An overring $T$ of an integral domain $R$ is $t$-linked over $R$ if for each finitely generated ideal $I$ of $R$, $(R : I) = R$ implies $(T : IT) = T$. If each overring is $t$-linked, then $R$ is said to be $t$-linkative, and $R$ is super $t$-linkative if each overring is $t$-linkative. The focus here is on the notion of generally $t$-linkative domains: $R$ is said to be generally $t$-linkative, if the generalized ring of quotients $R_{\mathcal{F}}$ is $t$-linkative for each finite type system of ideals $\mathcal{F}$. In general, $R$ is generally $t$-linkative if and only if for finite type systems $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$, both $R_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $R_{\mathcal{G}}$ are flat over $R$ and $R_{\mathcal{F}} = R_{\mathcal{G}}$, implies $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ have the same saturation. For Noetherian domains, there is no difference between being super $t$-linkative and generally $t$-linkative, each is equivalent to the domain in question being either one-dimensional or a field. In contrast, a one-dimensional Mori domain is generally $t$-linkative but need not be super $t$-linkative, and there are two-dimensional Mori domains that are generally $t$-linkative. (Received September 14, 2008)