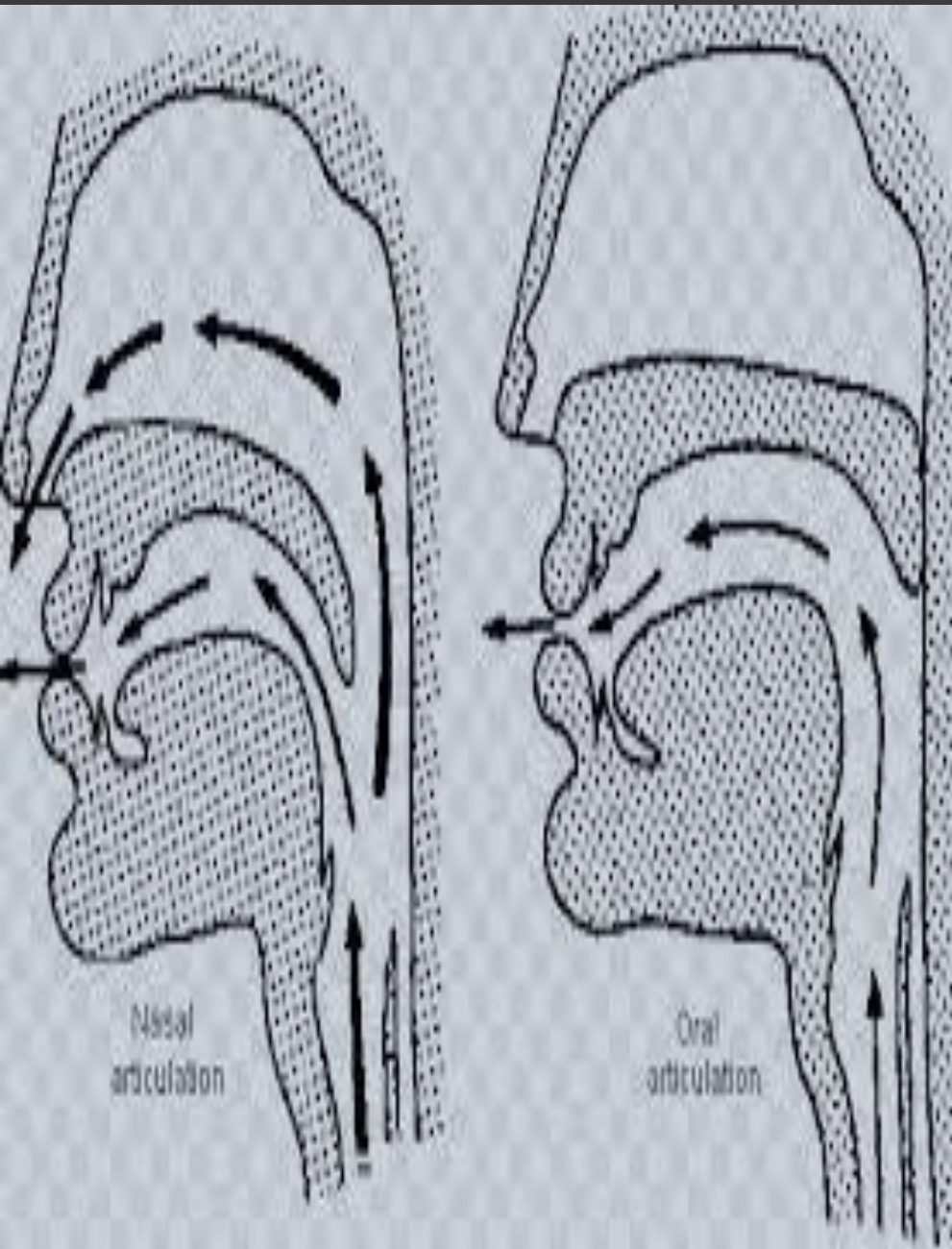


Nasals

A nasal consonant is a type of consonant produced with a lowered velum in the mouth where air comes out through the nose but not through the mouth, it is prevented by a complete closure in the mouth at some point.



/m/

/n/

/ŋ/

Nasals sounds?



Consonants

Continuants

They
Usually
Have No
Friction
Noise

What are the types of Nasals sounds?



