

# Manners of Articulation

## + Places of Articulation

■ The place of articulation of a **consonant** is the point of *contact* where an *obstruction* occurs in the vocal tract between an articulatory movement:

1. an **active articulator** (typically some part of the **tongue**),
2. and a **passive location** (typically some part of **the roof of the mouth**).

# + Manners of Articulation

- **The Manner of articulation** describes *how* the tongue, lips, jaw, and other speech organs are involved in making a sound. Often the concept is only used for the production of **consonants**. For any place of articulation, there may be **several manners**.

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- Along with the manner of articulation and the phonation, this gives the consonant its distinctive sound.

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# 1. Stop

- (Complete closure of the articulators involved so that the airstream cannot escape through the mouth)

+ There are two possible types of stopes:

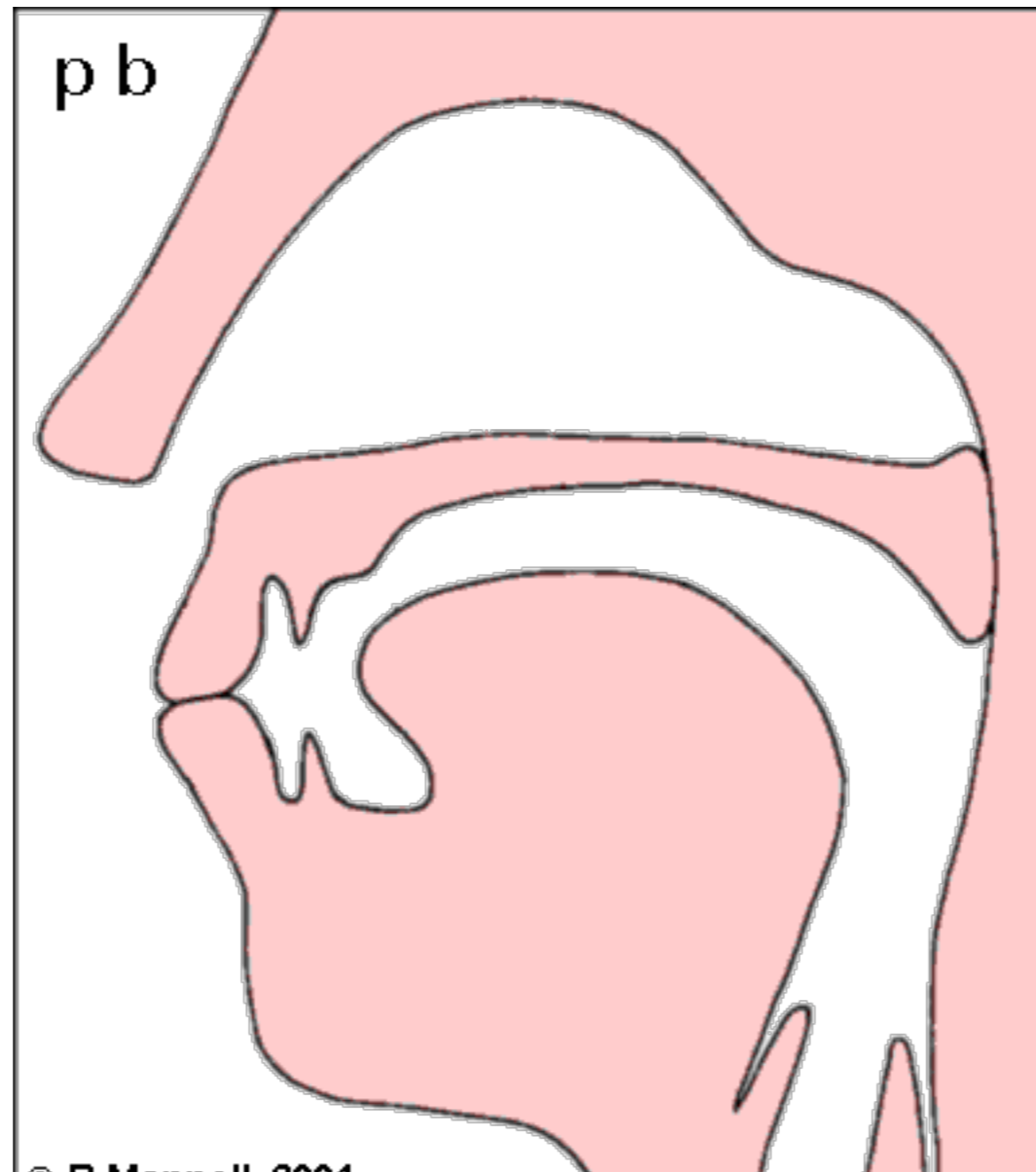
1. Oral Stop (Plosives): If the soft palate is raised so that the nasal tract is blocked off, then the airstream will be completely obstructed. When the articulators come apart, the airstream will be released in a small burst of sound.

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**Example:**

*pie* , *buy* (**bilabial closure**) : [p] , [b]



