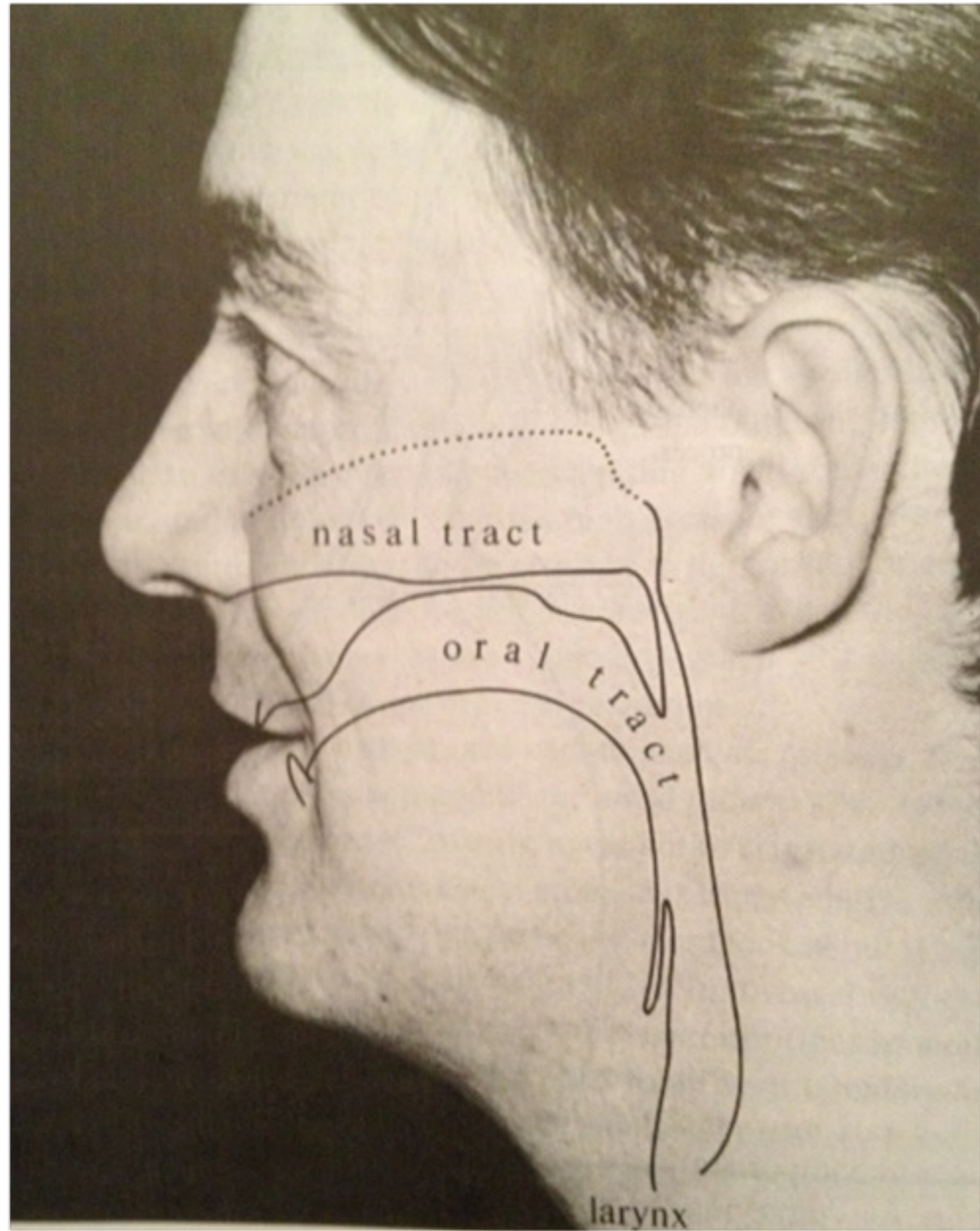


# Places of Articulation

## *Lecture 2*

# Introduction

The **parts** of the **vocal tract** that can be used to form sounds are called **articulators**.



# The Vocal Tract

# Introduction

In order to form **consonants**,  
the airstream through the  
vocal tract must be  
**obstructed** in some way.

# Introduction

**Consonants can be classified according to the **place** and **manner** of this obstruction.**

# Introduction

The primary articulators that can cause an obstruction in most languages are the **lips**, the **tongue tip & blade**, and the **back of the tongue**.

# Introduction

- Speech movements using the **lips** are called **labial** articulations.

