

Manners of Articulation

of consonant sounds

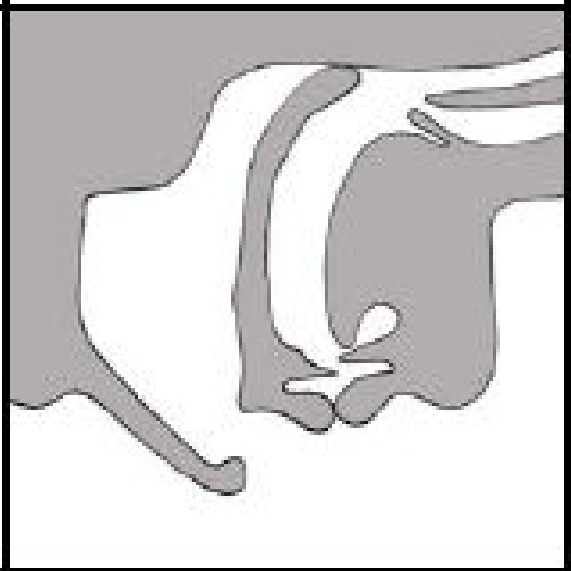
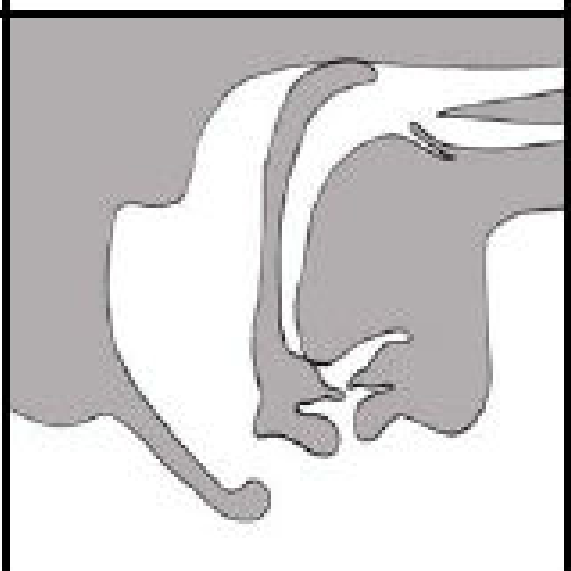
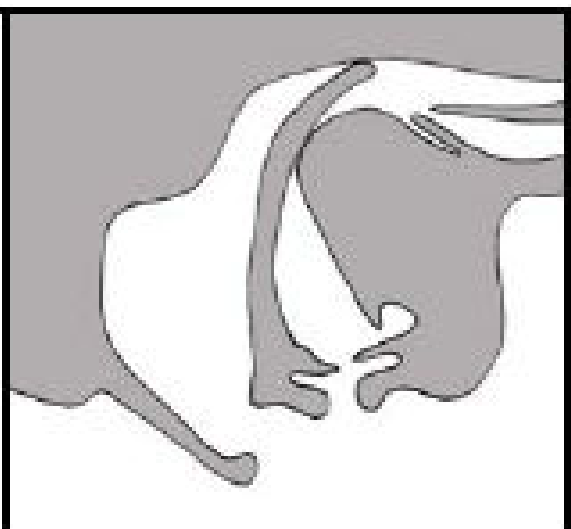
Summarized by
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Manner of articulation ...

... describes how the tongue, lips, and other speech organs involved in making sound.

