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alveolar-ridge⁽⁹⁾, with the front of the tongue raised towards the hard palate, it is called a palato-alveolar sound - /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/ and /ʒ/. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are palato-alveolar affricates while /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are palato-alveolar fricatives.

24. Palatal sound: When a sound is produced by moving the front of the ^{tongue} against the hard palate, it is called a palatal sound. English has got one palatal sound /j/ which is an approximant.

25. Velar sound: When a sound is produced by moving the back of the tongue against the soft palate, it is called a velar sound. There are three velar sounds in English - /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/. /k/ and /g/ are velar plosives whereas /ŋ/ is a velar nasal.

26. Glottal sound: When a sound is produced by an obstruction or narrowing between the

vocal cords at the glottis, it is called a ⁽¹⁰⁾ glottal sound. English has got one glottal sound /h/ which is a fricative.