ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN ENOLA HOLMES (2020) MOVIE

[1]Arisandi Munajad, [2]Muhammad Andri Septianor
[1,2.]English Education Department, STAI Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah Amuntai,
South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Email: arisandi0310@hotmail.com, andriseptianor123@gmail.com

Abstract

Native speakers often speak quickly in order to make speech efficient. Even if we pay attention they often change the sound of a word or omit it. That's what the writers will discuss. In this study, the writes will analyze the phenomena of assimilation and elision in the Enola Holmes (2020) movie part 1. The writers use qualitative approach with the content analysis of the film. Result of the study show that assimilation process appears 30 times and the elision process appears 145 times, that mean the elision process occur more frequently than the assimilation process.

Keywords: connected speech, assimilation, elision, movie

A. INTRODUCTION

As long as we know, a native speakers have simplycation when they speak. It's common for them to speak in high speed along. Sometimes they pronounce a sound to become similar to either preceding or following sound to keep the speed of their speech. That's called assimilation.

Assimilation is something which varies in extent according to speaking rate and style: it is more likely to be found in rapid, casual speech and less likely in slow, careful speech. Sometimes the difference caused by assimilation is very noticeable, and sometimes it is very slight. In short, it can conclude that assimilation is a process of affecting or influencing a sound of a word with another word.

Beside assimilation, native speaker also using elision in their speaking. Elision is omission of one or more sounds in spoken language. Elision is typical of rapid, casual speech. Same as assimilation, native speaker automatically do that. As nonnative speakers, it is important to aware when native speaker talk to each other.

Assimilation and elision is an important matter to speak fluently like a native speaker. In this case, researchers want to further examine the frequent native speakers speak using assimilation and elision. The researchers search through observation and analysis of speaking styles in the film Enola Holmes (2020).

Assimilation and Elision is a subject of making the pronunciation easier. With these two things, native speaker can pronounced word smoothly. These subject is a natural process for native speaker. Furthermore, nonnative speaker can imitate their speech by heard how they pronounced a word or sentence. In this paper, the writers will describe the phenomena of assimilation and elision as part of connected speech reflected in Enola Holmes (2020) movie.

Connected speech is the deletion or clipping of sounds that occurs when words run together. For example, "want to" can become "wanna", "going to" can become "gonna",

"rock and roll"can become"rock 'n' roll",and "them" can become "'em" or "'dem" in connected speech.

Howard S, et al. (2008) states, "Connected Speech is more than just a string of individual target segments joined together in series, since each segments is liable to influence the segments that surround it. The precise form that these influences take is determined by the particular language in question, and so the phonology of connected speech is part of the phonology of the language that the child has to master…"

For connected speech processes, researchers takes two process in this discussion, they are assimilation and elision.

1. Assimilation

This is a process which speakers make a 'transition' in anticipating the following pronunciation. The 'transition' here happens because of the influence of preceding sound. That is why, this kind of transition' is called anticipatory assimilation. It is supported by Giegerich (1992) who defines that (anticipatory) assimilation is a common phenomenon for which a segment either fully or partially anticipates the place of articulation over the following segment (213).

Paul and Peter (2005) states there are three types of assimilation:
1) Progressive assimilation is a sound that form from a preceding sound.
2) Regressive assimilation is a sound that form from a following sound.
3) Coalescent assimilation is assimilation of two sounds that form to be a single, a new sound or rather phoneme.[1]

In this research the researches take two of these three types which are **regressive assimilation** and **progressive assimilation**.

2. Elision

Elision process happens when speakers leave or delete a phoneme out of pronunciation as an attempt to fasten and get rid of difficulties in speech. According to Giegerich (1992), elision often happens before sonorant consonants which give the consonants an opportunity to be syllabic so that they will occupy the peak of the syllable. The process is called vowel elision, for examples are *button* /bʌtən/ or /bʌtn/ and *little* /lɪtəl/ or /lɪtl/.[2]

In this research the researches take three of Elision. That is Elision of /t/ and /d/, Elision of initial vowel, and Elision of whole syllable. Elision of /t/ and /d/ is the most common phoneme used in English that elided when they are found between consonants. For example, /akts / from *acts* become /aks / and /lukt bak / from *looked back* become /luk bak /. [3]But there is an exception for /t/ and /d/ is not elided if the third consonants is /h/.

Elision of initial vowel Gimson (1977: 297) says elision of initial vowel happen that schwa / ∂ / is elided when followed by a continuant and preceded by a word final consonant. ("compensation for the loss of / ∂ / frequently being made by the syllabicity of the continuant ")

Elision of whole syllabel   as Crystal (203:247) states that "a whole syllable may be elided, especially when there is a separated consonant as in:

- *Library* /laibr∂ri/ become /laibri/ (the syllable / r∂ / is elided.)
- *Particularly* /p∂tikjul∂li/ become /p∂tikjuli/ (the syllable /l∂ / is elided.)"

