

IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH CONSONANTS CLASSIFICATION FOR ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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Abstract: The practical formulas in this paper will help the reader (EFL learner), how can you explain this to yourself and work towards making it happen English consonant pronunciation. However, in theory .Material is needed for those who need to understand this. Principles of regulation of these sounds in spoken language. largely Readers (EFL students) recognize the importance of linguistics I have a topic, but I don't have enough background to understand. These subjects, especially phonetics and phonology. It's an attempt. Shows the general classifications that exist for the upper consonants.Phonological aspect usually there are 3 labels. As if an instructor's lecture to EFL students gave them a little awareness .They weren't worth it. Here's How to Simultaneously Explain English Consonants EFL instructors are encouraged to pay equally Increase awareness of these labels in various class activities. quantity of the data shown in some figures, including the example in (151) as part of the direct training.

Key word: articulatory,vocalization,VPM, sound,voice and voicless,criteria, classification.

Introduction

The article attempts to raise awareness of both teachers and students VPM label. So this goal can be achieved by asking the following questions:

The newspaper replied:

1. What is consonant sound?
- 2.What about vocal function mobility?
3. How many consonants are there in all English?
4. How can these noises be classified using VPM labels?

English sounds are divided into consonants and vowels (Widayati,2016 Suardina, 2016).

In articulatory phonetics, a consonant is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract. Examples are [p], pronounced with the lips; [t], pronounced with the front of the tongue; [k], pronounced with the back of the tongue; [h], pronounced in the throat; [f] and [s], pronounced by forcing air through a

narrow channel (fricatives); and [m] and [n], which have air flowing through the nose (nasals). Contrasting with consonants are vowels.

Syllables are the same as [f] and [p]. B. Tip, lip, wet, still. but,

They reduce the friction required in the definition above (Crystal, 2011).

Consonants are likely to be classified as having the specified VPM etiquette. (VPM) Represents voicing, articulation location, articulation type.

Articulation refers to the point at which the airflow is obstructed to a greater or lesser extent. The method of articulation depends on the type of obstacle (Forel & Puskas, 2005). Vocalization is whether the vocal cords vibrate due to their production. consonant. If the vocal cords vibrate during consonant production,

(O'Connor, 1980). This vibration can be felt when the hand is released. Placed outside the throat when sound is emitted. If there is no vibration, it says become silent (Aitchison, 2003). Consonants are classified as:

Voiced and unvoiced criteria:

Spoken Language:

When the sound is articulated by the vibration of the accretionary body. In English, the following Consonants are pronounced:

/b, d, g, v, ð, z, ʒ, l, r, j, w, dʒ, n, m, ŋ/

Voiceless (voiceless):

When sound occurs without vibration

Vocal cords sandwiched between the larynx (see Figure 2). next 9 consonants

Is voiceless:

/p, t, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, h, tʃ/.

These institutions ask which articulator are involved in the production

Specific sounds. The articulator is the part of the vocal tract that can be used to shape sounds (see diagram).

They can form the under surface of the highly mobile vocal tract.

It also performs gestures that require language by moving towards the articulator forming the upper surface (Ladefoged & Johnson, 2010; Roach, 1983).

The place of articulation is determined by the active organ of speech against the point of articulation. There may be one place of articulation or focus, or two places of articulation or when active organs of speech contact with two points of articulation. In the first case consonants are called *u n i c e n t r a l*, in the second they are *b i c e n t r a l*.

According to the position of the active organ of speech against the point of articulation (i. e. the place of articulation) consonants may be:

Labial.

Lingual.

Glottal.

These are:

Bilabial is referred to speech sounds, such as /p, b, m, w/, produced by contact of the lower and upper lips.

Examples are:

[p] Which is voiceless, as in pot, happy and top.

[b] Which is voiced, as in ball, taboo and rub.

[m] Which is voiced, as in mask, amount and calm.

[w] Which is voiced, as in wish, awhile and what.

Labio dental refers to speech sounds, such as /f, v/, produced by the lower lip touching with the upper front teeth.

Examples are:

[f] Which is voiceless, as in food, lifeboat, and thief.

[v] Which is voiced, as in voice, waiver and above.

Dental sounds are articulated with the tongue touching the teeth, such as /θ, ð/.

Examples are:

[θ] Which is voiceless, as in thing, toothbrush, and death.

[ð] Which is voiced, as in that, wither and smooth.

Alveolar is a consonant sound articulated with the tongue touching the upper alveolar ridge, such as / t, d, s, z, tʃ, dʒ, n, l /.

Examples are:

[t] Which is voiceless, as in telephone, attack, and loot.

[d] Which is voiced, as in deer, radar and bleed.

[s] Which is voiceless, as in soap, assume and miss.

[z] Which is voiced, as in zipper, buzzer, and nose.

[tʃ] Which is voiceless, as in chop, catcher and watch.

[dʒ] Which is voiced, as in job, badge, and cage.

[n] Which is voiced, as in knob, pin and thin.

[l] Which is voiced, as in late, balloon and fall.

Palatal refers to a consonant composed with the tongue contacting the hard palate, such as /ʃ, ʒ, r, j/.

Examples are:

[ʃ] Which is voiceless, as in shoe, fishing and wish.

[ʒ] Which is voiced, as in vision, beige and usually.

[r] Which is voiced, as in rope, baron and far.

[j] Which is voiced, as in yellow, opinion and year.

Velar is referred to a consonant articulated with the tongue touching the velum, such as /k/, /g/, and /ŋ/.

Examples are:

[k] Which is voiceless, as in cow, peaking, and wake.

