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:

1) V+V
   - front
   - back
   => 1) + II)

2) C+V
   - (VC+V)
   - CC+V
   => 1) + IV)

3) C+C
   - geminate Cs
   - similar Cs
   - stop+stop
   => 1) + III)
Linking phenomena

**Resyllabification:** Two consonants + vowel

- send it → sen·dit
- camp out → cam·pout

**Syllable straddling:** 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/ (ɔy) 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
Similar C+C linking (assimilation), rule 1:

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

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]