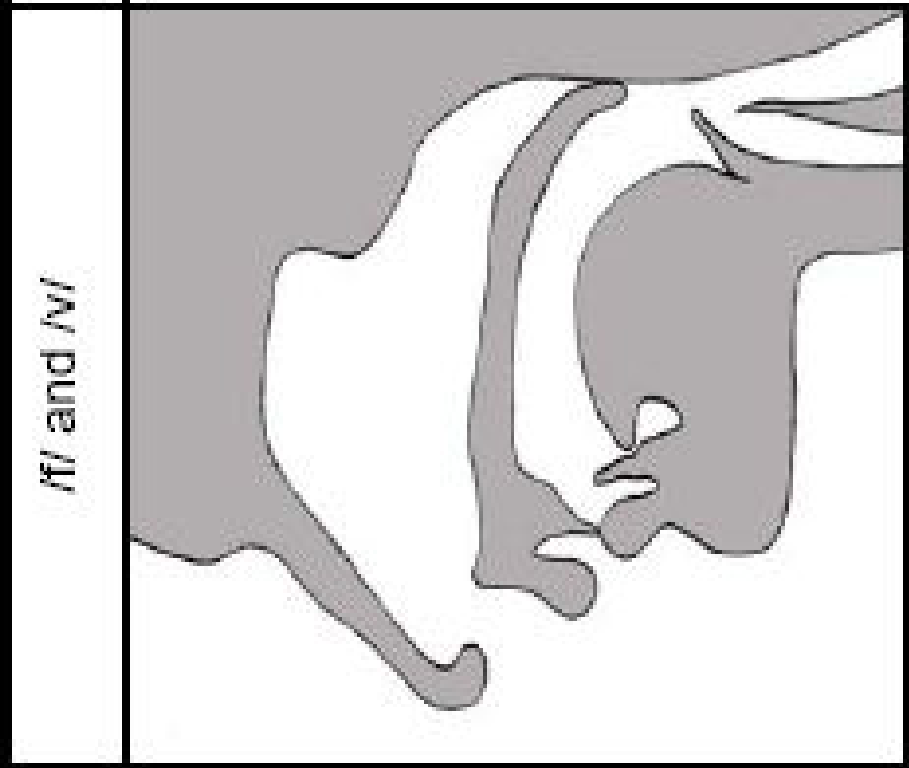
Stops

- **the sounds are stopped completely in the oral cavity for a brief period**
- **e.g. p, b, t, d, k, g, → the oral stops**
- **m, n, ŋ → the nasal stops**
- **Oral stops are also called “PLOSIVES” because the air that is blocked in the mouth ‘explodes’ when the closure is released.**

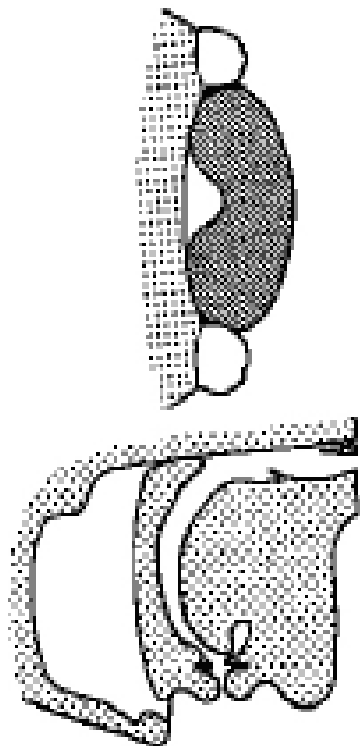
/b/ and /p/	
/t/ and /d/	
/k/ and /g/	

Fricatives

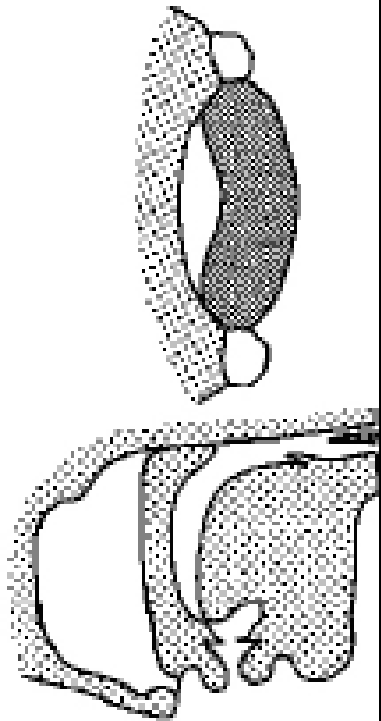
- **the airstream is not completely stopped but is obstructed from flowing freely.**
- **e.g. s, z, f, v, θ, ð, ʃ, ʒ**
- **The air passage, however, is very narrow causing friction (turbulence)**

