BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG

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KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGOẠI NGỮ

Sinh viên : Lê Hoàng Tuấn

Giảng viên hướng dẫn : Th.S Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa

HẢI PHÒNG - 2013

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TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSONANTS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH: NGOẠI NGỮ

Sinh viên : Lê Hoàng Tuấn
Lớp : NA1301
Giảng viên hướng dẫn : Th.s Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa

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NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Sinh viên: .....Mã SV:.....

Lớp: .....Ngành:.....

Tên đề tài: .....

.....

.....

.....

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1. **Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp**

(về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và các bản vẽ).

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2. **Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán.**

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3. **Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp.**

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CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày 25 tháng 03 năm 2013

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày 29 tháng 06 năm 2013

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN	**Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN**
Sinh viên	***Người hướng dẫn***

Hải Phòng, ngày ..... tháng.....năm 2013

Hiệu trưởng

GS.TS.NGƯT *Trần Hữu Nghị*

PHẦN NHẬN XÉT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

1. **Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp:**

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2. **Đánh giá chất lượng của khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu…):**

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3. **Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn (ghi bằng cả số và chữ):**

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……..

……..

Hải Phòng, ngày … tháng … năm 2013

Cán bộ hướng dẫn

(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ

CỦA NGƯỜI CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về các mặt thu thập và phân tích tài liệu, số liệu ban đầu, giá trị lí luận và thực tiễn của đề tài.

2. Cho điểm của người chấm phản biện : ……..

(Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

Ngày..... tháng..... năm 2013

Người chấm phản biện

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale

Speaking English like truly native speakers is the dream of the English learners. However, there are many pronunciation problems the English learners faced such as consonants, vowels, stress..etc... Vietnamese learning English also make the same mistakes because of some differences and similarities in pronouncing consonants between English and Vietnamese.

During English learning at HPU, I myself have encountered great difficulties in learning English pronunciation especially consonants pronunciation. If we can understand and practice consonants pronunciation clearly, judiciously, the English pronunciation problems will be overcome and improved.

The above reasons have inspired me to carry out the study with the title "A contrastive analysis of consonants in English and Vietnamese".

2. Aims of the study

With the hope of getting more comprehensive and specific understanding of English consonants, finding out common consonants pronunciation mistakes faced by Vietnamese and giving some techniques to improve English consonants pronunciation to Vietnamese, my study focuses on:

Introducing the basic theories of English and Vietnamese consonants and their differences and similarities.

Particularly, giving the principles of consonants pronunciation and raising the learner awareness of English pronunciation by giving specific evidences, examples, figures, pictures may make learners try to pronounce like native speakers.

Providing some exercises may be very helpful for learners in English pronunciation as well as in English communication today.

3. Scope of the study

Proper English pronunciation is an extremely large study, including research into principles of vowels and consonants pronunciation, principles of recognizing the word stress or intonation of a sentence..ect..However, because of our time and knowledge limitation, English consonants pronunciation and their comparison in Vietnamese will be focused.

4. Methods of the study

To achieve the aims of the study successfully and effectively, in our studying process, we stored knowledge from a lot different kinds of resources specialized in the consonants pronunciation in English and Vietnamese. Then, English consonants and Vietnamese consonants are contrasted.

5. Design of the study

This paper provides a clear organization consisting 3 main parts that help an easy exploration and practical benefit gained for readers as well

- Part I: The introduction including rationale of the study, scope of the study, aims of the study, methods of the study, design of the study.
- Part II: The development of the study consisting 3 chapters
- Part III: Conclusion giving the summary and techniques to improve pronunciation

PART TWO: DEVELOPMENT

Chapter I: theoretical background

1. English consonants

To pronounce English accurately, it is essential to have an understanding of how the speech sound of English are produced. It will enable you to take the necessary steps correction of the students' pronunciation problems. Different speech sounds result when the airstream is altered in some ways by the positioning of various parts of the mouth. This alteration is the basic which helps classify English consonants.

1.1. Articulators and places of articulation

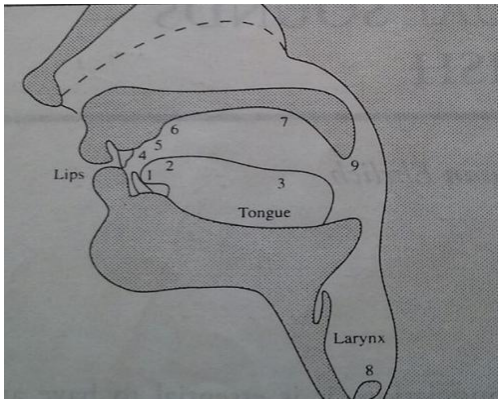

Figure 1: Articulators and places of articulation

A**rticulators:** Involved the movable parts of the mouth

1. Tip of tongue
2. Blade of tongue
3. Back of tongue

Places of articulators: Involved the unmovable parts of the mouth

4. Teeth
5. Tooth (alveolar) ridge
6. Hard palate
7. Soft palate (Velum)
8. Glottis
9. Uvula

1.2. Definition and the basic consonants in English

1.2.1. Definitions:

In articulator phonetic, a consonant is a speech of sound that is articulated with complete of partial closure of the upper vocal tract; the upper vocal tract is defined as that part of vocal tract lying above the larynx.

[4; 23]

Consonants are formed by interrupting, restricting or diverting the airflow in a variety of ways.

[9; 147]

1.2.2. The basic consonants in English include:

/b/, /p/, /k/, /g/, /t/, /d/, /v/ /f/, /ʤ/, /ʃ/, / ʒ /, /ʧ/, /s/, /z/, /h/, /θ/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/, /ŋ/

1.3. Classification of English consonants

There are three ways of describing consonant sounds:

1. The place of articulation
2. The manner of articulation
3. The voicing

1.3.1 According to place of articulation

In English, there are six places in the mouth where the airstream is obstructed in the information of consonants.

In this study, we will discuss each consonant in terms of the articulators involved and the place in the mouth where the articulators cause an obstruction of the airstream.

1.3.1.1. Sounds made with the lips

1.3.1.1.1. Both lips-bilabial: /p/, /b/, /m/

Pronounce the words “pat”, “bat” and “mat”, paying attention to the way the first consonants of each word is made. The first sound in each of these words is made with the two lips coming together and touching momentarily. The obstruction of the airstream thus occurs at the lips.

The sound /p/, /b/, and /m/ are referred to as bilabial sounds because the two (bi-) lips (labial) are involved in their production

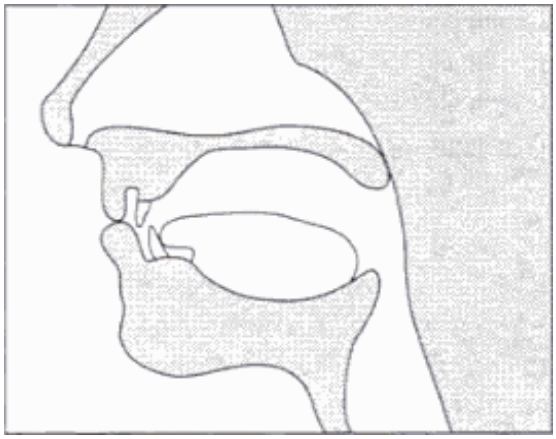

Figure 2: The position of the lips in the production of /p/, /b/, and /m/

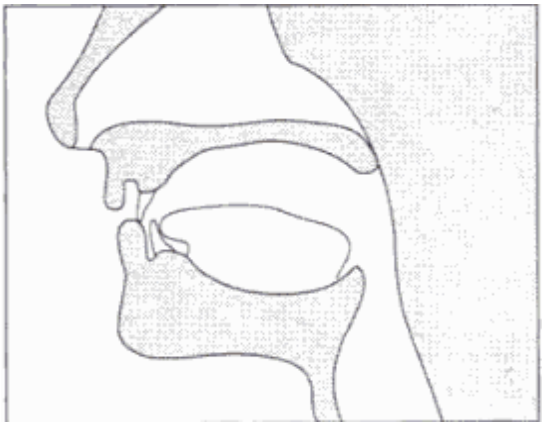

Figure 3: The position of the teeth and lips in the production of /f/, /v/

1.3.1.1.2. Lower lip and upper teeth – labiodental: /f/, /v/

Produce the words "fat" and "vat", again paying attention to the way the first sounds of these words are formed. The initial sounds of these words are made with the top teeth touching the bottom lip. Therefore, the obstruction of airstream occurs not because the bottom lip and the top lip come together. Again, the phonetic symbols for these two sounds are the same as the English letters. We use the symbols /f/ and /v/ to represent the initial sounds of 'fat' and 'vat'

The sound /f/, /v/ are referred to as labiodental sounds because the lips (labio) and the teeth (dental) are involved in their production.

