Stops Consonants

In stop consonant the breath is completely stopped at some point in the mouth, by the lips or tongue-tip or tongue-back, and then released with a slight explosion.

There are four pairs of phonemes containing stops/p,b/, /t,d/, /k,g/, and / tʃ, dʒ/

Like the friction consonants one of each pair is strong and the other weak.

/p,/ and /b/

/p/ is a strong stop consonant and has aspiration and /b/ is a weak one and has no aspiration . The position of organs of speech (articulation) is as follows:

1-The lips are closed firmly and the soft palate is raised so that the breath cannot get out of either the nose or the mouth but is trapped for a short time.

2-Whenthe lips are opened suddenly the breath rushes out with a slight explosion .

3- Before the lips are opened, the rest of the mouth takes up the position for the following sound ,a vowel position if a vowel follows as in "pool;", or a consonant position if a consonant follows as in "play".

/p/ is a strong sound just like /f, / Θ /, /s/ , /ʃ/ but it has a special features which theses sounds do not have? Explain

/p/ causes the following sound to lose some of the voicing which it would otherwise have .example" pool".

Aspiration : The short period after the explosion of /p,t,k/ when air leaves the mouth without voice**.**

/t/ and /d/

/t/ is a strong consonant and /d/ is a weak one. The position of the organs of speech is as follows:

1-The tip of the tongue is firmly against the middle of the alveolar ridge .

2- The soft palate is raised so the breath cannot escape through either the nose or the mouth, but is trapped for a short time.

3-The sides of the tongue are firmly against the sides of the palate.

4-When the tongue-tip is lowered suddenly from the teeth ridge the breath rushes out with a slight explosion.

/k/ and /g/

/k/ is a strong consonant , has aspiration and /g/ is a weak, has no aspiration **.**

The position of the organs of speech is as follows:

1-The back of the tongue is in firm contact with the soft palate and the soft palate is raised so that the breath is trapped for a short time.

2-When the tongue is lowered suddenly from the soft palate , the breath rushes out of the mouth with a slight explosion.

/ tʃ/ and ,/ dʒ/

They are stop consonants of a special kind. The air is trapped as for all the stop consonants, but it is released with definite friction of the /ʃ, ʒ/**.** The position of the organs of speech is as follows**:**

1-The tongue-tip touches the back part of the alveolar ridge, and the soft palate is raised so that the breath is trapped for a short time**.**

2-The rest of the tongue is in the / /ʃ, ʒ/ positions .

3-The tongue-tip moves away from the alveolar ridge a little away , and the whole tongue is then in //ʃ, ʒ/positions , so that a short period of this friction is heard**.**