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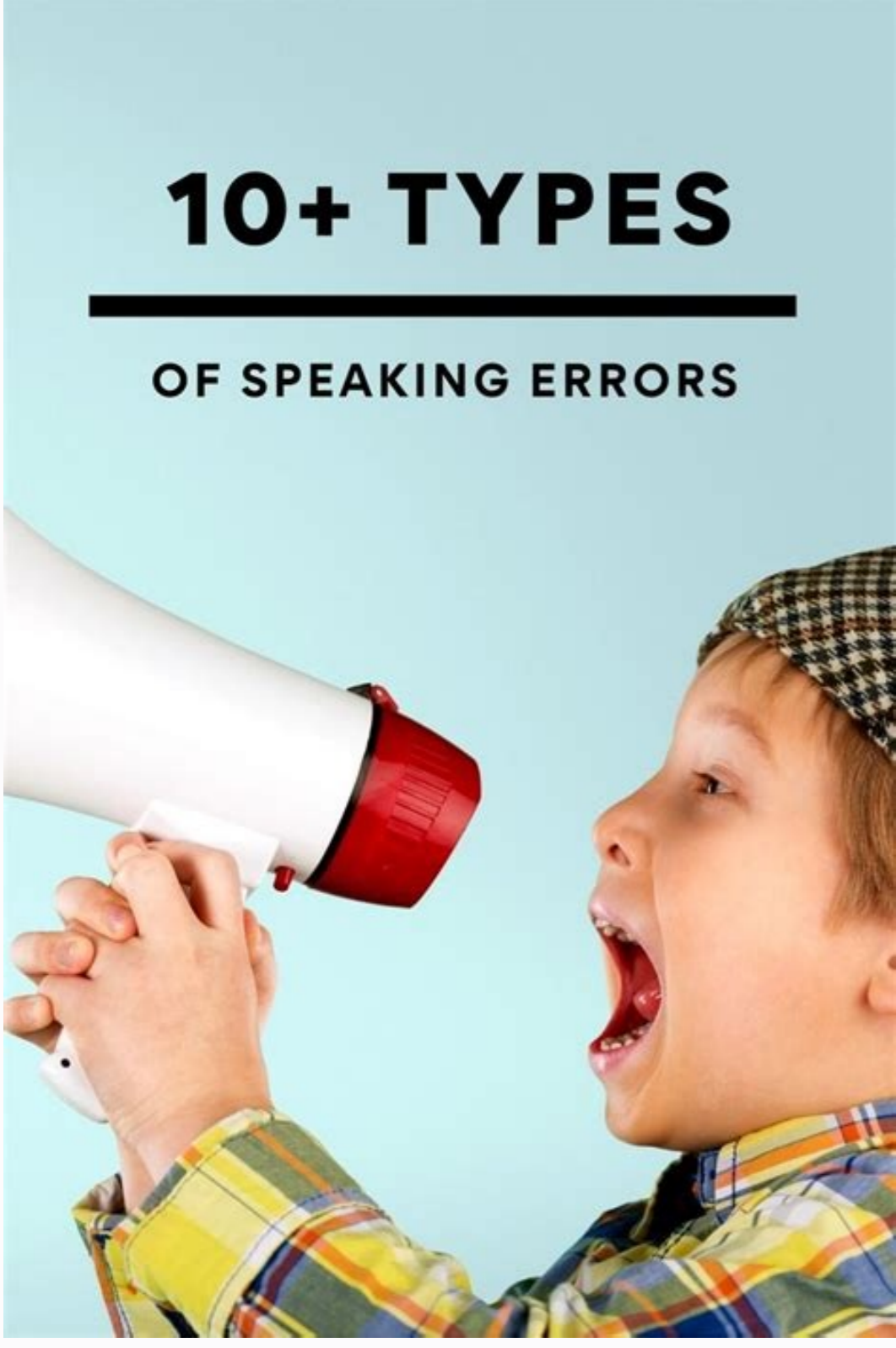
Types of dissimilation in phonology

