	BASIC THEORETICAL ELEMENTS
AN	D THEIR PERCEPTUAL MOTIVATIONS
The precedi condition the app deletion. These ou	ng chapter identified a number of empirical generalizations, which plication of consonant deletion, vowel epenthesis, and vowel put generalizations are summarized below.
Generalization 1:	Consonants want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
Generalization 2:	Stops want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
Generalization 3:	Stops that are not followed by a [+continuant] segment want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
Generalization 4:	Consonants that are relatively similar to a neighboring segment want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
Generalization 5:	Consonants that are not at the edge of a prosodic domain want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
Generalization 6:	Coronal stops want to be followed by a vowel.
The likelihood tha the degree to whic consonant blocks subject to these cor	t a consonant deletes or triggers vowel epenthesis correlates with th it is subject to these constraints. Likewise, the likelihood that a vowel deletion correlates with the degree to which it would be nstraints if deletion applied.
I argue that from a general prii	t these generalizations have a perceptual motivation and follow nciple of perceptual salience:
(1) PRINCIPLE (DF PERCEPTUAL SALIENCE: 's are φerceptually salient.

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Chapter 3

negatively affect these cues, and consequently enhance the desirability of an adjacent depends on these non-(pre)vocalic cues. Generalizations 2-6 identify factors that generalization 1 expresses. But cues may also come from other sources, and the vowel in order to meet the principle in (1). perceptibility of a consonant without the support of an adjacent or following vowel transition. It is the desirability for consonants to benefit from these vocalic cues that in the consonants themselves, are found in neighboring vowels, especially in the CV presence in the speech stream. The best cues to consonants, apart from those present zero - is a function of the quantity and quality of the auditory cues that signal its The perceptual salience of a segment - or its degree of confusability with

epenthetic vowel is present than when it is not. They argue that this is due to the or [filam]. Donselaar et al. find that lexical access is significantly faster when the epenthesis in word-final consonant clusters, e.g. the word *film* is pronounced [film] salience. Maintaining the vowel avoids removing cues that are crucial to that last section of the paper. consonants, a finding that is supported by a phoneme-detection experiment in the increased salience or perceptibility that the vowel provides to its surrounding investigated for Dutch by Donselaar et al. (1999). Dutch has an optional process of consonant. The link between vowel epenthesis and increase in salience has been Likewise, vowel deletion is blocked when it would leave a consonant with a reduced deficient segments, epenthesis provides them with the needed additional salience. permit a listener to detect its presence are diminished. Deletion removes such salience and becomes more easily confusable with nothing, that is when the cues that principle of perceptual salience; they apply when a consonant lacks perceptual I assume that consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis are motivated by the

of the auditory cues associated to it in a given context. vowel deletion. In other words, the likelihood that a certain consonant deletes, consonants and the likelihood that they delete, trigger vowel epenthesis, or block triggers epenthesis, or block vowel deletion correlates with the quality and quantity I hypothesize that there is a direct relation between the perceptibility scale of

projected from observable phonetic properties in the course of acquisition (Hayes consonants that lack auditory salience. These perceptually-motivated constraints are by means of markedness and faithfulness constraints that militate against 1999; Steriade 1999d). The analysis is cast in Optimality Theory (Prince & Smolensky I propose that the principle of perceptual salience is encoded in the grammar

¹ The as English	internal cues, contextual cues, modulation in the acoustic signal, and cue enhancement at edges of prosodic domains.
consti genera asymn assimi and V(articulation). The whole system rests on the privileged status of CV transitions. Consonants are optimally salient before a vowel, and non-optimally salient in any position that lacks these transitions. Whether or not non-optimal consonants are tolerated depends on the quality and quantity of their non-CV cues and the language-specific degree of tolerance for less salient consonants. The six generalizations presented at the outset of this chapter are elucidated in terms of
impor opposi 1992; S Everyt than i	I argue that the generalizations observed in patterns of consonant deletion, vowel epenthesis, and vowel deletion have a perceptual motivation: less salient consonants are more likely to delete, trigger vowel epenthesis, or block vowel deletion. The identification of consonants relies on a number of acoustic cues, which can be grouped into two categories: internal cues produced during the closure part of the consonant, and contextual cues that originate from neighboring segments. In addition, an important cue to stops is their release burst, which can be thought of as sharing characteristics of both internal and contextual cues: the burst is an inherent part of the production of stops, which relates it to internal cues, but its audibility depends on the nature of the following segment, like contextual cues. (See Wright took for a summary of available cues to concentrate place and more of
CONSOI	3.1. PERCEPTUAL MOTIVATIONS
vowel	perceptually-based faithfulness constraints.
provid	constraint system I propose. Lenakel epenthesis introduces the role of markedness
which	the chapter with two case studies that I use to illustrate the functioning of the
over ti	perceptually-motivated analysis raises, notably the role of phonetics and perception in synchronic phonology and the treatment of variation in Optimality Theory. I end
transit	constraints encode perceptual factors. I also discuss a number of issues that this
prefer	generalizations above (3.1) and develop a constraint system that derives these generalizations and yields the desired patterns of consonant deletion, vowel epenthesis, and vowel deletion. I argue that both markedness and faithfulness
	In this chapter I present the phonetic motivations that underlie the six
Genera	Kager 1999).
3.1.1. (1993; for recent overviews of the theory, see Archangeli & Langendoen 1998 and

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.1.1. CV AND VC TRANSITIONS

ization 1: Consonants want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.

The first generalization – consonants want to be adjacent to a vowel, and referably followed by a vowel – stems from the major role played by vocalic ansitions in the perception of consonants, and the dominance of the CV transitions ver the VC ones. Formant transitions from and to adjacent vowels provide optimal ontextual cues to consonants because of their high amplitude and dynamic pattern hich gives information about the changing configuration of the vocal tract. They rovide cues to all aspects of the articulation of consonants: manner, place, and ryngeal settings. This explains why consonants want to be adjacent to at least one owel (VC or CV). The significance of these transitions for the perception of posonants is summarized as follows by Delattre (1961/1966: 407):

Les transitions de formants jouent, dans la perception de la parole, un rôle autrement plus important que ne le laisserait entendre le choix peu heureux du terme "transition". Au lieu d'être une phase secondaire ou négligeable, comme on l'a longtemps cru, les transitions sont à la clef même de la perception de la consonne.

There is, however, a significant difference between VC and CV transitions. An mportant body of research points to the privileged status of CV sequences, as pposed to VC ones (e.g. Fujimura et al. 1978; Ohala & Kawasaki 1985; Ohala 1990, 992; Sussman et al. 1997; Dogil 1999; Joanisse 1999; Krakow 1999; Warner 1999). verything else being equal, consonants have better contextual cues in prevocalic han in postvocalic position. The relative weakness of postvocalic cues certainly onstitutes the main factor involved in one of the most firmly established eneralizations in phonology: the general preference for consonants to appear in nset rather than in coda position. It also provides an explanation for the symmetrical behavior of several deletion, weakening, debuccalization, or ssimilation processes in phonology, which typically target postvocalic consonants nd VC sequences.¹

¹The asymmetry between CV and VC could also explain statistical patterns in CVC words in English. Kessler & Treiman (1997) analyzed the distribution of phonemes in 2001 CVC English words. They found a significant connection between the vowel and the following consonant – certain vowel-coda combinations being more frequent than expected by chance – but no associations between the initial consonant and the vowel.

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The perceptual advantage of CV transitions over VC ones is reflected in a number of experimental results. First, perceptual experiments have shown that	consonantal articulation than postvocalic ones. They are produced with a tighter constriction; for example, postvocalic laterals show a weaker constriction between
when raced with contradictory transitions from the preceding and the following vowels in a VCV context, listeners mainly rely on the CV ones (Fujimura et al. 1978; Ohala 1990). Consonants are also identified much more rapidly with CV cues than VC ones (Warner 1999).	the tongue and the palate than prevocalic ones. Nasals are also more sonorant in postvocalic position in that they are associated with a lower velic position and longer low velic plateaus. These two articulatory properties have an increasing effect on the amount of nasal airflow, making postvocalic nasals indeed more sonorant-like or loss obstruct like than proceeds
What is the source of this asymmetry? A number of differences between CV and VC sequences have been established, which all point to the enhanced	Increased constriction and reduced coarticulation both enhance the contrast
perceptibility of prevocalic consonants. Ohman (1966) and Kawasaki (1982) have shown that VC formant transitions for different consonants are not as spectrally well differentiated among themselves as CV transitions. It follows that consonants are better contrasted with each other in prevocalic than in postvocalic position. We also	between the consonant and the following vowel. They maximize the alternation between a closed consonantal constriction and an open vocalic articulation; they also keep the two segments more distinct by reducing the overlap between them. Although the precise perceptual effects of these articulatory properties need further
know that the onset of a stimulus signal has a greater impact on the auditory system that its offset. It gives rise to a marked burst of activity of the auditory nerve fiber (see Wright 1996). This holds for linguistic stimuli as well, and provides a perceptual contract to perceptual the provides to perceptual the perceptual to perceptual to perceptual the perceptual to pe	investigation, one expects a correlation between the maximization of the articulatory and acoustic contrast between the consonant and the following vowel. This in turn positively affects the perception of the segments involved, since their salience is
CV juncture) are amplified in a way that their offset (those at the VC juncture) are not. In addition, stop release bursts, an important cue to stops, occur in CV but not necessarily in VC contexts.	3.1.4). 3.1.2. INTERNAL CUES AND THE GREATER VULNERABILITY OF STOPS
The auditory advantage of CV transitions seems to be reinforced by the articulatory patterns in CV vs. VC sequences. This research is reviewed by Krakow	<i>Generalization 2:</i> Stops want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel.
(1999) and provides consistent results. ² First, there is more coarticulation or overlap between a consonant and a preceding vowel than between it and a following vowel. In other words, there is a more precise timing of articulatory movements in CV sequences. For example, velic lowering in [m] occurs earlier with respect to the onset	The second generalization states that stops, more than other consonants, need an adjacent vowel, preferably a following one. The greater tendency of stops to delete, trigger epenthesis, or block deletion stems from the weakness of their non-
of the labial constriction in postvocalic than in prevocalic position; in CV sequences both gestures are synchronized. Therefore, the nasality of the consonant spreads to the preceding vowel more than to the following one. Likewise for laterals, which involve both a tongue dorsum and a tongue tip articulation (in English): it has been	CV cues. Consonants that lack the cues present in the CV transition have to rely more on other cues, which happen to be weaker for stops. Stops then suffer more than other consonants from not appearing in prevocalic position.
observed that the tongue dorsum raises earlier with respect to the tongue tip in VC than in CV contexts. Second, prevocalic consonants have a more extreme	The special status of stops stems from two elements: the weakness of their internal cues and the audibility of their release burst. Stops have weak or no internal cues produced during closure. Due to the absence of oral or nasal airflow, this part of
² Krakow (1999) nicely summarizes the coarticulation results. She presents her results in syllabic terms – coda vs. onset consonants – and interprets the coarticulatory differences between them as reflecting syllabic organization. Notice, however, that the data used to derive these results never contrast only in syllabie structure: they can all be described in terms of prevocalic vs. postvocalic consonants and domain-internal vs. domain-edge consonants. To the extent that reference to larger	the segment is silent or associated only with low-amplitude vocal fold vibrations, and provide very weak (internal) cues. ³ The non-internal perceptual cues to stops are rather concentrated in their release burst, whose importance in the perception of
domains is necessary anyway – and this is clear in numerous studies cited by Krakow – the role of the syllable becomes unclear. The syllable could be a perceptual side-effect of the articulatory organization, not its origin (see Ohala 1992).	³ Voiced stops are often not accompanied by vocal fold activity and the corresponding voicing bar, especially in postvocalic position. Periodicity in the signal therefore does not constitute a reliable cue to voiced stops (Wright 1996; Steriade 1999c).

141 Chapter 3: Basic elements stops has often been reported (see numerous references in Wright 1996: 5 and Clark & Yallop 1995: 282). But non-prevocalic stops do not reliably benefit from an audible release burst, as noted in the previous section, and the absence or weakness of the burst may severely reduce their salience and perceptibility. Thus the disadvantage of VC cues against CV ones is amplified in the case of stops as opposed to other consonants. By contrast, nasals, fricatives, and liquids have relatively robust internal cues. Fricatives have frication noise, sonorants have formant structure. So they remain perceptible even in the absence of transition cues. The contrast between segments with and without internal cues (stops vs. other consonants) is not only apparent in deletion and epenthesis processes. It also affects the articulatory timing in the	142 3.1.3. THE AUDIBILITY OF RELEASE BURSTS Generalization 3: Stops that are not followed by a [+continuant] segment want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a vowel. The role of the [continuancy] value of the following element on stop deletion can be related to the audibility of the release burst. There is a well-known tendency for stops to be unreleased or to lack an audible release in certain contexts. Based on Henderson & Repp (1982), we can usefully distinguish between stops with and without a release that has an observable effect in the acoustic signal. Stops without an acoustically present release actually comprise two distinct types: strictly unreleased and silently-released stops. Articulatorily unreleased stops occur before
with and without internal cues (stops vs. other consonants) is not only apparent in deletion and epenthesis processes. It also affects the articulatory timing in the production of consonant clusters. Wright (1996) studied in detail the production of word-initial and word-internal consonant clusters in Tsou. He noticed that stops that lack transitional cues are produced in such a way as to maintain an audible release burst, which implies a smaller degree of overlap with the following consonant. Other	an acoustically present release actually comprise two distinct types: strictly unreleased and silently-released stops. Articulatorily unreleased stops occur before homorganic nasal or oral stops and utterance-finally. In the first case the constriction is maintained through the following consonant; utterance-finally it may be delayed. Silently-released stops are found before an oral or nasal stop with a more front articulation. When the closure of the second consonant is made before the release of the first stop. this release has no acoustic effect since the air is transed behind the
with adjacent consonants, presumably because their internal cues are salient enough. To maintain a sufficient degree of perceptibility in the absence of flanking vowels, a stop thus tends to involve more articulatory energy. ⁴	front constriction (see also Laver 1994: 359-360). Unreleased and silently-released stops, however, are not found if the stop is followed by a segment that does not involve a complete closure in the oral cavity,
A distinction should be made, however, between strident and non-strident fricatives with respect to internal cues. Non-strident fricatives are associated with noise of low amplitude, often not detectable on normal spectrograms. Miller & Nicely (1955) show that the distinction between stops and the weak fricatives becomes unreliable in masking noise. This distinction is indeed reflected in deletion patterns, which further supports the perceptual basis of deletion processes. The historical loss of non-strident fricatives is common, but [s] and [ʃ] are generally more resistant. Non-strident fricatives may pattern with other fricatives with respect to deletion / epenthesis (the more common case in this dissertation) or with stops. The Icelandic pattern reviewed in chapter 1 provides just one example of the latter situation. I will not, however, discuss the behavior of non-strident fricatives in this dissertation, focussing only on stops.	since there is always an outgoing flow of air that can carry the effect of the release. Such segments correspond to the class defined by the specification [+continuant]. We can therefore establish a basic opposition between [+continuant] segments and the rest ([-continuant] segments and final position) with respect to the acoustic effect of a preceding stop release: it is necessarily present when the stop is followed by a [+continuant] segment. Since the release burst plays an important role in the perception of stops, it is advantageous to ensure that the release will not be devoid of an acoustic effect; being followed by a [+continuant] segment is one way to achieve this goal. ⁵
4See Rhee (1998) for a discussion of the role of release in various phonological patterns.	⁵ It must be noticed, however, that a release burst may be acoustically present but so weak that it is not perceived or not reliably perceived by listeners. As is made clear in Henderson & Repp (1982), a binary opposition between "released" and "unreleased" stops is insufficient and potentially misleading: the audibility of an acoustically present release is a gradual phenomenon, which ranges from inaudible to very salient, with various intermediate cases. This depends on various aspects of the segmental and prosodic context and on the articulatory timing. The basic opposition between the absence and presence of an acoustic effect of the release must be supplemented by additional factors that determine its level of perceptibility, but I do not carry out this task here.

143 3.1.4. CONTRAST / <i>Generalization</i> 4:	Chapter 3: Basic elements AND MODULATION IN THE ACOUSTIC SIGNAL Consonants that are relatively similar to a neighboring segment want to be adjacent to a vowel, and preferably followed by a	Chapter 3: Basic elements The role of acoustic modulation in explaining the crosslinguistic frequ certain phonotactic patterns and combinations of segments has been investig particular by Kawasaki (1982) and Kawasaki-Fukumori (1992). She explo following sequences: stop-liquid, stop-glide, stop-vowel, and vowel-stc
The role of the correlation bei its perceptual sal Boersma 1998). Tl	similarity or contrast in combinations of segments is explained by tween the amount of acoustic modulation in a sound sequence and ience (e.g. Kawasaki 1982; Ohala & Kawasaki 1985; Wright 1996; he auditory system gets rapidly "bored" or "numbed" and is little	<pre>these groups could be motivated by acoustic/auditory constraints, in partice lack of acoustic modulation within the sequence. The disfavored combinati assumed to be: - dental stop + /1/ - labial consonant + /w/</pre>
responsive to co greater the modu segments involve and the number o 1985: 116). Factors	ntinuous stimuli. It therefore needs constant variation and the alation, the greater the salience, the more easily perceptible the ad are. Modulation is measured in terms of "the magnitude, rate of stimulus parameters varying simultaneously" (Ohala & Kawasaki is involved in the computation of modulation include differences in	 - alveolar-palatal consonant + /j/ - sequences of a labial or labialized consonant and a rounded vowel - sequences of an alveolar/palatal or palatalized consonant and a front vowel In addition, CV sequences are generally prefered to VC ones.
sound intensity o may look at forma and periodicity in	r amplitude and variation in the spectrum. More specifically we ant frequency, relative formant amplitude, overall spectral energy, the signal.	To test this hypothesis, selected CLV, CGV, CV, and VC sequence recorded. The most influential parameter in acoustic modulation was taken to changes in the frequencies of the first three formants. The salience of <i>a</i> sequence was approximated by the sum of the distance in frequency o
The necessi Analogies with o	ity of modulation for perception is not specific to linguistic signals. ther perceptual systems are easy to find. Boersma (1998) uses a	formants.
cartographical n represented in dis	netaphor: in a country map, adjacent countries have to be stinct colors if they are to be easily recognized as different entities.	The results support the hypothesis to a large extent. Labial consonant and alveolar-palatal consonant $+ /j/$ clusters show little spectral modulation.
More generally, the as "the essence of	he production of modulations in some carrier signal can be viewed any communication channel" (Ohala & Kawasaki 1985: 123).	also true of sequences of a labial or labialized consonant and a rounded vov sequences of an alveolar/palatal or palatalized consonant and a front vow relative markedness of these combinations is therefore compatible
In predicti interacts with ma system responds	ing and explaining phonotactic patterns, however, modulation ny other factors, in particular articulation, the way the perceptual to certain properties of the acoustic signal, and the risk of	perceptually-based motivation. In general, as noted in section 3.1.1, VC syllal also spectrally closer among themselves than CV syllables, so consonants ar contrasted with each other in prevocalic than in postvocalic position, in accc
confusability betw can hypothesize t	veen different sound sequences that are acoustically similar. But we hat, everything else being equal, sound combinations displaying a	with Ohman's (1966) results.
greater modulatic to be more comm	on in a given dimension are perceptually better, and are predicted non, than other sequences with a smaller modulation in the same	The case of dental stop + $/1/$ clusters is not explained by the a modulation hypothesis. In general, we observe more modulation in stop+/
dimension. Likev dimensions are p can be transposec	wise, sequences containing modulation in a larger number of referable to sequences with modulation in fewer dimensions. This d in featural terms, to the extent that features are associated with	in $stop+/1/$ clusters, which is compatible with $stop+/r/$ sequences bei restricted crosslinguistically than $stop+/1/$. But if we look at stops with d points of articulation, we see that the clusters of a stop and a liquid show the set of a stop and a stop and a liquid show the set of a stop and a stop and a stop and a stop the set of a stop and a stop and a stop the set of a stop and a stop and a stop the set of a stop and a stop the set of a stop and a stop the set of a stop and a stop as a stop and a stop as a st
some acoustic cor segments is more	ntrast: a segment that contrasts in n features with its neighboring perceptible than a segment that contrasts in n -1 features (again,	spectral change when the initial stop is bilabial and the greatest modula formant frequencies in $/d/+$ liquid. This is unexpected and the mod
everything else b developed below.	being equal). This will be the rationale of the constraint system	hypothesis clearly fails to predict the avoidance of $/dl/$ sequences in languthe world. I do not have a reasonable alternative to propose and only not

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formant trajectories are not the only determinant of salience and that other perceptual factors may be involved, notably the release burst and the general dispreference for alveolar stops in nonprevocalic position (see generalization 6, in section 3.1.6).	3.1.5. CUE ENHANCEMENT AT EDGES OF PROSODIC DOMAINS Generalization 5: Consonants that are not at the edge of a prosodic domain want
Janson (1986), however, contests the validity of Kawasaki's generalizations concerning CV sequences, specifically the dispreference for sequences of a labial or labialized consonant and a rounded vowel and alveolar/palatal or palatalized consonant and a front vowel. By looking at a sample of five intrelated or distantly	The salience of consonants depends upon their position in the prosodic structure. It is by now well-established that segments at edges of prosodic constituents from the word to the utterance, are associated with processes that
related languages, Janson actually reaches opposite conclusions: the favored sequences are alveolar consonant+front vowel and labial consonant+back rounded vowel. He suggests that these tendencies are to be explained by articulatory factors: the prefered CV sequences are those that require smaller articulatory movements. Kawasaki's generalizations, then, would hold only for /w/ and labialized consonants + rounded vowels and /j/ and palatalized consonants + front vowels. These sequences are indeed disprefered and acoustic/auditory lack of modulation is	enhance their salience. Specifically, edge consonants benefit from articulatory strengthening, lengthening, and reduction in the amount of overlap with the segment across the boundary, processes that are assumed to increase their perceptibility. Studies that have investigated these processes include: Oller (1973); Klatt (1975, 1976); Cooper & Danly (1981); Beckman & Edwards (1990); Wightman et al. (1992); Byrd (1994); Fougeron & Keating (1996, 1997); Gordon (1997); Keating et al. (1998); Fougeron (1999); Turk (1999); Byrd et al. (2000).
probably the relevant factor.	Consonants at the right and left edges behave differently; both edges benefit
Janson's statistical results, however, were reanalyzed by Maddieson & Precoda (1992), who ended up with no clear trend in any direction. They found no	from cue enhancement, but through different processes. The right edge is mainly associated with segment lengthening, but is not characterized, or only marginally so,
preference or dispreference for specific CV combinations, with two salient	by articulatory strengthening. By contrast, the left edge involves articulatory
exceptions: sequences of a glide followed by the corresponding vowel and velar consonants before high front vowels. The first probably follows from Kawasaki's	strengthening (e.g. tighter constriction), with lengthening apparently playing a secondary role in that position. Reduction of overlap across prosodic boundaries is
modulation hypothesis, the second from articulatory considerations. What can we conclude from these results? It may well be the case that the frequency of CV	obviously symmetrical since it affects the final segment of the first constituent and the initial one of the following constituent. It has also been established that these
sequences is relatively uninfluenced by phonetic factors of the kind Kawasaki and Janson have proposed. But this conclusion. I believe, does not extend to contexts	effects are cumulative as we go up the prosodic hierarchy; that is, we observe more initial strengthening, final lengthening, and reduction of overlap at higher
other than \overrightarrow{CV} . I would like to suggest that \overrightarrow{CV} sequences, with the exception of combinations such as /wu/ and /ji/, all generally involve large spectral modulation.	boundaries than lower ones.
Their perceptibility may be beyond the level found desirable in most languages, and the distinctions in spectral change found between different CV combinations may	There are only a handful of studies of gestural overlap between segments separated by different levels of innctures. I refer to Byrd et al. (2000) for a summary
become largely irrelevant. In other words, CV sequences are all good enough and speakers/listeners may not prize additional modulation high.	of these studies, which "suggest that phrasal position is a significant force in constraining the degree of temporal overlap between articulatory gestures."
In this dissertation I am concerned with combinations of consonants, which generally show less modulation than CV sequences. I suggest that differences in amplitude and spectral variations here play a decisive role and may really determine the fate of particular sequences. It is in these less prefered segment combinations	Studies that confirm domain-final lengthening are numerous, e.g. Oller (1973), Klatt (1975, 1976), Cooper & Danly (1981), Beckman and Edwards (1990), Wightman et al. (1992), Turk (1999), and additional sources cited in the last two references. See also Edwards et al. (1990) and Beckman et al. (1992) for the articulatory mechanisms
that the impact of auditory similarity is likely to reveal itself. I believe the patterns described here support this idea.	involved in final lengthening. Turk (1999) establishes that final lengthening targets predominantly the coda, that is the last consonant(s), which is lengthened in phrase-

