



# CONSONANTS

*According to Manner of  
articulation*

*To classify consonants we need to know how the vocal tract is obstructed. This is called the manner of articulation. According to the manner of articulation consonants can be classified as*

***Plosives, Affricates, Fricatives, Lateral, Nasals and Semivowels.***

*Plosives (or STOPS are sounds produced with a stricture of complete oral closure and a sudden release which causes a minute exploding noise)*

*/p/ /b/, /t/ /d/, /k/ /g/,*

*Affricates(are sounds produced with a complete oral closure and slow release)*

*/tʃ/ /dʒ/*

*Fricatives (are sounds during the articulation of which the articulators are kept so close together, so that an audible friction is produced)*

*/f/ /v/, /s/ /z/, /θ/ /ð/, /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /h/*

*Lateral (is the sound produced with the oral passage blocked at the centre, but open at the sides. English has only one lateral consonant.*

*/l/*



*Nasals (are sounds produced the stricture of complete oral closure and the air escapes completely through the nasal passage)*

*/m//n//ŋ/*

*Semi vowels/Approximants(are sounds articulated with a stricture of open approximation, the gap between the articulators being wide enough for the air to escape without any friction. Thus we can say that these sounds are more or less similar to vowels in their sound quality but they function as consonants in the structure of a syllable)*

*/w//r//j/*