A summary is not available for this content so a preview has been provided. Please use the Get access link above for information on how to access this content. In phonetics and phonology, dissimilation is a process of sound change in which one phoneme in a word becomes less like another nearby phoneme. Dissimilation can happen in several ways: two phonemes may become more distinct from each other (e.g., by changing place or manner of articulation), or one may become less like itself (e.g., by changing from a voiced to voiceless consonant). In either case, the result is that the two sounds are less likely to be confused with each other. Dissimilation is a common process in all languages, though the details vary greatly from one language to another.

Dissimilation

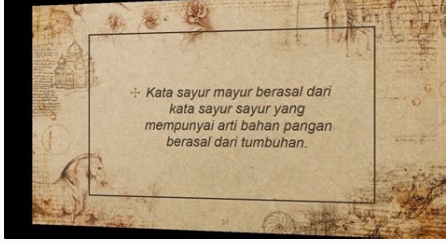
- Dissimilation:** a change is made to a sound that makes it *less similar* to a sound in its environment.
- Example (from Greek):
 - /epta/ → [efta] 'seven'
 - Rule: [−continuant] → [+continuant] / _____ [−continuant]
- Example (from English, casual speech):
 - 'sixth' /sɪksθ/ → [sɪkst]
 - Rule: [+continuant] → [−continuant] / [+continuant] _____
- These particular rules exhibit **manner dissimilation**.
- Dissimilation is relatively rare in the world's languages.

It is often a feature of sound change in progress, as it can help to ease the pressure on a sound system that is undergoing change. For example, if a language is losing a distinction between two sounds, dissimilation can help to preserve that distinction by making it less likely that the two sounds will be confused with each other. Dissimilation can also be a feature of individual words or phrases.



For example, in many languages, words that are related to each other etymologically often have dissimilar sounds (e.g., English father and mother, Latin pater and mater). This is often due to the fact that dissimilatory changes are more likely to happen within words than between them.A change in a word's structure, pronunciation, or vocabulary by replacing one or more identical or closely related sounds.When one sound is substituted for another, it is referred to as dissipating. For example, the word "pilgrim" (French p*lerin) is derived from the Latin peregrinus, which means "stab in the back" or "distimilation of the first r under the influence of the second."What Do You Mean By Dissimilation?Credit: SlideServeDissimilation is a process of linguistic change in which a sound becomes less like the sound it is adjacent to. This can happen when two similar sounds occur next to each other in a word, and one of the sounds changes to make it less like the other. Dissimilation can also happen when a sound changes to make it less like the sound that precedes it or follows it in a word.In linguistics, a dissimilation occurs when a sound of a word becomes less similar to another. Dissimilating another language, or even dissimilating, occurs when one language borrows from the other. As a result of dissimilation, the English colonel has now been formally pronounced cornel in English.A linguist refers to the process of dissipating a sound into another by pointing to the similarity of the sound. When the second nasal syllable is changed to a [l], this is reflected in the pronunciation of chimney as chimley. Another way for a language to be silenced is by completely dissimilating its sound because of its lack of popularity or exposure. The [t] sound in English has vanished due to its proximity to the [d] sound, which is a result of this.What Is Dissimilation And Assimilation?Displacing and assimilation are widely regarded as anti-tical conditions by scholars in the field. Dissimilation means that minority groups maintain their salience while assimilation means their identity is being dissolved (Yinger 1981; Rumbaut 1997).What Is Dissimilation In Biology?Dissimilation can occur when complex substances are broken down into simpler ones, releasing energy. Dissassimilation is the name given to this condition. Catabolism is the root of the term.Types Of Dissimilation In Phonology?There are three main types of dissimilation in phonology: progressive, regressive, and assimilatory. Progressive dissimilation occurs when a sound changes to become more like the sound that precedes it in a word. For example, the word "brown" is typically pronounced with a /t/ sound at the end, but in some dialects it is pronounced with a /d/ sound instead. This is because the /t/ sound is more similar to the /d/ sound that comes before it than it is to the /n/ sound that comes after it. Regressive dissimilation occurs when a sound changes to become more like the sound that follows it in a word. For example, the word "right" is typically pronounced with a /t/ sound at the end, but in some dialects it is pronounced with a /k/ sound instead. This is because the /t/ sound is more similar to the /w/ sound that surrounds it. For example, the word "old" is typically pronounced with a /l/ sound in the middle, but in some dialects it is pronounced with a /w/ sound instead. This is because the /l/ sound is more similar to the /w/ sound that surrounds it than it is to the /d/ sound that comes before it.What Is Dissimilation Rule In Linguistics?As two neighboring sounds become less similar, the presence of differences between them is reduced. There is a rule of fricative dissimilation as an example. The Role Of Metathesis In Language DevelopmentIt is the act of changing places or conditions, most notably by transposition of two phonemes in a word. As an example, the development of crud from curd or the pronunciation "p*tr-*" for pretty" shows how different types of molecules are exchanged in order to form new molecules.How Many Types Of Phonology Are There?The two most common phonological modification processes are whole segment and type processes.The Different Types Of Phone SoundsPhonetics is the study of sound production, transmission, and perception. Humans are called phones, and phonemes are units of speech that distinguish between meaning and sound. A phone is a non-distinctive device that can be confused with an allophone. Phones, which are produced by the vocal tract, are one of the sounds we produce. Voiceless consonants (such as /t/ and /d/), voiced consonants (such as /b/ and /v/), fricatives (such as /s/ and /f/), and nasals (such as /m/ and /n/) In a language, a phoneme is the smallest meaningful unit.

