

Historical assimilation

- The assimilation takes place at one time in the history of language and remains.

soldiers ['səʊldʒəz]

nation ['neɪʃn]

nature ['neɪtʃə]

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Complete assimilation

- The sound that changes is exactly the same as the influencing sound.

– Ten men [tem men]

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Contextual assimilation

- The assimilation takes place in a given context when two sounds that can assimilate get together.
- good boys [gʊb bɔɪz] good girls [gʊg gɜ:lz]

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Elision (pp. 113-115)

- When a sound drops out and is not pronounced in the chain of speech, we say elision has taken place.
- listen ['lɪsən], postman ['pəʊsmən]
- historical elision • (حذف تاریخی): مر داد (امرداد)، نامه (نامک)
- contextual elision • (حذف بافتی): دسمال (دستمال)
- her last book [hə lɑ:s bʊk], her last act [hə lɑ:st ækt]

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Partial assimilation

- The sound that changes is not exactly the same as the influencing sound. It shares some features with it.
- ten boys [tem bɔɪz] /m/ and /b/ are both bilabial, but they are not the same.

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Assimilation, nasalization and elision are examples of:

- 1) neologism
- 2) coarticulation effect
- 3) yod coalescence
- 4) rhotic and non-rhotic distinction (1399)

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