[g] Which is voiced, as in goose, ago and flag.

[ŋ] Which is voiced, as in singer, ring, and king.

A glottal is a place of articulation referring to a consonant composed by totally or partially tightening the glottis, such as /h/.

Example is:

[h] Which is voiceless, as in happy, greyhound and home.

Manner of articulation

The manner of articulation of consonants is determined by the type of obstruction.

The obstructions may be complete, incomplete and momentary.

When the obstruction is complete the organs of speech are in contact and the air stream meets a closure in the mouth or nasal cavities as in the production of [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [ʃ], [dʒ], [m], [n], [ŋ].

In case of an incomplete obstruction the active organ of speech moves towards the point of articulation, and the air stream goes through the narrowing between them as in the production of [f], [v], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [θ], [ð], [h], [l], [r], [w], [j].

Momentary obstructions are formed in the production of the Russian sonorants [p], [pʰ], when the tip of the tongue taps quickly several times against the teeth ridge.

Modes of articulation refer to how sounds are produced and how they are pronounced.

Airflow changes as it passes through the vocal tract (Sock & Löfgvist, 1995;) The classification of articulations is various types of obstacles to the passage of air through the vocal cords.

the air is on the side of the tongue or through the nasal cavity (nose) (Forel & Puskás, 2005).

These are:

The stop is a consonant sound characterized by:

The total obstruction of the outgoing airstream by articulators.

A build-up of intro-oral air pressure, and

The release.

Examples are:

[p] Which is a voiceless bilabial, as in poor, happen and cup.

[b] Which is a voiced bilabial, as in black, rainbow and nub.

[t] Which is a voiceless alveolar, as in tall, attend and coat.

[d] Which is a voiced alveolar, as in dear, calendar and land.

[k] Which is a voiceless velar, as in cool, cake and snack.

[g] Which is a voiced velar, as in go, aggressive and bag.

Fricative is a consonant sound articulated by forcing the breath stream within a constriction formed by articulators in the vocal tract.

Examples are:

[f] Which is a voiceless labiodental, as in fog, life, and leaf.

[v] Which is a voiced labiodental, as in vice, river and live.

[θ] Which is a voiceless dental, as in thin, toothbrush and breath.

[ð] Which is a voiced dental, as in this, without and soothe.

[s] Which is a voiceless alveolar, as in soon, assumption and kiss.

[z] Which is a voiced alveolar, as in zoo, bazaar and size.

[ʃ] Which is a voiceless palatal, as in show, fish and push.

[ʒ] Which is a voiced palatal, as in garage, version and usually.

[h] Which is voiceless glottal, as in have, greyhound and house.

An Affricate refers to a consonant sound characterized as having both stop and affricative manner of production (articulation).

An affricate sound similar to a stop followed by a fricative is mirrored in the symbols. Both contain a stop symbol followed by a fricative symbol as:

(t+f) and (d+z).

Examples are:

[tʃ] which is a voiceless alveolar, as in china, butcher, and catch.

[dʒ] which is voiced alveolar, as in joke, badger and page.

Nasal is referred to a consonant sound articulated with the complete closure of the oral cavity and a lowered velum (soft palate) to allow airflow through the nasal cavity. All three English nasal sounds are voiced.

Examples are:

[m] Which is a voiced bilabial, as in mark, among and ram.

[n] Which is a voiced alveolar, as in near, knife and can.

[ŋ] Which is a voiced velar, as in wing, bring and training

NO. Consonants Voicing Place Manner

1 /p/ Voiceless Bilabial Stop

2	/b/	Voiced Bilabial Stop
3	/t/	Voiceless Alveolar Stop
4	/d/	Voiced Alveolar Stop
5	/k/	Voiceless Velar Stop
6	/g/	Voiced Velar Stop
7	/f/	Voiceless Labiodental Fricative
8	/v/	Voiced Labiodental Fricative
9	/θ/	Voiceless Dental Fricative
10	/ð/	Voiced Dental Fricative
11	/s/	Voiceless Alveolar Fricative
12	/z/	Voiced Alveolar Fricative
13	/ʃ/	Voiceless Palatal Fricative
14	/ʒ/	Voiced Palatal Fricative
15	/h/	Voiceless Glottal Fricative
16	/tʃ/	Voiceless Alveolar Affricate
17	/dʒ/	Voiced Alveolar Affricate
18	/m/	Voiced Bilabial Nasal
19	/n/	Voiced Alveolar Nasal
20	/ŋ/	Voiced Velar Nasal
21	/l/	Voiced Alveolar Liquid
22	/r/	Voiced Palatal Liquid
23	/w/	Voiced Bilabial Glide
24	/j/	Voiced Palatal Glide

The main purpose of this white paper is to direct the attention of educators in this direction, of phonetic classes in an EFL context with respect to the actual positions of the three symbolic representations.

A dimension representing English consonants.

Teaching students how to make them (Venker-van Haagen, 1992; De Houwer et al., 2001). From this we can conclude that there are 24 of them. English consonants. These sounds are classified according to three criteria:

Voicing.

Place of Articulation.

Manner of Articulation.

According to the VPM of the English consonant sounds system, the fundamental answer to the original questions is that there are (24) consonants in English as

follows:

Stops are six as /p, b, t, d, k, g/ (6)

Fricatives are nine as /f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h/ (9)

Affricates are two as: /tʃ, dʒ/ (2)

Nasals are three as /m, n, ŋ/ (3)

Liquids are two as : /l, r/ (2)

Glides are two as /w, j/ (2)

and we need to emphasize that phonetics is one of the most important English language departments and it is inextricably linked with other departments.

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