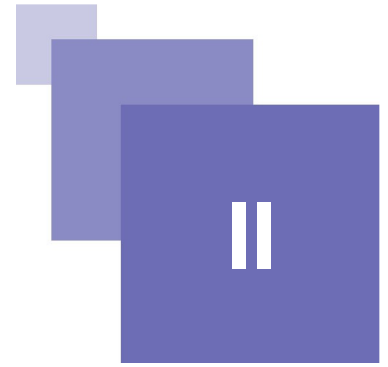


Theme 2: Consonants: Manners of Articulation



Definition : Manner of articulation

- A consonant's manner of articulation refers to **the manner of constriction** (Laver 2001).
- Identifies whether there is a **complete** or **slight** closure of the air passage (Mlinar, 2011).
- Reflects **the way** in which consonants are articulated and how they are produced (Laver, 2001).

There are 6 types of manners of articulation: **Plosives (stops), Fricatives, Affricatives, Nasals, Lateral, Approximants**

Plosives (Stops)

Plosive consonants are sounds produced with a complete closure and then the air is released suddenly with a plosion. Plosives are: **/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/**

Fricatives

Fricatives are produced when the air passage is narrowed resulting an audible friction. Fricatives are: **/f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /h/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/**

Affricates

Affricates start as plosives with a complete closure, then they are followed by a release with friction through a narrow passage. Affricatives are: **/tʃ/, /dʒ/**

Nasals

Nasal consonants are formed through a complete closure of the oral cavity as the velum is lowered allowing the air to pass through the nose, eg: **/m/, /n/, /ŋ/**

Lateral

Lateral consonants are produced through a partial closure where the air escapes around the sides of the tongue. There is only one lateral sound in English which is **/l/**

Approximants

Approximants are formed as the articulators approach but do not touch each other allowing air to pass without a real constriction. Approximants are: /w/, /j/, /r/