

Places of Articulation

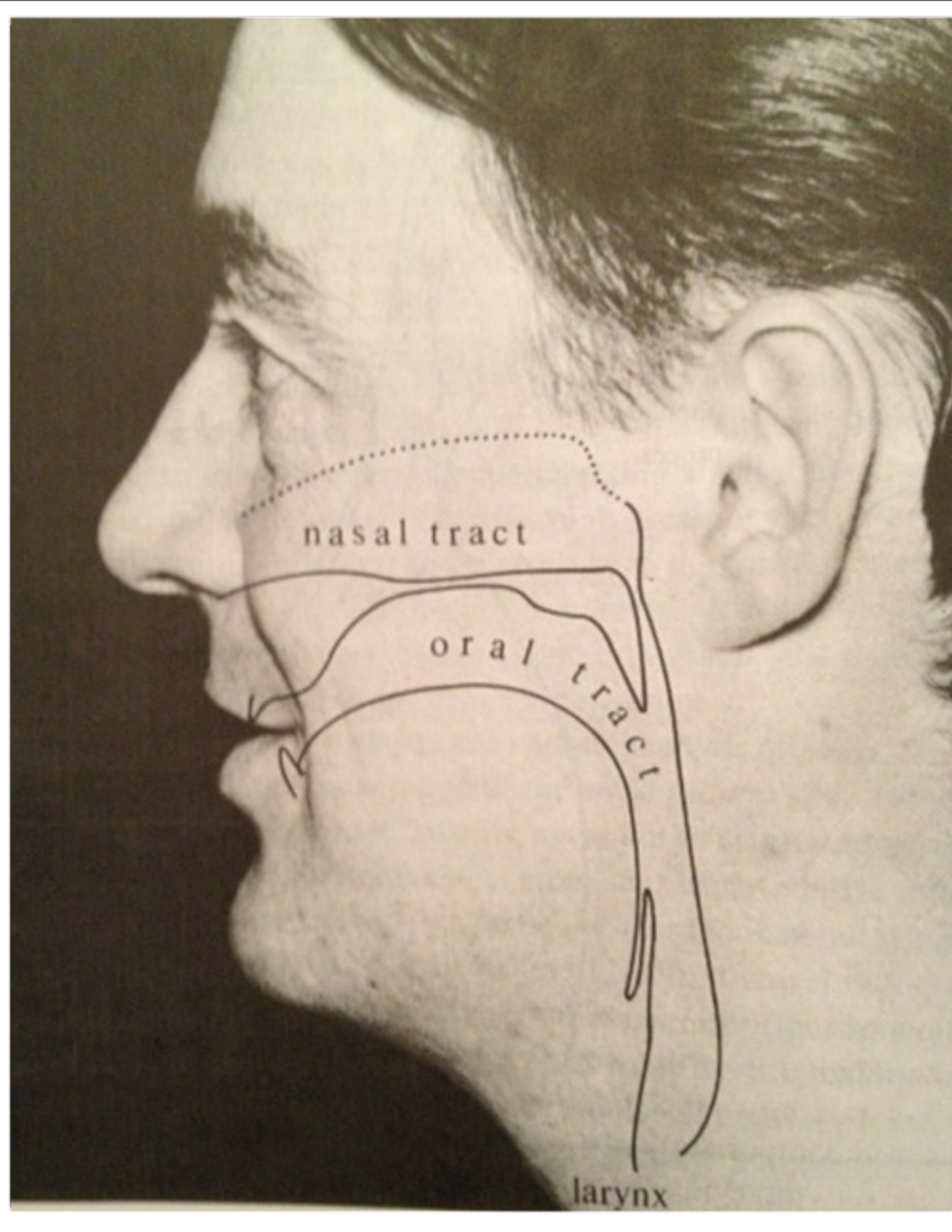
Lecture 3

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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.