means that the segment is longer than average. ⁹ If we interpret lengthening as a cue to prosodic boundaries, we may think that additiona lengthening in the case of the utterance is unnecessary since other more salient cues are available notably pauses.	primarily targets the rime, and that there are compensation effects between the nucleus and the coda depending on the lengthenability of the coda consonant. The distribution of the increase in duration within the rime apparently tends to concentrate on the coda consonant, unless it is a stop. In this case, the nucleus carries most of the lengthening.
⁸ A negative normalized duration means that the segment is shorter than average; a positive on	course "Laboratory in the physiology, acoustic and perception of speech" taught at MIT by Ken Stevens, Joe Perkell, and Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel in the fall of 1999. ⁷ It is interesting to observe, though, that the increase in the rime phrase-finally is very similar for both words: 73.8% for <i>Maine</i> and 68.1% for <i>Duke</i> . This suggests that phrase-final lengthening
consonants, but it can be viewed as always resulting in a more consonant-like articulation, that is less sonorant and/or involving a tighter constriction.	⁶ This analysis was performed on a corpus provided by Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel as part of the
et al. (2000). Strengthening manifests itself differently in different classes of	of lengthening for a segment is expressed in terms of normalized duration, which is
studied in particular in Pierrehumbert & Talkin (1992); Dilley et al. (1996); Fougeror & Keating (1006, 1007); Cordon (1007); Keating et al. (1008); Fougeron (1000); Ryrd	(prosodic word, accentual phrase, intermediate phrase, intonational phrase, etc.), but no exact correspondence is established (see the discussion on p. 1710). The amount
Articulatory strengthening in initial position is a recent area of investigation	break is perceived, the break index 6 marks sentence boundaries. Intermediate
энспериенине имэ эсси теротео тот сопостано, отнет игот рагистану сопсети на here.	break index of o is assigned between two orthographic words where no prosodic
is no cumulative effect, unlike in final lengthening. More importantly, no similar	the amount of lengthening and the strength of the following boundary. They use
simply always quite open, irrrespective of the strength of the boundary. Thus there	Wightman et al. (1992) is the most detailed study of the correlation between
and the strength of the following boundary: final /o/'s above the word level are	מתמוחווול מדמובו ובובשאב המואר (אבב הבומא) חומדב חושו חו מובח ובנו8מונבוחוו8י
interpreted in terms of strengthening, since openness for vowels indicates a more	position: I rather believe that the main difference for them lies in the strength and
phrase-final vowels are more open than phrase-medial ones. This result was	is not to say that stops are not affected as much as other consonants in phrase-final
on articulation, in an experiment involving reiterant speech with /no/ syllables	/v/ to 167% for $/s/$, that is also substantially more than what I found for stops. This
Fougeron & Keating (1997) also report an effect of the phrase-final positior	lengthening for alveolar and labiodental fricatives in English ranges from 79% for
	utterance-final position, Cooper & Danly (1981) found that the percentage of
of the final consonant: -0.5 -0.2 -0.1 0.2 0.5 0.85 0.6	relatively more effort than maintaining the constriction for other consonants. In
Normalized duration	to the fact that maintaining a stop closure for a longer period of time demands
Break index: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6	to lengthen as much as other consonants at phrase boundaries. This may be related
(2) CONSONANT DURATION IN DOMAIN-FINAL POSITION:	104.5% vs. 32.2%. ⁷ This confirms Klatt's (1976: 1213) observation that stops tend not
	/duk/. In this case, the nucleus $/u$ / lengthens relatively more than the coda $/k/$:
of domain-initial consonants and the size of the preceding boundary	provided by Turk, but they contrast dramatically to those obtained for phrase-final
1714) By contrast Wightman et al. (2002) found no correlation between the duration	$\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}$
consonants, depending on the level of the following break index (o to 5), are given	Duke /duk/ and Maine /men/ in phrase-final and phrase-medial position. For
phonetic studies of edge segments. ⁹ The average normalized durations of	less than other consonants. ⁶ This corpus allows us to directly compare the words
preceding level (standardly the Intonational Phrase or IP) is a recurrent result of the	very similar to that used by Turk (1999) suggests that lengthening affects stops much
a contrast between the end of the utterance and the end of the immediately	Stops, however, contrast with other consonants. My own analysis of a corpus
with respect to the immediately preceding level. As we will see again, the absence of	$\alpha_{0,11}$
domain-final consonants are longer and longer as we go from a break index o to a	lengthened, but to a much lesser extent (around 65%), while the onset of the
a measure of deviation from an expected value, taken to be 0.8 They find that	final position in her corpus by almost 200%. The preceding nucleus vowel is also
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Pierrehumbert & T	alkin (1992) found th	hat initial /h/ is more	e consonant-like	correlation with boundar
when it is phrase-initial t	han when it is phrase	-medial, the degree o	f consonantality	linguopalatal contact, which
being measured by the a	amount of breathine	ess and the correspon	iding degree of	position. The maxima of na
glottal opening. Similar r word-initial vowels was f	esults were obtained	for the glottal stop. (v Dillev et al. (1006), w	Glottalization of the found that it	speaker 1 above are given l are significantly distinguis
is more frequent at the	beginning of large	prosodic constituent	ts (Intonational	following the expected tre
Phrase) than at the begin	nning of lower doma	ains (Intermediate Ph	rase), and least	utterance. (The other speak
likely phrase-medially. T oreater gestural magnitud	These findings are in He and increase in con	iterpreted in terms of nsonantality associated	f strengthening, f with the onset	identity of the adjacent vow
of prosodically significant	domains.			(4) NASAL AIRFLOW IN I
				Average maxima of
Fougeron & Keatiı	ng (1996, 1997), Gore	don (1997), Keating e	t al. (1998), and	increasingly strong p
Fougeron (1999) are conce	rned with linguopala	ital contact and/or nas	al flow in initial	Sy
oral and/or nasal alveola	r stops in various dor	nains, from the word	to the utterance.	Speaker 1 48
These studies consistent	e conconant and th	e amount of linguou	strength of the	Finally a word chould
measured by the numbe	er of electrodes cont	acted on an artificial	palate in EPG	domains. Although certaii
experiments. The identi	ty and, to a lesser	extent the number, o	of the prosodic	lengthening of initial consor
domains that can be consi	istently distinguished	l by the amount of con	itact varies from	and Pierrehumbert & Talkin
speaker to speaker, but t	he general trend is i	invariant. As in the le	engthening data	edges of prosodic domains,
presented in (2), the Utte	rance is not generally	y distinguished from	the Intonational	between the length of the
Phrase. I use the French d	lata analyzed in Foug	eron & Keating (1996)) as an example.	boundary. Just like final stre
I report below for their t	wo speakers the perc	centage of electrodes	contacted in the	final positions above the wo
accentual phrases, inton	ii/ at the beginning	utterances (approxim	nated from the	млесь ан ридзе ний
graphs in figure 4).	L			The linguistic signif
				prosodic constituents - arti
(3) CONSONANTAL CC	DNSTRICTION IN DOM	AIN-INITIAL POSITION		overlap – is not yet enti
Average maxima c	of linguopalatal conta	the for $t/$ and $n/$ at	the left edge of	segmentation of the signal
increasingly strong	prosodic domains (f	rom Fougeron & Keat	ing 1996):	presence of prosodic bound
	Syllable Word	AP IP	U	& Keating 1997). It seems cle
Speaker 1 /n/	40 44	49 56	57	locate prosodic boundaries.
/t/	51 54	56 60	62	final lengthening enables list
Speaker 2 /n/	47 52	58 68	67	Strengthening and overlap
/t/	54 55	63 69	66	initial consonant and the adj
				interpreted by listeners as
Similar results are	obtained for the amc	ount of nasal airflow: 1	nasals at the left	strengthening or contrast
edge of higher constituer	nts are associated to a	a reduced amount of	nasal airflow in	boundary. Perceptual expe
comparison to nasals at	the beginning of lo	wer domains or in c	lomain-internal	which listeners use these ph
position. Again, this is	interpreted as an :	increase in consonar	ntality. But the	

correlation with boundary strength is not as good as that obtained with inguopalatal contact, which appears to be more directly influenced by the prosodic position. The maxima of nasal flow in /n/ depending on the prosodic position for speaker 1 above are given below. The underlined numbers indicate the levels that are significantly distinguished by the amount of nasal flow, the other two not collowing the expected trend, although this is not surprising in the case of the utterance. (The other speaker had less consistent results, which differed with the dentity of the adjacent vowels; they are not shown here.)

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4) NASAL AIRFLOW IN DOMAIN-INITIAL POSITION: Average maxima of nasal flow (in ml/sec) for /n/ at the left edge of increasingly strong prosodic domains (from Fougeron & Keating 1996):

mercanibry our	and Proceeders		11 1 0 10 CI OI	Gumman w	9901.
	Syllable	Word	AP	IP	C
Speaker 1	48	<u>69</u>	<u>00</u>	47	59

Finally, a word should be said about lengthening in initial position of prosodic lomains. Although certainly less prevalent than in constituent-final position, engthening of initial consonants is reported in a number of studies, e.g. Oller (1973) and Pierrehumbert & Talkin (1992). In their detailed study of segmental durations at dges of prosodic domains, however, Wightman et al. (1992) found no correlation between the length of the initial consonant and the strength of the preceding ooundary. Just like final strengthening, which was found to occur indistinctively in inal positions above the word level, there could be a process of initial strengthening which affects all phrase-initial segments, irrespective of the level of the juncture.

The linguistic significance of these phonetic processes affecting edges of prosodic constituents – articulatory strengthening, lengthening, and reduction of werlap – is not yet entirely clear. We may think that they help with the egmentation of the signal into words and higher constituents, by signalling the presence of prosodic boundaries and providing cues to their strength (see Fougeron & Keating 1997). It seems clear that segment lengthening may be used by listeners to ocate prosodic boundaries. Wightman et al. (1992) have shown that the degree of inal lengthening and overlap reduction result in an enhanced contrast between the nitial consonant and the adjacent segments. This enhancement process could also be nterpreted by listeners as indicating the presence of a boundary. The amount of trengthening or contrast could even provide cues as to the strength of the poundary. Perceptual experiments are necessary, however, to assess the extent to which listeners use these phonetic variations for segmentation purposes.

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Fougeron & Keating (1997) also suggest that initial strengthening may play a facilitating role in lexical access. It enhances the contrast between the initial segment and its neighbors. This increases the accessibility of segmental information in this position, which is welcome since initial segments are important in word recognition.	syllabic approach to deletion and epenthesis, and Kang's explanation supports the perceptual alternative I advocate in this dissertation. This will exhaust what I have to say about the peculiarities of coronal stops.
I would like to suggest a third area in which the phonetic correlates of	In many languages coronal stops are more subject to deletion and assimilation than other stops in preconsonantal position. This is unexpected in view
domain-final and domain-initial positions impact the linguistic system: consonant licensing. Lengthening, increased articulatory energy, and less overlap enhance the	of the relative unmarkedness of coronals with respect to other places of articulation. Kang's explanation for this tendency is based on the role of F2 transitions in the
salience of domain edges, and conspire to license more complex segments, a greater number of segments, and a wider variety of consonants in these positions. A	perception of coronality and their distinct properties in prevocalic and postvocalic position. An important auditory cue to coronality lies in the F2 transitions. While F2
strengthened and lengthened articulation correlates with more robust auditory cues,	transitions from a coronal consonant to a following vowel (CV) are robust and clear,
and those cues are not susceptible to weakening through overlap with a following segment. Stops and affricates are likely to particularly benefit from those effects,	those from a vowel to a coronal (VC) are considerably weakened, almost nonexistent. There is little movement in F2 in the final 20 ms of the vowel. This
which facilitate the production of more strongly released bursts and increase their	acoustic fact is interpreted as the result of a weakening in the tongue body gesture,
audibility through reduction of overlap. Since the burst constitutes an important element in the perception of these segments, we may think that the addition of the	which plays a large part in shaping the F2 transition. This articulatory weakening makes coronals particularly vulnerable in (unreleased) preconsonantal position and
cues associated to it results in a radical shift upward in their perceptibility. In	subject to masking by the following consonant. Citing Byrd (1992) and Zsiga (1994)
contrast, the effects of strengthening or lengthening may affect less radically the perceptibility of consonants other than stops and affricates, which does not so much	usee also surprenant & Goldstein 1990), kang notes that in $v_1C_1C_2v_2$ sequences, where C_1 is coronal, produced with extensive overlap between the two consonants,
depend on the release cues.	the vowel V_1 carries the cues to C_2 rather than those to the coronal C_1 . What is perceived is thus $V_1C_2(C_2)V_2$. The masking of the transitions obviously affects stops
Since we observe a correlation between lengthening, strengthening, overlap, and the strength of the adjacent boundary, I predict that consonants are more easily	more than other consonants since stops do not carry independent internal cues that could compensate for the weakness of the contextual ones. ^{10,11}
licensed at edges of higher prosodic constituents than at edges of lower ones. This is indeed what we find in Hungarian degemination and the French schwa. Additional cases will be presented in chapter 5. Segments in word-internal position are not	3.2. THEORETICAL APPARATUS
followed by any (relevant) prosodic boundary. Therefore they do not benefit at all from the advantages associated with domain edges, which explains their increased tendency to delete, trigger vowel epenthesis, and block vowel deletion.	The last section established that the optimal position for a consonant is the CV context, and enumerated a number of factors that influence the perceptibility of
3.1.6. CORONAL STOPS AND F2 TRANSITIONS	¹⁰ Kang does not distinguish coronals in preobstruent vs. presonorant positions. We expect them to be more vulnerable before obstruents. Sonorants have a formant structure and may carry the needed F2 transition. But its amplitude is reduced in comparison with vowels, especially for
<i>Generalization 6:</i> Coronal stops want to be followed by a vowel.	nasals. We indeed find a three-way contrast between coronal stops in prevocalic, presononant, and preobstruent position in Attic Greek: they are systematically avoided before obstruents, only
Our last generalization, illustrated by deletion and assimilation in Attic Greek (chapter 1), concerns coronal stops, which contrast with other stops in being particularly disfavored in non-prevocalic position. This issue has been addressed in a particular bar bar of the provider a particular barbar bar of the provider and provider and provider the provider the provider and provider the provider and provider the provider the provider and provider the provi	marginally so before sonorants (see note 39 in chapter 1), and not at all before vowels. ¹¹ Coronal stops are not weaker than other stops in all languages. They may even be the only segments allowed in preconsonantal position, in particular in Australian languages (Hamilton 1996). These languages typically contrast different coronal places of articulation and Kang argues that the presence of this phonemic contrast, primarily cued by F2, forces speakers to maintain
specific behavior of coronal stops. I rely entirely on her treatment in this section. The Attic Greek (and Latin) pattern was used to illustrate the shortcomings and the	F2 transition thus remains salient, and so does the consonant. In other cases, e.g. Finnish, all stops are consistently audibly released in all positions, providing sufficient cues to coronal stops even with a weakened tongue body gesture and F2 transition.

The fundamental role played by features in phonological description and The s lysis cannot but influence the range of topics investigated and the way we look at pursues the	The closer we are in our investigation to the destination of the messageThe r(i.e. its perception by the receiver), the more accurately can we gage the information conveyed by its sound shape. This determines the operational hierarchy of levels of decreasing pertinence: perceptual, aural, acoustical and articulatory (the latter carrying no direct information to the receiver).renewed in renewed in ti can be ary not workablic idea of sourd the speaker contrast – h• feature system they developed reflects this bias toward the auditory face of ech. The Sound Pattern of English (1968) constituted a radical departure from this stition, as the distinctive features proposed by Chomsky & Halle are primarily culatory in nature. The articulatory orientation has been maintained in sequent work on distinctive features and feature geometry (e.g. Clements 1985; to appear; I (1996), Côté rence to articulators in the definition and organization of features.The r	As with many concepts in science, perception has gone through a cycle in enhancemen nological theory. In the opposition between perception and articulation, Keyser & St obson, Fant & Halle (1952: 12) established the primacy of the former: 1995, etc.), a	1. PERCEPTION IN PHONOLOGICAL THEORY Lindblom's	ich have to do with the role of perception, and more generally phonetic and In cc ctional factors, in phonology (3.2.1 and 3.2.4), and the integration of variation in collaboratio timality Theory, which is crucial in the analyses to follow (3.2.5). I suggest in collaboratio ticular that the inclusion of perceptually-motivated constraints in the synchronic sound patte mological system is intimately linked to the existence of variable processes.	eralizations established in the preceding chapters raises a number of issues, deletion and	ode the relative perceptual impact of a modification of the input. The relatives are ceptually-motivated constraint system I propose to account for the Flemming (imal position. These constraints interact with faithfulness constraints which do not seen	taithfulness constraints. The focus is on a family of markedness constraints shown that inst non-prevocalic consonants, that is consonants that are not in a perceptually 1990; Hura 1990;	As a result. These phonetic factors impact the grammar by motivating both markedness articulatory	nternal cues, and, for stops, the audibility of the release burst.
sequential approach to deletion and epenthesis processes developed here e line of reseach advocated in the above-cited works. It is both motivated	recent development of Optimality Theory, however, is associated with a nterest in the phonetic – in particular perceptual – motivations of al patterns and their direct integration into phonological analyses. Indeed, rgued that a "serious coming to grips with phonetic functionalism" was ble in pre-OT non-constraint-based approaches (Hayes 1999: 244). The old nd patterns being the outcome of a competition between the demands of r and the hearer – maximizing articulatory ease vs. the distinctiveness of nas been reappropriated in much recent work, which cite such authors as t, cited in Boersma 1999), Zipf (1949), or Martinet (1955). This functionally-phonology has been advocated particularly forcefully in work conducted Flemming 1995; Jun 1995; Silverman 1995; Hayes 1999; Steriade 1999a,c,d, Kirchner 1998; Fleischhacker 2000a,c), to which we may add Hamilton ié (1997a, 1999), Padgett (1997), Boersma (1998, 1999), Hume (1999), Y.	; 1998); Stevens's (1972, 1989) Quantal Theory of speech; the theory of ent features (Stevens, Keyser & Kawasaki 1986; Stevens & Keyser 1989; tevens 2001); numerous works by John Ohala (e.g. 1981, 1983, 1992, 1993, as well as Kawasaki (1982) and Kawasaki-Fukumori (1992).	s (1986, 1990) Theory of Adaptive Dispersion (see also Joanisse &	ontrast with standard phonology, however, research made by or in on with phoneticians continues to stress the role of perception in shaping terns. Among the influential proposals highlighting the contribution of factors, one should mention: Liljencrants & Lindblom's (1972) work on factors one should mention in the configuration of vacable curcture and	d epenthesis patterns may also fall into this category.	e more likely to be overlooked or analyzed in a more ad hoc tashion. See (1995) for numerous examples. The special vulnerability of stops in	m to be naturally expressible in terms of the standard articulatory-based	t perception is crucial in assimilatory processes (e.g. Kohler 1990; Uhala et al. 1992, who provide additional references). By contrast, patterns that	t, these processes are typically viewed in phonology as motivated by y factors. Yet more phonetically-oriented research on assimilation has	(e.g. palatalization before high-front vowels, place assimilation of nasals).

Lithuanian constitutes the most transparent counterexample to the prosodic account provided by Steriade. The argument runs as follows. There is agreement that Lithuanian medial clusters are heterosyllabic, regardless of the nature of the consonants, e.g. <i>áuk.le</i> , not <i>*áu.kle</i> . Distinctive voicing is preserved before sonorants but lost elsewhere, that is before obstruents and word-finally. For example, the opposition between <i>áukle</i> 'governness' and <i>auglingas</i> 'fruitful' and that between <i>silpnas</i> 'weak' and <i>skobnis</i> 'table' illustrate that stops may be voiced or voiceless before laterals and nasals. Word-finally obstruents are all voiceless, e.g. <i>kàd</i> [kat], and before another obstruent they assimilate in voicing, e.g. <i>dèg-ti</i> [kt] 'burn-INF'. In all these cases the (first) obstruent arguably appears in coda position, yet it may or may	CueContext where it can be foundClosure voicingEverywhereClosure durationEverywhereV1 durationOnly after sonorantFo and F1 values in V1Only after sonorantBurst duration and amplitudeNot before obstruentsVOT valueBefore sonorantFo and F1 values at the onset of voicing in V2Before sonorant
preservation of input (voice) values: FRESERVE (voice). The position of PRESERVE [voice] within the hierarchy of * α voice constraints will determine the contexts in which voicing neutralization applies or not. For example, if PRESERVE [voice] is inserted between * α voice/R_# and * α voice/R, voicing contrasts are maintained only before sonorants. According to Steriade, this is the pattern found in several Indo-European languages, among them Lithuanian.	 possible cues to voicing in different contexts. The cues to the voicing specification of stops and the contexts where they can be found are summarized below; V₁ and V₂ correspond to the preceding and following vowel, respectively. (5) CUES TO VOICING CONTRASTS AVAILABLE IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS (based on Steriade 1999C: 30-31):
<pre>volcing contracts (vased of oterative 1999- 35): *avoice/O_O, #_O >> *avoice/O_# >> *avoice/R_O >> *avoice/R_# >> *avoice/_R >> *avoice/R_R These markedness constraints interact with a faithfulness constraint militating for the for the former of the</pre>	Obstruent devoicing and voicing neutralization have been considered classic examples of prosodically-driven feature-changing processes (e.g. Rubach 1990; Lombardi 1991, 1995, 1999; Bethin 1992; Gussmann 1992). They are described as dependent on syllabic affiliation, and typically apply in coda position. Steriade argues that the retention of distinctive voicing rather follows from the availability of
 Induiting a volcing contrast in context Λ. The constraints are universary ranked according to the perceptibility of voicing values: the lower it is in a given context X, the higher ranked the constraint *αvoice/X is. (7) HIERARCHY OF MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS AGAINST THE PRESERVATION OF VOICING CONTRACTS (hased on Storiade 1000C 35). 	neutralization case, addressed in the first half of her 1999c paper (leaving aside issues of aspiration and ejection, dealt with in the second half). Kochetov (1999) applies Steriade's approach to palatalization; my own analysis of deletion and epenthesis can be interpreted as an extension of it to whole segments rather than features.
$U_U, \#_U \rightarrow U_\# \rightarrow K_U \rightarrow K_\# \rightarrow K_K \rightarrow K_K$ This scale projects a corresponding hierarchy of markedness constraints against the preservation of voicing contrasts, of the form * α voice/X - do not maintain a voicing contrast in context X. The constraints are universally ranked	teatures in a given context correlates with the number and quality of the available perceptual cues to that feature in that context. Cues do not depend on syllable structure but on the nature of adjacent segments and boundaries. In her 1999c paper, Steriade applies this approach to laryngeal features; the 1999a one develops a more succint analysis of aspiration and place contrasts. I present here the voicing
 (6) HIERARCHY OF CONTEXTS FOR THE PERCEPTIBILITY OF VOICING CONTRASTS (based on Steriade 1999C: 35): O=obstruent R=sonorant #=final position 	account directly based on perceptual cues. Her hypothesis, refered to as 'Licensing by cue', is phrased as follows: "The likelihood that distinctive values of the feature F will occur in a given context is a function of the relative perceptibility of the F- contrast in that context" (Steriade 1999a: 4). In other words, retention of distinctive
We can then establish a hierarchy of contexts, from those that provide the most cues to voicing and in which voicing contrasts are best perceived, to those that provide the fewest cues and in which voicing contrasts are the least perceptible. This perceptibility scale is given below, with 'context $x' \rightarrow$ 'context y' being interpreted as context x is less favorable to the perception of voicing contrasts than context y.	and constrained by direct reference to perceptual factors. It adopts more specifically the 'Licensing by cue' approach developed by Steriade (1999a,c). In two important papers, Steriade (1999a,c) argues against the prosodic or syllabic approach to phonotactic processes, and develops an Optimality-theoretic
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¹⁴ One could include the location of stress, which also affects salience.	by a vowel". But I do not deal at all with retroflex consonants in this dissertation.
	preceding vowel provided better cues than the following one. This does not correspond to the general situation, but according to Steriade (1999a,c), retroflexion would be a relevant case, as she argues that it is better cued by a preceding vowel than by a following one. We might then need a
b. $stop(\neg [+cont]) \rightarrow V$ A stop that is not followed by a [+continuant] segment is followed by a vowel.	¹² These constraints were used independently by Fleischhacker (2000a,b), and the one in (9a) also by Steriade (1999d) ¹³ We could also imagine a constraint $C \leftarrow V$ "C is preceded by V", which would be posited if the
a. $stop(\neg [+cont]) \leftrightarrow V$ A stop that is not followed by a [+continuant]	
(12) CONSTRAINTS ENCODING THE ROLE OF THE ELEMENT FOLLOWING A STOP (Generalization 3):	
b. stop \rightarrow V A stop is followed by a vowel.	precedence. ¹³
(11) CONSTRAINTS ENCODING THE SPECIAL STATUS OF STOPS (Generalization 2): a. stop $\leftrightarrow V$ A stop is adjacent to a vowel.	" \leftrightarrow " is used throughout to refer to adjacency, the simple arrow " \rightarrow " indicates
are specific instantiations of the constraints in (4):	corresponding family of constraints against non-prevocalic consonants (which are necessarily in a perceptually non-optimal position). I propose the following two basic
To account for accountizations and I design the constraints in (11)(12) which	salient in prevocalic position, reflecting the privileged status of CV sequences. The whole architecture to be developed below rests on these observations and on a
d. (For stops) Nature of the following element (as it affects the audibility of	Here I consider only cases where S is a consonant. I take vocalic transitions to be crucial in a consonant's percentibility and I assume that consonants are maximally
Prosodic Word boundary, etc.	
Ex: Followed by an Intonational Phrase boundary, preceded by a	salient.
c. Presence of an adjacent boundary	$S \rightarrow X$ A segment S appears in a context X where it is perceptually
Contrast in some reature r Fy: agreement or contrast in place of articulation continuancy voicing etc	(8) CFENERAL FORMAT OF PERCEPTIBILITY-BASED MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS:
b. Similarity with adjacent segments, expressed in terms of agreement or	constraints obey the general format in (8):
Ex: stops, strident fricatives, nasals, coronal stops, etc.	the idea and its implementation could extend to other phonological elements.) These
a. Class of consonants	segments that are not perceptually salient. (I restrict my attention to segments but
(10) FACTORS AFFECTING CONSONANT PERCEPTIBILITY:	in (1) impacts the phonology through markedness constraints that miliate against
undurent commune (1990) of commits in concerning in Barriering ent of chemican	segment deletion and epenthesis. I propose that the principle of perceptual salience
(classes of consortatios) and more that depend on the following arguments can be specified	behavior of phonological elements is shaped by their perceptibility, and applies it to
any factor that affects its perceptibility: those concerned with the consonant itself	The exidence presented in chapters 1 and 2 supports the hypothesis that the
into the system by allowing the target of these constraints $-C$ - to be specified for	3.2.2. MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS
Not all consonants are equivalent with respect to the desirability to benefit from the cues associated with an adjacent or following vowel. I integrate this fact	a discussion of similar and other cases.
	simply accounts for the Lithuanian pattern. I refer the reader to Steriade's paper for $\frac{1}{2}$
b. $C \rightarrow V$ A consonant is followed by a vowel.	The ranking * α voice/O,# >> PRESERVE [voice] >> * α voice/R nicely and
a. $C \leftrightarrow V$ A consonant is adjacent to a vowel.	does not depend on the syllabic position but on the nature of the following segment.
(9) BASIC CONSTRAINTS ENFORCING ADJACENCY TO VOWELS (Generalization 1):	not maintain voicing contrasts. We conclude that the behavior of voicing features
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(13)	CONSTRAINTS ENCODING THE ROLE OF SIMILARITY (<i>Generalization</i> 4): ¹⁵ a. $C(AGREE=F) \leftrightarrow V$ A consonant that agrees in some feature F with a	(17) C(a.
	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	b.
(14)	CONSTRAINTS ENCODING THE ROLE OF BOUNDARIES (<i>Generalization</i> 5): a. $C _i \leftrightarrow V$ A consonant that is next to a boundary i is adjacent to a vowel	Th constrair specified
	to a vowel. b. $C i \rightarrow V$ A consonant that is next to a boundary i is followed by a vowel.	specified contrast s involved
(15)	CONSTRAINTS ENCODING THE SPECIAL STATUS OF CORONAL STOPS (<i>Generalization 6</i>): C(cor stop) \rightarrow V A coronal stop is followed by a vowel.	(18) Ex a.
the fo unexj mech	In addition, for the constraints in (14) we must distinguish the preceding from ollowing boundaries, since they affect the phonotactics differently. This is not pected since, as we saw, left and right edges are not enhanced through the same anisms. (14) is decomposed in the two subcases below:	ہ ن
(16)	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	W constrair constrair principle rankings
¹⁵ The featur constr	role of similarity with adjacent segments is encoded in the constraints in (13) in terms of al agreement, but it could equally well be expressed in terms of featural contrast, as in the aints below:	(19) Do A via
(i)	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	The effer
I will formu	neihboring segment is followed by a vowel. stick to the agreement constraints in (13) in this dissertation, but I see no reason why one lation should be prefered over the other. Agreement and contrast are really two faces of the	eliminate grammai
same acquis the for	phenomenon. These markedness constraints being assumed to be built in the course of ition, it is reasonable to believe that language learners enjoy a relative degree of freedom in mulation of these constraints.	prererau militates against n
¹⁶ As 1 betwe	we will see in the following chapter, this constraint is equivalent to an OCP-[F] constraint on adjacent segments.	d