B. METHOD

This study focused on assimilation, and elision in Enola Holmes (2020) Movie. This study belongs to qualitative research because it uses words as the source of data. Moreover, hopely this study can give further information in the direction those phenomena, and can help the reader to apprehend them easily.

The source of the data is the movie of Enola Holmes (2020) and English script. The writer search the English script in the internet, and checked it with the subtitle that already delivered in the movie. There are some step for analyze the data: First, watching and listening the Enola Holmes (2020) movie as well of the whole dialogues and monologues while checked the script carefully. Second, investigating the dialogues by character in order to find the phenomena. Third, focusing to the words that have assimilation, and elision. Last step, analyzing the data according to the theory proposed.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writers watched and listened to the speech produced by the characters of Enola Holmes (2020) movie, and the writers got that elision mostly occur in character's dialogue and monologue. It looks like in this case, the character more frequently elided sounds from the word. The sum of the analysis may be seen within the following table.

SUMMARY OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION

NO	Aspect of Connected Speech		Times
1	Assimilation	Regressive Assimilation	28
		Progressive Assimilation	2
2	Elision	Initial Vowel (Aphaeresis)	64
		/t/ and /d/	73
		Whole Syllable	8
	Total		175

1. **Assimilation**

In this movie, the writers found assimilation process occurs in 30 phrases. 28 phrases are applied with regressive assimilation, and only 2 phrases applied in progressive assimilation. Word and phrases identified and analyzed primarily based upon their types.
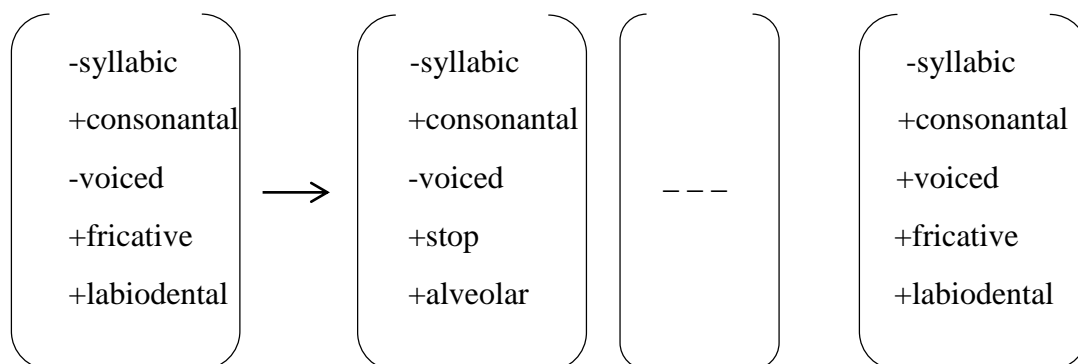
a. Regressive Assimilation

There are 28 utterances found in this type and below is the sample of phrases with each of their phoneme alteration.

PHRASES FEATURED WITH REGRESSIVE ASSIMILATION

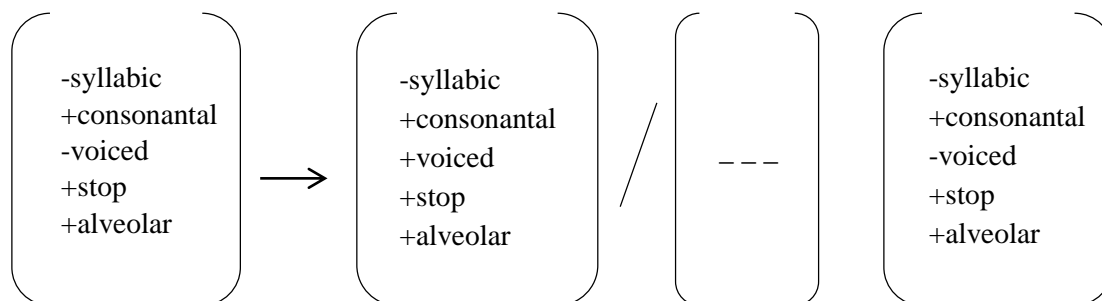| No	Word/ phrases	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme encounters	Phoneme alteration
1	Have to	/hævtu/	/hæfta/	/v/enc/t/	/v/into/f/
2	Grandpa	/ˈgrænpɑː/	/ˈgræm.pɑː/	/n/ enc /p/	/n/ into /m/
3	what does	/wɒt dʌz/	/wɒd dʌz/	/t/ enc /d/	/t/ into /d/
4	where to	/ wer to/	/ weəˈta/	/r/ enc /t/	/r/ int /t/
5	would hate	/wəd heɪt/	/wəh heit/	/d/ enc /h/	/d/ into /h/

