

CONSONANT |j| WEEK 2 AND 3.

The sound |j| is written in the small letter j but its pronunciation is different from that of j which is pronounced as |dʒer|. It is the usual sound the letter y at the beginning of a word. Below are examples of the sound |j|:

You |ju:|

Yellow |jeləʊ|

Yet |jet|

Year |jɪə|

Yam |jæm|

Youth |ju:θ|

The |j| sound is seen before the letter 'u' in words like union, use, and computer, even though there is no letter representing it in these words. It is the natural sound of the letter l in view, onion etc. Other examples include:

Use |ju:z|

View |vju:|

Union |'ju:nɪən|

Onion | ^njən |

Student | stjʊ:dənt |

Computer | kəm'pjʊ:tə |

Huge | hju:dʒ |

Your | jə |

DESCRIPTION OF CONSONANT |w|

In the production of this sound, |w| , you have to make your lips hard and round.

Examples:

1. Write | raɪt |
2. Wrest | rest |
3. Wreak | ri:k |
4. Wrinkle | rɪŋkəl |
5. Wrong | rɒŋ |
6. Wrath | rɒθ |

WEEK 4&5.

THE DESCRIPTION OF /s/ and /z/ are examples of consonants. /z/ is voiced and /s/ is voiceless. You can practice our test by placing your fingers on your larynx when pronouncing each of them. If you do this, you will notice that the vocal cords do not vibrate for /s/, thereby making it a voiceless consonant. The vocal cords vibrate for /z/

/z/ is therefore a voiced consonant. The spelling symbol for /z/ is z or zz as in : zip /zɪp/ or dizzy /dɪzɪ/. In many cases also /z/ is spelt with the letter s as in plays /pleɪz/, lose /luːz/, rose /rəʊz/. There are also cases where /z/ is spelt with x as in exact /ɪgzækt/ exalt /ɪgzɔːlt/.

WORD CONTRAST

/s/	/z/
Sue /suː/	Zoo /zuː/
Soon /suːn/	Zoom /zuːm/
Hiss /hɪs/	his /hɪz/
Said /sed/	zed /zed/
Use /juːs/	use /juːz/
Slip /sɪp/	zi /zɪp/
Loosing /luːsɪŋ/	losing /luːzɪŋ/

Causing /kɔːzɪŋ/ coursing /kɔːrsɪŋ/

Ice /aɪs/ eyes /aɪz/

Sink /sɪŋk/ zinc /zɪŋk/

THE DESCRIPTION OF /ʃ/ AND /ʒ/ SOUNDS

The sound /ʃ/ is a voiceless sound while /ʒ/ is voiced. The position of the tongue while pronouncing /ʃ/ sound. Pronounce also the sound /ʒ/ as in usual /juːʒuəl/ , vision /vɪʒən/.

Beginning Middle End

1. Shoe passion wash
2. Short Russian push
3. Sugar crucial cash.

The position of the tongue while pronouncing /ʒ/ sound.

Unlike the sound /ʃ/ which can frequently occur at any position: beginning , middle and end of the words, /ʒ/ mainly occurs in the middle of the words. The only few cases we can find /ʒ/ sound at the initial and final positions are in words borrowed from the French language.

Listen to the target sound /ʒ/ in the examples below: ənə

Beginning

End

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Gigolo /ʒɪgələʊ/ | barrage /bərə:ʒ/ |
| 2. Genre /ʒɒnrə/ | rouge /ru:ʒ/ |
| 3. Gigue ʒɪ:g/ | |

WORD CONTRAST

/ʃ/

1. Condition /kəndɪʃən/
2. Inversion /ɪnvɜ:ʃən/
3. Fission /fɪʃən/
4. Delicious /dɪlɪʃəs/
5. Mention /menʃən/

/ʒ/

1. Collision /kəlɪʒən/
2. Invasion /ɪnver:ʒən/
3. Fusion /fju:ʒən/
4. Decision /dɪsɪʒən/
5. Erosion /ɪrəʊʒən/

THE DESCRIPTION OF /θ/ AND /ð/

/θ/ is voiceless while /ð/ is voiced consonant. /θ / is the sound we have the beginning of thing /θɪŋ/, three /θri/ and thief /θi:f/ while /ð/ is at the beginning of this /ðɪs/ ,then /ðen/ ,and though /ðəʊ/

/ð/ is pronounced in much the same way as /θ/The only difference is that /ð/ is shorter and less air forces its way out than foe /θ/ is voiced the vocal cords vibrate when it is produced.

