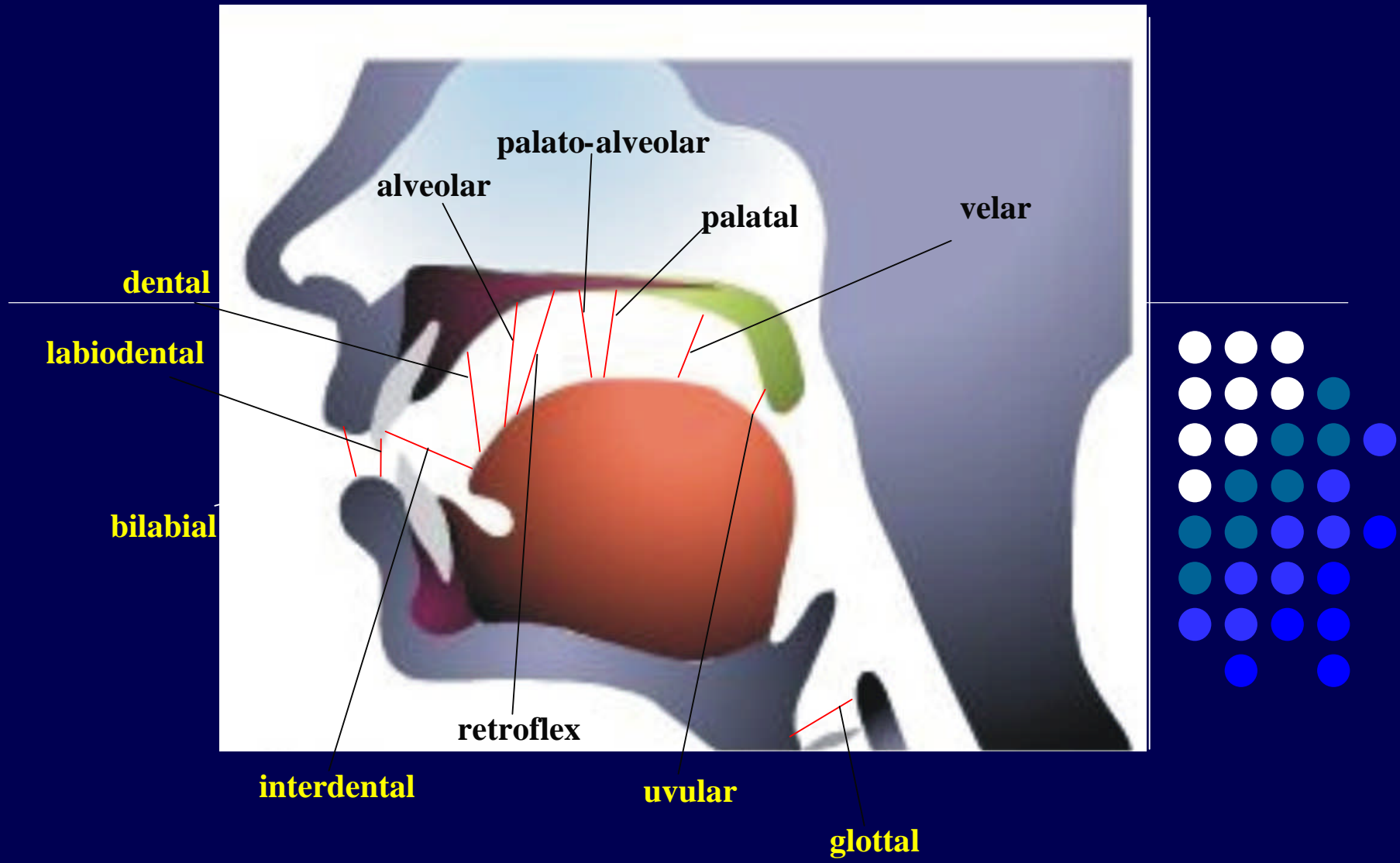
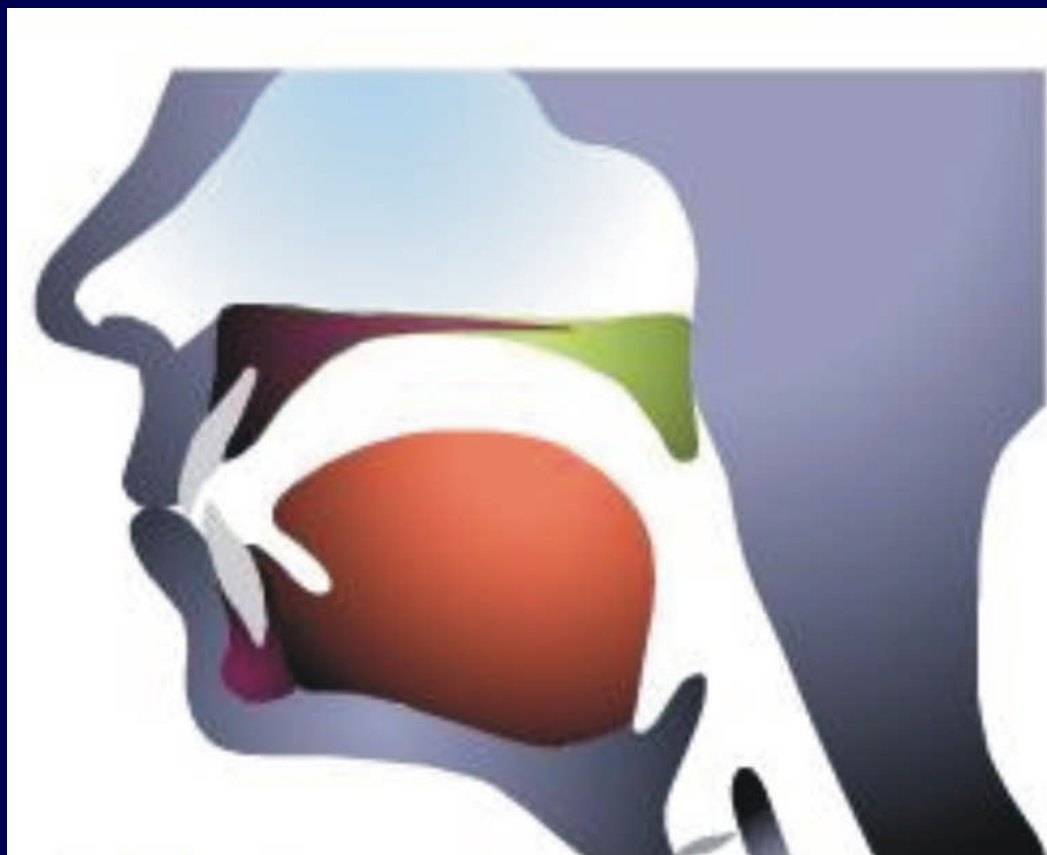
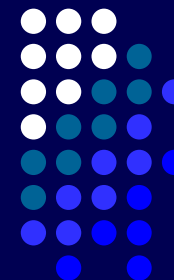


