1. **Affricates**
   - Word affricate means blend
   - Sometimes called stop-fricatives
   - Unique symbols—diagraphs
   - Two phonemes that are homorganic, differentiated by voicing

2. **Production**
   - Articulation begins as alveolar stop
   - Tongue tip contacts alveolar ridge
   - Corresponding increase in intraoral pressure
   - Breath stream released through constriction formed by tongue and palate creating friction

3. 
   - Key word: church
   - Place: palatal
   - Manner: affricate
   - Voicing: voiceless
   - Combines voiceless alveolar stop with voiceless palatal fricative

4. **Characteristics**
   - Various spellings: ch - chain, t - nature, tch - match, c - cello, ti - question
   - Appears in initial, middle and final positions
   - 90% mastery in two positions at 7 years
   - 23rd in frequency of consonants
   - Non-native speaker may substitute / /
   - Kids substitute /t/ or /d/ or / / or omit
   - Sound may be produced with lisping

5. 
   - Key word: judge, juice
   - Place: palatal
   - Manner: affricate
   - Voicing: voiced
   - Combines voiced alveolar stop with voiced alveolar fricative

6. **Characteristics**
   - Various spellings: g - gem, j - joke, dg - edge, d - education, di - soldier
   - Appears in initial, middle and final positions
   - 90% mastery by 7 years
   - 22nd in frequency
   - Non-native substitute / /
   - Same problems for kids as unvoiced homorganic phoneme