

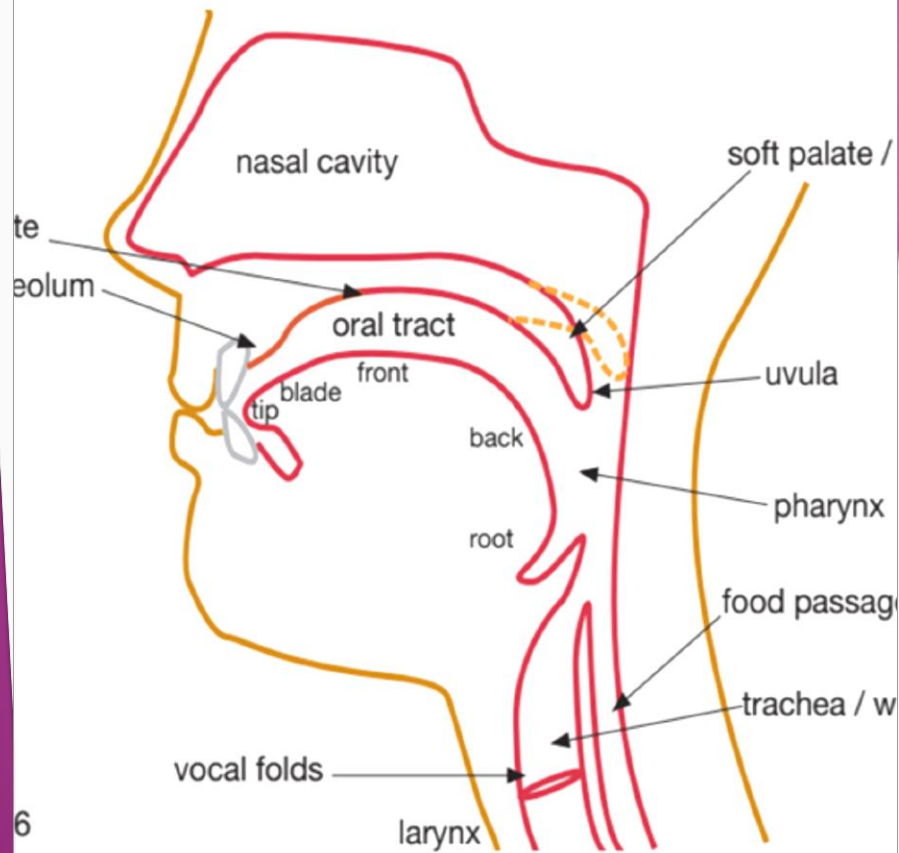
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PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

PLACES OF ARTICULATION OF ENGLISH CONSONANTS

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ORGANS OF SPEECH

The organs we use in pronunciation



BILABIAL SOUNDS

Bilabial sounds are sounds made at the lips. 'Bi-' means 'two' and 'labial' is an adjective based on the Latin word for 'lips'.



LABIODENTAL SOUNDS

Labiodental sounds are /f/ and /v/. They are made with the upper teeth ('dental') against the lower lip ('labio').



DENTAL SOUNDS

Dental sounds are /θ/ and /ð/ they involve an articulation made against the back of the upper teeth.



ALVEOLAR SOUNDS

Alveolar sounds are /t/, /d/, /n/, /s/, /z/, /l/, and /r/.

They are made at the alveolar ridge. This is a bony ridge behind the upper teeth.



POST-ALVEOLAR SOUNDS

Post-alveolar sounds are made just behind ('post') the alveolar ridge. There are four of these in English, [ʃ] and [ʒ], the sounds spelt <sh> in 'ship', [tʃ] and [dʒ], the sounds spelt <ch> in 'church', and the sounds [tʃ] and [dʒ] as in 'church' and 'judge'



PALATAL SOUNDS

Palatal sounds are made with the tongue body, the massive part of the middle of the tongue, raised up to the hard palate, or the roof of the mouth. Palatal sounds aren't common in English, except for the sound [j] as in yes.



VELAR SOUNDS

Velar sounds are /k/ and /g/. They are made with the tongue back (or dorsum) raised towards the soft palate.