# Gliding Consonants/j,w,r/ 

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## Gliding Consonants

- There are only 3 gliding consonants in English, they are /j, w, r/ . They consist of a quick, smooth, non-friction glide towards a following vowel sound.
- $/ \mathrm{j} /$ : This consonant is a quick glide from the position of the vowel /i:/ or /I/ to any other vowel. When /j/ follows / $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{k} /$, it loses the voice which it usually has and it is made voiceless. This , in turn, causes some friction to be heard and it is important to do this because otherwise the stop consonants may be heard as $/ \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{g} /$.


## /w/

This consonant consists of a quick glide from the vowel/u:/ or /u/ to whatever vowel follows. It is more difficult than /j/ because many languages do not have an independent/w/.

- /w/ when follows/t/ or /k/ , the glide is not voiced. It becomes voiceless.
- /w/ does not occur in final position. If it occurs, it does not pronounced.


## /r/

- It is third gliding consonant .It does not resemble one of the English vowels as $/ \mathrm{j}$, w/ do. The position of the organs of speech is as follows:
1-The tongue has a curved shape with the tip pointing towards the hard palate at the back of the alveolar ridge.
2-The tongue-tip is not close enough to the palate to cause friction.
3-The lips are rather rounded, especially when/r/ is at the beginning of words.
4-The soft palate is raised and voiced air quietly between the tongue-tip and palate with no friction.


## Pronunciation of /r/ in English

In R.P./r/ only occurs before vowels. At the end of words R.P., has/r/ only if the immediately following words begins with a vowel. The $/ r$ / is pronounced .But, /r/ is not pronounced if it occurs before a pause or before a word beginning with a consonant as in " never better".

## Types of /r/ in English

There are two types of $/ r /$ : linking $/ r /$ and intrusive $/ r /$. When /r/ occurs at the end of the word and followed by a vowel sound at the beginning of the second , this $/ \mathrm{r} /$ is pronounced and called "linking/r/" as in ( never again). It is usual to hear linking $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{r} /$ following the vowel / $\partial$ / even if there is no letter $r$ in the spelling as in Africa and Asia .This kind of $/ r$ / is called intrusive $/ r /$.
$/ r /$ is called intrusive $/ r /$ because it is not exist in original form of the word .The speaker added it to avoid the pronunciation of two approximating vowels as in :

- Linda and Ann( intrusive r).
- After / $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{k} /$ there is no voice in /r/.


## THE end $\bullet$