Places of articulation





P

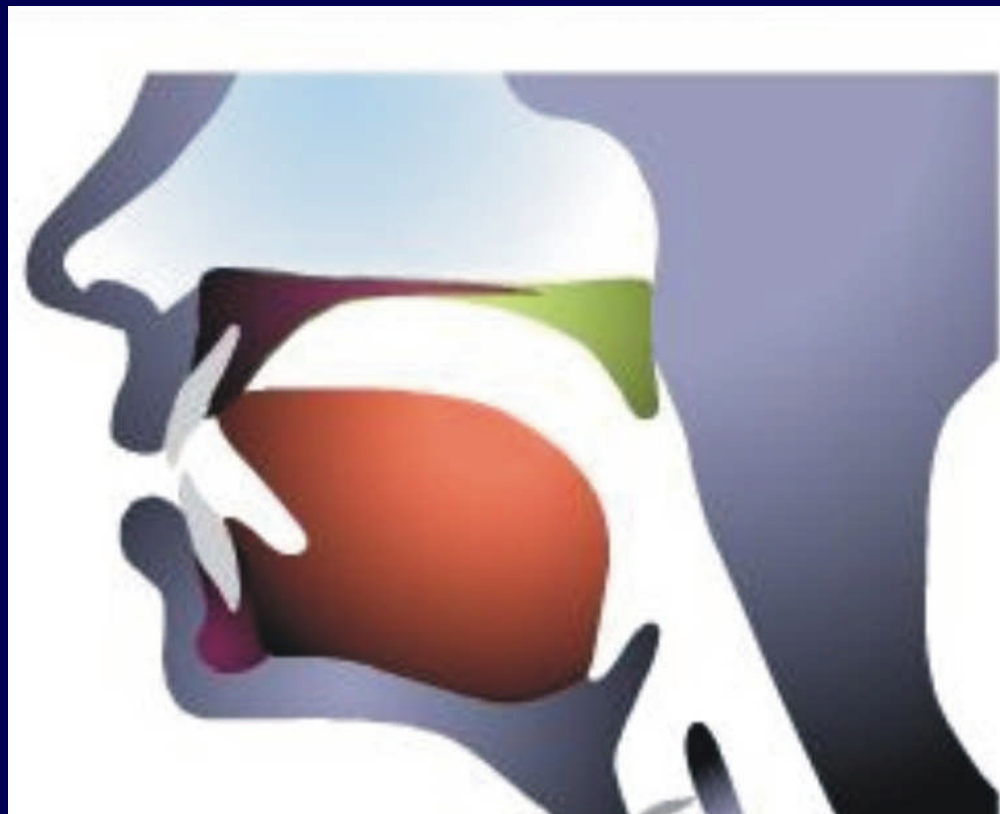
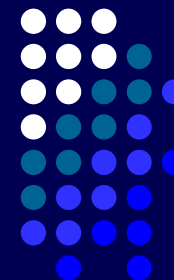
Characteristics

Bilabial sounds. total closure is made using both lips.

b

The soft palate is raised. /p/ is unvoiced and fortis. /b/ is voiced and lenis.

As in ...pin , bin – cap , cab – happen , cabbage...



t

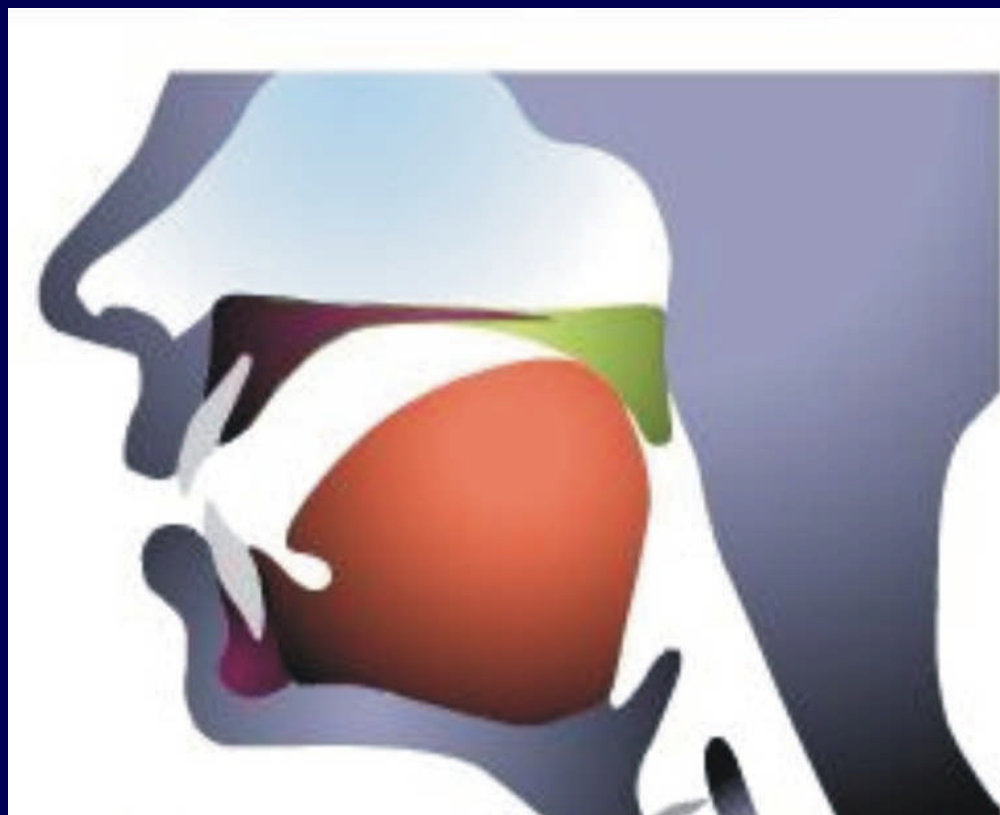
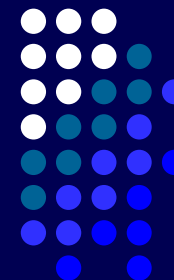
Characteristics

Alveolar sounds. Closure is made by the tongue blade against the alveolar ridge. The soft palate is raised.

d

/t/ is unvoiced and fortis. /d/ is voiced and lenis.