nore perceptible ones.

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- DNSTRAINTS ENCODING THE EFFECT OF THE PRECEDING BOUNDARY:
- $_i[C \to V$ $_{i}[C\leftrightarrow V$ is adjacent to a vowel. A consonant that is preceded by a boundary i
- is followed by a vowel A consonant that is preceded by a boundary i

specifications can also be combined with themselves, if different features are nts. The constraints in (12) involve such a combination since they are nese specifications can be freely combined to create more complex Some examples follow: for stops and the nature of the following element. The agreement and

- AMPLES OF CONSTRAINTS COMBINING DIFFERENT ARGUMENTS:
- $\mathrm{stop}]_i \leftrightarrow V$ A stop that is followed by a boundary i is adjacent to a vowel.
- $stop(\neg_[+cont] \land AGREE=F) \rightarrow V$ a feature F with a neighboring segment is followed by a vowel A stop that is not followed by a [+continuant] segment and that agrees in
- ${}_{i}[C(AGREE=F \land G) \leftrightarrow V$

features F and G with a neighboring segment is adjacent to a vowel A consonant that is preceded by a boundary i and that agrees in the

nts is, as are the constraints themselves, based on perception and the its may be inherently ranked. I assume that inherent ranking between two ithin the family of constraints against non-prevocalic consonants, specific of perceptual salience. I propose the condition in (19) for establishing such

DMINANCE CONDITION:

e candidates that violate \mathbb{C}_2 . constraint \mathbb{C}_1 dominates a constraint \mathbb{C}_2 if and only if the candidates that olate \mathbb{C}_1 are, everything else being equal, equally or less perceptible than

le to (more harmonic than) a less perceptible one. So a constraint that ed before the more perceptible ones. This is what we expect from the ct of this constraint ranking is to have the less perceptible candidates against less perceptible segments should be ranked higher than a constraint since, everything else being equal, a more perceptible candidate is always

The ranking condition in (19) enables us in particular to establish the following dominance relation between the two constraints in (9):

(20) Dominance relation between the constraints in (9): $C \leftrightarrow V \; >> \; C \to V$

This ranking, as it will become clear later, is crucial for the analyses to follow. It is derived in the following way. Consider the following strings of segments, where $\$ represents a pause. The consonants with a letter subscript violate both C \leftrightarrow V and C \rightarrow V; those with a number subscript violate only C \rightarrow V. No consonants may violate C \leftrightarrow V without simultanously violating C \rightarrow V.

Everything else being equal, I assume that consonants that lack vocalic transitions are less perceptible than consonants that benefit from transitions from at least one vowel. The letter-subscripted consonants are therefore less perceptible than the number-subscripted ones. So the consonants that violate $C \leftrightarrow V$ are either equally or less perceptible than those that violate $C \rightarrow V$. This meets the conditions in (19) for establishing the dominance relation $C \leftrightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V$. This is the only possible ranking between the two constraints; the reverse order is excluded since it is not the case that the consonants that violate $C \rightarrow V$. The ranking in (20) can be extended to all the constraints derived by specifying one or more of the arguments in (10): for all C_{j} , where C_{j} is any specified consonant, the ranking $C_{j} \leftrightarrow V >> C_{j} \rightarrow V$ necessarily holds, e.g. $stop \leftrightarrow V >> stop \rightarrow V$, $C_{lj} \leftrightarrow V >> C_{lj} \rightarrow V$, etc.

The rankings in (22) can be established in the same way. They follow straightforwardly from the perceptual facts described in section 3.1: stops are less perceptible than other consonants in non-prevocalic position (22a); stops that are not followed by a [+cont] segment are less perceptible than other stops (22b); consonants that are more similar to (i.e. agree in some feature F with) an adjacent segment are less perceptible than consonants that are less similar (i.e. do not agree in the same feature F) (22c-d); consonants that are adjacent to a weaker boundary i are less perceptible than consonants that are adjacent to a stronger boundary j (22e). I note the absence of boundary with the symbol \emptyset . Consonants that are adjacent to no boundary are the least perceptible, which establishes the ranking in (22f).

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- (22) INHERENT RANKINGS BETWEEN MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS:
- a. stop $\rightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V$ stop $\leftrightarrow V >> C \leftrightarrow V$
- $stop(\neg [+cont]) \rightarrow V >> stop \rightarrow V$ $ston(\neg [+cont]) \leftrightarrow V >> stop \leftrightarrow V$

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- $\begin{aligned} & stop(\neg_[+cont]) \leftrightarrow V >> stop \leftrightarrow V \\ c. \quad C(AGREE=F) \rightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V \\ & C(AGREE=F) \leftrightarrow V >> C \leftrightarrow V \end{aligned}$
- d. C(AGREE=F \land G) \rightarrow V >> C(AGREE=F) \rightarrow V; C(AGREE=G) \rightarrow V
- $$\begin{split} & C(AGREE=F_{\Lambda}G) \leftrightarrow V >> C(AGREE=F) \leftrightarrow V \ ; C(AGREE=G) \leftrightarrow V \\ & e. \ C|_i \rightarrow V >> C|_j \rightarrow V \qquad & \text{if i is a weaker boundary than }_j \end{split}$$
- $C|_i \leftrightarrow V >> C|_j \leftrightarrow V$ if i is a weaker boundary than j
- $C|_{\emptyset} \to V >> C|_{i} \to V \qquad \text{if } i \neq \emptyset$ $C|_{\emptyset} \leftrightarrow V >> C|_{i} \leftrightarrow V \qquad \text{if } i \neq \emptyset$

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This basically exhausts the rankings that will be needed in the analyses to come. Note that these ranked constraints all are in a subset relation to one another, e.g. stops are a subset of consonants; consonants that are adjacent to a boundary i (including no boundary). The constraints only differ in one dimension whose effect on perceptibility is considered clear. The rankings I use never involve multidimensional comparisons of perceptibility, for example comparing stops at a boundary i, which contrast in two dimensions with opposite effects on perceptibility. Avoiding multidimensional perceptibility comparisons allows us to escape a lot of potential difficulties and controversies, in view of the complexity involved in such comparisons. See Flemming (1995) for a similar situation. But multidimensionality is certainly an issue that should be taken up in the future.

Before leaving this section, a final word about the Sonority Sequencing Principle, which was crucially involved in the case studies in chapters 1 and 2. The phonetic nature of sonority is not yet clearly understood, nor is its relation to perception and articulation (see Clements 1990 for discussion). I take it here to be independent from the Principle of Perceptual Salience. To account for its role in consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis, I simply propose the constraint in (23), which meets our needs:

(23) SONORITY SEQUENCING PRINCIPLE (SSP): Sonority maxima correspond to sonority peaks.

	T , ,	-
3.2.3. FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINTS		include R
		2000), wh
The markedness constraints against non-prevocalic co faithfulness constraints to yield the attested patterns. Since	nsonants interact with I deal here only with	La
epenthesis and deletion, I use the following two basic constra	nts (from McCarthy &	made by
Prince 1995):		contiguou
· · · ·		general t
(24) BASIC FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINTS:		and JUN
a. MAX Do not delete h DEP Do not enenthesize		segments
		etc. D-Co
It has been noticed several times, however, that the	e general faithfulness	constitue
constraints do not allow us to reduce the set of optimal ca	didates to the desired	existence
singleton (Lamontagne 1996; Steriade 1999d; Wilson 2000).	he problem is easy to	not contig
see. I illustrate it first with a hypothetical case of consonan epenthesis later. Suppose an input of the form /VC4C4	deletion, and discuss	which co
characterized by the two constraint rankings $C \rightarrow V >> MAX$	ind DEP >> MAX. This	Co
grammar yields obligatory deletion of one of the two consor	ants, to ensure that all	
consonants in the output are followed by a vowel. But it c	nnot determine which	$[V_a, C_1V_b]$
$[VC_{A}V]$ are equivalent with respect to G. Here and in the re-	t of this dissertation I	$[V_a, C_1V_b]$ violates]
use thick lines between columns to indicate that the constrai	t at the left dominates	[V _a .C ₁ V _b violates] output, b violate I-0
that at the right, e.g. between DEP and MAX in (25). Th	n lines hetween two	[V _a .C ₁ V _b violates] output, b violate J-0 boundary
constraints indicate ranking indeterminacy between them, o DEP.		[V _a .C ₁ V _b violates] output, b violate J-0 boundary the mirro
	g. between $C \rightarrow V$ and	[Va.C1Vb violates output, b violate J- boundary the mirro contiguou the input
(25) FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT DELETION SITE:	g. between $C \rightarrow V$ and	$[V_a, C_1V_b$ violates] output, b violate J- boundary the mirro contiguou the input) to be opti and D-C
$\begin{array}{ccc} (25) & \text{FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT DELETION SITE:} \\ /VC_1C_2V/ & C \rightarrow V & DEP \end{array}$	g, between $C \rightarrow V$ and MAX	$[V_a.C_1V_b$ violates : output, b violate J- boundary the mirro contiguou the input to be opti and D-C $[V_a.C_2V_b]$
(25) FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT DELETION SITE: $VC_1C_2V/$ (C \rightarrow V) (DEP) a. VC_1C_2V (*1)	g. between $C \rightarrow V$ and MAX	$V_{a}.C_{1}V_{b}$ violates output, E boundary the mirrc contiguou the input to be opti and D-C $[V_{a}.C_{2}V_{b}$ this rank
(25) FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT DELETION SITE: $VC_1C_2V / C \rightarrow V DEP$ a. $VC_1C_2V *!$ b. $VC_1VC_2V *!$	g, between C→V and MAX	$[V_a, C_1 V_b$ violates output, b violate J- boundary the mirro contiguou the input to be opti and D-C $[V_a, C_2 V_b$ this rank
(25) FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT DELETION SITE: $/VC_1C_2V/$ $C \rightarrow V$ DEP a. VC_1C_2V *! b. VC_1VC_2V *! c. $\rightarrow VC_1V$ *!	g, between C→V and MAX	$[V_a.C_1V_b$ violates output, t boundary the mirrc contiguou the input to be opti and D-C $[V_a.C_2V_b$ this rank outranks

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include Relativized Contiguity (Lamontagne 1996) and targeted constraints (Wilson 2000), which I will review in turn.

Lamontagne proposes that the choice between VC₁V and VC₂V is to be aade by contiguity constraints which demand that any sequence of segments ontiguous in the input/output be contiguous in the output/input. He defines two eneral types of contiguity constraints, called DOMAIN-CONTIGUITY (D-CONTIG) and JUNCTURE-CONTIGUITY (J-CONTIG), which evaluate contiguity between segments within a domain and across adjacent domains, respectively, where omains correspond to prosodic units like the syllable, the foot, the Prosodic word, tc. D-CONTIG penalizes the existence of segments that are contiguous within a constituent in the output, but are not contiguous in the input. J-CONTIG penalizes the existence of segments that are contiguous across a boundary in the output, but are of contiguous in the input. The ranking between these two constraints determines which consonant to delete or where to epenthesize.

ne' (where /g/ corresponds to $/\gamma/$ in Teeter's transcription). CONTIG(syllable), $[V_a, C_1V_b]$ is selected. As an example of this ranking, , e.g. /let-ku-jaw/ \rightarrow [lekujaw] 'they won't go'. If J-CONTIG(syllable) ins out and it is the first consonant that deletes. Diola Fogny instantiates TIG(syllable). If D-CONTIG(syllable) dominates J-CONTIG(syllable), at not D-CONTIG(syllable). Which of $[V_a.C_1V_b]$ and $[V_a.C_2V_b]$ turns out cross a syllable boundary in the output but they are not contiguous in mage of $[V_a, C_1V_b]$. It violates J-CONTIG(syllable) (since V_a and C_2 are the output, are also contiguous in the input. The candidate $[V_a, C_2, V_b]$ is NTIG(syllable), since V_a and C1, which are contiguous across a syllable they are not contiguous in the input. But the same output does not CONTIG(syllable): C1 and V_b are contiguous within a syllable in the nd $[V_a, C_2V_b]$, syllabified as indicated by the dot. The $[V_a, C_1V_b]$ output der the same $/V_aC_1C_2V_b/$ input and the two possible outputs l depends on the language-specific ranking between J-CONTIG(syllable) cites Wiyot (Teeter 1964), e.g. /pucarag+lolisw-/ \rightarrow [pucaragorišw-

Lamontagne's solution works; the problem I see with it is that it considers the deletion of C_1 and C_2 equally likely. In fact they are not; Wilson (2000) and Steriade (1999b) note that it is typically the first consonant that deletes, as in Diola Fogny, and both relate this fact to the better cues associated with prevocalic consonants, hence their higher perceptibility and greater resistance (see section 3.1.1). Wilson claims that known exceptions to this pattern – that is deletion of the second (prevocalic) consonant – involve independent factors, in particular a preference for keeping stem

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consonants over affixal ones, or less sonorous consonants (which form better onsets)	strong cues. The constraint \rightarrow NOWEAK-C only compares candidates that are
over more sonorous ones. Turkish (Keyser & Clements 1983) is given as an illustration of morphologically-based deletion, Pāli (Hankamer & Aissen 1974) as one of sonority-based deletion.	perceptually comparable, i.e. VC_1C_2V and VC_2V , but crucially not VC_1C_2V and VC_1V . In this limited competition, VC_2V fares better on *STRUC(Rt) and wins. The crucial consequence of the targeted constraint is to evacuate the candidate VC_1V , which is in the end what we sim at
As for Wiyot, the evidence it provides is unclear. Teeter (1964: 26) does	
suggest that filler combinations of two consonants across morpheme boundaries are repaired by deletion of the second element. Supporting data, however, are scarce.	Wilson's proposal crucially relies on perceptual salience and auditory similarity, which are I believe the relevant factors. It is C_1 that deletes because it is
Teeter cites one exception to his generalization: when /h/ is followed by a	perceptually weaker than C_2 (recall the comparison between consonants in CV and
consonant with which it cannot combine, it is the /h/ that deletes. Interestingly, all	VC contexts in section 3.1.1). But my main concern about targeted constraints is the
but one of the examples I have found of deletion of the prevocalic consonant in	dichotomized split they impose between the comparable and non-comparable
/VC+CV/ also involve $/h/$ in $/C+h/$ sequences. One may wonder, then, whether it is not the deletion of the larvngeal consonant that is favored, irrespective	candidates. How are we to define and determine the levels of acceptable similarity,
of its position. Deletion of a prevocalic consonant other than $/h/$ was only found in	empirical consequences. Take a more complex three-consonant cluster $VC_1C_2C_2V$.
the example cited above (/pucarag+lolisw-/ \rightarrow [pucaragorišw-] 'whistle a tune'), on	Under simplification, it is typically C_2 that deletes, which is the consonant that does
which I cannot comment."	not benefit from any vocalic transitions. C_3 is the perceptually strongest consonant (everything else being equal), C_1 being in an intermediate situation between C_2 and
Granting the unconclusiveness of the Wiyot case, the theory should predict	C_3 . We may safely assume that $VC_1C_2C_3V$ and VC_1C_3V are comparable under
that, everything else being equal, it is the postvocalic consonant rather than the	\rightarrow NOWEAK-C, and that VC ₁ C ₂ V is excluded from the comparison. But what about
(1999b,d, 2000b) accomplish this. Wilson derives this result by introducing a new	we want VC ₁ C ₂ V to end up as the only optimal candidate; because if we include
type of markedness constraints, called targeted constraints, whose main novelty is to	VC_2C_3V in the comparison, both VC_1C_3V and VC_2C_3V will fare equally. But is
restrict the candidates that are being compared by these constraints to a set of forms that are considered similar enough, according to a similarity criterion. Similarity here	there a motivation for this exclusion, other than the desire to get the correct result?
is defined in terms of perceptual confusability. Formally, a targeted constraint \rightarrow C is	Consider now a case where C_2 cannot delete for some independent reason;
defined in terms of a specific statement of absolute markedness and a similarity	for example, it has to surface because of its morphological status. C_1 would then be
criterion. For any two candidates a and b, the targeted constraint \rightarrow C prefers a over	more likely to delete than C_3 . Unfortunately, I do not have a specific pattern at hand,
b iff a is less marked than b according to the absolute markedness statement and a is considered sufficiently similar to b.	but suppose that there exists a language in which C_1 deletes if the deletion of C_2 is ruled out by some independent higher-ranked constraint. Such a case does not seem
	to me to be at all implausible. If both VC_2C_3V and VC_1C_2V are excluded by the
A more concrete example will make this system clearer. Take again our	targeted constraint, we find again the initial problem and the grammar cannot
hypothetical VC ₁ C ₂ V case and assume the targeted constraint \rightarrow NOWEAK-C, which	choose between deleting C_1 and deleting C_3 . In this language, the targeted
militates against segmental root nodes in the output (the absolute markedness	constraint should consider the intermediate candidate VC_2C_3V if we are to derive
statement corresponds to *STRUC(Rt)). Wilson states that consonants in	the correct output.
preconsonantal position are perceptually weak (on which we agree), that is they are difficult to distinguish from Ø. Prevocalic consonants, however, are associated with	I do not believe that it is fatal for Wilson's proposal that the set of similar
	enough candidates is grammar-specific; indeed, this may be the expected situation.
¹⁷ There is a class of inalienable nouns that may appear to involve the deletion of a prevocalic consonant in possessed forms (pp. 80-81), e.g. <i>bápt</i> 'teeth' but <i>khápt</i> 'your teeth', containing a	But I think that the dichotomy involved in the similarity criterion of targeted constraints is at odds with the inherent relativity of perceptibility. Rather than
second person possessive prefix kt All the unpossessed forms of the words in this class, however, begin with /b/, which is most probably not part of the base but also a prefix.	deciding whether or not a candidate is to be included in the evaluation of a

Optimality Theory. Determining which consonant will ultimately be dropped then different positions delete. This can be done quite naturally in a framework such as follows from interactions with other constraints. constraint, grammars should encode the relative likelihood that consonants in

constraint, CORRESP.(x-y/_K) dominates CORRESP.(w-z/_Q). CORRESP.(x-y/__K). If it can be determined from the P-map that a contrast x-y/__K index and projects a corresponding faithfulness constraint of the form absolute distinctiveness or perceptibility of contrasts. Each contrast x-y/--K from Steriade 2000b). These comparisons are derived from statements about the claim that the contrast between \emptyset and [ə] after a consonant word-finally is better environment). The contrast and the context may covary and the P-map can also contrast between [t] and [d] word-finally (different contrasts in the same better perceived before a vowel than before a consonant (same contrast in different contexts. For example, the P-map may tell us that the contrast between [t] and [d] is perceived distinctiveness differences between different contrasts in different grammatical component, called the P-map. The P-map is a set of statements about correspondence constraints are projected from, and their ranking determined by, a faithfulness constraints achieves. Steriade proposes that faithfulness or is more perceptible than a contrast w-z/-Q, then for any correspondence (contrast between x and y in context K) is associated with a specific distinctiveness perceived than the contrast between [t] and [d] after a vowel word-finally (examples positions), or that the contrast between [t] and [n] is better perceived than the This is precisely what Steriade's (1999b,d, 2000b, to appear) approach to

prevocalic one. That is, VC_1C_2V is reduced to VC_2V and not VC_1V , as shown in the MAX-C/C_V >> MAX-C/V_C. This ranking determines that, everything else terms of the correspondence constraint MAX-C, this comparison derives the ranking or perceptible than the contrast between C and Ø in the context V_C. Translated in other words, the contrast between C and Ø in the context C—V is more distinctive this context C_2 is perceptually more salient than C_1 (everything else being equal). In being equal, deletion of a postvocalic consonant is always favored over that of a tableau. This is the result we intended to derive. Let us go back to our VC_1C_2V example again. We have determined that in

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(26) GETTING THE DELETION SITE WITH CONTEXT-SENSITIVE FAITHFULNESS:

¥			$c. \rightarrow VC_2V$
	*!		b. VC ₁ V
		i *	a. VC_1C_2V
MAX-C/V_C	MAX-C/CV	$C \rightarrow V$	$/VC_1C_2V/$

deletion of interconsonantal consonants MAX-C/C_C. Such consonants are less need to extend the ranking of MAX-C constraints to include the constraint against than the constraints against deletion of pre- and post-vocalic consonants: and a C that is adjacent to a vowel. Consequently, MAX-C/C-C is ranked lower between C and \emptyset in the context C—C is less distinctive than the contrast between \emptyset perceptible than consonants that benefit from vocalic transitions. Again, the contrast To account for the simplification of three-consonant clusters $VC_1C_2C_3V$, we

(27) **RANKING OF CONTEXT-SENSITIVE MAX CONSTRAINTS:** MAX-C/C__V >> MAX-C/V__C >> MAX-C/C__C

given the inherent and perceptually-motivated ranking of the MAX-C constraints. grammar without KEEPC₂, it is easy to see that the optimal candidate is $VC_1C_3V_1$ every consonant be adjacent to a vowel, and KEEPC₂, which could be any constraint consonant-cluster in the input and two unviolable constraints: $C \leftrightarrow V$ demanding that MAX-C/V_C). This situation is illustrated in the tableau below. Let us have a three some independent constraint, it is C_1 that deletes, not C_3 (provided the appropriate winner automatically becomes VC₂C₃V. that prevents the deletion of $C_{2,}$ presumably for morphological reasons. In a ranking of the markedness constraint that motivates deletion, say $C \leftrightarrow V$, above $VC_1C_2C_3V$ sequences. But it also follows from it that if deletion of C_2 is ruled out by The addition of the high-ranked constraint $KEEPC_2$ rules out this candidate, and the This ranking ensures that if nothing prevents it, C_2 is the consonant that deletes in

a. $VC_1C_2C_3V$ $/VC_1C_2C_3V/$ DELETING THE LEAST PERCEPTIBLE CONSONANT POSSIBLE: KEEPC C⇔V * MAX-C/C_V MAX-C/V_C MAX-C/C__C

(28)

 $c. \rightarrow VC_2C_3V$

 VC_1C_2V

VC₁C₃V

*

×

behind faithfulness constraints: the idea that the input should be modified minimally This approach to correspondence is perfectly coherent with the basic intuition

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more elaborate discussion, but I can only hope that it will be taken up in the future. phonology are not clear to me at this point. It is obvious that this issue deserves a perceivable, that is, basically, as potential outputs. The consequences of this shift for modification, we have to define inputs as elements that are, at least potentially, unpronounceable entities. But if we evaluate faithfulness in terms of perceptual in the way we view inputs. Inputs have standardly been considered abstract for postvocalic vs. prevocalic consonants. This approach, however, requires a change perceptual impact or is less disruptive than deleting a postvocalic consonant; likewise follows from the fact that deleting an interconsonantal consonant has a smaller extent to which its violation would perceptually disrupt the input. The ranking in (27) distinctiveness. The relative ranking of a faithfulness constraint correlates with the The innovation here is to define what counts as minimal in terms of perceptua

in (29), together with the generalization that they encode: in the same fashion. The constraints and the rankings that can be derived are given constraints against non-prevocalic consonants; they motivate faithfulness constraints adjacent boundaries. These factors motivated the existence of markedness internal cues than other consonants), the continuancy value of the segment (27). Other variables include the nature of the consonant (stops having weaker consonants. One of them was the presence of adjacent vowels, hence the ranking in words if C₂ itself is less perceptible (everything else being equal) than C₁. Section 3.1 between C_2 and \emptyset is less perceptible than the contrast between C_1 and \emptyset , in other Given two constraints MAX-C₁ and MAX-C₂, MAX-C₁ >> MAX-C₂ iff the contrast other than the vocalic context of consonants, and can motivate similar rankings following stops, the amount of contrast with adjacent segments, and the presence of identified a number of factors that increase or decrease the perceptibility of The reasoning that has led to the ranking in (27) can be extended to variables

- (29) PERCEPTIBILIY-BASED FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINTS
- 9 Generalization 1: MAX-C/V_ MAX-C/__V MAX-C/__V >> MAX-C/V__ >> MAX-C Do not delete a consonant that is followed by a vowel.

