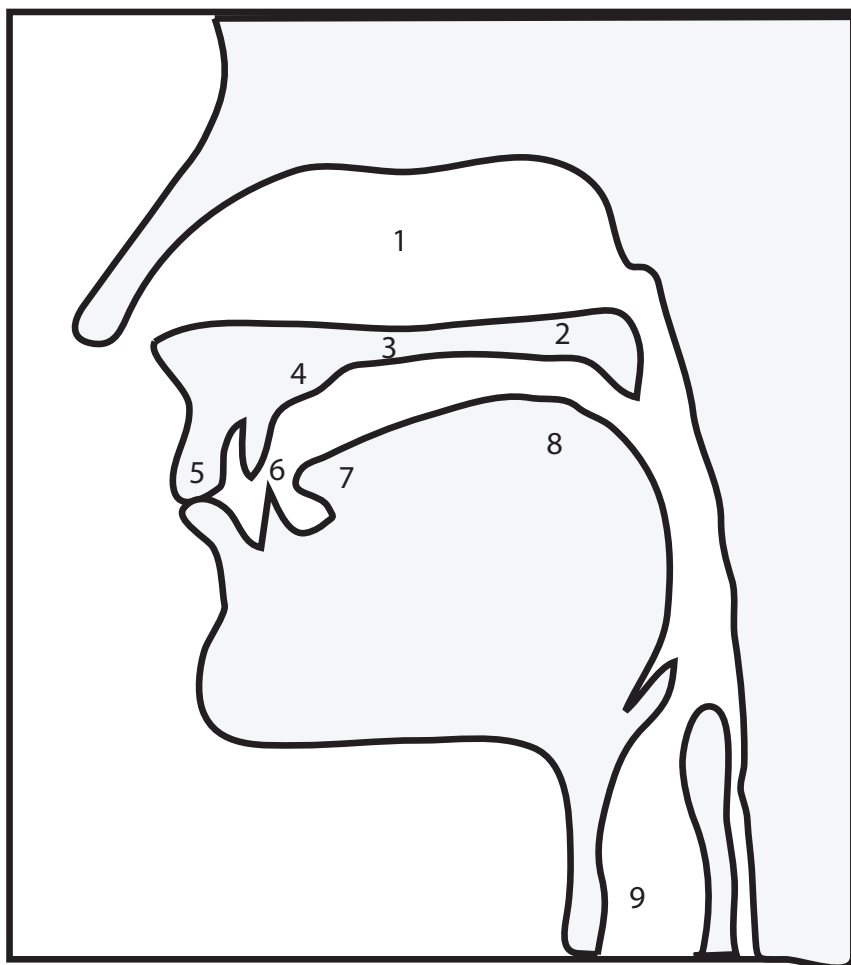


these numbers roughly indicate the location of:

- 1 nasal cavity
- 2 soft palate
- 3 hard palate
- 4 alveolar ridge
- 5 lips
- 6 teeth
- 7 tip of tongue
- 8 back of tongue
- 9 vocal cords/folds



The picture above shows the articulators in place for a *bilabial* sound. In particular, here you see an [m], because the nasal cavity is open, so air will flow out through the nose.

The other English bilabials are stops, the nasal cavity is closed off, the air flow is completely blocked.

Some other places where you can create turbulences in the air flow:

labiodental: upper teeth touch lower lip (6/5)

(inter)dental: tip of tongue touches upper teeth (7/6)
(tongue between teeth is also called interdental)

alveolar: tip or blade of the tongue touches behind your upper teeth (7/4)

palatal: front of the tongue touches the hard palate (7/3)

velar: back of the tongue touches the soft palate (8/2)

Try the following words for the “explore the English consonants” homework:
night, zoo, rastafari, genre, kite, chin, pie, vent, Minnesota, bakery,
dye, those, shy, thigh, lounge, gin, guy, fish, talkative, sigh, youth