10 Changing sounds 1 Elision

In normal, fast spoken English, certain sounds may disappear. Listen to the following sentences and spot the times when the sounds /t/ or /d/ may disappear.

Example: Let's face the facys. This company is going busy quickly.

- 1 My landlady bought a new handbag the other day.
- 2 The first girl earned twenty pounds.
- 3 The second boy waited for half an hour.
- 4 I don't know when they finished work yesterday.
- 5 I don't like fast food as a rule.
- 6 It was a perfect afternoon, perfectly marvellous.
- 7 Raise both your hands slowly into the air.
- 8 I watch TV most evenings; in fact I watched for five hours last night.

This disappearance of sounds is known as elision, the sounds are elided. The two sounds /t/ and /d/ are frequently elided, especially when they are found between two other consonants. So

• we will hear the /t/ in fact, but not in facts, and is we will hear the /d/ in land, but not intranslatedy. This means even negative // and the final /d/ or // in the passives, may disappear.

• don /t/ know.

716 Changing sounds 2 Assimilation

In normal, fast speech some consonant sounds may change so that we can pass easily from one word to another.

Example: /n/ ten boys sounds like tem boys ten girls sounds like teng girls

Read the following sentences and try to spot the consonants which are likely to change when spoken fast. Then check with the recording.

- 1 Make sure everything's in place, in case they arrive early.
- 2 Instead of taking the bus, let's walk through Green Park and Hyde Park.
- 3 That's the third person I've seen wearing a red coat this morning.
- Would you prefer eggs and bacon or sausages and mashed potatoes?
- 5 I spend half the year in Paris and the rest in Berlin.
- 6 The only thing I keep in my handbag is a purse and a handkerchief.



I spend half the year in Paris and the rest in Berlin.

This type of change of sound is known as assimilation. In the examples we see how /n/ may change to /m/ (in front of /m/ /p/, /b/ and /w/) or to /ŋ/ (in front of /k/ and /g/). But other consonants may also change. In the test you will hear that /d/ becomes /b/ or /g/ depending on the following sound.

Changing sounds 3 Elision and assimilation

In the following sentences, the words in **bold** show how certain words or phrases sound in ordinary, fast speech. Work out how they should really be written.

Example: A Hollywood studio wants to film my scream-play!

* screenplay

- 1 Tonight there are likely to be some miss patches in the North.
- 2 The pry minister is due to visit Russia within the next few weeks.
- 3 Careful on that street. There's a lot of bag guys there.
- 4 The neck strain will be arriving at platform 2 in five minutes.
- 5 I wooden chews that one if I were you.
- 6 I'm not hungry. I'll just have a letter salad, I think.
- 7 I really ought to buy some new close.
- 8 He was blown up by a lamb-mine.
- 9 There were sick students waiting for the teacher.
- 10 You shouldn't stay under a sum-bed too long or you'll burn.
- 11 The prisoner was taken away wearing hang-cuffs.
- 12 Their goods were kept in coal storage for months.
- 13 No, I don't want a burger. I don't like farce food.
- 14 I'm not really a cap person. I much prefer dogs.
- 15 I think England last won the Whirl Cup over 30 years ago.
- 16 We'd better face the fax. They're not going to accept our offer.
- 17. We've got to go ahead. Now's not the time to get coal feet.
- Hey, mine the gap! It's really wide on this platform.
- 19 Sorry, this is a private party. If you're not on the guess list you can't get in.
- 20 The defendant pleaded knock guilty.
- 21 Can you lend me sick squid till Friday?
- There were ache girls and ape boys at the party.
- (Of course, these things only happen in farce peach.)