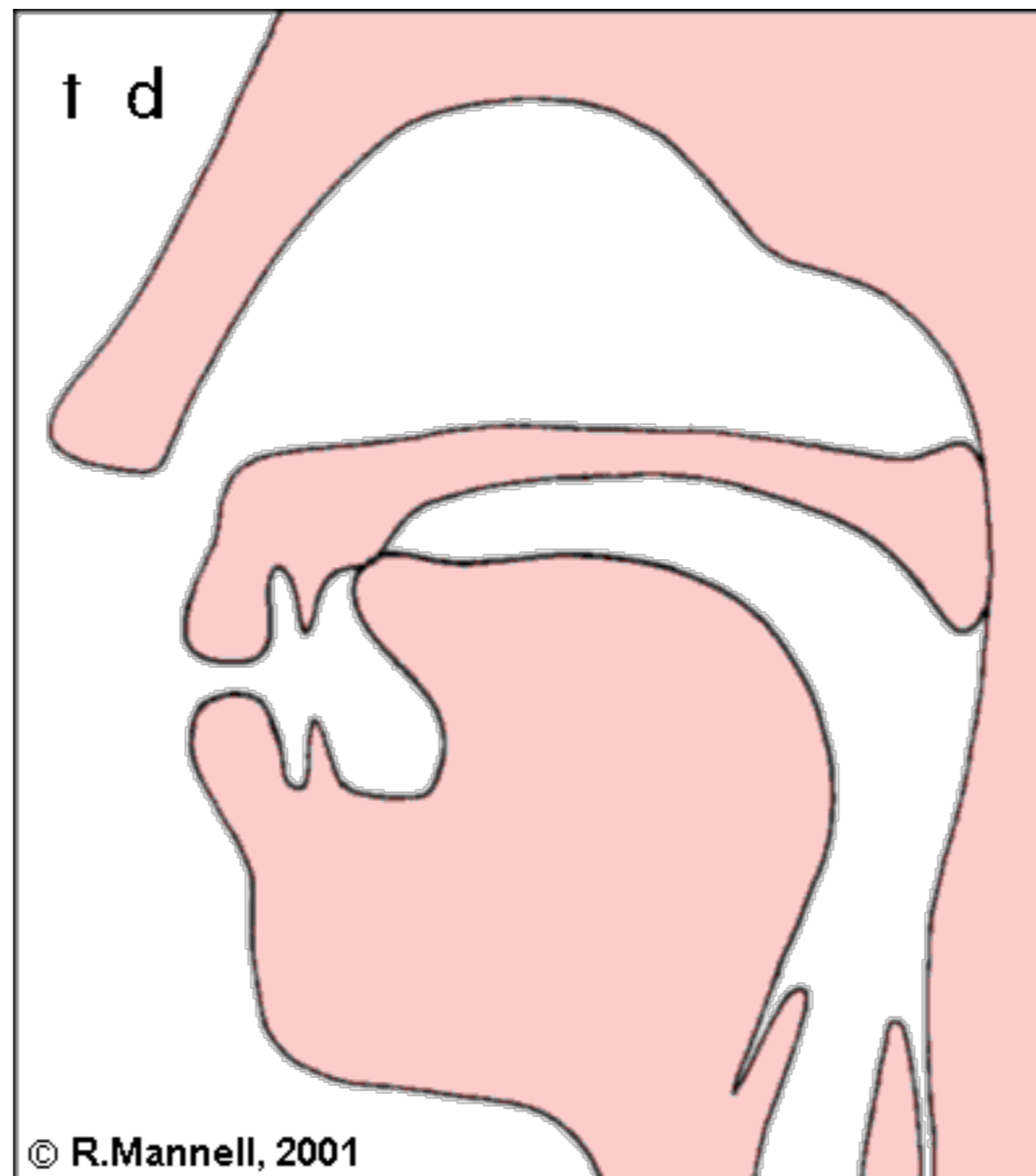


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**Example:**

*tie* , *die* (**alveolar closure**) : [t] , [d]

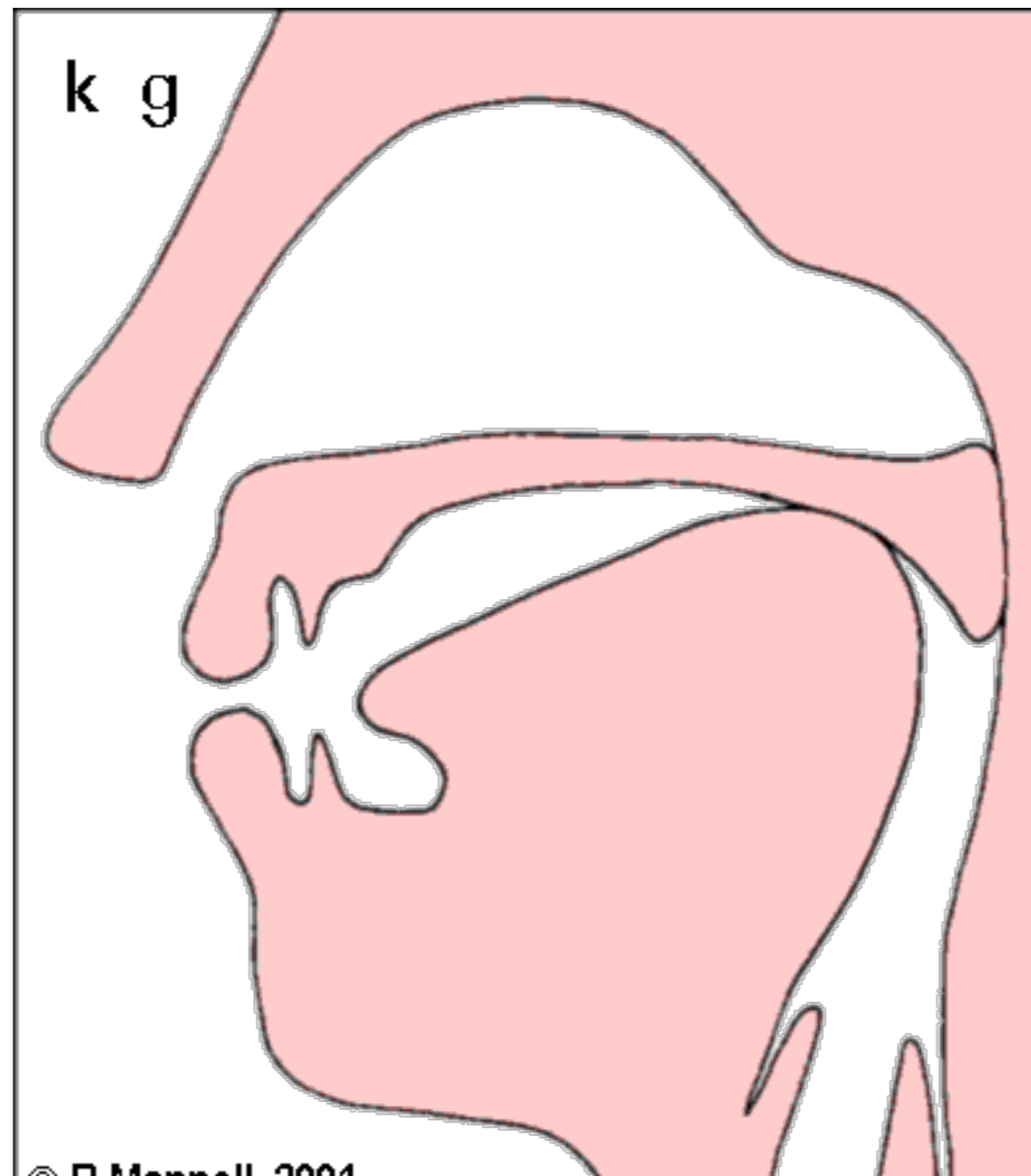


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**Example:**

***k**ye* , ***g**uy* (**velar closure**) : [k] , [g]



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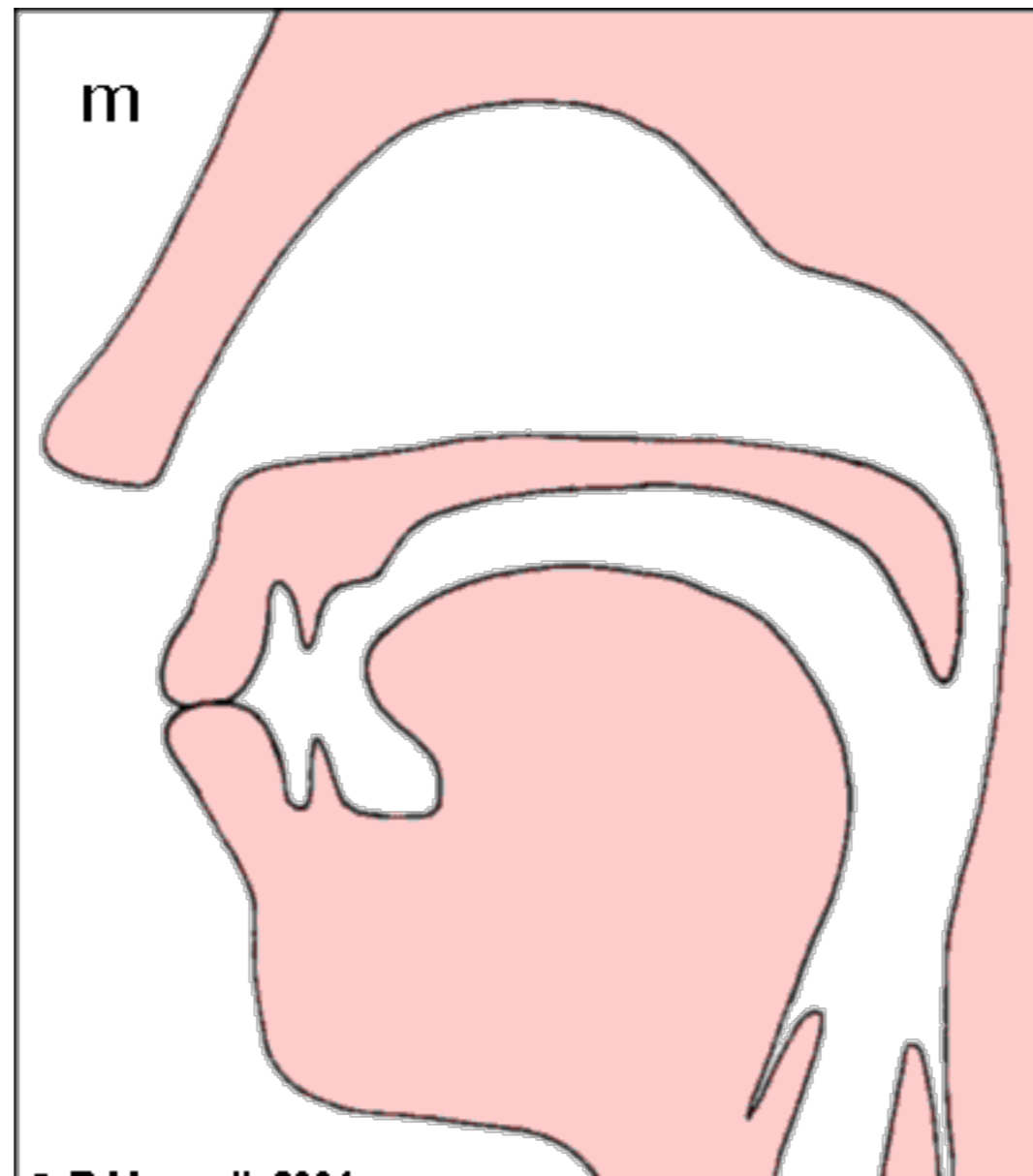
2. Nasal Stop: If the air is stopped in the oral cavity but the soft palate is down so the air can go through the nose, the sound produced is a **nasal stop**.

