

SONIDOS DE VOCALES Y CONSONANTES

RESUMEN

Short vowels

ɪ

ʊ

ʌ

ɒ

ə

e

æ

Long vowels

i:

u:

ɑ:

ɔ:

ɜ:

Double vowels

ɪə

ʊə

aɪ

ɔɪ

əʊ

eə

aʊ

eɪ

Voiceless consonants

p

t

tʃ

k

f

θ

s

ʃ

Voice consonants

b

d

dʒ

g

v

ð

z

ʒ

Other consonants

m

n

ŋ

h

l

r

w

j

< Short vowels /ɪ/

Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The tongue is positioned forward and slightly lower in the oral cavity than for /i:/, with the sides in contact with the teeth laterally and the tip positioned behind the lower teeth.
- The mandible is slightly lower than for /i:/.
- The lips are unrounded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /ʊ/

Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The tongue body is back and elevated into a mid-high position with contact against the upper molars, while the tongue root is not as retracted as other back vowels.
- The mandible is elevated but may be lower slightly.
- The lips are usually rounded and protruded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /ʌ/

Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- Although variable, the tongue is in the center of the oral cavity.
- The jaw is slightly lowered, although its position varies depending on phonetic context.
- The lips are unrounded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /ɒ/

Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The tongue body is positioned back and low in the oral cavity.
- The mandible is lowered more than the rest of the back vowels.
- The lips are unrounded and wide open.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /ə/

Practice

Photo



 Listen

 Video

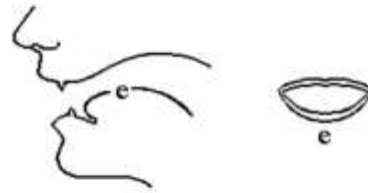
Description

- Although variable, the tongue is slightly above the neutral position with some bunching in the palatal region.
- The mandible is slightly lowered.
- The lips are usually rounded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /e/

Practice

Photo



 Listen

 Video

Description

- The tongue is positioned forward and high in the oral cavity with the sides in contact with the teeth laterally and the tip positioned behind the lower teeth.
- The mandible is elevated.
- The lips are unrounded, and may be retracted.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Short vowels /æ/

Practice

Photo



 Listen

 Video

Description

- The tongue is positioned slightly forward and low in the oral cavity, with the tip positioned behind the lower teeth.
- The mandible is lowered more than for any other front vowel.
- The lips are unrounded but may be retracted.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Long vowels /i:/

Practice

Photo



 Listen

 Video

Description

- The tongue is positioned forward and high in the oral cavity with the sides in contact with the teeth laterally and the tip positioned behind the lower teeth.
- The mandible is elevated.
- The lips are unrounded, and may be retracted.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Long vowels /u:/ Practice

Photo

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue body is elevated into a high and back position with contact against the upper molars, while the tongue root is advanced to open the pharyngeal airway.
- The mandible is elevated.
- The lips are rounded and protruded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Long vowels /ɑ:/ Practice

Photo

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue body is positioned back and low in the oral cavity.
- The mandible is lowered more than the rest of the back vowels.
- The lips are unrounded and wide open.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Long vowels /ɔ:/ Practice

Photo

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue is positioned back and in a low-mid position with respect to height.
- The mandible is slightly lowered.
- The lips are rounded, but less than /u/ or /o/.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Long vowels /ɜ:/ Practice

Photo

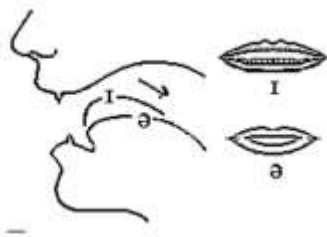
Listen Video

Description

- Although variable, the tongue is slightly above the neutral position with some bunching in the palatal region.
- The mandible is slightly lowered.
- The lips are usually rounded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Double vo...ounds /ɪə/ Practice

Photo



Listen

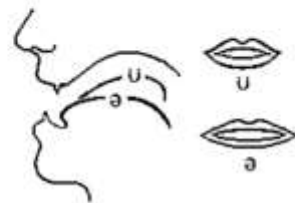
Video

Description

- It's a diphthong – which means you move from one vowel position to another in one syllable.
- Start in a close-mid position around the /ɪ/ vowel, and move to a mid central position /ə/.

< Double vo...ounds /ʊə/ Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- To produce /ʊə/, the front of the back of the tongue is raised and then it moves towards /ə/.
- /ʊə/ is often mispronounced as /u:ə/.
- Suggestion: Practise the /ʊ/ sound first and then practise the glide from /ʊ/ to /ə/.