1.3.1.2. Sounds made with the tip of the tongue

1.3.1.2.1. Tip of the tongue and the teeth – interdental: /*θ*/ and /*ð*/

Pronounce the words "think" and "this", paying attention to the way the first consonant sounds of these words are formed. With first consonant sounds of these words the obstruction of the airstream occurs because the tip of the tongue is between the teeth or just behind teeth. The phonetic symbols for

these sounds are not the same as the English letters. The “th” sound in “think” and “this” are represented by symbol /θ/ and / ð /

The sound / θ/ and / ð / are referred to as interdental sounds because the tongue is placed between (inter) the teeth (dental).

The two *th* sounds are notoriously difficult for second language learners because they are not common sounds in many of the world’s languages. While not many words in English contain the / ð/ sound as in ‘this’, the words that do contain in this sound are among the most frequently used words in the English language. For example, the words ‘the’, ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘these’, ‘those’, ‘then’, ‘than’, ’them’ and ‘their’ all begin with the / ð / sound. The / ð / sound is also found in such common words as ‘mother’, ‘father’, and ‘brother’. Thus, how important this sound is in English.

1.3.1.2.2. Tip of the tongue and the tooth ridge – alveolar: /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /s/, /z/, /r/

Other English sounds made with the tip of the tongue include the initial sounds of ‘tip’, ‘dip’, ‘nip’, ‘lip’, ‘sip’, ‘zip’, and ‘rip’. When you pronounce the initial consonant of these words, you should feel the tip of your tongue touching the roof of your mouth just behind upper teeth with /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/ and approaching the tooth ridge with /s/, /z/, /r/. These sounds are referred to as alveolar because the tongue either touches or approaches the alveolar ridge in their production.

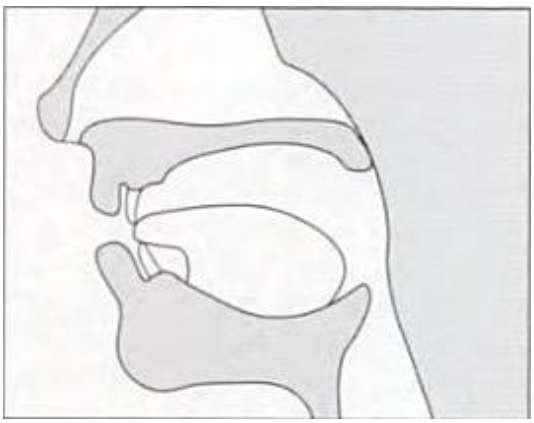

Figure 4: The position of the tongue the production of "*θ*" and "*ð*"

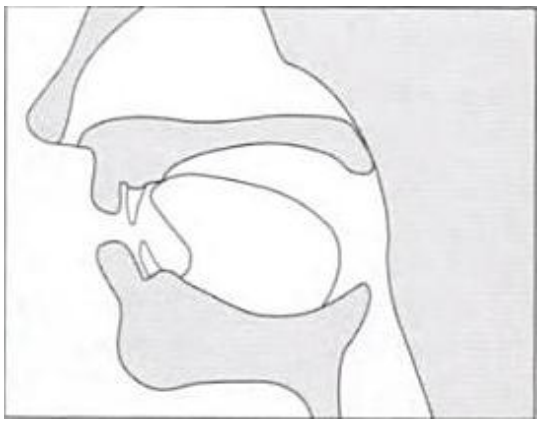

Figure 5: The position of the tongue the production of /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/

1.3.1.3. Sound made with the blade of the tongue

1.3.1.3.1. Blade o the tongue and the hard palate – alveolar- palate: /ʒ/, /ʃ/, / ʤ/, /tʃ /

When you pronounce the words "wish" and "beige", concentrating on the position of the tongue in the production of the final sounds. These sounds are made with the blade of the tongue approaching the hard palate just behind the tooth ridge. The phonetic symbols for these sounds are not the same as the English letters. We use the symbol /ʃ/ to represent the final sound of 'wish' and the symbol /ʒ/ represent the final sound of 'beige'. One other important aspect of the pronunciation of /ʒ/, /ʃ/ involves the lips. Notice that the lips are rounded when you pronounce these sound.

There are two other sounds that are made with the blade of the tongue at the hard palate. These are initial consonants in the words 'chug' and 'jug'. We use the complex symbol /tʃ / for the initial sound in the word 'chug' and / ʤ / for the initial sound in the word 'jug'.

The sound /ʒ/, /ʃ/, / ʤ/, /tʃ / are referred to as alveopalatal sounds because the tongue is just behind the alveolar ridge at the hard palate in the production of these sounds.

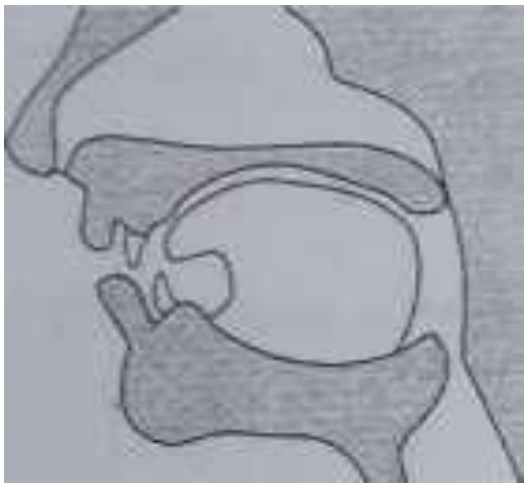

Figure 6: The position of the tongue in the production of /ʒ/, /ʃ/, /ʤ /, /tʃ

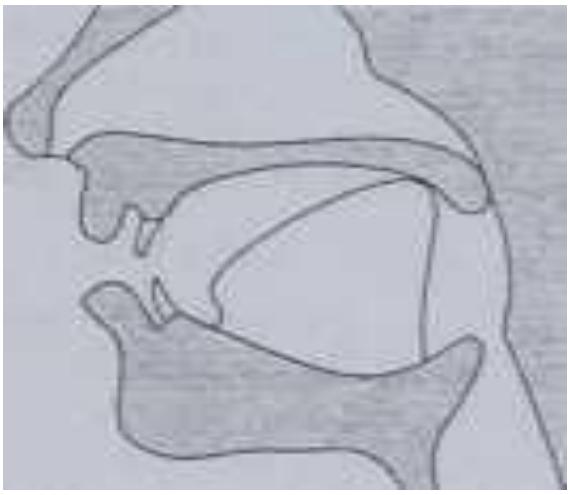

Figure 7: The position of the tongue in the production of /k/, /g/, /ŋ/

1.3.1.4. Sound made with the back of the tongue

1.3.1.4.1. Back of the tongue and soft palate- velar: /k/, /g/, /ŋ/

When you pronounce initial sounds of ‘coat’ and ‘goat’ and final sound of ‘sing’, the back part of your tongue touches the back part of your mouth momentarily, causing the obstruction of the airstream.

The sounds /k/, /g/, /ŋ/ are referred to as velar sounds because they are made with the back of the tongue rising to touch the soft palate or velum.

The places of articulation for consonants can be summarized as following:

Places of articulation					
Bilabial	Labiodentals	Interdental	Alveolar	Alveolarpalatal	Velar
p,b m	f,v	θ, ð	t,d l,n s,z,r	/ʃ/, /ʒ/ /tʃ /,/ ʤ /	k,g /ŋ/

Figure 8: Places of articulation

1.3.2. According to manner of articulation

Manner of articulation refers to the interaction between the various articulators and the airstream.

There are 7 groups of consonants classified according to manner of articulation:

1.3.2.1. Complete obstruction of the airstream – stops

Are the sounds made by the air that passes from the lung into the mouth can be completely stopped because the lips or tongue actually touch some parts of the upper mouth, and then escaped strongly causing a closure. Consonants that involve this complete blockage of the airstream are called stops. The initial sounds of ‘pill’ and ‘bill’, ‘till’ and ‘dill’, ‘kill’ and ‘gill’ are all stop consonants. Notice that the place in the mouth where the airstream is blocked differs with these three pairs of sounds. With /p/ and /b/, the air is blocked because the two lips come together. With /t/ and /d/, the air is blocked because the tip of the tongue touches the tooth ridge. With /k/ and /g/, the air is blocked because the back of the tongue touches the soft palate.