Do not delete a consonant that is preceded by a vowel.

<u>م</u> Generalization 2: Do not delete a consonant that is not a stop. MAX-C(-stop) MAX-C(-stop) >> MAX-C

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- ç Generalization 3: MAX-stop/__[+cont] MAX-stop/__[+cont] >> MAX-stop Do not delete a stop that is followed by a [+continuant] segment.
- م Generalization 4: MAX-C/CONTRAST=F >> MAX-C adjacent segment. Do not delete a consonant that contrasts in some feature F with an MAX-C/CONTRAST=F (where F is any feature)
- Generalization 5: MAX-C|i >> MAX-C Do not delete a consonant that is adjacent to a prosodic boundary i MAX-C|i (where i is any prosodic boundary)

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dominate the general MAX-C. These include: correspondingly associated with specific higher-ranked MAX constraints, which general case consonants are endowed with enhancing factors and are Each ranking identifies a factor that affects the salience of consonants. In the

1) Consonants that are adjacent to a vowel (29a);

strict sense;18 descriptive fashion, and do not consider "stop" to be a phonological feature in the 2) Consonants other than stops (29b). Note that I use +/-stop here in a purely

3) Stops that are followed by a [+continuant] segment (29c).

4) Consonants that contrast in some feature F with an adjacent segment (29di))

5) Consonants that are adjacent to a prosodic boundary (29e)

consonant deletion in Sranan in section 3.4 and Québec French in chapter 4. Those in (29c) will be used in the formal accounts developed in chapter 4. The constraints in (29a) and (29b) will be illustrated (and supported) in the analysis of

perceptual disruption or modification of the input also applies to constraints other than MAX-C, in particular DEP-V. Epenthesis is indeed less disruptive in certain The ranking of faithfulness constraints according to the principle of minimal

descriptive and straightforward formulation here. formulation I used in the original (official) version of this dissertation, but I adopt a more other consonants have at least one "+" specification for one or more of these features. This is the [-approximant], [-vocoid], i.e. they are negatively specified for all manner features, whereas all positive "+" specification for some manner feature". Stops are [-sonorant], [-continuant], ¹⁸Consonants other than stops could be more formally refered to as: "consonants that bear a

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contexts than in others, but the effect of the segmental and prosodic context does not	Fleischhacker 2000a for additional languages), this choice is determined by the
appear to be as clear and systematic as with consonant deletion. In a $/VC_1C_2V/$ sequence, there is only one possible site for vowel epenthesis (if the motivation is to	nature of the cluster: initial epenthesis (promesis) with sibilant+stop (51) clusters but medial epenthesis (anaptyxis) in stop+sonorant (TR) clusters. ²⁰ No languages display
have every consonant adjacent to a vowel): $[VC_1 VC_2 V]$. Consider now a three-	the opposite pattern. What is also found are languages that use prothesis with ST clusters but leave TR clusters intact (e.g. Haitian, Catalan), and languages that allow
consonant sequence $/VC_1C_2C_3V/$, not tolerated on the surface. There are two possible outputs: $[VC_1VC_2C_3V]$ and $[VC_1C_2VC_3V]$. Each of them is widely attested	initial ST clusters but break TR ones with anaptyxis (e.g. Lakhota, Central Yup'ik).
crosslinguistically, and the choice between them seems to be largely independent	What we observe, then, is a clear tendency to favor anaptyxis with stop+sonorant
from perceptual factors, unlike consonant deletion. The famous contrast between different Arabic dialecte (Broselow 1080, 1080; Selkirk 1081; Itô 1086, 1080;	sequences and prothesis with sibilant+stop ones.
different Arabic dialects (Broselow 1980, 1992; Selkirk 1981; Ito 1986, 1989; Lamontagne 1996; Zawaydeh 1997, among others) illustrates this variation in	Fleischhacker's explanation for this contrast relies on perception and the idea
epenthesis sites: given an underlying three-consonant sequence, Cairene Arabic	of minimal disruption of the perceptual properties of the input: "the epenthesis site is
inserts an epenthetic [i] between the second and third consonants, whereas Iraqi inserts it between the first and second (20). In other languages, epenthesis	chosen to maximize auditory similarity between the non-epenthesized input and the ouput" (2000a: 4); in other words, "epenthetic vowels are located exactly where they
systematically targets morphemic boundaries, e.g. French (chapter 2) and Chukchi	are least auditorily obtrusive" (p.14). Fleischhacker explains that the stop-sonorant
(Kenstowicz 1994b).	juncture is acoustically similar to a stop-vowel one because both are characterized by a ranid increase in amplitude and onset of formant structure. The enenthetic vowel
(30) VOWEL EPENTHESIS IN CAIRENE AND IRAQI ARABIC:	appears in a location corresponding to a vowel-like portion of the input, where we
a. Cairene $/^ul+t+l+u/ \rightarrow [^ult]u]$ 'I said to him' b. Iraci $/_{21}+t+l+a/ \rightarrow [^ulit]a$ 'I said to her'	find no contrast in sonorancy. The sibilant-stop juncture lacks those vowel-like properties and anaptyxis there would constitute a maior modification of the input
- - - - - - - - - - - -	Prothesis is a better alternative, to the extent that "the output string corresponding
The factors underlying the distinction between Cairene and Iraqi are not	to the input is not interrupted by an inserted element" (p.16). Fleischhacker provides
entirely clear and I will not attempt to enlighten the issue. The contrast has been	experimental support for this perceptually-based hypothesis: aST was judged more
accounted for with directional syllabification (Itô 1986, 1989), reanalyzed in terms of	similar to ST than SaT by a group of English speakers, while TaR was judged more
alignment in Optimality-theoretic terms (Mester & Padgett 1993). Broselow (1992)	similar to TR than aTR. She concludes that an inserted vowel is less perceptible, i.e.
proposed an alternative analysis, which links the location of epenthesis to the moraic	more confusable with \mathcal{Q} , in the context $I_{}R$, and more perceptible between a
or nonmoraic status of stray consonants, building on Selkirk's (1981) proposal based	sibilant and a stop S_T. Word-initial epenthesis (before an obstruent) appears to
on the distinction between onsets and codas. I will simply adopt the augnment strategy when the issue arises.	obstrusiveness of the process. ²¹ This hierarchy of perceptibility of the vowel is
This is not to say that noncontrol factors are always implayant to the shoirs of	reflected in the following ranking of DEP-V constraints:
to avoid a storie and a storie of the start and start a storie of the start of the	(21) RANKING OF CONTEXT-GENERITIVE DEP CONSTRAINTS.
the epenthesis site. Fielschnacker (2000a', b,c) conducted a crossinguistic study of epenthesis in word-initial consonant clusters, in particular in loanword adaptation. I	(31) KANKUNG OF CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DEF CONSTRAINTS: DEP-V/S_T >> DEP-V/# >> DEP-V/TR
focus here only on two-consonant sequences. Some languages systematically insert	
the vowel in the same location, either before the two consonants (/CC/ \rightarrow [VCC],	$^{20}\mathrm{The}$ behavior of sibilant+sonorant sequences is more variable and depends in particular on the
e.g. Iraqi Arabic) or inside the cluster $(/\mathbb{C}/ \rightarrow [\mathbb{C}\underline{V}\mathbb{C}]$, e.g. Korean). But in an	sonority level of the sonorant; I omit these cases and refer the reader to Fleischhacker (2000a) for discussion
meresung subset of tanguages, e.g. Egyptian Arabic and omnarese (see	²¹ For the position of the word-initial context with respect to auditory similarity and the
¹⁹ Fleischhacker (2000a) is a revised version of her M.A. thesis (2000c), which contains expanded discussion of the cross-linguistic data and results from an additional experiment, while omitting	corresponding ranking in (31), I follow Fielschnacker (2000b). Fielschnacker (2000a) does not compare the context $\#_{}$ with T_R and S_T, and does not use the corresponding constraint DEP-V/ $\#_{}$: she obtains the expected results by means of faithfulness constraints independent from
certain details of the experimental portion of the M.A. (Fleischhacker p.c.). I have had only access to this revised version.	the ranking in (31). For purposes of expository simplicity, I use the approach exposed in Fleischhacker (2000b).

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Patterns with anaptyxis in TR clusters and prothesis in ST ones follow directly	clusters composed of a sonorant and a voiceless obstruent (34b) or two obstruents (34c) surface intact.
from this ranking, epenthesis being motivated by the high ranking of the markedness constraint $C \leftrightarrow V$. The Lakhota/Central Yup'ik case – anaptyxis in TR but ST allowed – derives straightforwardly from $C \leftrightarrow V$ being ranked above DEP-V/TR but below DEP-V/#: only the least obtrusive instances of epenthesis are tolerated. The Haitian/Catalan case – prothesis in ST but TR allowed – appears more problematic, but could be understood in terms of the markedness of ST vs. TR	(34) VOWEL EPENTHESIS IN IRISH: a. $/gorm/ \rightarrow [gor\underline{o}m]$ 'blue' b. $/kork/ \rightarrow [kork]$ 'Cork (place name)' c. $/faxt/ \rightarrow [faxt]$ 'seven'
sequences. TR clusters display a contrast in sonorancy absent from ST ones. I suggest that this makes the latter more marked, subject to the constraint	In Upper Chehalis (a Tsamosan Salish language), Rowicka (2000) proposes a rule of schwa epenthesis that applies specifically in sequences composed of a
$C(AGREE=[son])\leftrightarrow V$ (13), while TR clusters are only affected by the general and lower-ranked C $\leftrightarrow V$ (22c). The ranking in (32) yields the Haitian/Catalan pattern. Prothesis in ST clusters follows from the ranking $C(AGREE=[son])\leftrightarrow V >> DEP-V/\#$	consonant and a sonorant (or a glottal stop), while the language tolerates long clusters of obstruents. The exact contexts for schwa epenthesis, however, are not clearly defined in the paper.
while the ranking DEP-V/T_R >> C \leftrightarrow V yields the absence of anaptyxis in TR sequences.	I believe these cases of asymmetry between clusters containing a sonorant
(32) RANKING YIELDING PROTHESIS IN ST AND NO EPENTHESIS IN TR: C(AGREE=[son]) \leftrightarrow V >> DEP-V/# >> DEP-V/T_R >> C \leftrightarrow V	and clusters composed only of obstruents can be understood in terms of the perceptual account of epenthesis proposed by Fleischhacker. Epenthesis applies only in clusters where it is not disruptive, leaving intact some marked clusters in which epenthesis would be too salient. This is a particularly welcome result as this
As for patterns with systematic anaptyxis or prothesis, Fleischhacker assumes that they arise from independent requirements, possibly a preference for consonants being followed (rather than preceded) by a vowel (systematic anaptyxis), or a CONTIGUITY constraint (systematic prothesis).	asymmetry has remained puzzling. Alderete (1995) has analyzed the Winnebagc case in terms of the Syllable Contact Law, which requires sonority to fall across syllable boundaries, but such an analysis cannot extend to the Irish and Upper Chehalis cases. In Irish, the fact that epenthesis is restricted to apply before voiced obstruents is consistent with the perceptual explanation since it is expected that
We may briefly venture beyond initial epenthesis, to which Fleischhacker's study is restricted, and reflect on the observed tendency in several languages to epenthesize next to a sonorant but leave obstruent sequences intact. I cite three examples: Winnebago, Irish, and Upper Chehalis. In Winnebago (Miner 1979; Hale & White Eagle 1980), all sequences of an obstruent followed by a sonorant are broken	vowel epenthesis will be less obtrusive in the context of voiced segments, which share with vowels the presence of low frequency energy associated with voicing. The fact that voicing favors epenthesis is also independently noticed in Fleischhacker (2000a: 15-16).
by an epenthetic vowel, either a copy of the following vowel or a slight intrusive schwa. In the second case, the obstruent also becomes voiced. The copy type of epenthesis is known as Dorsey's Law, and is illustrated in the example in (33), from Hale & White Eagle (1980), which also shows the absence of epenthesis in the [kf] sequence.	In this long section, I have argued for the adoption of perceptually-motivated faithfulness constraints, whose ranking reflects the degree of disruption of the auditory properties of the input. Deletion of less perceptible consonants or vowel epenthesis in a context where the vowel remains relatively non-salient leads to the violation of lower-ranked faithfulness constraints. This approach to correspondence constraints is obviously in keeping with what I have proposed for markedness
(33) DORSEY'S LAW IN WINNEBAGO: /ha+ra+ki+f+ru+d ³ ik-fąną/ \rightarrow [harakif <u>u</u> rud ³ ikfąną] 'pull taut, 2ND'	constraints. In fact, one may be struck by the resemblance between the rankings of the MAX-C constraints in (29) and those of the markedness constraints in (20) and (22), which are the mirror image of one other. Consider in this respect the rankings
Irish (Carnie 1994; Ní Chiosáin 1996, 1999; Green 1997) displays epenthesis between any sequence of a sonorant followed by a voiced obstruent (34a), while	of MAX-C and markedness constraints in (35), extracted from (20), (22), and (29).

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perceptible is less easily tolerated than the deletion of consonants that are less Those in (35f-j) encode the fact that the deletion of consonants that are more less perceptible should be avoided more than consonants that are more perceptible fact that they are motivated by the same perceptual factors, and they both result in perceptible. The correspondence between the two series obviously follows from the less perceptible consonants being less likely to surface than more perceptible ones. The rankings in (35a-e) express the generalization that consonants that are

() 1 1 FOULD ALENCE BETWEEN MARKEDNESS AND MAX-C CONSTRAINTS

ts that are not	more nercentible than consonat
hat are adjacent to a prosodic boundary are	Common motivation: consonants t
	if i is a weaker boundary than j
	$C _i \leftrightarrow V >> C _j \leftrightarrow V$
j. Max-C _i >> Max-C	$e. \ C _i \to V >> C _j \to V$
perceptible than consonants that do not.	adjacent segment are less/more
hat agree/contrast in some feature F with an	Common motivation: consonants
	$C(AGREE=F) \leftrightarrow V >> C \leftrightarrow V$
i. MAX-C/CONTRAST=F >> MAX-C	d. C(AGREE=F) \rightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V
36	more perceptible than other sto
e followed by a [+continuant] segment are	Common motivation: stops that ar
	$stop(\neg [+cont]) \leftrightarrow V >> C \leftrightarrow V$
h. MAX-stop/[+cont] >> MAX-stop	c. stop(\neg _[+cont]) \rightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V
	prevocalic position)
perceptible than other consonants (in non-	Common motivation: stops are les
	$\mathrm{stop} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{V} >> \mathrm{C} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{V}$
g. MAX-C(-stop) >> MAX-C	b. stop $\rightarrow V >> C \rightarrow V$
	perceptible
hat are not adjacent to any vowel are least	ones are less perceptible, those
nsonants are most perceptible, postvocalic	Common motivation: prevocalic co
f. MAX-C/C_V >> MAX-C/V_C >> MAX-C	a. $C \leftrightarrow V \implies C \rightarrow V$
MAX-C constraints	Markedness constraints
NEUNESS AND MAA-C CONSTRAINTS:	(35) EQUIVALENCE DEI WEEN MAR

MAX-C and DEP-V constraints yields an empirically inadequate system, which cannot and maximally coherent. On the one hand, doing away with the context-specific and MAX-C constraints? I believe so, this system being both empirically adequate contrast/similarity (d and i), or the prosodic boundary (e and j) in both markedness articulation (b and g), the continuancy value of segments following stops (c and h), it necessary to integrate the effect of adjacent vowels (a and f), manner of One may worry about the redundancy present in this system. For example, is

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and faithfulness constraints need to be context-specific is also reached by Kang Haitian/Catalan pattern of initial epenthesis. The conclusion that both markedness consonants. These requirements are better kept apart and dealt with by separate requirements: maximizing similarity between input and output and "saving" weak into the ranking of DEP-V constraints would require it to meet potentially conflicting generalization stems from the marked nature of stops lacking an adjacent vowel, the our constraint ranking to encode, for example, the fact that epenthesis is more easily constraints as well as the constraint motivating vowel deletion. We would then need perceptual factors would have to be incorporated into each of the faithfulness motivation for these different processes. Without such markedness constraints, the Perceptually-motivated markedness constraints serve to provide a unified deletion, vowel epenthesis, and consonant deletion in French; see chapters 2 and 4). and contrast, etc.), and several of them may coexist in the same grammar (e.g. vowel the perceptual weakness of stops, the strengthening effects of prosodic boundaries these processes are subject to the same factors (the presence of adjacent consonants, In addition, vowel deletion may be blocked to satisfy perceptual requirements. All the Lithuanian and Singapore English cases presented in the appendix to this chapter. epenthesis are frequent ones; metathesis is also a possible solution, as illustrated by strategies to eliminate perceptually weak consonants. Consonant deletion and vowel motivations into the markedness constraints leads to a theory that seems at best constraints were proposed. On the other hand, failing to incorporate the perceptual where epenthesis occurs. This is exactly the reason why the perceptual faithfulness derive the correct outputs, because it cannot predict which consonant deletes and (1998); see also Zoll (1998) who argues that positional markedness constraints are a faithfulness and markedness constraints, as in the ranking in (32) above for the the finding above that epenthesis is more likely next to a sonorant. The former tolerated next to stops than next to other consonants. This appears inconsistent with incoherent. This conclusion arises when we consider the existence of multiple necessary component of the grammar. latter from the preference for less obtrusive epenthesis. Incorporating both of them

Note on the P-map and the "Too-many-solutions problem"

range of repair strategies that are available to a given phonotactic constraint. The is obviously a welcome result of it, but to develop a theory that better predicts the consonant to delete or where to insert a vowel in cluster simplification, although this approach to correspondence is not so much to solve the problem of which position with respect to it. First, note that the main motivation behind Steriade's new of Steriade's proposal regarding perceptually-motivated constraints, and my Before closing this section, I should add a few comments concerning the scope

To show this, however, we have to compare the distinctiveness of contrasts that differ over multiple dimensions. For example, to conclude that the pair [tab]-[tap] is more similar than the pair [tab]-[tabə], we have to determine that the contrast between [b] and [p] in the context [a]—# is less distinctive than the contrast between \varnothing and [ə] in the context [b]—#. From this comparison we derive the following constraint ranking: DEP-V/C—# >> IDENT-[voice]/V—#. This is clearly a more complex case than the one used to solve the consonant deletion problem above and which resulted in the ranking in (27), extended to those	Steriade's observation, however, is that only devoicing (36a) is attested as a response to a constraint againt final voiced obstruents. This is completely unexpected in the current state of the theory and she refers to this situation as the Too-Many-Solutions Problem. Her answer to it is the P-map and the correspondence contraints its projects. The claim is that only devoicing is attested because it involves the smallest modification of the input. That is, the pair [tab]-[tap] is perceptually more similar than any other input-output pair in which the output conforms to the phonotactics: [tab]-[tam], [tab]-[tab], [tab]-[ta], etc.	 (36) PREFERED OUTPUT DEPENDING ON THE LOWEST-RANKED FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINT: Phonotactic constraint: no word-final voiced obstruents Input: /tab/ a. [tap] if the lowest faithfulness constraint is IDENT-[voice] b. [tam] IDENT-[nasal] / [son] c. [taw] IDENT-[approximant] d. [taba] DENT-[approximant] 	idea is easy to grasp: in current versions of OT, any phonotactic constraint can be met by the use of any possible repair strategy, depending on the ranking of the various faithfulness constraints. For example, suppose that a grammar disallows voiced obstruents word-finally. In principle, an input of the form /tab/ could be modified in a number of different ways to conform to this phonotactic requirement: devoicing [tap], nasalization [tam], approximantization [taw], epenthesis [tabə], deletion [ta], metathesis [bat], etc. Since the faithfulness constraints that prevent these processes are ranked freely, we expect to find languages that instantiate each of these solutions, depending on which of the faithfulness constraint is ranked lowest:	177 Chapter 3: Basic elements
extent this conclusion weakens Steriade's proposal for the volcing case. I leave this issue open and remain agnostic on whether and to what extent multidimensional comparisons between different repairs should be performed and determine the ranking between distinct faithfulness constraints. In the mean time, it should be clear that I adopt the idea of constraint ranking based on comparisons of distinctiveness of 22 In section 7 on cluster simplification, Steriade suggests that "the choice between V insertion and C deletion might remain free in resolving a size-of-cluster violation", on which I agree. But this claim can be contrasted with the results of Fleischhacker's study just presented, from which Steriade derives the ranking DEP(a vs. \emptyset) >> MAX(C vs. \emptyset). This ranking could be taken to suggest that deletion should be favored over epenthesis in cluster reduction, and it is not clear to me why Steriade does not make this inference.	judge whether <i>hef</i> or <i>hefta</i> sounds more similar to a reference term <i>heft</i> . The form involving consonant deletion, <i>hef</i> , was rated as more similar to <i>heft</i> than the form with an epenthetic vowel <i>hefta</i> . This leads to the prediction that final clusters of this type should always be repaired by deletion rather than epenthesis, given the corresponding fixed ranking DEP-a/C# >> MAX-C/C# that can be derived from the similarity judgments. This prediction is contradicted by numerous cases of epenthesis, from which I conclude that either Fleischhacker's result cannot be generalized or that auditory similarity is irrelevant in choosing between epenthesis and deletion in the avoidance of consonant clusters. ²² It remains to be seen to what	We will not have to perform multidimensional comparisons in this dissertation, nor establish perceptually-motivated rankings between different types of faithfulness constraints. In fact, unlike in the voicing case, there is no single process designated as the optimal repair for phonotactic constraints against perceptually weak consonants: both consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis are widely attested, and it does not seem that DEP and MAX should be ranked in the way IDENT-voice and DEP were ranked above. Yet in her discussion of the various solutions to final voiced obstruents, Steriade (1999d) cites work by Fleischhacker (2000c), who compares consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis as strategies to	in (29). These rankings are based on comparisons which involve the same contrast (C vs. Ø) in different contexts, or different contrasts (e.g. C vs. stops) in the same context. What we know about the acoustics and the perception of consonants allows us to establish with a reasonable degree of confidence a hierarchy of distinctiveness among different contexts or contrasts, when the other variable is held constant. The idea was not to compare different repair strategies, that is consonant deletion vs. something else, but rather the same process in different situations. In contrast, the voicing problem just described requires that we compare different contrasts in different contexts, a much more complicated task, the goal being to establish a hierarchy among distinct repair strategies.	Chapter 7: Basic elements 178

