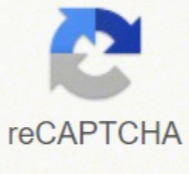




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# Progressive and regressive assimilation pdf free printables free

1. 28. 35. The American English t sound includes the following four common allophones: • Remain a regularly aspirated t sound. Pattern #4: Omitted t sound /t/ a) omitted t sound /t/ E.G: \* center → /sɛntər/ \* gentle → /dʒɛntəl/ \* advantage → /ədˈvæntɪdʒ/ 32. You can notice this within words or across sentences. Native speakers rarely pronounce each letter clearly as this does not flow well and is more difficult to pronounce in fast speech. It may occur when a plosive is followed by a syllabic nasal and the nasal under goes assimilation to the same place of articulation as the preceding plosive. It consists in the voicing or devoicing of a segment 20. This does not change the spelling of the word, only the pronunciation. The word 'hamster' may be pronounced as /hæmpstə/ (hamster), as it is easier to transition from a /p/ to an /s/ than to follow an /m/ with an /s/ due to the places of articulation. The use of the rhotic /r/ sound in words that do not contain it in the spelling. • unvoiced sounds /s/ → /z/ - he reads → /hi riːdz/ - she utters → /ʃi ˈʌtərs/ - it groans → /ɪt ˈgrəʊnz/ 12. This tends to happen a lot if we speak fast. /t/ /tj/ Stature + /j/ Is that your...? Pronunciation of the 3rd person singular • Voiced sounds /s/ → /z/ - he writes → /hi ˈraɪts/ - she speaks → /ʃi ˈspiːks/ - it cloaks → /ɪt kloʊks/ 11. 2. in some positions, it can be pronounced as the so-called flap t, which sounds like a short d or, more precisely, like the quick, hard r sound. This relates to the topic we are focusing on today - phonetic assimilation. But do you know why this happens? • Exception "es" → /ɪz/ - houses → /ˈhaʊzɪz/ - buses → /ˈbʌsəz/ - dishes → /ˈdɪʃəz/ - dresses → /ˈdresəz/ - boxes → /ˈbɒksəz/ 8. Only regressive assimilation of voice E.G: 21. When we speak, we often change the ways we pronounce words. But, they are not entirely the same, so this is only partial assimilation. Partial assimilation is more common than total! Phonetic assimilation examples Below are some examples of phonetic assimilation Change Examples Type of assimilation /n/ changes to an /m/ /m pæris/ (in Paris) → /ɪm pæris/ (im Paris) /sənbed/ (sunbed) → /səmbəd/ (sum-bed) Regressive /d/ changes to a /t/ /mæʃd/ (mashed) → /mæʃt/ (mash-t) /wɒʃd/ (washed) → /wɒʃt/ (wash-t) Progressive /n/ changes to an /ŋ/ /bæŋk/ (bank) → /bæŋk/ (bæŋk) /mkɔːrɛkt/ (incorrect) → /ɪŋkɔːrɛkt/ (ɪŋcorrect) Regressive /s/ changes to a /z/ /dɒgz/ (dogs) → /dɒgz/ (dɒgz) /rʌŋs/ (rugs) → /rʌŋz/ (rʌgz) Progressive /v/ changes to an /f/ /hæv tʊ/ (have to) → /hæf tʊ/ (haf to) /fɔːpənz/ (five pence) → /faɪf pɛnz/ (faɪf pɛnce) Regressive Elision in phonetics vs assimilation It is easy to mix up elision and assimilation as they often occur simultaneously, and both are processes that change the pronunciation of words. Elision refers to when consonants are omitted from a word/phrase. This process occurs when adjacent sounds become more different from each other. A sound can either be influenced by the sound that comes before it or after it. We will also consider the differences between assimilation, elision, and epenthesis - as it is easy to get these three processes mixed up! Two people talking, pixabay.com Assimilation in phonetics Assimilation in phonetics is the process in which a sound is influenced by and becomes similar to a surrounding sound. For example, let's take the phrase 'this shoe'. • Unvoiced sounds [ed] → /t/ - laughed → /læft/ - talked → /tɔːkt/ - worked → /wɜːkt/ - jumped → /dʒʌmpt/ - asked → /æskt/ - cooked → /kɔːkt/ 14. Instead, they would probably pronounce it as /hæmbæŋg/ (hambag). Why is this? This happens because both the /d/ and /b/ sounds have different places of articulation, meaning they are pronounced using different parts of