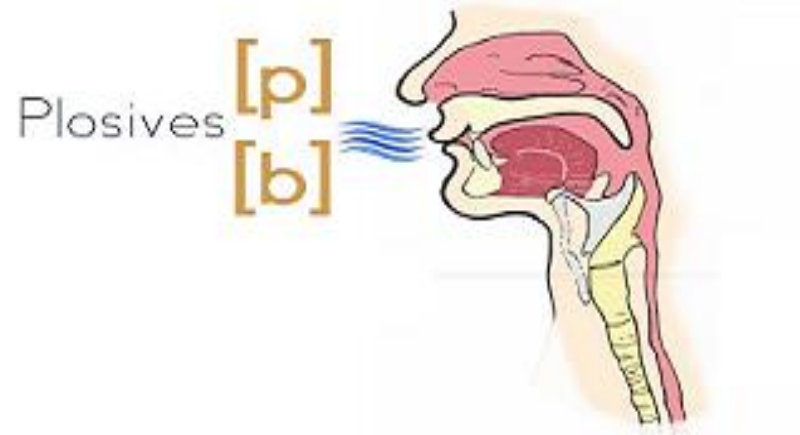


Phonetics

Place and Manner of Articulation



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The English Consonants

There are 3 aspects of articulatory properties


1. Voicing

2. Place of articulation

3. Manner of articulation

Places of Articulation

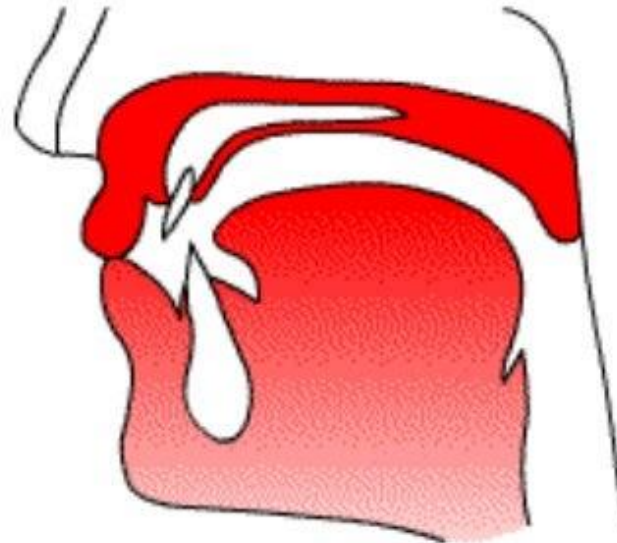
The English Consonants Chart

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Lateral				l				
Tap or Flap								
Approximant	(w)			ɹ		j	w	

Place of Articulation

Bilabial

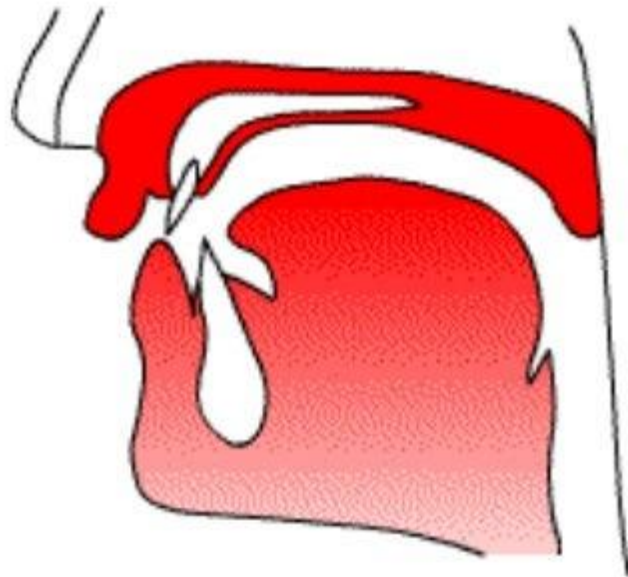
The lower and upper lips approach or touch each other as in the sounds [p], [b], and [m]



Place of Articulation

Labiodental

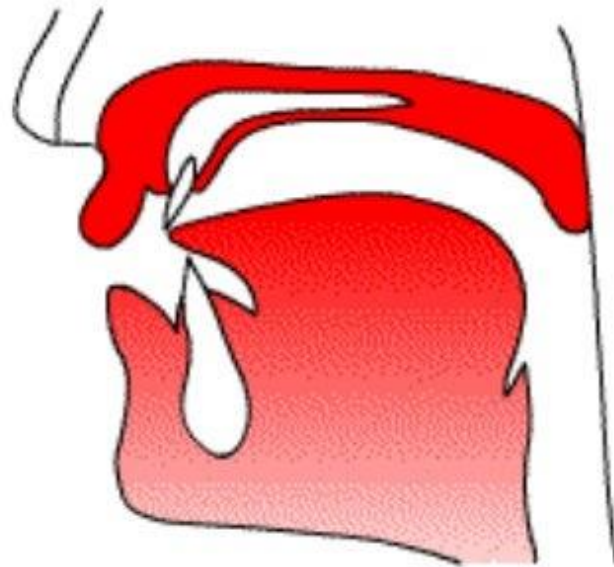
The lower lip approaches or touches the upper teeth as in the sounds [f] and [v]