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**Example:**

*my* (**bilabial closure**) : [m]

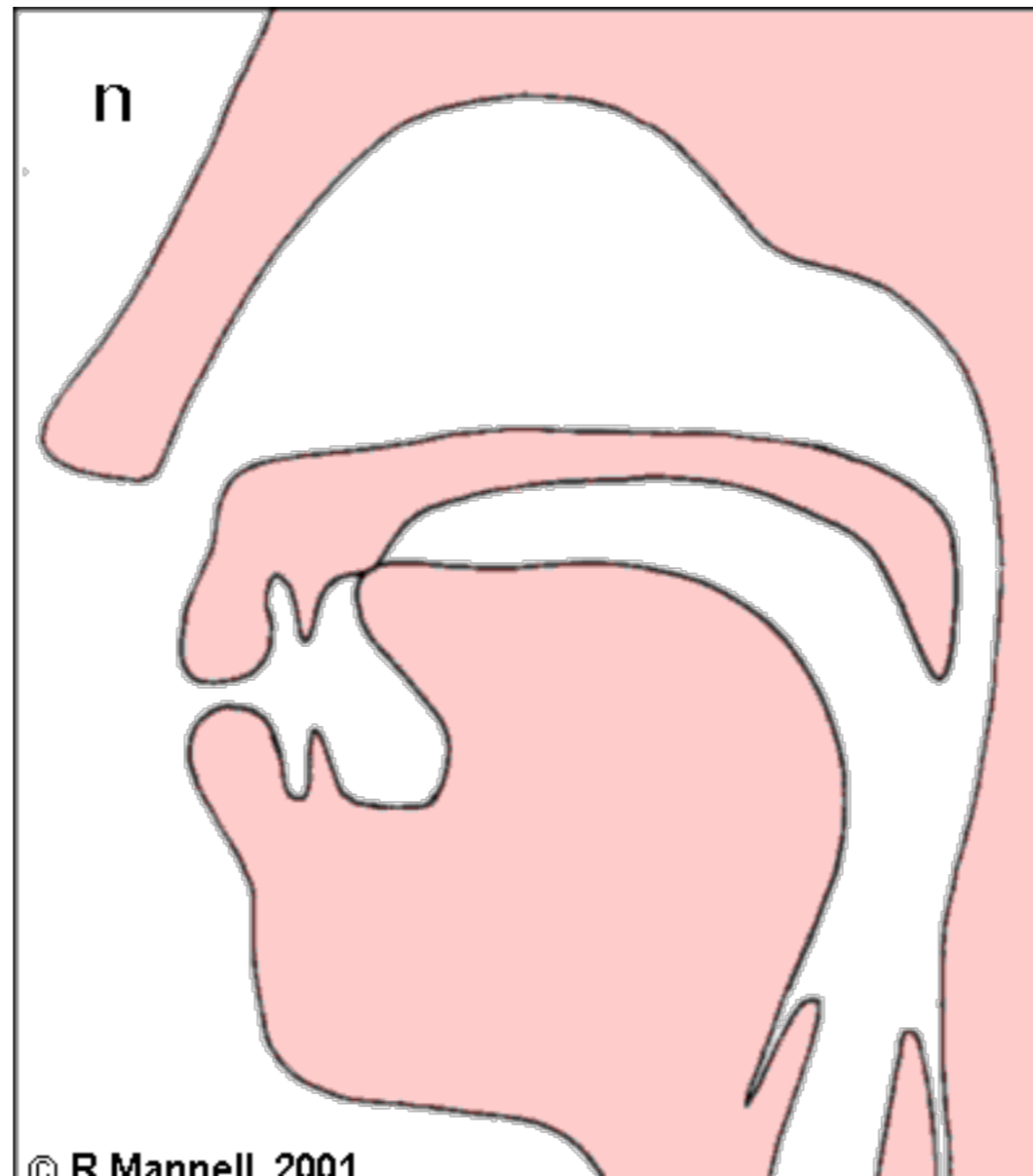


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**Example:**

*nigh* (**alveolar closure**) : [n]

