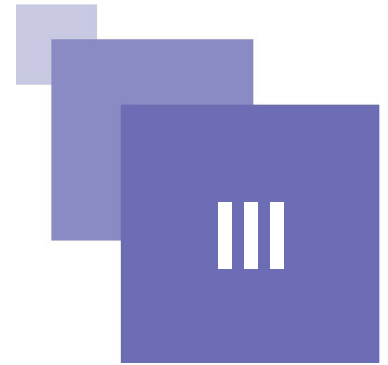


Theme 3: Voicing



Voicing

- **Voiced** consonants cause the vocal cords **to vibrate** such as: /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /w/, /j/, /r/
- **Unvoiced (voiceless)** consonants do not cause the vocal cords to vibrate. These are: /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/
- The /h/ sound is formed when the space between the vocal cords is narrowed (narrow glottis). /h/ is a voiceless fricative sound.
- When the vocal cords are tightly closed so that air cannot pass between them, the sudden opening results in a sound called a glottal stop or glottal plosive [ʔ] (Jonhson, 2003)

The English consonant phonemes

| consonants | bilabial | Labio-dental | dental | alveolar | Palato-alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| plosives | -p +b | | | -t +d | | | -k +g | [ʔ]* |
| fricatives | | -f +v | -θ +ð | -s +z | -ʃ +ʒ | | | -h |
| affricates | | | | | -tʃ +dʒ | | | |
| nasals | +m | | | +n | | | +ŋ | |
| lateral | | | | +l | | | | |
| approximants | +w | | | | +r | +j | | |