Manners of Articulation

Summarized by
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Manner of articulation ... describes how the tongue, lips, and other speech organs involved in making sound.
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, η → the nasal stops

Oral stops are also called “PLOSIVES” because the air that is blocked in the mouth ‘explodes” when the closure is released.
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)
Affricates

- e.g. $\text{kt$, } \text{dʒ}$

characteristic of a fricative

slow release (of the closure)

closure followed immediately by a stop

the sounds are produced by a stop
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)
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 η
See table on page 35 (Contemporary Linguistics)