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## Consonants

	rɪtsɪz riches	ridʒɪz ridges
	kætsɪŋ catching	kædʒɪŋ cadging
	fetʃɪŋ fetching	edʒɪŋ edging
	bætsɪz batches	bædʒɪz badges
	wɒtʃɪŋ watching	lɒdʒɪŋ lodging
	kɪtʃən kitchen	pɪdʒən pigeons

In final position /tʃ/ is still strong and voiceless, and it shortens the vowel before it; /dʒ/ is very weak and short, and it lengthens the vowel before it. Try these words:

	rɪtsʃ rich	rɪdʒ ridge	kætsʃ catch	kædʒɪdʒ badge
	sɜ:tʃ search	sɜ:dʒ surge	eɪtsʃ H	erɪdʒ age
	fetʃɪtʃ fetch	edʒɪtʃ edge	wɒtʃɪtʃ watch	lɒdʒɪtʃ lodge

There may be a danger for some speakers (e.g. Spaniards) of not

The screenshot shows a web-based text editor interface. At the top, there's a header bar with 'Menu', a logo, 'Better-English-Pronunci...', '+ Create', 'Sign in', and other standard browser controls like 'Sign in', 'X', and a search bar. Below the header is a toolbar with 'All tools', 'Edit', 'Convert', 'Sign', and a 'Find text or tools' button. The main content area has a sidebar on the right with icons for copy/paste, bold/italic, etc., and a vertical scroll bar. A blue icon with a cursor is positioned to the left of the section title. The text in the main area is as follows:

### 3.3 Nasal consonants

There are three phonemes in English which are represented by nasal consonants, /m, n, ŋ/. In all nasal consonants the soft palate is lowered

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*Consonants*

rather than on the alveolar ridge, and this should be avoided if possible, but the use of a dental /n/ in English is hardly noticeable. Speakers of some languages (e.g. Portuguese, Yoruba) may have difficulty with these consonants in final position or before other consonants, for example in the words *can* kæn and *camp* kæmp. Instead of making a firm closure with the lips or tongue-tip so that all the breath goes