

### Places of articulation

**Bilabial**: Both upper and lower lips. (pat, bat, and mat).

Voiceless[p] and Voiced [b] and [m]

**Labiodental**: the upper teeth and lower lip. (fat, vat, save and safe)

Voiceless[f] and Voiced [v]

**Dentals**: Tongue tip behind the upper teeth. (then [ð]) and (bath [θ]) are Voiceless

**Alveolar**: Front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge. (top, dip, sit, zoo and nut)

[t] and [s] are voiceless whereas [d], [z] and [n] are voiced. Other alveolars are the [l] sound as in lap and [r] as in right.

**Palatals**: From the tongue and the hard palate.

(shout)[ʃ] and (child[tʃ]). Both voiceless palatal.

(treasure) [ʒ] and(pleasure[ʒ]). Both voiced palatal.

(joke [dʒ]) and(gem[dʒ]). Both voiced palatal.

**Velars**: Back of the tongue. (cook [k]voiceless, go [g] and bang [ŋ] are voiced).

**Glottal**: Produced without active use of the tongue end other part of the mouth.

(horse and hop [h]) voiceless.

### Manner of articulation

1-**Stops**: [p, b, t, d, k, and g] are called stops or a plosive "bed"

2-**Fricatives**: [f, v, s, z, ʃ, ð, θ and ʒ] "fish - those"

3-**Affricates**: [tʃ] - [dʒ] "cheap – jeep"

4-**Nasals**: [m], [n], and [ŋ] "morning, name and bang"

5-**Liquide**: [l] – [r] "led, lap, red and right"

6-**Glides**: [w] – [j] "we, you and yet"

**\*Two kind of sounds [voiced – voiceless]**