Bilabial (lips)



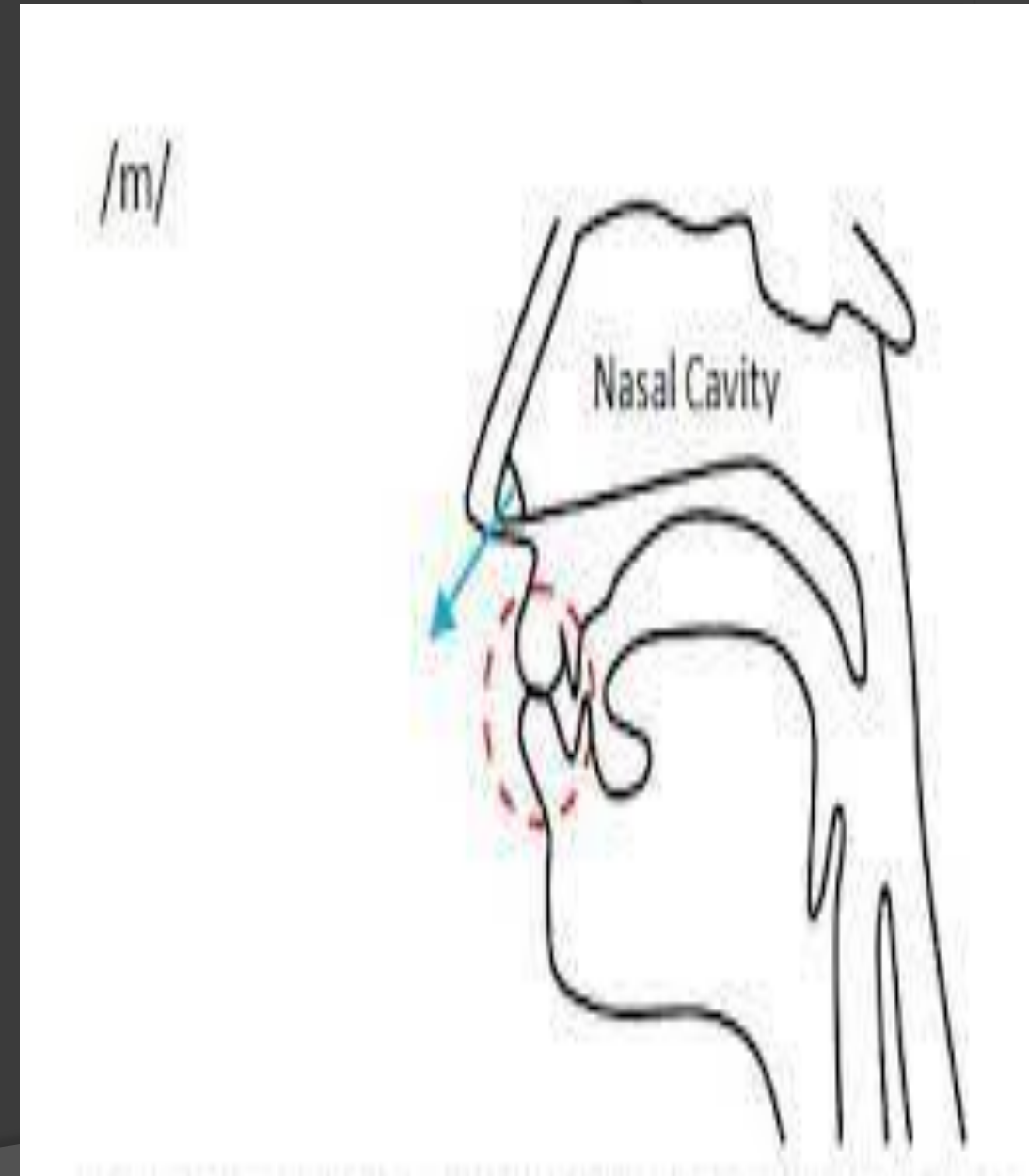
Alveolar (tongue blade against alveolar ridge)



Velar (back of tongue against the soft palate)

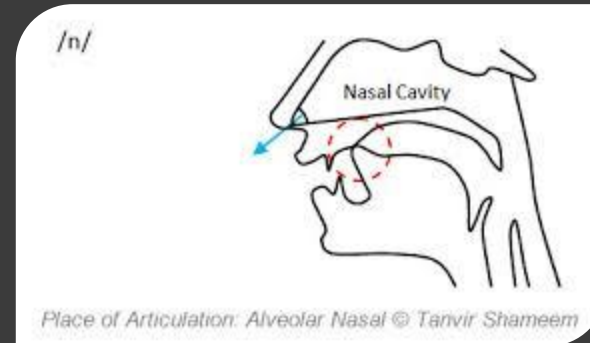
Bilabial Nasal /M/

- A closure of oral passage is formed at the lips.
- Soft palate is lowered.
- The vocal cords vibrate.
- Voiced bilabial nasal /m/