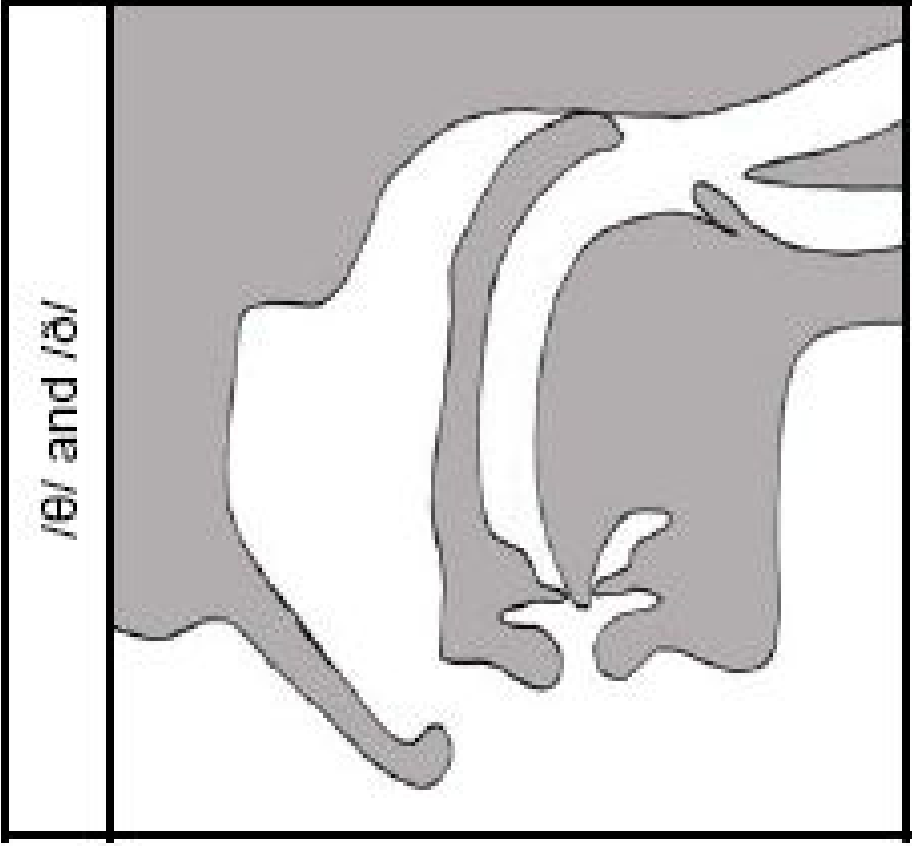


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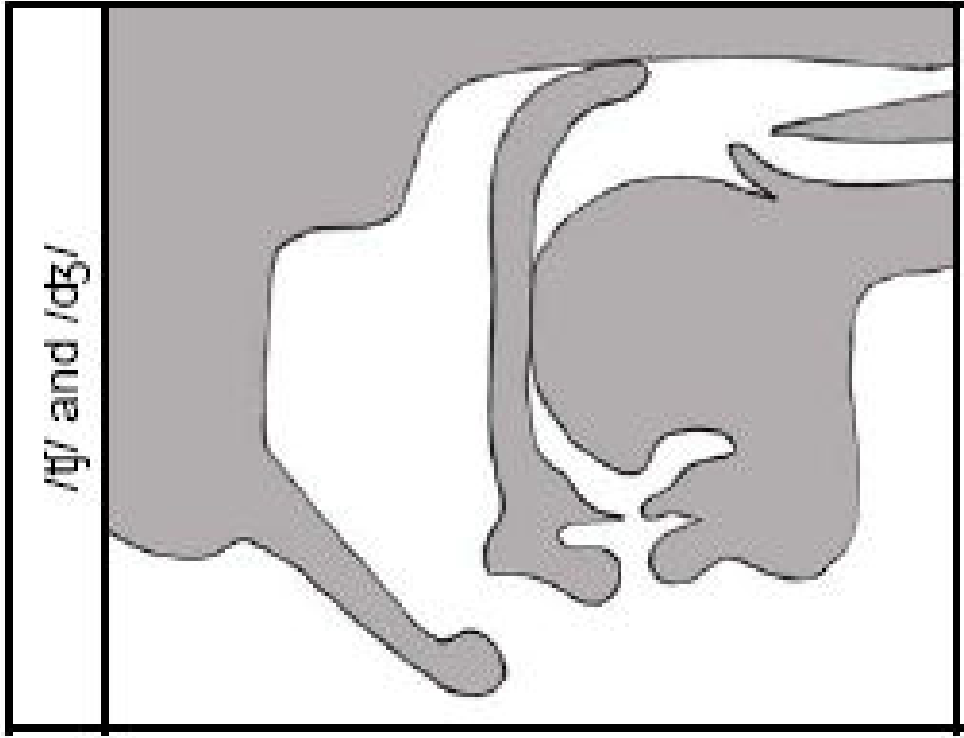