As in ...to , do – hat , had – butter , harder...



k

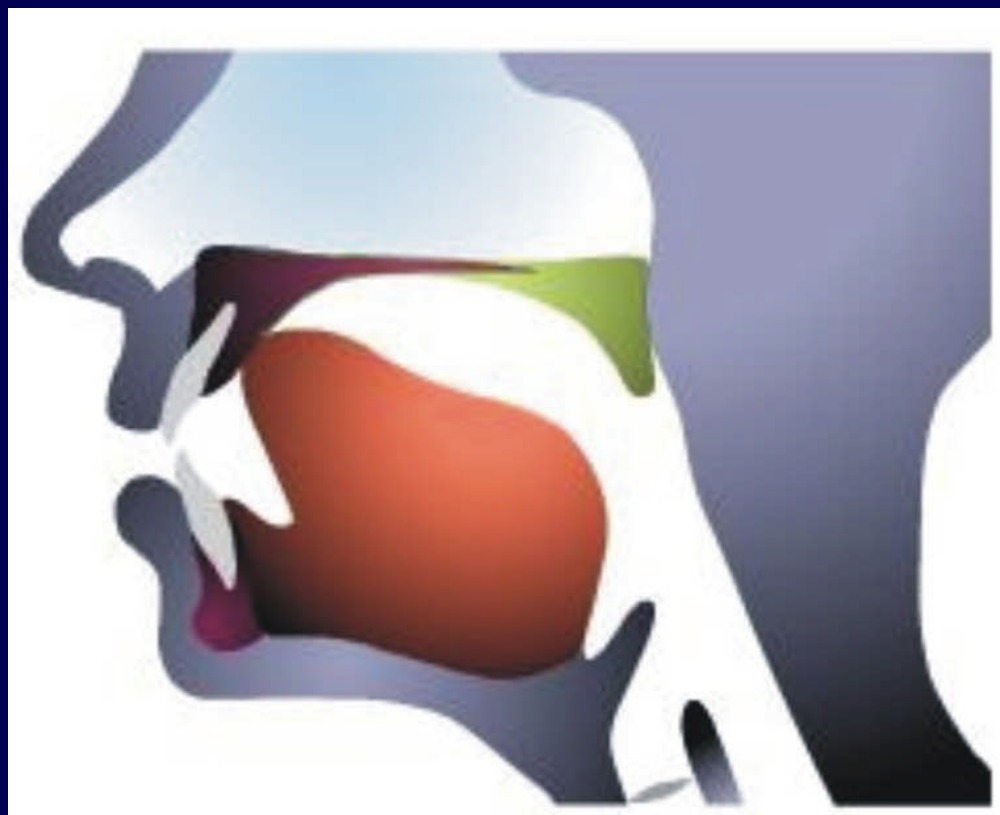
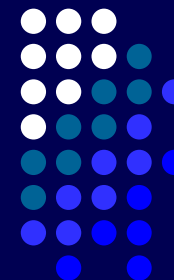
Characteristics

Velar sounds. Closure is made by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. /k/ is unvoiced and fortis.

g

/g/ is voiced and lenis.

As in ... cot , got – pick , pig – pocket , forget ,
queue...



tʃ

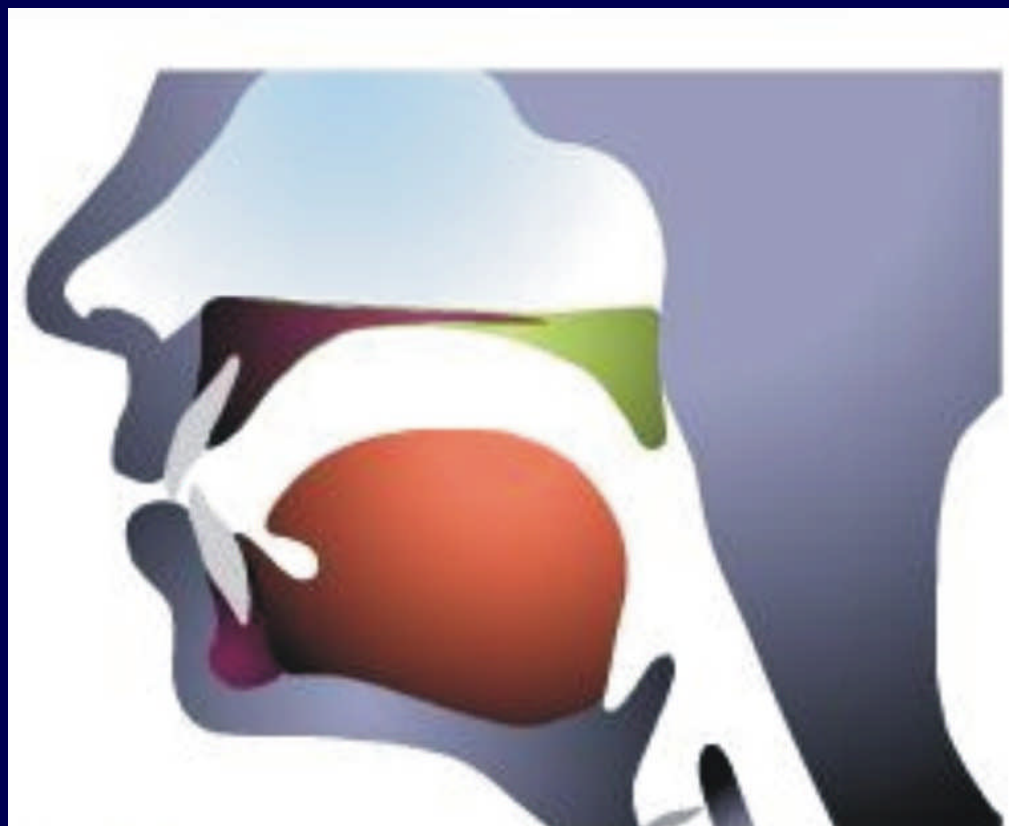
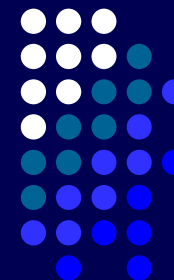
Characteristics

Palato-alveolar sounds. The tongue tip, blade and rims close against the alveolar ridge and side teeth.

dʒ

The front of the tongue is raised, and when the air is released, there is audible friction. The soft palate is also raised. /tʃ/ is unvoiced and fortis. /dʒ/ is voiced and lenis.