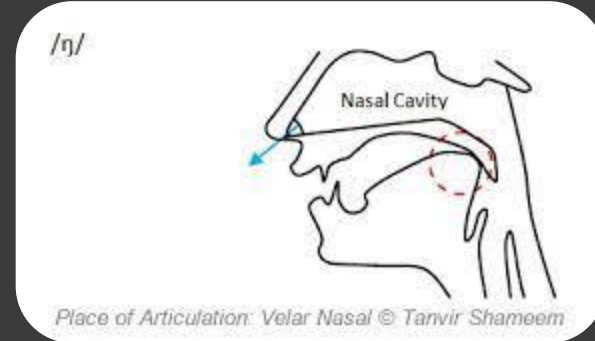
Alveolar Nasal /N/

- Oral closure is formed in the mouth between the tip of the tongue and teeth ridge.
- Soft palate is lowered.
- Vocal cords vibrates.
- Voiced alveolar nasal.



Velar Nasal / ŋ /

- Oral closure is formed between the back of the tongue and the velum.
- Soft palate is lowered.
- Vocal cords vibrates.
- Voiced velar nasal.



Lateral Approximant

//

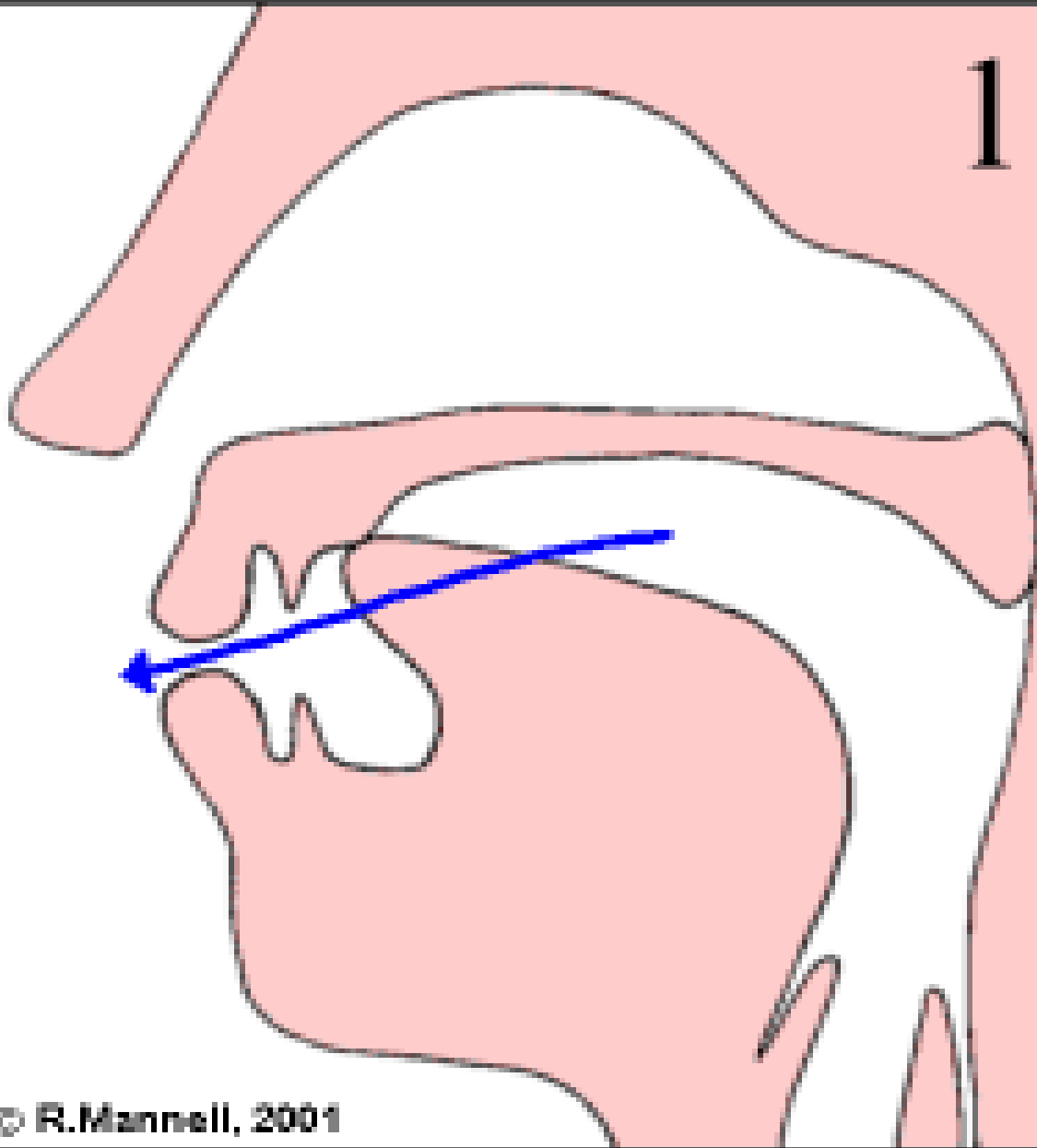
//

Lateral (also called lateral approximant), a type of consonant sound, which is produced by allowing the air to escape around the sides of the tongue rather than over the middle of the tongue.

