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Examples of assimilation in phonology

What is assimilation in phonology.

Examples of regressive assimilation in phonology. What are the examples of assimilation. Types of assimilation in phonology with examples.

Yuryzhavov/Getty image assimilation is a general term in phonetics that describes the process in which the sound in the language becomes similar or identical to the adjacent sound. In the reverse process, in dissimilation, the sounds become less similar to each other. The term "assimilation" comes from Latin and means "to make similar". "Assimilation is the effect of sound on adjacent sound so that it is similar or the same." For example, the Latin prefix *non*, not, and "appears in English as illegal, immoral, impossible (both M and P are double), and irresponsible, as well as an inappropriate and inexplicable non-equal form initiation. Although no assimilation for the next. Previous examples were inherited from Latin, and there are many examples of English that could be considered native. [poluwosuskina](#) The fast English language tends to pronounce ten dollars as if it were written in Tempuck and in anticipation of Aless Son, the son of the end consonant is not completely pronounced as S in daughter of him, where it is clearly [Z]. (Zdenek Zalcman, "Language, culture and society: introduction to linguistic anthropology. Westview", 2004) "The characteristics of adjacent sounds can come together that it may be impossible to pronounce one of the sounds. MN Combination Nasal function in the hymn loses / N / (advanced assimilation), but not in the hymn. The formation of alveolar ridge (upper gums) in a name like winter can also cause / loss. A word that sounds like a winner. But / t / winter is pronounced. (Harold T.

3. Exercises

Exercise 1: What is the pronunciation of these words after assimilation?

1. Should win
A. /ʊbwin/ B. /ʊdwin/ C. /ʊtwin/ D. /ʊpwin/

2. Bad gate
A. /bægeit/ B. /bædget/ C. /bægeit/ D. /bætgeit/

3. This shop
A. /ðɪs/ɒp/ B. /ðɪ/ɒp/ C. /ðɪ/ɒp/ D. /ðɪt/ɒp/

4. seen Bill
A. /si:nbil/ B. /si:nbil/ C. /si:mbil/ D. /si:nbil/

Although no assimilation for the next. cesosbo Previous examples were inherited from Latin, and there are many examples of English that could be considered native. The fast English language tends to pronounce ten dollars as if it were written in Tempuck and in anticipation of Alesson Sn, the son of the end consonant is not completely pronounced as S in daughter of him, where it is clearly [Z]. (Zdenek Zalczman, "Language, culture and society: introduction to linguistic anthropology. Westview", 2004) "The characteristics of adjacent sounds can come together that it may be impossible to pronounce one of the sounds. MN Combination Nasal function in the hymn loses / N / (advanced assimilation), but not in the hymn. The formation of alveolar ridge (upper gums) in a name like winter can also cause / loss. A word that sounds like a winner.

But / t / winter is pronounced. (Harold T. Edward, "Applied Phonics: The Sounds of American English." Cenegace Learning, 2003) "[assimilation] may be partial or complete. For example, in the sentence there bicycles of the usual form of speech would be /tem -biks /not /ten biks /which would sound a little "be careful".

Definition:

Assimilation is a common **phonological** process by which the phonetics of a speech segment becomes more like that of another segment in a word (or at a word boundary).

Example:

A common example of assimilation would be "don't + /m/ where the *ts* and /r/ in "don't" become /m/ and /b/: ("don be silly").

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54

[illegible]