As in ... church , judge , nature ,large...



f

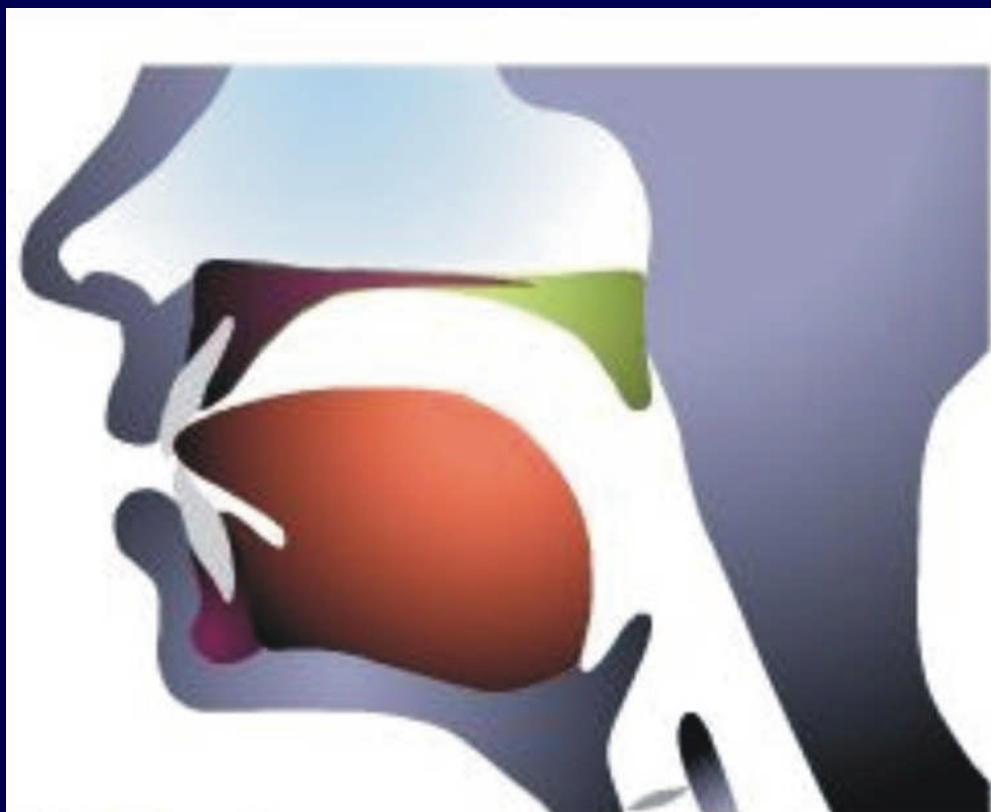
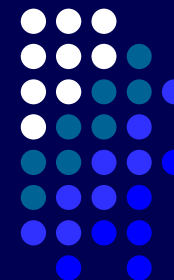
Characteristics

Labio-dental sounds. The lower lip makes light contact with the upper teeth. /f/ is unvoiced and fortis.

v

/v/ is voiced and lenis.

As in ... fan , van – hoof , hoves , rough , cover , phase , abve...



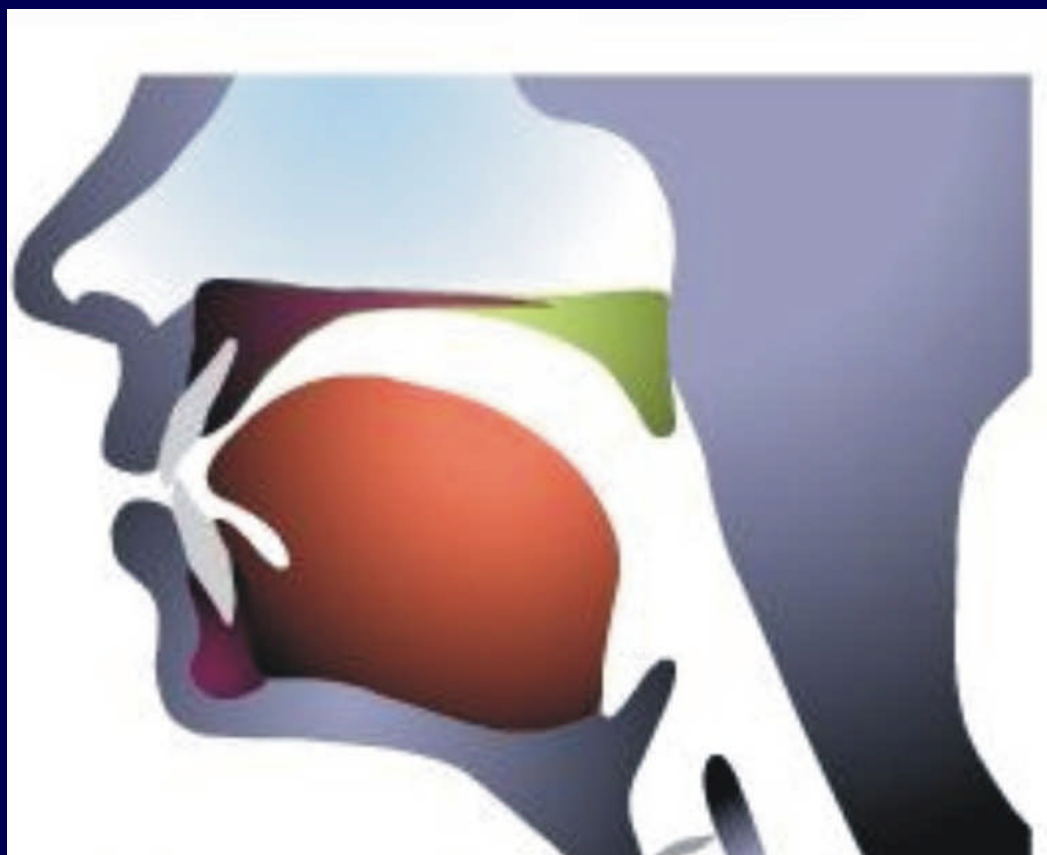
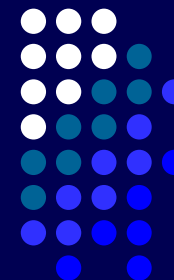
θ

Characteristics

Dental sounds. The tongue tip makes light contact with the back of the top, front teeth. Or, tongue tip may protrude between upper and lower teeth. The soft palate is raised. /θ/ is unvoiced and fortis. /ð/ is voiced and lenis

