

Phonetics & Presentation:

Session 4: Starting of IPA – Consonant Sound 2

Session 4:

Fricative Sounds & Affricate and Approximant Sounds :

/s/, /z/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/

Here are the English Phonemes [44]:

Vowels				diphthongs							
i:	I	ʊ	u:	Iə	eɪ						
feed	igloo	cook	boots	beard	hay						
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ					
egg	love	bird	sport	picture	toy	boat					
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ	aʊ					
apple	umbrella	car	octopus	chair	pie	cow					
				consonants							
p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g				
pig	banana	tiger	dog	cheese	jam	cat	girl				
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ				
fish	violin	math	this	sun	zebra	fish	vision				
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j				
monkey	nose	sing	horse	lion	zabbit	whale	yoyo				
short sounds	long sounds	voiced consonants	unvoiced consonants	The 44 unique phonemes							

ARTICULATION OF /s/ & /z/

ALVEOLAR FRICATIVES - VOICELESS /s/ & VOICED /z/

Alveolar: Tongue tip or blade is close to the alveolar ridge (behind upper teeth).

Fricative: The airstream is compressed through a narrow channel, creating friction (hissing or buzzing).

/s/ – VOICELESS

NO VOICE - AIR IS COMPRESSED WITHOUT VIBRATION

Tongue tip close to alveolar ridge, forming a narrow groove.

Airstream compressed into a fine, focused stream (the hiss).

Narrow channel, no vocal cord vibration.

Vocal cords are **OPEN** (no vibration).



How to feel /s/:

Place your hand in front of your mouth. You will feel a **fine, cool stream of air**.

Examples: sit /sɪt/, nice /naɪs/, hiss /hɪs/

/z/ – VOICED

VOICE - AIR IS COMPRESSED WITH VOCAL CORD VIBRATION

Tongue tip close to alveolar ridge, forming a narrow groove.

Airstream compressed into a fine, focused stream (the buzz).

Narrow channel, vocal cord vibration (buzz).

Vocal cords are **CLOSED** (vibrate).



How to feel /z/:

Place your hand in front of your mouth. You will feel a **strong buzz** and **neck vibration** (buzz).

Examples: zoo /zu:/, roses /'rəʊzɪz/, fuzz /fʌz/

/s/ as in sink /sɪŋk/

জিহ্বার সম্মুখ ভাগ তালুর সাথে হালকাভাবে
স্পর্শকরে বলুন।

/z/ as in zinc /zɪŋk/

জিহ্বার সম্মুখ ভাগ তালুর সাথে হালকাভাবে।
স্পর্শকরে বলুন।

Pair 5: /s/ (Voiceless) vs /z/ (Voiced)

• Bangla Equivalent:

/s/ is like a sharper স.

/z/ has no equivalent (~~do not use জ~~).

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• Extensive Examples:

- **Initial:** /s/ - Sun, See, Sip, Sell /z/ - Zoo, Zee, Zip, Zeal
- **Medial:** /s/ - City, Fasten, Basin /z/ - Daisy, Reason, Prison
- **Final:** /s/ - Bus, Price, Cats /z/ - Buzz, Prise, Cabs

• Exceptions/Spelling Rules:

- **Plurals Rule:** If a word ends in a voiceless sound (p, t, k, f, th), the 's' sounds like /s/ (Cats, Cups). If it ends in a voiced sound (b, d, g, v, m, n, l, r, vowels), 's' sounds like /z/ (Dogs, Beds, Cars, Boys).
- /z/ Spelling: 'z' (Zebra), 'zz' (Buzz), and sometimes 's' (Rose, Is, Was).
- Sc- rule: 'sc' is pronounced /s/ before **e, i, y**: Science, Scene, Scissors.
- Silent **S**: Island, Aisle, Isle, Viscount (the 's' is not pronounced).

ARTICULATION OF /tʃ/ & /dʒ/

AFFRICATE SOUNDS – VOICELESS /tʃ/ & VOICED /dʒ/

Affricate: A combination of a stop + a fricative.

How it works: The tongue makes a complete closure first (like /t/ or /d/), then releases air slowly through a **narrow channel** (like /ʃ/ or /ʒ/).