contrast only for a given repair, in order to determine what segment or portion of	Phonology is not and should not be grounded in phonetics since the facts which phonetic grounding is meant to explain can be derived
3.2.4. LIMITING THE ROLE OF PHONETIC GROUNDING	without reference to phonology. Duplication of the principles of acoustics and acquisition constitutes a violation of Occam's razor and
	thus must be avoided. (p. 162)
The perception-based approach developed here implies a view of the	A - Y Gran the area Tananasat thet the selected the said on the the all when sto
relationship between phonetics and phonology by which the former directly	As is often the case, I suggest that the solution lies neither in the all-phonetic
become prominent in recent years; Haves (1999), for example, claims that "virtually	approach not in the an-arothary one is seen to reason with accuration exclude
all of segmental phonology () is driven by considerations of articulatory ease and	phonetic grounding from phonology. Importantly, the conceptual economy
perceptual distinctness". This view has not met with unanimity, and several	argument brought by Hale & Reiss to evacuate phonetics from synchronic grammar
researchers remain sceptical of the integration of functional, notably phonetic,	seems to hold only if ones assumes, as they apparently do, that constraints are
factors in synchronic grammars (e.g. Ohala 1997; Hyman, to appear; Hale & Reiss	innate. I do not make such an assumption, but rather believe that constraints are
only relevant in sound change and acquisition, but that synchronic grammars are	constraint-building mechanism. Under this view, it seems difficult to consider formal
formal systems which are subject to different principles. To the extent that	phonology and acquisition to be two completely separate components of language,
synchronic processes are phonetically natural, this is considered a result of history	as is done by Hale & Reiss.
and the acquisition process, not a property of phonological systems constrained by	
phonetic determinism.	I argue that perception plays a direct role in the application of deletion and epenthesis processes. I also believe that grammars have to accomodate arbitrary
Hyman (to appear) and Hale & Reiss (2000) in particular point to the	phenomena. An obvious question, then, is: What is the division of labor between the
existence of synchronic phenomena that are phonetically unnatural. Sound patterns	arbitrary and functionally-motivated components of grammars, specifically
interact with independent factors, such as borrowings, analogy, restructuring, and	phonology? I see two plausible options at this point, whose value will be determined
the result may be unnatural on articulatory or perceptual grounds. Yu (2000), for	by further research. First, notice that almost all the patterns examined in this
instance, describes a process of voicing in coda position found in Lezgian, which is	dissertation and brought in support of the perceptual approach are variable ones.
quite unexpected from the point of view of universal phonetics. The existence of	These include: consonant deletion in Hungarian, English, Icelandic, Catalan, Marais-
such processes leads to the inclusion of an arbitrary component in the grammar, that	Vendéen, and Québec French, as well as vowel epenthesis in French and Picard, and
is one that is not functionally motivated. But once the necessity of an arbitrary	consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis in Basque (some of these cases will be
grammatical component is acknowledged, conceptual economy argues for a view of	examined in the following chapters). It could be that the role of functional
grammar that comprises <i>only</i> arbitrary processes. As Hale & Reiss (2000) put it:	motivations is synchronically limited to variable phenomena, in which direct comparisons between forms with different perceptual and articulatory properties
[A grammar that has an arbitrary component and a nonarbitrary one]	can be made. The phonetic motivation, however, could be lost when processes
is empirically nondistinct from the theory we propose (), which posits	become categorical. Under this view, final obstruent devoicing, for instance, could be
that all grammatical computations are arbitrary with respect to	considered an arbitrary process for kids learning German or Russian, but schwa
phonetic substance. () Since [we] must adopt a model which allows	insertion in French would be directly constrained by perception. ²³
arbitrary phenomena (), the addition to the theory of a special	
subcomponent to account for alleged "non-arbitrary" phenomena	Alternatively, phonetically-motivated constraints in phonology could be
violates Occam's Razor. [their emphasis] (p. 161)	viewed as default ones, that is constraints that are more readily available to learners

viewed as default ones, that is constraints that are more readily available to learners natively, phonetically-motivated constraints in phonology could be 179

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progress. The French schwa has been variable for centuries ²³Note that variable phenomena cannot be dismissed from synchronic grammars as change in

²⁴ Reynolds's (1994) floating constraints can be viewed as a sub-case of Anttila's partial orders. ²⁵ See Boersma (1998), Boersma & Hayes (1999), and Hayes (2000) for different approaches variation in Optimality Theory, which I will not consider here.	Categorical phenomena are straightforwardly derived in OT by strict constraint ranking. Optionality is standardly handled by constraint ties (although these are excluded under the most constrained version of the theory), but this approach is too restrictive to account for all cases of variation. See e.g. Anttila (1997),
prediction that O2 is prefered to, or more likely than, O1. The reasons for a loosening are twofold. First, in most cases I do not know the actual frequencies use, which makes it impossible to test the stricter version of Anttila's theory. Seco actual frequencies are usually influenced by non-grammatical factors, which lead deviations with respect to what is expected from the constraint system alon expect, however, that the order of preference of the forms is preserved.	Variation has been a neglected area of phonological theory. Optional rules have been used to express non-categorical processes, but notions of frequency/ likelihood or preference have been to a large extent relegated to the sociolinguistic domain. Yet a large portion of phonological variability is driven by the same factors that underlie categorical processes. I believe one of the major advantages of Optimality Theory over previous rule-based approaches is precisely its ability to model variation and derive hierarchies of frequency or gradient well-formedness.
I adopt Anttila's view of grammars as partial orders, as well as the relat between the frequency/likelihood of a form and the probability that it be selec by the constraint ranking. This relation, however, will not be interpreted in a st fashion. That is, I will not expect these probabilities to be equal to actual frequency of use, but only to reflect hierarchies of frequency or likelihood. If an output O generated by more rankings than an output O_1 , I will not go much further than that is the four the function of th	3.2.5. VARIATION IN OPTIMALITY THEORY As mentioned in the previous section, variation and frequency/likelihood are omnipresent in the processes investigated in this dissertation. This requires that we spend some time discussing the treatment of these aspects in phonological theory, particularly in Optimality Theory.
by the grammar. This probability corresponds to the proportion of the poss- rankings that yield this output. The following abstract example illustrates mechanism. Suppose three constraints A, B, C, and a grammar consisting in unique ranking A >> B. Three possible total orders of the constraints A, B, C compatible with this grammar: A>>B>>C, A>>C>>B, and C>>A>>B. Suppose to for some input I the first ranking yields an output O ₁ , and the last two a differ output O ₂ . This grammar then predicts variation / optionality between O ₁ and In addition, it is expected that O ₁ , which is generated by one ranking out of th will surface one third of the time, while O ₂ will be used two thirds of the time.	This discussion makes it clear that I am not claiming that all segmental phonology is phonetically-driven; I am only arguing for the existence of perceptually-based constraints in phonology. These constraints could have a more or less limited role in the grammar, depending on the correct division of labor between the arbitrary and non-arbitrary components. If functional constraints are limited to variable processes, their role in the grammar may be rather reduced; if they correspond to default options, much of phonolog may be functionally-motivated, with the arbitrary part playing a subsidiary role.
An additional assumption of Anttila is that frequency of use or the rela well-formedness of a given output should reflect the probability that it be genera	components of grammar is correct, we expect that children will generally master functionally-motivated processes before arbitrary ones. This remains to be investigated.
Côté (1999), and Auger (2000) for patterns that cannot be accounted for with constraints. A more powerful solution becomes available if we adopt Anttila's (1) view of grammars as partial orders. ²⁴ This approach abandons the assumption all constraints are ranked (possibly tied) with respect to all others, and all constraint rankings to remain underdetermined. A grammar may then compatible with many different full or total rankings. These distinct rankings may turn, yield different outputs (for a given input). This is how variation (optionality) is generated by the system. ²⁵	in the process of grammar building. Arbitrary constraints would only emerge as a fall-back option when required by data that are not amenable to a functional account. It is not implausible to think that functional constraints would be constructed more easily than arbitrary ones since the former are grounded in and constrained by physical reality, whereas the latter are completely dependent on language-specific and process-specific data. Interestingly, this view of grammar can be tested psycholinguistically. We expect default elements to be acquired earlier than more marked ones. If the proposed split between the functional and arbitrary
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There is one exception to this pattern: glide+consonant sequences are tolerated word-finally: ²⁷ ²⁶ I adapt Lynch's (1978) transcription in the following way, in conformity with the IPA: [y] is replaced by [j]; [f] is described as a flap and is replaced by [r]; [v] is described as a high central glide noted [i] and this is the symbol I adopt. ²⁷ In fact, Lynch (1978: 15) describes this exception as follows: "when two consonants come together at the beginning or the end of a word, [i] is inserted between them provided that neither is a glide". This characterization is met in principle in four different cases, the combinations C+G or G+C word-finally or word-finally. In fact I have found on the surface only the word-final G+C combination, illustrated in (38). Some combinations were not found in the data provided, especially initial G+C clusters. Interestingly, Bell & Hooper (1978: 11) claim that these are unattested crosslinguistically. Others merged into a single consonant by independent processes which I disregard here: glides becoming secondary articulations (i) or /h/ deleting while devoicing the adjacent consonant (ii). Note that Lynch includes /h/ in the set of underlying		The Lenakel epenthesis pattern can be described as follows (Lynch 1978; Blevins 1995; Kager 1999). An epenthetic vowel [i] or [ə], depending on the preceding consonant, is automatically inserted in sequences of two consonants word-initially (37a-b) and finally (37c-d), and in clusters of three consonants word- internally (37e-f). The epenthetic vowel (underlined in the examples below) is inserted between the second and third consonant word-internally, and between the two consonants at word edges. ²⁶	Vowel epenthesis in Lenakel is a good example to provide a first illustration of the functioning of the constraint system I propose. It specifically highlights the role of the markedness constraints. This process displays several of the factors identified as relevant – contrast, edge effects, adjacent vowels – and also shows a certain amount of variation. Yet the pattern is relatively simple and immune from independent intricacies.	3.3. <u>Applications</u> 3.3.1. Lenakel vowel epenthesis	183 Chapter 3: Basic elements
glides, along with /w/ and /ij/; [j] is assumed to only surface as a reflex of /i/ in certain positions. In the case of /C+i/, normal epenthesis applies, contrary to Lynch's generalization (iii). (i) /annuumw/ \rightarrow [cmmúm"] 'to drink' / Twon't come' /r-am-awh/ \rightarrow [f ϕ] 'Twon't come' /r-am-awh/ \rightarrow [p] [d Esjećn] / [dEsjećn] 'Twon't come' /r-ii/ /r-am-awh/ \rightarrow [p] [n] 'and-go' /r-ja/ 'pellee-containing sequences other than final G+C sequences turned out to be attested, it would not be a problem for the analysis sketched here. ²⁸ As long as the first consonant is not a glide and the following vowel is unstressed. I leave these additional conditions aside for the purposes of this illustration. ²⁹ When both consonants are coronals deletion of the first consonant occurs rather than epenthesis. Certain verbal prefixes, however, like /t/ and /r/ in (4ob), cannot delete. When they are followed by an identical consonant, like the /r/ in the same example, then the general epenthesis rule applies. I leave a unified analysis of coronal deletion and vowel epenthesis for future research.	I analyze these facts in the following way. Consonants in Lenakel must surface with an adjacent vowel. This follows from a high-ranked general $C \leftrightarrow V$ constraint. This constraint applies exceptionlessly word-internally and word-initially. However, it is relaxed for word-final consonants that are preceded by a glide. I interpret the latter condition as a requirement that the consonant contrasts in the feature [vocoid] with an adjacent segment. Consonants that agree in this feature	 (39) OPTIONAL EPENTHESIS IN INTERNAL /CC/ CLUSTERS: a. /r-am-alfa/ → [ramálfa] / [ramálifa] 'his eyes' b. /nimr-n/ → [nímrin] / [nímarin] 'his eyes' (40) OBLIGATORY EPENTHESIS BETWEEN IDENTICAL CONSONANTS: a. /i-ak-kin/ → [yagágan] 'I eat it' b. /t-r-rai/ → [tíriṟray] / [diriṟray] 'he will write' 	In addition to the obligatory cases of epenthesis in (37) , [i]/[a] is optionally inserted between any two consonants word-internally (39) . ²⁸ Insertion becomes obligatory, however, between two identical consonants across a morphemeboundary (40) . ²⁹	(38) NO EPENTHESIS IN /G+C/ CLUSTERS WORD-FINALLY: a. /pwapwauk/ \rightarrow [p ^w bb ^w bwk ^h] 'butterfly' b. /aik/ \rightarrow [aik ^h] 'to swim'	Chapter 3: Basic elements 184

$^{}$ assume that the final consonant is a non-glide. If glide+glide sequences are tolerated as well, $C e$ the generalization would be that it is agreement in [-vocoid] specifically rather than [vocoid] that clu	The issue of the site of epenthesis obviously arises here. In internal three- consonant clusters, the vowel is inserted between the second and the third into consonant, while it always occurs between the two consonants at edges. I disregard to be this issue in this first step and consider only the candidates with the correct the	determined on the basis of the available data, whereas thin lines indicate fixed $\rightarrow a$ inherent rankings.	following graphics thick lines are used to indicate language-specific rankings	$C]_{PW}(AGREE=[vocoid]) \leftrightarrow V$. This mini-grammar is given in graphic form in (43) and $\frac{1}{d}$.	constraints against vower epeninesis. But Der-v outraints CJPW \leftrightarrow v, since epeninesis $\rightarrow k$ does not apply word-finally in the clusters that are not subject to the higher-ranked $\frac{1}{k}$	constraints in (41a-c) are unviolated in the language and must dominate all c./k	Our task is now to rank DEP-V within this web of markedness constraints. The three n	\rightarrow r	c. $C]_{PW}$ (AGREE=[vocoid]) $\leftrightarrow V >> C]_{PW} \leftrightarrow V$ b. /	b. $C a \leftrightarrow V \gg C _{PW} \leftrightarrow V$	$(42) \text{INTERET INFORMATION OF DETWEEN THE MANNEDINESS CONSTRAINTS IN (41).} \qquad \rightarrow \text{transmission}$	() INTERPRET RANKING REPAIRENT THE MARKENEG CONSTRAINTS IN $()$	By the dominance condition in (19), we can establish the inherent rankings in (42) between these constraints; the reader may also refer to the rankings in (22) .	A consonant that is followed by a PW boundary is adjacent to a vowel.	[vocoid] with a neighboring segment is adjacent to a vowel. d. $C _{PW} \leftrightarrow V$	c. $\bigcup_{PW} (AGREE= vocoid) \leftrightarrow v$ A consonant that is followed by a PW boundary and that agrees in	A consonant that is preceded by a PW boundary is adjacent to a vowel.	b. $_{PW}[C \leftrightarrow V]$	A FW-internal consonant (which is adjacent to no prosodic boundary) is (43) adjacent to a vowel.	a. $C \phi \leftrightarrow V$	(41) RELEVANT MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS: dis:	with their neighboring consonants invariably trigger epenthesis. ³⁰ To account for pla these generalizations I design the following markedness constraints: $/ai$	185 Chapter 3: Basic elements Ch	
Similar, except that the initial $ \phi \leftrightarrow V $ rather than $_{PW}[C \leftrightarrow]$ usters. In (b) vowel inser	In (44a) the faithfu itervocalic voicing) violate be adjacent to a vowel. T ie winning output since Dr	aik ^h *!	ajVK ^h	/aik/	karbágom karkonn	/k-arp-kom/	nimápk ^h	→ nɨmə́b <u>ə</u> k ^h	/n-əm-əpk/	trebol	t <u>i</u> rebol	/t-r-ep-ol/ NO-HIATUS ((4) EPENTHESIS AND NOI	C]pw<->V		INO-FILIATUS		C]pw (AGR=[vo	(3) PARTIAL GRAMMAR (ccluded by a constraint aξ isregard the rules of altern	acement of the epenthetic aik/, the last example in t	hapter 3: Basic elements	
arkeqness constraint violate V. (44b,d) contain underlyii tion applies, in (d) it does	1 candidate [trɛbɔl] (disre s _{PW} [C↔V, which requires 'he epenthesized candiate [r ∃P-V is ranked lower than _{PV}			(0):	(h) 1		(k ^h)!					$\mathbb{C}_{PW} (AGR=[voc]) \leftrightarrow V C \emptyset \leftrightarrow V$	N-EPENTHESIS IN LENAKEL:		ep-V			oc])<->V C ø<->V	OF LENAKEL I:		gainst hiatus, which must <i>a</i> ation between high vowels <i>i</i>	vowel. This problem will b the tableau, I assume that t		
ng word-final tv not. The differe	garding vowel every word-init t拒rɛbɔl] violates w[C↔V. The situ		*		*			*		(t) !	*	$PW[C \leftrightarrow V DEP-]$									at least dominat and glides.	e addressed belc he faithful canc		
i canciica vo-conso; ince betw	quality ial consc DEP-V a: lation in	*					*					V Clpw •									e C] _{PW} ←	w. Finall lidate [ai		

* i (g) meggav	\rightarrow yag <u>ə</u> gby \leftarrow	b. /i-ak-kin/	\rightarrow ramálfa (1)	→ ramálifa *	a. $/r-am-alfa/$ $C _{\emptyset \leftrightarrow V}$ $C _{\emptyset}(AGR=\forall F) \rightarrow V$ $DEP-V$ $C _{\emptyset \rightarrow V}$	(47) EPENTHESIS AND NON-EPENTHESIS IN WORD-INTERNAL CC CLUSTERS:	ווינאט מוות אסטי דווב חוחות-גומדוחומד חו (17) יש מתצחובחוובת פש זוו (170).	VIOLATE DEF-V ([V $\subseteq V \subseteq V$]). THIS IS IIIUSULATED III THE LADIEAU DETOW WITH TOTHER from (20) and (20). The mini-grammar in (22) is asymptotical as in (28).	We find variation between forms that violate $C \emptyset \rightarrow V$ ([VCCV]) and forms that violate Dep_V ([VCVV]) and forms	ranking between DEP-V and the lower-ranked $C \phi \rightarrow V$ remains undetermined, since	$C \emptyset$ (AGREE= $\forall F$) $\rightarrow V$ is violated in cases of two identical consonants word- internally. This constraint is undominated in Lenakel and forces epenthesis. The	(46) ADDITIONAL INHERENT RANKINGS: a. $C a$ (AGREE= $\forall F$) $\rightarrow V >> C a \rightarrow V$ b. $C a \leftrightarrow V >> C a \rightarrow V$	 (45) ADDITIONAL MARKEDNESS CONSTRAINTS: a. C ø (AGREE=∀F) → V A word-internal consonant (that is next to no prosodic boundary) and that agrees in all features with an adjacent segment is followed by a vowel. b. C ø → V A word-internal consonant (that is next to no prosodic boundary) is followed by a vowel. 	Let us now look at word-internal two-consonant sequences. We have seen that epenthesis in such medial clusters is optional in the general case, but obligatory between two identical consonants. The relevant constraints to deal with these facts are given in (45), and the derivable inherent rankings that involve them in (46).	these two cases lies in the nature of the cluster. The two segments in the sequence $[pk^h]$ (44b) share the same value for the feature $[vocoid]$. The final $[k^h]$ agrees ir $[vocoid]$ with the preceding consonant and is not adjacent to a vowel, in violation of the higher-ranked constraint $C]_{PW}$ (AGREE= $[vocoid]) \leftrightarrow V$, which dominates DEP-V Unlike $[pk^h]$, the sequence $[jk^h]$ (44d) displays a contrast in the feature $[vocoid]$ and only yields a violation of the general lower-ranked constraint $C]_{PW} \leftrightarrow V$.	187 Chapter 3: Basic elements
As discussed in location of eper	left-alignment	is what we finc	initial #CC seq	initially, but n	the two consc		karbgom	kar <u>á</u> bgom	→ karb <u>ág</u> sm	/k-ar-pkom/	(50) DETERM	(49) Alignm a. Alig b. Alig c. Alig	Let us r word-internal three-consonar to align with corresponding evaluated grac consonant and		(48) PARTIAL G Clpv No-Hiat	Chapter 3: Basi
n bievins (1995), nthesis, which c	better than $C\underline{V}$	l in Lenakel. Th	uence, left-align	ot word-finally	nants) is corre	odam month	*			C∣ø↔V	INING THE LOC	ENT CONSTRAII N-L (C,PW): N-R (C,PW): N-L (C,PW) >>	now consider the placement of ep it clusters is due the left edge constraint favon liently in terms the edge.	Clpw<->V	RAMMAR OF LE w (AGR=[voc])-	c elements
this is a proble arries over to t	C#. Yet it is the	e opposite hold	ment is better	, where we ra	ctly predicted			*	*	Dep-V	US OF EPENTHE	NTS DETERMINI A consonant A consonant ALIGN-R (C,F	ne issue of the venthesis betw to an alignme of the prosoc ring alignment of the number	Dep-V	NAKEL II:	
em for the direction he alignment one.	e latter output the	ls with final CC#	achieved in #C <u>V</u> C	ther expect final	l by the alignme	nodial Modial on	0+2+3+4+6=15	0+2+4+5+7=18!	0+2+3+5+7=17	ALIGN-L (C,PW	ESIS WORD-INTERN	ING THE LOCUS OF taligns with the le taligns with the ri W)	e site of epenthes een the second an int constraint requ lic word (49a), v to the right (49b) r of segments tha	C∣ø→V	Cloc->V	
This pattern – medial	at surfaces in Lenakel.	inputs: $CC\underline{V}$ # satisfies	than in $\#\underline{V}CC$, which	epenthesis. Given an	nt constraints word-	onthosic (i a botwoon	0+2+3+4+6=15	0+2+3+5+7=17	0+2+4+5+7=18	7) ALIGN-R (C,PW)	JALLY:	F EPENTHESIS: :ft edge of a PW. ght edge of a PW.	sis. I assume that the 1d third consonants in 1iring every consonant which dominates the . These constraints are t intervene between a		C ø(AGR=allF)→V	188

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epenthesis at both edges, irrespective of the prefered site word-internally – is not exceptional and is also found for example in Chukchi.

A somewhat unexpected but welcome result of the system of markedness constraints we have developed is that they automatically derive the Lenakel/Chukchi pattern of epenthesis in edge clusters, without the need for additional constraints. This follows from the observation, encoded in the ranking, that consonants are more easily tolerated at edges than domain-medially, everything else being equal. Epenthesis takes advantage of this and preferably applies in a way that puts the consonants at an edge rather than medially. The minigrammar in (48), with the constraint $C|\phi \rightarrow V$ playing the crucial role, yields the desired result, as shown in the tableau below, which concludes our first case study.

		1 (+)			Irchart
(t) !	*				itrebɔl
	*				\rightarrow t <u>i</u> rɛbɔl
C∣ø→V	DEP-V	PW[C↔V	$C _{\emptyset\leftrightarrow V}$	C]pw (AGR=[voc])↔V	a. /t-r-ep-ol/

ġ

/n-əm-əpk/

 \rightarrow nimáb<u>a</u>k^h

nimábk<u>a</u> nimábk^h

(k^h)!

* *

(d) !

(51)
(51) DETERMINING THE LOCUS OF EPENTHESIS AT
AT
WORD EDGES:

3.3.2. SRANAN CONSONANT DELETION

Alber & Plag (1999) discuss vowel deletion and consonant epenthesis in the formation of Sranan, an English-based creole language spoken in Surinam. Consonant clusters in the source language were extensively simplified in Sranan, usually by deletion, except word-finally, were we often find vowel epenthesis (paragoge). I am interested here in word-internal consonant deletion. It applies quite systematically to sequences of two consonants composed of obstruents and nasals. Liquids that are not intervocalic are subject to more varied and partly unpredictable processes: deletion, metathesis with an adjacent consonant or vowel, epenthesis, preservation. I focus here on clusters that do not involve liquids. Consider the data in (52) to (54).

