**Lecture No.13**

**Elision**

Elision is a characteristic of a rapid, casual speech. It refers to the omision of sounds. This can be illustrated in the followi8ng examples:

1.the short vowel /∂/ is omitted after /p,t,k/:

Potato/p∂teit∂u/ /ph teit∂u/ , today /t∂dei/ /t hdei/ , canary /k∂ne∂ri/ /kh ne∂ri/.

2.the short vowel /∂/ before syllabic consonants such as /n, l, r/ is elided:

Tonight /t∂nait/ /tnait/, police /p∂li:s/ /pli:s/, correct /k∂rekt/ /krekt/

3. The middle plosive is omitted in the consonant cluster of three plosives or two plosives plus a fricative:

Acts /ækts/ /æks/, looked back /lukt bæk/ /luk bæk/, scripts /skripts/ /scrips/.

4.The consonant /v/ in the word ''of'' is elided before consonants:

Lots of them /lots ∂v ð∂m/ /lots ∂ ð∂m/

Waste of money /weis ∂v mᴧni/ /weist ∂ mᴧni/

5.''had'' and ''would'' , spelt 'd are pronounced /d/ after vowels and /∂d/ after consonants.

6. ''.is'' and'' has'' , spelt 's are pronounced /s/ after voiceless consonants, /z/ after voiced consonants. ''Is '' which is spelt 's is pronounced /iz/ after /s,z,ʃ, ʒ, ʤ, ʧ /. ''has'' is pronounced /∂z/ after such consonants in contracted form.

29