ð

As in ... **think, the , bath , bathe , mathematics , father..**



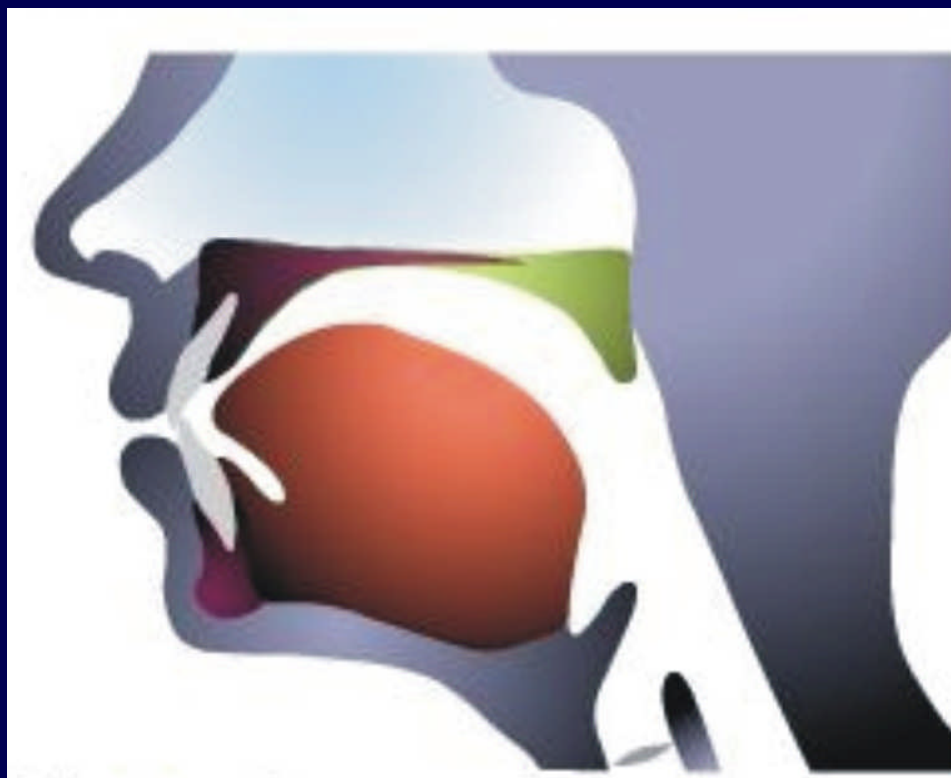
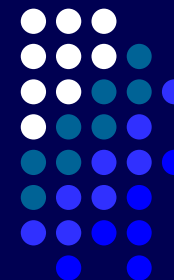
S

Characteristics

Alveolar sounds. The tongue blade makes light contact with the alveolar ridge. The soft palate is raised. /s/ is unvoiced and fortis. /z/ is voiced and lenis

Z

As in ... sue - zoo , this , these , icy , lazy..



ʃ

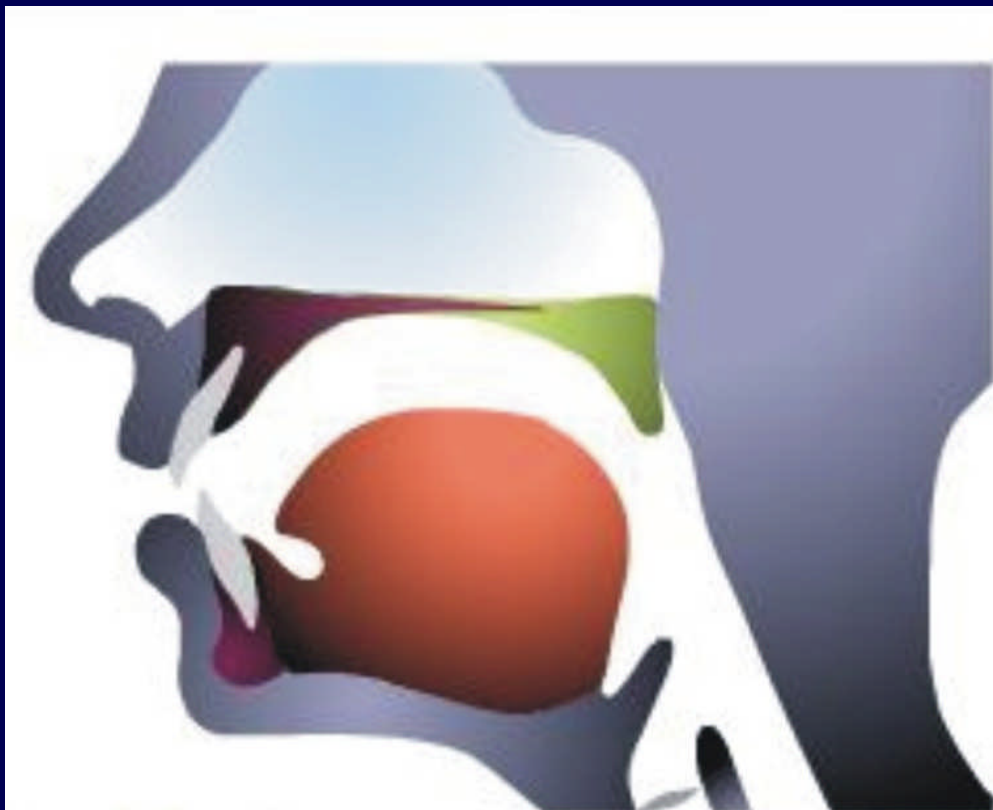
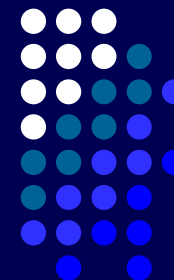
Characteristics

Palato-alveolar sounds. The tongue blade makes light contact with the alveolar ridge, and the front of the tongue is raised. The soft palate is raised. /ʃ/ is unvoiced and fortis. /ʒ/ is voiced and lenis.

3

As in ... she , fish , beige , nation , measure...

/ʒ/ does not occur as an initial sound in English, and is rare as a final sound.



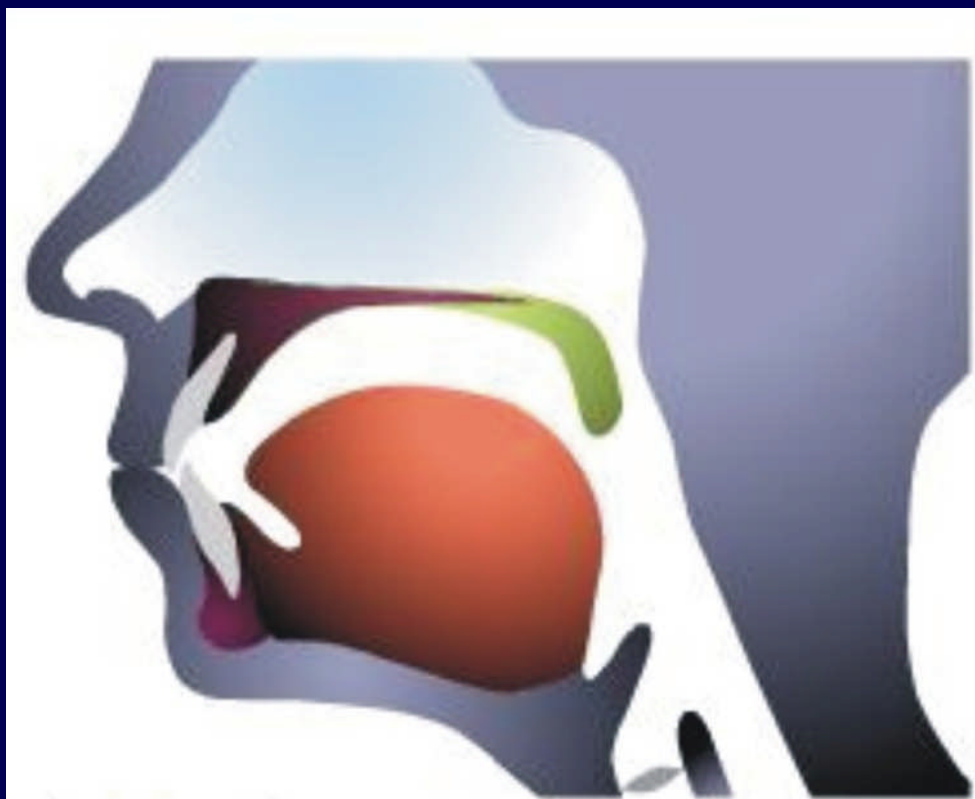
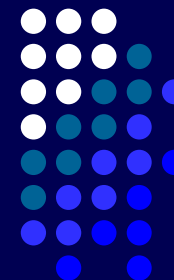
h

