

ADJUSTMENTS IN CONNECTED SPEECH

These help to maintain rhythm of stressed and unstressed syllables, not SLOPPY speech!

- Linking-one sound moves smoothly to another
- Assimilation-adjacent sounds become similar
- Deletion-a sound is dropped
- Epenthesis-a sound is added

LINKING - 5 types:

1. V + V

/y/ glides

/iy/ be able, react

/ey/ play off, say it

/ay/ my own

/ɔy/ boyish

/w/ glides

/uw/ two apples

/ow/ no action

/aw/ how are you

2. VC + V - consonant belongs to both syllables

Dream on!

3. CC + V → C + CV resyllabification

/fayn•dawt/

/p_Δf•t_Δp/

4. Identical consonants - articulated as one long one

stop pushing

[p:]

bad dog

[d:]

5. C^o (stop) + C (stop, affricate)

blackboard, soap dish

ASSIMILATION-one sound (=the assimilated sound) takes on characteristics of another (=the conditioning sound)

3 types:

1. progressive (conditioning sound → assimilated sound)

-s ending

bæg → *z*

bæk → *s*

-ed ending

map → *t*

mab → *d*

2. regressive (assimilated sound ← conditioning sound)

grandpa → /græmpa/

have + to = hafta /hæf ← tə/

has + to = hasta /hæs ← tə/

used + to = usta /yuws ← tə/

'in' impossible, irregular, illegal

3. Coalescent assimilation - 2 adjacent sounds combine to form new sound

Palatalization (p. 162)

/s/+/y/ → /ʃ/

I guess your coming?
pressure

/z/+/y/ → /ʒ/

So, he's your brother?
leisure

/t/+/y/ → /tʃ/

Is that your dog?
feature

/ts/+/y/ → /tʃ/

What's your name?

/d/+/y/ → /dʒ/

Could you come?
cordial

/dz/+/y/ → /dʒ/

She needs your help.

