article originally published in the 1940s (‘Linguistics as an exact science’. In: B. L. Whorf, *Language, Thought and Reality*. ed. J. B. Carroll. Cambridge (Mass.), M. I. T. Press, 1956.)
- It has been checked against all the words in a major dictionary.
- The system for the beginning of a syllable “in the middle of a word” might be slightly different.
- Can you pronounce all the consonants and consonant-clusters on the list?

A tip for producing English approximants

- If you have problems producing the English voiced approximants [w] ('labiovelar'), [ɹ] ('postalveolar') and [j] ('palatal'), then start with [u], [ə] and [i], and gradually decrease the openness of your mouth.

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

A tip for producing English approximants

- If you have problems producing the English voiced approximants [w] ('labiovelar'), [ɹ] ('postalveolar') and [j] ('palatal'), then start with [u], [ə] and [i], and gradually decrease the openness of your mouth.
- Make sure the airflow is still 'laminar' (smooth), not 'turbulent'.

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

A tip for producing English approximants

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- If you have problems producing the English voiced approximants [w] ('labiovelar'), [ɹ] ('postalveolar') and [j] ('palatal'), then start with [u], [ə] and [i], and gradually decrease the openness of your mouth.
- Make sure the airflow is still 'laminar' (smooth), not 'turbulent'.
- As an alternative for [ɹ]: start with [ʒ] and gradually *increase* the openness of your mouth.

Practising English approximants (Sauer 6 1 to 6 2: /w/) φων

we	Gwendolyn	inward	worm	wolf	bewitch
[wi:]	[ˈgwɛn.də.lɪn]	[ˈɪn.wəd]	[wɜ:m]	[wʊlf]	[bi.ˈwiʧ]
wigwam	Wycliffe	Wyoming	where	whistle	while
[ˈwɪɡ.wæm]	[ˈwɪk.lɪf]	[waɪ.ˈɛɪm.ɪŋ]	[wɛə]	[ˈwɪs.l̩]	[waɪl̩]

twist	twine	Twiggy	tweed	twig	Twain
[twɪst]	[ˈtwaɪn]	[ˈtwɪɡ.i]	[ˈtwi:d]	[ˈtwɪɡ]	[ˈtweɪn]
quite	qualify	quack	quaint	queer	quiver
[kwɑɪt]	[ˈkwɒl.i.fɑɪ]	[kwæk]	[kwɛɪnt]	[kwiə]	[ˈkwɪv.ə]
squeak	squirm	squeal			
[skwi:k]	[skwɜ:m]	[skwi:l̩]	[skwi:ə]		

Gwyn	Quinn	guano	quote
[ɡwɪn]	[kwɪn]	[ˈɡwɑ:nəʊ]	[ˈkwəʊt]
dwelt	twelve	Dwight	twice
[dwe:l̩]	[ˈtwɛlv]	[ˈdwaɪt]	[ˈtwɑɪs]

wise	vies	wet	vet	Wales	vales
[waɪz]	[vaɪz]	[wɛt]	[vɛt]	[weɪl̩z]	[veɪl̩z]
worse	verse	wick	Vic	wiper	viper
[wɜ:s]	[vɜ:s]	[wɪk]	[vɪk]	[waɪp.ə]	[vaɪp.ə]
weird	veered	wine	vine	wary	vary
[waɪəd]	[vaɪəd]	[waɪn]	[vaɪn]	[weə.ri]	[veə.ri]

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Practising English approximants (Sauer 6 3: /w/)

Walter wanted vodka and wine. | His advice was too obvious.

/ˈwɔ:l.tə ˈwɒnt.ɪd ˈvɒd.kəɪ ənd ˈwaɪn/ | /hɪz əd.ˈvaɪs wəz ˈtu: ˈɒb.vɪ.əs/

Winifred read Advanced Linguistics.

