

Vowel sounds in which there is no appreciable change in quality during a syllable. English has got twelve monophthongs which are like these - /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /æ/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /ɑ:/, /ʌ/, /ɒ/ and /ɜ:/.

10. Diphthongs: Diphthongs are those vowel sounds in which there is a change in quality during a single syllable. English language has got eight diphthongs which are like these - /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɪə/, /ʊə/ and /eə/.

11. Plosives or Stops: Plosives or Stops are those sounds which are produced with a structure of complete closure and sudden release of air. English has got six plosives - /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/ and /g/. /p/ and /b/ are bilabial plosives, /t/ and /d/ are alveolar plosives, /k/ and /g/ are velar plosives.

12. Fricatives: Fricatives are those sounds which are produced with a structure of close approximation.

5) English has got nine fricatives - /θ/, /ð/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ and /h/. /f/ and /v/ are labio-dental fricatives, /θ/ and /ð/ are dental fricatives, /s/ and /z/ are alveolar fricatives, /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are palato-alveolar fricatives, /h/ is a glottal fricative.

13. Affricates: Affricates are those sounds which are produced with a structure of complete closure and slow release of air. English has got two affricates - /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ both of which are palato-alveolar affricates.

14. Nasals: Nasals are those sounds which are produced with a structure of complete oral closure. English has got three nasal sounds - /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/. /m/ is a bilabial nasal, /n/ is an alveolar nasal whereas /ŋ/ is a velar nasal sound.

15. Lateral: A lateral is that sound where there is a closure in the middle of the vocal tract and the air