

#### 4.4.2. COMPLETE AND PARTIAL ASSIMILATION

As to the degree of adaptation assimilation may be complete and partial.

When the articulation of a sound is completely changed under the influence of the neighbouring sound so as to coincide with it assimilation is termed **complete**.

Complete assimilation seldom occurs in English. The word *horseshoe* is usually given as an example, which in colloquial speech is pronounced ['hLSSu:].

In Ukrainian, cases of complete assimilation occur more often. Thus, in the words *радишся* [РА́ДИС'С'А], *смієшся* [СМ'ІЇЄС'С'А] the sound [Ш] is changed into [С'] under the influence of the following [С'].

In the word *зшити* [ШШІ́ТИ] the sound [З] is changed into [Ш] under the influence of the following [Ш]. The Ukrainian long consonants [Т̄], [Д̄], [С̄], [З̄], [Н̄], [Л̄], etc. which were developed from the combinations of a soft consonant plus [Й] are also the result of complete assimilation.

When the articulation of a sound is only partially changed under the influence of the neighbouring sound assimilation is termed **partial**.

Partial assimilation often occurs both in English and Ukrainian.

Cases of partial assimilation can be found in the English words *filth* [fɪlθ], *tenth* [tenθ], *approached the* [ə'prəʊtʃtə dɪ] – [l], [n], [d] are partially influenced here by the following dental [θ] or [ð] and change their articulation, they become dental.

Partial assimilation often occurs in Ukrainian when a palatalized consonant follows a non-palatalized one. The Ukrainian [H], [C], for example, become partially palatalized under the influence of the following palatalized [Ц'], in the words *сонця* [СÓН'Ц'А], *міся* [М'ІС'Ц'А].

G.P. Torsuyev (1950) mentioned a third intermediate type of assimilation, in which the articulation of a sound is changed completely but it does not coincide with the assimilating sound, e.g. *five-pence* ['faɪfɛns], *looked* [lʊkt], *newspaper* ['nju:zspɛɪpə] ([v], [d], [z] are changed into [f], [t], [s] under the influence of the neighbouring [p], [k], [p]).

The same intermediate type of assimilation can be found in the Ukrainian language. In the word combination *з хату* [С ХА́ТИ] the sound [З] is changed into

[C] under the influence of the following voiceless [X].