# Introduction

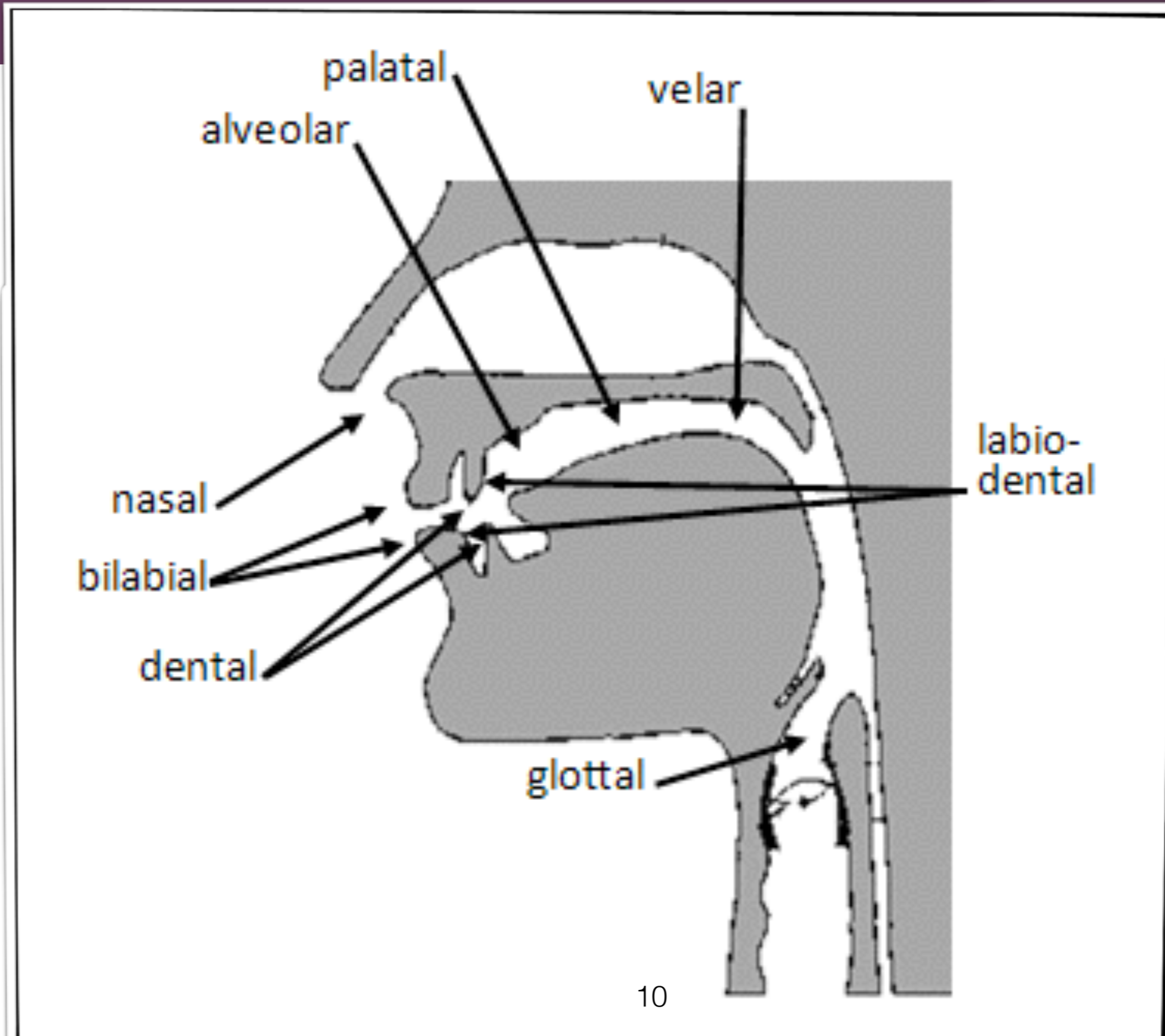
- Those using the **tip of the tongue** are called **coronal articulations**.



# Introduction

- Those using the **back of the tongue** are called **dorsal articulations**.