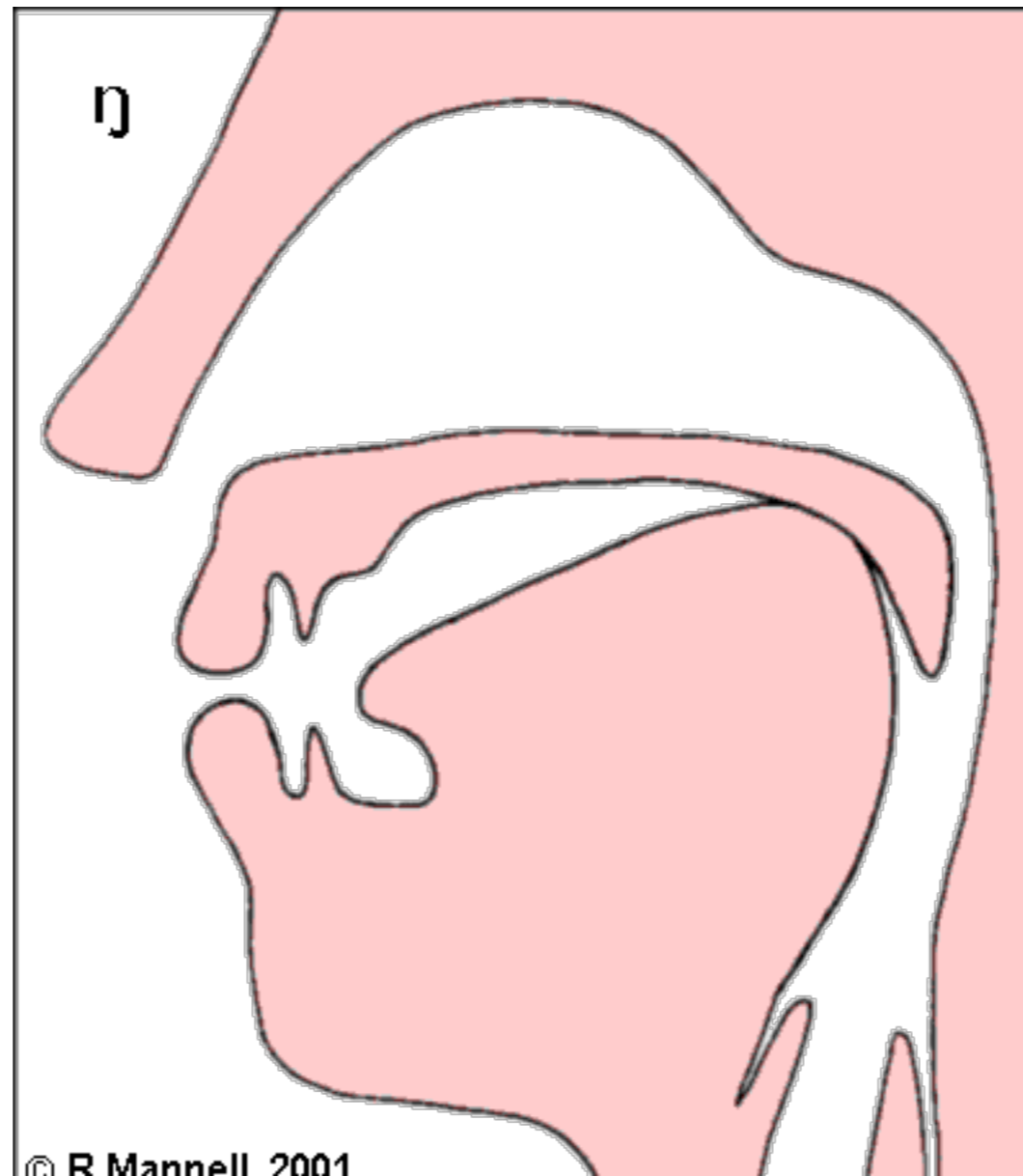


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**Example:**

*sang* (**velar closure**) : [ŋ]



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## 2. Fricative

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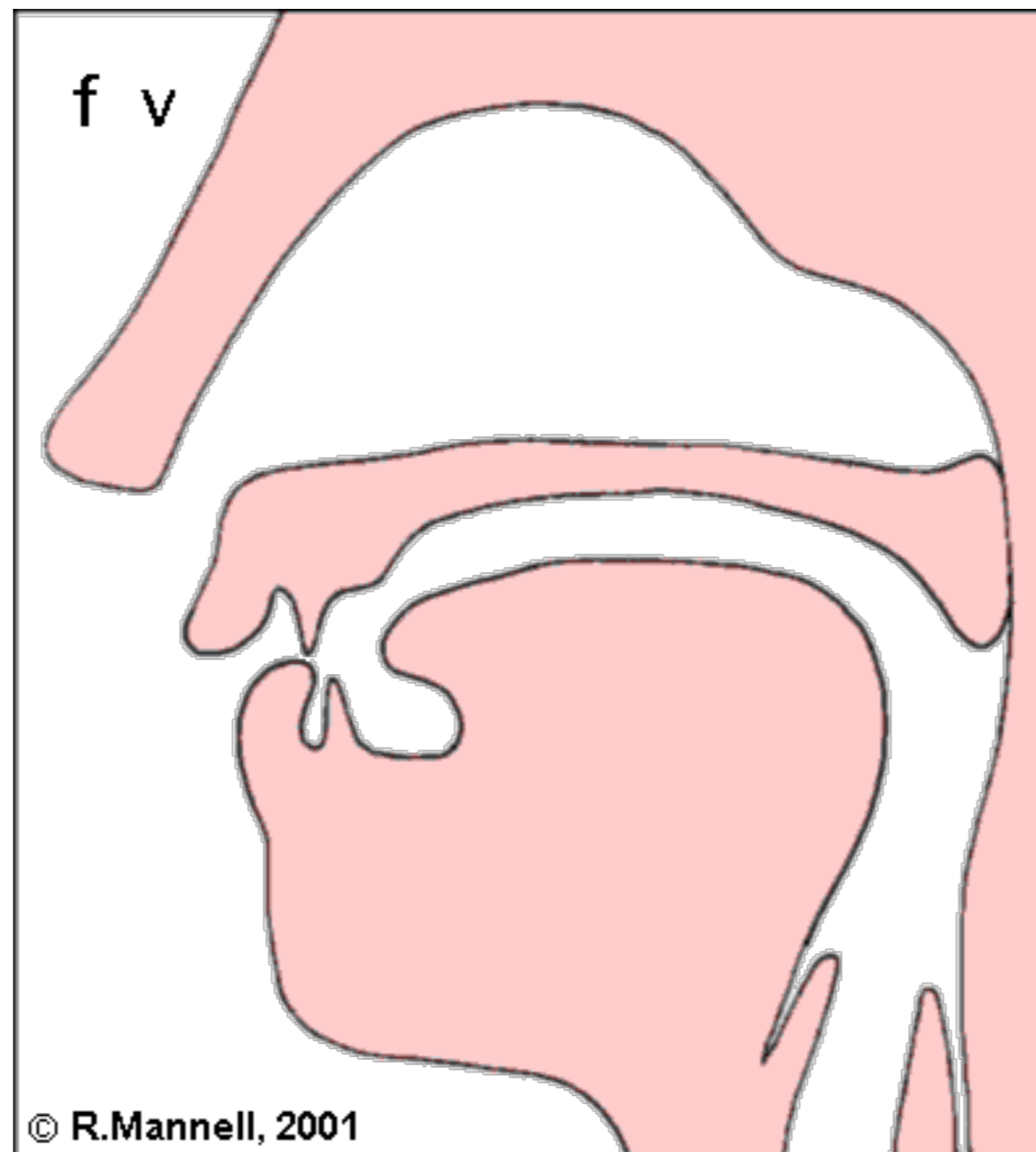
- (Close approximation of two articulators so that the airstream is **partially obstructed** and turbulent airflow is produced.)

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**Example:**

*fie* , *vie* (**labiodental**) : [f] , [v]



