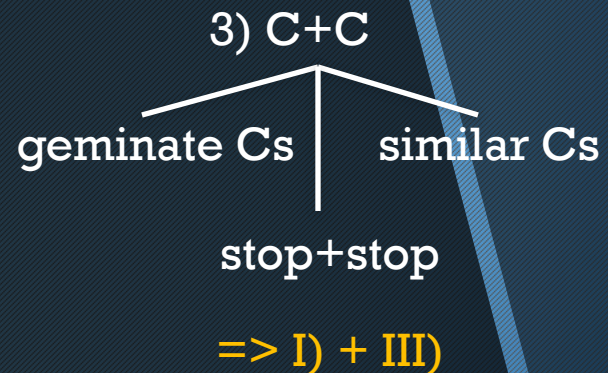
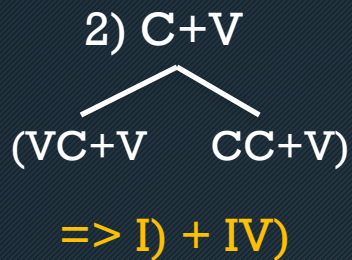
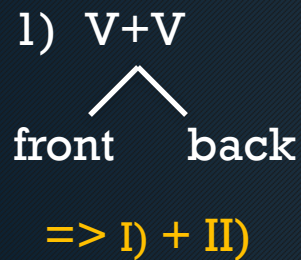


Linking phenomena

Linking processes:

- I. Words fuse
- II. Words fuse by glide insertion
- III. Words fuse through sound change (assimilation)
- IV. Words fuse with flapping

Possible environments:



Linking phenomena

Resyllabification: Two consonants + vowel

send it → sen·dit

camp out → cam·pout

Syllable straddeling: One consonant+ vowel

push up → push_up

come in → come_in

stop it → stop_it

Sample 3: "What_I believe is none_a yer damn business. "

Sample 17: "See_ya in_a couple_a days."

Linking phenomena

Flapping, rule 1:

A 't' is flapped when it comes at the beginning of an unstressed syllable and occurs between two voiced sounds, often vowels (i.e. intervocalically).

Flapping, rule 2:

The same can happen across word boundaries, even when the vowel of the following word is stressed.

forty	vs.	fourteen
atom	vs.	atomic
matter	vs.	master

Sample 10: Beat 'im, got it.

Sample 23: ...so that I can get 'em something.

...you got 'em an 80\$ gift?

Linking phenomena

V + V linking, rule 1:

When a word ending in /i/ (iy), /eɪ/ (ey), /aɪ/ (ay) or /ɔɪ/ (oy) is followed by another word beginning with a vowel, the two words are connected by a /j/ (y) glide.

V + V linking, rule 2:

When a word ending in /u/ (uw), /oʊ/ (ow), or /aʊ/ (aw) is followed by another word beginning with a vowel, the two words are connected by a /w/ glide.

see^j it

blue^w eyes

Linking phenomena

C+C linking, rule 1 (stops):

When a stop is followed by another stop (or affricate), the first stop is not released or aspirated.

C+C linking, rule 2 (geminate consonants):

If the consonants (whether stops or others) are identical, the consonant is somewhat lengthened. The two consonants are not articulated separately.

hot dog

back door

bad judgement

car race

Linking phenomena

Similar C+C linking (assimilation), rule 1:

When /s/ or /z/ come together with /ʃ/, they melt and become a long [ʃ:]

Similar C+C linking (assimilation), rule 2:

When /t/ or /d/ come together with a bilabial (/p, b/) or velar (/k, g/) stop consonant, they melt and become that latter sound.

Similar C+C linking (assimilation), rule 3:

When /n/ comes together with a bilabial (/p, b, m/) or velar (/k, g/) sound, the /n/ becomes similar to that sound.

The result: /n/ + /p, b, m/ = [m] /n/ + /k, g/ = [ŋ]