They can be pronounced in a variety of ways by combining two phones into words. Phonemes /d/, for example, can be pronounced as the voiced dental fricative /ð/, the voiceless dental fricative /d̪/, or the voiceless alveolar affricate /t̪/, depending on the context. An allophone is one that sounds similar to a phone or a phoneme. The phoneme /t/, for example, can be pronounced as the voiceless alveolar affricate /t̪/, or the voiced alveolar affricate /t̪̬/, or the voiced postalveolar affricate /t̪ʰ/. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Dissimilation" – news – newspapers – books – scholar – JSTOR (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) For the metabolic breakdown of molecules, see catabolism. Linguistic phenomenon where sounds divergeSound change and alternation Metathesis Quantitative metathesis Lenition Consonant gradation Consonant voicing and devoicing Assimilation Spirantization L-vocalization Debuccalization Fortition Epenthesis Prothesis Paragoge Unpacking Vowel breaking Elision Apheresis Syncope Apocope Haplogy Cluster reduction Transphonologization Compensatory lengthening Nasalization Tonogenesis Floating tone Assimilation Fusion Coarticulation Palatalization Velarization Labialization Final devoicing Metaphony (vowel harmony, umlaut) Consonant harmony Dissimilation Sandhi Liaison, linking R Consonant mutation Tone sandhi Vowel hiatus Synalepha Elision Crasis Synaeresis and diaeresis Synzesis Other types Apophony Affrication Gemination Clipping Fronting Raising Betacism Iotacism Fusion Merger Compensatory lengthening Monophthongization Rhotacism Rhinoglotophilia Sulcalization Shm-reduplication Consonant mutation Vowel shift Chain shift vte This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [] , / / and ⟨ ⟩, see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters. In phonology, particularly within historical linguistics, dissimilation is a phenomenon whereby similar consonants or vowels in a word become less similar. In English, dissimilation is particularly common with liquid consonants such as /r/ and /l/ when they occur in a sequence. The phenomenon is often credited to, horror aequi, the principle that language users avoid repetition of identical linguistic structures. Examples Dropped initial /r/ in /r..r/ sequence (r-deletion) When an /r/ sound occurs before another in the middle of a word in rhotic dialects of English, the first tends to drop out, as in "berserk" for berserk, "surprise" for surprise, "particular" for particular, and "governor" for governor[1] – this does not affect the pronunciation of government, which has only one /r/, but English government tends to be pronounced "government", dropping out the first n. In English, r-deletion occurs when a syllable is unstressed and /r/ may drop out altogether, as in "deteriate" for deteriorate and "temperature" for temperature, a process called haplogy. When the /r/ is found in /bru/, it may change to /j/.