/tʃ/ – VOICELESS

NO VOICE – AIR IS RELEASED WITHOUT VIBRATION

Tip or blade of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge (just behind the upper front teeth).

Air pressure builds up behind the closure.

Tongue releases suddenly, air flows out through a narrow channel without voice.

Vocal cords are **OPEN** (no vibration).



How to feel /tʃ/

Place your hand in front of your mouth. You will feel a **burst** and a **hissing air** (no buzz).

Examples: chair /tʃeə/, chip /tʃɪp/, church /tʃɜːtʃ/, match /mætʃ/

/dʒ/ – VOICED

VOICE – AIR IS RELEASED WITH VOCAL CORD VIBRATION

Tip or blade of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge (just behind the upper front teeth).

Air pressure builds up behind the closure.

Tongue releases suddenly, air flows out through a narrow channel with voice.

Vocal cords are **CLOSED** (vibrate).



How to feel /dʒ/

Place your hand on your throat. You will feel **vibration (buzz)** and air.

Examples: jam /dʒæm/, page /peɪdʒ/, judge /dʒʌdʒ/, jeans /dʒiːnz/

/tʃ/ as in church /tʃfa:tʃ/

জিহ্বার মধ্যভাগ শক্ত তালুর সাথে মিশিয়ে বলুন।

/dʒ/ as in judge /dʒadʒ/

জিহ্বার মধ্যভাগ শক্ত তালুর সাথে মিশিয়ে বলুন।

Pair 6: /tʃ/ (Voiceless Affricate) vs /dʒ/ (Voiced Affricate)

- Bangla Equivalent:

/tʃ/ is like চ (but with more friction).

/dʒ/ is like জ (but with the tongue further back).

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- Extensive Examples:

Initial: /tʃ/ - Chair, Cheese, Chain, Chop /
/dʒ/ - Jam, Jazz, Jane, Job

Medial: /tʃ/ - Nature, Picture, Catching /
/dʒ/ - Major, Subject, Magic

Final: /tʃ/ - Watch, Catch, Match, Church /
/dʒ/ - Judge, Edge, Bridge, Large

Exceptions/Spelling Rules:

- /tʃ/ Spelling: 'ch' (Chair), 'tch' (Catch), 't' before 'ure' (Nature).
- /dʒ/ Spelling: 'j' (Jam), 'g' before e/i/y (Giant, Gym), 'dge' after a short vowel (Judge, Badge), 'di' (Soldier).
- Ch sounding like /k/: Words of Greek origin: Chemistry, Choir, Character, Stomach.
- Ch sounding like /ʃ/: Words of French origin: Machine, Chef, Champagne, Chic.

ARTICULATION OF /ʃ/ & /ʒ/

PALATO-ALVEOLAR FRICATIVES - VOICELESS /ʃ/ & VOICED /ʒ/

Palato-Alveolar: Tongue blade is near the boundary of the alveolar ridge and hard palate.

Fricative: The airstream is compressed through a narrow channel, creating friction (hushing or buzzing).

/ʃ/ – VOICELESS

NO VOICE - AIR IS COMPRESSED WITHOUT VIBRATION

Tongue tip close to alveolar ridge, forming a narrow groove.

Tongue channel near hard-boundary.

Airstream compressed into a fine, focused stream (the hiss).

Tongue blade near noun palato-alveolar boundary.

Vocal cords are **OPEN** (no vibration).



How to feel /ʃ/:

Place your hand in front of your mouth. You will feel a **broad, warm stream of air**.

Examples: ship /ʃɪp/, wash /wɒʃ/, sugar /ˈʃʊɡər/

/ʒ/ – VOICED

VOICE - AIR IS COMPRESSED WITH VOCAL CORD VIBRATION

Tongue tip close to alveolar ridge, forming a narrow groove.

Airstream compressed into a fine, focused stream (the buzz).

Broad channel, vocal cord vibration (buzz).

Vocal cords are **CLOSED** (vibrate).



How to feel /ʒ/:

Place your hand in front of your mouth. You will feel a **broad buzz** and **neck vibration** (buzz).