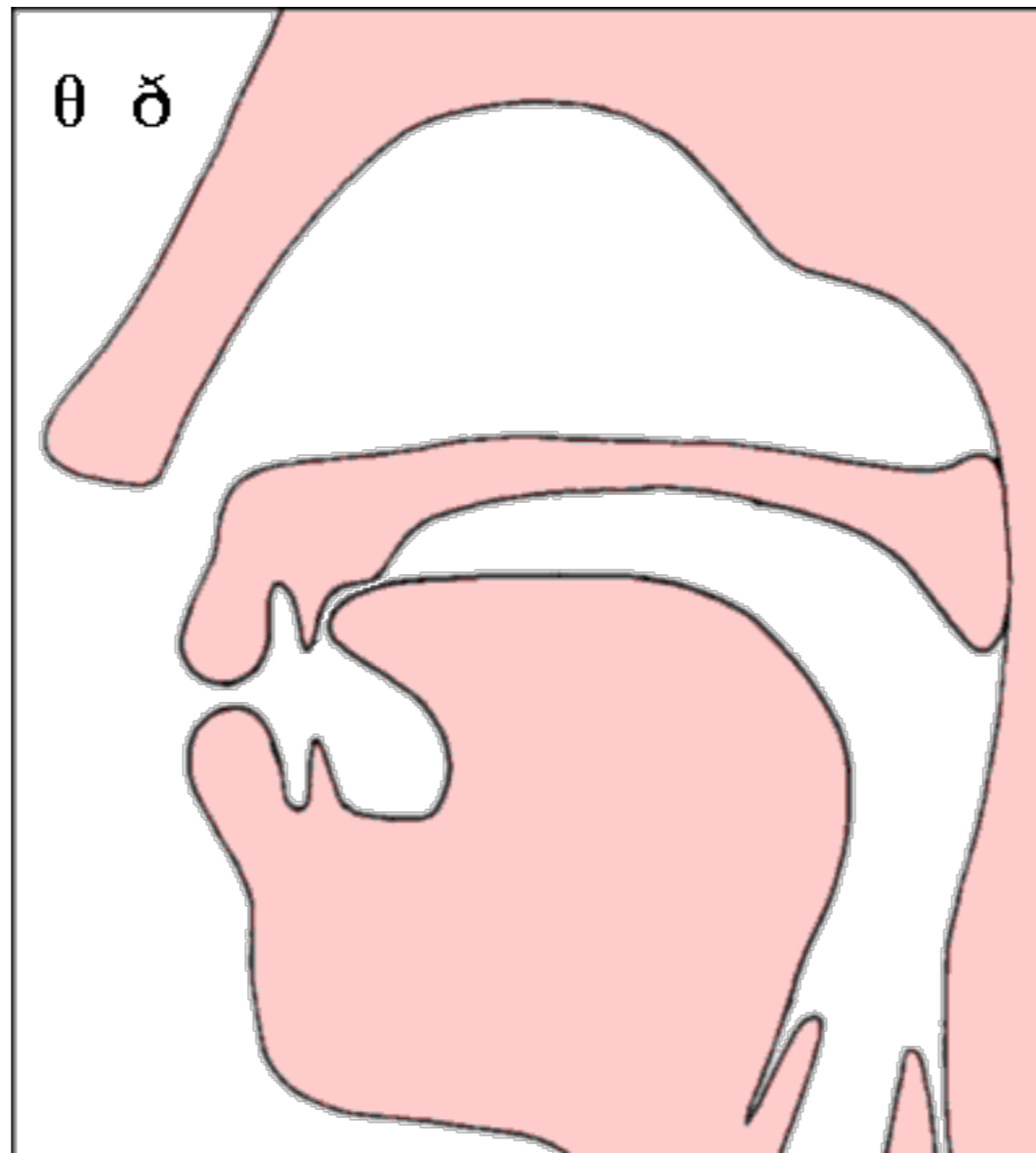


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**Example:**

*thing*, *thy* (**dental**) : [θ] [ð]

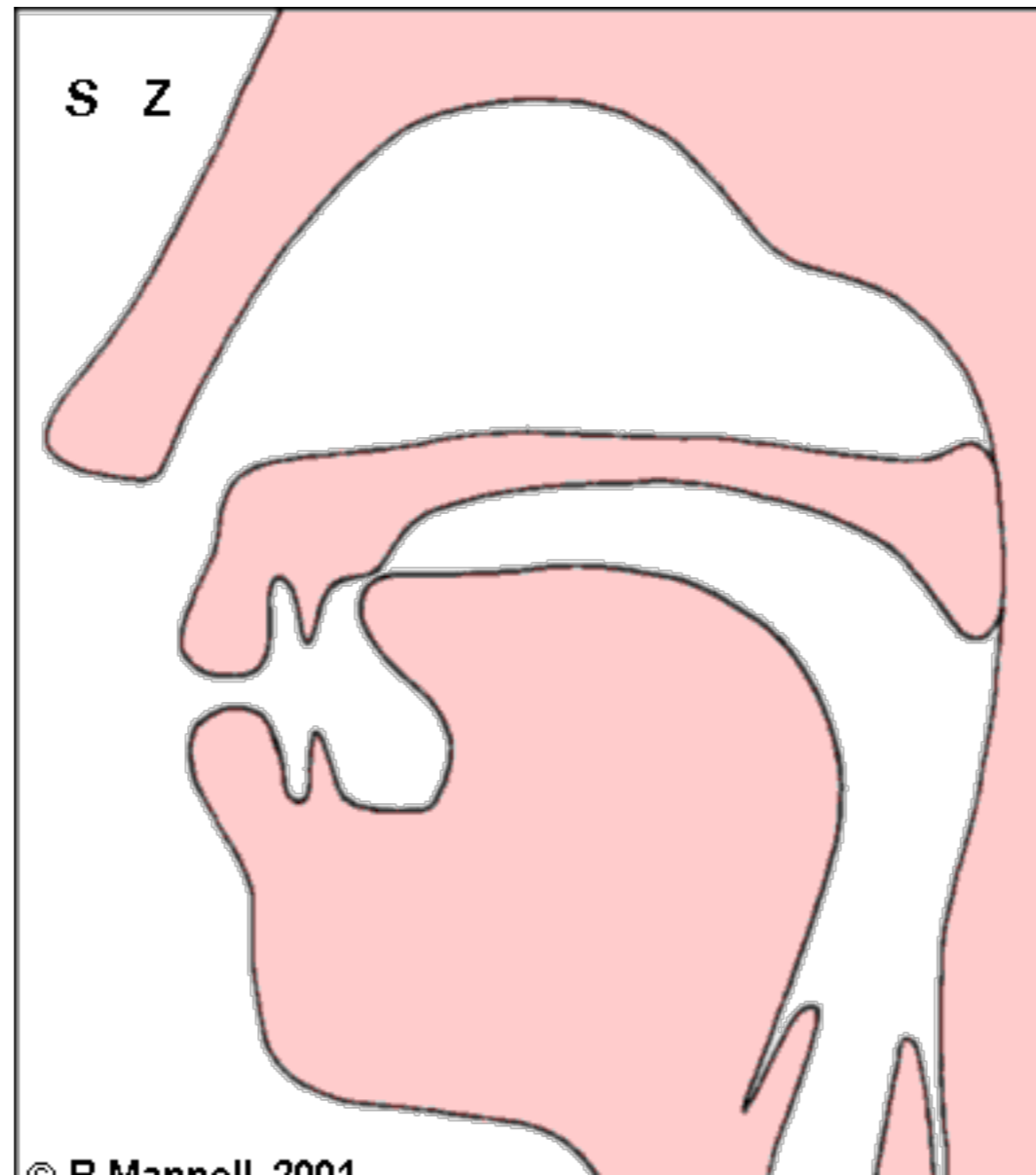


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**Example:**

*sigh* , *zoo* (**alveolar**) : [s] , [z]