/ˈwɪn.ɪ.fred ˈred əd.ˈvɑ:nst lɪŋ.gwɪst.ɪks/

Whether the weather be fine | Or whether the weather be not,

/ˈweð.ə ðə ˈweð.ə bɪ ˈfɑɪn/ | /ɔ: ˈweð.ə ðə ˈweð.ə bɪ ˈnɒt/

Whether the weather be cold | Or whether the weather be hot,

/ˈweð.ə ðə ˈweð.ə bɪ ˈkəʊld/ | /ɔ: ˈweð.ə ðə ˈweð.ə bɪ ˈhɒt/

We'll weather the weather | Whatever the weather,

/wi:l ˈweð.ə ðə ˈweð.ə/ | /wət.ˈev.ə ðə ˈweð.ə/

Whether we like it or not.

/ˈweð.ə wi laɪk ɪt ɔ: ˈnɒt/

We were invited for a glass of whiskey.

/wɪ wəɪ ɪn.ˈvaɪt.ɪd fəɪ ə ˈglɑ:s əv ˈwɪsk.i/

The Wizard of Oz is a wonderful movie.

/ðə ˈwɪzəd əv ɒz ɪz ə ˈwʌn.də.fʊl ˈmu:vi/

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Practising English approximants (Sauer 6 3: /w/) (continued)

We value the love of our brothers and sisters.

/wɪ 'væl.juː ðə 'lʌv əv ɑː 'brʌð.əz ən 'sɪst.əz/ (N.B. pronunciation of “our”)

Is it worth while working in the vineyard?

/ɪz ɪt 'wɜːθ 'waɪl 'wɜːk.ɪŋ ɪn ðə 'vɪnjəd/

Vampires usually ravish virgins.

/'væm.paɪəz 'juːʒ.u.əl.i 'rævɪʃ 'vɜːdʒ.ɪnz/

What weather will Vivian have in Venice?

/'wɒt 'wedð.ə wɪl 'vɪv.i.ən 'hæv ɪn 'ven.ɪs/

We watched the Woodstock Festival on television.

/wɪ 'wɒtʃt ðə 'wʊd.stɒk 'fest.ɪv.l ɒn 'tel.ə.vɪʒ.n/

She couldn't find any vegetables at Woolworth's.

/'ʃi 'kʊd.nɪt 'faɪnd en.i 'vedʒ.təb.lz ət 'wʊl.wəθs/

They visited Worcester and Wolverhampton.

/'ðeɪ 'vɪz.ɪt.ɪd 'wɒst.ər ənd 'wʊlv.ə.hæm.tən/

Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania are very well known.

/'hɑːv.əd juː.n.i.'vɜːs.ɪt.i ənd ðə juː.n.i.'vɜːs.ɪt.i əv pens.ɪl.'veɪm.ɪ.ər ə 'veri 'wel 'nəʊn/

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Practising English approximants (Sauer 6 3: /w/) (concluded)

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

There was an old woman and what do you think?

/ðeə 'wɒz ən əʊld 'wʊm.ən ənd 'wɒt dʊ jʊ 'θɪŋk/

She lived upon nothing but victuals and drink.

/ʃi 'lɪvd ə.pʊn 'nʌθ.ɪŋ bət 'vɪt.lz ənd 'drɪŋk/

And though victuals and drink were the chief of her diet,

/ənd ðəʊ 'vɪt.lz ənd 'drɪŋk wə ðə 'tʃi:f əv hə 'daɪ.ət/

This plaguy old woman could never be quiet.

/ðɪs 'pleɪɡ.i əʊld 'wʊm.ən kʊd 'nev.ə bɪ 'kwaɪ.ət/

She went to the baker, to buy her some bread,

/ʃi 'went tə ðə 'beɪk.ə tə 'baɪ hə səm 'bred/

And when she came home her old husband was dead.

/ənd 'wen ʃi keɪm 'həʊm həɪ əʊld 'hʌzbənd wəz 'ded/

She went to the clerk to toll the bell,

/ʃi 'went tə ðe 'klɑ:k tə 'təʊl ðə 'bel/

And when she got home, her old husband was well.