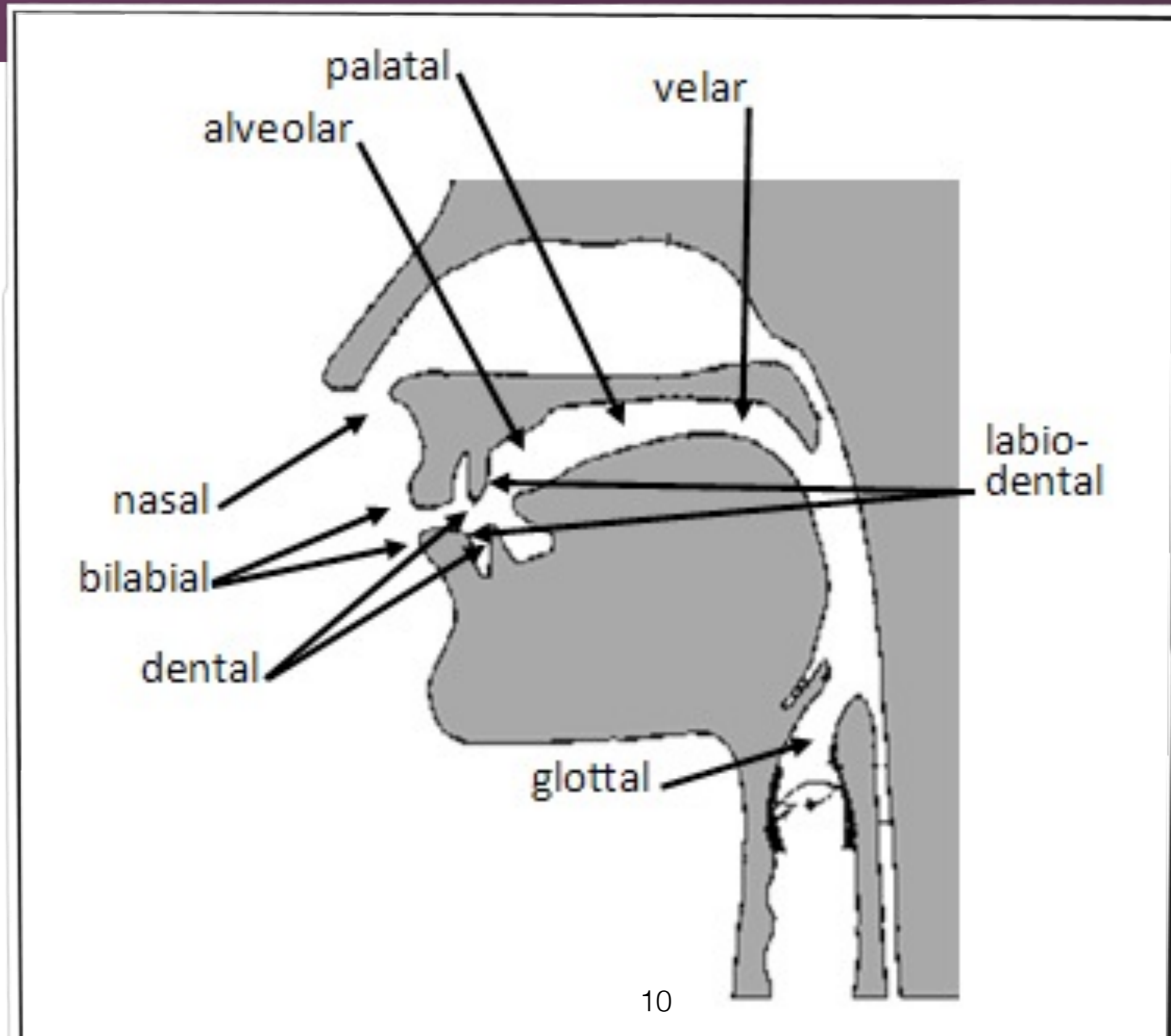
Introduction

- 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

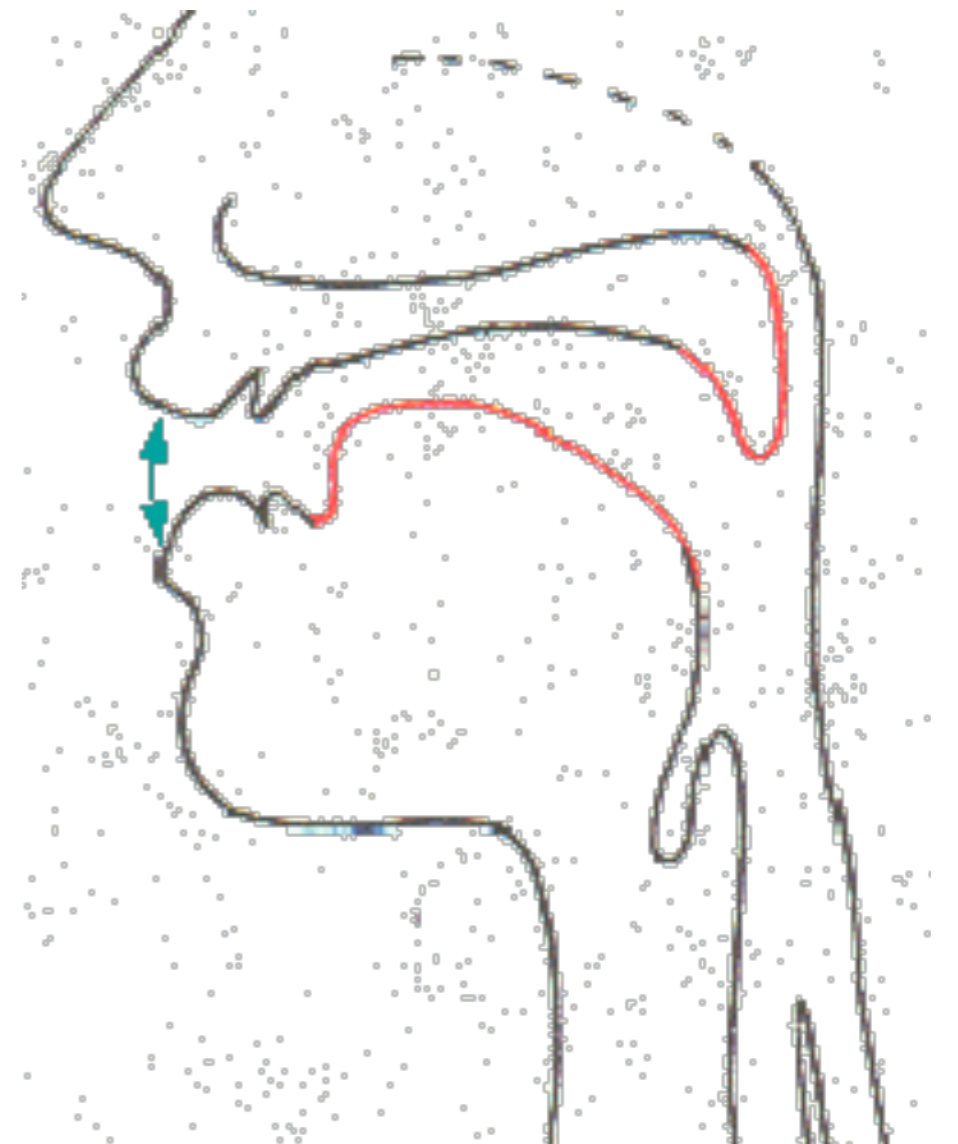


1. Bilabial

