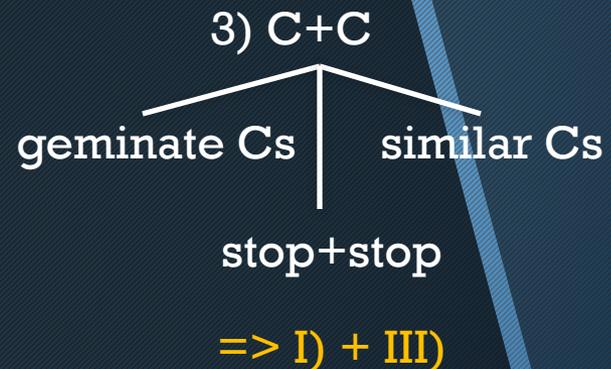
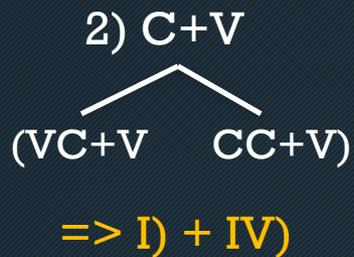
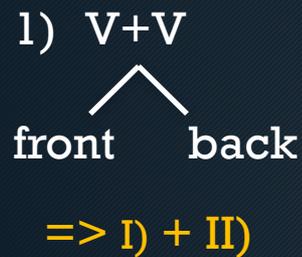


# Linking phenomena

## 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<sup>j</sup> it*

*blue<sup>w</sup> 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]