< Double vo...ounds /aɪ/ Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The tongue begins back and low in the oral cavity and moves to a mid-high front position.
- The mandible moves from an open to a more closed position.
- The lips are unrounded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Double vo...ounds /ɔɪ/ Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The tongue moves from a low-mid back position to a mid-high front position. The lips move from a rounded to an unrounded configuration.
- The mandible is in a relatively neutral position.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Double vo...ounds /əʊ/ Practice

Photo



Listen



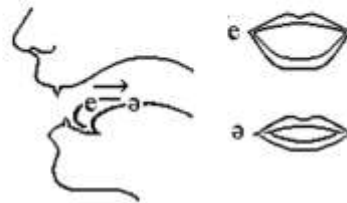
Video

Description

- The tongue body is back but lower than /u/, with the primary constriction in the pharyngeal region.
- The mandible is slightly lowered.
- The lips are rounded and protruded.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Double vo...ounds /eə/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The first part of this diphthong is more open than the short vowel /e/ in pen, then glides to /ə/. The lips remain neutrally open.
- Suggestion: Most native speakers use /æ/ as the starting point of this diphthong.

< Double vo...ounds /aʊ/ Practice

Photo



Listen

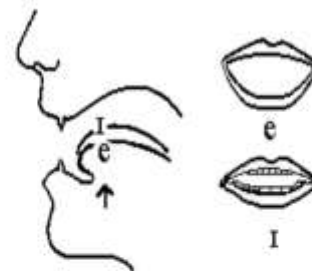


Video

Description

- The tongue moves from a low back position to a mid-high back position.
- The tongue begins back and low in the oral cavity and moves to a mid-high front position.
- The mandible elevates during sound production.
- The lips move from an unrounded to a rounded configuration.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Double vo...ounds /eɪ/ Practice



Listen

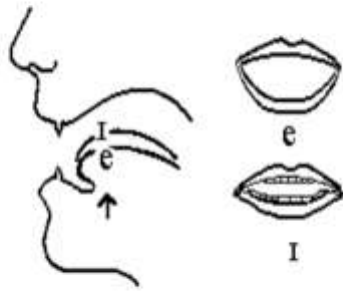


Video

Description

- Lips: Not rounded, relaxed.
- Tongue: Tense, moves from the mid-high to high position

< Double vo...sounds /eɪ/ Practice



Listen

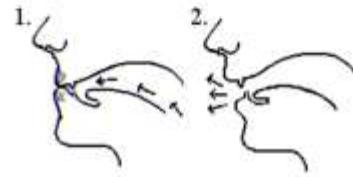
Video

Description

- Lips: Not rounded, relaxed.
- Tongue: Tense, moves from the mid-high to high position

< Voiceless...sonants /p/ Practice

Photo



Listen

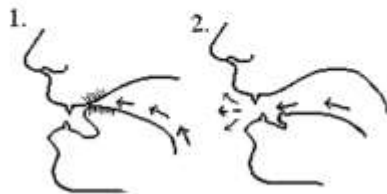
Video

Description

- The lips are brought together to obstruct oral cavity.
- Tongue position may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by parting lips, producing noise burst.

< Voiceless...sonants /t/ Practice

Photo



Listen

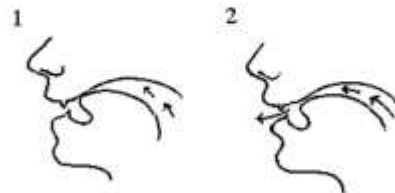
Video

Description

- The front and sides of the tongue contact the alveolar ridge anteriorly and laterally.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, producing noise burst.

< Voiceless...sonants /tʃ/ Practice

Photo



Listen

Video

Description

- The front and sides of the tongue contact the alveolar ridge anteriorly and laterally.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, and is followed by frictional noise associated with fricative portion of the sound.

< Voiceless...sonants /k/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The tongue dorsum is elevated and retracted to contact the back of the hard palate and the soft palate, depending on phonetic context.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, producing noise burst.

< Voiceless...sonants /f/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The inner border of the lower lip contacts the upper teeth to create a constriction.
- Tongue position may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced through the lower lip/upper teeth constriction creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiceless...sonants /θ/ Practice

Photo



Listen



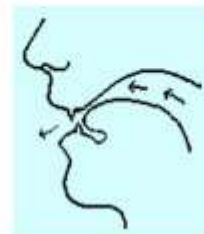
Video

Description

- Tongue tip is brought forward just below the upper teeth (interdental) or into slight contact with the back of the upper teeth (dental) to create a constriction between the tongue tip and upper teeth.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced between tongue surface and cutting edge of the upper teeth (interdental) or inside surface of the teeth (dental) creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiceless...sonants /s/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The apex and blade of the tongue are elevated into contact with the hard palate, leaving a narrow midline groove open.
- The tongue tip may be raised or lowered behind the upper teeth.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.