# Places of Articulation

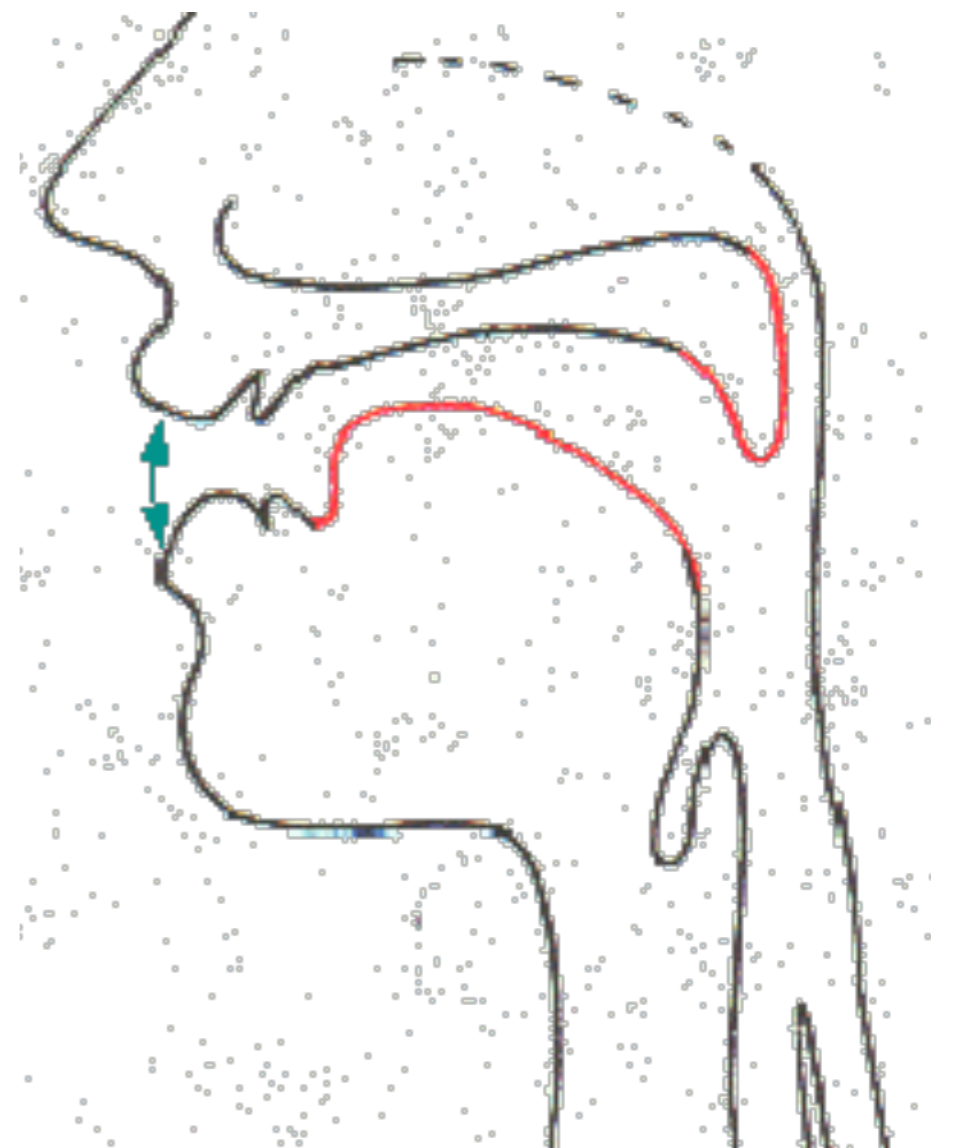


# 1. Bilabial

**Bilabials are made with two lips.**

*Examples:*

*pie, buy, my*

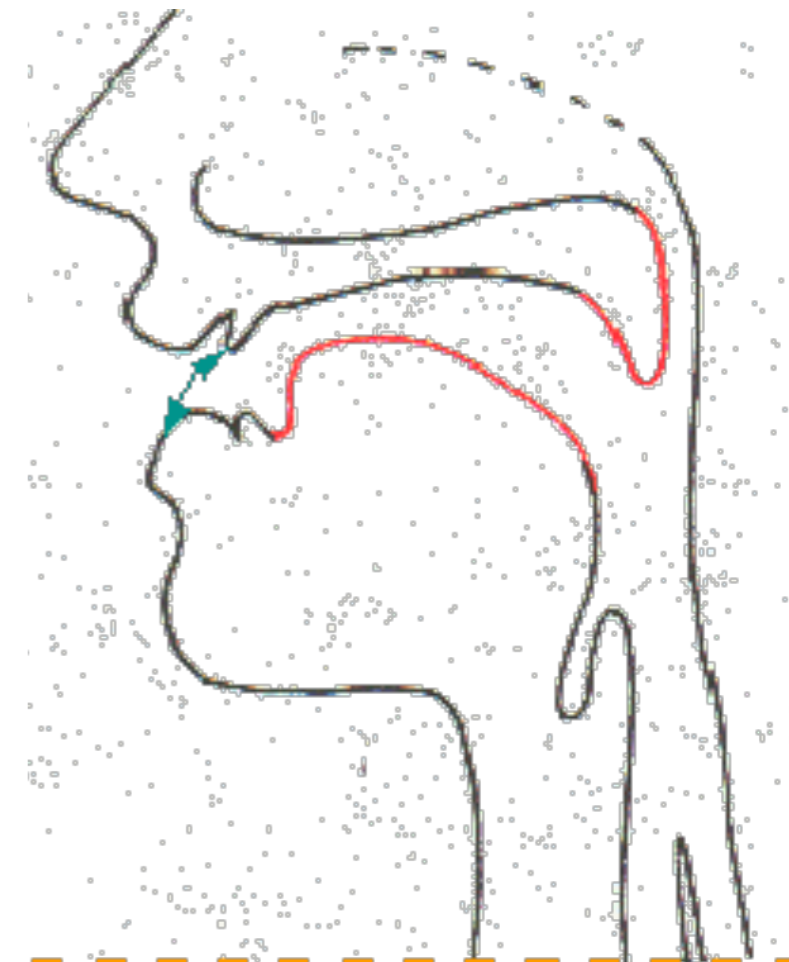


# 2. Labiodental

Labiodental is made with the lower lip and the upper front teeth.