Inside the table above, the regressive assimilation process is, first, the alteration of voiced /v/ into voiceless /f/ because the following sound /t/ is voiceless as in the phrase *have to.* This sort of voicing assimilation only effect /v/ and /z/. The feature matrix is:

Have to/hævtu/⭢ /hæfta/

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+fricative} \\
\text{+labiodental}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+stop} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{- - -}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{+voiced} \\
\text{+fricative} \\
\text{+labiodental}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

The alteration of alveolar voiceless /t/ into alveolar voiced /d/. /t/ is converted into /d/ as followed by another alveolar sound /d/ as shown in *what does* becomes waddaz. The process can be drawn with the feature matrices below:

What Does/wɒt dʌz/ ⭢ /wɒd dʌz/

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+stop} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{+voiced} \\
\text{+stop} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
\bigg/
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{- - -}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+consonantal} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+stop} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

b. Progressive Assimilation

Progressive Assimilation applied only on 2 phrases in this movie.

No	Word/ phrases	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme encounters	Phoneme alteration
1	fetch us	/fɛʧ ʌs/	/fetʃəs/	/ʧ/ enc /ʌ/	/ʧ/ into /t/
2	such a	/sʌʧ eɪ/	/sʌtʃə/	/ʧ/ enc /e/	/ʧ/ into /t/

2. Elision

Elision was found 145 times, and some phrases were found repeatedly in dialogues and monologues. Of all elisions there were 64 aphaeresis (iniatial vowel), 72 elisions of /t/ and /d/, and 8 elisions of whole syllable.

a. Aphaeresis (Initial Vowel)

Aphaeresis on this term mainly arise inside the contracted forms of to be (is, am, are), auxiliary verb (will, have), and modal (would) with various subject covered pronoun. It arises round a hundred and eighty terms that regularly repeated through characters at some point of the speak. The subsequent are the sample of terms taken for identity.

PHRASES FEATURED WITH APHAERESIS

NO	Words/ phrases	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme (s) Deleted	Morphological written
1	You have	/Ju hæv/	/juv/	/h/ and /æ/	You've
2	About	/əˈbaʊt/	/baʊt/	/ə'/	About
3	Above	/əˈbʌv/	/bʌv/	/ə'/	Above
4	We will	/wi wɪl/	/wɪl/	/w/ and /l/	We'll
5	He willl	/hi wɪl/	/hɪl/	/i/ and /w/	He'll

You can see the process of elision through the table that several word loss their initial phonemes such as losing /h/, /æ/ in phrase *you have,* in the word *about* and *above* they loss /ə'/, and for the last two in *we will* and *he will* they loss /w/, /i/, and /l/. The feature matrices can be seen below:

You have ⟶ you've

/Ju hæv/ ⟶ /juv/

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
+\text{vocalic} \\
-\text{low} \\
-\text{high} \\
-\text{back}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
+\text{consonantal} \\
-\text{voiced} \\
-\text{fricative} \\
-\text{glottal}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow \textbf{ǿ} \Big/
\begin{bmatrix}
 \\
--- \\

\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
-\text{consonantal} \\
+\text{voiced} \\
+\text{fricative} \\
+\text{labiodental}
\end{bmatrix}
$$
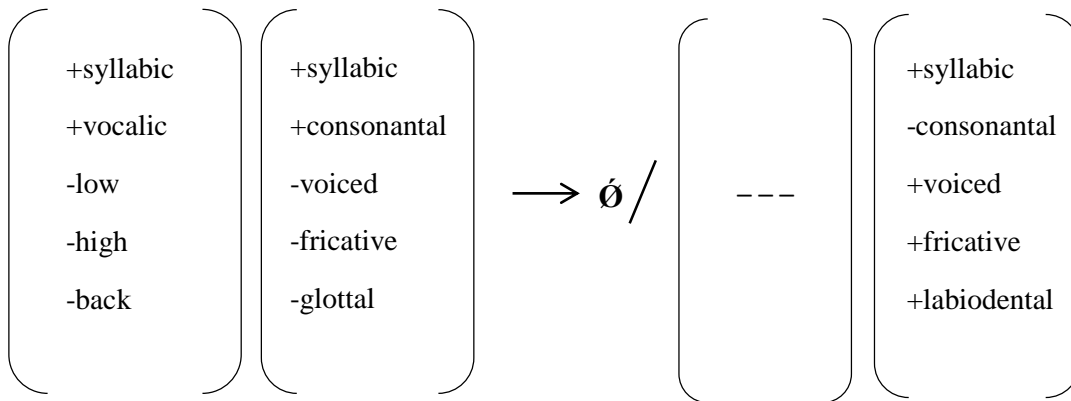
The phoneme /h/ and /æ/ are losing in the initial part of *Have*. This phrase is also belong to contracted form.

