

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

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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