

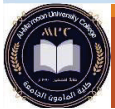
The manner of articulation

- We have said that **consonants** are produced by making different positions for the organs of speech inside the **vocal tract** in order to obstruct the airflow.
- Every group of **consonants** are produced with a different method: for example, some **consonants** are produced by **stopping** the air completely by closing the path of air in the **vocal tract**, other sounds are produced by making a **very narrow passage** in one point in the **vocal tract** and so on.
- The **method of producing** the **consonant** is called (**the Manner of Articulation**)



The place of articulation

- The **obstruction** which is made to produce a **consonant** can be made in **different places** in the **vocal tract**. When we make the **same obstruction** in **different places**, **different sounds** are resulted.
- Ex. When we make a very narrow passage between the alveolar ridge and the tip of the tongue, the sound /s/ is produced. If we make the same narrowing a bit back (between the tongue and the back part of the alveolar ridge) the sound /ʃ/ is created
- The place in which the obstruction is made is called (**the place of articulation**)



Voicing

- As we know, voice is the sound generated in the larynx by the vibration of the vocal cords. Some sounds are produced with such a vibration, and other sounds are produced without this vibration.
- The consonant that is produced with voice are called voiced consonants, the consonants which are produced without voice are called voiceless consonants.
- Ex. /s/ is a voiceless consonant, /z/ is a voiced consonant