Bilabials are made with two lips.

Examples:

pie, buy, my

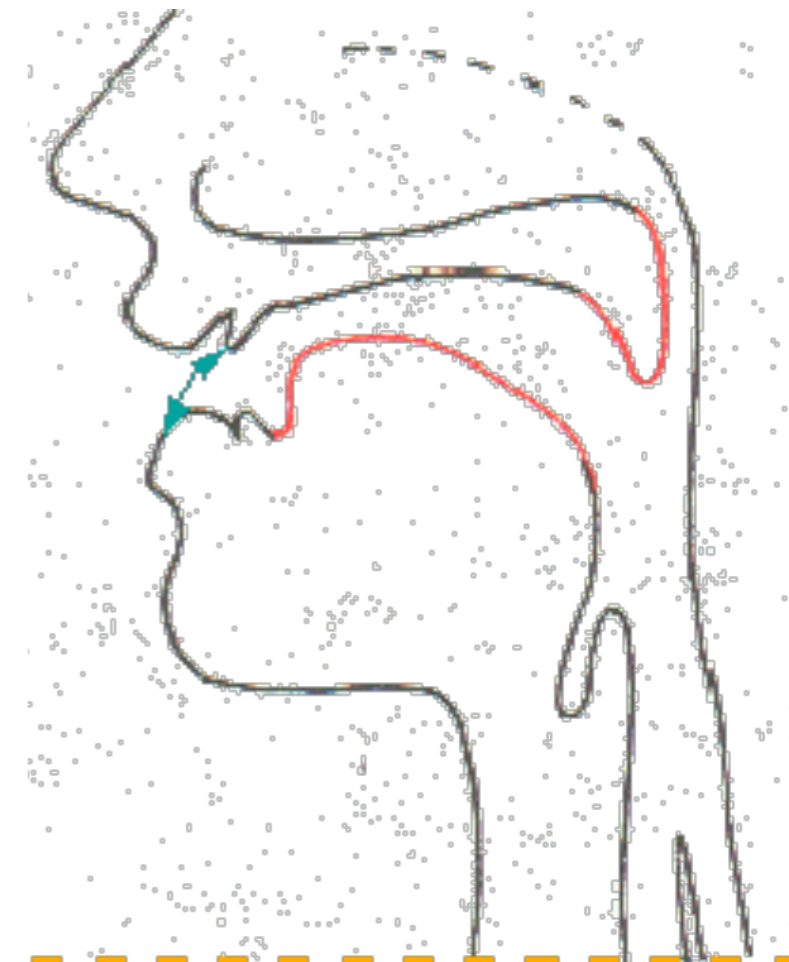


2. Labiodental

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

Examples:

fie , vie

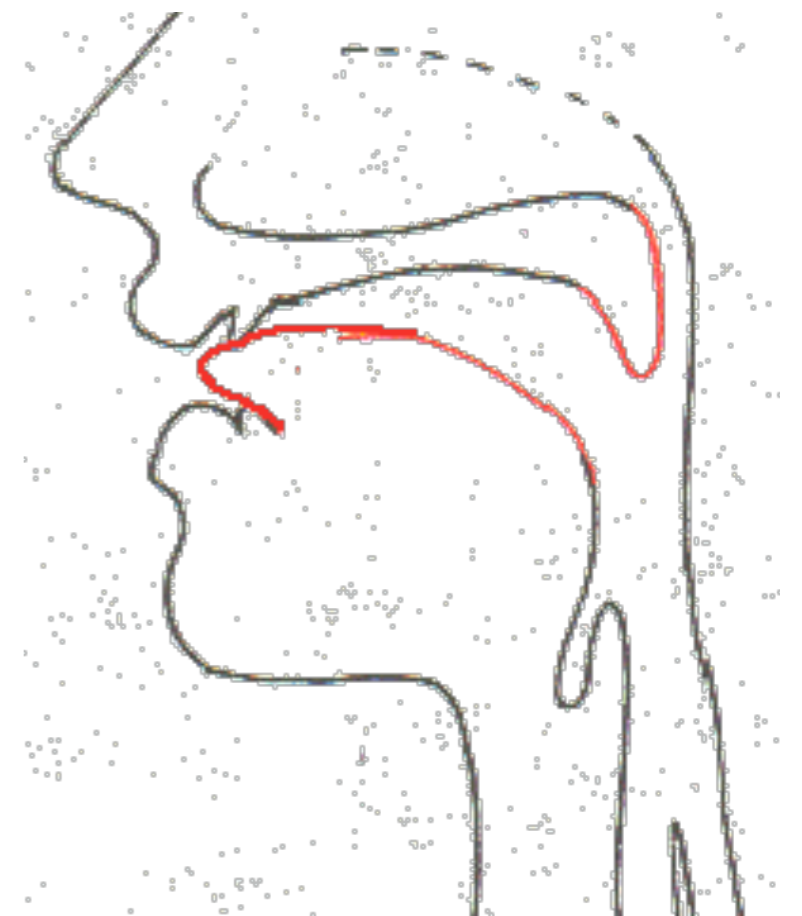


3. Dental

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

Examples:

thing, thy

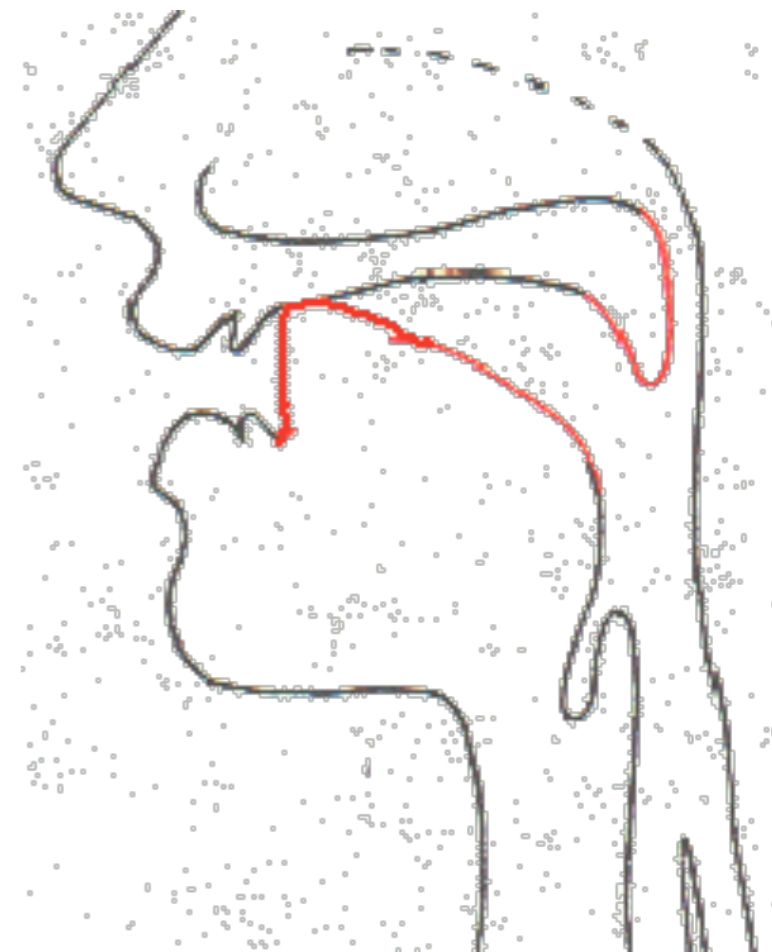


4. Alveolar

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 - just, judge

6. Palato-Alveolar



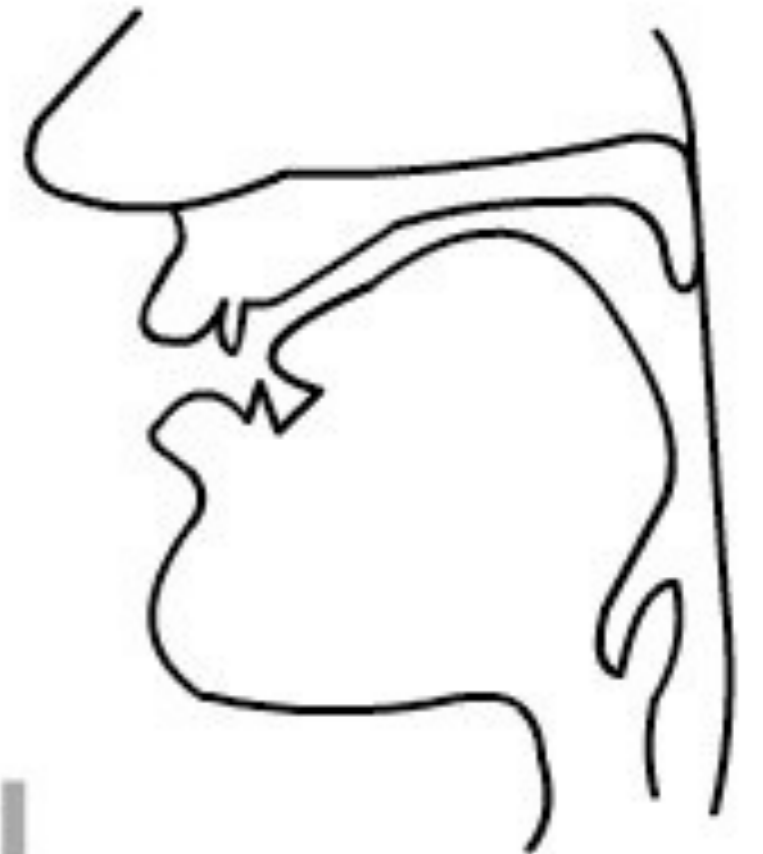
A palato-alveolar sound: the first sound in *ship*