/ənd 'wen ʃi ɡɒt 'həʊm həɪ əʊld 'hʌzbənd 'wəz 'wel/

A further note on pronouncing English /r/

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

A further note on pronouncing English /r/

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

A further note on pronouncing English /r/

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - ① /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - ② /pr/, /kr/ → [p̟ɹ], [k̟ɹ] ([̟ɹ] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 2 /pr/, /kr/ → [p̟ɹ], [k̟ɹ] ([̟ɹ] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 3 /θr/ → [θɾ] ([ɾ] = voiced alveolar tap or flap);

A further note on pronouncing English /r/

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 2 /pr/, /kr/ → [pɹ̥], [kɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 3 /θr/ → [θɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced alveolar tap or flap);
 - 4 /tr/ → [tɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = devoiced retroflex approximant); cf [tʃ].

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 2 /pr/, /kr/ → [pɹ̥], [kɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 3 /θr/ → [θɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced alveolar tap or flap);
 - 4 /tr/ → [tɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = devoiced retroflex approximant); cf [tʃ].
 - 5 /dr/ → [dɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = voiced retroflex approximant); cf [dʒ].

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 2 /pr/, /kr/ → [pɹ̥], [kɹ̥] ([ɹ̥] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 3 /θr/ → [θɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced alveolar tap or flap);
 - 4 /tr/ → [tɻ] ([ɻ] = devoiced retroflex approximant); cf [tʃ].
 - 5 /dr/ → [dɻ] ([ɻ] = voiced retroflex approximant); cf [dʒ].
- Note that the IPA symbol [ɹ] can stand for a dental, alveolar, or postalveolar voiced approximant, corresponding to the voiced fricatives [ð], [z], or [ʒ].

- Note the following positional variants (“allophones”) of the English phoneme /r/ that are used by many speakers:
 - 1 /r/ → [ɹ] ([ɹ] = voiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 2 /pr/, /kr/ → [p̟ɹ], [k̟ɹ] ([̟ɹ] = devoiced postalveolar approximant);
 - 3 /θr/ → [θɾ] ([ɾ] = voiced alveolar tap or flap);
 - 4 /tr/ → [t̟ɹ] ([̟ɹ] = devoiced retroflex approximant); cf [tʃ].
 - 5 /dr/ → [d̟ɹ] ([̟ɹ] = voiced retroflex approximant); cf [dʒ].
- Note that the IPA symbol [ɹ] can stand for a dental, alveolar, or postalveolar voiced approximant, corresponding to the voiced fricatives [ð], [z], or [ʒ].
- If you really want to go into detail, you can indicate that /r/ is normally produced by many native speakers as [ɹ̠^w], i.e. retracted (not (laminal-) alveolar but (laminal-) postalveolar) and labialized (lips rounded), as in ⟨red⟩ /red/ → [ɹ̠^wɛd] or [ɹ̠^wɛ̟d].

One more reason why English /r/ [ɹ] is postalveolar

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

(in Onset position in native English words:)		/m/	/n/	/w/	/l/	/r/	/j/
alveolar fricative	/s/	/sm/	/sn/	/sw/	/sl/	—	/sj/
postalveolar fricative	/ʃ/	—	—	—	—	/ʃr/	—

Practising allophones of /r/:

wrist [ɹɪst]	rock [ɹɒk]	Rome [ɹəʊm]	race [ɹeɪs]	raze [ɹeɪz]	rhetoric [ˈɹet.ə.rɪk]
proud [praʊd]	practice [prækt.ɪs]	priest [ˈpɹiːst]	crib [kɹɪb]	crest [kɹɛst]	Christ [kɹɪst]
try [tɹaɪ]	chai [tʃaɪ]	trip [tɹɪp]	chip [tʃɪp]	drain [dɹeɪn]	Jane [dʒeɪn]
trill [tɹɪl]	drill [dɹɪl]	trout [tɹaʊt]	drought [dɹaʊt]	trawler [ˈtɹɔ:l.ə]	drawler [ˈdɹɔ:l.ə]
through [θɹu:]	thrombosis [θrɒm.ˈbəʊs.ɪs]	throw [θɹəʊ]			
here /hɪə/ <hier>	here and there /hɪə ən ðeə/ <hier und dort>	hither /ˈhɪð.ə/ <hierher>	hither and thither /ˈhɪð.əɪ ən ˈθɪð.ə/ <hierher und dorthier>		
hence [hens] <hierhin>	thence [ðens] <dorthin>	hens [heːnz] <Hühner>			

