ARTICULATORY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH CONSONANTS

4AOD Malinnikova Ekaterina

Principles of consonant classification:

I. Work of the vocal cords and the force of exhalation.

II. Active organs of speech and the place of obstruction.

III. Manner of noise production and the type of obstruction.

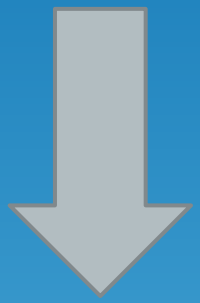
(1) voice or noise prevalence,

(2) number of noise producing foci,

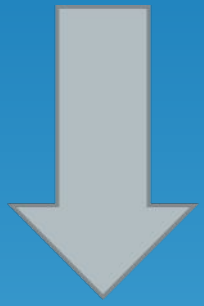
(3) shape of the narrowing.

IV. Position of the soft palate.

According to the work of the vocal cords and the force of exhalation consonants are subdivided into:



voiced



voiceless

According to the position of the active organ of speech and the place of obstruction consonants are classified into:

- 1.Labial
- 2.Lingual
- 3.Glottal

Labial consonants are subdivided into:

- Bilabial
- Labiodental

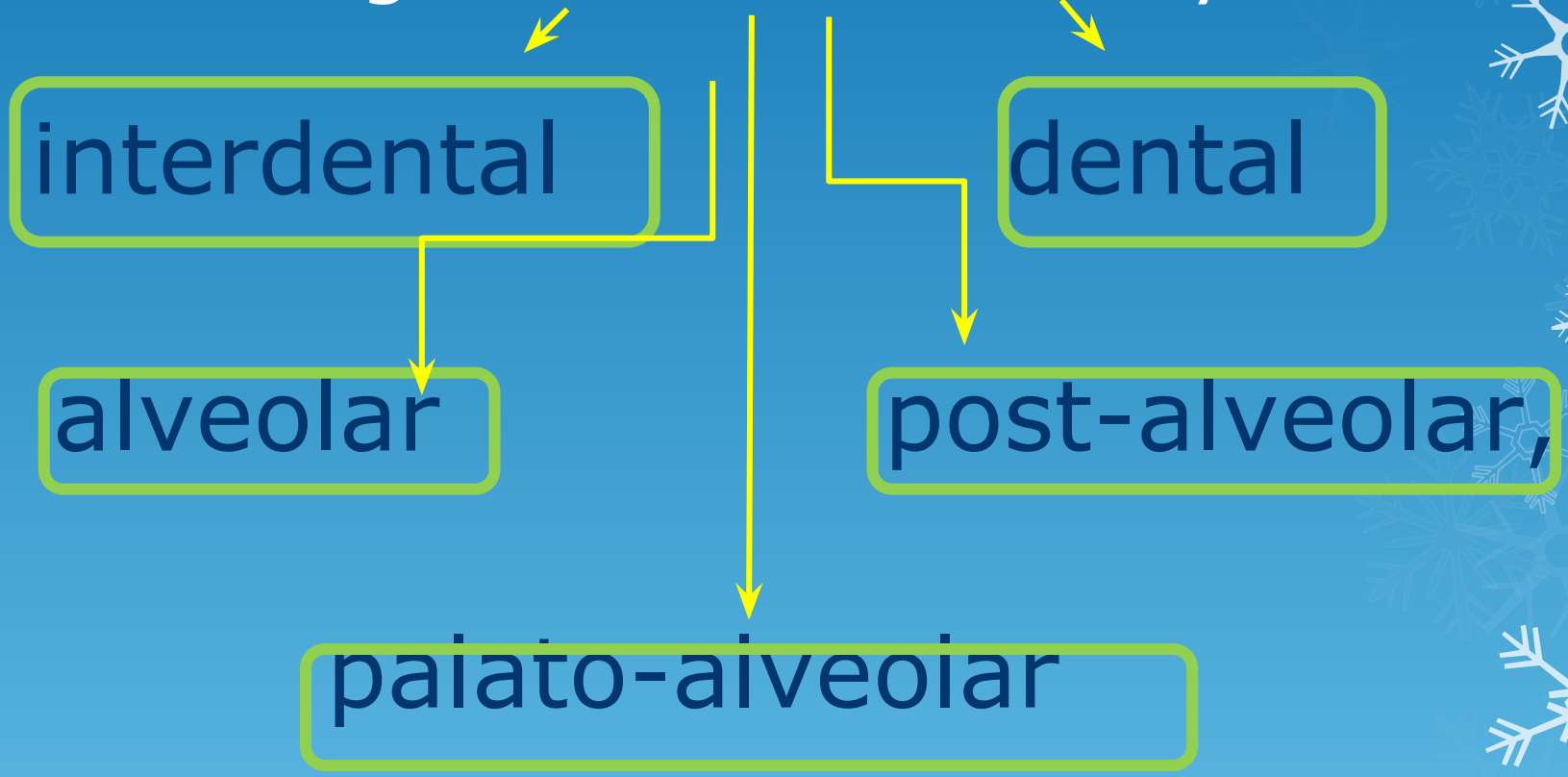
Lingual consonants are subdivided into:

1) Forelingual
2) Mediolingual
3) Backlingual.

According to the position of the tip of the tongue they may be:

- dorsal
- apical
- cacuminal

According to the place of obstruction forelingual consonants may be:



Mediolingual consonants are produced with the front part of the tongue. They are always palatal. Palatal consonants are articulated with the front part of the tongue raised high to the hard palate.

Backlingual consonants are also called velar, they are produced with the back part of the tongue raised towards the soft palate "velum“.

Manner of noise production and the type of obstruction

(1) complete closure, then occlusive (stop, or plosive) and nasal consonants are produced: /p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, N/.

(2) incomplete closure, then constrictive consonants are produced:

/f, v, T, D, h, s, z, S, Z, w, j, l, r/.

(3) the combination of the two closures, then occlusive-constrictive, or affricates, are produced: /tS, dZ/.

According to the position of the soft palate all consonants are subdivided into oral and nasal.