Characteristics

A glottal sound. Air passes from the lungs through the open glottis, causing audible friction. Tongue and lips position is that of the following vowel sound. The soft palate is raised. /h/ is unvoiced.

As in ... hello , behhind ...

/h/ does not occur as a final sound.

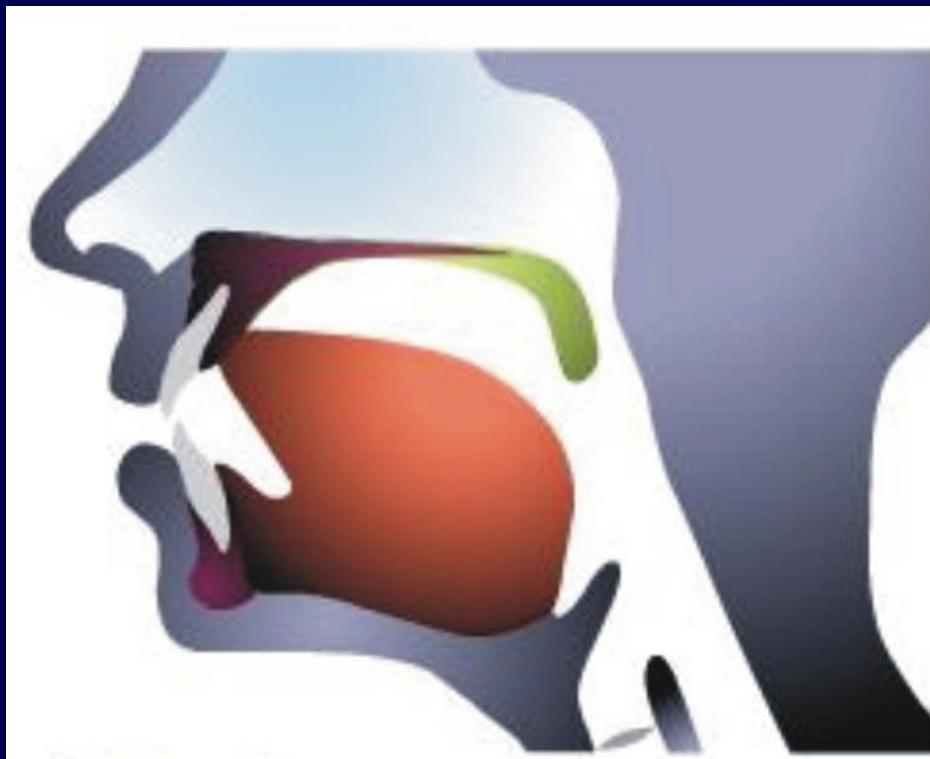
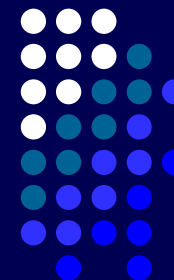


m

Characteristics

A bilabial sound. Total closure is made by both lips. If followed by /f/ or /v/, the closure may be labio-dental. The soft palate is lowered, and air passes out through the nasal cavity. /m/ is voiced, but may be devoiced, after /s/ for example (as in **smart**)

As in ...more , room , camera ...

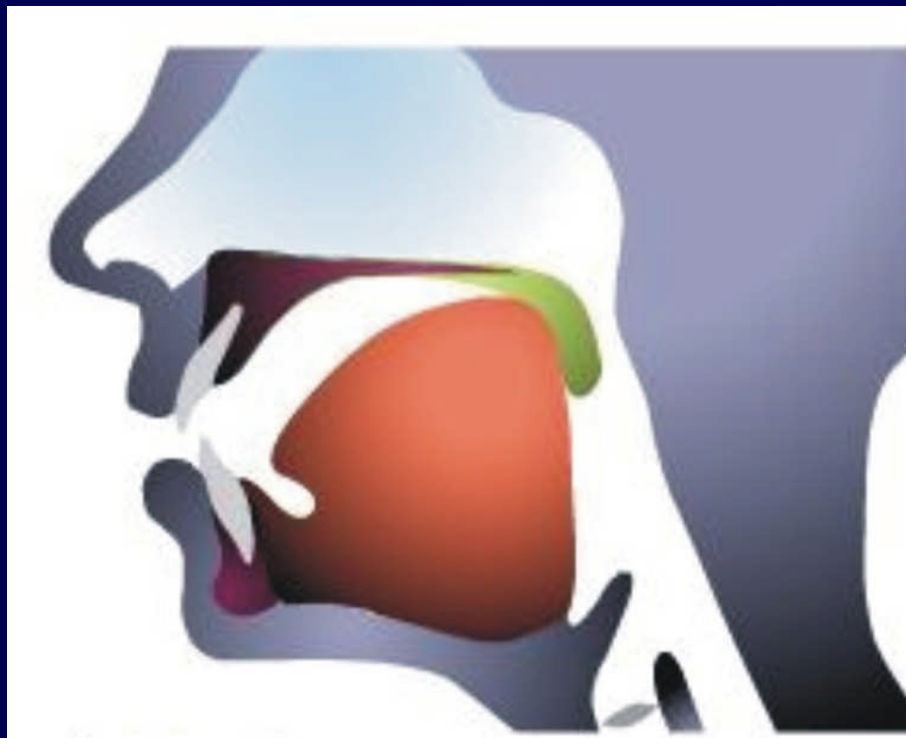
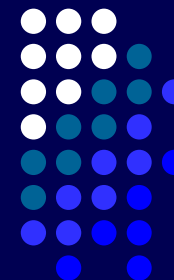


n

Characteristics

An alveolar sound. The tongue blade closes against the alveolar ridge, and the rims of the tongue against the side teeth. If followed by /f/ or /v/, the closure may be labio-dental, or bilabial if followed by /p/ or /b/. The soft palate is lowered, and air passes out through the nasal cavity. /n/ is voiced, but may be devoiced, after /s/, for example (as in *snow*).