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**

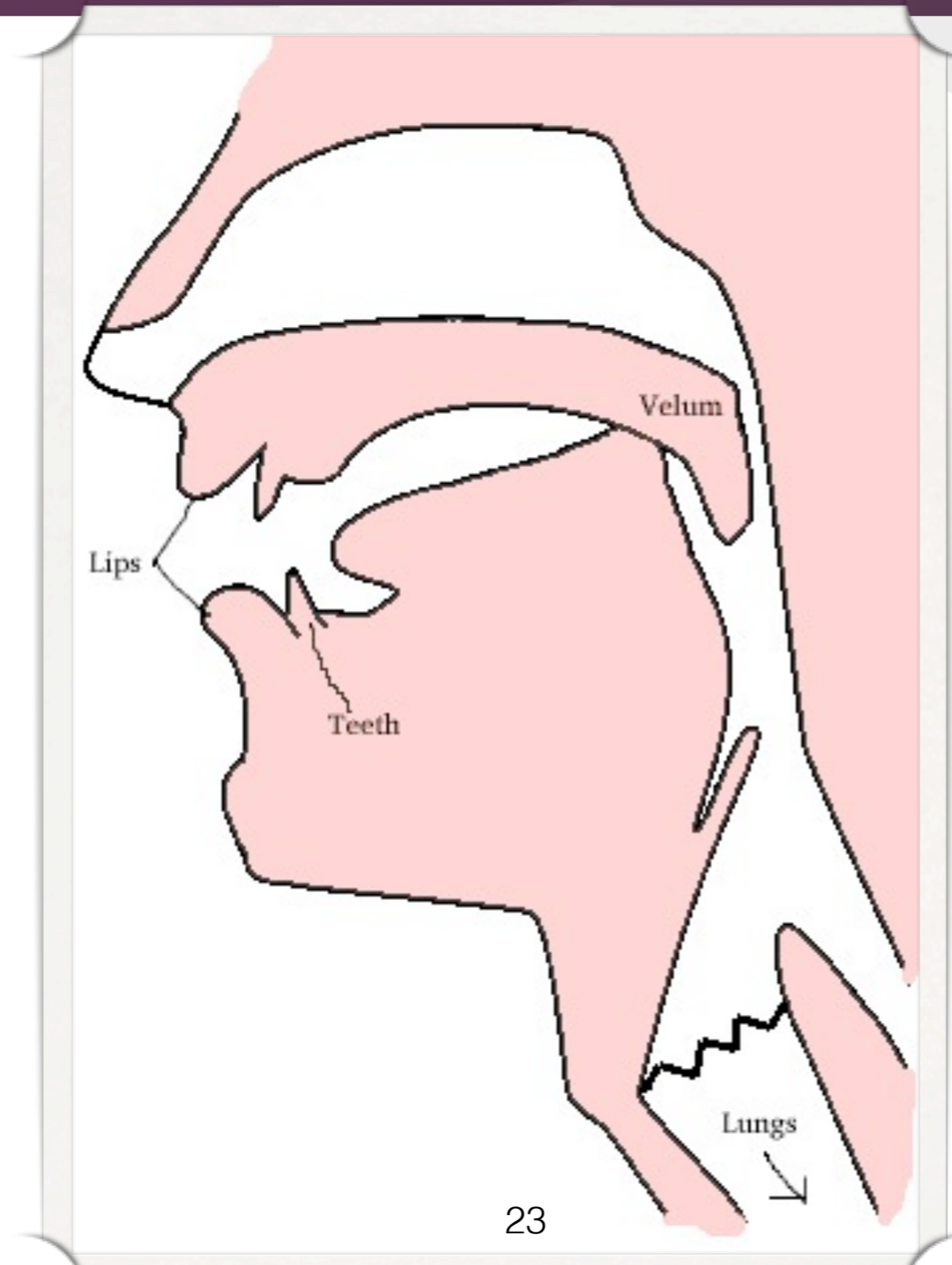
Examples:

hack, *hag*, *hang*

8. Velar

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