Place of Articulation

Dental and Interdental

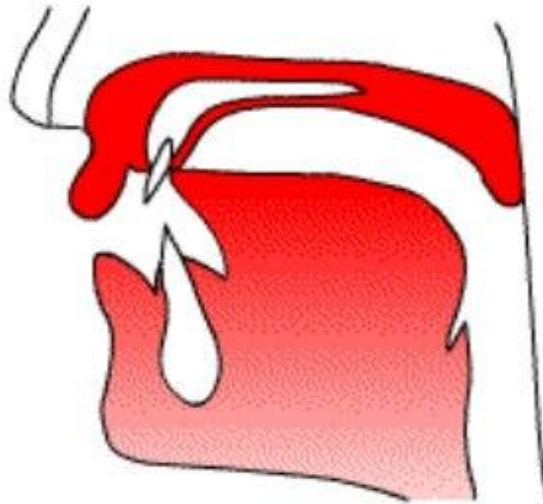
The tip or blade of the tongue approaches or touches the upper teeth as in the sounds [θ] and [ð]



Place of Articulation

Alveolar

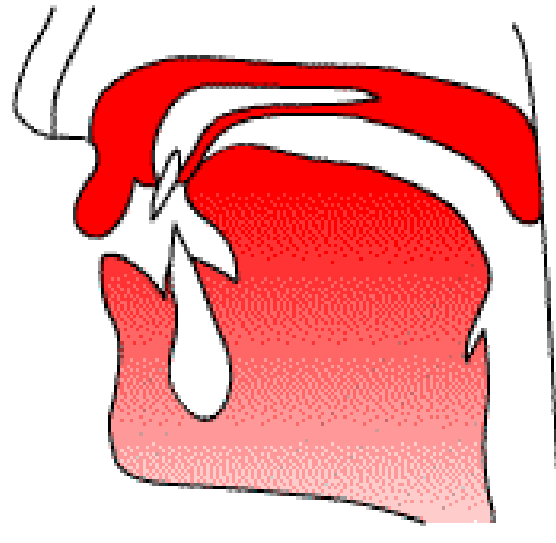
The tongue tip approaches or touches the alveolar ridge, the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth as in the sounds [t], [d], and [n], [s], [z] and [l]



Place of Articulation

Postalveolar

The tip or blade of the tongue approaches or touches the back part of the alveolar ridge as in the sound [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]



Place of Articulation

Palatal

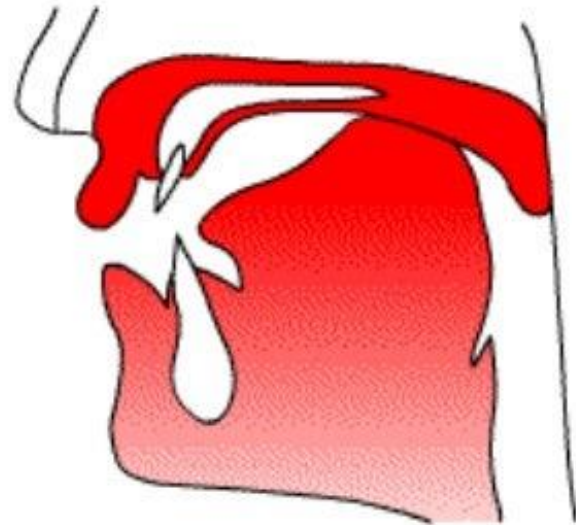
The front of the tongue approaches or touches the hard palate as in the sound [j]



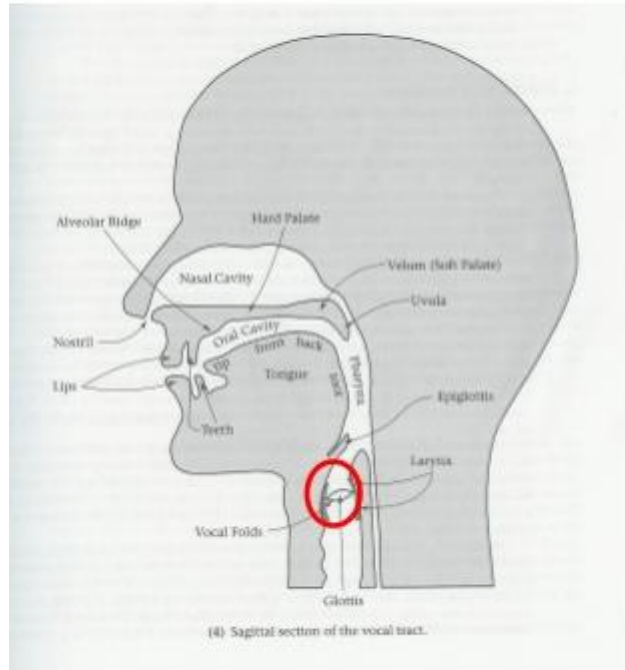
Place of Articulation

Velar

The body of the tongue approaches or touches the soft palate, or velum as in [k], [g], and [ŋ].