The stop consonants of English	Lip (bilabial)	/p/ and /b/
	Tooth ridge (alveolar)	/t/ and /d/
	Soft palate (velar)	/k/ and /g/

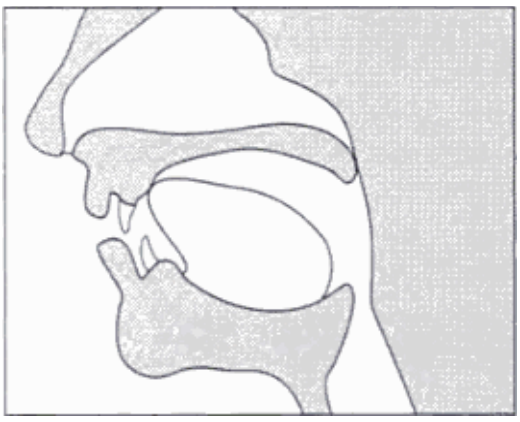

Figure 9: Complete blockage of the airstream as in the stops /t/ and /d/

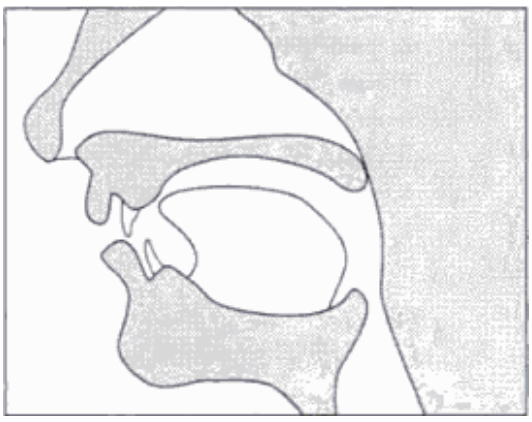

Figure 10: Partial blockage of the airstream as in the fricative /s/ and /z/

1.3.2.2. Partial obstruction of the airstream – fricatives

Some consonants in English do not involve a complete stoppage of the airstream but rather a partial obstruction. This partial obstruction results from the lips or the tongue coming close to some part of the upper mouth. These consonants are called fricative because the sounds produced by the forcing the airstream through a narrow opening between the lips and the teeth or the tongue and the teeth.

The fricative consonants of English

Lower lip/ upper teeth (labiodental)	/f/ and /v/
Teeth (interdental)	/θ/ and / ð/
Tooth ridge (alveolar)	/s/ and /z/
Hard palate (alveolar palate)	/ʃ/ and /ʒ/

Bilabial	Labiodentals	Interdental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar
	f	θ	s	ʃ	
	v	ð	z	ʒ	

1.3.2.3. Complex consonant sound- affricative:

There are two complex consonants sounds in English, /tʃ / as in ‘chug’ and / ʤ / as in ‘jug’. We introduce both of the sounds previously as hard palate sounds. Each of combination of a stop followed immediately by a fricative and they are inferred to as affricates. The initial sound of the ‘chug’ begins as the stop consonant /t/, and is released as the fricative /ʒ/.

Similarly, the initial consonant of ‘jug’ begins as the stop consonant /d/, and is released as the fricative /ʒ/. Pronounce these two sounds and see if you can

feel the tip of the tongue making contract with the top of the mouth and then separating slightly so that a fricative is made immediately after stop.

The complex consonants of English - affricates

Hard palate (alveopalatal) /tʃ /, / ʤ /

1.3.2.4. Sounds made with the air escaping through the nose – nasals

All of the consonants sounds that we have discussed up to this point are made with air passing through the mouth. Nasal sounds, on the other hand, are made with air passing through the nose. Air is blocked in the mouth in the same way as it is for stop consonants. However, the soft palate is lowed allowing air to escape through the nose.

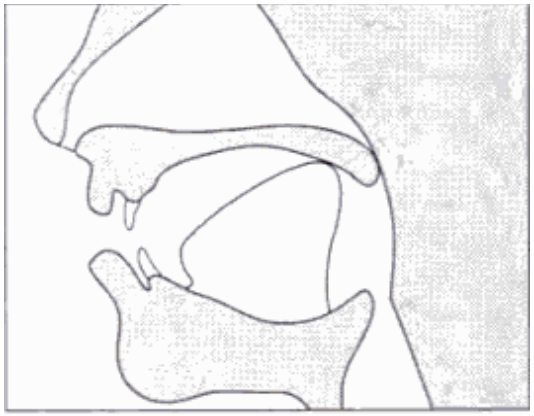

Figure 11: The position of the velum in the production of /k/ and /g/

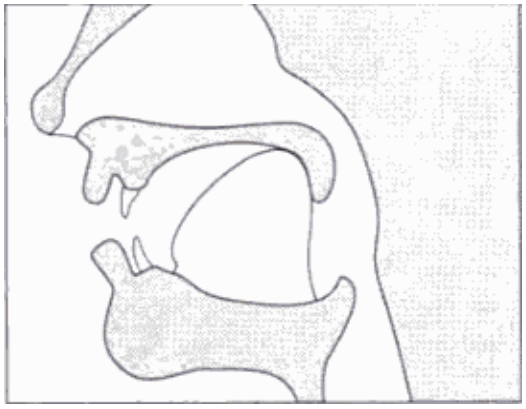

Figure 12: The position of the velum in the production of nasal consonant / ŋ/

There are three nasal consonants in English: /m/, /n/, and / ŋ/ as in ‘ram’, ‘ran’, ‘rang’. These three sounds differ in terms of place of articulation. The /m/ is produced when the two lips touch, the /n/ is produced when the tip of the tongue touches the tooth ridge and the / ŋ/ is produced when the back of the tongue touches the soft palate. In each case, this contact prevents air from escaping out of the mouth.

The nasal consonants of English	lips (bilabial)	/m/
	tooth ridge (alveolar)	/n/
	soft palate (velar)	/ ŋ/

1.3.2.5. Lateral

Lateral sound is made with the tip of the tongue touching the tooth ridge and the air passing through the mouth over the sides of the tongue: /l/

For some speaker of English, the /l/ may be made with air passing out of the mouth over one side of the tongue only. Because the air passes out the side of the mouth, the /l/ sound is referred to as a lateral consonant.

1.3.2.6. Retroflex

Retroflex sound is made with the tip of the tongue slightly curled back in the mouth. Pronounce the word ‘red’ and prolong the initial consonant. You should feel the tip of the tongue in a curled-back position. You may also feel some backward movement of the tongue and some rounding of the lips. Upon pronunciation of the vowel sound in ‘red’, the tongue is uncurls. Because the tongue is curled back during the pronunciation of the /r/ sound, it is referred to as retroflex consonant.

1.3.2.7. Semivowel

Other consonant sounds of English produced with little turbulence in the airstream are the initial sounds of the words ‘wet’ and ‘yet’. These two sounds are often called semi-vowels because they are made with a relatively wide opening in the mouth. In the pronunciation of the /w/ the lips are rounded and, at the same time, the back of the tongue approaches the soft palate. Pronounce the word ‘wet’, prolonging the first sound of this word. You should feel the lips coming together and rounding slightly. It is difficult to feel the back of the tongue approaching the soft palate but, in fact, this narrowing occurs as well.

In the pronunciation /y/, the blade of the tongue approaches the hard palate. You should be able to feel the tongue coming o close the hard palate.

Figure 13: The position of the tongue in the production of the lateral /l/

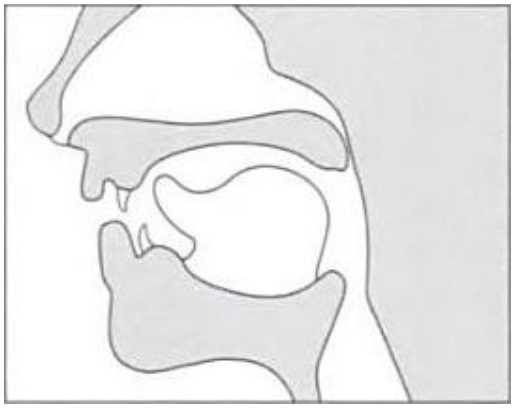

Figure 14: The position of the tongue in the production of the retroflex /r/

The manner of articulation can be summarized as following:

Manner of articulation						
Stop	Fricative	Affricative	Nasal	Lateral	Retroflex	Semivowel
p, b, t d, k, g	f, v, θ, ð s, z, ʃ, ʒ	ʧ, ʤ	m, n, ŋ	l	r	w, y

Figure 15: Manner of articulation

1.3.3. According to voicing

Sounds that are made with the vocal cord are voice and sound made with no vibration are voiceless.

All of stops, fricatives and affricatives we have discussed so far come in voiced/voiceless pairs. The nasals, laterals, retroflex, and semi-vowels of English are all voiced.