*Examples:*

*fie , vie*

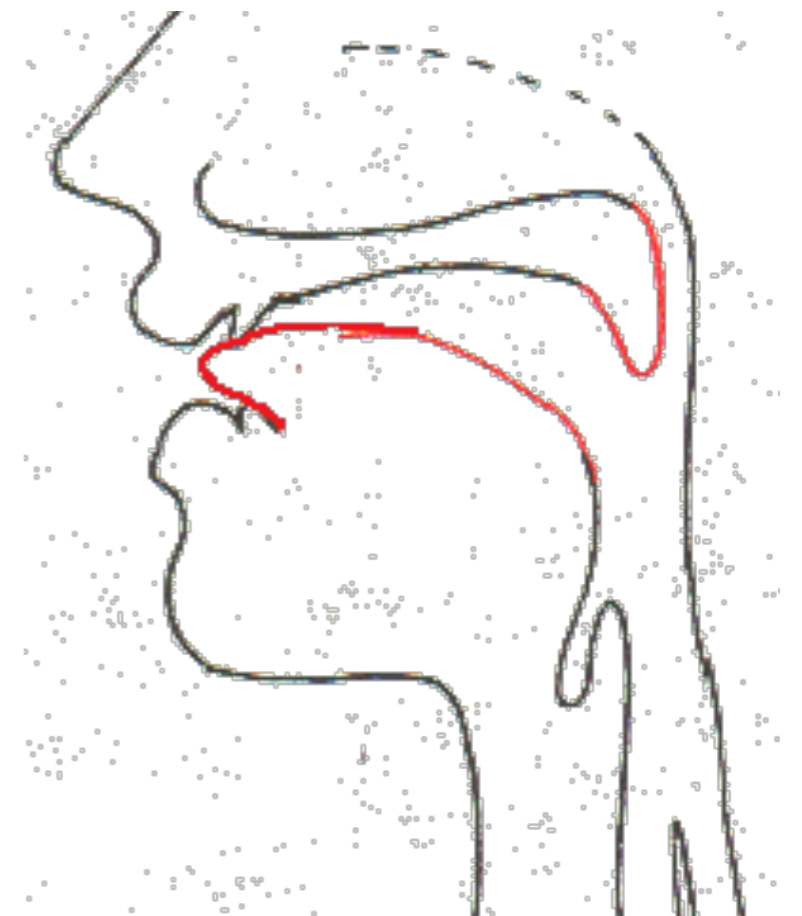


# 3. Dental

Dentals are made with the tongue tip or blade and upper front teeth.

*Examples:*

*thing, thy*

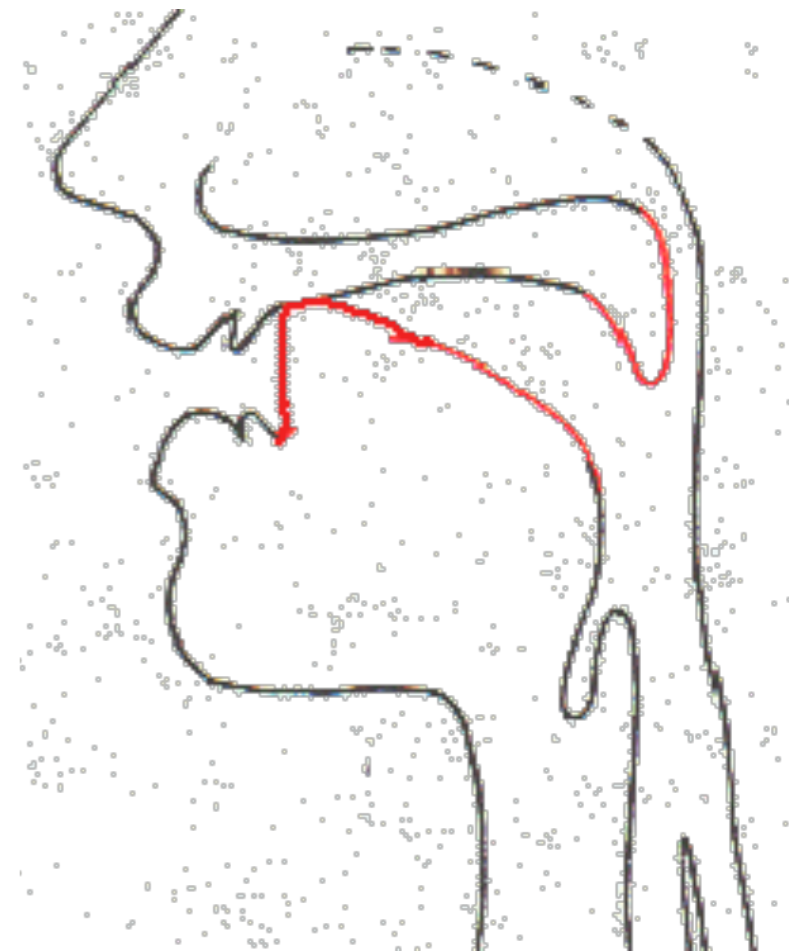


# 4. Alveolar

Alveolars are made with the **tongue tip** or **blade** and the **alveolar ridge**.