/θ/ and /ð/

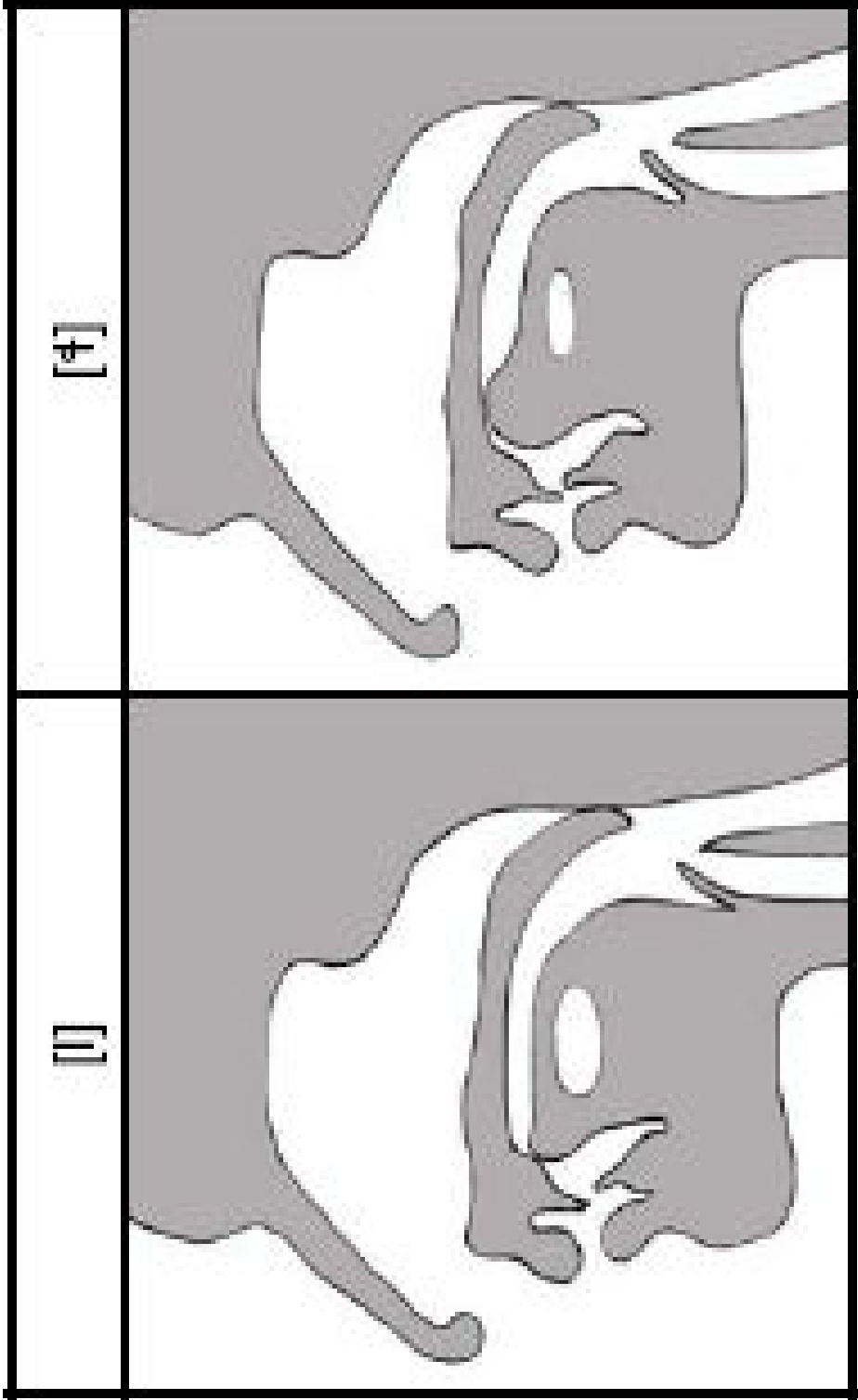
Affricates

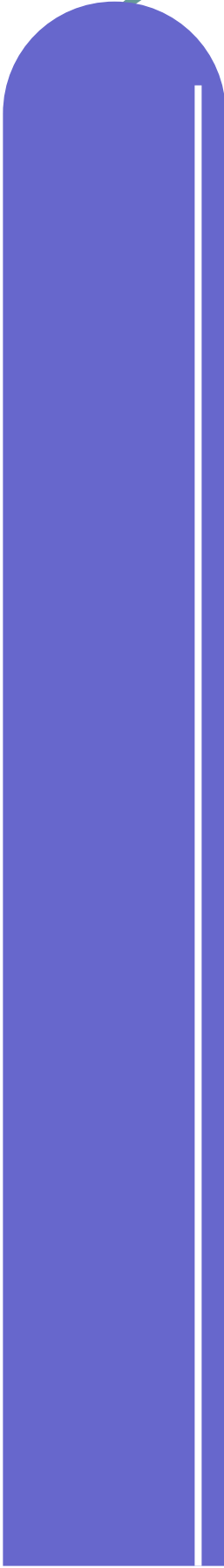
- **the sounds are produced by a stop closure followed immediately by a slow release (of the closure characteristic of a fricative)**
- **e.g. tʃ , dʒ**

