

More Aspects of Connected Speech

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CONNECTED SPEECH

- Word Stress
- Sentence Stress
- Intonation
- Other aspects of connected speech
 - rapid, casual, everyday speech

ASSIMILATION

[t] [d] [n]

become bilabial before

[p] [b] [m]

‘fat boy’ /fæ**p** bɔɪ/

‘good morning’ /gʊ**b** mɔːrnɪŋ/

‘pen pal’ /pɛ**m** pæl/

‘in March’ /ɪ**m** mɑːrtʃ/

‘madman’ /mæ**b** mən/

ASSIMILATION

[t] [d] [n]

become velar before

[k] [g]

‘gatecrash’ /geɪk kræʃ/*

‘painkiller’ /peɪŋ kɪlər/

‘kid-gloves’ /kɪg glʌvz/

‘that girl’ /ðæk ɡɜ:rl/

‘good concert’ /ɡʊɡ kɑ:nsərt/

*Only 1 /k/ should appear in the transcription, though.

ASSIMILATION

[s] [z]

assimilate to [ʃ]

before [ʃ] or [j]

‘this shiny (ring)’ /ðɪʃəni/

‘his shirt’ /hɪʃɜ:t/

‘news sheet’ /nju:ʃi:t/

‘this year’ /ðɪʃ jɪr/

ASSIMILATION

[s] [z]

assimilate to [ʒ]

before [ʒ] or [j]

‘does your (mother)?’ /dʌʒjə:r/

‘this genre?’ /ðɪʒɑ:nrə/

ASSIMILATION

$[t] + [j] = [tʃ]$

‘last year’ /læstʃɪr/

‘didn’t you?’ /dɪdnʃju:/

$[d] + [j] = [dʒ]$

‘would you?’ /wʊdʒju:/

‘did you?’ /dɪdʒju:/

ASSIMILATION

Initial [ð] in unstressed words may
be assimilated to [n] [l] [s] [z]

‘on the shelf’ /ɔ:nə/

‘all the time’ /ɔ:lə/

‘what’s the matter?’ /wɑ:tə/

‘how’s the patient?’ /haʊzə/

ASSIMILATION

‘have to’ (obligation)

/hæftə/

‘used to’

/ju:stə/

‘something’

/sʌmpɪŋ/

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

[t] [d] [θ]

disappear within consonant clusters

‘next day’ /nɛks deɪ/

‘reached Paris’ /ri:tʃ pæris/

‘left field’ /lɛf fi:ld/*

‘kindness’ /kaɪn nəʃ/*

‘blind man’ /blaɪn mən/

‘sixth’s throne’ /sɪks θroun/

*Only 1 symbol should appear in the transcription, though.

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

‘months’ /mʌns/

‘acts’ /æks/

‘texts’ /tɛks/

‘carved statuette’ /kɑ:rʌ stætʃuɛt/

‘east side’ /i:s saɪd/*

‘postman’ /pəʊs mən/

*Only 1 /s/ should appear in the transcription, though.

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

If a word ends in a consonant and the following word begins with the same consonant, only one of them is pronounced

‘keep practicing’ /ki:præktɪsɪŋ/

‘meet Tim’ /mi:tɪm/

‘practice sailing’ /præktɪseɪlɪŋ/

‘it’s on now’ /ɪtsə:naʊ/

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

[ə]

‘police’ /pli:s/

‘forever’ /frɛvər/

‘perhaps’ /prhæps/

‘collective’ /klɛktiv/

‘tonight’ /tnaɪt/

‘vegetable’ /vɛdʒtəbl/

‘interesting’ /ɪntrəstɪŋ/

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

[h] [ð] in initial pronominal form

‘tell her’ /tɛlər/

‘call them’ /kɔ:ləm/

[v] in ‘of’

‘out of here’ /aʊrəhɪr/

‘waste of time’ /weɪstətəm/

‘kind of’ /kaɪndə/

ELISION/DISSIMILATION

First noninitial /r/ in a word with
more another /r/ in a following
syllable

‘February’ /fɛb(r)uəri/

‘governor’ /gʌvə(r)nər/

‘surprise’ /sə(r)praɪz/

‘temperature’ /tɛmp(ə)(r)ətʃər/

LINKING/LIAISON

Word ending in [i:] or diphthong
[__ɪ]

+ vowel = linking [j]

‘I agree’ /aɪjəɡri:/

‘I am’ /aɪjæm/

‘they are’ /ðeɪjɑːr/

‘the other’ /ðɪːjʌðər/

LINKING/LIAISON

Word ending in [u:] or diphthong
[__u]

+ vowel = linking [w]

‘go in’ /goʊwɪn/

‘who is?’ /hu:wɪz/

‘you are’ /ju:wɑ:r/

‘go on’ /goʊwɔ:n/

LINKING/LIAISON

In non-rhotic varieties of English,
final /r/ is not pronounced.

However, between two vowels it
is:

‘her German car’ /hɜ: dʒɜ:mən kɑ:/

‘her English car’ /hɜ:rɪŋɡlɪʃ kɑ:/

‘my brother lives’ /maɪ brʌðə lɪvz/

‘my brother is’ /maɪ brʌðəɪz/

LINKING/LIAISON (INTRUSION)

In non-rhotic varieties, an intrusive /r/ is pronounced in

[ə] [ɑ:] or [ɔ:] + vowel:

‘I saw it’ /aɪ sɔ:**r**ɪt/

‘media exploitation’
/mi:diə**r**eksplɔɪteɪʃən/

‘law and order’ /lɔ:**r**ænd ɔ:də/

LINKING/LIAISON (JUNCTURE)

A final consonant has a tendency to be joined to a following vowel:

‘stop **it**’ /sta: pɪt/

‘played **on**’ /pleɪ dɔ:n/

‘run **around**’ /rʌ nəraʊnd/

‘find **out**’ /faɪn daʊt/

‘left **arm**’ /lɛf tɑ:rm/

LINKING/LIAISON (JUNCTURE)

This is a great source of listening difficulty to the learner because (s)he might try to look up the word 'poo' or 'titon' by mishearing the phrase 'put it on' /pʊ rɪ rɔ:n/ or 'fay' in 'fade away' /feɪ dəweɪ/.

LINKING/LIAISON (JUNCTURE)

Also, the learner may actually hear an existing (wrong), such as:

- ‘train’ in ‘might rain’ /maɪ treɪn/
- ‘tapes’ in ‘great apes’ /greɪ teɪps/
- ‘rice’ in ‘more ice’ /mɔː raɪs/
- ‘snow’ in ‘it’s no’ /ɪt snəʊ/

LINKING/LIAISON (JUNCTURE)

‘stuff’ in ‘it’s tough’ /ɪt stʌf/

‘so’ in ‘6-0’ /sɪk sou/

‘May’ in ‘MA’ /ε meɪ/

CONTRACTIONS

Two words sounding as one. Most of them have become conventionalized in written language:

I'm, you're, they've, shouldn't,
could've, isn't, gonna, wanna,
gotta

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