the mouth: /d/ is pronounced by tapping the tongue against the alveolar ridge (the part right behind your upper teeth). /b/ is bilabial, meaning it is pronounced by placing both of your lips together. Regressive assimilation Commonly seen in some prefixes, such as: \*in- → indirect, insane, \*im- → impolite, imbalance, immoral. In fast speech, the /s/ sound at the end of 'this' is affected by the /f/ (sh sound) at the beginning of 'shoe' and changes to the /f/ sound. ASSIMILATION Direction of change Consonant change 3. DIRECTION OF CHANGE Regressive The sounds assimilate are influenced by the succeeding sounds Progressive The sounds assimilated are affected by the pronunciation of the preceding sounds Coalescent The first sound and the second sound come together to create a third sound with features from both original sounds 4. • Be pronounced like a quick d (also called an alveolar tap). This means that the /n/ sound turns into an /m/ sound. This means that the pronunciation can vary depending on the order of certain letters in different words. This makes it easier to pronounce the /m/ and /b/ sequentially, as they are both pronounced using the same parts of the mouth (the lips). Other examples of words where this process occurs are sandbox, standby, windbreaker, sandwich etc. The simplifying of consonants for ease of pronunciation can be called cluster reduction. Types of assimilation There are different types of assimilation depending on which sounds are altered. Assimilation of place is noticeable in the regressive assimilation of alveolar consonants, o before the syllabic n: button • ave no sound at all. It occurs when one sound changes the manner of its articulation to become similar in manner to a neighboring sound. E.G: This year / ðɪj jɪə / Bright color / braɪk kala/ Light blue /laɪp blu/. • Unvoiced sounds [s] → /s/ - student's book → /ˈstuːdnts ˈbʊk/ - mark's dog → /ˈmɑːrks / - pete's son → /ˈpiːts ˈsɒn/ 10. E.G: \* 'Get some of that soup' → /gɛssəm v ðəs suːp/ \* 'good night' → /gʊn naɪt/ 25. E.G: Those years / ðəʊz jɪəz 5. In fast speech, the /t/ sound is influenced by the following /b/ sound and changes to become a /p/ sound: /sɪt bækJ/ (sit back) → /sɪpbæk/ (sip-back) /p/ is similar to a /b/ as they share the same place of articulation - both sounds are made by placing your lips together and pushing air out. It helps the utterance flow more naturally. In the phrase 'you and me', instead of pronouncing all the letters, the /d/ sound can be dropped, and the /ə/ can be replaced with a schwa /ə/ sound. Anywhere other than the positions listed in the above table, for example: o before a consonant: central, Atkins, pit bull o before a stressed vowel inside a word: a table, photography, seventeen o before a consonant other than /n/, /r/ or /l/: listing, after, helicopter o at the beginning of a phrase: Today I'll show them! o at the end of a phrase: Who is it? Pattern #1: True t sound /t/ E.G: \* attach → /ə ˈtæʃ/ \* pretend → /prɪ ˈtɛnd/ \* italic → /ɪ ˈtælɪk/ 29. /d/ /dʒ/ Procedure Would you...? \*il- → illegal \*ir- → irregular 24. What is the flap t? This is known as the intrusive r. This is commonly found in most varieties of British English, where /r/ is added to words that usually would not contain one. When is the flap t not used? 22. CONSONANT CHANGE Assimilation Place of articulation Assimilation Manner of articulation Assimilation voicing 19. This is usually done to ease pronunciation, especially when words are said quickly. An example would be the word 'handbag'. • News → /njuːz / Newspaper → /njuːspeɪpə/ • Goose → /ɡuːs/ Gooseberry → /ɡuːzbɔːri/ • Five → /faɪv/ Five pence → /faɪfpɛns/ 16. The types are as follows: Progressive (before) Regressive (after) Let's look at these in more detail. Progressive assimilation This refers to when a sound is influenced by the sound that comes before it. The /s/ sound is influenced by the previous