

# Manners 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**

# Manners of Articulation

**Manners of Articulation**

Plosive

Nasal

Fricative

Affricate

Approximant

Lateral

Tap or Flap

Trill

# The English Consonants Chart

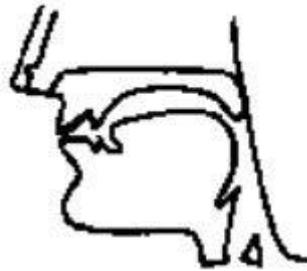
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Lateral				l				
Tap or Flap								
Approximant	(w)			ɹ		j	w	

## **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.

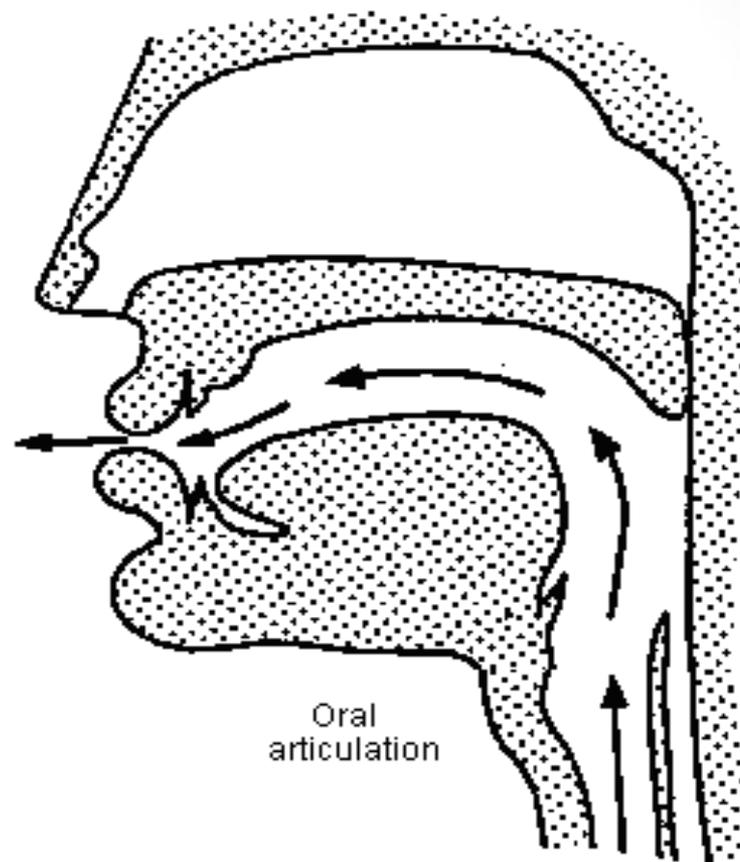
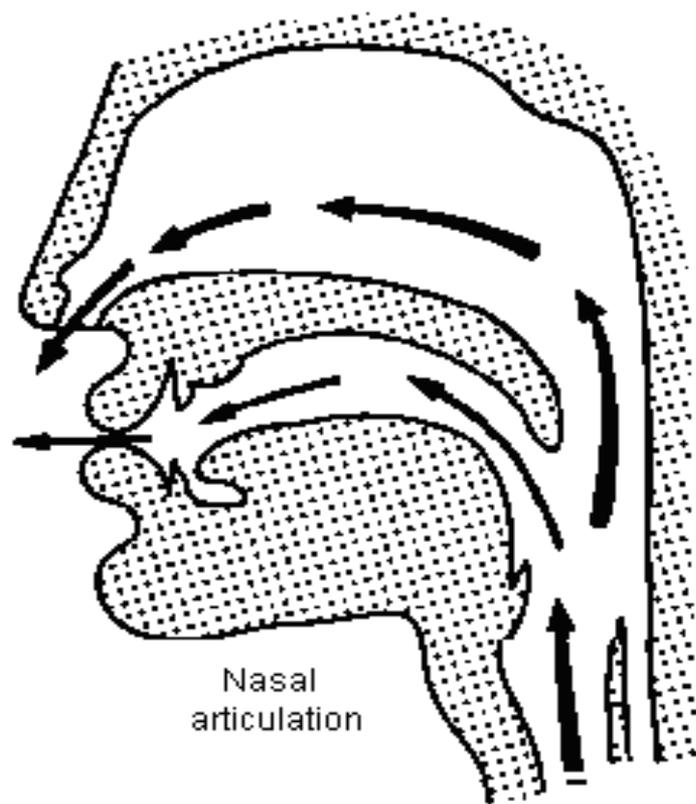
- English /p/, /t/, /k/ pie, tie, kind
- Thai /p<sup>h</sup>/, /t<sup>h</sup>/, /k<sup>h</sup>/ พา, ทา, คา

➤ 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

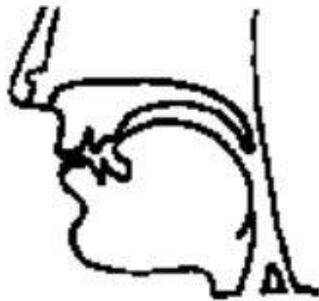
## **Nasal**

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

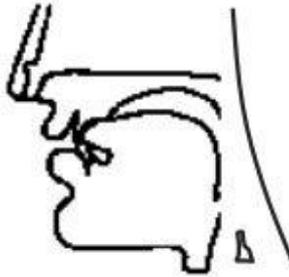


# Manners of Articulation:

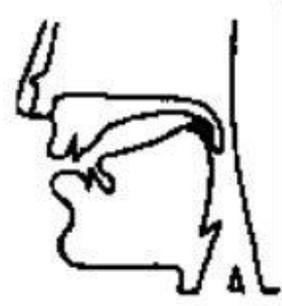
## Nasal



Bilabial: m



Alveolar: n



Velar: ŋ

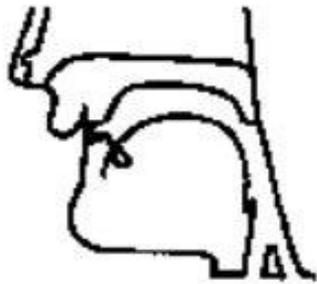


## **Fricative**

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:

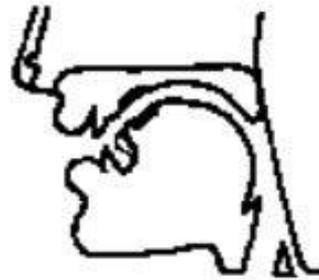
Fricatives (Think *Friction*)



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