

A template for comparing phonotactic information

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Note: This form uses only ASCII characters, and refers to English spelling conventions, or the conventions

Pay attention to the following consonant categories:

Plosives	(p, t, k, b, d, etc.)
Affricates	(ts, dz, ch, j, etc.)
Fricatives	(f, s, x, h, etc.)
Nasals	(m, n, ny, ng, etc.)
Liquids	(r, l, etc.)
Glides	(w, y, etc.)

Note restrictions on different consonants in different syllable positions. Common restrictions and points of note include:

- A velar nasal, or glottal stop, might be present in a language but banned from appearing in onset position, or word-initially;
- CC onsets are restricted to oral stop + liquid or glide;
- CC onsets are sometimes possible with two sonorant. For instance, English allows /my/ in *mute*, but no *ml;
- CC codas are restricted to nasal + homoorganic oral stop;
- Codas are restricted to voiceless stops (p t k); or just glottal stops (?); or nasals (m n ng), or just velar nasals (ng); just liquids (r, l etc.) or just glides (w, y). A combination of these is also possible: many languages restrict codas to voiceless stops (p, t, k) and nasals (m, n, ng);
- Frequently 'palatal' stops, such as ch, j, ny, are banned from coda position;
- Often glides (and VG 'diphthong' sequences) are structurally equivalent to sequences of vowel + consonant in the same syllable; but not always. Note this information down if the analysis is clear;
- Some languages allow syllabic consonants: most frequently these are nasals, but liquids, and sometimes even obstruents are found;
- Some languages allow consonant clusters phonologically, but require epenthesis between them. Some languages only require epenthesis between consonant sequences in an onset;
- Some languages allow codas phonologically, but ban them from the surface, by deletion (eg, ban --> [ba]) or absorption (eg., ban --> [bã]).

Provide references, where available! Published materials are particularly welcome.

Language name:

Family affiliation:

ISO code:

Coordinates (latitude/longitude), or a description of where the language is spoken:

Name and contact details of contributor:

Write examples of words that illustrate the different combinations. If more than one type of cluster is possible for a particular combination (eg., TR and TG), list more than one illustrative word per cell.

Short vowels:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅					
C					
CC					
CCC					
CCCC (or more)					

Long vowels:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅					
C					
CC					
CCC					
CCCC (or more)					

Diphthongs:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅					
C					
CC					
CCC					
CCCC (or more)					

CC onset restrictions:

CCC onset restrictions:

single-C coda restrictions:

CC coda restrictions:

CCC coda restrictions:

Other notes:

Summary: $\sigma =$

Example of languages that have been entered:

English

Family: Indo-European, Germanic
 ISO: eng
 Location: 52 North, 0 East

Not all combinations of sounds are illustrated in this summary sketch.

Short vowels:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	-	it	ink	inks	-
C	-	cat	camp	camps	-
CC	-	frog	frogs	flints	-
CCC	-	strong	sprint	strengths	-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

Long vowels:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	e	eat	eats	(aren't)	-
C	sea	sees	seats		-
CC	tree	treat	treats		-
CCC	spree	spleen	spleens		-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

Diphthongs:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	I	out	owns	oinks	-
C	tie	tout	touts	boinks	-
CC	spy	flout	flouts		-
CCC	spry	sprout	sprouts		-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

CC onset restrictions: CC onsets are preferentially formed with a liquid or glide as C2, or s+(p,t,k). No NL sequences are allowed.

CCC onset restrictions: CCC onsets are of the form s + (p,t,k) + (liquid/glide)

single-C coda restrictions: fairly free

CC coda restrictions: C1 in a CC coda is preferentially a liquid or a nasal

CCC coda restrictions: C3 in a CCC coda is /s/.

Summary: $\sigma = ((s)T([L,G]))V([:,G])((s,N,L)C(s))$

Mandarin

Family: Tibeto-Burman, Sinitic

ISO: cmn

Location: 40 North, 116.75 East

Coda = n ng and glides only; ng only occurs in codas

Short vowels:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	yi 'one'	yin 'noise'	-	-	-
C	ni 'you'	fan 'rice'	-	-	-
CC	hua 'flower'	huang 'yellow'	-	-	-
CCC	-	-	-	-	-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Orthographic ua represents a [wa] sequence. Orthographic #yi represents a simple vocalic onset (similarly orthographic #wu = [u]).

Long vowels (non-contrastive):

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-
CC	-	-	-	-	-
CCC	-	-	-	-	-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

Diphthongs:

Onset \ Coda	∅	C	CC	CCC	CCCC
∅	ai 'love'	-	-	-	-
C	bai 'white'	-	-	-	-
CC	gui 'devil'	-	-	-	-
CCC	-	-	-	-	-
CCCC (or more)	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Orthographic ui represents a [wej].

Note: diphthongs cannot occur when a consonantal coda occurs, in that a VG sequence is not compatible with a following consonant: *VGN. This implies the glides and codas occupy a similar structural position: VG = VC. An exception to this is the addition of the diminutive -r, which often truncates diphthongs.

So <gui> 'devil' = CGVG, with a complex onset, nucleus, and glide in coda position

CC onset restrictions: C2 in a CC onset must be a glide.

single-C coda restrictions: nasal (n or ng) or glide, only.

CC coda restrictions: (CC codas are not found)

Summary: $\sigma = (C (G))V(G,N)$