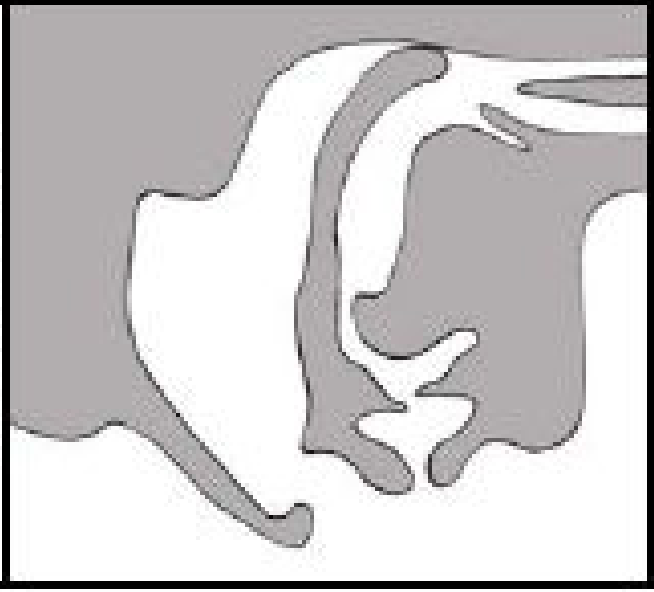
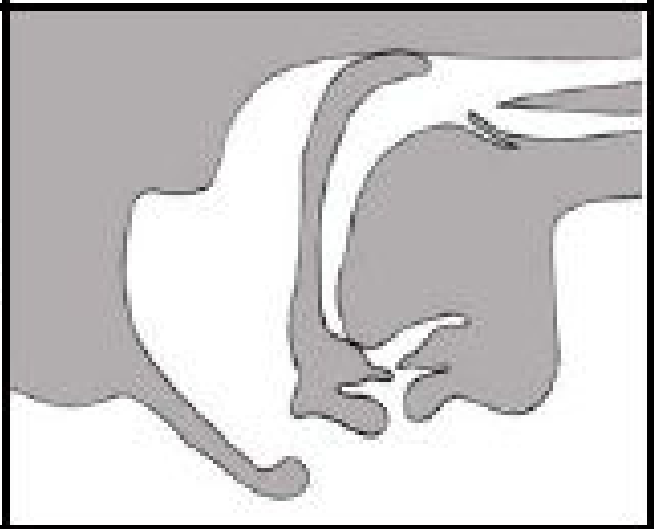
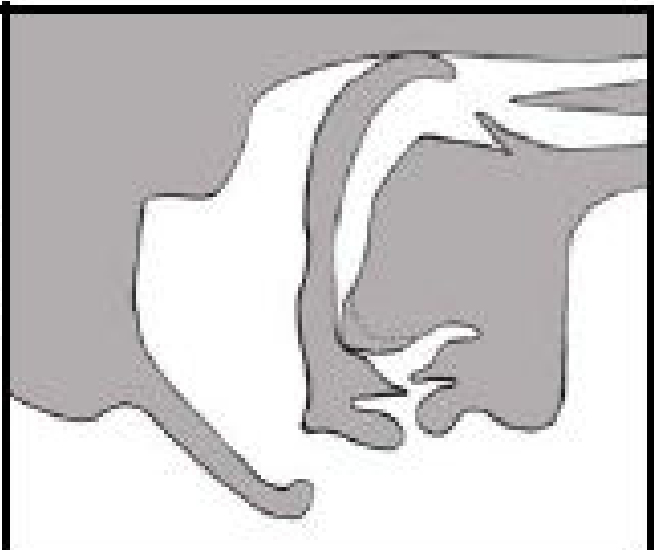


Liquid: lateral & approximant

- **There is some obstruction of the airstream in the mouth but not enough to cause any real friction**
- **e.g. l (usually called as lateral), r (usually called approximant)**





