

## CONNECTED SPEECH PROCESSES IN ENGLISH: ASSIMILATION, ELISION AND LINKING

***Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi***

*Assistant teacher in the department of Foreign Languages at Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek  
Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek Faculty of Psychology Philology and Foreign Languages, Senior student Sattorova Munisa Xolmurod qizi*

***Abstract :*** Spoken English is fluid because of related speech processes, in which nearby sounds impact word pronunciation rather than words being uttered alone. Assimilation, elision, and linkage are the three main related speech processes that are examined in this essay. Elision streamlines speech by removing sounds, linking guarantees more seamless word transitions, and assimilation entails changing sounds to resemble neighboring ones. The rhythm and flow of English speech are preserved in large part by these processes. For linguists, teachers, and language learners who want to learn how to pronounce words in English naturally and fluently, it is essential to comprehend them.

***Key words:*** Assimilation, connecting, elision, fluency, natural pronunciation, connected speech, and speech rhythm.

### **Introduction**

Rarely does spoken English follow the strict pronunciations of isolated words. Rather, it takes on an air of fluidity and dynamicity that mirrors its real-world application in daily communication. The term "connected speech" refers to a variety of procedures that modify pronunciation in order to improve articulation and fluency. Assimilation, elision, and connecting are the most common of these. These processes not only influence English's melody and rhythm, but they also pose difficulties for both scholars and students. This essay looks closely at these processes, highlighting their linguistic importance and real-world uses.

### Assimilation

A process known as assimilation occurs when a speaking sound alters to resemble a nearby sound more. In addition to making word transitions smoother, this change improves speech cadence overall. Assimilation may have an impact on a sound's voicing, mode of articulation, or site of articulation. Two types of assimilation are possible: A preceding sound affects a subsequent sound through progressive assimilation. The /s/ sound in "dogs" (/dɒgz/), for example, takes on the voiced quality of /g/. Assimilation that occurs in reverse: A subsequent sound affects a previous one. As an illustration, "input" (/ɪnpʊt/) frequently sounds like /ɪmpʊt/. In English, this is less prevalent, although reciprocal assimilation occurs when both sounds influence one another. The pronunciation of "good girl" is /gʊd gɜ:l/, where the /g/ influences the /d/. Speech is streamlined by assimilation, but non-native listeners who are not accustomed to these changes may have trouble understanding it.

### Elision

Elision is the missing of sounds in informal or fast-paced speech. This process, which makes speech more efficient but less distinct, frequently takes place with unstressed syllables or inside consonant clusters. Common Situations:

1. When other consonants are present, consonants like /t/ or /d/ are frequently omitted. As an illustration: "Friendship" eliminates the /d/ and becomes /frɛnʃɪp/. /nekst deɪ/ → /neks deɪ/ "Next day".

2. Often, unstressed syllables are shortened or left out: "Family" is spoken without the second syllable, as /faɪmli/. "Comfortable" is pronounced as /'kʌmfətəbl/, omitting the schwa vowel and /r/. Elision makes articulation easier, but it can also make meaning less clear, especially for English language learners who might require that every letter be uttered.

### Linking

In order to facilitate seamless transitions, linking entails introducing or highlighting sounds in between words. Through this procedure, a word that ends in a vowel sound is frequently bridged with a subsequent word that begins with a

vowel. Linking [r]: If a word starts with a vowel, the last /r/ sound is spoken in non-rhotic accents, such as British English. As an illustration: "Here it is" → /hə rɪt ɪz/. "Law and order" is a lɔːr ənd 'ɔːdə/. Intrusion: When a sound is placed in between vowels that wasn't there at first. As an illustration: An obtrusive /r/ is added to "I saw it" → /aɪ sɔːr ɪt/. "Go on" → /kʊ wɒn/, with a /w/ added for smoothness.

Particularly in informal or related contexts, linking and intruding sounds are subtle yet crucial aspects of natural English.

### **Integration of Processes**

Seldom do linked speech processes take place independently. Rather, they frequently engage in conversation to provide the smooth, fluid nature of English. The sentence "I can't believe it," for example, may contain both linking (/n/ blending into the following vowel) and elision (omission of /t/). These procedures are a reflection of spoken English's natural flexibility, which places a premium on convenience and effectiveness. Gaining proficiency in these processes is essential for language learners to achieve natural pronunciation and listening comprehension.

### **Significance of Connected Speech**

Numerous domains can benefit from the study of related speech processes: Language instruction: By teaching related speech, students can enhance their speaking and listening abilities and communicate more authentically. Linguistics: The development and regional variances of English are revealed by these processes. Technology: Systems for voice synthesis and recognition use connected speech knowledge to mimic natural human speech. Through comprehension of assimilation, elision, and connecting, students can enjoy the rhythmic and dynamic nature of English while navigating its hurdles.

### **Conclusion**

Assimilation, elision, and linking are examples of connected speech processes that demonstrate how fluid spoken English is. These processes improve fluency, facilitate articulation, and add to the organic rhythm of the language. For

students who are not accustomed to the changes in pronunciation, they could be difficult, nonetheless. Enhancing comprehension and expanding our understanding of English as a dynamic, ever-evolving language is two benefits of incorporating these processes into language education, research, and technology. To become fluent and comprehend the nuances of spoken English, one must master these procedures.

### REFERENCES

1. Аванесов Р.И. Фонетика современного русского языка. М., 1966.
2. Аракин В.Д. Очерки по истории английского языка. М., 1955.
3. Зиндер Л.З. Общая фонетика. Л., 1998.
4. Смирницкий А.И. История английского языка (средний и новый период) М., 1997.
5. Соколова М.А. и др. Практическая фонетика английского языка. М., 1984
6. Bolinger D. Aspects of language. New York, 1998.
7. Dikushina M.V «English phonetics»./изд. «Просвещение», Л, 1973
8. Vassilyev.V.A. «English Phonetics: A Theoretical Course» -М.,1970
9. Gimson, A. C. «Gimson's pronunciation of English» (6th ed.). London: Arnold, 2001.
10. Jakobson R., Halle M. Fundamentals of Language. The Hague, 1998.
11. Ladefoged P. A Course in Phonetics. New York, 1982.
12. Crystal D. The English Language. N.Y.: Penguin Books, 2001.
13. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoboyeva, S. (2020). Communicative Approach To Language Teaching. In Молодой Исследователь: Вызовы И Перспективы (Pp. 409-414).
14. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). Linguistic Personality, Its Structural Characteristics In The New Perspective Directions. In Молодой Исследователь: Вызовы И Перспективы (Pp. 415-420).
15. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). Teaching English Through Literature Intesl And Tefl Classrooms. In Современные Технологии: Актуальные Вопросы, Достижения И Инновации (Pp. 82-84).