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(52) SRANAN ADAPTATIONS OF STOP+FRICATIVE AND STOP+NASAL CLUSTERS: English word Sranan adaptation

-	cur <u>ts</u> ey	Engush word
_	ko <u>s</u>	Sra

goo <u>dn</u> ight	goo <u>dm</u> orrow
ku <u>n</u> eti	ku <u>m</u> ara

ë ë ë

SRANAN ADAPTATIONS OF FRICATIVE+STOP AND NASAL+STOP CLUSTERS:

(53)

U K	ANAN ADAPTATIONS OF FRICA	AIIVE+SIOP AND NASAL+SIO
a.	ma <u>st</u> er	ma <u>s</u> ra, ma <u>s</u> era
ъ.	na <u>st</u> y	nasi
o.	si <u>st</u> er	si <u>s</u> a
d.	so <u>ft</u> ly	safri
e.	remember	memre, memere

f. so<u>meth</u>ing [mθ] sa<u>n</u>i

(54) SRANAN ADAPTATIONS OF STOP+STOP CLUSTERS:

b. si <u>t d</u> own	a. do <u>ct</u> or
sidon	da <u>t</u> ra

In (52) we have English forms containing stop+fricative (a) and stop+nasal (bc) clusters. In all cases only the second consonant is retained in Sranan. (53) shows examples of fricative+stop (a-d) and nasal+stop (e-f) sequences. Here it is the first consonant that shows up in the adapted form. The generalization is that stops preferentially delete over non-stops. It has been noticed in the discussion of faithfulness constraints, however, that in VCCV sequences, it is typically the first consonant that deletes. This generalization can be observed in clusters composed of two stops, in which case it is the second stop that is retained (54). This deletion pattern shows that the tendency to delete the first consonant in an intervocalic twoconsonant cluster can be overriden by conflicting factors, here the stop or non-stop nature of the consonants.³¹

Alber & Plag do not extract these generalizations from the data. They notice variation in the position of the deleted consonant, but cannot account for it and simply leave the issue open. This pattern, however, receives a natural and simple

 $^{^{31}}$ I suspect that the position of stress is relevant in the data in (52)-(54), but the data in the paper do not allow us to test this hypothesis. It could be that retention of the postvocalic rather than the prevocalic consonant occurs only in the context vccv, where the stable postvocalic consonant is adjacent to a stressed vowel, while the deleted stop is followed by an unstressed one. Adding the effect of stress to the analysis would not be problematic. The cues present in the transition to or from a stressed vowel are better than those to or from an unstressed one, since stressed vowels are generally associated with higher amplitude. This contrast could be easily integrated into our markedness and faithfulness constraints.

explanation in the framework developed here. The distinctions in (52)-(54) follow straightforwardly from the perceptually-motivated faithfulness constraints in (29ab), repeated below. The deletion of postvocalic consonants is prefered over that of prevocalic ones, due to the better cues present in the CV transition. The deletion of stops is also more likely than that of non-stops because of the weakness of their internal cues.

- (29) RELEVANT FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINTS IN SRANAN:
- a. MAX-C/__V >> MAX-C/V__ >> MAX-C
- MAX-C/__V Do not delete a consonant that is followed by a vowel.
- MAX-C/V____ Do not delete a consonant that is preceded by a vowel b. MAX-C(-stop) >> MAX-C

MAX-C(-stop) Do not delete a consonant that is not a stop.

By assuming the simple ranking in (55), we derive the data in (52)-(54), as shown in the tableau in (56). This ranking interacts with the constraint $C \rightarrow V$, which is taken to motivate medial consonant deletion in Sranan. To account for the data in (52)-(54) $C \rightarrow V$ must at least dominate MAX-C/-V.

(55) RANKING BETWEEN THE FAITHFULNESS CONSTRAINTS: MAX-C(-stop) >> MAX-C/__V >> MAX-C/V__

(56)
CONSONANT
DELETION
IN SRANAN

a. Eng. goodnight	C→V	MAX-C(-stop)	MAX-C/V	MAX-C/V_
kudneti	; (p)			
\rightarrow kuneti			*	
kudeti		*		*
b. Eng. sister				
sista	: (s)			
\rightarrow sisa			*	
sita		*:		*
c. Eng. sit down				
sitdon	(t) !			
\rightarrow sidon				*
siton			*!	

In all these examples the faithful output (in terms of the size of number of consonants, irrespective of other phonological processes) violates $C \rightarrow V$ and one of the consonants deletes. When the cluster contains a stop and a non-stop (56a-b), the

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stop deletes, whether it appears in cluster-initial or cluster-final position, due to the high-ranking of MAX-C(-stop), which prohibits the deletion of non-stops. In clusters composed of two stops (56c), the first one is dropped since the constraint against the deletion of prevocalic consonants MAX-C/—V dominates that against the deletion of postvocalic ones MAX-C/V—.

3.4. CONCLUSIONS

epenthesis two chapters, which expand on the role of contrast and edge effects in deletion and deletion in Sranan and vowel epenthesis in Lenakel, which highlight the role of constraint system was illustrated in the analysis of two simple cases of consonant analyzed in the remainder of this dissertation are variable ones. Finally the major advantage of this theoretical approach, has been addressed, as most patterns grounding, and other functional motivations in phonology, and I have argued for a orientation raises the more general issue of the role of perception, phonetic perceptibility of consonants and their relative markedness. This theoretical output. Markedness constraints establish a correlation between the degree of consonants, and vowel insertion maximizes auditory similarity between input and constraints ensure that consonant deletion targets the auditorily weakest perceptibility and the desirability for segments to be perceptible. Faithfulness 3.1. Both faithfulness and markedness constraints are taken to encode the notion of perceptual motivations that underlie these generalizations, as explained in section deletion and epenthesis. The constraint system developed in section 3.2 rests on the account for the empirical generalizations presented in chapters 1 and 2 concerning functioning of the constraint system will be more fully appreciated in the following perceptually-motivated faithfulness and markedness constraints, respectively. The identified. Additionally, the treatment of variation in Optimality Theory, seen as a processes, although the exact domains of these two components remain to be mixed view of grammars as comprising both functionally-motivated and arbitrary In this chapter I have introduced the theoretical apparatus designed to

URs+Vowel+Consonant/-sk//dresk-/dreskia 'he/they tear(s)'dreksti 'to tear'/-zg//mezg-/mēzga 'he/they knot(s)'mègzdamas 'knotting'/-3g//dʒerʒg-/dʒerʒgia 'he/they scrape(s)'dʒergʒti 'to scrape'I interpret this process in the following way. When the last stop of the stem precedes a vowel, it benefits from the strong contextual cues present in the transition to the vowel. If the last stop preceded a consonant, it would find itself in an inter- consonantal weak position. Metathesis of the stop and the fricative then allows both consonants to be sufficiently salient. On the one hand, the stop is strengthened by now being in post-vocalic position. On the other hand, fricatives remain perceptually salient even in inter-consonantal position.	In Lithuanian, verbs that end in a fricative-stop cluster undergo metathesis when followed by a consonant-initial suffix (Kenstowicz 1971; Ambrazas 1985: 60; Mathiassen 1996: 26): (1) STOP-FRICATIVE METATHESIS IN LITHUANIAN:	A. <u>Metathesis in Lithuanian</u>	and epenthesis, but the Lithuanian and Singapore English examples clearly show how metathesis can be used productively to avoid stops in perceptually weak positions. These two cases were discussed in Côté (1997a). The Lithuanian one is analyzed in the same terms but independently by Steriade (to appear).	There is one case of consonant deletion (Farsi) and, more interestingly, two cases of metathesis. Metathesis has not been mentioned as a possible repair strategy for complex consonant clusters. It is indeed marginal in comparison with deletion	(Niedermann 1953) and Dihovo Macedonian (Groen 1977).	I provide here additional patterns that exclusively or more specifically target stops. I present these patterns to further illustrate the special status of these consonants and their increased vulnerability in the absence of adjacent vowels. But I will not refer to them in the rest of the dissertation. Other cases are also described or	APPENDIX: Additional patterns showing the special status of stops	193 Chapter 3: basic elements
 a. /dæst/ b. /dæstgire/ c. /dæstgah/ d. /bist/ e. /rastgu/ f. /moft/ g. /ængoftnema/ g. /ængoftnema/ g. /aend/ b. /kond/ c. /mund-ænd/ d. /mi-neveft-ænd/ e. /tfænd-ta/ f. /bolænd-qæd/ 	 3. Deletion of stops in C_C and Abootian (1997) states that sinfricative /s, f/ (2) and /d/ after A (2) /t/ DELETION AFTER A 	 Deletion of /r/ after an ob suspect this process is motivate 	1. Deletion of $/^2/$ and $/h/$. The but also word-finally after a vertice of deletion, which involve a rest	Colloquial Farsi (Darzi consonant clusters, in particu deletion processes:	C. <u>Consonant deletion in Fars</u>	In Singapore English (A example, <i>crisp</i> is pronounced process allows both consonau transitions from the preceding	B. <u>Metathesis in Singapore En</u>	Chapter 3: Basic elements
[dæsgire] ha [dæsgire] ha [dæsgah] éq [bis] fru [rasgu] fru [mof] fis [ængoʃnema] fu [ængoʃnema] fu [aæn] fu [aæn] fu [aæn] fu [holæn] fu [tʃænta] fu [tʃænta] fu [bolænqæd] fu tal	and C—## contexts. This is w top deletion applies (optionally r/n/(3).	struent word-finally, e.g. /fek ed by the SSP.	iis occurs in numerous position owel and even intervocalically. stricted class of glottal consonan	1991; Mahootian 1997) product ılar word-finally. We can dist	μ.	Aohanan 1992), final /-sp/ met [krips], grasp [grɑ:ps]. As in] nts to remain acoustically salie vowel, while /s/ is strong enou	<u>dish</u>	
and' andle' venty' venty' uthful' st otorious' st otorious' st y stayed' ey stayed' ey were writing' wy many' I'	vhat interests me here. 7) to /t/ after a coronal	m cr/ ightarrow [fek] 'thought. I	ıs, especially in clusters I disregard these cases ıts.	tively simplifies certain tinguish three distinct		tathesizes to /-ps/. For Lithuanian above, this ent: /p/ gains vocalic ugh by itself.		194

f. /bolænd-qæd/

[bolænqæd]

| First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefm/ 'eye', pronounced [tfef] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words – e.g. /pæsʃm/ 'wool' – or after other consonants – e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only | place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | prace of articulation prevents simplification. "" in addition, stops are dropped only | | arter consonants that contrast munimally in mainter of articulation: nasats, which | contrast only in [sonorant], and fricatives, which contrast in [continuant]. Stops seem
 | contrast only in [sonorant], and fricatives, which contrast in [continuant]. Stops seem | after consonants that contrast minimary in manner of articulation: nasars, which
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 | | (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: | | | | d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' | |
 | c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' | | D. /gerett/ [geret] (ne) got | | a. / hætt/ [hæt] 'seven' | | (5) /t/ deletion after a non-coronal fricative: |
 | | b. /dozd/ [doz] "thie" |
 | a /bzom/ [mon] /bzom/ | | (A) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: | |
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however, are identical as in Mahootian. | Chapter 3: Basic elements 11991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ I fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other Imoz] 'wage' [doz] 'thief' IFER /z/: 'wage' [haef] 'wage' [lox] 'thief' IFER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' [haef] '(he) got' [lox] 'naked' [sax] 'he) built' FIER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'naked' [haef] 'naked' [soat] 'naked' [soat] 'he) built' TOP DELETION: 'dry' [xof] 'dry' appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or corted, except in the isolated example /tf[efm/ 'eye', corted, except in the isolated to stops. No cases of fricative or corted, except in the isolated, as in the last two examples. wever, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop onant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of y to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal nic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in word of y to block deletion. According to make a dropped only coronal nic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in word of y to block deletion. | 195 But according to Darzi (1g preceded by non-coronal f than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTE a. /mozd/ b. /dozd/ b. /dozd/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTE a. /hæft/ b. /gereft/ c. /loxt/ d. /saxt/ (6) NON-CORONAL STC a. /xofk/ (7) Kirst, the process a nasal deletion are repo pronounced [tjef] (Mahoo words - e.g. /pæsfm/ 'wc' 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - 'stop deletion, how and the preceding consol contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous for the preceding consol provide the preceding consol place of articulation previous that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation previous contrast that is necessary stops that are homorgani place of articulation place of articulatio | |
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So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | c. /lost/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'ne built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] (dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjefm/ 'eye', pronounced [tjef] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words – e.g. /pæsjm/ 'wool' – or after other consonants – e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification,³² In addition, sing are droped only and the preceding consonant delete. | c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [sof] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [sof] '(he) built' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/efm/ 'eye', pronounced [t/ef] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. / pas/fm/ 'woof - or after other consonants - e.g. / sem/ 'name', / elm/ 'science', /lokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only | c. /geretr/ [geret] (ne) or final (ne) built' (ne) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] (he) built'
(6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] (he) built' (dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/gfm/ 'eye', pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæs/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only for the stops and the preceding consonant delete. 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Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pass/m/ 'woof' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /etm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevent simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | a. / næt/ [hæt] 'seven' b. / gæref/ [los] 'naked' c. /lost/ [los] 'naked' c. /lost/ [sav] 'naked' d. /saxt// [sav] 'naked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'naked' a. /xofk/ [sof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / ft/[m// 'eye', promoted [l/g] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. / pæsfm/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/' order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevent simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | a. / Itatf/ [Inaf] 'sever' b. /gerefL [gerefL '(he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe/m/ 'eye', pronunced [tfe]f (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final. /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pas/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Step deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents implification. ² In addition, stops are dropped only | (g) /// DELETION AFFIER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /heft/ [heff] 'seven' b. /genet/ [genef] 'naked' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [saad] 'help built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'naked' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/[e/in/ 'eye', pronounced ltfef] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words – e.g. /paes/in/ 'wool' – or after other consonants – e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. Bu Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification, stops are dropped only place of articulation prevents simplification, ²¹ In addition, stops are dropped only | (\$) <i>I</i>(<i>I</i>) DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. <i>/haeft/</i> [hef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'hef] 'naked' c. <i>/loxt/</i> [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'hef] 'uk (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. <i>/xofk/</i> [sof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example <i>/tfe/m/</i> 'eye', pronounced [tfe/f Mahootian 1997; 350]. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /paes/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonant. e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian off on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only of a stops and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only of an of articulation for the model only of an entry of a stops in a distribution. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only of an industry of a stops in a distribution. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only of an industry of a stops in a distribution. ³³ In addition, stops are dropped only of a stops in the stops in the isolated. | (5) <i>I</i>(<i>I</i>) DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /hæft/ [hæf] 'sever' b. /geref/ [geref] '(he) got' c. /hovt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxl/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] '(ary') First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[e/mn/ 'cyc', pronounced lt/[ef] (Mahootian 1997; 3;6). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g., /passfin/ 'wool' - or after other consonant: e.g., /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian only coronal stops that are homoganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast
in prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only | b. /doz/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' a. /heft/ [haef] 'seven' b. /geref1/ [geref1 'maked' c. /lock/ [lox] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'maked' a. /xojk/ [xo] 'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' a. /xojk/ [xo] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjejm/ 'eye', pronounced lije(] (Mabootian 1997; 33:6). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pesjm/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esmi/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SPI is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only contrast in the prevents in place of articulation prevents is implification. ³² In addition, if yor entry is contrast in the preventing consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents is implification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | b. /dozed (doz) (here filled) (a) /// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /heef/ b. /geref1 (here filled) (here got c. /lost/ (lox) (here filled) (here got c. /lost/ (lox) (here filled) (here got c. /lost/ (lox) (hore filled) (here filled) (her | a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (c) /loc PELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' a. /hact// [garef] 'seven' b. /gzerdt/ [garef] 'seven' c. /lock/ [loc] 'thief' d. /saxt/ [loc] 'thief' d. /saxt/ [loc] 'the' built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'anked' a. /kojk/ [koj] 'dty' a. /kojk/ [koj] 'dty' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / tje[m/ 'eye', pronounced [tje]/ (Mahootian j97; 330, Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - ec, /pesgin/ 'wood' - ert other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - eveni if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant deleto. According to Mahootian, only coroni of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According consonant delete. So a contrast in addition, stops are droped only in preceding consonant with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in the preceding consonant delet | a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' c. /lost/ [haef] 'seven' a. /haeft/ [haef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [low] 'the' c. /lost/ [low] 'seven' d. /saxt// [sax] 'the' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' a. /xojk/ [kof] 'dry' a. /xojk/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe/m/ 'eye', pronounced [l/6] (Mahootian 1997; 3:6).
Firal /m / does not delete initiar words - e.g. /pas/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/' 'science', /hokm/' order - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in preceding consonant and the preceding consonant addited. So a contrast in preceding consonant addition, stops are droped only oronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant addited. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents ismiplification. ³² In addition, stops are droped only | (4) (d) DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /InaEf/ (lac2) 'thief' a. /InaEf/ (lac2) 'thief' b. /genefit/ (lgenefi 'seven' b. /genefit/ (lgenefi 'naked' c. /loat/ (lao2) 'du' d. /saxt/ (lao2) 'du' a. /No[K/ [sav] 'du' (a) /saxt/ [sav] 'du' (b) /savt/ [sav] 'du' (c) /savt/ [sav] 'du' (a) /savt/ [sav] 'du' (b) /savt/ [sav] 'savt/ (a) /savt/ [savt] 'savt/ (a) /savt/ [sav] 'savt/ | (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /mod/ [do2] 'thig'
b. /dod/ [do2] 'thig'
(do2) 'thig'
(do2) 'thig'
a. /mat/ [lo2] 'thig'
b. /genef/ [genef] 'seven'
b. /genef/ [genef] 'naked'
d. /aat/ [lo3] 'thig'
a. /mat/ [lo3] 'thig'
(do) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mat/ [so]] 'thig'
(do) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mat/ [so]] 'thig'
First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/c/m / inter / in | (4) /d DELETION AFTER / Z:: * vage' a. /mod/ [daz] 'thig' b. /docd/ [daz] 'thig' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'seven' a. /math/ [bael] 'seven' b. /gseetf/ [gerf] 'thig' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' a. /xofk/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tj6jm/ 'eye', pronounced [tj6][Mahootian 1997; 330. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /smn' ame/, /elm/ 'serier, /nokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonants - e.g. /smn' ame/, /ami/ science', /nokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant deletes of a contrast in privation with the preceding consonant deletes of a contrast in the side deletion and the preceding consonant active, singlification, ³ In addition, stops are dropped only place of articulation prevents simplification, ³ In addition, stops are dropped only | (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / z/: *vage' a. /mod/ [mo2] 'wag' b. /doal/ [doal] 'hief' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: *seen' a. /hatf/ [loal] 'hief' b. /genefi/ [logenfi] 'heb built' c. /navt/ [load] 'heb built' d. /savt/ [soal] 'heb built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: *are a. /wolk/ [soal] 'dry' First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal detetion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/[e]m/ 'eye', pronounced [i[e]() Mahotian isogr 3j(b, Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pas/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'scienc', /name', /wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'scienc', /name', isolated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, stops are dropped only 'scienc' articulation prevents simplification. ³¹ In addition, stops are dropped only 'scienc' articulation prevents simplification. ³¹ In addition, stops are dropped only 'scienc' articulation prevents simplification. ³¹ In addition of the stops are dropped only 'scienc' articulation prevents simplication. ³¹ In addition | than coronal (6). (4) / DELETION AFTER /Z/: a. /mod/ [moz] (b. /dozd/ [doz] (b. /dozd/ [doz] (c. /adv/ [loz] (c. /adv/ [loz] (c. /adv/ [loz] (d.)gerefi/ [gerefi/ [gerefi/ (heigeri/ (h | a. /mach/ [moz] (a. /mach/ [moz]) (b. /doxd/ [doz] (b. /doxd/ [doz] (b. /doxd/ [doz] (b. /doxd/ [doz] (c. /mach/ [loe]] (c. /mach/ [loe]] (doz) (merginal field of the field of | (a) (<i>J</i>(<i>J</i> DELETION AFTER / <i>Z</i>): a. <i>Imod</i>/ [doz] (h) (<i>J</i>(<i>J</i> DELETION (<i>Z</i>): a. <i>Imod</i>/ [doz] (h) (<i>J</i> (a) (<i>J</i>(<i>J</i> DELETION (<i>Z</i>): a. <i>Imod</i>/ [doz] (h) (<i>J</i> <li(h) (<i="">J</li(h)> (h) (<i>J</i><td>But according to Dazzi (uppi), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Inverzer, are identical as in Mathootian. Image: the neuronal finatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Image: the neuronal finatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Inverzer, are identical as in Mathootian. (a) Id/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: in all (1) 'vage' b /dozd/ [moz] 'vage' c /not/ [moz] 'vage' c /not/ [moz] 'vage' c /not/ [moz] 'vage' c /not/ [moz] 'vage' d /sawt/ [moz] 'naked' d /sawt/ [moz] 'dy' First, the process
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 | | אמיב טו מדוורתומווטוו אדאבוווא אווואווויוויים זו מתתוווטוו, אוואא מוב תוסאשים אווא | place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | sups that are nonnorganic with the preceding consonant delete, so a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only