As in ... no , on , infant , know ...



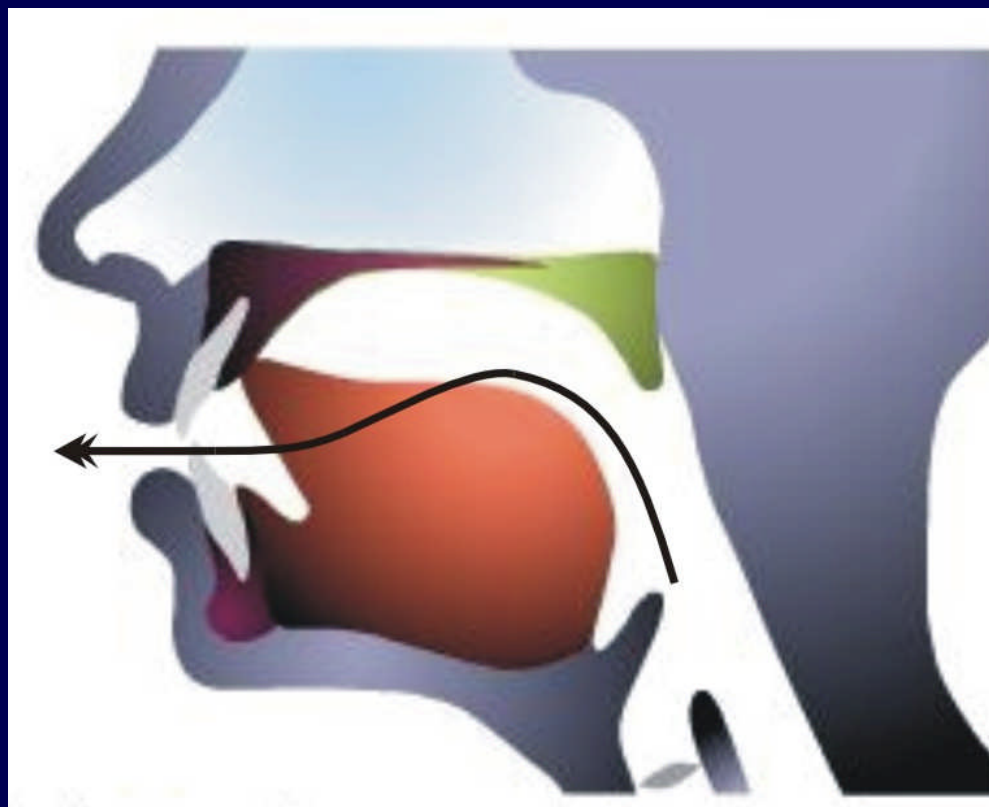
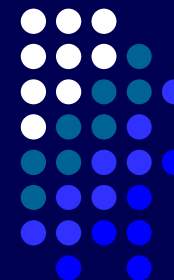
ŋ

Characteristics

A velar sound. The back of the tongue closes against the soft palate. The closure is further forward if it follows on from a front vowel (compare *sing* and *bang*). The soft palate is lowered, and air passes out through the nasal cavity. and air passes out through the nasal cavity. /ŋ/ is voiced.

As in ... sing , sink , singing...

/ŋ/ does not occur as an initial sound.

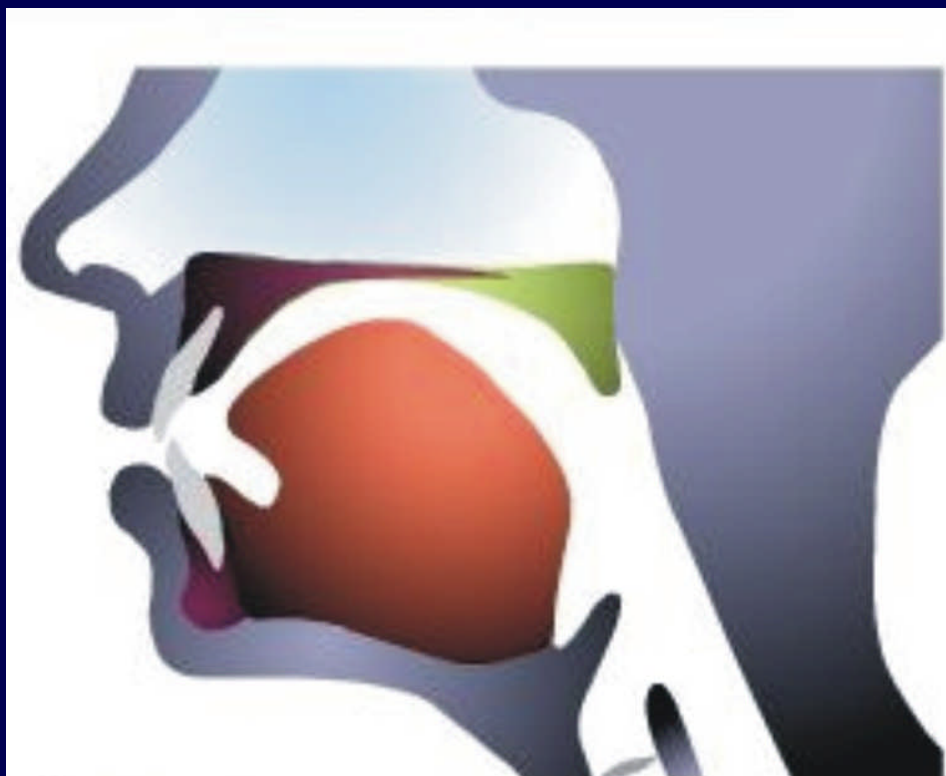
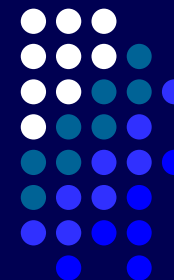


1

Characteristics

A lateral sound. A partial closure is made by the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Air is able to flow around the sides of the tongue. The soft palate is raised. /l/ is voiced.

As in ... live , pooll , pullling...