Voiceless: p, t, k, f, s, θ, ʃ, ʧ

Voiced: b, d, g, v, ð, z, ʒ, ʤ, m, ŋ, l, r, w, y

		Bilabial	Labia-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Alveolar-palatal	Velar
Stop	Vd	p			t		g
	Vs	b			d		k
Affricatives	Vd					ʤ	
	Vs					ʧ	
Fricatives	Vd		f	θ	z	ʒ	
	Vs		v	ð	s	ʃ	
Nasal		m			n		ŋ
Lateral					l		
Retroflex					r		
Semi-vowel		w				Y	w

Figure 16: Classification of the consonants the English in terms of places of articulation, manner of articulation and voicing.

1.4. Consonant cluster

Consonant cluster is when two or more consonant together. It is divided into initial and finial consonant cluster.

1.4.1. Initial cluster

Initial cluster is the cluster at the initial position of a syllable.

1.4.1.1. Initial two-consonant cluster of English

Stop			Fricative				Nasal		H
Lips	Tooth ridge	Velum	Lips and teeth	Between teeth	Tooth ridge	Hard plate	Lips	Tooth ridge	

Pl pr py bl br by	tr ty tw dr dy dw	kl kr ky kw gl gr,gw	fl fr fy	θr θw	sl sk sy sm sw sn sp sf st	ʃr	my	ny	hy hw

Figure 17: Initial two-consonant cluster of English

1.4.1.2. Initial three-consonant cluster of English

These initial three-consonant clusters are usually produced with a pre-initial, an post-initial and a /p/, /t/, k/ at the medium of pre-initial and post-initial

cluster	spl	Spr	spy	str	sty	skr	sky	Skw
example	splice	spring	spew	string	stew	screw	skew	Squirt

1.4.2. Final cluster

A final consonant cluster is the cluster at the final position of a syllable. The consonants that occur in final cluster are not necessarily the same as which occur in initial clusters.

1.4.2.1. Final two-consonant cluster of English

	Nasal			Liquid						fricative		stop	
lips	Tooth ridge		Velum	l			r						
Mp	nt	ntʃ	ŋk	lp	lv	ltʃ	rp	rŋ	rʤ	sp		pt	ts
m(p)f	nd	nʤ		lb	lθ	lʤ	rb	rf	rm	st		pθ	kt
	ns			ld	ls	lm	rt	rv	rn	sk		ps	ks
	nθ			lk	lʃ	ln	rd	rʃ	rl	ft		tθ	dz
				lf			rk	rtʃ		fθ			

Figure 18: Final two-consonant cluster of English

1.4.2.2. Final three-consonant cluster of English.

Stop		Nasal		Liquip	
Cluster	Example	cluster	example	Cluster	Example
Kst	Test	mpt	exempt	Lts	Waltz
Ksθ	Sixth	mps	glimpse	Rps	Corpse
		Nts	prince	Ts	Quartz
		Nst	again	Rst	First
				Ld	World
				Rlz	Charles
				r(p) θ	Warmth

Figure 19: Final three-consonant cluster of English.

1.4.2.3. Final four-consonant cluster of English.

The grammatical ending creates many more final consonant clusters than the list above such as: the past tense ending /t/ and the plural ending /s/. most of four-consonant cluster can be analyzed as consisting of consonant preceded by pre-final and followed by post-final 1 and post final 2.

Example: In the above table

	Pre-final	Final	Post-final 1	Post-final 2
Twelfths / twelfθs/	l	f	θ	s
Prompts /prompts/	m	p	t	s

2. VIETNAMESE CONSONANTS

2.1. Definition and the basic consonants in Vietnamese

2.1.1. Definition

Consonant in Vietnamese is a component of syllabication, and is the mainly initial sound in Vietnamese syllable

Vietnamese consonant can occur at the initial or finial position of Vietnamese syllable but common at the initial position.

2.1.2. The basic consonants in Vietnamese

The Vietnamese phonetic system contains 23 initial consonants: b, /f/ (ph), /v/, /m/, /t/, / d / (đ), /t^h / (th), /s/ (x), /z/ (d), /n/, /l/, /t/, (tr), /Ş/ (s), / ž/ (gi, r), /c/ (ch), /ɲ/ (nh), /k/ (c,k,q),/ ˠ/ (g), / χ/ (kh), /N/ (ng) , /h/, /p/, /r/

The possible Vietnamese consonants are represented in the following chart base on the place and manner of their production (articulation).

In Vietnamese there are six finial consonants: /p/, /t/, /k (c/ch), /m/, /n/, /N/ (ng/nh), and two finial semivowels: /i/ / (i/y), /u/ (o/u).

2.2. Classification of Vietnamese consonants

2.2.1. According to place of articulation

There are six groups of Vietnamese consonants classified according to place of articulation, those are:

2.2.1.1. Bilabial: are the sound made with two lips or with the lower lip touching the upper teeth: /p, b, m, f, v /

Ex: the underlined the consonant in the word

/p/ “úp” (cover up) /b/ “ba” (three) /m/ “một” (one)

/f/ “phố” (streest) /v/ “vở” (notebook)

2.2.1.2. Apical-dentals: are the sound made with the tip of the tongue touching the upper and lower teeth:/t^h, t, d, n, s, z, l/.

Ex: the underlined consonant in the word:

/θ/ “thu” (autumn)	/t/ “tai” (ear)	/d/ “đen” (black)
/n/ “não” (brain)	/s/ “xa” (far)	/z/ “giặt” (wash)
/z/ “da” (skin)	/l/ “lá” (leaf)	

2.2.1.3. Apical-palatal: are the sound made with the blade of the tongue /t,s,r/

Eg: the underlined consonant in the word:

/t/ “trà” (tea)	/s/ “sách” (book)	/z/ “rác” (rubbish)

2.2.1.4. Dorsal sound: are the sound made with the blade of the tongue: /c,nh/

/c/ “chanh” (lemon)	/ɲ/ “nhanh” (fast)

2.2.1.5. Radical sound: are the sound made with the back of the tongue: /k,ɣ,χɲ/

Ex: the underlined consonant in the word:

/k/ “cá” (fish)	/k/ “quả” (fruit)	/k/ “kem” (ice sream)
/ŋ/ “Nga” (Russia)	/ɲ/ “nghe” (hear)	/ ɣ/ “ghế” (chair)
/x/ “khe” (slit)	/ ɣ/ “ga” (station)	

2.2.1.6. Glottal: is the sound made with the epiglottises: /h/

Ex: the underlined consonants in the word: /h/ “hai” (two)

2.2.2. According to the manner of articulation

There are 5 main groups of Vietnamese consonants classified according to manner of articulation:

2.2.2.1. Unaspirate - stop sound.

There are 5 un-aspirate stop sounds found:

/b/: is a labial sound, appears in the syllable without the medial sound as in: “be, bi, ba….”

/t/ and /d/: are the apical- dental sound as in: /tin, tai, đỏ, đen”

/t/: is the apical-palatal sound, appear in all syllable as in: "trồng trọ, trẻ trung"

/c/: is the dorsal sound as in: "chim choc, chăm chú"

/k/: is the radical sound as in: "căn cứ, keo kiệt, quây quần"

2.2.2.2. Aspirate- stop sound: there is only one aspirate- stop sound /t^h / as in: "thoăn thoắt, thấp thoáng"

2.2.2.3. Nasal- consonant sound: there are 4 nasal- consonant sounds found:

/m/: is the labial sound as in " may mắn", "mong manh"

/n/: is the apical-dental sound as in " nặng nề", "nắn nót"

/ɲ /: is the dorsal sound as in "nhộn nhịp", "nhanh nhẹn"

/ŋ/: is the radical sound as in " ngan", "ngỗng", "nghiêng", "nghi ngờ"

2.2.2.4. Fricative sounds:

There are 9 fricative sounds

/f/ and /v/: are the labio-dental sounds:	/f/ in " phấp phới", "phảng phất"
	/v/ in "vui vẻ", "vẻ vang"
/s/ and /z/: are the apical-dental sounds:	/s/ in "xa xôi", "xinh xắn"
	/z/ in " dễ dãi", "già giặn"
/Ş/ and /z/: are the apical-dental sounds:	/ Ş / in "say sưa", "sáng sủa"
/ ˊɣ/ and /x/: are the back, radial sounds:	/x/ in "khe khẽ", "khuya khoắt"
	/ ˊɣ / in "gặp gỡ", "gọn ghẽ"

Figure 20: The fricative sounds

2.2.2.5. Lateral-consonant sound:

There is only one lateral- consonant sound /l/ is an apical- dental sound, appear in all syllable: /l/ in "lặng lẽ", "láu lỉnh"

2.2.3. According to the voicing

There are 6 groups of consonants classified according to voicing correlatively to 6 place of articulation:

Voiced: /b, m, v, d, n, z, ž, ʻɣ/

Voiceless: /p, f, t^h, t, s, t, Ş, c, k, x, h/

Classification of the consonants of Vietnamese in terms of place of articulation, manner of articulation, and voicing:

				Labial	Apical		Dorsal	Radial	Glottal
					Dental	Palatal			
Stop	Noisy	Aspirate			t^h				
		Un-aspirate	Vs		t	t	c	k	
			Vd	b	d				
	Nasal sonant			m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Fricative	Noisy	Vs		f	s	Ş		x	H
		Vd		v	z	ž		ʻɣ	
	Side sonant				l				

Figure 21: Classification of Vietnamese consonants in terms of place, manner of articulation, and voicing

Number of coda available in Vietnamese are limited to a certain degree, especially; there are only six consonants which can stand in word-final position.