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [e_̣ɪ_̣tθ]

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [eɪ̯t̪θ]
 - (dental t instead of alveolar t, because of the following dental fricative)
 - ...

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [e_̣ɪ_̣t_̣θ]
 - (dental t instead of alveolar t, because of the following dental fricative)
 - ...
- ... and are still recovering from the preceding sound when the next one starts:

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [eɪ̯t̪θ]
 - (dental t instead of alveolar t, because of the following dental fricative)
 - ...
- ... and are still recovering from the preceding sound when the next one starts:
 - /'pʌpɪgʌn/ → ['pʰʌp̚ɪ̯gʌn]

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [eɪ̯t̪θ]
 - (dental t instead of alveolar t, because of the following dental fricative)
 - ...
- ... and are still recovering from the preceding sound when the next one starts:
 - /'pʌpɹɔgʌn/ → ['pʰʌp̚ɹ̥gʌn]
 - (devoicing of the lenis velar plosive);

What follows the sound? What precedes the sound?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- Note that people start preparing for a sound before they get to it:
 - /eɪtθ/ → [e_̣ɪ_̣t_̣θ]
 - (dental t instead of alveolar t, because of the following dental fricative)
 - ...
- ... and are still recovering from the preceding sound when the next one starts:
 - /'pʌpɹɔɹɪn/ → ['p^hʌp̚ɹ̥ɪn]
 - (devoicing of the lenis velar plosive);
 - but note that this is still different from the voiceless fortis velar plosive in ['p^hʌp̚k^hɔɹn]

Voice Onset Time (see Wikipedia article)

φωv

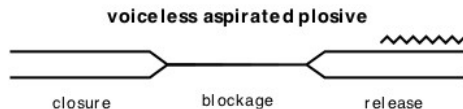
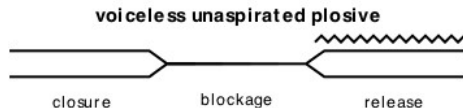
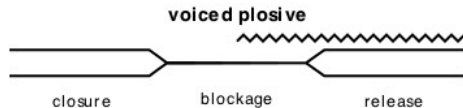
Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!



Frz. <gâches>

Engl. <gash>

Frz. <aches>

Engl. <cash>

Kölsch <Kölsch>

Hochdt. <Kölsch>

voiced
(fully)

voiced
(partially)

voiceless
unaspirated

voiceless
aspirated

- See the list of 'finals' in your handout, also available here:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/finals.pdf>

- See the list of 'finals' in your handout, also available here:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/finals.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-finally' (i.e. 'as the Coda of a syllable which is the last syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').

- See the list of 'finals' in your handout, also available here:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/finals.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-finally' (i.e. 'as the Coda of a syllable which is the last syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').
- Many of the combinations only occur due to the inflexional and derivational morphology of English words: ⟨-(e)s⟩, ⟨-ed⟩, ⟨-th⟩, etc.

- See the list of 'finals' in your handout, also available here:
<http://spence.saar.de/courses/phonetics/syllablestructure/finals.pdf>
- This is a list of consonants and consonant-clusters that can occur 'word-finally' (i.e. 'as the Coda of a syllable which is the last syllable in (the phonological realization of) a word').
- Many of the combinations only occur due to the inflexional and derivational morphology of English words: ⟨-(e)s⟩, ⟨-ed⟩, ⟨-th⟩, etc.
- The system would be even more complicated if we included the possible ways a syllable can end in the *middle* of an English word.