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According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | c. /loct/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: '(he) built' a. /xofk/ [xof] '(hr) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t[e]m/ 'eye', pronounced [tfef] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - eg. /pæs/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - eg. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. 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According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification, ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | c. /geretr/ [geretr] (ne) dor c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefm/ 'eye', pronounced [tfef] (Mahotian 1997; 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words -e.g. /pass/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants -e.g. /sm/ 'name', /elm/' 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SDF is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahotian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahotian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | b. /gereff/ [geref] '(he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) built' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / tfgfn/ 'eye', pronounced [tfgf] (Mahootian 1997; 350). Final / m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pas/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | a. / næt/ [hæt] 'seven' b. / gæref/ [logref] 'naked' c.
/loxt/ [loa] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'naked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'naked' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefm/ 'eye', pronounced lifef] (Mahootian 1997; 3;6). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæsf/m 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | a. / hæft/ [hæf] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref1 'hæ) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'nkæd' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'hæ) got' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'nkæd' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefm/ 'eye', pronounced [tjef] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words – e.g. /pæs/m/ 'woof' – or after other consonants – e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | (g) /(/) DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haft/ [haff] 'seven' b. /geref/ [geref] 'naked' c. /hok/ [lox] 'naked' d. /sax/ [sax] 'help built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: ************************************ | (\$) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [haef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'hee] got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'hee] got' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'hee] got' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] 'hei] 'dy' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe/m/ 'eye', pronounced [tfe]f] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /paes/m/ 'woof - or after other consonants - e.g. /eem/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletein. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homoganic with the preceding to stops. In addition, stops are dropped only | (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a /haft/ [harf] (herf] (he) got' b /geref/ [geref] (he) got' c /hoxt/ [lox] (harf] (he) got' d /saxl/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /x0[k/ [x0]] (dry) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t[6]m/ (eye', pronounced [t]6] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæs[m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In addition, stops are dropped only | b. /doz// [doz] (thief c. /doz// IELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a. /hæft// [hæfl 'seren' b. /gerefl [log 'gerefl' 'nakefl' 'nakefl' 'nakefl' (he) got' c. /loxt// [lox] 'nakefl' '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xofk/ [xof] (xof) (xof)<td> 6) / document 6) / VI DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /heak/ a. /heak/ (hear) (sever) b. /gereft/ [gereff] (he) got' c. /lost/ [lox] (he) got' c. /lost/ [sax] (he) got' (he) got' c. /lost/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[k/ [sax] (hof) (dry) (dry)</td><td>a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [moz] 'thief' (c) /dozd/ [maef] 'seven' b. /geneti/ [genef] '(he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [lox] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [lox] 'maked' a. /xojk/ [lox] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. 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a. /mod/ [do2] 'thief' b. /doad/ [do2] 'thief' 'trage'
(do2) 'thief' (5) /// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE:
a. /haet/ [haef] 'seven'
b. /genet/ [loaf] 'naked'
d. /aaxt/ [loaf] 'naked'
d. /aaxt/ [loaf] 'thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /solk/ [solf] 'thie isolated example / thef null' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /solk/ [solf] 'thie isolated example / thef null' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /solk/ [solf] (do4lootan 1997; 36). Final /n' does not telete in other similar
words - e.g. /pasn/ solf. Final /n' does not telete in other similar
words - e.g. /solf / nome / e.g. /solf. 'name / elm/
'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian differ on the amount of
place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | (4) // UPLETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * vagé a. /macd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) // UPLETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * server' a. /macd/ [maf] 'server' b. /geneft/ [genef] '(n) el og' c. /lock/ [loca] ''mked' d. /sawt/ [saw] 'mked' a. /vojk/ [sof] 'dry' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * value a. /vojk/ [sof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /'(fjefn/' 'eye', pars/m/'word' - or after other consonants - eg, /esm/' 'name', /elm/' 'science', /hokm/' 'order' - ernit the SSP is 'colated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast
that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian differ on an outrast in place of articulator prevents simplification. ² In addition, stops are dropped only | (4) (d/ DELETION AFTER / z/:
a / mod/ [doz] 'wage'
b / dozd/ [doz] (a) /mod/ [doz] 'wite'
'the' (b) /lettION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a / hatf/ [geref] 'seven'
b / geref/ [geref] (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / hatf/ [land] 'maked' (d) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / xolk/ [ko] (d) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / xolk/ [ko] (e) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / xolk/ [ko] (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
xolated, sample / [lo[m/ 'syc' (f) Nahootian 1997; 350: Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. peas/m/ 'wod' - ere after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'syc' pronounced [tj:[] (Mahontian 1997; 350: Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /peas/m/ 'wod' - ere after other consonants - e.g. /sem/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokan/ 'corder - ere after other consonants - e.g. /sem/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokan/ 'bu Dezzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of constast the preceding consonant is portal addition, seps are dropped only | than covoral (6). (4) DELETION AFTER / Z/: a. /modd/ [doz] 'wage' b. /acad/ [doz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [geref1' [geref1' (haef1 'wage' b. / geref1/ [geref1' (haef1 'wage' c. /loxit/ [loxi] 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /wofk/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tj6/m/ 'eye', pronounced tj6/10/Abhootian isoger; 30:6. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g., /makin/ in the isolated example /tj6/m/ 'sourc', 'solated', 'solated', as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, stops are dropped only block and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian. ¹² In addition, stops are dropped only | than coronal (6). (4) / DELETION AFTER / Z/: a. /modd/ [moz] (b. /dod/) [doz] (her (hord) (ho | (a) Idda (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2
 | But according to Darzi (rogs), the process estends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ however, are identical as in Mahootian. Image: the process estends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ however, are identical as in Mahootian. (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/: image a. /modd/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /docd/ [mo2] 'wage' c. /moxd/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /goett/ [geref] 'seven' b. /goett/ [geref] 'maked' d. /sawl/ [aa] 'maked' d. /sawl/ [aa] 'maked' d. /sawl/ [aa] 'maked' d. /sawl/ [aa] 'maked' a. /saft// [aa] 'dty' a. /saft/ [aa] 'maked' d. /sawl/ [aa] 'dty' First, the process appears to be restricted to styps. No cases of first ive or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/6/m/ 'gve', fromounced tife/(fuklaobian arg)' 3306. Final /n /does and delete in other similar words - eg. /pas/m / mced' as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clarify dependent on contrast between the anount of contrast the processing to what allohootian dilete on the anount of or after in the isolated example (Se a contrast in place of articulation only coronal stops and topped only | But according to Darzi (rgop), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4) /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homograinic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahoutian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: imozi 'ragg' b. /dood/ [loo] 'theff c. /mozi/ [loo] 'theff b. /dood/ [loo] 'theff c. /mozi/ [loo] 'theff b. /dood/ [loo] 'theff (5) /L/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE: severi a. /mozi/ [baef] 'severi' isail b. /gord/ [loo] 'mage' isail (5) /L/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE: severi' isail a. /mazi/ [baef] 'kael 'kael (5) [coref] [baef] 'kael 'kael (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'kael 'kael 'kael a. /xofk/ [kof] 'gy' 'gy 'gy 'gy (10) gy idioin m/ dooin 'gy <td< td=""><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process etends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Incompanie with the preceding consenant. The conditions on mamer of articulation other than coronal (6), as well as steps at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Incompanie with the preceding consenant. The conditions on mamer of articulation, the conditions on mamer of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) DELETION AFTER / Z/: * modd [mod] 'wagf * wagf a . /modd [mod] [mod] 'wagf 'wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [mod] [wagef] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /modd [mod] [wagef] 'wagf * wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [mod] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /mod/ [mod] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf d . /sawl [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /mod/ [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf d . /sawl [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf a . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf a . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s . /wodk [wagf] [wagf]</td><td></td><td>intract minimally in manner of articulation: nacale which</td><td>after conconante that con</td><td></td></td<> | But according to Darzi (1991), the process etends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Incompanie with the preceding consenant. The conditions on mamer of articulation other than coronal (6), as well as steps at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Incompanie with the preceding consenant. The conditions on mamer of articulation, the conditions on mamer of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) DELETION AFTER / Z/: * modd [mod] 'wagf * wagf a . /modd [mod] [mod] 'wagf 'wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [mod] [wagef] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /modd [mod] [wagef] 'wagf * wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [mod] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /mod/ [mod] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf d . /sawl [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf b . /docd/ [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf c . /mod/ [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf d . /sawl [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf a . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf a . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s . /wodk [wagf] [wagf] [wagf] 'wagf * wagf * wagf s .
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So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification.²⁵ In addition, stops are dropped only | c. //geretr/ (geretr//geretr//geretr/geretrie/geretrii/geretrie/geretrie/geretrie/geretrie/geretrie/geretrie/geretrie/g | b. /gereff/ [geref] '(he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) built' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/gfm/ 'eye', pronounced [t/gf] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæsfm/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /essm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are drooped only | a. / Inat/ [hat] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [load] 'naked' c. /Loxt/ [load] 'naked' d. /saxt// [sax] 'naked' d. /saxt// [sax] 'naked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefm/ 'eye', pronounced [tfef] (Mahootian 1997; 356). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæsfm/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding to onsonant differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, ouly coronal stops that are homorganic with simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | a. /hett/ [haef] 'seven' b. /gerefl/ [geref] '(he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) got' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) got' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: '(he) built' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfefin/ 'eye', pronounced [tfef] (Mahootian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæsfm/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation prevents simplification. ³² In addition, stops are dropped only | (c) /(/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haft/ [geref] 'he got' b. /geref1/ [geref] 'he got' c. /hot/ [lox]
'haked' c. /hot/ [lox] 'haked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'he point is a solution of the solution. According to the solution of the solution. According to the solution of the solution. Solution at the solution of the sol | (5) <i>I</i>(<i>I</i>) DELETION AFTER A NON-COBONAL FRICATIVE: a. <i>I</i>haeft/ [geref] 'severi
b. /gereft/ [geref] 'naked' c. <i>I</i>(oxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. <i>I</i>(xofk/ [xof] '(hr)') '(dry') First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example <i>I</i>(<i>I</i>[<i>f</i>[<i>m</i>] / <i>v</i>;<i>v</i>',
pronounced [tfef] (Mahotian 1977; 356). Final /m / does not delete in other similar
words - e.g., <i>PagsIm</i> / 'wood' - or after other consonants - e.g., <i>eem</i> / 'name', <i>elm</i> /
'science', <i>I</i> hokm / 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahotian differ on the amount of
contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahotian only coronal
stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in
place of articulation prevents simplification.³² In a didition, stops are dropped only | (s) <i>I</i>(<i>I</i>) DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. <i>I</i>, <i>harft</i>/ [harf] '(he) gor' b. /geretf./ [geref] '(he) gor' c. <i>loxt</i>/ [lox] '(he) gor' c. <i>loxt</i>/ [lox] '(he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /xo[<i>K</i>/ (xo]] '(xr)' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t[g/m/ 'eye', pronounced [t][G] (Mahotian 1997; 350). Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pæs[m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahotian differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion.³² In addition, stops are dropped only | b. /dozd/ [doz] (thief b. /dozd/ hief (a) /heff/ [log] (thief (a) /heff/ [log] (thief (b) /gereff/ [log] (thief (b) /gereff/ [log] (thief (hold) (thief (hold | b /dxxd/ (dxx) theref c /hett/ DELFION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' a /hett/ [lace] 'seven' b /geref1/ [geref1 'he gor' c /lost/ [lox] 'the gor' d /saxt/ [sax] 'he built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'a 'keef' a /xo[k/ [sax] 'he' built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'a 'keef' a /xo[k/ [sax] 'he' built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'arei for the isolated example / log/m/ 'cye', pronounced life] (Mahootian ing; 7356). Final /m/ does sof fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / l/g/m/ 'cye', pronounced life] (Mahootian ing; 7356). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. / pasgin/ 'wool' - carler other consonants - e.g. /esni/ 'name', /elm/ 'science', /hokm/ order - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in partial stop tha are homorganic with the
 | a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' c. /loxt/ [lazt] 'thief' b. /gerefl/ [gerefl/ 'flexel' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'thief' d. /saxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [lox] 'thief' a. /xofk/ [sax] 'thebuilt' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' a. /xofk/ [sof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfgfn/ 'eye', pronumed [tfgf] Mahootian ingr: 330, 611ad /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pass/m 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'science/, /lokin/ 'wode' - even if the SPI is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant between the stop and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation, stops are dropped only stops that are homogenic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place of articulation, stops are dropped only | a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dccd/ [dcz] 'thie' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haet/ [geref] 'seven' a. /haet/ [lgeref] 'seven' be' 'gereft/ [geref] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] (he) got' 'naked' 'haked' c. /lost/ [lost] 'maked' 'he' 'he' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' 'a.'/ 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' 'gereft' 'first, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfgfm/ 'eye', pronumcel [t/gf Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words – e, g. /pess/m/ 'wool' – or aft the SP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonants – e, so and Mahootian, stops are drooped only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast the sone domest in place of articulation, stops are drooped only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast the preceding consonant in the stops of articulation, stops are drooped only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast the preceding consonant in the stops of articulation in the stops of articulation. | (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/: a . /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b . /dczd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' a . /haeft/ [los] 'the got' b . /gcreft/ [gcref] 'the jost' c . /lost/ [los] 'the jost' d . /saxt/ [so] 'the jost' a . /ned/ [so] 'the jost' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'naked' a . /xolk/ [so] 'the josti' (a / saxt/) [so] 'the josti' (b) Process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative of nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tje[m/ 'eye', pronumed [ije](Mahootian 'ige); 'jsib. Final /m / does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pasi/movie'' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian, oily coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. Sa contrast in place is are drooped only place of articulation prevents is implicitations, stops are drooped only place of articulation prevents is implicitation * Stop and the preceding consonant delete. Sa contrast in the preceding consonant is in the preceding consonant in the preceding consonant is in the place of | (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * vage' b /dood/ (dool) 'thief' (5) /// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * even' a /haft/ [haef] 'seven' a /haft/ [load] 'naked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * (he) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * /volk/ a /volk/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/(e)m/ 'eye', personweed [t/[6] (Mahootian 19g7; 3:0. Final /m does net delete in other similar words - e.g. / paes/m 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. / esm/ 'name', /elm/ 'scienc', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SDP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place is a dropped only | (4) /d/ DELTION AFTER /z/: a. /modd/ incl incl inc | (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [dm2] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [dm2] 'hief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [geref] 'hie gor' c. /okt/ [lgeref] 'hie bard' d. /sakt/ [sad] 'hie bard' d. /sakt/ [sad] 'hie bard' (a. /walk/ [sad] 'hie bard' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /walk/ [sad] 'hie bard' (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /walk/ [sad] 'hie bard' (d) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /walk/ [sad] 'hie bard' (e) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /walk/ [sad] 'hie bard' (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (g) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/[e]m/ 'eye', pronounced lyfef] (Mahotian 1997; 350). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pas/m/ 'wool' - or after other consonants - e.g. /pas/m/ 'mame', /bard'. (science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the S2P is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian and Utifer on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahouian, only coronal stops that are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place do articulated in prevending in the fast two examples. | than coronal (6). (4) / DELETION AFTER / Z/: a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dod/ [moz] 'wage' a. /math/ [moz] 'wage' a. /math/ [moz] 'wage' a. /math/ [moz] 'wage' 'wage' 'math' 'math' 'math' 'math' 'math' [moz] 'math' 'math' 'math' (moz) 'math' 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' 'math' (moz) 'math' 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) (moz) 'math'
(moz) 'math' (moz) 'math' (moz) (moz) 'math' (moz) (moz)<!--</td--><td> gprecided by non-coronal fricatives (c), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) / d/ DELETION AFTER / z/: a /mod/ [moz] 'wage' a /mod/ [moz] 'wage' (5) / I/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a /math/ [gerefi] 'gerefi/ [gerefi] 'gerefi/ [gerefi] (a) [gerefi] (b) [gerefi] (c) foot (c) foot [gerefi] (d) [loo] (d) 'fue) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) </td> (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (dy) (F) Resting / math/singers on the detection of matheward in the solated example //[sol] (gereif) (hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated example //[sol] (gereif) (hokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clarily dependent on contrast between the stop a contrast in place in a labeletion on the anomation of contrast in the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in place in a loop of anity in the last two exis in a loop of ani | gprecided by non-coronal fricatives (c), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) / d/ DELETION AFTER / z/: a /mod/ [moz] 'wage' a /mod/ [moz] 'wage' (5) / I/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a /math/ [gerefi] 'gerefi/ [gerefi] 'gerefi/ [gerefi] (a) [gerefi] (b) [gerefi] (c) foot (c) foot [gerefi] (d) [loo] (d) 'fue) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) (f) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /math/ [sol] (dy) (dy) | (a) Advantage to Land views, it well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Invested, at a uncertain the stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mod/ [doc] 'thief' (b) /docd/ [doc] 'thief' (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mad/ [goref] 'thief' (a) /mad/ [goref] 'thief' (b) /genefi/ [goref] 'thief' (c) /math / DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mad/ [goref] 'thief' (c) /math / Deletion (c) /math / Eletion (c) /math / [goref] 'thief' (c) /math / [goref] 'thief' (c) /math / [goref] 'thief' (d) /sawt / [goref] 'thief' (e) /math / [goref] 'thief' (f) / NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mod/ [solato: [solato: math / math
 | But according to Darzí (1992), the process elembs at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ however, are identical as in Mahootian, (a) // OELETION AFTER /z/: a a / model [mo2] b / dozd/ [mo2] '' [mo2] '' b / dozd/ [mo2] '' [mo2] '' | But according to Darzi (1997), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ moreganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/: image a. /mode/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /docd/ [do2] 'hing? (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' b. /genet// [lnef] 'seven' c. /made/ [lnef] 'seven' d. /sant/ [soa] 'the balk' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'seven' a. /xofk/ [sof] 'dy' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or mosal deletion are reported, seveny in the isolated example //fo/m / 'sey', pronounced [tig(] (Mahootian org') zig). Firat, // Also and tele in other similar words - e.g. / pess/m / 'mode, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. Bet Darzi and Mahootian, only ooroni to constant the stop conting to Mahootian, only ooroni to constant between the stop is in the last two example and the preceding consonant. Between the stop is in the last two example and the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in precessary to block deletion. A balootian differ on the amount of contrast the the monoganis with the preceding consonant is in deleti | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Interrogratic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the vertical as in Mahoutian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: immed/ | | | |
 |
| But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * a. /mocd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * a. /haeft/ [laef] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] (he) got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'he) built' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (1) /d/ DELETION AFTER /ZI: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (2) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation (3) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic (4) /staf/ [los] 'thief' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation (3) // Machine in the intervent 'sevent' isevent (4) /staf/ [los] 'maked' (4) /staf/ [los] 'maked' (5) // Staf/ [los] 'diry (6) NOS-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' isad (7) [los] 'diry isad (7) [los] 'diry isad (7) [los] 'diry isad (8) [los] [los] 'diry (9) [los] | But according to Durzi (rogn), the process extends at last to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/ Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) [4] / DELETION AFTER /Z!: immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation (6) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation (9) // V DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: immorganic with the preceding consonant. Friedowich in the solution of the origin in the solution of the origin in the solution of the origin in the isolated example in the isolate example in the preceding consonant is example in the isolate example in the isol | But according to Darzi (rgg1), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (q), /t/ homograic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: imm2 'wrage' (a) // DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wrage' (a) // DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wrage' (a) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wrage' (a) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wrage' (b) /docd/ [genef] 'wrage' (c) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wrage' (a) // Abet // [genef] 'wrage' (b) // Seconconal (genef) [genef] (c) // Abet // [genef] 'genef' (a) // Sach // [genef] 'maked' (d) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' (a) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' (b) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' (b) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' (c) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' (c) // Sach // [genef] 'genef' | But according to Darzi (1992). the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4). /t/
preceded by non-cronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homeganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahcodian. (a) // J DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mad/ 'wogé
(do.) 'wogé
'thef' homeganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahcodian. (c) // J DELETION AFTER A NOV-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mdt/ 'wogé
(hog) 'wogé
'thef' (c) // DELETION AFTER A NOV-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mdt/ 'seref' 'seref' (c) // Intel 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) // Seref' 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) // SourceconvAL STOP DELETION 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) Now-CoronvAL STOP DELETION 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) // SourceconvAL STOP DELETION 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) // SourceconvAL STOP DELETION 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (d) // SourceconvAL STOP DELETION 'seref' 'seref' 'seref' (seref') // Seref' | But according to Darzi (rgpt), the process extends at last to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homogranic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation
other
than coronal (6). (4) / DELETION AFTER / //:
a /mad/ [dot] [moz] 'wagé
b / dod/ [dot] [dot] 'wagé
c / loct/ [ggref] 'bgréf' 'bgréf'
c / loct/ [loc] 'the greef' 'bgréf' 'bgréf'
d / sawl/ [loc] 'the bhilt' homogranic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation
the formed big for the same of the bhilt' (6) NON-CORENAL STOP DELETION:
a /mg/k/ [ggref] 'big stop (for
a /mg/k/ [loc] 'dry' homogranic with the preceding consonant as the same of fricative of
maked' (for bhilt') (6) NON-CORENAL STOP DELETION:
a /mg/k/ [big] /biholin at other ostende example / l/(for) 'cgré,
pronounced [big] /biholin at other obser ostende in other similar
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer othe concounts - cg. cern' name. / clmi
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other obser ostende in other similar
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other obseronant - cg. cern' name. / clmi
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other concounts - cg. cern' name. / clmi
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other obseronant - cg. cern' name. / clmi
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other obseronant - cg. cern' name. / clmi
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'wolf' - cer other concounts the delete in other similar
words - cg. /pes/m/ 'bord deletion. According to Mahootan off're on the amount. / clmi
seconds that the homogranic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast the yone of articulation prevents simple / wolf - certication prevents
simple / wolf - certication prevents simple / wolf - certication according to Mahootan differ on the arootand bloc - so are artotation to yone of articulation system of art | But according to Darzi (tagit), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
proceeded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (4) / DELETION AFTER A NON-COCONAL FRECATIVE:
a. /hard/ 'wage'
[gref] 'wage'
'the'
'gref' 'wage'
'the'
'gref' 'wage'
'the'
'anaked' (6) NON-COCORAL STOP DELETION:
a. /hard/, 'loan' 'gref' 'gref' 'gref' 'gref' (7) NON-CORORAL STOP DELETION:
a. /hard/, 'loan' 'dry' 'gref' 'gref' 'gref' (6) NON-CORORAL STOP DELETION:
a. /hard/, 'loan' 'dry' 'gref' 'gref' 'gref' (7) Stop deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[gref' 'gref' 'gref' 'gref' (7) NON-CORORAL STOP DELETION:
a. /hard/, 'loan' 'dry' 'gref' 'gref' (8) NON-CORORAL STOP DELETION:
a. /hard/, 'loan' 'dry' 'gref' 'gref' (9) Stop deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[gref' 'gref' 'gref' (9) Stop deletion, or after other consonants - e.g. /sen/ 'name', /dm/
'science', /hokm/ 'order' - even if the SST's isolated, as in the last two examples. 'gref' Stop deletion, however, is cleatly dependent on contrast between the stops on the pr | But according to Darzi (sgpt), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal (fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6) homeografic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / DELETION AFTER /1/:
a /mod/ [mo2] [mo2] [wigf] 'wagf a / mod/ [mo2] [mo2] [wigf] 'wagf b / dod/ [load] [and] 'wagf c / load/ [load] [and] 'wagf b / dod/ [load] [and] 'wagf c / load/ [load] [and] 'wagf c / load/ [load] [gref] [wiggf] a / hetty [gref] [wiggf] b / gerefi [load] 'makaf c / load/ [load] [said] a / ketty [said] c / load/ [load] 'makaf c / load/ [load] [said] c / load/ [load] [said] c / savef [soid] c / load/ [load] [soid] c / load/ [load] [soid] < | But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
there occural (6). Inter conditions on manner of articulation other
there occurated in the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
a /mad/ [moz] 'vage'
b /dacd/ [moz] 'vage'
b /dacd/ [moz] 'vage'
b /dacd/ [moz] 'vage'
c /mat/ [moz] 'mat/
c /mat/
c /mat/ [moz] 'mat/
c /mat/
mat/
c /mat/ [moz] 'mat/
c /mat/
c /mat/
c /mat/
mat/
mat/
mat/
mat/
mat/
mat/
mat/ | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
than coronal (6). Inter process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
the process process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
a /mod/ [mod] 'vage' Inter process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
the process process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
a /mod/ [mod] 'vage' Inter process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
the process process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
b /d/ [mod] 'vage' Inter process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
the process process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
b /d/ [mod] 'vage' Inter process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of frictive or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[fin/ 'tep',
'science', /hokn/ 'order - even if the SP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion. Nowever, is clarify dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. Bet Darzi and Mahoetian outy coronant
stops that are homogranic with the proceding to mahoetian outy coronat
stops which contrast minimally in mamer of articulation. masals, which
contrast that is noncerast moleculation. Insolar, which
contrast hat is noncerast moleculation. The contrast in Continuant]. Stop seem
to be which are monogranic with the process proceding consonant for the single or intervaled to intervale to contrast minimally in mamer of articulation. | But according to Darzí (ago), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
procedd by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homegnaic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoutian. (4) // DELITION AFTER /z/:
a /mod/ [mo2] 'wage'
b /dod/ [geref] 'wage'
c /bod/ [geref] '(b) ger
c /bod/ [geref] '(b) ger
c /bod/ [geref] '(b) ger
d /axit/ [gar] '(b) ger
c /bod/ [geref] '(b) ger
d /axit/ [gar] '(b) ger
a /walk' [gar] '(b) walc'
c /bod/ [gar] '(b) walc'
a /walk' [gar] '(b) walc'
c /bod/ [gar] '(b) walc'
a /walk' [gar] '(b) walc'
c /bod/ [gar] '(b) walc'
a /walk' [gar] '(b) walc'
c /bod/ [gar] '(| But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
proceeding non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahnodian. (4) / DELITION AFTER / X [moz] 'wage' b. /dcad/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hod/ [loa] 'thid? (5) // DELITION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /hoeft/ [geref] 'wager' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'wager' c. /hod/ [loa] 'thig? (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /hoff 'the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[i/pin/ 'syet,
pronounced [ligf] Mahnotian 1997; 3(b, Final /m / dees not delete in other similar
words - ge, /psgin/ wood - are withe other constrast between the stop
reconcerved [ligf] Mahnotian 1997; 3(b, Final /m / dees not delete in other similar
words - ge, /psgin/ wood - are with the preceding consonant if the Stap is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
contrast that is mcessary to block deletion. According to Mahodian, only coronal
server shy in Joneronal, and Totarian Al-Mokian only coronal
server shy in Joneronal, and Friedelion. According to Mahodian only coronal
server shy in Joneronal, and the functuration in masal, which
cortrast thy in marmer of articulation: masal, which
cortrast thy is the preceding constant in homeritaris (homeritarian | But according to Durzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (1), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Interpreted process on manner of articulation other
hand of the processing consonant. The conditions on manner of
articulation
by found in the found in the found
in the found in the found in the found in the found
is a /ndt/ interpreted except in the isolated example / f(h) / furth
isolated in the rescaling consonant in the fast two examples. Interpreted is found in the found
isolated in the found in the stope in the stop
isolated in the rescaling consonant is defined in the stope
isolated in the rescaling consonant in the last two examples. Interpreted isolated is in the last two examples. Stop definit has interesting to be interview in the stop
isolated in the rescaling consonant is definition of
isolated in the rescaling consonant is definition of
isolated in the rescaling consonant is definition in the isolated example / f(h) / furth
isolated in the rescaling consonant is definition in the isolated is in the last two examples. Stop definit has increased in the last two isolated is in the last two examples is a constant in the last two example is a constant in the last two examples is a constant in the interview with constant in the last two isolated is a in the last two isolated is a in the last two examples. Stop definit has increased in the last two isolated is a in the last two examples is a constant in the last two isolated is a constant in the last two isolated is a constant is in the last two isolated is a constant is in the last two | But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fincatives (5), as well as steps at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homograin: with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / UBELITON AFTER /z):
a /mod/ [00] 'wage'
b /dod/ [00] 'wage'
c /odr/ [gerf] 'wage'
c /odr/ [loa] 'wage'
d /axat/ [aa] 'wabad' homograin: with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (6) // UBELITON AFTER A NOX-COROVAL FRICATIVE:
a /maked
d /axat/ [aa] 'wabad' image of the preceding consonant and the preceding consonant and the preceding consonant bate restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or
a /maked / [as an /maked / [a | But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fincatives (5), as well as steps at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /mod/ [gord] 'wagé
b /dod/ [gord] 'wagé
c /odr/ [gord] 'b gord
c /odr/ [gord] 'b gord
c /odr/ [gord] 'b gord
c /odr/ [loo] 'the
b /greet(/ [gord] 'b gord
c /odr/ [loo] 'the loo?
c /odr/ [loo] 'the l | But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fincatives (5), as well as steps at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
to coronal (0). (4) / DELETION AFTES /z/:
a /mod/ [genf] [wegf] 'wagf (5) // DELETION AFTES A KON-COROVAL FRICATUE:
b /genf/ [genf] [wegf] 'wagf (6) // DELETION AFTES A KON-COROVAL FRICATUE:
b /genf/ [genf] [wegf] 'wagf (7) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ [wolf] (dy] 'maked' (8) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ [wolf] (dy] 'maked' (9) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ [wolf] (dy] 'maked' (9) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ [wolf] (dy] 'maked' (9) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
b /gene// [wolf] (dy] 'maked' (9) NO-COROVAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ [wolf] - or after other consonants - eg / sem/ 'mame', /dm/ 'maked' (9) Sop deletion nor reported. except in the isolated example / It[in] / 'we', pronounced [bg] (dwolatin ongr y jo) Final /m, 'does net delete in the resinitative consonant delet consonants - eg / sem/ 'mame', /dm/ Sop deletion no wereer, is clarify dependent on contrast between the sop
secure / paesing/ 'wool' - or after other consonant - eg / sem/ 'mame', /dm/ Sop deletion, however, is clarify dependent on contrast between the sop a contrast in the inserver on the anomganic with the preceding consonant fieldenton secure on early se value of the secure | But according to Durzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Interpreted process on manner of articulation other
hand in a model interpreted process on the fricative of
a /hard/ interpreted process on the fricative of
a /hard/ interpreted process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
a /hard/ interpreted except in the isolated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) and /m /hose not deter in the similar
words - eg /psgm/ 'word' - went if the Solated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) after other constants - eg /em/ 'mane', /etm/
science', /hadm/ 'udef' - went if the Solated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) after other constants - eg /em/ 'mane', /etm/
science', /hadm/ 'udef' - went if the Solated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) after other constants - eg /em/ 'mane', /etm/
science', /hadm/ 'udef' - went if the Solated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) after other constants - eg /em/ 'mane', /etm/
science', /hadm/ 'udef' - went if the Solated example //felm / 'gye',
pronounced (field hardward) after other constants exter on the science in the science of the science in the science of articulation proves appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
a /hardward / feld hardward, sin the hat two ocamples. | But according to Dzrzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (1), /t/
proceed by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /mod/ [moo] 'wage'
b /dod/ [gevf] (wage'
c /od/ [gevf] [gevf] 'wage'
d /axat/ [asa] 'uab got'
c /od/ [asa] 'ub got'
c /od/ [asa] 'ub got'
c /od/ [asa] 'ub got' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (6) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /made/ [gevf] 'ub got'
c /od/ [asa] 'ub got' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
of // maked (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION
a /mg// 'ub got deletion are reported. except in the isolated example // f(lpl// 'eye',
pronumeed [lpf] // Mahootian 100 / does not delete in other similar
words - ey. /psg/lim// wood - even if the SDF iso violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clarify dependent on contrast between the stop
science // Mahover, is clarify dependent on contrast between the stop
and the processing consonant delete. So a contrast in
place of articulation prevends implication. According to Mahoutian, only coronal
science // Mahover, which contrast in both lowers and contrast between the stop
contrast but is intenses within contrast in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clarify dependent on contrast between the stop
contrast but is intenses within contrast in the last two examples. Stop deletion that contrast in both lowered is a contrast in
place consonant. But Contrast in both lowered is a | But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (1), /t/
proceeding rom-coronal fricatives (2), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Malnodian. (4) / DELITION AFTER /Z/:
a /mod/ [genf] 'wnge'
b /dod/ [genf] 'wnge'
c /lod/ [genf] 'whg ger
c /lod/ [genf] 'whg ger
c /lod/ [genf] 'whg ger
d /axat/ [gon] 'wh
a /mak/ [gon] 'dr/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
sever', are identical as in Malnodian. (6) NON-CORONAL FIGURATIVE:
a /mak/ [gon] 'wh
a /mak/ [gon] 'mak/
c /mak/ [gon] 'mak/
b /////////////////////////////////// | But according to Darzí (ago), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
procedd by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Interpret of the process process and the proceding consonant. The conditions on
manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) // DELITION AFTER /z/:
a /mod/ [mo2] 'thid' interpret of thid' (5) // DELITION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [geref] (hol) geref
c /mod/ [geref] (hol) geref
c /mod/ [geref] (hol) duit' interpret of the process appears to be restricted to stops A to cases of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //g/m/ 'ger,'
science //Nohn/ 'urder – even if the SPI's violated, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
contrast that's necessary to black deletion. Active manner - e.g. /mann, /manner / and violation. stops and the proceding consonant. Bet Dorri and Mahootian differ on the anount of
contrast that is necessary to high deletion. Active manner exp drasped on provensite that is necessary to high deletion. Active manner exp drasped on prevens simplication. ²¹ A name / edition, only are at restricted to stops which
contrast that contrast infimiliation on the attribute in the anount of
contrast that is necessary to high deletion. Active manner edition is stop
contrast that is necessary to high deletion. Active and make shifts on the anount of
contrast that contrast infimiliation. The active in attribute in masal, which
contrast that contrast infimiliation. The active infinite in the infimiliation infinite in a diation, stops and the proceding consonant. Bet Dorri and Mahootian differ on the anount is opper
contrast tonly in manner of antriculation in stops and inpinitin a diation int | But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, there is a receding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the is a receding consonant. The conditions on the isolated is a receding consonant. The conditions on the receding consonant. The condition is receding consonant. The receding consonant is a receding receding consonant. The receding consonant is a receding receding consonant is a receding receding receding consonant. The receding consonant is a receding