(e.g., Febyuary – February, which has been explained by phonotactic factors or alternatively by morphological analogy with more common sequences such as January. Cf. nuclear, which may have arisen through an analogous process)[2][3][4] Dissimilation of /l..l/ to /r..l/ An example where a relatively old case of phonetic dissimilation has been artificially undone in the spelling is English colonel, whose standard pronunciation is /ˈkɔːnəl/ (with the r sound) in North-American English, or /ˈkɔːnəl/ in RP. It was formerly spelt coronel and is a borrowing from French coronel, which arose as a result of dissimilation from Italian colonello.[5] Dissimilation of /r..r/ to /l..r/ Latin peregrinus > Old French pelegrin (and the Italian pellegrino and Sicilian piddigrinu) which gave rise to the English pilgrim.[citation needed] Causes This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) There are several hypotheses on the cause of dissimilation. According to John Ohala, listeners are confused by sounds with long-distance acoustic effects. In the case of English /r/, rhoticization spreads across much of the word: in rapid speech, many of the vowels may sound as if they had an r. It may be difficult to tell whether a word has one source of rhoticity or two. When there are two, a listener might wrongly interpret one as an acoustic effect of the other, and so mentally filter it out. This factoring out of coarticulatory effects has been experimentally replicated. For example, Greek pakhu- (παχyu-) 'thick' derives from an earlier *phakhu-. When test subjects are asked to say the *phakhu- form in casual speech, the aspiration from both consonants pervades both syllables, making the vowels breathy.[citation needed] Listeners hear a single effect, breathy voiced vowels, and attribute it to one rather than both of the consonants, as they assume the breathiness on the other syllable to be a long-distance coarticulatory effect, thus replicating the historical change in the Greek word.[citation needed] If Ohala is correct, one might expect to find dissimilation in other languages with other sounds that frequently cause long-distance effects, such as nasalization and pharyngealization.

Types This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Dissimilation, like assimilation, may involve a change in pronunciation relative to a segment that is adjacent to the affected segment or at a distance, and may involve a change relative to a preceding or a following segment. As with assimilation, anticipatory dissimilation is much more common than lag dissimilation, but unlike assimilation, most dissimilation is triggered by non-contiguous segments. Also, while many kinds of assimilation have the character of a sound law, few dissimilations do; most are in the nature of accidents that befall a particular lexical item.

Dissimilation

- A sound becomes less similar to its neighboring sounds
- Latin dissimilation rule
 - [+lateral] in suffix becomes [-lateral] when the morpheme contains [+lateral] phoneme
 - Example: Alternation between *alis* and *aris*
 - navalis 'naval' regalis 'royal'
 - popularis 'popular' stellaris 'stellar'
 - Reflected in alternation between *al* and *ar* in English

