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of a vowel sound, called the nucleus, and one or more than one consonants. The consonant that begins a syllable is called the releasing consonant and the one that comes at the end of a syllable is called the arresting consonant.

18. Bilabial sound: When a sound is produced by the two lips, it is called a bilabial sound. English has four bilabial sounds - /p/, /b/, /m/ and /w/. /p/ and /b/ are bilabial plosives, /m/ is a bilabial nasal whereas /w/ is a bilabial (labio-velar) approximant.

19. Labio-dental sound: When a sound is produced by moving the lower lip against the upper front teeth, it is called a labio-dental sound. There are two labio-dental sounds in English - /f/ and /v/ both of which are fricatives.

20. Dental sound: When a sound is produced by

moving the tip of the tongue against the upper front teeth, it is called a dental sound. There are two dental sounds in English - /θ/ and /ð/ both of which are fricatives.

21. Alveolar sounds: When a sound is produced by moving the tip or blade of the tongue against the alveolar or teeth-ridge, it is called an alveolar sound. English has got six alveolar sounds - /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /n/ and /l/. /t/ and /d/ are alveolar plosives, /s/ and /z/ alveolar fricatives, /n/ is an alveolar nasal sound while /l/ is an alveolar lateral sound.

22. Post-alveolar sound: When a sound is produced by moving the tip of the tongue against the back of the teeth ridge, it is called a post-alveolar sound. English has just one post-alveolar sound - /r/ which is an approximant.

23. Palato-alveolar sound: When a sound is produced by moving the blade of the tongue against the