When we look at sounds, we look at 3 things:

* Voicing
* Place of Articulation
* Manner of Articulation

Voicing:

* Is the sound voiced or voiceless – vocal fold vibration/movement/air passage

Place of Articulation:

* Where the sound is formed in the mouth
* Bilabial – two lips
	+ b, p, m, w, wh
* Labiodental – lips and teeth
	+ f, v
* Interdental – between the teeth
	+ th
* Alveolar – alveolar ridge (right behind front teeth on that hard ridge)
	+ t, d, s, z, l, n
* Palatal – hard palate
	+ sh, j, ch, r, y, 3 (garage)
* Velar – soft palate
	+ k, g, ing
* Glottal – vocal folds
	+ h, flap (ladder)

Manner of Articulation:

* How the sound is formed
* Stops - complete closure of the vocal tract, air is built up behind the closure and released = burst of air/plosive
	+ p, b, t, d, k, g
* Nasals - complete oral closure – air travels through the nasal cavity
	+ m, n, ing
* Fricatives – narrow constriction, air escapes through constriction to make a continuous noise
	+ th, f, v, s, z, sh, 3, h
* Affricates – combination sounds, with a stop followed by a fricative
	+ j, ch
* Liquids – consonant that is vowel like, sound passes through the vocal tract
	+ l, r
* Glides – semivowel – gliding motion of the articulators from constriction to open state
	+ y, w, wh

Early 8 developing sounds – m, n, y, b, w, d, p, h by 3 years

Middle 8 developing sounds – ing, t, k, g, f, v, ch, j by 5.5 years

Late 8 Developing sounds – sh, l, r, s, z, th, 3, blends by 8 years

Diphthong Vowels:

* Transitional vowels – move tongue position when produced
* ai = bye
* ci = boy
* au = how
* ei = bay
* ou = hoe

Stress can also affect which sound is produced in single syllable words when it comes to the vowels.

Stress will affect the place of articulation and matter of articulation.