8. Velar



9. Nasal

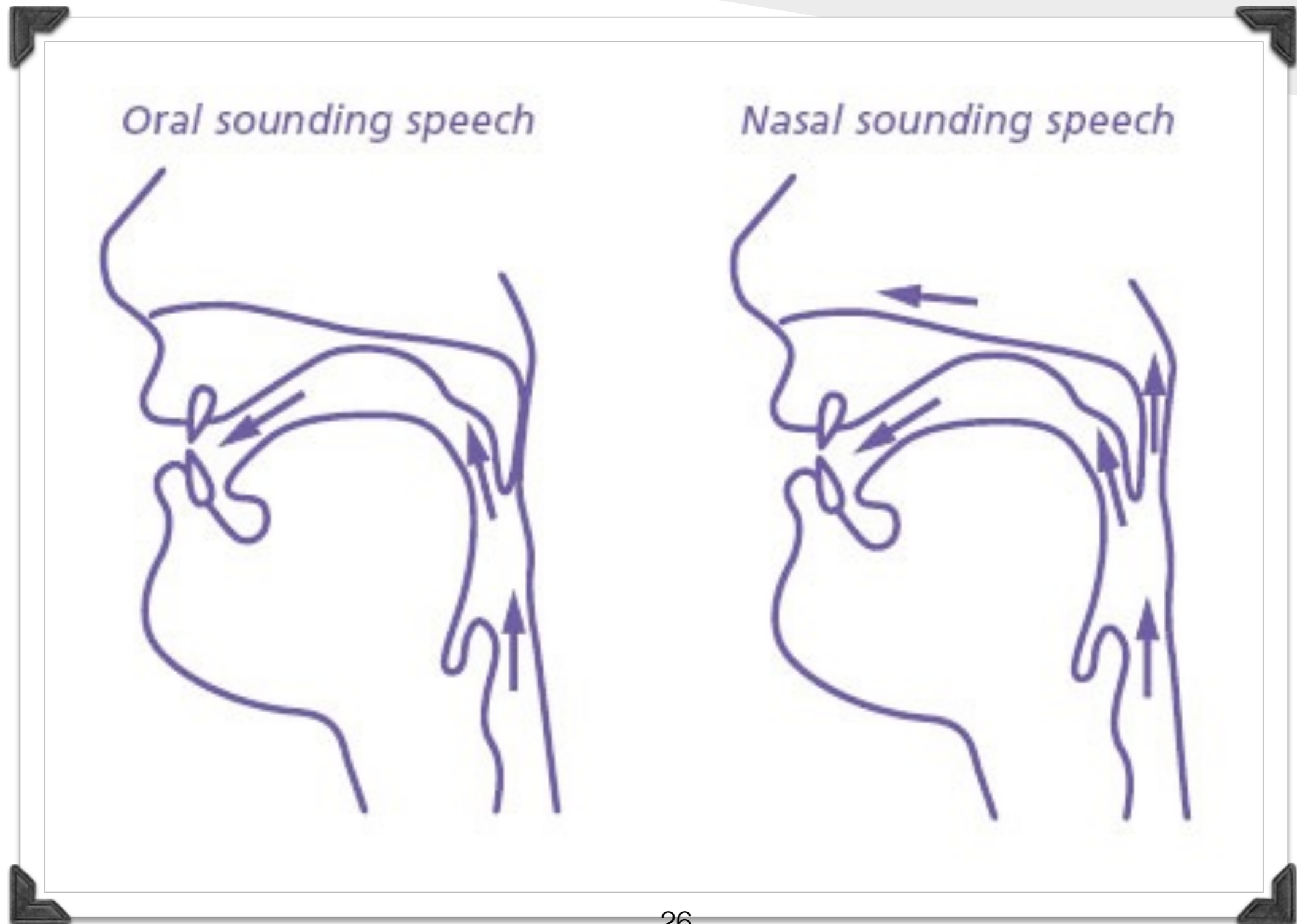
The air is prevented to go through the mouth but is able to go through the **nose** because the **soft palate** or **velum** is **lowered**.