He willl ⟶ He'll

/hi wɪl/ ⟶ /hɪl/

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
+\text{vocalic} \\
-\text{low} \\
-\text{high} \\
-\text{back}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
+\text{consonantal} \\
-\text{voiced} \\
+\text{lateral} \\
+\text{alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow \textbf{ǿ} \Big/
\begin{bmatrix}
 \\
--- \\

\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
+\text{syllabic} \\
-\text{consonantal} \\
+\text{voiced} \\
+\text{lateral} \\
+\text{alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

a. Elision of /t/ and /d/

Elision of /t and /d/ are dominantly arise in this movie. This type applied for 72 times in the form of words and phrases. Same as before, many repetition happen in this type. Here are the sample for elision of /t/ and /d/ in each rules utilized.
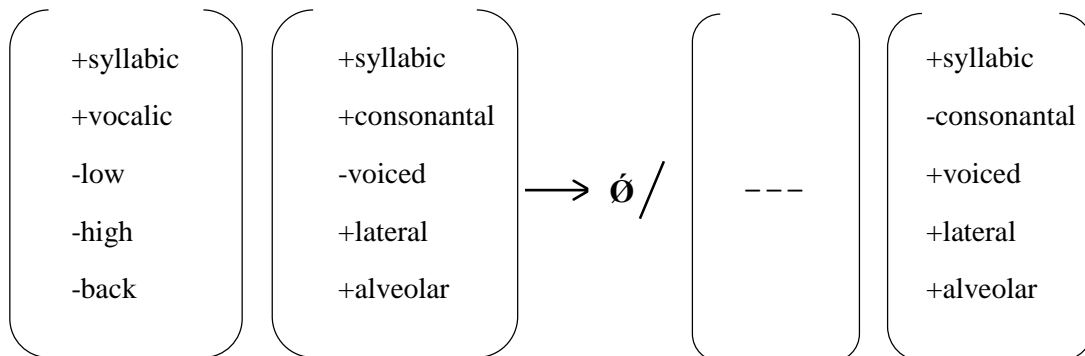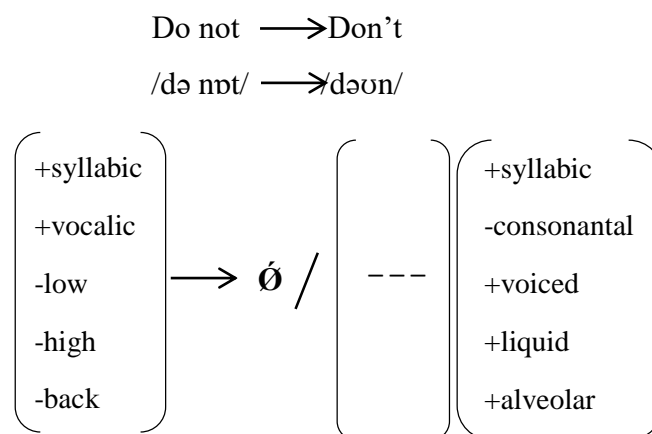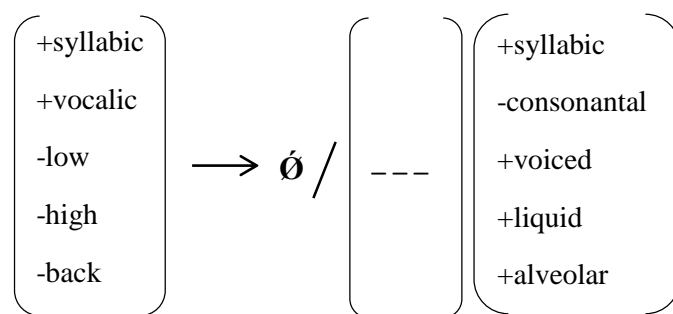
NO	Words/ phrases	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme (s) deleted	Morphological written
1	Do not	/dənɒt/	/dəʊn/	/ɒ/ and /t/	Don't
2	Would not	/ˈwʊdənt/	/ˈwʊdən/	/t/	Wouldn't
3	Was not	/ˈwɑznt/	/ˈwɑzn/	/t/	Wasn't
4	Second	/ˈsɛkənd/	/sɛkən/	/d/	-