Anticipatory dissimilation Anticipatory dissimilation at a distance (by far the most common): Latin *medio-diēs ('mid-day', i.e. "noon"; also "south") became meridiēs. Latin venēnum "poison" > Italian veleno. This category includes a rare example of a systematic sound law, the dissimilation of aspirates in Greek and Sanskrit known as Grassmann's Law: *thi-thē-mi 'I put' (with a reduplicated prefix) > Greek ti-thē-mi (τίθημι), *phakhu 'thick' > Greek pakhus (παχύς), *sekhō 'I have' > *hekhō > Greek ékhō (ἔχω; cf. future *hekh-s-ō > hékso ἔξω). Some apparent cases are problematic, as in English "eksetera" for etcetera, which may rather be contamination from the numerous forms in eks- (or a combination of influences), though the common misspelling "ect." implies dissimilation. Anticipatory dissimilation from a contiguous segment (very rare): The change from fricative to stop articulation in a sequence of fricatives may belong here: German sechs /zeks/ (as evidenced by the spelling, the /k/ was previously a fricative). In Sanskrit in any original sequence of two sibilants the first became a stop (often with further developments): root vas- 'dress', fut. vas-sya- > vatsya-; *wiś-s 'clan' (nom.sg.) > *viś > *viṣ > viṭ (final clusters are simplified); *wiś-su locative pl. > *viṣu > vikṣu. English amphitheater is very commonly pronounced "ampitheater" (though spelling pronunciation may be either some or all of the story here). Russian κομφοрка [kɐn'fɔrkə] 'stove burner' is from Dutch komfoor 'brazier'. Lag dissimilation Lag dissimilation at a distance (fairly common): English purple is in medieval English as purpul and purpure (in medieval French porpre) and comes from classical Latin purpura 'purple' with dissimilation of /r/ to /l/. Latin rārus 'rare' > Italian rado. Cardamom is commonly pronounced cardamon. In Middle English, in some words ending in -n preceded by a coronal consonant the -n changed to -m: seldom, random, venom. English marble is ultimately from Latin marmor. Russian февраль /fevr'alʲ/ 'February' is from Latin Februārius. In Spanish, interchanges between /r/ and /l/ are common; for a list, see History of the Spanish language § Interchange of the liquids /l/ and /r/. In Basque, dissimilation is frequent as well. Lag dissimilation from a contiguous segment (very rare): Latin hominem ('man', acc.) > Old Spanish omne > omre > Spanish hombre Latin nomine ("name", abl.) > nomre > Spanish nombre English chimney (standard) > chim(b)ley (dialectal) Proto-Slavic *svoboda 'freedom' > Slovak sloboda (vs. Czech svoboda) In Irish, many dialects regularly change the sequence /mn/ to /mɾ/ Paradigmatic dissimilation This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) When, through sound change, elements of a grammatical paradigm start to conflate in a way that is not easily remedied through re-wording, the forms may dissimilate. For example, in modern Korean the vowels /e/ and /ɛ/ are merging for many people in the capital Seoul, and concurrently the second-person pronoun /ne/ 'your' is shifting to /ni/ to avoid confusion with the first-person pronoun /ne/ 'my'. Similarly, it appears that English she, historically heo, may have acquired its modern sh form through dissimilation from he, though it is not clear whether the mechanism was idiosyncratic sound change (palatalization) of heo, or substitution of heo with the feminine demonstrative pronoun seo.

Phonological Rules

- Other phonological rules involve **dissimilation**. Rules involving dissimilation cause two neighboring sounds to become *less alike with respect to some feature*.
- Dissimilation rules are less common than assimilation rules, at least in English.

See also Assimilation (linguistics) References ^ */r/ Dissimilation* in The Linguist List, 3 Aug 2006.
^ Pinker, Steven (Oct 4, 2008). "Everything You Heard Is Wrong". Archived from the original on 2015-05-19. Retrieved 2013-11-15. ^ Zwicky, Arnold (March 21, 2005). "Axe a stupid question". Retrieved 2008-09-14. ^ Nunberg, Geoffrey (October 2, 2002). "Going Nuclear". Retrieved 2008-09-14. ^ "Pronunciation Note" at Colonel @ Dictionary.Reference.com. Sources Crowley, Terry. (1997) An Introduction to Historical Linguistics. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press. Vasmer's dictionary Dissimilation (International Encyclopedia of Linguistics, 2nd ed.) Retrieved from "