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 4. Place of articulation: Refers to the place inside our mouth where a particular consonant sound is produced with the help of the articulators like lips, tongue, teeth, alveolar ridge, hard palate and soft palate. The places of articulation are Bilabial, Labio-dental, Dental, Alveolar, Post-alveolar, Palato-alveolar; (retroflex) Palatal, and Velar and Glottal.

5. Manner of articulation: Refers to the structure involved in the production of a consonant sound. The closure or narrowing at the place of articulation can be either complete or partial, or there may be only a narrowing that causes friction. On the basis of manner of articulation, consonant sounds can be classified as Plosives, Affricates, Fricatives, Nasals, Lateral and Frictionless Continuants or Approximants.

6. Voiced Consonants (sounds): Those sounds

during the production of which the vocal cords or folds vibrate. English sound system has got fifteen voiced consonants which are like these - /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /z/, /z/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, /j/ and /w/. Apart from these fifteen consonants, all vowels sounds are always voiced.

7. Voiceless Consonants (sounds): These sounds during the production of which the vocal cords or folds <sup>do not</sup> vibrate. English language has got nine voiceless consonants which are - /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/, /tʃ/, /s/, /ʃ/ and /h/.

8. Vowels: Vowels are open and free flowing speech sounds which bring emotion and expression to any language. They are produced without any closure or narrowing and hence there is no friction. Vowels can be divided into two categories - Monophthongs or pure vowels and Diphthongs or glides.

9. Monophthongs: Monophthongs are these