Voiced final consonants

- The most important thing to practise is:

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Voiced final consonants

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Voiced final consonants

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Voiced final consonants

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember
 - that such a consonant has to be lenis (weak, relaxed) in English, not fortis (strong, tense) as in German,

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember
 - that such a consonant has to be lenis (weak, relaxed) in English, not fortis (strong, tense) as in German,
 - and that the relaxedness applies to the whole of the Rhyme (including the Nucleus). Don't rush! Don't "clip" the vowel! Take your time!

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember
 - that such a consonant has to be lenis (weak, relaxed) in English, not fortis (strong, tense) as in German,
 - and that the relaxedness applies to the whole of the Rhyme (including the Nucleus). Don't rush! Don't "clip" the vowel! Take your time!
- Try practising this now:

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember
 - that such a consonant has to be lenis (weak, relaxed) in English, not fortis (strong, tense) as in German,
 - and that the relaxedness applies to the whole of the Rhyme (including the Nucleus). Don't rush! Don't "clip" the vowel! Take your time!
- Try practising this now:

⟨bit⟩ [bɪt] (‘bisschen’)	⟨bid⟩ [bɪˈd] (‘bieten’)	⟨bead⟩ [bi:d] (‘Perle’)	⟨beat⟩ [bi:t] (‘schlagen’)
-----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

- The most important thing to practise is:
 - producing a voiced final consonant.
- The secret is to remember
 - that such a consonant has to be lenis (weak, relaxed) in English, not fortis (strong, tense) as in German,
 - and that the relaxedness applies to the whole of the Rhyme (including the Nucleus). Don't rush! Don't "clip" the vowel! Take your time!
- Try practising this now:

⟨bit⟩ [bɪt] (‘bisschen’)	⟨bid⟩ [bɪˈd] (‘bieten’)	⟨bead⟩ [bi:d] (‘Perle’)	⟨beat⟩ [bi:t] (‘schlagen’)
-----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

- When practising, turn the voice off right at the beginning of a voiceless final consonant, but let it go right through and beyond a voiced one, producing a slight schwa at the end.

Don't try too hard!

- How do you pronounce <clothes> ('Kleider') – as opposed to <cloths> ('Tücher'), the plural of <cloth> ('Tuch')?

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Don't try too hard!

- How do you pronounce <clothes> ('Kleider') – as opposed to <cloths> ('Tücher'), the plural of <cloth> ('Tuch')?
- Officially: /kləʊðz/, so therefore [kləʊðz]

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Don't try too hard!

- How do you pronounce <clothes> ('Kleider') – as opposed to <cloths> ('Tücher'), the plural of <cloth> ('Tuch')?
- Officially: /kləʊðz/, so therefore [kləʊðz]
- But if you're lazy, try [kləʊvz] or [kləʊz:]

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Don't try too hard!

- How do you pronounce <clothes> ('Kleider') – as opposed to <cloths> ('Tücher'), the plural of <cloth> ('Tuch')?
- Officially: /kləʊðz/, so therefore [kləʊðz]
- But if you're lazy, try [kləʊvz] or [kləʊz:]
- Why?

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Don't try too hard!

- How do you pronounce <clothes> ('Kleider') – as opposed to <cloths> ('Tücher'), the plural of <cloth> ('Tuch')?
- Officially: /kləʊðz/, so therefore [kləʊðz]
- But if you're lazy, try [kləʊvz] or [kləʊz:]
- Why?
- You're in the neutral position (schwa), then you start closing your lips slightly, as if for w; then you have to get from there to z, but the tip of your tongue gets horribly in the way. So just “smooth things out a bit”.

φων

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!

Homework (if you haven't done it already...)

- Read the chapter on sound-spelling correspondences:
http://www.spence.saar.de/courses/phoneticswithlistening/unit04a_20211/englischephonetik_06.pdf

φωv

Consonants (2)

Outline

Initial consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Final consonants (and
consonant clusters)

Some work for you!