

Places of Articulation

<i>bilabial</i>	the lower lip articulates against the upper lip
<i>labiodental</i>	the lower lip articulates against the upper teeth
<i>dental</i>	the tongue tip articulates against the upper teeth (also referred to as <i>interdental</i>)
<i>alveolar</i>	the tongue tip and/or blade articulates against the teeth ridge
<i>post-alveolar</i>	the tongue front articulates immediately behind the teeth ridge
<i>palatal</i>	the tongue front articulates against the hard palate
<i>velar</i>	the tongue back articulates against the soft palate
<i>labial-velar</i>	the lips are rounded simultaneously with velar articulation
<i>glottal</i>	the vocal folds themselves are the place of articulation

Manners of Articulation

<i>plosive</i>	an articulator effects a complete, air-tight, closure in the mouth, while the soft palate is raised (also referred to as <i>stop articulation</i>)
<i>nasal</i>	an articulator effects a complete, air-tight, closure in the mouth, while the soft palate is lowered
<i>fricative</i>	an articulator effects a partial closure in the mouth, such that the passage of air at that place creates friction; the soft palate is raised.
<i>affricate</i>	a single articulator effects first a plosive, then a fricative, articulation at the same, or a close, place; the soft palate is raised
<i>lateral</i>	an articulator effects a partial closure in the mouth by allowing its sides to be free of any contact; the soft palate is raised (also referred to as <i>lateral approximant</i>)
<i>approximant</i>	an articulator approaches a place of articulation closely, but without friction; the soft palate is raised (also referred to as <i>frictionless continuant</i>)
<i>vowel</i>	no articulator effects any kind of closure or close approach towards any place of articulation. Vowel articulation may be either <i>monophthongal</i> , ie all articulators are relatively stable within a syllable (also referred to as <i>pure</i> or <i>simple</i>) or <i>diphthongal</i> , ie one or more articulator moves significantly within a single syllable (also referred to as a <i>glide</i> or <i>complex</i>).

Voice

voiced the vocal folds are held lightly together so that they vibrate with egressive pulmonic air

voiceless the vocal folds are held apart, allowing egressive pulmonic air to pass unhindered

Additional terminology

obstruent general term for plosive/stop, fricative and affricate articulations

sibilant general term for an obstruent with a grooved articulator with a consequent high velocity jet of air producing a ‘whistling’ effect

continuant general term for any articulation where the passage of air is not checked as in plosive/stop articulation

resonant general term for any continuant articulation without friction

semivowel general term for any approximant articulation that is related to a vowel

liquid general term for any approximant articulation that is not related to a vowel

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