< Voiceless...sonants /ʃ/ Practice

Photo



Listen



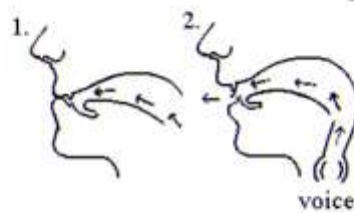
Video

Description

- The tip and blade of the tongue are elevated into contact with the sides of the palate and teeth, leaving a flattened midline groove along the upper surface of the tongue.
- The lips may be slightly rounded and protruded, but the degree varies with phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced under pressure along the flattened midline groove and across the teeth creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiced consonants /b/ Practice

Photo



Listen



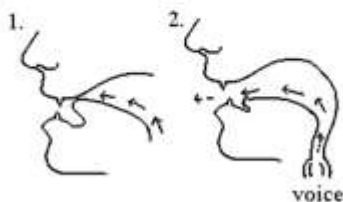
Video

Description

- The lips are brought together to obstruct the oral cavity.
- Tongue position may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air pressure build up behind obstructions released by parting lips, producing noise burst.

< Voiced consonants /d/ Practice

Photo



Listen



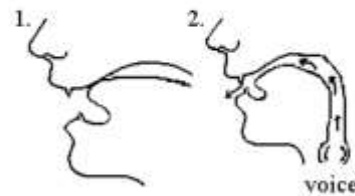
Video

Description

- The front and sides of the tongue contact the alveolar ridge anteriorly and laterally.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, producing noise burst.

< Voiced co...onants /dʒ/ Practice

Photo



Listen



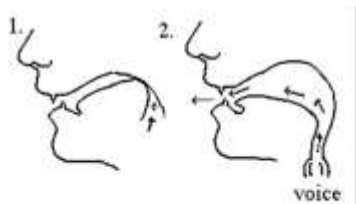
Video

Description

- The front and sides of the tongue contact the alveolar ridge anteriorly and laterally.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, and is followed by frictional noise associated with fricative portion of the sound.

< Voiced consonants /g/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The tongue dorsum is elevated and retracted to contact the back of the hard palate and the soft palate, depending on phonetic context.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- Air pressure built up behind obstruction is released by lowering the tongue, producing noise burst.

< Voiced consonants /v/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The inner border of the lower lip contacts the upper teeth to create a constriction.
- Tongue position may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are adducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced through the lower lip and upper teeth constriction creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiced consonants /ð/ Practice

Photo



Listen



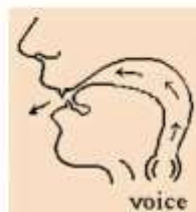
Video

Description

- Tongue tip is brought forward just below the upper teeth (interdental) or into slight contact with back of the upper teeth (dental) to create a constriction between the tongue tip and upper teeth.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced between tongue surface and the cutting edge of the upper teeth (interdental) or inside surface of the teeth (dental) creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiced consonants /z/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The apex and blade of the tongue are elevated into contact with the hard palate, leaving a narrow midline groove open.
- The tongue tip may be raised or lowered behind the upper teeth.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced under pressure along midline groove creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Voiced consonants /z/ Practice

Photo



Listen



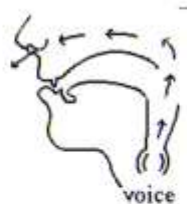
Video

Description

- The tip and blade of the tongue is elevated into contact with the sides of the palate and teeth, leaving a flattened midline groove along the upper surface of the tongue.
- The lips may be slightly rounded and protruded, but the degree varies with phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced under pressure along the flattened midline groove and across the teeth creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Other consonants /m/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The lips are brought together to obstruct the oral cavity.
- Tongue position may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is open, allowing acoustic energy and airflow to pass through the nose.

< Other consonants /n/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The front and sides of the tongue contact the alveolar ridge anteriorly and laterally to obstruct the oral cavity.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is open, allowing acoustic energy and airflow to pass through the nose.

< Other consonants /ŋ/ Practice

Photo



Listen



Video

Description

- The tongue dorsum is elevated and retracted to contact the soft palate, obstructing the oral cavity.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is open, allowing acoustic energy and airflow to pass through the nose.

< Other consonants /h/ Practice

Photo



voice

Listen Video

Description

- The vocal folds are partially abducted to create a narrowing of the airway.
- Lip and tongue configuration varies depending on phonetic context.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Air forced under pressure through the laryngeal narrowing creates audible frictional turbulence.

< Other consonants /l/ Practice

Photo



voice

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue tip and a portion of the tongue blade contact the alveolar ridge in the midline.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.
- Acoustic energy radiates laterally, around midline closure.

< Other consonants /r/ Practice

Photo



voice

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue is elevated towards the hard palate in a bunched configuration.
- The front of the tongue is usually close to the alveolar ridge but may be retroflexed.
- The lips are slightly unrounded.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Other consonants /w/ Practice

Photo



voice

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue begins in a high back position similar to the vowel /u/, but the airways are slightly more constricted.
- The tongue glides from its start position to a more open position for the following vowel. Lips are rounded and protruded, then move to the configuration for the following vowel.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.

< Other consonants /j/ Practice

Photo



voice

Listen Video

Description

- The tongue begins in a high front position similar to the vowel /i/, but the airway is slightly more constricted.
- The tongue glides from its start position to a more open position for the following vowel.
- Lip configuration may vary depending on phonetic context.
- The vocal folds are abducted and vibrating.
- The velopharyngeal port is closed.