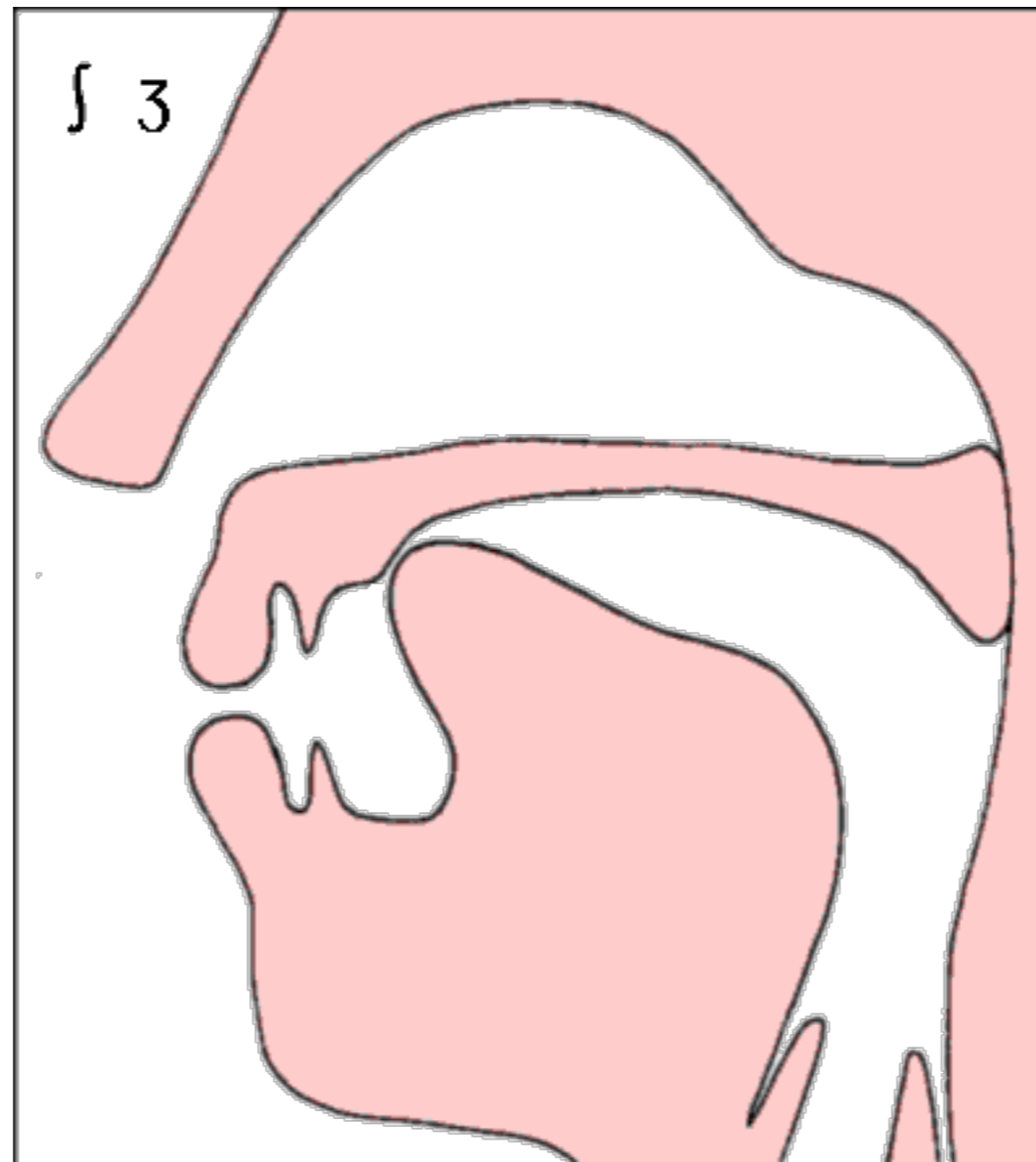


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**Example:**

*shy, just* (palato-alveolar) : [ʃ] [ʒ]

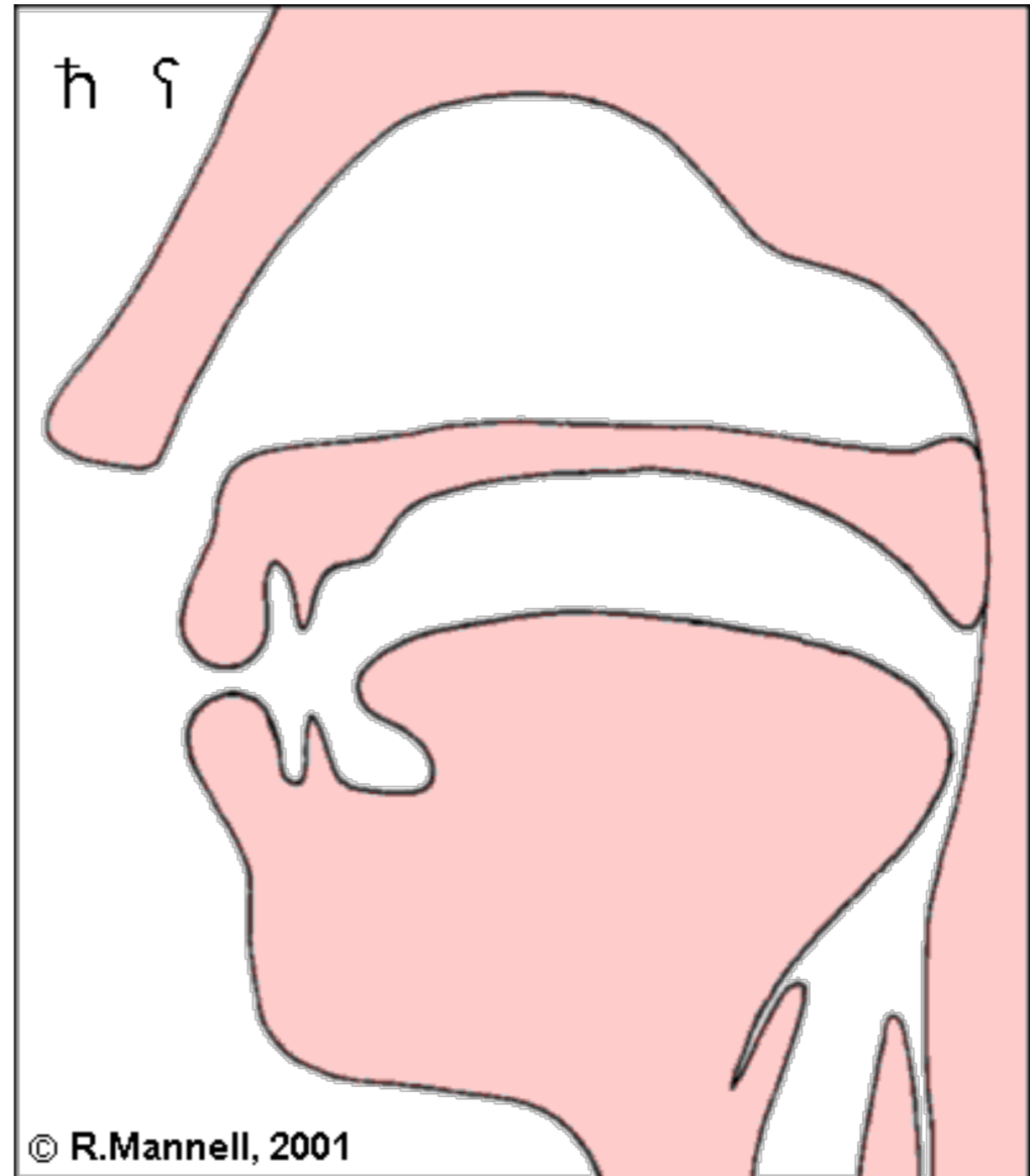


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**Example:**

*hear* (**glottal**) : [h]



