**Lecture No. 14**

**Linking**

**Linking /r/**

/r/ is not pronounced at the end of words. when this /r/ is followed by a word beginning with a vowelsound, it is pronounced. Consider the following examples:

Here /hi∂/ but here it is /hi∂r it iz/

Four /fo:/ but four eggs / fo:r egz/

**Intrusive /r/**

This /r/ is not found in spelling of the word but it is intruded and pronounced when the first word ends with a vowel sound and the second word begins with a vowel sound as in:

I saw a man / ai so:r ∂ mæn/.

Formula A /fo:mj∂l∂r ei/

Media event/ mi:di∂r ivent/

**Juncture**

Juncture refers to the relationship between one sound and the sounds that immediately precede and follow it for example, in the two words ''my turn'' **/**mait∂:n/**,** the relationship between /m/ and /ai/, between /t/ and /∂:/and between /∂:/ and /n/ is called close juncture. The sound /m/ is preceded by silence and /n/ is followed by silence. Thus, /m/ and /n/ are in position of external open juncture.The problem lies in deciding what the relationship is between /ai/ and /t/. How can the difference between /mai t∂:n/ and /mait ∂:n/ be understood? The answer is that in the one case the /t/ is aspirated (initial in turn), and in the other case it is not aspirated ( being final in might). Many minimal pairs have been invented to show the significance of juncture:

Might rain/mait rein/ ( /r/ is voiced when it is initial in ''rain'').

My train /mai trein/ ( /r/ is voiceless when it follows /t/ in ''train'').

All that I'm after today /o:l ð∂t aim a:ft∂ t∂dei/ (/t/ is unaspirated when it comes finally in'' that'').

All the time after today /o:l ð∂ taim a:ft∂ t∂dei/ ( /t/ is aspirated when it is initial in ''time'') He lies /hi: laiz/ ( /l/ is clear when it is initial in ''lies'')

Heal eyes /hi:l aiz/ ( /l/ is dark when it is final in ''heal'').

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