

I. Consonant /b/

II. Consonant /p/

III. The Comparison between
/b/ and /p/

IV. Review

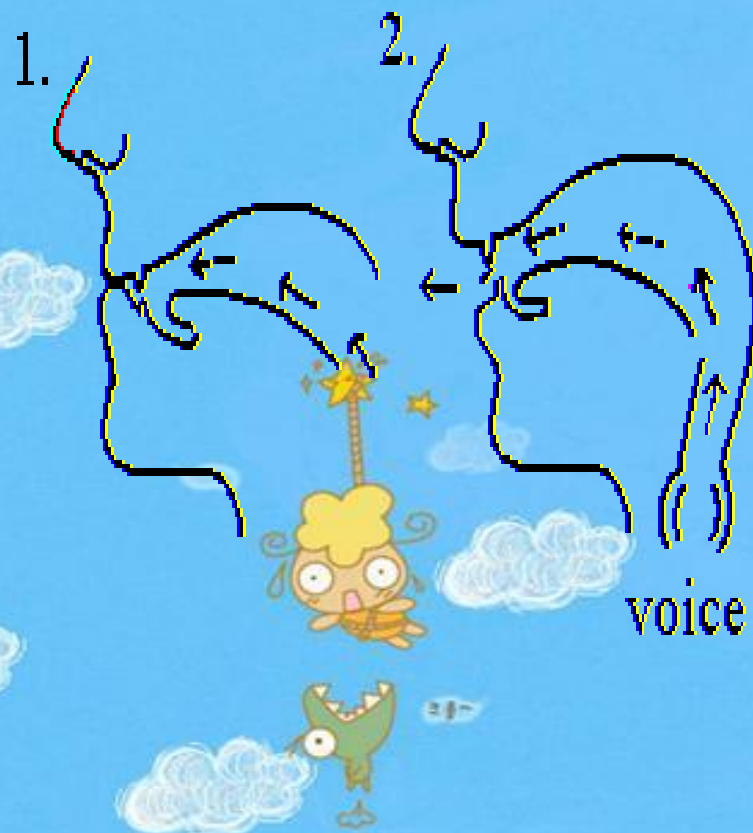




I. Consonant /b/










-/b/ sound is voiced, meaning the vocal cords vibrate while producing it.

To create the /b/ sound, the air briefly prevented from leaving the vocal track by closing the lips. The sound is aspirated when the air is released.



Pronunciation tips
from
bbclearningenglish.com

Some examples for /b/ sound.

	Transcriptions	listen
Back	/bæk/	
Baby	/ˈbeɪbi/	
Job	/dʒɒb/	
Bull	/bʊl/	
Bed	/bed/	
Bat	/bæt/	
Beer	/bɪə(r)/	
Bye	/baɪ/	
Bobby	/ˈbɒbi/	
Birthday	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	
About	/əˈbaʊt/	
Body	/ˈbɒdi/	

II. Consonant /p/



-/p/ is unvoiced, meaning only air passes through your mouth (the vocal cords do not vibrate while producing it).

-The way to create /p/ sound is similar to /b/ sound but the aspiration for /p/ sound is greater than the aspiration for /b/ sound.



Voiceless

Some examples for /p/ sound

Part	/pɑ:t/	
Pie	/paɪ/	
Pen	/pen/	
Copy	/ˈkɒpi/	
Happy	/ˈhæpi/	
Pull	/pʊl/	
Pet	/pet/	
Pencil	/ˈpentsəl/	
Pocket	/ˈpɒkɪt/	
Passport	/ˈpɑ:spɔ:t/	
Spoon	/spu:n/	
Airport	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	
policeman	/pəˈli:smən/	
Passenger	/ˈpæsəndʒə(r)/	



III. The comparison between /b/ and /p/

1. Similarities

- Consonantal**
- Bilabial**
- The way to produce them: The air is briefly prevented from leaving the vocal track by closing the lips. The sound is aspirated when the air is released.**

2. Differences:

Consonant /b/

- voice
- The vocal cords **vibrate** while producing it.
- The aspiration for /b/ sound is **weaker** than the aspiration for /p/ sound.

Consonant /p/

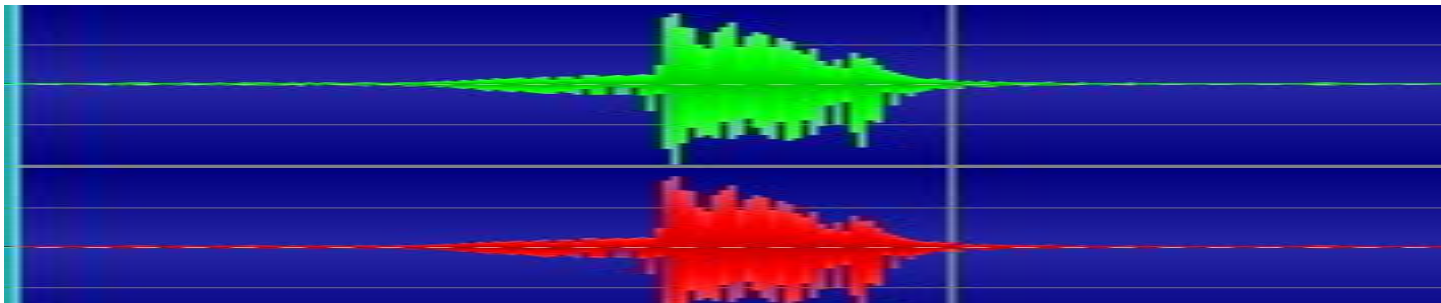
- Voiceless
- Only air passes through your mouth (the vocal cords **do not vibrate** while producing it).
- The aspiration for /p/ sound is **greater** than.



/p/

soundwave

- /b/



- /p/