9. Nasal

Examples:

ran, ram, rang

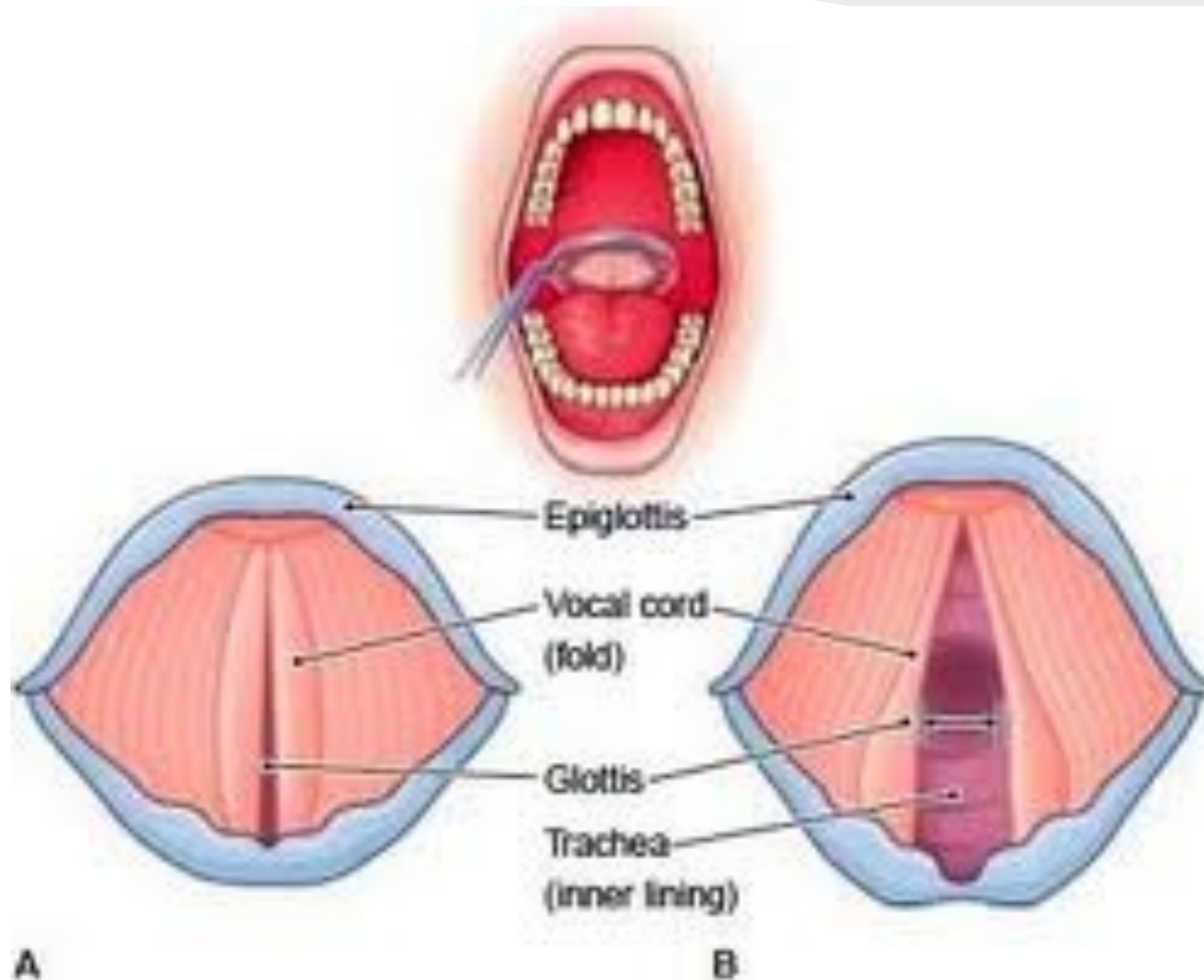
9. Nasal



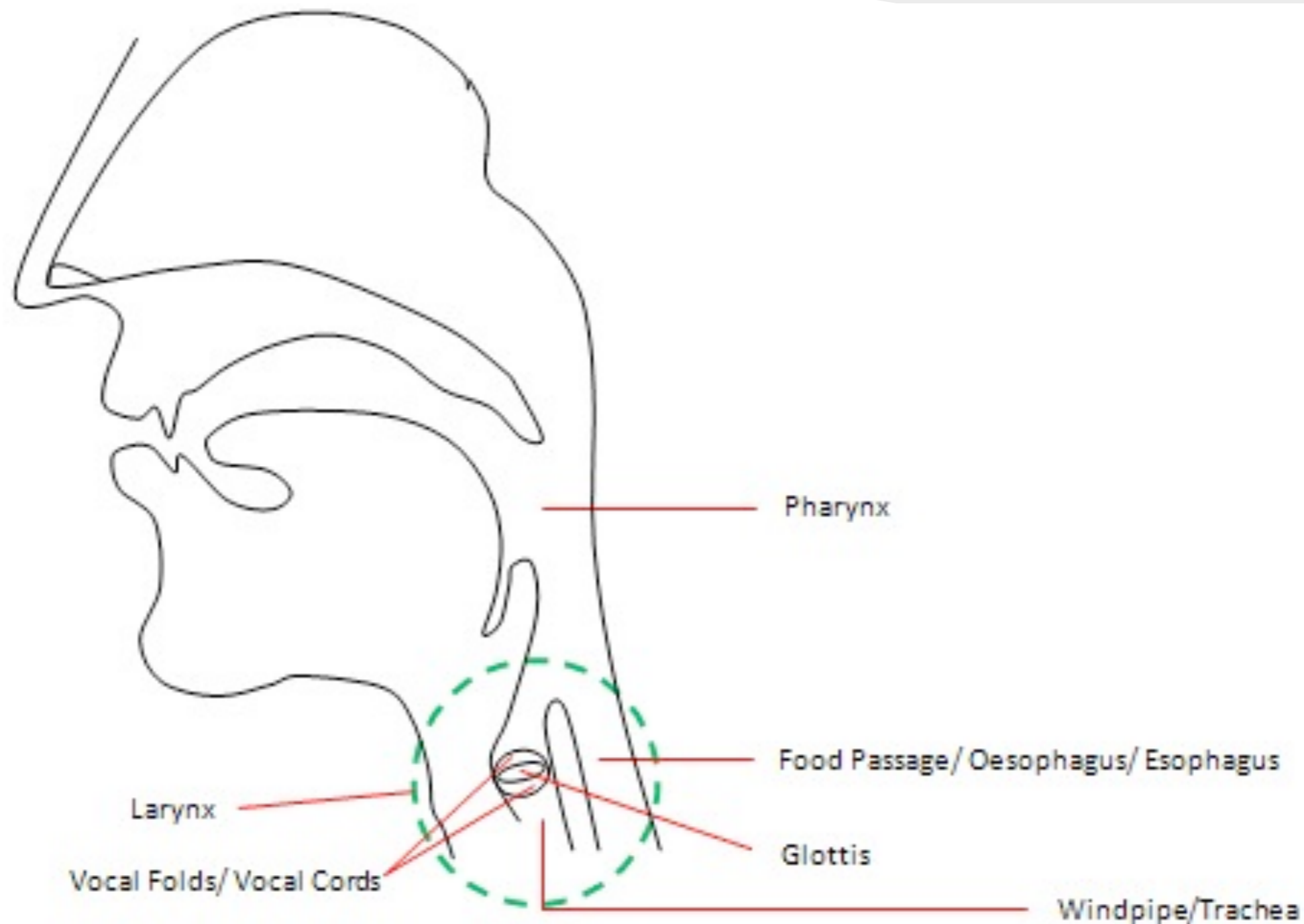
10. Glottal

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

10. Glottal



10. Glottal



10. Glottal

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

