**Chapter Five**

**Fricatives and Affricates**

**Fricatives ( Friction sounds):** They are the sounds which are produced when air passes through a narrow passage (between two organs of speech) causing friction. There are 9 friction sounds in English f, v, Ɵ, ð, s, z, ʃ, Ʒ.They are continuant because we can continue producing them as much as we have enough air in our lungs ffffffffffff,sssssss,hhhh

 Place manner voicing force oral/nasal

f ,v labio-dental fricative f (voiceless) strong oral

 v (voiced) weak

Ɵ, ð dental fricative Ɵ(voiceless) strong oral

 ð(voiced) weak

s , z alveolar fricative s(voiceless) strong oral

 z (voiced) weak

ʃ, Ʒ post-alveolar fricative ʃ(voiceless) strong oral

 Ʒ(voiced) weak

 h glottal fricative voiceless strong oral

 Notice that any manner of articulation happens in the place of articulation. So, when we are asked where does the friction (manner) in f,v happen? We say it happens between the lower lip and the upper front teeth (place).In other words , place and air lead to manner.

**f and v:** they are found in all positions (initially, medially and finally)

/f/ is found in:

**F**ell , o**ff**er, **ph**oto, paragra**ph**, lau**gh**

/v/ is found in:

**V**an, ne**v**er, o**f**

**Ɵ and ð:** they are found in all positions (initially, medially and finally)

/Ɵ/ is found in: thin, method, breath

/ð/ is found in: them, mother, with

**Note**: not all 'th' letters are pronounced as /Ɵ/ or/ð/

 Sometimes 'th' letters are pronounced as /t/ in words like

 Thomas, Thailand, thyme

**S and z:** they are found in all positions (initially, medially and finally)

/s/ is found in: sad, class, science, place

**/z/ is found in:**  **z**ero,['se' in no**se**, plea**se**, ri**se**..], pu**zz**le,

 bu**zz**, sci**ss**ors.

Note1: the letter 'x' is spelt /ks/in six, mix, fix.

 The letter 'x' is spelt/gz/ in exact, existence, example.

Note2: /s/ advice(n) , close (adj), use(n), loss (n), loose(adj),

 /z/ advise (v) , close( v) , use(v), lose(v)

**The suffix –s** (the regular plural –s, the possessive of nouns, the third person singular –s of verbs, and the contracted forms of 'is' and 'has' ) is pronounced /-s/, /-z/ or / ɪz/ according to the sound that precedes '-s'

/ -s/ after voiceless sounds p, t, k, Ɵ, f

 Stops, cats, books, roofs.

/-z/ after voiced sounds (remember that all vowels are voiced)

Friends, babies, rooms, goes, hills, he's gone

/ ɪz/ after s, z ,ʃ ,Ʒ, tʃ, dȝ

Glasses, bushes, touches, washes, watches, pages

**ʃ and Ʒ:** ʃ is found in all positions (initially, medially and finally) **Ʒ** is not found in **initial** position.

**/ʃ/** is found in: sure, shop, Russian, nation, ocean, pressure.

**/Ʒ/ is found in:** trea**su**re, vi**si**on, rou**ge**, gara**ge**,

**The fricative /h/**

**Phonetically**, the fricative /h/ is a voiceless vowel. It has the quality of the vowel that follows it: as in, hit /hit/, hat /hæt/, hot /hɒt/, hut /hʌt/. It becomes voiced when it comes between two voiced sounds, as in: a head /əhed/. **Phonologically**, the fricative /h/ is a consonants. It is usually found before vowels. It never occurs in final position.

**h:** h is not found in **final** position.

**h**ot , **h**eat, **wh**o, be**h**ind, green**h**ouse, anyhow,

'h' is sometimes silent (hour, honest, honesty, when, rhyme, rhotic)

**Affricates**: sounds which start as plosives and end as fricatives. In affricates air stops for a short time , then gets out through a narrow passage causing friction. They are tʃ and dӡ .

making it).

 **Place** **manner** **voicing** **force** **oral/nasal**

tʃ , dӡ post-alveolar affricate tʃ (voiceless) strong oral

 dӡ(voiced) weak oral

**tʃ and dӡ:** are found in all positions (initially, medially and finally)

**/tʃ/ is found in** : **ch**air, tea**ch**er, fu**tu**re, lec**tu**re, mu**ch**.

/dӡ/ is found in: general, just ,major, page, ridge .