sound and changes to a /z/ sound, e.g. /bægz/ (bags) → /bægz/ (bægz) Regressive assimilation This refers to when a sound is influenced by the sound that comes after it. The /n/ sound is influenced by the following sound and changes to an /m/ sound, e.g. /ɪnfəmeɪʃn/ (information) → /ɪmfəmeɪʃn/ (ɪnformation). Degrees of assimilation The types of phonetic assimilation mentioned above can further be split into two degrees: total and partial. Total assimilation This refers to when the sound affected by the assimilation becomes the same as the sound that causes the assimilation. Pattern #2: Quick d sound /t/ E.G: \* daughter → /ˈdɔːtər/ \* computer → /kəm ˈpjʊtər/ \* settle → /ˈsɛtəl/ 30. • Unvoiced sounds /s/ → /z/ - cups → /kʌps/ - sports → /spɔːrts/ - snakes → /sneɪks/ - reefs → /riːfs/ - dogs → /dɔːgz/ 7. Pronunciation of plurals • Voiced sounds /s/ → /z/ - girls → /gɜːlz/ - pictures → /ˈpɪktʃəz/ - knees → /niːz/ - wives → /waɪvz/ - ourselves → /ˈɔːsəlvz/ 6. Pronunciation of Past tense and Past participle • Voiced sounds [ed] → /d/ - hummed → /hʌmd/ - smiled → /smaɪld/ - uttered → /ˈʌtəd/ - shined → /ʃaɪnd/ - played → /pleɪd/ - spelled → /ˈspeld/ 13. He needs your 18. /dz/ /dʒ/ She needs you. • Become a glottal stop. This is usually done to make words or phrases easier to pronounce in fast speech. E.G: \* /n/ → /m/ after /p, b/ \* /n/ → /ŋ/ after /k, g/ 23. We will explore the definition of phonetic assimilation, the different types, and some examples of each. 2. E.g. The word drawing is pronounced like /drɔːɪŋ/ (draw-ring). Phonetic Assimilation - Key takeaways Phonetic assimilation is the process in which a sound is influenced by and becomes similar to a surrounding sound. There are two types of phonetic assimilation: progressive and regressive. The two degrees of phonetic assimilation are: total and partial. Elision refers to when consonants are omitted from a word/phrase. Epenthesis refers to when extra sounds are added to a word. 15. Rule Examples /s/ /ʃ/ Issue This year /z/ /ʒ/ Pleasure Does your...? The phoneme that comes first affects the one that comes after it. The schwa sound is not as strong of a sound and makes the words flow more efficiently. So, /juː ənd niː/ (you and me) turns into /juː ən miː/ (you 'n me) This refers to when extra sounds are added to a word. Pattern #4: Omitted t sound /t/ b) omitted t sound /t/ \* prints → /ˈprɪnts/ \* acts → /æktz/ \* accepts → /əkseptz/ 33. 34. This makes it difficult to pronounce both of these letters sequentially, so the /d/ gets dropped. The /n/ sound is also pronounced by tapping the tongue against the alveolar ridge, but, because it comes before the bilabial consonant /b/, it is labialised instead. Is a type of reciprocal assimilation, in which: Sound A + Sound B Sound C 17. /ðɪs ʃuː/ (this shoe) → /ðɪʃuː/ (thɪsh-shoe) Partial assimilation This refers to when the sound affected by the assimilation becomes similar to the sound that causes the assimilation but does not change completely. For example, let's take the phrase 'sit back'. /ts/ /tʃ/ She lets your... He hates you. The sounds assimilated are influenced by the following sounds. When a word's pronunciation is affected by sounds in a neighboring word, we call this process assimilation. Note: /ð/ follow a plosive or nasal at the end of a preceding word. Progressive assimilation is relatively uncommon. When is the flap t used? 1. Pattern #3: Glottal stop /t/ E.G: \* partner → /ˈpɑːtnər/ \* certain → /ˈsɜːtnər/ \* fitness → /ˈfɪtnəs/ 31. Eg: get them /get ðəm/ → /getəm/ in the /ɪn ðə/ → /ɪnə/ 26. 27. In American English, the /t/ /t/ phoneme can be pronounced in several ways, depending on its position within a word or phrase. Pronunciation of possessives • Voiced sounds [s] → /z/ - girls' pictures → /ˈgɜːlz ˈpɪktʃəz/ - bob's parents → /ˈbɒbz ˈpɛərənts/ - man's house → /ˈmænz ˈhaʊs 9.







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