Manner of Articulation
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- The **manner of articulation** refers to the way airflow is controlled in the production of a phone (i.e. a linguistic sound).

Manner of Articulation on the IPA Chart
**Plosive**

Plosives require **total obstruction** of airflow.

Lips closed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plosive</th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Postalveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td>t d</td>
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<td>k g</td>
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</tbody>
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**Nasal**

Nasals require air to flow out of the nose.

Coronal touching alveolar ridge

Lowered velum

Air flows out through nose
Trill

Trills are made by rapid succession of contact between articulators that obstruct airflow.

Tap or Flap

A tap or flap is like trill, except that there is only one rapid contact between the articulators. There is some difference between tap and flap, but we shall not pursue that here.
**Fricative**

A fricative is formed when the stricture is very narrow (but without total closure) so that when air flows out, a hissing noise is made.

Lips and teeth come very close

**Approximant**

An approximant is a phone made when the obstruction of airflow does not produce any audible friction.

Tip of tongue curl towards alveolar ridge
A lateral is made when air flows out of the sides of the mouth.

Coronal touching alveolar ridge
Sides are lowered to allow airflow

Note

- In this presentation, we have concentrated on the pulmonic consonants, but manners of articulation may be used to describe vowels and other linguistic sounds as well.
Further reading


The End