3. Vietnamese initial and final consonants: Vietnamese consonants (That,1980)

	Initial consonants	Final consonants
Plosives	t , d, th, t, c, k, ?	p, t, k
Fricatives	f ,v, Ş, z.., ˞Y, h, x	
Nasals	m, n, nh, ŋ	m, nh, ŋ
Laterals	L	
Glides		i u zero (no letter)

Figure 22: Vietnamese initial and final consonants.

It is easily diagnosed that final consonants in Vietnamese consist of only nasal consonant /m, n, N/ and unaspirated voiceless plosive /p, t, k/ with their allophones. The limit codas as well as non- cluster mother tongue cause many difficulties for Vietnamese people in pronouncing any foreign language with a wide range of final consonants and clusters. English, as prestigious as it is, has extremely many final sounds that are foreign to Vietnamese speakers and it is consonant clusters with two, three or even four consonants are challenging for their linguistic acquisition. Tang Giang (2007:7) offers a comparison table below:

	Vietnamese only	Shared sounds	English only
Syllable-initial	t (to), th (thỏ), tl (trời), c (chơi), z (rắn), ş (sáng), ˞Y (gà),	p (pin or pie) b (ba or bear) d (đen or doll) k (kéo or kite) m (ma or me) n (năm or	t(time), g(go), θ(think), ð(then), ʃ(shoe), ʒ (measure), tʃ(chain), ʤ (june), r(run), w(water), s-cluster(st,sp,sk,scr,srn,sn,str…) r-cluster(br,cr,scr,dr,gr)

	k (kh<u></u>ông), ŋ (ng<u></u>ủ), (nh<u></u>ỏ)	n<u></u>ote) f (p<u></u>hở or f<u></u>ire) v (v<u></u>ả or v<u></u>ery) s (x<u></u>in or s<u></u>end) z (r<u></u>ồi or z<u></u>ebra) h (h<u></u>ết or h<u></u>air) l (l<u></u>àm or l<u></u>ove) j (g<u></u>ì or y<u></u>ard) r (r<u></u>ắn or u<u></u>tter)	l-cluster(bl,cl,fl,gl) w-cluster(dw,sw,tw,qw)
Syllable finial		p(lớp or cup) t(ít or bat) k(gác or duck) m(làm or jam) n(sơn or son) ŋ(sông or song)	B(lab), d(bad), g(bag), θ(bath), ð(bathe), f(laugh), v(love), s(kiss), ʃ(ash), ʒ(rouge), tʃ(itch), ʤ(bridge), -pt(slept), -ps(oops), -ks(kicks), -ft(laughed), -sp(lisp), -st(list), -sk(brisk), -lp(help), -lb(bulb), -lt(wilt), -ld(wild), -lk(bulk), -lf(elf), -lv(delve), -lθ(wealth), -ltʃ (belch), -lʤ(bulge), -lm(balm), -mp(bump), -mf (triumph), -mθ(warmth), -nt(mint), -nd(wand), -nθ(tenth), -nz(lenz), -ŋk(bank), -ntʃ(wrench), -nʤ(binge), -ksθ(sixth)……..

Figure 23: Comparison of Vietnamese and English consonant sounds in syllable- initial and final position

CHAPTER II: COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLISH CONSONANTS AND VIETNAMESE CONSONANTS.

1. The similar between English consonants and Vietnamese consonants:

Both English consonants and Vietnamese consonants are described and classified by four criteria:

- According to place of articulation
- According to manner of articulation
- According to voiced or voiceless

2. The differences between English consonants and Vietnamese consonants:

Criteria	English consonants	Vietnamese consonant
1. According to place of articulation	- No differences between initial or final consonants: p, ng - No medial sound. - Two interdental consonants (as in ð,θ) - tr includes two consonants: /t + r/ - /g/ consonant doesn't exist in Vietnamese. - 7 interdental consonants (t/d/n/r/s/z/l) - Two alveopalatal consonants (as in ch/j)	- Distinguish between initial consonants and final consonants: p, ng, . - two medial consonants - Interdental consonants(ð,θ) don't exist in Vietnamese - tr includes only one consonant: /tr/ - /g/ consonant like ga, ghe doesn't exist in English. - 9 interdental consonants (t/t'/d/n/s/z/l) - 3 alveopalatal consonants (as in tr/j) - 2 hard palate consonant

	- 1 hard palate consonant (as in j) - Three velar consonants (as in k/g/ng)	(trong c/nh) - 5 Three velar consonants (as in k/g/ng)
2. According to manner of articulation	- Seven plosive consonants (as in p/b/t/d/k/g/?) - Three nasal consonants (as in m/n/ng) - One trill consonant (r) - Nine fricative consonants (as in f/v/th/s/z/sh/j/h) - Two affricative consonants (as in sh/j) - One lateral consonant (l) - Two semivowel (w/j)	-Ten plosive consonants (as in p/b/t/t'/d/k/g/?/tr/c) - Six nasal consonants (as in m/n/ng/l..) -Nine fricactive consonants (as in f/v/s/z/sh/j/h/gh/k) - Two semivowel (w/j)
3. According to voiced-voiceless	- There are eight pairs of voiced-voiceless consonants (p-b/f-v/th-th/t-d/s-z/sh-j/ch-j/k-g/h-?)	- There are six pairs of voiced-voiceless consonants (p-b/f-v/t-d/s-z/sh-j/r-g)

Figure 24: The differences between English consonants and Vietnamese consonants.

3. Comments about the similar and differences of Vietnamese and English consonants.

3.1. The identical of English and Vietnamese consonants.

3.1.1. Both languages have the same criteria in manner and place of articulation to analyze.

For example: according to manner of articulation.

- fricative consonants: “f”, “v” (*figure, và, vì*)
- stop consonants: “t”, “d”, “b” (*testily, boat, tàu, dương, biểu*)

3.1.2. Voiced, voiceless, stop criteria are used to compare.

The consonants of both languages have the same characteristic which is formed by airstream construction

Stop consonants are formed by lung airstream which is stopped. Therefore, it has to break this construction to make the sound

Ex: consonants as in the words "t", "b", "d" ("*balance"(1); "beside", "boat", “two” and "bão", "bất", "tựa", "tàu", "bằng", "bị"(1); "tức", "tới" "đỡ"(2); "tuổi"(3); "đó", "tiệc", "để", "biểu", "đảm"(4); "đọc", "diễn"(5), "đứng", "đám", "đông", "đang"(6) "điều", "biết", "đã", "đẩy", "tôi" in Vietnamese)*

Fricative: consonant sound which involves a partial obstruction of the airstream. The articulator approaches another part of the mouth but doesn’t touch it. Fricatives can therefore be prolonged, e.g. "f", "v", "s" (as in the words *figure, văn, sóng…*)

3.1.3. Both languages have approximately the same amount of consonants.

English includes 24 while Vietnamese consist of 22 initial consonants. Beside initial consonants, Vietnamese has 8 final consonants, among them there are 6 consonants and two semivowels.

3.1.4. Both languages have the same amount of consonants with the similar writing.

- **In Vietnamese:**

Numbers	**consonants**	**Letter**	**Examples**
1	B	b	*bão, bất, bằng, biểu, biết*
2	M	m	*một, mất, mở*
3	V	v	*và, vì, văn*
4	T	t	*tựa, tàu, tức, tới, tiệc, tôi*
5	N	n	*nữ, nàng*
6	L	l	*lình, lan, lên, là*
7	H	h	*hùng, hành*

Figure 25: Consonants with the similar writing in Vietnamese

- **In English:**

Numbers	Consonant	Letter	Examples
1	P	p	*plunged, party, passenger, push*
2	T	t	*to, testily*
3	F	f	*figure*
4	S	s	*sudden, sea, said*
5	H	h	*her, help, hero, honor, his, he*
6	M	m	*man, me*
7	B	b	*balance, board, beside, boat*
8	G	g	*given, gentleman, gathering*
9	V	v	*voyage*
10	L	l	*lost, look*
11	R	r	*rail, rose*
12	W	w	*was*

Figure 26: Consonants with the similar writing in English.

