19 Articulatory Processes

19.1 Assimilation

(1) Assimilation: A influences B
   a. Nasalization: cat [kʰæt] ∼ can’t [kʰænt]
   b. Canada [kʰænədə]

(2) Regressive assimilation: A comes before B, B influences A.
   a. impossible [ɪmˈpɒsəbl]; p influences the nasal for place of articulation.
   b. indistinguishable [ɪndɪstɪˈnʌbl]
   c. incorrect [ɪŋkˈɔrɛkt]

(3) Some more cases of regressive assimilation:
   a. anguish [ˈæŋgwʌʃ]
   b. angle [ˈæŋgl]

(4) Progressive: A comes before B, A influences B. (Scots Gaelic, pg. 454.)
   a. [mɒr] ‘big’
   b. [mʊ] ‘about’
   c. [nɛl] ‘cloud’

(5) Voicing assimilation/devoicing:
   a. happen [hæpn] ∼ happened [hæbn] voicing
   b. plastic [plæstɪk]
   c. bland [blænd]

19.2 Dissimilation

(6) Dissimilation: a change between two or more segments that are similar.
   a. fifths [fɪfts] ∼ [fɪfts]
   b. tenths [tɛnts] not [tɛnts]
   c. Confused with tents

19.3 Epenthesis

(7) Epenthesis: inserting a new segment (usually to break up two segments).
   a. something [sʌmθʌŋ] or [sʌmpθʌŋ]
   b. nuclear [njʊkˈlɪər] or [njʊkˈlɔːr]
19.4 Metathesis

(8) Metathesis: A switches with B.
   a. spaghetti [spægéři] or [pæskéři]
   b. prescribe [přæskrajb] or [pʰæskrajb]
   c. album [ælbám] ∼ photo album [fʰowtəw æblám]

19.5 Vowel reduction

(9) Vowel Reduction: Review
   a. Changing the form of the word: Canada [kʰænədo] ∼ Canadian [kʰænjeďdian]
   b. Conversion: N → V
      (i) a contest [kʰænteʃ] ∼ to contest [kʰænteʃt]

19.6 Deletion

   a. parade [pʰærjeď] or [přeď]
   b. police [pʰəlʲis] or [plʲis]
   c. salavia [solávja] or [slávja]
   d. deletion of a reduced vowel at beginning of a word.