The lateral sound is frictionless.

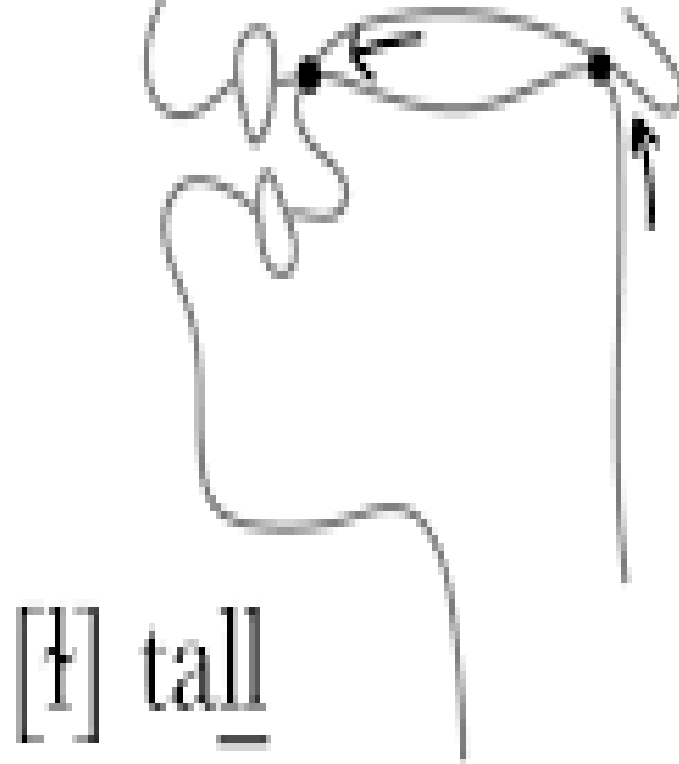
It is considered as a continuant.

1



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alveolar & velar
tongue touching alveolar ridge
& raised towards soft palate (velum)



[t] tall

//

Dark


Clear
(light)

alveolar & velar
tongue touching alveolar ridge
& raised towards soft palate (velum)

[t] tall

/r/

Post-alveolar
Approximant



Approximant: an articulation in which the articulators approach each other but do not get close enough to produce a “complete” consonant.

How is /r/ sound formed?

Tip of the tongue approaches the alveolar area, never makes contact with any part of the roof of the mouth (post-alveolar)



/r/

Voiceless
and
fricative

Precedes
by **p, t, k**

Press
Tress
Cress
Cross
Travel
Pressure

/r/

- Non-rhotic

if /r/ is followed by a vowel:

prey try recommended, root.

- Rhotic

if it is at the end of the words or followed by a consonant:

(car, hard, particular, opportunity)