The elision process of /t/ and /d/ above show how a phoneme is elided in a word of that found in Enola Holmes (2020) movie's character speech. Here are some matrices feature:

$$\text{Do not} \longrightarrow \text{Don't}$$

$$\text{/də nɒt/} \longrightarrow \text{/dəʊn/}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{+syllabic} \\ \text{+vocalic} \\ \text{-low} \\ \text{-high} \\ \text{-back} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \acute{\varnothing} \ / \ \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{+syllabic} \\ \text{-consonantal} \\ \text{+voiced} \\ \text{+liquid} \\ \text{+alveolar} \end{bmatrix}$$

not /nɒt/ above losing its middle /ɒ/ and last phoneme /t/ and the phrase above is a contracted form.

$$\text{Would not} \longrightarrow \text{Wouldn't}$$

$$\text{/ˈwʊdənt/} \longrightarrow \text{/wʊdən/}$$

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{+syllabic} \\
\text{+vocalic} \\
\text{-low} \\
\text{-high} \\
\text{-back}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow \acute{\text{ø}} \Big/ \_ \_ \_
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{+syllabic} \\
\text{-consonantal} \\
\text{+voiced} \\
\text{+liquid} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

Would not /wʊdənt/ above losing its last phoneme /t/ that changed into /wʊdən/ and the phrase above is also a contracted form.
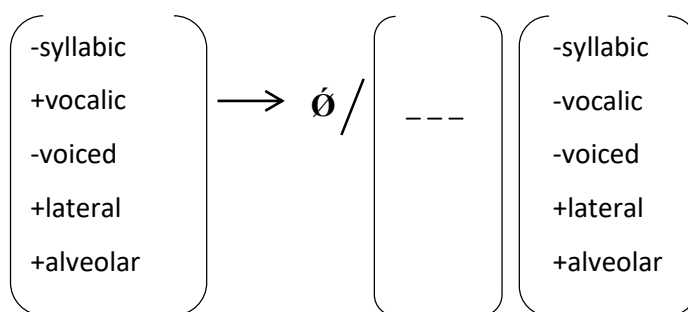
b. Elision of Whole Syllable

In this movie, elision process of whole syllable only occurs 8 times. Many of them even losing whole word. Here are the sample of process.

NO	Words/ phrases	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme(s) deleted
1	library	/laɪbrɛri/	/laɪbri/	/r/ and /ɛ/
2	Then there's	/ðɛn ðɛrz/	/ðɛrz/	/ð/ /ɛ/ /n/

In the elision process of whole syllable, the character one or more syllable even word to make their speech faster. It's happen on library /laɪˌbrɛri/ that the character pronounced it /laɪbri/ by delete the syllable /rɛ/.

Library /laɪbrɛri/ $\longrightarrow$ /laɪbri/

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{+vocalic} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+lateral} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
\longrightarrow \acute{\text{ø}} \Big/ \_ \_ \_
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{-syllabic} \\
\text{-vocalic} \\
\text{-voiced} \\
\text{+lateral} \\
\text{+alveolar}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

Library /laɪbrɛri/ above losing it's middle syllable /rɛ/ that changed it to /laɪbri/. Second sample losing whole word *Then /ðɛn/,* the character only pronounced *there's* /ðɛrz/, even in the script it's written *then there's.*

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in finding and discussion point, the writers investigated the process of Assimilation and Elision in the Enola Holmes (2020) movie. It found that elision process has more than assimilation process. Assimilation is a process of affecting or influencing a sound of a word with another word. In the other hand, elision is an omission process of one or more sounds in spoken language. The writers found in the Enola Holmes (2020) movie part 1 have 30 Assimilation and 145 elision.

F. REFERENCE

Ardila, I., Utami, P., Yusdanianty, S., & Ruqiah, S. (2019). Assimilation and elision reflected in the movie of cinderella (2015)**.** *Journal: Al- Risalah*, *15*.

Febriyanti, D.N. (2015). Assimilation, reduction, and elision reflected in the selected song lyrics of avenged sevenfold. *Journal: English Language Studies*, *Sanata Dharma University*

Paul Skandera and Peter Burleigh. (2005). *A Manual English Phonetics and Phonology*, German: Gunter NarrVerlag.

Roach, Peter. (2002). *English Phonetics and Phonology.* London: Cambridge University Press Published

ShowTime. *Enola Holmes*. https://www.showtimes.com/movies/enola-holmes-netflix-151679/

WikipediA. *Enola Holmes (2020).* https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enola_Holmes.