3.2. The differences between English consonants and Vietnamese consonants

- There are some consonants in both languages with the same position of the tongue to pronunciation but the sound is different. For example f and v consonants in English (as in figure, voyage) and b, n consonants in Vietnamese (as in *bão, biết, nữ, nàng*)
- Vietnamese has some consonants that doesn't exist in English. For example alveopalatal consonants in the words (trình, trong, trắng…)
- vietnames has some consonants made by the blade of the tongue that doesn't exist in English such as nh, kh, ng as in the words *khi, khơi, khỏi, nhiên, nhất, nhìn, ngoài, người, ngạc*)
- "g" consonant in English and "γ" consonant in Vietnamese are different. In English, "g" consonant is velar – stops – voiced as in some words "*given, gentleman, gathering*", but "γ" consonant in Vietnamese is velar-fricative-voiced as in the words *"gắt, ghế*".
- both languages have stop consonants, fricative consonants but affricative consonants doesn't exist in Vietnamese. For example, affricative consonants / tʃ / - / dʒ / in English (as in the words "cherry", "jam", "voyage"
- Voiceless, voiced, stops, non- stop criteria are used to compare in both languages but they are different. For example, "b" and "d" consonants in Vietnamese and "f", "v" in English are different criteria.
- There are initial consonants such as: b, th, ph, v, đ, d, gi, l, tr, q, k, s, r, kh, h...(as in the words *bão, thình, khơi, đang, lan, phóng, cấp*...) and final consonants such as: -p, -t, -ch, -c, -m, -n, -nh, -ng...(as in the words *một, cơn, thành, đang, đảm, cấp*...) in Vietnamese. The final consonants and initial consonants in English are the similar, for example: s (*sea, was*), r (*rose, her*), f (*figure, of*), l (*lost, until*)
- Unlike English, Vietnamese also has impacts on the local voices. For example, initial consonants "s-x" (*sóng-xóng*), "n-l" (*nữ-lữ*), "l-n" (*lên-nên*),

"tr-ch" (*trình-chình*) in the north or "v-d" (*và-dà*) in the south; the final consonants such as "t-c" (*hắt-hắc*), "n-ng" (*cơn-cơng*) in the south.

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CHAPTER III: The common pronunciation problems faced by Vietnamese

As the sound systems of English and Vietnamese differ greatly, Vietnamese speakers can have quite severe pronunciation problems. Vietnamese is a tone language; that is, pitch changes distinguish meaning. Most words in Vietnamese consist of only one syllable; there are fewer consonants than in English and there are no consonants clusters. On the other hand, the Vietnamese consonants system makes a large number of distinctions and Vietnamese use a modified Roman alphabet but many of the letters have quite different sound values from those of English. In this research, some basic difficulties as following will be represented.

1. English consonants problems faced by Vietnamese

1.1. Difficulties in pronouncing English stop- consonants

1.1.1. Word- initial voiceless stop consonants

English stop consonants are pronounced with aspiration and distinguished clearly at most of position in a syllable.

Example: plot-blot-cot

However in Vietnamese, these sound in initial position are often pronounce without aspiration, especially, /p/ does not occur in initial position.

Therefore, Vietnamese learners often easily fail to pronounce with aspirate the voiceless stop /p/, /t/, /k/ at the beginning of a word. These sounds are often mistake for /b/, /d/, /g/ sound.

Example: “plot” can be mistake for “blot”

“cot” can be mistake for “got”

1.1.2. Voiced and voiceless stop in word-final position

Moreover, as Vietnamese has no voiced stops at the ends of words, Vietnamese speakers need practice in distinguishing between voiced and voiceless stops in this position, they will not voiced final stops /b/, /d/, /g/ but will substitute voiceless stop for a voiced one

Example: “cub” may be mistake for “cup”

“lamb” may be mistake for “lamp”

1.1.3. Word- final voiceless stop consonants

Although the voiceless stop consonant /p/, /t/ and /k/ occur at the end of the word, but the consonants are never release finial position and are much shorter than their English equivalents. This means that even when Vietnamese speakers pronounce these consonants in the finial position. English speakers may have difficultly hearing them.

Example: the word such as “beat” may sound like “bee”

[2;153]

It is more difficult to demonstrate the voiced/ voiceless distinction with stop than with fricative because stop can be prolonged. And when they get trouble in voicing finial stops, they will probably have difficulty with finial voiced fricative also.

1.2. Difficulty in pronouncing English fricative consonants

As affricative do not occur in word- finial position in Vietnamese, many students are unable to distinguish voiced and voiceless fricative. Most commonly, they will be able to produce voiceless fricative like /f, s, θ, ʃ/ but not voiced ones like /v, z, ð, ʤ/

[2;104]

Ex: “peas” /pi:z/ is pronounced as “peace” /pi:s/

“leave” /li:v/ is pronounced as “leaf” /li:f/

Vietnamese learners may also omit fricative at the end of words.

Ex: A sentence such as :

“The baoys always pass the garage on their way home”

/ðə bɔiz ɔ:lweiz pɑ:s ðə 'gærɑ:ʒ ɔn ðeə wei houm /

May be pronounced like:

“The boy alway pa the gara on thei way home”

/ ðə bɔi ɔ:lwei pɑ: ðə 'gærɑ: ɔn ðeə wei houm /

Almost without exception, /θ/, /ð/ is problematic for Vietnamese learner. They are a dental fricative sound made with the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth. The particular native language of a student usually determines which sound will be substituted: /t/, /s/, or /f/ for /θ/ in word “think”, or /d/, /z/, or /v/ for / ð / in word “this”. In general, a voiceless sound like /t/ will be substituted for the voiceless /θ/ and a voiced sound like /z/ for the voiced /ð.

1.3. Difficulties in pronouncing English consonant /r/

Although there is the consonant sound /r/ in Vietnamese, the particular way in which this /r/ sound is produced differs from in English. Vietnamese speakers generally require word in learning to produce the English alveolar, retroflex. English /r/ is made with ‘th’ tip of the tongue curled back and the lips rounded.

But in Vietnamese speakers commonly produce this sound as a trill, a sound made when the tip of the tongue touches the tooth ridge repeatedly like this:

And in some areas in Vietnamese, this sound is distinguished very clearly by pronouncing vibration.

As /r/ is a high frequency sound in English, speakers are usually aware of their mispronunciation of English /r/ and often ask for instruction in the correct pronunciation.

1.4. Difficulties in pronouncing English consonant clusters

As Vietnamese has no consonant cluster sounds initial or finial position, thus Vietnamese learners have difficulty in pronouncing English consonant cluster of English. In pronouncing difficult consonant clusters, learners most often simplify the cluster though the omission of one or more of the consonants. [2; 155]

The most common errors were sound omission in which omission of ending sounds were more frequent than others. Sounds that were most frequency omitted include: /s, z, ʒ , t, l, k, ks, v/

Example: Help /help/ is pronounced as: hep /hep/

Parent / *peərənt* / is pronounced as: paren /*peərən* /

Walked/ *wa:k t*/ is pronounced as: walk / *wa:k* /

In addition to omitting sounds, Vietnamese learner may substitute English specific sound with Vietnamese sounds, or sounds share between languages (McDonald, 200; Riney, 1998)

Example:

✓ The English "hard th" in "the" may be approximated with [d], shared sound, as in [də]. In the finial position, a "hard th" may be produced as the shared sound /t/

✓ Smooth / *smu:ð*/ is pronounced as: smuts /smu:ts/

✓ The English "r" in 'run' may be produced as the r-flap(an acceptable allophone for the Vietnamese "r") or as /z/ (from the northern Vietnamese dialect): "run" or "zun"

✓ English finial /l/ may be produced with the semivowel /w/ such as [snew] for /sneil/ "snail"

1.5. Difficulties in pronouncing English consonant / θ/ and / ð/ as in 'think' and 'this'

Vietnamese speakers will often produce a heavily aspirated stop /t/ instead of /θ/ in word like 'think'. This is probably based on the orthographic system of Vietnamese, where the letter combination th represents a heavily aspirated /t/. They will usually substitute a /d/ for / ð/ in the words like this.