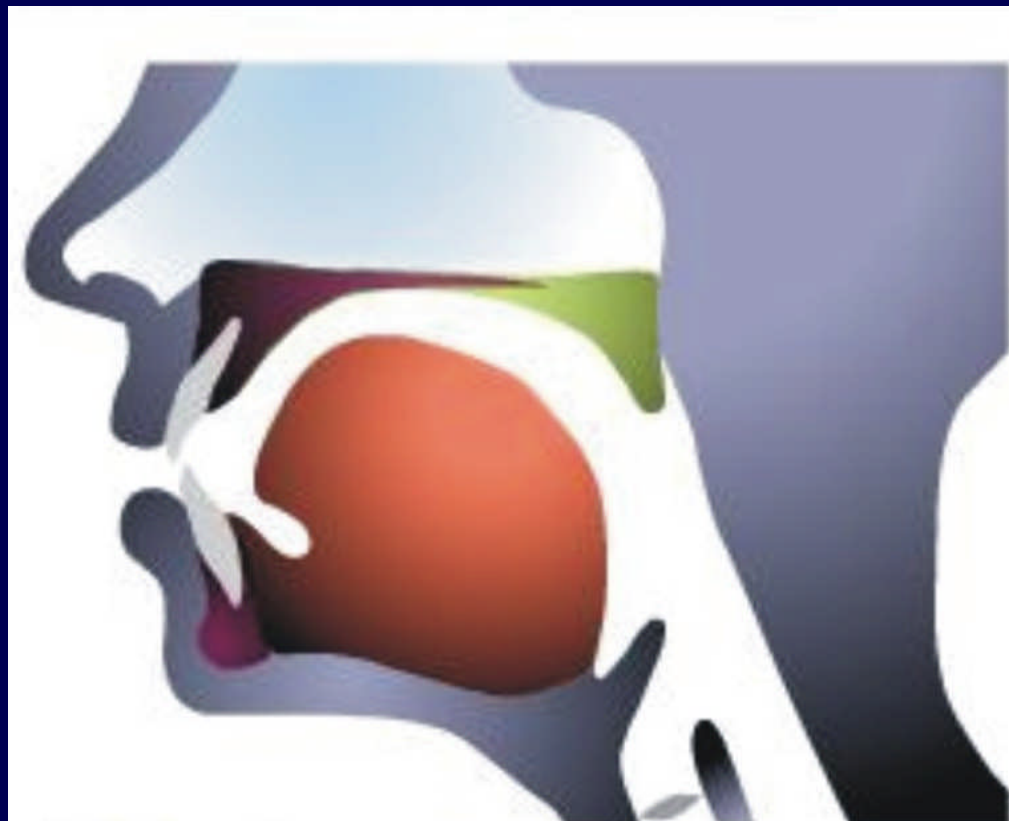
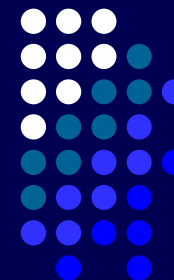


r

Characteristics

A post-alveolar sound, as the tongue tip is held just behind (not touching) the alveolar ridge. Back rims of tongue touch upper molars. The soft palate is raised. /r/ is voiced.

As in ... red , burry , party , car...



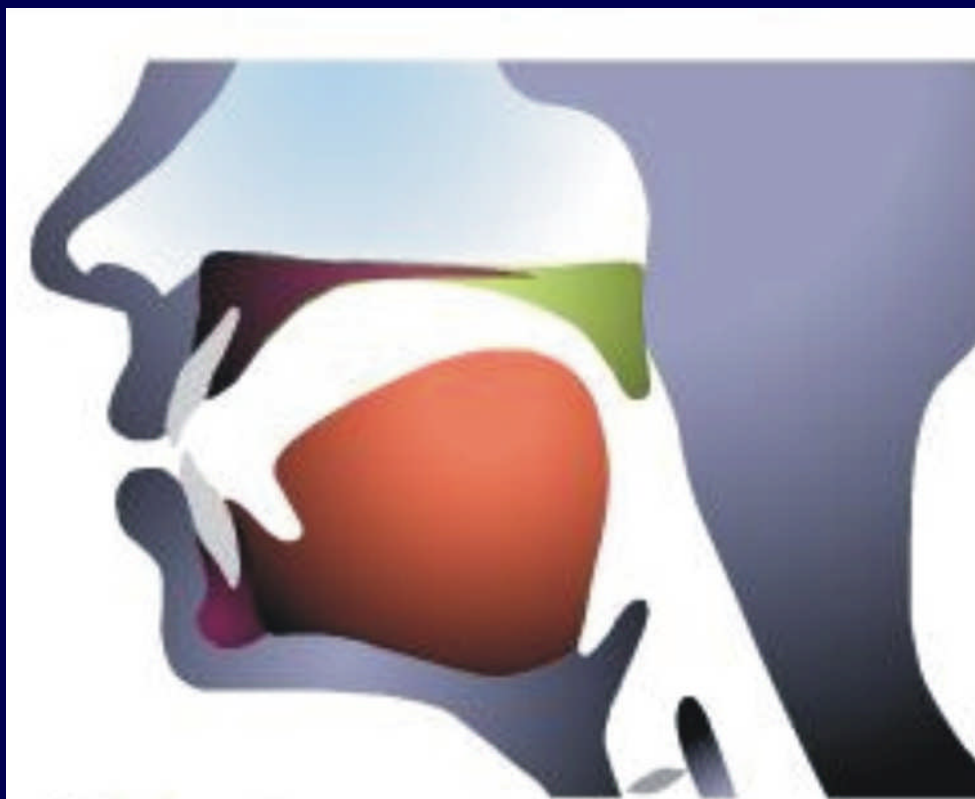
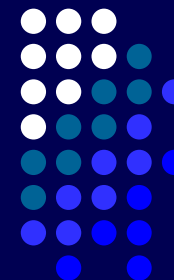
j

Characteristics

A palatal semi-vowel. The tongue is in the position of a close front vowels (similar to /I/). The soft palate is raised. The sound glides quickly to the following vowel. /j/ is voiced.

As in ... yes , young , usual , few , queue , educate , suit...

/j/ does not occur as a final sound.



W

Characteristics

A labio-velar semi-vowel. The tongue is in the position of a close front vowels (similar to /ʊ/). The soft palate is raised. The sound glides quickly to the following vowel. /w/ is voiced.

As in ... wood , walk , wet , wheat , hallway...

/w/ does not occur as a final sound.



Table of English Consonant Phonemes																
		Place of Articulation														
		Front → Back														
		bilabial		Labio-dental		dental		alveolar		palato-alveolar		palatal	velar		glottal	
Manner of Articulation	Plosive	p	b					t	d					k	g	
	Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ					h
	Affricate									tʃ	dʒ					
	Nasal		m						n						ŋ	
	Lateral								l							
	Approximant			(w)							r		j		w	

Unvoiced phonemes are on a shaded background
 Voiced phonemes are on a white background