*Examples:*

*tie, die, sigh, zeal, lie*



# 5. Retroflex

**Retroflex** is made with the tongue tip and the back of alveolar ridge.



# 5. Retroflex

Some English speakers do not use retroflex sounds at all. But some speakers begin words such as *rye*, *row*, *ray* with retroflex sounds.



# 5. Retroflex

Speakers who pronounce r at the ends of words may also have retroflex sounds with the tip of the tongue raised in *hour* and *air*.

# 6. Palato-Alveolar

Palato-Alveolar is made with the **tongue blade** and the **back** of the alveolar ridge.

*Examples:*

*shy, show, she*

# 6. Palato-Alveolar



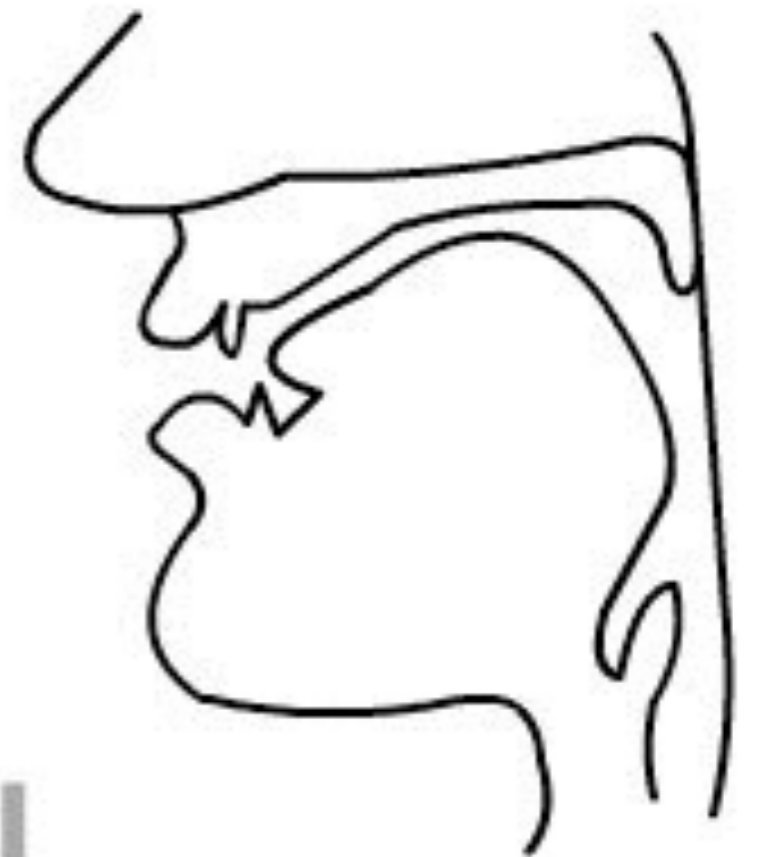
A palato-alveolar sound: the first sound in *ship*

# 7. Palatal

Palatal is made with the **front**  
**of the tongue** and the **hard**  
**palate**