# + 3. Approximant

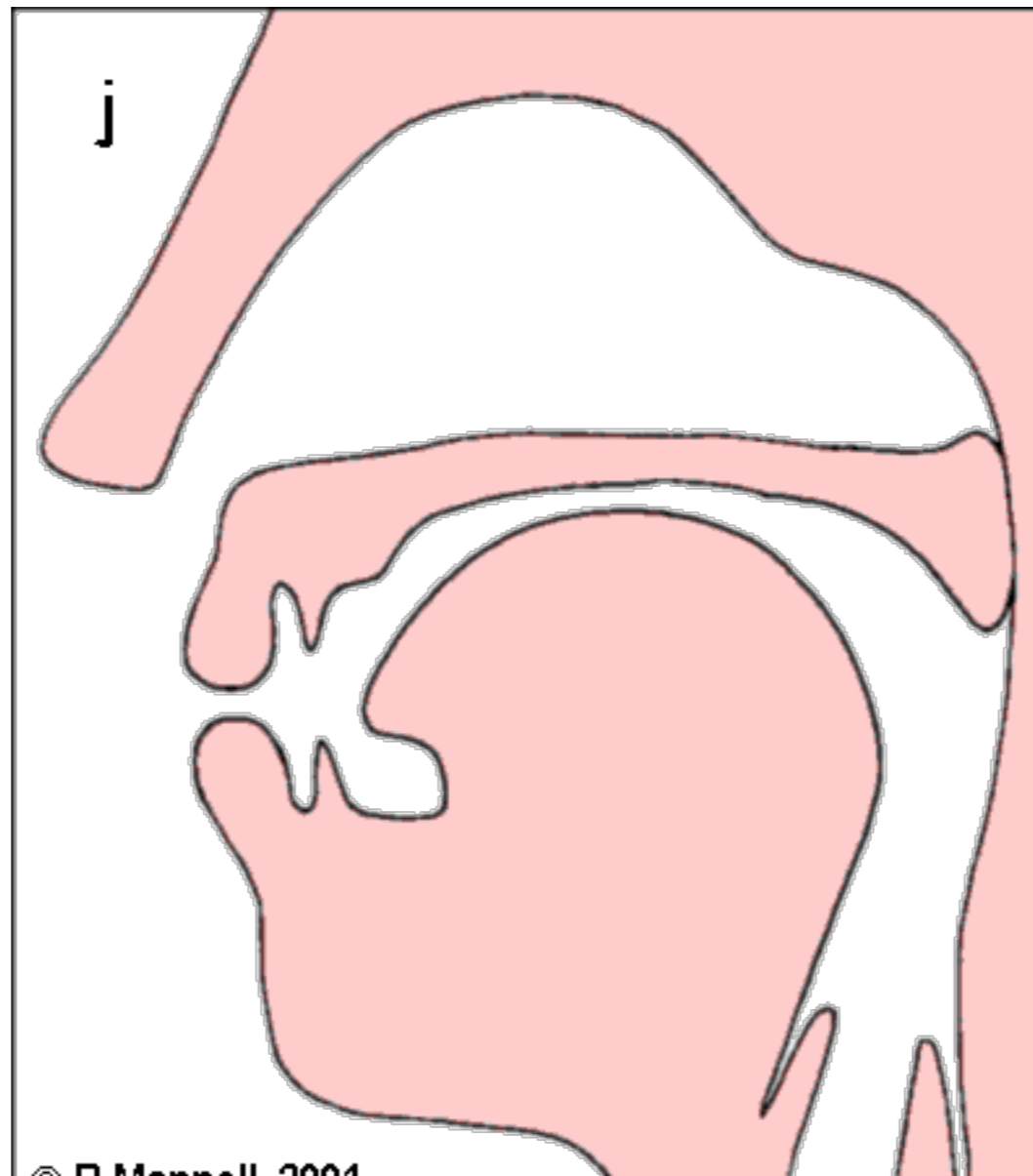
- (a movement in which one of the articulators is **close to** another, but without the vocal tract being narrowed to such an extent that a turbulent airstream is produced )

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**Example:**

*yes* (**palatal**) : [j]

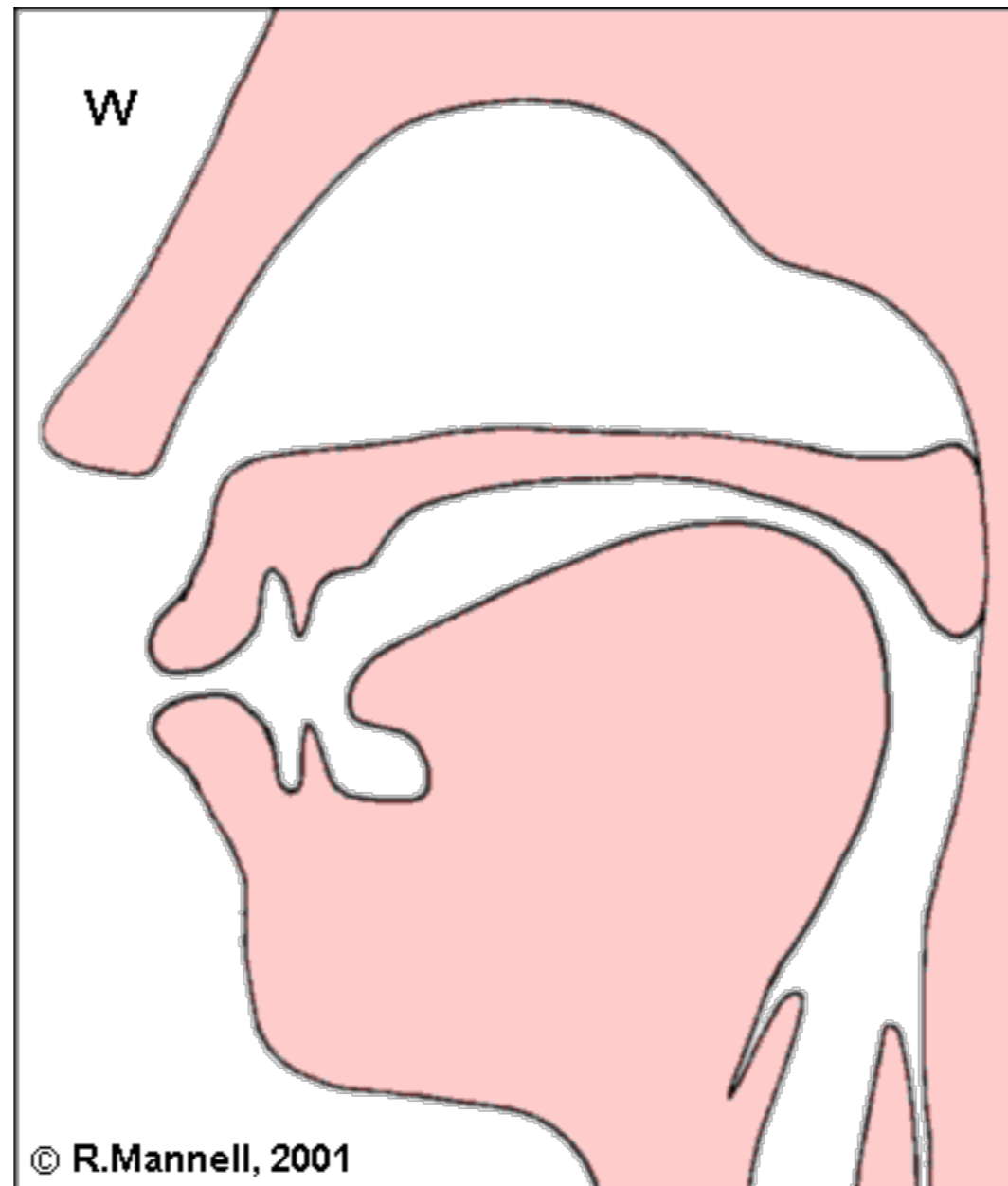


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**Example:**

*row*, *we* : [w]

