

Affricate Consonants: consonant sounds produced by starting as a plosive and ending as a fricative. Therefore, they are produced by first making a closure between two organs of speech, then when opening the closure we release the air by making a narrow passage between the same two organs of speech. That narrow passage is enough for making friction.

- They have the velum raised, so no air goes out of the nasal cavity and all goes out of the mouth.

- They are partially continuous.
- They are two sounds, so both have the same manner of articulation and the same place of articulation, but differ in voicing (one is voiced and the other is voiceless).
- The voiceless affricate could be followed by aspiration because of having a closure, but is not as clear as in the case of plosives.

/tʃ/: consonant sound, affricate, post-alveolar, voiceless, fortis, strong, long.

e.g.: chat /tʃæt/ , butcher /bʊtʃə / , which /wɪtʃ/

/dʒ/: consonant sound, affricate, post-alveolar, voiced, lenis, weak, short.

e.g.: job /dʒɒb/ , major /meɪdʒə/ , judge /dʒʌdʒ/