1 Approximates
   • consonants produced when articulators are brought close together or approximated but not close enough to cause friction
   • some characteristics of vowels and some of consonants
     – resonance phenomena like vowels
     – occur in language like consonants
   • two groups: glides and liquids

2 Glides
   • most vowel like: formerly called semivowels
   • transitional sound: made with mouth in motion
   • result from movement toward or away from vowels
   • gliding motion of articulators
   • always prevocalic

3 /j/
   • key word: canyon
   • place: palatal
   • manner: glide
   • voicing: voiced

4 Production
   • much in common with high front vowels
   • as tongue moves to next vowel position, /j/ occurs
   • onglide because it occurs in movement to another sound
   • does not occur following a vowel so never appears in final position

5 Orthography
   • 8 different spelling
     • I - scallion
     • y - you
     • l - bouillon
     • e - azalea

6 Characteristics
   • 90% of kids master by 4 years
   • 18th in consonant frequency
   • not a problem sound for non-native speakers
   • for kids, may substitute /w/ or /l/

7 Uniqueness
   • may be intruded sound
• result of shifting from an unrounded vowel to another
• occurs in words with two vowel sound
  – fuel beauty oil
• occurs especially in connected speech:
  – he is home

8 /j/: yes or no
• canyon buoy union cute foolish youthful
• view yeast loyal million yellow aisle
• language jewel barrel linguist sword reward

9 /w/
• key word: we, wake
• place: labiovelar
• manner: glide
• voicing: voiced
• onglide: does not appear in final position
• produced in transition to vowel by rounding lips, positioning tongue for high back vowel.

10 Characteristics
• may also be intruded: “coincidence” or “you all” or the shoe is here” or
• 90% mastered by 3
• 11th in frequency
• no problems nor non-native speakers
• kids with articulation problems may omit

11 Peculiarities
• /w/ vs /hw/ or /
• some identify /hw/ or *// voiceless
• /hw/ or / / produced by speakers who pronounce the first two letters in “wh-” words:
  – when, where, why, which
• most speakers of American English do not differentiate this way

12 Orthography
• 10 different spellings; w most common
• u - quite
• o - once
• wh - when
• may be silent: who, whole, wrinkle, sword, answer

13 Liquids
• generic term for /l/ and /r/ sounds
• produced with approximation of articulators but little or no friction
• have vowel like quality; identified by some as semivowels

14  /r/
• key word: red
• place: palatal
• manner: liquid
• voicing: voiced
• the most variable of speech sounds

15  Production
• can be made in two ways
• retroflexed: raising the tip of the tongue and curling it back toward the alveolar
• bunched: lowering the tip and raising the blade of the tongues so it closely approximates palate
• note: both of above have 2ndary place of constriction

16  Orthography
• 11 different spellings: r most common
• rr - hurry
• wr - write
• l - colonel
• rh - rhyme

17  Characteristics
• occurs in initial, middle and final: rabbit, carrot, car
• 90% of kids master by 6 years
• one of most frequent: 3rd for consonants
• presents difficulties for non-native speakers
• for kids, substitution of /w/ and occasionally /d/
• commonly omitted in eastern dialects

18  Uniqueness
• combine with vowel to be r-colored vowel
• r as in air
• r as in star, car
• ir as in ear
• or as in store
• r as in tour

19  /l/
• key word: led
• place: alveolar
• manner: liquid
• voicing: voiced
• highly variable articulation
  – light /l/ and dark / /

20 Orthography
• letter l is most common spelling
• ll- as in fall
• le- as in little
• -el - funnel
• sl - with silent s in island, aisle
• -ln - kiln
• often silent: palm, balm, calm, talk, walk, calf, half

21 Characteristics
• appears in initial, middle and final position: lay, tulip, hole
• at 6, 90% of kids master
• w often substituted until mastered
• 4th in frequency (for both dark and light)
• difficult for nonnative

22 Uniqueness
• postvocalic /l/ may be syllabic consonant
• same place of production as /l/, /d/ and /k/