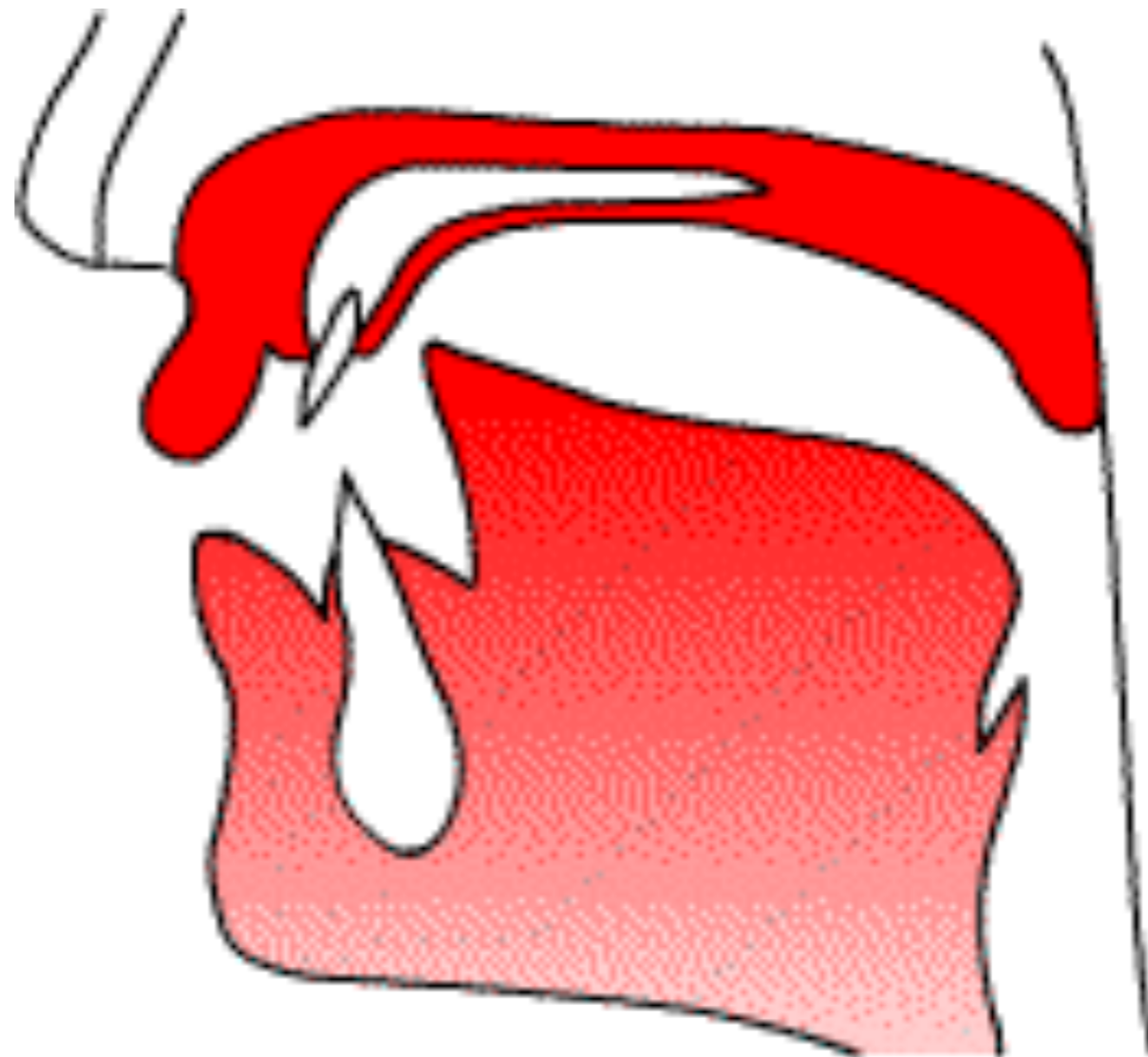


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**Example:**

*right* : [r]





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# 4. Lateral (Approximant)

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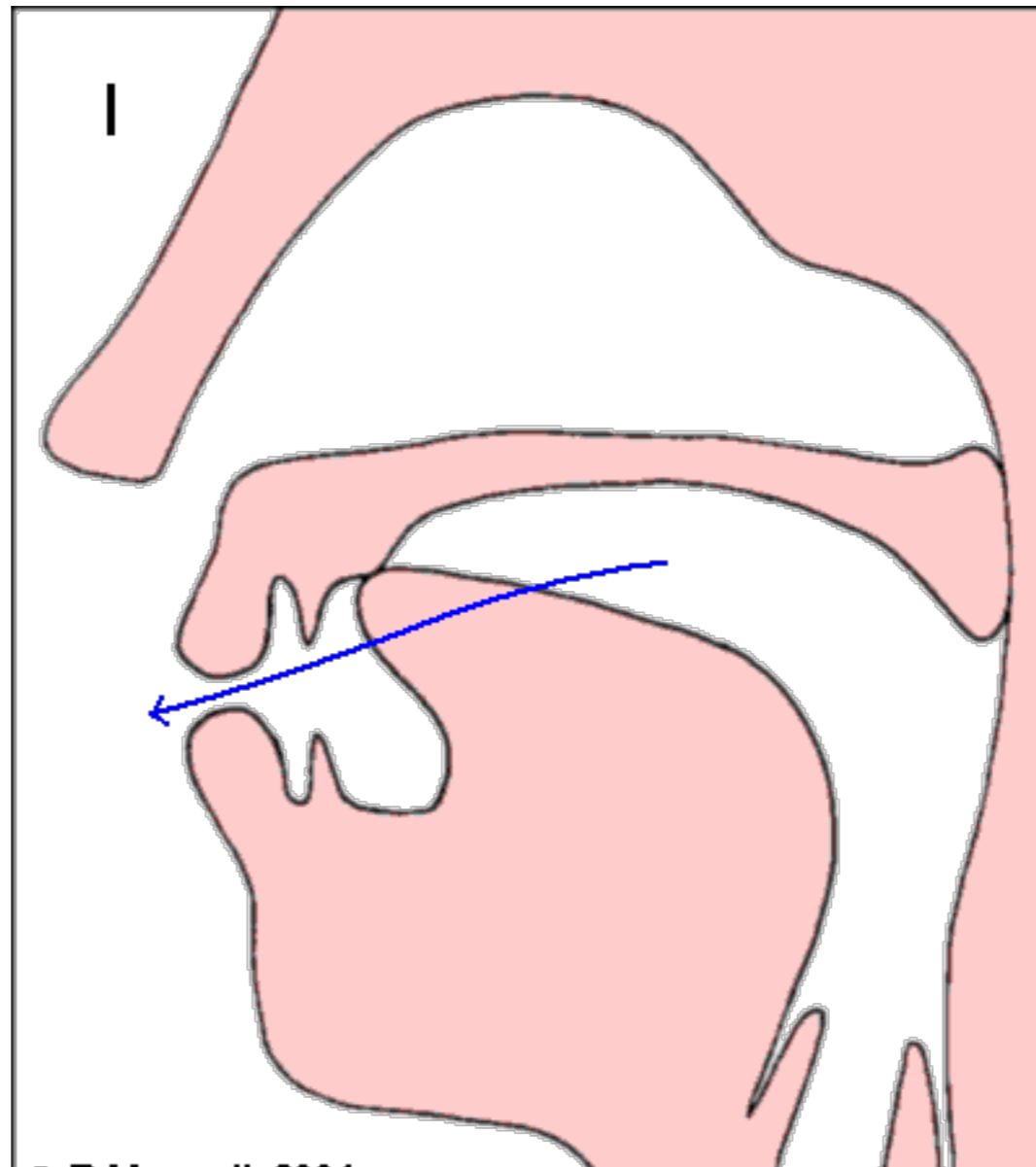
- (Obstruction of the airstream at a point along the **center** of the **oral tract**, with **incomplete closure** between one or both sides of the tongue and the roof of the mouth)

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**Example:**

***l*ie (alveolar-lateral) : [l]**



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# 5. Affricate

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- (A combination of a stop immediately followed by a fricative is called an affricate.)

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**Example:**

*cheap*, *judge* (palato-alveolar) :

[tʃ]

[dʒ]