Place of Articulation



- **glottal** =
constriction made at the
glottis
- glottal consonants in
English include:

[h] [ʔ]

Glottal

The glottis is the opening between the vocal folds. In an [h], this opening is narrow enough to create some turbulence in the airstream flowing past the vocal folds.

CONSONANTS (CO-ARTICULATED)

ʍ Voiceless labialized velar approximant

ʋ Voiced labialized velar approximant

ɥ Voiced labialized palatal approximant

ç Voiceless palatalized postalveolar (alveolo-palatal) fricative

ʒ Voiced palatalized postalveolar (alveolo-palatal) fricative

ɧ Simultaneous x and ʃ (disputed)

kp̄ ts̄ Affricates and double articulations may be joined by a tie bar

Manners of Articulation

```
graph TD; A[Manners of Articulation] --- B(Plosive); A --- C(Nasal); A --- D(Fricative); A --- E(Affricate); A --- F(Approximant); A --- G(Lateral); A --- H(Trill); A --- I(Tap or Flap);
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Manners of Articulation

Plosive

Nasal

Fricative

Affricate


Approximant

Lateral

Trill

Tap or Flap

The English Consonants Chart

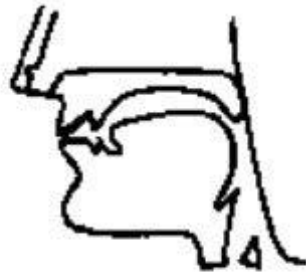
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Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Lateral				l				
Tap or Flap								
Approximant	(w)			ɹ		j	w	

Plosive

The active articulator touches the passive articulator and completely cuts off the airflow through the mouth and then released the airflow through the mouth.

Manners of Articulation:

Plosives (Think *Explosion*) or Stops



Bilabial: p b



Alveolar: t d



Velar: k g



➤ Aspirated is characteristic of voiceless stops consonants pronounced with the initial release of breath.

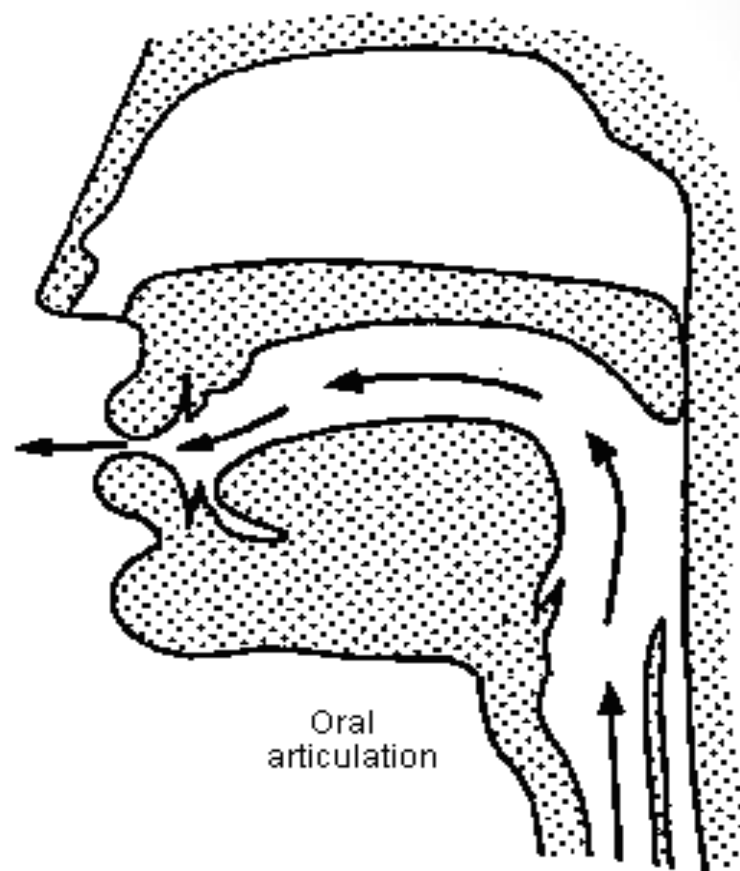
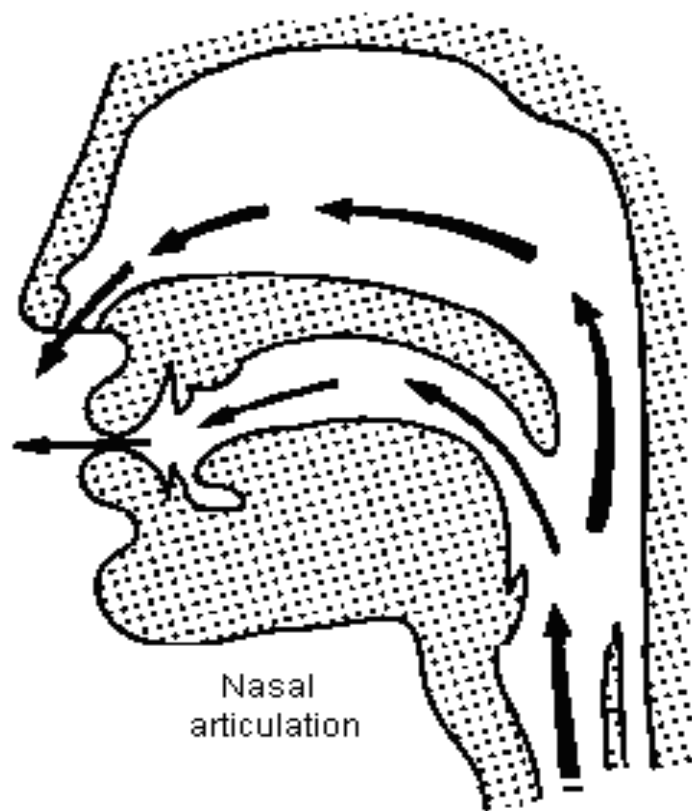
- English /p/, /t/, /k/ pie, tie, kind
- Thai /p^h/, /t^h/, /k^h/ พา, ทา, คา