Examples: vision /ˈvɪʒən/, garage /gəˈrɑːʒ/, leisure /ˈleɪʒər/

/ʃ/ as in chef

জিহবার অগ্রভাগ দিয়ে শিশ দিয়ে বলুন।

/ʒ/ as in zepa

জিহবার অগ্রভাগ উপরে দাতের গোড়ার মাড়ির সাথে না লাগিয়ে বলুন।

Pair 7: /ʃ/ (Voiceless) vs /ʒ/ (Voiced)

- Bangla Equivalent:**

/ʃ/ is exactly like শ/ষ.

/ʒ/ has no equivalent (~~do not use জ~~).

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• Extensive Examples:

- Initial /ʃ/: She, Shoe, Ship, Sure
- Medial /ʃ/: Nation, Machine, Special, Ocean (Note the varied spellings!)
- Medial /z/: Measure, Vision, Pleasure, Treasure, Decision
- (Note: /z/ almost never appears at the beginning of native English words).
- Final /ʃ/: Cash, Wash, Push, Rush
- Final /z/: Garage, Mirage, Rouge, Beige (mostly French loanwords)

• Exceptions/Spelling Rules:

- /ʃ/ Spelling: 'sh' (Ship), 'ti' (Nation), 'ci' (Special), 'si' (Tension), 'ch' (Machine, Chef).
- /z/ Spelling: Usually 'si' or 'zi' before a vowel (Vision, Bizarre), 'ge' (Garage), 'su' (Measure).

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Homework / Extensive Practice List

Tongue Twisters for Daily Practice:

1. /s/ vs /z/:

Susan saw seven small mice in the cellar.

The crazy boys played jazz at the zoo.

2. /tʃ/ vs /dʒ/:

Charles chose cheap cheese for lunch.

John enjoyed a large glass of orange juice.

3. /ʃ/ vs /ʒ/:

She washed the dishes with special soap.

We measured the treasure in the garage.

Paragraph Reading (Focus on bold words):

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Charles managed to wash his special shirt and cheap jeans. He measured the sugar for his sandwich and poured some orange juice. Suddenly, he saw a strange vision outside the garage. A crazy scientist was watching television in the bushes. "Please leave," said Charles, chewing a piece of cheese. "This is my property." The man just smiled and played some jazz music.

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Home Practice

S स् & **z** ज़ **Contrast**

[s] and [z] Word Pairs:

Remember, your vocal cords vibrate for [z] sound but not for [s] sound.

[s]

sue /su:/

sip /sɪp/

sink /sɪŋk/

rice /raɪs/

[z]

zoo /zu:/

zip /zɪp/

zinc /zɪŋk/

rise /raɪz/

[s] and [z] Sentence Pairs:

[s]

What's the price?

I like the plse.

[z]

What's the przize?

I like the plzays.

[s] and [z] in Noun/Verb Pairs:

Some nouns and verbs are spelled the same. However, when spoken, the letter 's' in the noun is pronounced as [s] and in the verb as [z].

Noun Phrases ("s"=[s])

What's the sue?

Make an excse.

I have a shouse.

Verb Phrases ("s"=[z])

Can I zse this?

Please exczuse me.

The zoo will zhouse the animals.

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z as in Vision, Conclusion

Typical Spellings for [z]: decision, usual, vision

Less Common Spellings for [z]: azure /'æz.jʊər/

Middle Position		Final Position	
vision	/ˈvɪʒ.ən/	beige	/beɪʒ/
measure	/ˈmeɪʒə/	garage	/ˈgærɑːʒ/ /ˈgærɪdʒ/
conclusion	/kənˈkluːʒən/	mirage	/mɪˈrɑːʒ/
Division	/dɪˈvɪʒən/	abrasion	/əˈbreɪʒən/
television	/ˈtelɪvɪʒən/	camouflage	/ˈkæməflɑːʒ/

Sentences:

I usually watch television. /aɪ ˈjuːʒʊəli wɒtʃ ˈtelɪvɪʒən/

The excursion was a pleasure. /ðə ɪkˈskɜːʃən wəz ə ˈpleɪʒə/

More Examples of /z/ sounds:

-sion may take /ʃn/ or /ʒn/ sound but **-ssion** never takes /ʒn/ sound rather it always takes /ʃn/ sound. There are 100+ words in the Cambridge Adv. Learner's Dictionary on /ʒn/ sound:

Allusion	/əˈluːʒən/
Aversion	/əˈvɜːʃən/
Circumcision	/ˌsɜːkəmˈsɪʒən/
Cohesion	/kəʊˈhiːʒən/
Collision	/kəˈlɪʒən/
Collusion	/kəˈluːʒən/
Conclusion	/kənˈkluːʒən/
Confusion	/kənˈfjuːʒən/
Conversion	/kənˈvɜːʃən/
Corrosion	/kəˈrəʊʒən/
Decision	/dɪˈsɪʒən/
Delusion	/dɪˈluːʒən/
Disillusion	/ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒən/
Division	/dɪˈvɪʒən/

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Erosion	/ɪˈrəʊʒən/
Evasion	/ɪˈveɪʒən/
Exclusion	/ɪksˈkluːʒən/
Explosion	/ɪkˈspləʊʒən/
Fusion	/ˈfjuːʒən/
Illusion	/ɪˈluːʒən/
Incision	/ɪnˈsɪʒən/
Inclusion	/ɪnˈkluːʒən/
Indecision	/ˌɪndɪˈsɪʒən/
Infusion	/ɪnˈfjuːʒən/
Intrusion	/ɪnˈtruːʒən/
Invasion	/ɪnˈveɪʒən/
Occasion	/əˈkeɪʒən/
Persuasion	/pəˈsweɪʒən/
Precision	/prɪˈsɪʒən/
Profusion	/prəˈfjuːʒən/
Provision	/prəˈvɪʒən/
Revision	/rɪˈvɪʒən/
Seclusion	/sɪˈkluːʒən/

Subdivision	/sʌbˈdɪvɪʒən/
Television	/ˈtelɪvɪʒən/
Transfusion	/trænsˈfjuːʒən/
Version	/ˈvɜːʒən/
vision	/ˈvɪʒən/
Closure	/ˈkləʊʒə/
composure	/kəmˈpəʊʒə/
exposure	/ɪkˈspəʊʒə/
disclosure	/dɪsˈkləʊʒə/
displeasure	/dɪsˈpleɪʒə/
Enclosure	/ɪnˈkləʊʒə/
Exposure	/ɪkˈspəʊʒə/
Leisure	/ˈleɪʒə/

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Measure	/ˈmɛʒə/
Pleasure	/ˈplɛʒə/
Treasure	/ˈtrɛʒə/
Casual	/ˈkæʒuəl/
Usual	/ˈju:ʒuəl/
Visual	/ˈvɪʒuəl/
Casually	/ˈkæʒuəli/
Usually	/ˈju:ʒuəli/
Visually	/ˈvɪʒuəli/
Amnesia	/æmˈni:ziə/
Asia	/ˈeɪʒə/
Indonesia	/ˌɪndəˈni:ʒə/
Malaysia	/məˈleɪʒə/
Garage	/ˈgærɑ:ʒ/
Genre	/ˈʒɒnrə/

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[tʃ] and [dʒ] Word and Sentence Pairs

[tʃ]

cheer /tʃɪər/
choke /tʃəʊk/
I like that cello /ˈtʃel.əʊ/.

[dʒ]

jeer /dʒɪər/
joke /dʒəʊk/
I like that jello.

'PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE: THE /s/ vs. /ʃ/ CONTRAST!'

C C is third.	she She is third.
Sue I like Sue's.	shoe I like shoes.
sip Sip it carefully.	ship Ship it carefully.
ass Look at that ass.	ash Look at that ash.
sew He won't sew it.	show He won't show it.
puss 'Puss!' he shouted.	push 'Push!' he shouted.

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'PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE: THE /ʃ/ vs. /tʃ/ CONTRAST!'

ship We like ships.	chip We like chips.
sheep This is a sheep farm.	cheap This is a cheap farm.
sherry It's a sherry trifle.	cherry It's a cherry trifle.
cash I couldn't cash it.	catch I couldn't catch it.
shine Watch it shine.	chime Hear the chime.
shoe Buy new shoes.	chew Chew your food.
shade Relax in the shade.	chase Cats chase mice.
shape Circle is a shape.	chair Sit on the chair.
wash He's washing the television.	watch He's watching the television.