/j/ & /w/

Approximants

phonetically
like vowels

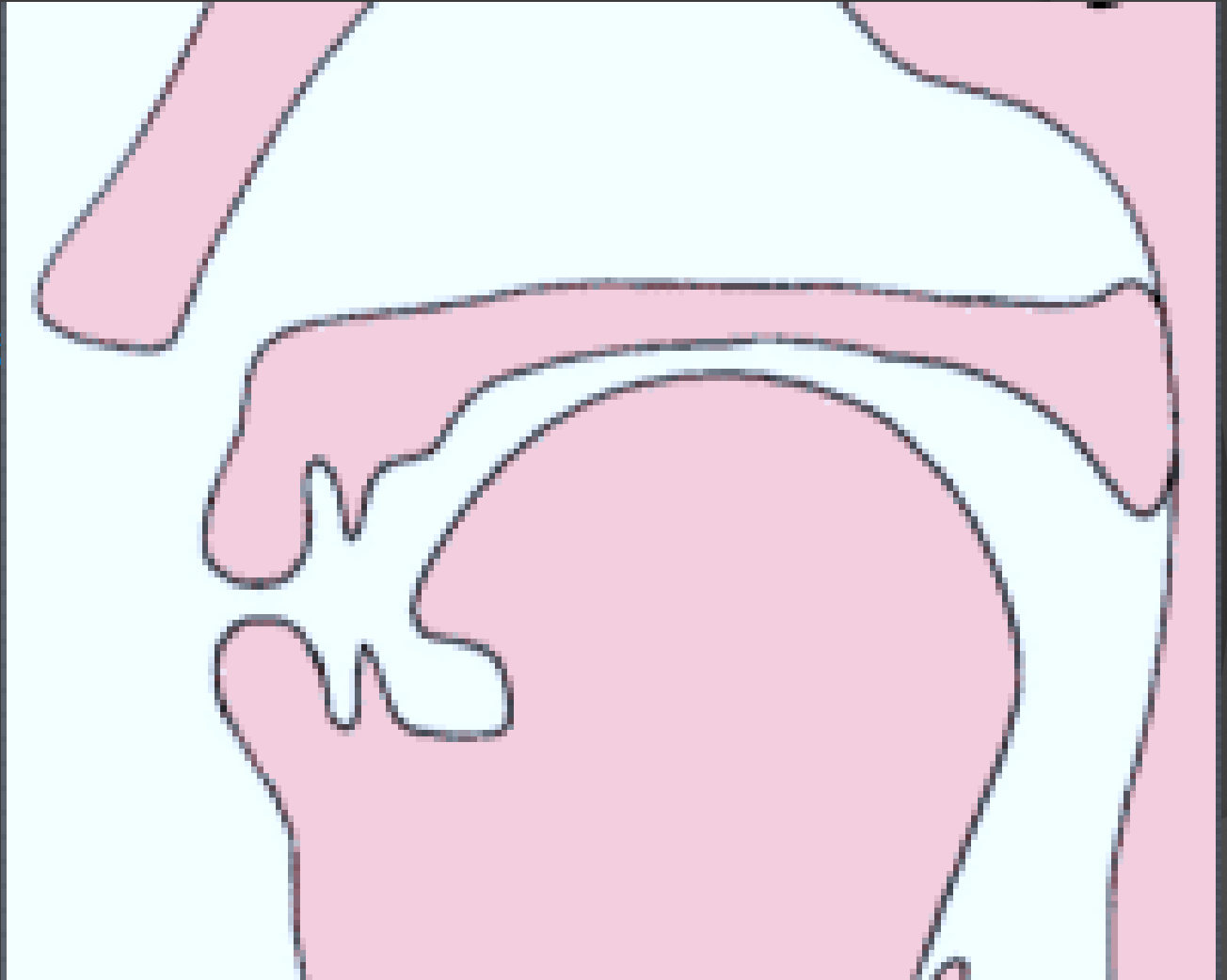
phonologically
like
consonants

/j/ & /w/

- **Semivowels** (/j/ practically the same as a front close vowel /i/, but very short /w/ like /u/).
- **They are fricatives**, if they are preceded by t, p, k at the beginning of the syllable: pure, tune, quit, twin.

/j/

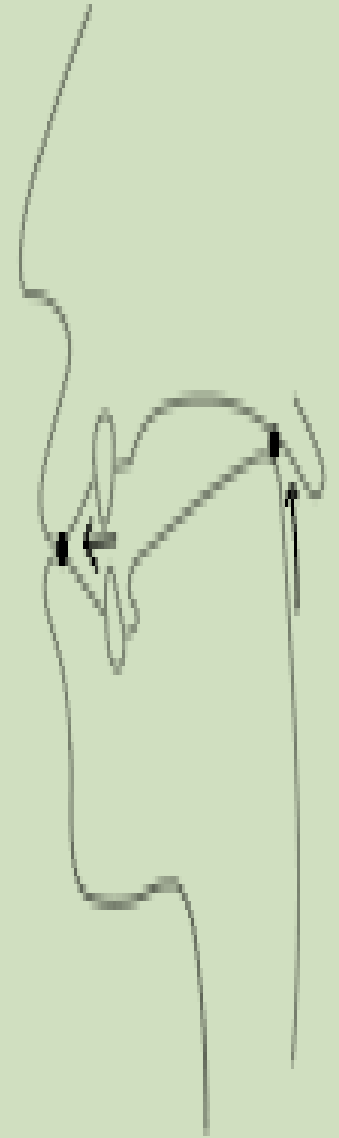
- The tongue comes close to the mouth.
- Voiced a palatal approximant
- ✓ Yes
- ✓ Year
- ✓ yet



/w/

- both lips com close.
- Back of tongue raised at the velum.
- Voiced bilabial velar approximant.
- Ex: would. What, question,

/w/ wall



QUESTIONS

