

### Manner of articulation

	Manner		symbols		word
1	<b>Stops or a “plosive</b>	produced by some form of “stopping” of the air stream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly. This type of consonant sound , resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream	[p]	v-	
			[b]	v+	<i>bed</i>
			[t]	v-	
			[d]	v+	
			[k]	v-	
			[g]	v+	
2	<b>Fricatives</b>	involved almost blocking the air stream and having the air push through the very narrow opening. As the air is pushed through, a type of friction is produced and the resulting sounds are called <b>fricatives</b>	[f]	v-	
			[v]	v+	
			[θ]	v-	
			[ð]	v+	
			[s]	v-	
			[z]	v+	
			[ʃ]	v-	<i>fish</i>
			[ʒ]	v+	<i>those</i>
			[h]	v-	
3	<b>Affricates</b>	If you combine a brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release which causes some friction, you will be able to produce the sounds	[tʃ]	v-	<i>cheap</i>
			[dʒ]	v+	<i>jeep</i>
4	<b>Nasals</b>	When the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose to produce [m], [n] and [ŋ], the sounds are described as <b>nasals</b>	[m]	v+	
			[n]	v+	<i>name</i>
			[ŋ]	v+	<i>morning</i>
5	<b>Liquids</b>	The [l] sound is called a lateral liquid and formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. The [r] sound at the beginning of red is formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge.	[l]	v+	<i>led</i>
			[r]	v+	<i>red</i>
6	<b>Glides</b>	They are both voiced and occur at the beginning of <i>we</i> , <i>you</i> and <i>yes</i> . These sounds are typically produced with the tongue in motion (or “gliding”) to or from the position of a vowel and are sometimes called semi-vowels	[w]	v+	<i>we , you</i>
			[j]	v+	<i>yes</i>