

Figure 1. *Places of articulation*

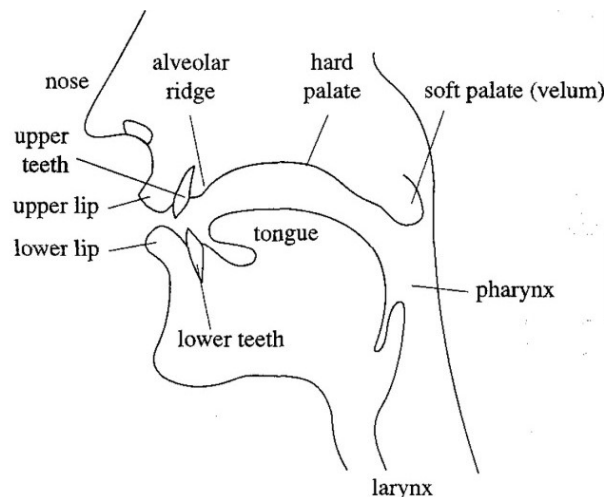
LABEL	ARTICULATORS IN CONTACT	EXAMPLES
bilabial	both lips	p <i>put</i> - b <i>back</i> - m <i>mum</i>
labiodental	lower lip + upper teeth	f <i>fun</i> - v <i>vet</i>
dental	tongue + teeth	θ <i>think</i> - ð <i>that</i>
alveolar	tongue + alveolar ridge (the area right above the back of your teeth)	s <i>sun</i> - z <i>easy</i>
postalveolar	tongue + the back of the alveolar ridge	ʃ <i>shy</i> - ʒ <i>vision</i>
retroflex	tongue curled back and up + the back of the alveolar ridge	ɻ <i>road</i> (AmE) - ɖ <i>deep</i> (IndE)
palatal	tongue + hard palate	j <i>you</i> - ñ <i>niño</i> (Sp.)
velar	tongue + velum (soft palate)	k <i>cat</i> - g <i>good</i> - ŋ <i>sing</i>
uvular	tongue + uvula	q <i>qitt</i> (MSA)
pharyngeal	pharynx (+ retracted tongue/epiglottis)	ħ <i>ravn</i> (Dan.)
glottal	glottis	h <i>home</i>

The consonants in italics are produced with the tongue.

Figure 2. *Manners of articulation*

LABEL	TYPE OF CONTACT	EXAMPLES
plosive/stop	full closure between articulators; pressure build-up + release	p t k b d g
nasal	the air goes through the mouth AND nose	m
trill	vibration between articulators (2-7 times)	r (Sp. <i>perro</i>)
tap/flap	one single contact between articulators without build-up and release	ɾ (Sp. <i>pero</i>)
fricative	the air flows through a narrow passage between articulators causing friction (turbulent airflow)	s f v
lateral fricative	where the “turbulent airflow” happens along the sides of the tongue	ɬ (Welsh <i>llall</i> ‘(the) other’)
approximant	the articulators do not get close enough to cause friction	j
lateral approximant	the air flows freely along the sides of the tongue but is blocked in the middle	l
affricate	a combination of a stop + fricative (as one phoneme)	tʃ (En. <i>church</i>)

Figure 3. *Articulators*



Source: <https://images.app.goo.gl/d5MnX5778qUZSoUw7>