1.6. Difficulties in pronouncing English consonant /p/ vs. /f/ and /b/

As /p/ does not occur in initial position in Vietnamese, Vietnamese speakers may substitute a /b/ or an /f/ for /p/. Thus, 'put' may sound like 'foot', "Peter' may sound like 'beater', and 'pin' may sound like 'fin'.

1.7. Difficulties in pronouncing word-final / tʒ/

Vietnamese learners have a common mistake when pronounce the fricative /ʃ/ in word-final position, they may substitute /ʃ/ for /tʃ/, saying 'marsh' instead of 'march'.

PART IIII: CONCLUSION

This chapter provides an inventory of techniques used in the teaching of pronunciation. Most of these are production-oriented; their purpose is to improve student's production of spoken English.

1: Techniques to raising awareness

1.1. Model exercise

The model and realistic goal in teaching English pronunciation is to enable the learners to surpass the threshold level so that their pronunciation will not detract from their ability to communication. So, it is necessary to refine the goal of the drills as comfortable intelligibility rather than native pronunciation. The model exercise contains 4 steps:

Step1: Knowledge building

Have the learners be exposed to the item for practice with some explanation to build up in them a simple knowledge about the segments and how they operate.

Step 2: Mechanical drill

Have the learners read aloud a given list of sounds (after a tape). The reason to use tape is to increase the exposure to native speech and to approach accuracy.

Step 3: Identification task

The learner is asked to identify the sound and prosodic feature in context, for example, listen to a short passage and indentify the sounds in a question.

Step 4: Production task

The learners are asked to work in pairs or in small group to build up a short conversation containing the sounds and prosodic feature under practice. Practice aloud and then end up the activity with role-play.

Example: Model of Initial consonant

Step 1: Knowledge building

The learner is give two column of contrast words and they have 30 second to read them silently (identification of words). Show the learner the difference:

Voiceless vs. voiced. The teacher will choose the pairs problematic for drill:

/θ/	/ð/	/ʃ/	/ ʒ /
Thank	Then	She	Television
Think	This	Shy	Pleasure
Thick	They	shoe	Measure

Step 2: Mechanical drill

Have the learners read aloud the words in the box. Errors are corrected

Step 3: Identification task

Listen and "hands up when you hear".

First listening: Hands up when you hear the word beginning with /θ/

Second listening: Hands up when you hear the word beginning with /ð/

Third listening: Hands up when you hear the word beginning with /ʃ/

Fourth listening: Hands up when you hear the word beginning with /ʒ/

Sample material (for first and second listening)

Script: We thank them for the thick book
Script: They think we'll buy that book
Script: The thief was then caught by the policemen

Note: the script is a structured reading passage from one short sentence to a passage of 50 words to meet the target respectively.

Step 4: Production task

Have the learners think of other targeted words than those available in the box. Correct mistake by explicit explanation of the place and manner of articulation. To produce /θ/ and /ð/ make sure that the learner put their tongue between their teeth. If no contact is made with the teeth the sound will not be produced correctly. Have the learner produce them without stopping the airstream as these sound are fricative.

To produce /ʃ/and /ʒ/ make sure that the learners make a contact between their blade of the tongue and the palate. Have the learner produce them without stopping the airstream, because they are fricative.

Finally, have the learner read aloud the whole passage introduced in Step 3.

1.2. Minimal pair practice

Although consonant sounds can be presented individual, they are often taught in contrast with another consonant. Techniques designed for demonstrating the production of individual sounds generally make extensive use of minimal pairs.

Minimal pairs: is pairs of words which are different in respect of only one sound segment

The series of words pin, bin, tin, din, kin, gin, chin, fin, thin, sin, shin, win supplied with 12 words which are distinguished simply by a change in the first (consonantal) element of the sound sequence

First, select the sound you need to work on. This can be done by giving a diagnostic test to check on learner's perception of sound. Many pairs of consonant that will cause problems are pairs that differ in only aspect-that of voicing. There are many pairs of English consonants that differ only in this feature:

/p/ and /b/ (pin, bin)	/θ/ and /ð/ (think, the)
/f/ and /v/ (fast, vast)	/tʃ / and /dʒ/ (choke, joke)
/ʃ/and /ʒ/ (ship, vision)	/k/ and /g/ (core, gore)
/t/ and /d/ (to, do)	/s/ and /z/ (sip, zip)

When you have selected the sounds that need to be work on, prepare sets of minimal pair. Worksheets can be prepared for the students with the pairs of work beside each other:

1	2
Thank	Sank
Thick	Sick
Thumb	Some
Tenth	Tense
Mouth	Mouse

1.3. Drill practice

One of the main ways in which pronunciation is practiced in the classroom is through drilling. In its most basic form, drilling simple involves teacher saying a word or structure, getting class repeats it. Drilling aims to help students achieves better pronunciation of language items, and help them remember new items.

2: Technique to improve specific problems

2.1. Technique for English consonants

2.1.1. Techniques to pronounce English stop consonants

2.1.1.1. Word-initial voiceless stop consonants.

Students fail to aspirate the voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /k/ at the beginning of the words. Therefore, ‘plot’, ‘tot’ and ‘cot’ may sound like ‘blot’, ‘dot’ and ‘got’.

A good way to begin teaching aspiration is to make the students aware that aspiration is the puff of the air that accompanies the release of the consonant. This is easily demonstrated with a match or a piece of a paper using the consonant /p/. Exaggerate the pronunciation of the word ‘pot’.

Have the student hold a piece of paper close to their mouth and say the word after you, making sure that a burst of air blows the paper away from them. Repeat the produce for /t/. The consonant /k/ is less amenable to this type of treatment because the air has very little force left by the time it reaches the lips. However, one the student have understood exactly what aspiration is, they can easily aspirate /k/

Sound	Example
1. /p/	pan, paw, port, paper, pansy
2. /t/	time, team, talkative, teller,
3. /k/	calm, keep, cold, ‘keynote, in’ corporate

Tell the student that the puff of the air that accompanies these voiceless stops is much like the /h/ sound in a word such as ‘hot’. Have student practise

words beginning with /h/ and then have them place a voiceless stop in front of these words. For example:

Hot	p(h)ot	t(h)aught	c(h)ot
Hi	p(h)ie	t(h)ie	k(h)ind
He	p(h)ea	t(h)ea	k(h)ey

2.1.1.2. Voices and voiceless stops in word-finial position

Final voicing does affect the pronunciation of preceding vowels; they are longer before voiced stops than before voiceless stop

1. Use minimal pairs such as those below, point out that the vowel are longer before voiced stops than before voiceless ones

Before voiceless consonant (shorter vowel)	Before voiced consonant (longer vowel)
tap	tab
pat	pad
back	bag

2. In producing the final sounds in the minimal pairs above, have students release (that is, aspiration lightly) the voiceless stops /p/, /t/ and /k/, but keep the articulators together for /b/, /d/, /g/.

3. As students may be able to produce voiced stops at the beginning of words, practice linking words with final voiced stops to function words that begin with vowels. The voiced stops should seem to begin the following function words as shown below:

Don't rub it [down rʌ bit]

He's mad at me [hiyz mæ dət miy]

2.1.1.3. Word-final position voiceless stop consonants

1. Have student release the final voiceless stop consonants in words such as 'top', 'taught', and 'back'. A small puff of air, similar to aspiration, should

accompany the release of the consonants. Practice these words in sentence-final position where they receive major sentence stress. This may involve some exaggeration of your own speech because these consonants are not always released in English in this position

Put it up on top

I didn't know that you taught

Do you mind sitting near the back

2. Do linking exercise in which words ending in voiceless stops are followed by words beginning with vowel.

Put the book on top_ of the shelf

He taught us a lot__ about language

Sit at the back_ of the room

2.2. Technique to pronounce English fricative

2.2.1. Voicing of fricative:

Many students are unable to distinguish voiced and voiceless fricatives. Most commonly, they will be able to produce voiceless fricatives but not voiced one. For example, /f/ may be substituted for /v/ so that a word such as 'leave' is pronounced as 'leaf'. Similarly, /s/ may be substituted for /z/, so that a word such as 'peas' is pronounce as 'peace'

As a vowel is always voiced, they can be useful in teaching students to voice fricatives. Have students place their fingers lightly on their throat while making a prolonged /a/. Point out that they should feel some vibration of the vocal cords when the vowel is pronounced. Next, have them produce /s/ followed by /z/ concentrating on maintaining the voice: [aaazzzaaazzz]. While pronouncing this sequence, student should feel their throat, put a hand on the top of their head, or cover their ears with their hands. If there is sufficient voicing of the consonant, they should feel the vibration. Repeat the procedure for the other voiced fricatives: /v/, /θ/ and /ʒ/

Once students are able to voice the fricative, provide comprehension and production practice of the voiced/voiceless distinction using minimal pairs.