➤ Unaspirated is characteristic of voiceless stops consonants which doesn't pronounced with the initial release of breath.

- English /p/, /t/, /k/ speak, star, sky
- Thai /p/, /t/, /k/ ปา, ตา, กา

Nasal

The soft palate can be lowered, allowing air to flow out through the nasal cavity.

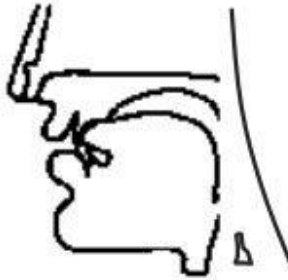


Manners of Articulation:

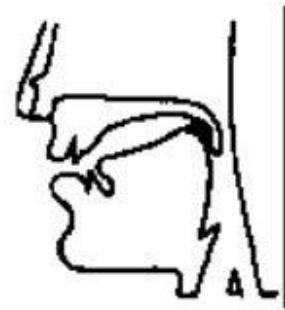
Nasal



Bilabial: m



Alveolar: n



Velar: ŋ

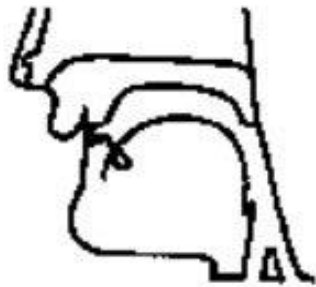


Fricative

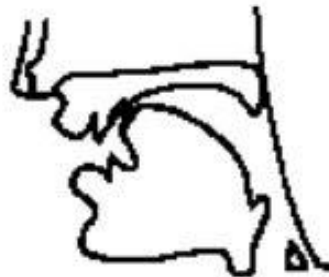
The active articulator doesn't touch the passive articulator, but gets close enough that the airflow is gradually released through the mouth.

Manners of Articulation:

Fricatives (Think *Friction*)



Labiodental: f v



Alveolar: s z



Palato-alveolar or
post-alveolar: ʃ ʒ



Affricative

Affricates can be seen as a sequence of a plosive and a fricative which have the same or similar places of articulation. They are transcribed using the symbols for the plosive and the fricative.

Manners of Articulation:

Affricatives

A combination of stop + fricative:

tʃ = voiceless post-alveolar affricate

dʒ = voiced post-alveolar affricate



Approximant

The active articulator approaches the passive articulator, but doesn't even get close enough for the airflow to become turbulent.

Manners of Articulation:

Approximant

Articulators approach each other but do not touch: w r j



Lateral

The active articulator touches the passive articulator and have the air go out of the mouth both side of the tongue.

Manners of Articulation:

Lateral

Also called lateral approximant; air flows over sides of tongue: l



Tap / flap

A tap or flap is a quick motion of the tongue against the alveolar ridge one brief interruption of airflow.

Trill

The airstream is interrupted several times as one of the organs of speech (usually the tip of the tongue).

THE END