1. Assimilation  
→ sounds which modify each other when they meet, usually across word boundaries, but within words too. e.g.  
*Can you see that boy over there?* → *p/b*  
*Where has the cat been all night?*  
*Who’s a cute baby, then?*  
*She’s a very good girl.* → *g*  
*It’s a very good concert.*

2. Juncture → the differences in the pronunciation of the underlined words, despite the fact that the phonemes are the same, are differences of juncture.  
*The clock keeps ticking.* /kiːps tɪkɪŋ/  
*The kids keep sticking things on the wall.* /kiːp stɪkiŋ/ e.g.  
*That's my train.*  
*It might rain.*  
*The great apes.*  
*The grey tapes.*  
Can I have some more ice?  
Can I have some more rice?  
You’ll need an egg, an olive and an anchovy. *(..a negg, a nolive, and a nanchovy)*  
Put it on.  
*It’s no joke.* *(it snow)*  
*It’s tough.*(stuff)*

3. Elision → the disappearance of a sound  
Example: *He leaves next week.* → the S elides (leave out) the /t/ in ‘next’ saying /neks wi:k/  
*We stopped for lunch.*  
*I reached Paris.*

4. Linking and Intrusion  
a. Linking → when two vowel sounds meet, speakers often link them in various ways.  
Linking r  
*Her English is excellent.* (/t/ is pronounced)  
*Her German is absolutely awful, though!* (/t/ is not pronounced)  
*My brother lives in London.* (/t/ is not pronounced)  
*My brother always phones at the wrong time.* (/t/ is pronounced)  

Linking j  
*I agree, wholeheartedly.* /aiʤ∂/  
*I think, therefore I am.* /aijaːm/  
*I am, therefore I ought to be.* /aijaːm/ /aiʤ∂t/  
*They are, aren’t they?* (linking /j/, and linking /t/ /feiːjaːrnt/)  

Linking w  
*Go on! Go in!* /ʤuːwɔn/ /ɡuːwɪn/  
*Are you inside, or are you outside?* /juːwɪn/ /juːwɔt/  
*Who is?* /huːwɪz/ *You are.* /juːwə:/

5. Contractions → contractions occur where two word combine to the extent that the two are pronounced as one word, or one syllable.  
Examples:  
*I’m, you’re, he’s, she’s, we’re.*  
*I’m not, you aren’t, we aren’t…* (but no I amn’t)  
*Can’t, won’t.*  
*Would’ve, could’ve.*  
*Couldn’t, wouldn’t.*

4.b. Intrusion → where two vowel sounds meet and there is no written letter r, speakers tend to introduce the /t/ phoneme in order to ease transition. This happens when the first word ends in /∂/ /a:/ or /ↄ:/ e.g.  
*Princes Diana was a victim of media exploitation.* /∂re:/  
*The media are to blame.* /∂rə:/  
*It’s a question of law and order.* /ɔːr∂n/  
b. *I saw it happen.* /ɔːri/