/f/	/v/	/θ/	/ð/	/s/	/z/	/ʃ/	/ʒ/
fan	van	thigh	this	sue	zoo	shoe	allusion
safer	saver	ether	either	ceasing	seizing	mesher	measure
leaf	leave	teeth	teethe	face	phrase		

Point out that vowels are longer before voiced fricatives than before their voiceless counterparts. Making the vowel longer before voiced fricatives will help students to distinguish between minimal pairs such as below:

Before voiceless consonant (shorter vowel)	Before voiced consonant (longer vowel)
leaf	leave
teeth	teethe
peace	peas

Practice the pronunciation of the plural in English. This grammatical ending involves a difference between the voiceless fricative /s/ and the voiced fricative /z/ :

/s/	/z/	
Ropes	robes	gems
Cats	Cads	pawns
Docks	Dogs	Kings
Reefs	Reeves	Cars
cloths	clothes	Halls

2.2.2. Word- final fricative:

As fricative do not occur in word-final position in Vietnamese, Vietnamese speakers may omit fricative at the end of words

Since students can produce some of these fricatives at the beginning of English words-/f/, /v/, /s/ and /z/ point out the similarity between these initial and final sounds

Do linking exercises in which words ending in these fricatives are followed by words beginning with vowel

Don’t give_ up your seat

Don’t play with_ it

Breathe_in and then breath_ out

Pass_ out the books

Your wish is my command

2.3. Techniques to pronounce English consonant /r/

Vietnamese students commonly produce the English /r/ as trill, a sound made when the tip of the tongue touches the tooth ridge repeatedly. Alternatively, learner may produce the English /r/ as a uvular sound, a sound made when the back of the tongue approaches the uvula and it is made with the tip of the tongue curled back and the lips rounded

1. Have students pronounce a prolonged [aaaaaa], gradually curling the tip of the tongue back. Make sure that they do not touch the tooth ridge with the tip of the tongue and that their lips become slightly rounded. Then have them uncurl the tongue and unround the lips so that the sequence [aaarrraaa] is produced

2. Point out that the /r/ sound is made with the tip of the tongue curled back and not touching the tooth ridge. This is useful information for those students who are producing a trill

3. Contrast /r/ with the flap sound /D/ in words such as ‘putting’ and ‘pudding’. Point out that the tongue touches the tooth ridge momentarily in pronouncing a flap, but does not touch the tooth ridge at all in pronouncing

flap	/r/
putting	purring
leading	leering
heating	hearing
skating	scaring

2.4. Techniques to pronounce English consonant clusters:

To properly lay the ground word for teaching consonant clusters to students, teachers must first present some basic information about English syllable structure. English syllables can take the flowing shape:

A syllable can consist of minimally one vowel (as in I or eye)

It can consist of a vowel with up to three final consonants (e.g., pie /pay/, spy /spay/, spry /spray/)

It can consist of a vowel with up to three final consonants (e.g., at /act/, ask / æsk/, asked / æskt/

It can consist of a vowel with one or more initial consonants and up to four final consonants (e.g., ten /t ən/, tent /t ənt/, tempt /təmpt/, tempts /təmpts/)

It can consist of a vowel with almost the full range of possible initial and final clusters (e.g., /spl splints /nts/)

Although English syllable structure can potentially be CCCVCCC, the only one syllable example we have found of this is strengths /streŋθs/ with an epenthetic /k/. The syllable structure of many other languages is much simplier, the simplest and most universal syllable structure being CV. This has important implications for teaching English consonant clusters to speakers of other languages.

It is helpful to summarize this information on the board. You can select common syllable configurations:

V	CV	VC	CVC	VCC	CCV	CVCC	CCVCC(ec.t)
oh	see	it	but	arm	fly	silk	lips
eye	buy	us	rag	eat	snow	burn	trust

List several words under each category, enlisting students' help if they are proficient enough

2.4.1. Initial consonant cluster:

Many students cannot pronounce consonant clusters of English. This is especially true when stops, /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/ and /g/ are followed by /l/ or /r/, as in words such as ‘brew’, ‘blue’, ‘drew’, and ‘glue’.

Tips:

1. If students cannot pronoun initial cluster, have them insert a short schwa like vowel between the consonants, for example, ‘bəlue’. They should say the word reapeatedly, increasing their speed, until the inserted vowel disappears.

For example: bəlue —»bᵊlue—» bᵊlue—»blue

2. If students have difficulty with initial consonant clusters, they may have more success pronouncing the same sequence of consonants separate words. For example, students may be able to produce the /dr/ sequence in the phrase ‘bad rift’, but be unable to produce the /dr/ cluster across separate words, gradually dropping more and more of the first word

Bad rift —» ad rift —» d rift —» drift

3. Have students produce syllables with initial consonant clusters of increasingly complexity

pit	top	cat	pay	go
spit	stop	scat	spay	glow
split	strap	scrap	spray	grow

2.4.2. Finial clusters.

Teaching final consonant cluster can proceed in much the same way as outlined for initial clusters. For example, having student gradually build up clusters allows them to gain mastery over final clusters of three or four consonants:

Clusters of three: /ŋ/—» / ŋk/ —»/ ŋks/

thing —» think—»thinks

Clusters of four: /k/ —>/ks/ —>ksθ/ —»/ksθs/

sicks—»six—»sixth—»sixths

Tips:

1. Difficult final consonant clusters can be practiced using two words. For example, to practice the final cluster /ld/ as in ‘field’, use the phrase ‘feel down’. The students can gradually eliminate more and more of the second word

Feel down—»feel dow—»feel d—»feeld

2. Practicing consonant clusters created through the addition of grammatical ending. This will help students understand the importance of such clusters in conveying meaning. For example, contrast the following two sentences.

I watch a lot of TV

I watched a lot of TV

3. Have students produce syllables with final consonant clusters of increasing complexity

bread	class	car	feel	tax (/ks/)
brand	clasp	card	field	taxed (/kst/)
brands	clasps	cards	fields	texts (ksts)

The teaching of final consonant clusters deviates from the teaching of initial consonant clusters in the attention that needs to be paid to how native speakers simplify final cluster configuration.

2.5. Techniques to pronounce /θ/ and /ð/

Almost without exception, /θ/ and /ð/ are problematic for ESL student. The particular native language of a student usually determines which sounds will be substituted: /t/, /s/ or /f/ for /θ/; and /d/, /z/ or /v/ for /ð/. In general, a voiceless sound will be substituted for the voiceless /θ/ and a voiced sound for the voiced /ð/

As these sounds are fricative, make sure that students produce them without stopping the airstream. It is helpful to have students place their tongue between their teeth. It is not vital that the tongue produce between the teeth a great deal, but if no contact is made with the teeth, the sounds will not be produced correctly. For Vietnamese students, it is embarrassing to protrude the tongue; this should be kept in mind if you having the students exaggerate the articulation of these sounds

Most of the ordinal numbers contain the /θ/ sound: ‘third’, ‘fourth’, ‘fifth’, produce, etc. Therefore, practicing the date or birth dates provides useful practice with the /θ/

Try tongue twisters such as the one below to practice producing these sounds

/ ð / / θ / / θ / / θ / / ð / / ð / / θ / / ð / / θ / / ð /

Those three thugs think that they threw those things there.

3: Conclusion

With the purpose to helping learners who cope with difficulties in pronouncing English consonants my research paper is includes in three parts. In the first part, the rationale, aims, scope, methods and design of the study are clearly introduced.

Part two is development of the study, it includes three chapters. Chapter one is the part that points out theoretical background of both languages according to the point of view of different researchers. Chapter two is the comparison between English consonants and Vietnamese consonants to point out the similarities and differences. In chapter three, the common pronunciation problems faced by Vietnamese such as some stops fricatives consonants cluster and the reasons causing those difficulties are mentioned in details.

Part three is the most important part in the whole study. This part gives some techniques to improve Vietnamese pronunciation with specific and imaginative examples which hopefully will be useful for Vietnamese learners of English to avoid the mistakes in pronunciation.

Due to the limitation of time as well as knowledge, it is inevitable to get some mistakes. Any comments from teachers and friends are welcome to make this research paper more perfect.

4: Suggestion for further study

Due to the limitation of my knowledge and time, this paper could not go through all aspects of English pronunciation as well as Vietnamese equivalences. So in order to get more comprehensive understanding of this subject, I strongly recommend further research. I hope that in the future English major students would like to do research continue studying this subject but in the practical content, and I would like to do research on factors relating this theme such as vowel rhythm, intonation to make a fully researched study.

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