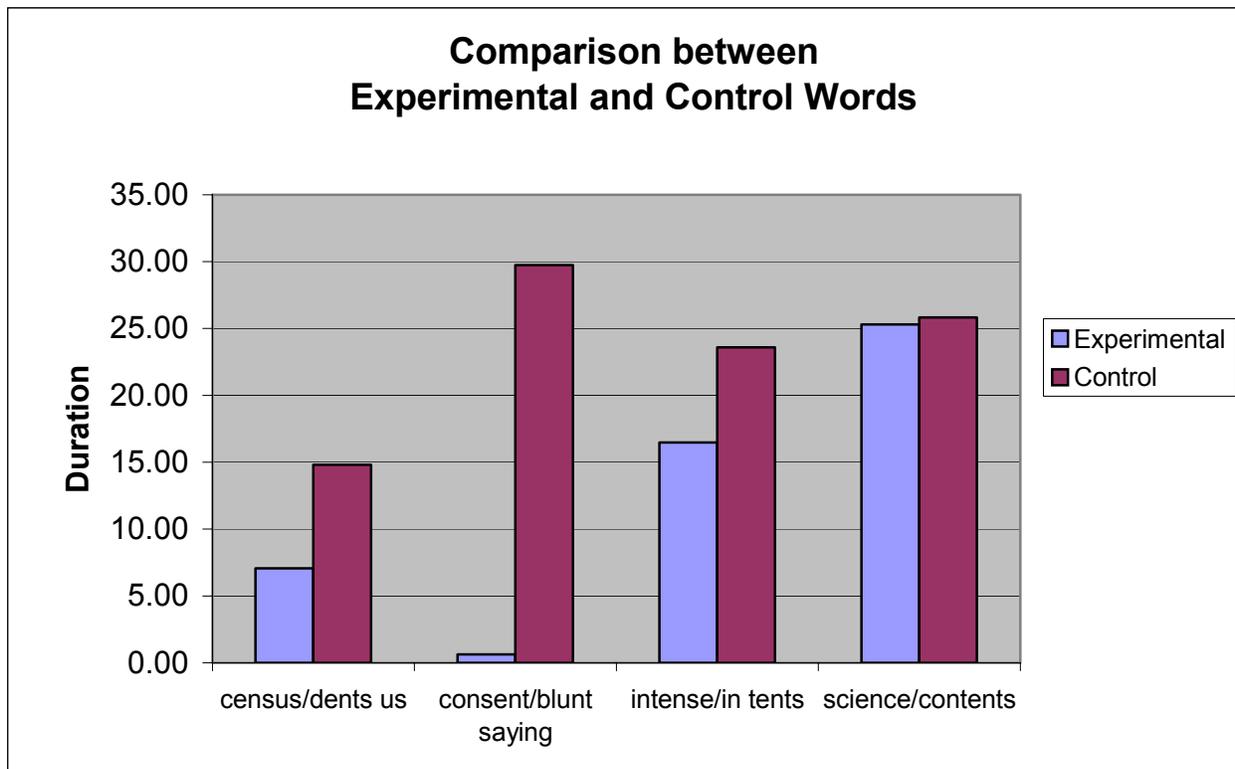


Table 1. Experimental Words

	Word-Medial	Word-Final
After a Stressed Vowel	'cen.sus / 'sen.si.ble 'sen.so.ry / 'den.si.ty	in.'tense / in.'cense de.'fense / of.'fense
After a Stressless Vowel	con.'sent / con.'ceal con.'sole / con.'sist	'sci.ence / 'pres.ence in.'sur.ance / 'pre.science

Figure 2. Stop Closure Durations - Experimental vs. Control Words



Analysis of stop closure durations in experimental sentences read by seven American English speakers reveal that position, not stress, is the most important factor in [t] epenthesis: final position (e.g., *science* and *intense*) favors epenthesis. Stress is found to have an effect on stop closure durations in the way it interacted with word-position—i.e., for the final /ns/ cluster, stress immediately before it disfavors epenthesis (e.g., *intense*). Furthermore, the underlying /t/ is shown to be not significantly longer than the epenthetic [t].