

5) English has got nine fricatives - /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /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

comes out through the sides of the tongue. English has got one lateral sound /l/ which is an alveolar sound.

16. Approximants: Approximants are those sounds which are produced with a structure of open approximation, that is, they are vowel-like in their articulation (the air comes out through the mouth without any friction), but are classified as a consonant sound because they ~~take the position associated with consonants~~ always occupy the marginal consonant position in the structure of a syllable. There are three approximants in English - /r/, /j/ and /w/. /r/ is a post-alveolar approximant, /j/ is a palatal approximant and /w/ is a labio-velar approximant.

17. Syllable: A syllable is the smallest unit of sound that one can break a word into. It consists