The Consonants of English
Consider the difference between the words in the first column in Table 3.1, and mark your answer on the waveform of the words in the first column in Figure 3.1. 

TABLE 3.1  Words illustrating differences of English stop consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>/p/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>/d/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/g/</td>
<td>/g/</td>
<td>/g/</td>
<td>/g/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>/ð/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The waveform shows the difference in pronunciation between the words in the first column. The initial consonant is pronounced differently from the medial and final consonants.
The figure 3.3 shows the waveforms of the words "sand" and "and." The waveforms are displayed in a time-domain format, illustrating the differences in the vowel sounds for each word. The "sand" waveform has a more pronounced "a" sound, while the "and" waveform shows a "d" sound. These differences are characteristic of how consonant sounds are produced in English, influencing the perception of words.

The figure 3.2 presents the waveforms for the words "stop" and "stop." The waveforms are similar, indicating that the sounds produced in these words are nearly identical, except for the initial consonant sound. The "stop" word has a "p" sound, while the "stop" word has a "t" sound, which is reflected in the different waveforms at the beginning of each word.

These visual representations help illustrate the phonetic differences that contribute to the distinctiveness of English words.
The Consonants of English

Chapter 3

Stop Consonants
Figure 3.4: Nasal Position

The consonants in English include:

- Stops (p, b, t, d, k, g)
- Affricates (tʃ, dʒ)
- Fricatives (s, z, f, v, θ, ʃ)
- Lateral (l, r)
- Nasals (m, n)
- Liquid (l, r)
- Nasalized vowels (ə, ð, ʌ, ɔ, aʊ)
- Vowels (a, e, i, o, u)

These sounds are produced with various articulations.

Stop consonants: The consonants /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /ɡ/.

Affricates: /tʃ/, /dʒ/.

Fricatives: /s/, /z/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ʃ/.

Lateral: /l/, /r/.

Nasals: /m/, /n/.

Liquid: /l/, /r/.

Nasalized vowels: /ə/, /ð/, /ʌ/, /ɔ/, /aʊ/.

Vowels: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/.

These sounds are governed by the rules of English phonology.
Unfortunately, the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page discussing English phonetics and possibly language structure, but the text is not clearly visible.
except /ˈɛkskəpt/ those that are [ɪkˈskempt] called by the American English. The confusion arises primarily because the American English speakers are not aware of the phonetic differences between /ɪkˈskempt/ and /ɪkˈskempt/.

The sound /ɪkˈskempt/ is pronounced as in the word 'except.' However, American English speakers often pronounce it as /ɪkˈskempt/.

The pronunciation difference is primarily due to the fact that American English speakers tend to drop the final /t/ in words like 'except.' This results in a slightly different pronunciation, which is /ɪkˈskempt/.

Nevertheless, there are also a few exceptions where the American English pronunciation is /ɪkˈskempt/.

For instance, in the word 'expect,' American English speakers pronounce it as /ɪkˈskempt/.

In conclusion, the pronunciation of words like 'except' in American English can vary depending on the context and the speaker. Some American English speakers may pronounce it as /ɪkˈskempt/ while others may use /ɪkˈskempt/.

The American pronunciation of /ɪkˈskempt/ is called 'rhotic,' which means that the /r/ sound is pronounced after a vowel sound.

In contrast, the British pronunciation of /ɪkˈskempt/ is more similar to the way it is pronounced in British English.

Therefore, when speaking American English, it is important to be aware of these pronunciation differences to ensure clear communication with both British and American English speakers.

The American pronunciation is considered phonetically correct, but the British pronunciation is often preferred for its clarity and precision.
The interaction between them. For example, a change in the position of the observer changes the position of the objects, which in turn affects the observer’s perception. The observer’s position also affects the direction and intensity of the light. Changes in the observer’s position can alter the perceived color and brightness of objects.

In conclusion, perception is a complex process that involves both the observer and the observed. The observer’s position, movement, and other factors all play a role in how they perceive objects.

OVERLAPPING GESTURES

In everyday life, we often use gestures to communicate. Overlapping gestures are gestures that are used simultaneously by two or more people. These gestures can convey a variety of meanings, depending on the context in which they are used. For example, a simple touch on the shoulder can be a sign of affection or a sign of comfort. In business settings, overlapping gestures can be used to signal agreement or to indicate a pause in conversation.

The ability to use gestures effectively can be a key to successful communication. However, it is important to be aware of cultural differences and to adjust your gestures accordingly. In some cultures, for example, direct eye contact is considered rude, while in others, it is seen as a sign of respect.

In addition to overlapping gestures, there are other types of gestures that can be used to enhance communication. Nonverbal cues, such as facial expressions and body language, can be powerful tools for conveying emotion and intent. By paying attention to these cues, we can better understand the messages being communicated and respond more effectively.

In conclusion, gestures are an important part of communication. By using them effectively, we can improve our ability to connect with others and convey our thoughts and feelings more clearly.
RULES FOR ENGLISH CONSONANTallophones

The next section provides a number of phonograms that operate in speech. The next section discusses a number of the shapes of these phonograms. All of the shapes are shown with text to show how each sound is produced. Phonograms are more abstract units than can be used in descriptions of sounds. Consonant allophones are sounds that are similar to other sounds, and which may be called equivalent allophones. Because phonograms are the result of overlapping sounds, overlapping the letters of each phonogram illustrate the relationship of the letter shapes between phonograms and sounds in the realization of the letter. Sometimes the letter shapes are incomplete or "phantom" in nature, in which case the sound is not produced in words.  

**Figure 3.6**

![Figure 3.6](image-url)
The next statement also applies more to American English than to British.

For a consonant

| Consonant | In American English, is spelled at the end of a word when immediately after
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|

Voices stops (p', k', p'ʃ), k'ʃ are aspirated, e.g., in words such as 'shrapnel', 'shrapnel'.
A consonant is dropped when it is before an identical consonant.

follows:

The next consonant occurs in the production of speech.

follows:

Diphthongs are replaced or omitted when between two consonants.

follows:

Vowel stops are replaced or omitted when between two consonants.

follows:

The place of articulation for the first consonant is changed.

follows:

Voices followed by unassisted voices may occur after a nasal before a voiceless.

follows:

Rules for English Consonant Allomorphs

CHAPTER 3 | THE CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH


**Exercises**

Ammonia works, which will be discussed in the next chapter.

**Diacritics**

Gesetzes, These are not differences that can be added to overlapping circumstances. There are clear diacritic gestures required for /l/ in the different

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>motion</th>
<th>rôle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fill</td>
<td>rôle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mail</td>
<td>exiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.2</th>
<th>THE CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some diacritics that modify the value of a symbol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>