*Examples:*

*you , yes*



# 8. Velar

Velar is made with the **back of the tongue** and the **soft palate**

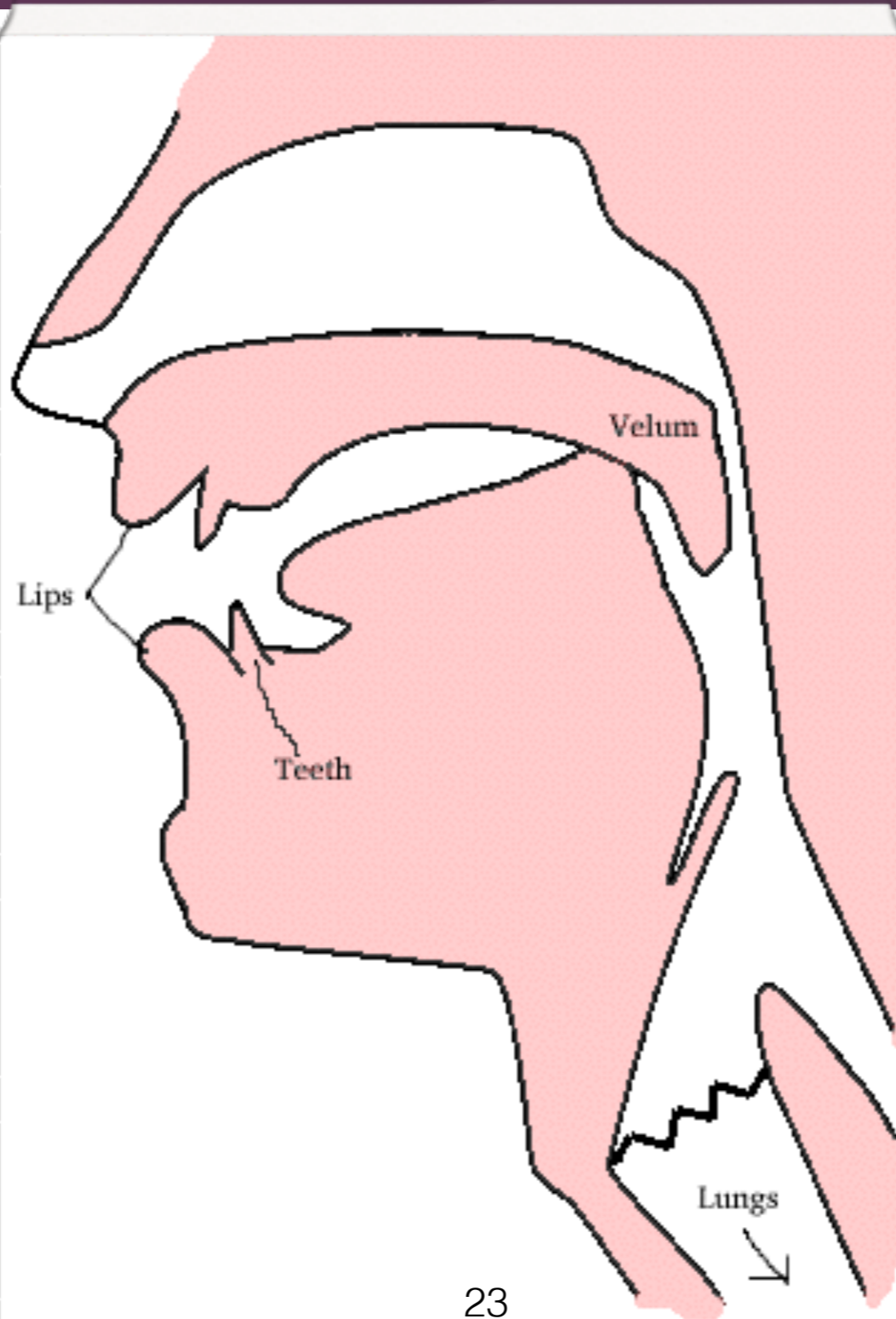
*Examples:*

*hack, hag, hang*

# 8. Velar

**The back of the tongue is raised so that it touches the velum.**

# 8. Velar



# 9. Nasal

The air is prevented to go through the mouth but is able to go through the **nose** because the **soft palate** or **velum** is **lowered**.

