

Other Aspects of Connected Speech/Phonetics & Phonology
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| <p>1. Assimilation → sounds which modify each other when they meet, usually across word boundaries, but within words too. e.g. <i>Can you see that <u>boy</u> over there?</i> → p/b <i>Where has the <u>cat</u> been all night?</i> <i>Who's a <u>cute</u> baby, then?</i> <i>She's a very <u>good</u> girl.</i> → g <i>It's a very <u>good</u> concert.</i></p> | <p>2. Juncture → the differences in the pronunciation of the underlined words, despite the fact that the phonemes are the same, are differences of <u>juncture</u>. <i>The clock <u>keeps</u> ticking.</i> /ki:ps tikiŋ/ <i>The kids <u>keep</u> sticking things on the wall.</i> /ki:p stikiŋ/ e.g. <i>That's <u>my</u> train.</i> <i>It <u>might</u> rain.</i> <i>The <u>great</u> apes.</i> <i>The <u>grey</u> tapes.</i> Can I have some more ice? Can I have some more rice? <i>You'll need an egg, an olive and an anchovy.</i> (..a negg, a nolive, and a nanchovy) <i>Put it on.</i> <i>It's no joke. (it snow)</i> <i>It's tough. (stuff)</i></p> |
| <p>3. Elision → the disappearance of a sound Example: <i>He leaves next week.</i> → the S elides (leave out) the /t/ in 'next' saying /neks wi:k/ <i>We stopped for lunch.</i> <i>I reached Paris.</i></p> | <p>5. Contractions → contractions occur where two word combine to the extent that the two are pronounced as one word, or one syllable. Examples: <i>I'm, you're, he's, she's, we're..</i> <i>I'm not, you aren't, we aren't,.. (but no I amn't)</i> <i>Can't, won't..</i> <i>Would've, could've..</i> <i>Couldn't, wouldn't..</i></p> |
| <p>4. Linking and Intrusion a. Linking → when two vowel sounds meet, speakers often link them in various ways. Linking r <i>Her <u>English</u> is excellent.</i> (/r/ is pronounced) <i>Her <u>German</u> is absolutely awful, though!</i> (/r/ is not pronounced) <i>My brother <u>lives</u> in London.</i> (/r/ is not pronounced) <i>My brother <u>always</u> phones at the wrong time.</i> (/r/ is pronounced)</p> <p>Linking j <i>I <u>agree</u>, wholeheartedly.</i> /aijð/ <i>I think, therefore I <u>am</u>.</i> /aijaðm/ <i>I <u>am</u>, therefore I <u>ought</u> to be.</i> /aijaðm/ /aijɔ:t/ <i>They <u>are</u>, <u>aren't</u> they?</i> (linking /j/, and linking /r/ ðeija: ra:nt/</p> <p>Linking w <i>Go <u>on</u>! Go <u>in</u>!</i> /ðuwon/ /gðuwin/ <i>Are you <u>inside</u>, or are you <u>outside</u>?</i> /ju:win/ /ju:waut/ <i>Who <u>is</u>? /hu:wiz/ You <u>are</u>.</i> /ju:wa:/</p> | <p>4.b. Intrusion → where two vowel sounds meet and there is no written letter r, speakers tend to introduce the /r/ phoneme in order to ease transition. This happens when the first word ends in /ð/ /a:/ or /ɔ:/ e.g. <i>Princes Diana was a victim of <u>media</u> exploitation.</i> /ðre/ <i>The <u>media</u> are to blame.</i> /ðra:/ <i>It's a question of <u>law</u> and order.</i> /ɔ:rðn/ b. <i>I <u>saw</u> it happen.</i> /ɔ:ri/</p> |

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