



Consonants



ri:tʃɪz riches

kætʃɪŋ catching

fetʃɪŋ fetching

bætʃɪz batches

wɒtʃɪŋ watching

kɪtʃən kitchen

rɪdʒɪz ridges

kædʒɪŋ cadging

edʒɪŋ edging

bædʒɪz badges

lɒdʒɪŋ lodging

pɪdʒən pigeon

In final position /tʃ/ is still strong and voiceless, and it shortens the vowel before it; /dʒ/ is very weak and short, and it lengthens the vowel before it. Try these words:



ri:tʃ rich

rɪdʒ ridge

kætʃ catch

kædʒ cadge

sɜ:tʃ search

sɜ:dʒ surge

eɪtʃ H

eɪdʒ age

fetʃ fetch

edʒ edge

wɒtʃ watch

lɒdʒ lodge

There may be a danger for some speakers (e.g. Spanish) of not



3.3 Nasal consonants

There are three phonemes in English which are represented by nasal consonants, /m, n, ŋ/. In all nasal consonants the soft palate is lowered

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rather than on the alveolar ridge, and this should be avoided if possible, but the use of a dental /n/ in English is hardly noticeable. Speakers of some languages (e.g. Portuguese, Yoruba) may have difficulty with these consonants in final position or before other consonants, for example in the words *can* kæn and *camp* kæmp. Instead of making a firm closure with the lips or tongue-tip so that all the breath goes