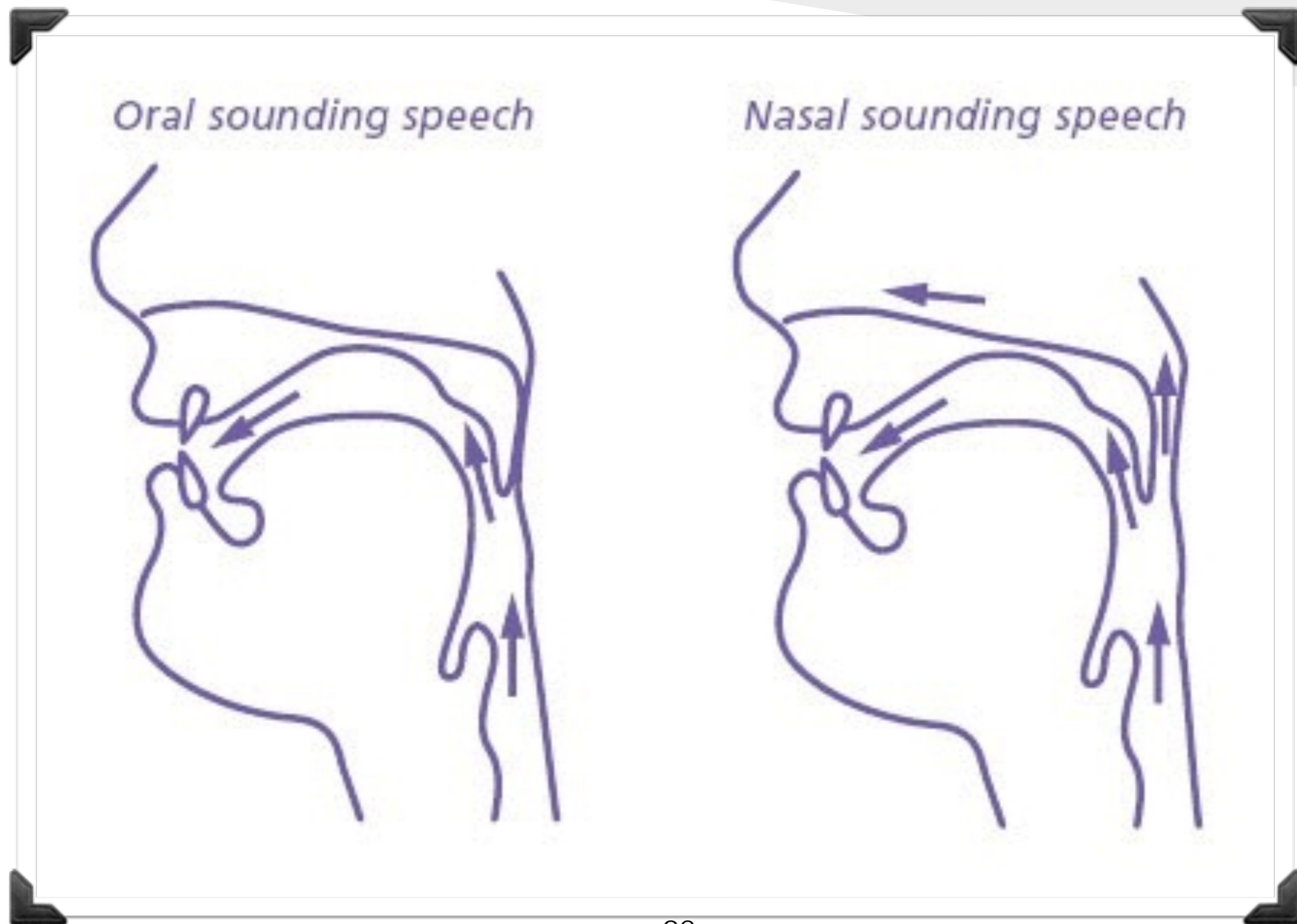


# 9. Nasal

*Examples:*

*ran, ram, rang*

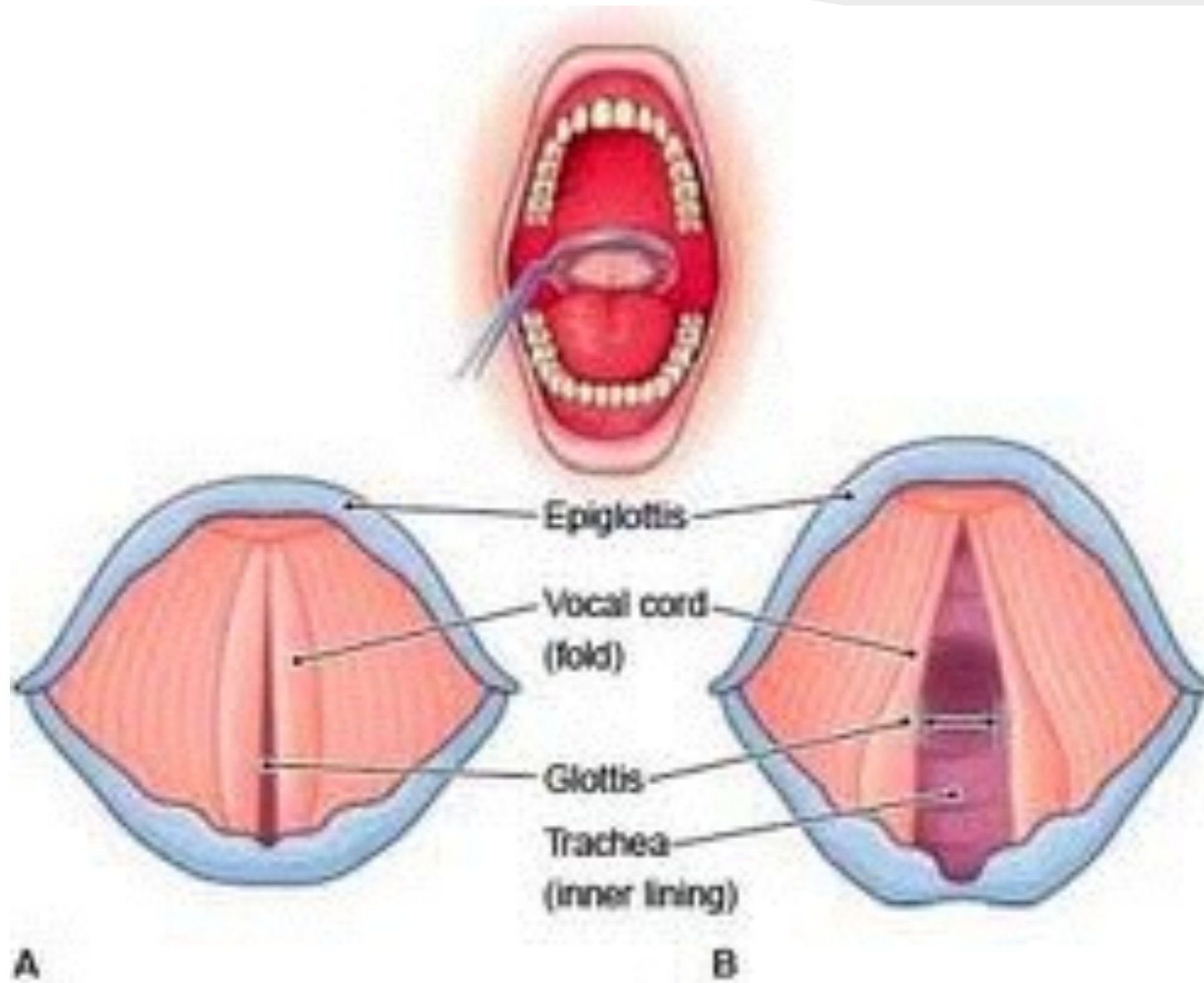
# 9. Nasal



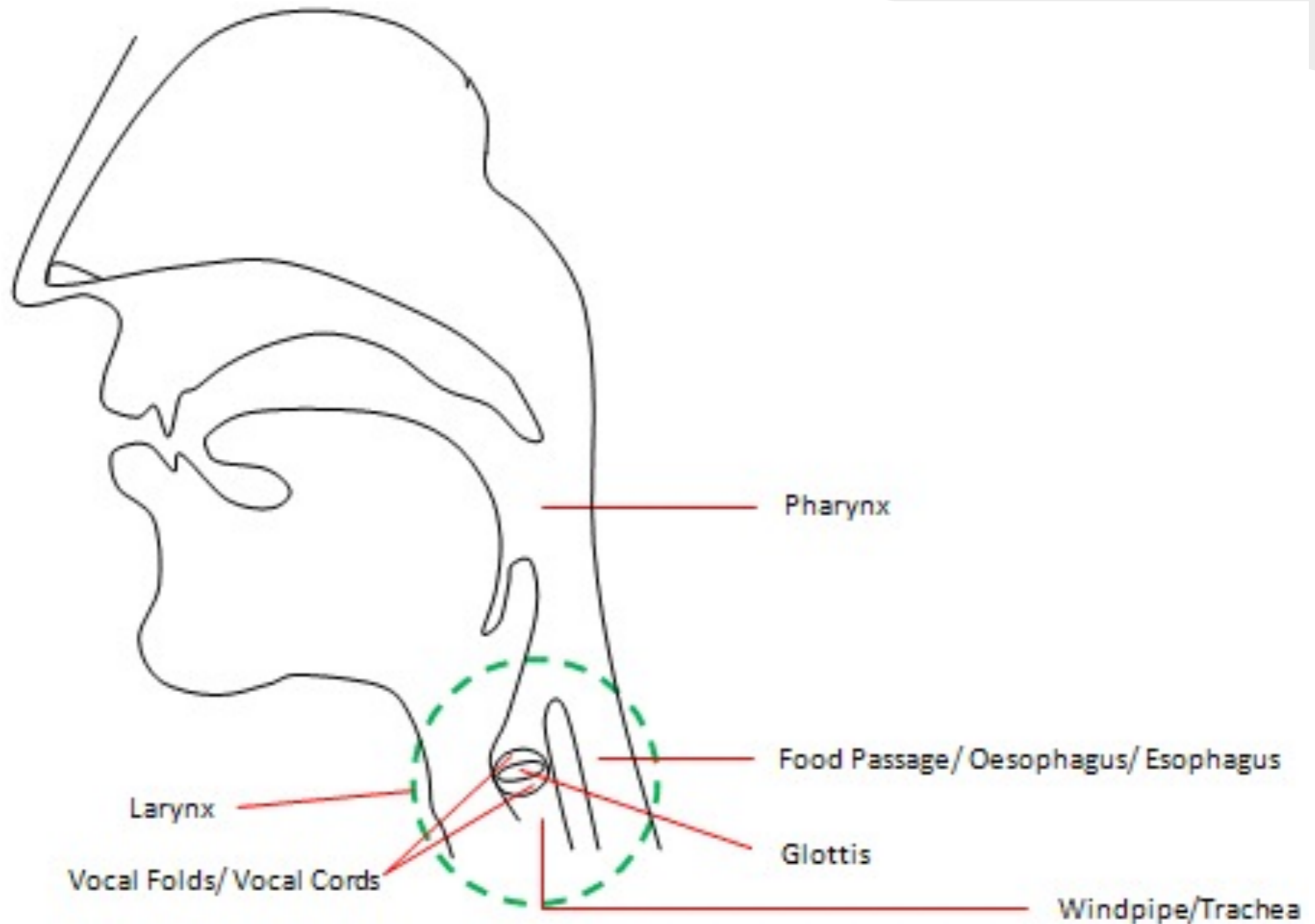
# 10. Glottal

Sounds produced with the *glottis* (vocal cords).

# 10. Glottal



# 10. Glottal



# 10. Glottal

The **[h]** sound is produced with **open glottis**.