RETROFLEX	TAP	TRILL
		

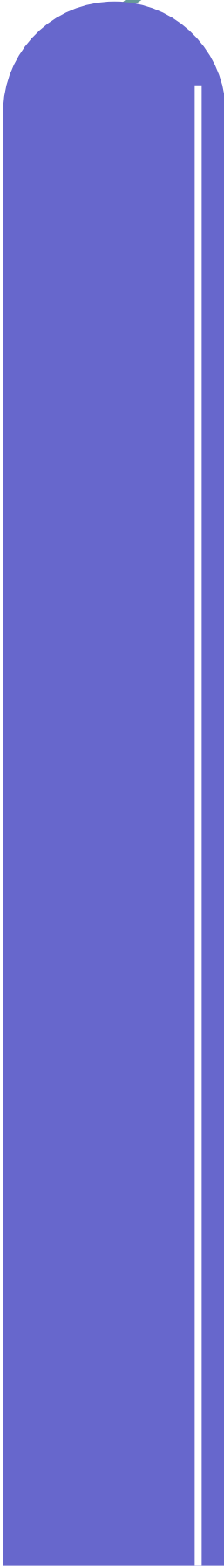
Glides

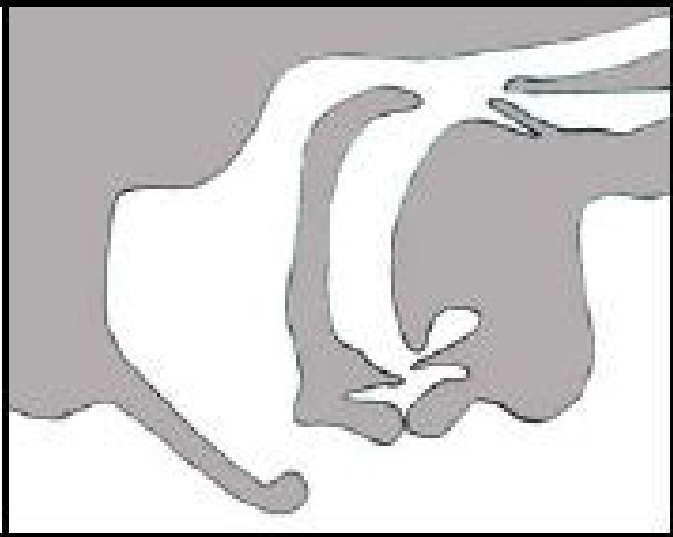
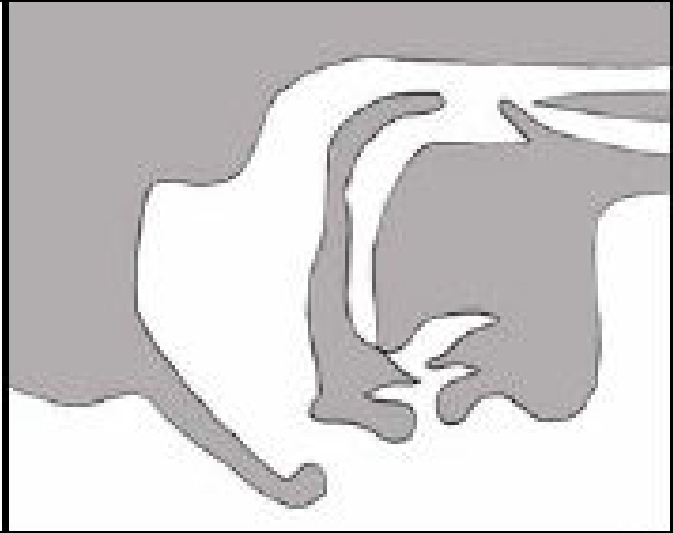
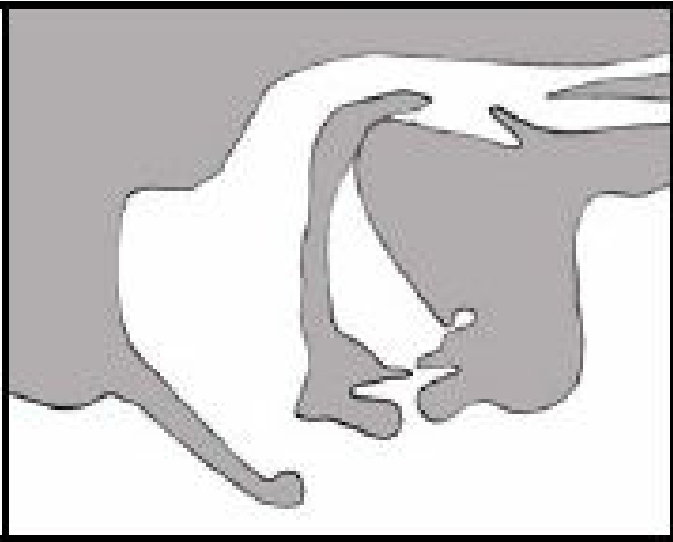
- **there is little or no obstruction of the airstream in the mouth**
- **e.g. j, w**

Nasal

A nasal consonant is a consonant in which air escapes only through the nose.

e.g. m n ŋ



<i>/m/</i>	
<i>/n/</i>	
<i>/ŋ/</i>	

Summary

See table on page 35 (*Contemporary
Linguistics*)