 | But according to Darzi (1992), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (d), /t/
preceded by non-coronal finatives (s), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (a) // PELETION AFTER /z/:
a /madz/
b /dcd/
b /dcd/
c // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE
a /madz/
c /madz/
d / sawl/
c /madz/
d /madz/
d / sawl/
c /madz/
d //madz/
d //madz | But according to Durzi (sgpt), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (d), /t/
than coronal (bin-coronal fricatives (s), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (bin-coronal fricatives (s), as well as stops at places of articulation other homeogratic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoolian. (4) / DELETION AFTER / NOR-CORONAL RECATIVE:
a / node/
b / genef/
d / such 'wage'
inde' homeogratic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
thind' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NOR-CORONAL RECATIVE:
a / node/
d / such 'severa'
(b) genef 'severa'
(b) genef 'severa'
(b) genef (6) NOR-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / Nofk/ 'severa'
(solf) 'dry 'severa'
(he) bulk' (6) NOR-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a / Nofk/ 'dry 'severa'
(he) bulk' 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
massl deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //Igin/ 'seve',
pronounced lef(f) Muhonian styp; 330, Firal / num // does not deletion to the similar
science / Johan/ 'order' - event free SPIs violated, as in the last two examples. Spip deletion, however; is clearly dependent on contrast herween the stop
science / Johan/ 'order' - event free SPIs violated, as in the last two examples is the proceding consonant delets. So a contrast herween the
stop recompanie with the preceding consonant delets So a contrast in
gene dirich to correst in indicion, stops are diriched only
stops that are homorpanie with the preceding consonant ideals. | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (4) / DELETION AFTER A NON-COCONAL RECATIVE:
b / docd/ ison ison (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-COCONAL RECATIVE:
b / gereft/ ison ison (6) NON-CORDALAL STOP DELETION
a /Nofk/ ison inhed (7) NON-CORDALAL STOP DELETION
a /Nofk/ ison inhed (8) NON-CORDALAL STOP DELETION
a /Nofk/ isola in hisolation differ on the anomation
inhed isola in hisolation differ on the anomation
inhed (9) NON-CORDALAL STOP DELETION
a /Nofk/ isola in hisolation differ on the anomation
inhed isola in hisolation differ on the anomation
inhed (9) NON-CORDALAL STOP DELETION
a /Nofk/ isola doe in no contrast between the sion
isola deletion, neveren; is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
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isola deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sion
isola deletion, however, | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (4) / DELETION AFTER ///:
a /mod/ [doc] [mo2] 'wagé
b /dod/ [doc] [wiff] homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORENAL FRICATIVE:
a /math/ [geref] [wiff] 'seven'
thef isonal (mo2) (6) // DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORENAL FRICATIVE:
a /math/ [geref] [wiff] 'makaf' isonal (mo2) (6) NOX-CORENAL STOP DELETION
a /makh [mo2] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
pronounced [Ugf] (Mahoutan upgr, 350. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pes/In/ 'wod' - even if the Sib is violated, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion, nere reperied, every if the stolated example //[fpfm/ 'upgr',
pronounced [Ugf] (Mahoutan upgr, 350. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pes/In/ 'wod' - even if the Sib is violated, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast her wore many and in the stops on delete in other similar
science / Jokarl / under other consonation = e.g. gas with the preceding consonation = e.g. gas with the preceding consonation delete. So a contrast in
the tomorganic with the preceding consonation of articulation. Impact of
attractation preventis simplifications? In addition, stops are d | But according to Darzi (1992), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4). /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
observer, are identical as in Mahoodian. (4) // DELETION AFTER / //:
a /mod/ imod 'wage' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL ERCATIVE:
a /mad/ 'seven' 'seven' (6) Non-consonal. The conditions on manner of articulation
of / sawl/ liked 'the process of friative of
'maked' (6) Non-consonal. Stop BELETION:
a /maked 'the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of friative or
mased deletina are reported, except in the isolated example //[efn/ 'ge',
'science', /hokn/ 'order - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion are reported, except in the isolated example //[efn/
'ge',
'science', /hokn/ 'order - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion are protect, science in the stop of articulation, only coronal
science', /hokn/ 'order - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Sup deletion are protecting consonant Hour in differ on the amount of
ortrast that is nonorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in
process are droped on viording to Mahootian differ on the amount of
ortrast are homorganic with the preceding consonant delete. So a contrast in
place of articulation process are dropped on viording to the insolated example // includence in the insolated in the last wo example | But according to Darzi (1992), the process extends at least to /d, after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). hencoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /mod/ [doc] [mo2] [wigf] wagf
thef (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [loo] [wigf] hef (6) Norther (mo2) [loo] [wigf] weref
thef (7) DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [loo] [wigf] hef (8) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [loo] [wigf] hef (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [loo] [wigf] hef (9) // DELETION AFTER / [loo] [wigf] hef (9) [loo] [wigf] hef (9) Not (mozonation to prove the isolated comple / [loo] [wigf] (9) Noncocoronal (loo] [wigf] (10) [wol] [wigf] her (10) [wol] [wigf] her <td>But according to Darzi (1992), the process extends at least to /d, after /z/ (q), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricuitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (a) /// PELTION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imo2 iwagé (a) /// PELTION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ ibdf homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
provide (a) homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde / fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER // Mdf (b) // VELTION AFTER // PELTION [kof] ibde // fact /</td> <td>But according to Darzi (rgp1), the process extends at hast to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homognic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) (A) DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /mozd/ [fm2] 'wage' (b) /d/aca/ [fm2] 'wage' (c) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE: imoc imoc (a) /hadd/ [fm2] 'wage' imoc (b) /genef() [lod] 'thef' [genef] imoc (c) /hadd/ [lod] 'maked' imoc imoc (c) /saxd/ [sol] 'the' imoc (d) /saxd/ [sol] imoc imoc imoc</td> <td>But according to Darzi (rgp1), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (q), /t/ homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other han coronal (6). (q) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /modd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other han coronal (6). (q) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other hand 'manner', and in the condition other hand 'manner', and it is preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other 'manner', and the processary to block deletion. According to Mahoutian outper similar words - esc. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. End, and the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant for example of the stop and manner of articulation of the deletion, according to Mahoutian outper origin and the preceding consonant if delete is a contrast in a manner of articulation.</td> <td>But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the normal (6). (1) /d/ DELETION AFTER /L?! imacl 'wage' (2) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECTIVE: imacl imacl imacl (3) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECTIVE: imacl imacl imacl imacl (4) /daral [los] 'wage' imacl i</td> <td>But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (1) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: imcal 'wage' (2) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is an /made' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Malnotian. (3) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is and is and is and (4) /Mach/ [loa?] 'wage' is and is and is and (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is and is and</td> <td>But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: incol 'vage' (5) // Adad/ [dos] 'third' (6) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' (9) // Savet' local 'vage' (9) // Savet' local 'vage' (9) (asi) 'vage' 'vage' (10) 'vage' (vage' 'vage' (10) (asi) 'vage' 'vage' (10) (asint) (asint) 'v</td> <td>But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER / Z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (5) /t / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the field is in Mahootian. (6) /t / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: in eff a . /maet/ linef1 'wage' b . /genetI/ linef1 'severi' b . /genetI/ linef1 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maet' a . /magk/ [wof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of friative or masal diletion are reported, except in the isolated example / ife/m1 / 'eye', pronounced life[] (Mahootian 1997; 330. Final / m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /msmi/ value for oncentant bet iso oxamples. Stop deletion, however, is cleanly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darz and Mahootian, only coronal formal differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal formal // if and in the isolated is in the ast two example / if and in the isolated is in the last two example / if and in the isonator of anter and Mahootian in the ast two ex</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. mand/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /docal/ [doc] 'the' head head (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL FRIC/NTIVE: sever! head 'a. /nadt/ [geref] '(he) bait' (6) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /naked' (he) bait'
 '(he) bait' (7) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) bait' '(he) bait' (8) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (ho) bait' a. /no(k/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fritative or masal deteiton are reported, except in the isolated example //[g/m/ 'kye', pronounced life] (Mahootian 1997; 39.6. Final /m / does not dedee in other similar words – e.e., rise final /m / does not dedee in other similar words – e.e., other other sonal due to no contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of an entire of the differ on the amount of an entire of the other similar words – energing the first.</td> <td>But according to Darzí (tgg)1, the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (q), /t/ Inonoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' head head (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: severi filed 'head' filed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /mak/ (he) buil' head head' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /mak/ (he) buil' head' filed' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of firstive or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t[c]m/ 'cyc', pronounced [t]c] (Mahoutian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delet in other similar words – e, /rasim/ wordf – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the proceeding consonant. But Oarzi and Mahoutian differ on the amount of</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal 6. Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal 6. Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal 6. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mody introverse of integerse of articulation other than coronal 6. f. /dx/d/ integerse of integerse. i. /mody integerse of integerse intogerse in the isolated example /if/gim/ 'sye', pronounced it/gin /m does not delet in other similar words – e.g. /pesim/ 'mody' – or after other consonants – g.g. /essm/ 'mane', /alm/ 'second', /alm/ '</td> <td>But according to Darzi (top1), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [moz] 'vrage' b. /axod/ [doz] 'vrage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [doz] 'vrage' b. /axod/ [doz] 'vrage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE: 'vrage' homorganic b. /genet/ [genef] 'inded' 'inded' d. /axot/ [los] 'naked' inded' a. /xo[k/ [ko] 'dry 'art' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / [/[efm] 'ivey', pronounced [fiel] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does on toleter is milar words - e.g. /pesm/ 'unare', /ehn/ 'science', /nokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the wever, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'hief' here here (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' here here a. /mod/ [goref] 'seven' here here (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' here here a. /mod/ [soa] 'dry here here (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'ary here here a. /mod/ [soa] 'dry here here First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of frictilve or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/lefin/ 'eye', personanced [t/e]f(Mahootian isop: 3jab. Final /m / des not delete in other similar words - e.g. /sem/' mame', /elm/' 'sue', /kim'' 'sue', /kim''' 'sue', /kim''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''</td> <td>But according to Darzi (top1), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the wever, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [mo2] 'vrage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'vrage' a. /med/ [log] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'nalcd' d. /saxl/ [sa) 'nalcd' a. /volk/ [log] 'the built' 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'the built' a. /volk/ [log] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, occept in the isolated example /t/[rin/ 'eye', promounced [tjef] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - eg. /pas/m/ word' - or after other consonants - eg. /pas/m 'amer', /telm/ 'scienc', /hokm/ order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples.</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Immoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) / // DELETION AFTER / NOK-CORONAL FRICATIVE: ************************************</td> <td>But according to Darzi (rgypt), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mcd/ [mo2] 'wage' a. /mcd/ [do2] 'lined' 'seven' b. /dezd/ [do2] 'lined' 'naked' c. /load/ [do2] 'lined' 'lined' 'naked' filed 'lined' 'naked' d. /saxt/ [load] 'lined' 'naked' 'naked' d. /saxt/ [load] 'lined' 'lined' 'naked' 'lined' 'naked' 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'a. /x0 k/ 'lined' 'lined</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (4) Jetterion AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dood/ fund (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [gerefi (he) got' fund (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /waked' fund fund (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /waked' fund fund a. /wafk/ [soi] 'dry' fund fund First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjfe/m ' reye', pres/m' /word' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/' science', /hokm/' worde' - event if the SZP is violated, as in the last two examples. fund</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a /mood/ [moo] wage' a /mood/ [doz] (moo] wage' b /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' head/ idoz] wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' head/ idoz] seven' a /haft/ [losef] [goref] 'goref/ idoz] 'seven' head/ ia/a b /goreff/ [sav] 'the built' seven' head/ ia/a ia/a 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /valk/ ia/a ia/a ia/a ia/a a /valk/ Isol isol 'the protest os not dester in other similar words-e.g. /esn/' word'- or after other consonants - e.g. /esn/' mane', /eln/ ia/a ia/a c /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a ia/a 7 First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or maail deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / ifo/(mane', /eln/ ia/a ia/a ia/a ia/a<!--</td--><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
 homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the proceeding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahrootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [mox] 'wage' a. /mozd/ [doz] 'thief' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a. /hetf/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [got] 'anked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'maked' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' nsal ideltion are reported, except in the isolated example //tj[m/ 'cyc', pronounced [tj[] (Mahootian 1997; 39.6). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'word' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is a in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wnge' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wnge' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (5) /t// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /matt/ [gerefi 'seven' a. /hatt/ [leaf] 'seven' b. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /wofk/ [sol] 'dry' First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye', pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not deve in other similar worde as a /matter / 'some' ' family''</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the accordinal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * a. /nacf 'wage' b. /dozl (haef) 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * a. /natef 'wage' * b. /gereff (ho) gor' * c. /lox1 [lox] 'the' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * a. /x0fk/ [x0] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /l/(fp/n/ 'eye', pronounced [l/gf] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter dentical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /moxd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'mage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' a. /heet// [geref] [haef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] [and] 'maked' c. /loxt/ [sax] 'maked' a. /xofk/ [say] 'the built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [sol] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/gfm/ 'eye', pronounced [ffed] (Mahootian ior: 3xo16 loaten io oshon to delet in other similar</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the recording consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [doz] 'wage' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /moed/ [doz] 'seven' (6) /gereft/ [gereff] 'gor' 'maked' (7) /f DELETION: [aoz] 'maked' (8) /saxt/ [aoz] 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' (9) Nonk 'maked' (9) No(k) 'maked'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, never, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: server(net) (6) /LOPIC INFORMATION INCORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (7) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: sever(net) however, are identical as in Mahootian. (8) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' 'maked' (6) /totation (how in the preceding consonant in the isolated to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported. final deletion are reported. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [doz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [loz] 'whef' however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [los] a. /haeft/ [los] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'he, got' c. /lost/ [los] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'du' a. /Nofk/ [sof] 'du' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /dozd/ [moz] * (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (c) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /haeft/ [lox] 'sever' (b) /geneft/ [lox] 'naked' (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * (a) /xofk/ [xof] (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: *</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /mozd/ [mozl] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /maefl 'seven' * (b) /gerefl 'the gerefl 'the built' (c) /lox1 [sax] 'the built' (a) /saxt/ [sax] 'the built' (a) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * (a) /kofk/ [kof] 'dry'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ fmozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' 'thie' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: severi 'severi' a. /mact/ [lox] 'thie' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' 'the built' (7) Non-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'head' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'duy'</td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haef/ [geref] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /wolk/ [vol] 'the) </td><td>But
according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homoz (a) /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' (a) /moxt/ [lost] 'the got' (c) /lost/ [lost] 'naked' (d) /saxt/ [sax] 'the just' (e) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'the just'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homozd (5) /dozd/ [doz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (8) /geref1 (he) got' (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f asat/ [geref1 'he' got' (10) [got] 'naked' (2) /f asat/ [los] 'naked' (3) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) built'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the vers, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heaft/ [haef] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'naked' d. /asat/ [sax] 'maked'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (b) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (a) /baeft/ [haef] (b) /gerefi 'kee' (c) /loxi/ [loxi] (how) built' 'kee'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (q), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (6) / hæft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /keft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /gereft/ (7) [geref] (7) (10x] (7) [geref] (7) [geref]</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [moz] 'wage' 6) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heetf/ [geref] 'the got' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'maked'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'keern'
(heefl 'seven'
'naked'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (helf] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' 'seven' a. /haeft/ [laef] 'thief' 'laef (c. /loxt/ [lox] 'the gov' 'maked'</td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [geref] (he) got' </td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [haef] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: b. /gereft/ [geref] (he) got </td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] fuef </td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /hæft/ [hæf] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: </td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: </td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. greeded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' (a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief'</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief'</td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6).
(4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] wage' </td><td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' </td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
(4) $/d/$ DELETION AFTER $/z/$: (wrange)</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).
(4) $/d/$ DELETION AFTER $/z/$:</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6).</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/$ (4), $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to d/d after $z/(4)$, t/d however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>But according to David (according consonant, The conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td>homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Chapter 3: Basic elements 196</td><td>Chapter 3: Basic elements</td><td>195</td><td></td></td> | But according to Darzi (1992), the process extends at least to /d, after /z/ (q), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricuitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (a) /// PELTION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imo2 iwagé (a) /// PELTION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ ibdf homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
provide (a) homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde / fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE:
a. /mdf/ homeoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
ibde // fact // PELTION AFTER // Mdf (b) // VELTION AFTER // PELTION [kof] ibde // fact / | But according to Darzi (rgp1), the process extends at hast to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homognic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) (A) DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z: imozd/ (a) /mozd/ [fm2] 'wage' (b) /d/aca/ [fm2] 'wage' (c) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRCATIVE: imoc imoc (a) /hadd/ [fm2] 'wage' imoc (b) /genef() [lod] 'thef' [genef] imoc (c) /hadd/ [lod] 'maked' imoc imoc (c) /saxd/ [sol] 'the' imoc (d) /saxd/ [sol] imoc imoc imoc | But according to Darzi (rgp1), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (q), /t/ homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other han coronal (6). (q) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /modd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other han coronal (6). (q) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other hand 'manner', and in the condition other hand 'manner', and it is preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other 'manner', and the processary to block deletion. According to Mahoutian outper similar words - esc. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. End, and the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant for example of the stop and manner of articulation of the deletion, according to Mahoutian outper origin and the preceding consonant if delete is a contrast in a manner of articulation. | But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the normal (6). (1) /d/ DELETION AFTER /L?! imacl 'wage' (2) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECTIVE: imacl imacl imacl (3) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECTIVE: imacl imacl imacl imacl (4) /daral [los] 'wage' imacl i | But according to Darzí (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (1) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: imcal 'wage' (2) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is an /made' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Malnotian. (3) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is and is and is and (4) /Mach/ [loa?] 'wage' is and is and is and (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: is and | But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/: incol 'vage' (5) // Adad/ [dos] 'third' (6) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' 'vage' (9) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: 'vage' (9) // Savet' local 'vage' (9) // Savet' local 'vage' (9) (asi) 'vage' 'vage' (10) 'vage' (vage' 'vage' (10) (asi) 'vage' 'vage' (10) (asint) (asint) 'v
 | But according to Darzl (1991), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (4) /d / DELETION AFTER / Z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is in Mahootian. (5) /t / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the field is in Mahootian. (6) /t / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: in eff a . /maet/ linef1 'wage' b . /genetI/ linef1 'severi' b . /genetI/ linef1 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maet' a . /magk/ [wof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of friative or masal diletion are reported, except in the isolated example / ife/m1 / 'eye', pronounced life[] (Mahootian 1997; 330. Final / m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /msmi/ value for oncentant bet iso oxamples. Stop deletion, however, is cleanly dependent on contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darz and Mahootian, only coronal formal differ on the amount of contrast that is necessary to block deletion. According to Mahootian, only coronal formal // if and in the isolated is in the ast two example / if and in the isolated is in the last two example / if and in the isonator of anter and Mahootian in the ast two ex

 | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. mand/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /docal/ [doc] 'the' head head (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL FRIC/NTIVE: sever! head 'a. /nadt/ [geref] '(he) bait' (6) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /naked' (he) bait' '(he) bait' (7) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) bait' '(he) bait' (8) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (ho) bait' a. /no(k/ [kof] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fritative or masal deteiton are reported, except in the isolated example //[g/m/ 'kye', pronounced life] (Mahootian 1997; 39.6. Final /m / does not dedee in other similar words – e.e., rise final /m / does not dedee in other similar words – e.e., other other sonal due to no contrast between the stop and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of an entire of the differ on the amount of an entire of the other similar words – energing the first. | But according to Darzí (tgg)1, the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (q), /t/ Inonoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' head head (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: severi filed 'head' filed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /mak/ (he) buil' head head' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /mak/ (he) buil' head' filed' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of firstive or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t[c]m/ 'cyc', pronounced [t]c] (Mahoutian 1997; 336). Final /m/ does not delet in other similar words – e, /rasim/ wordf – even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop and the proceeding consonant. But Oarzi and Mahoutian differ on the amount of | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal 6. Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal 6. Immody introverse of articulation other than coronal 6. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mody introverse of integerse of articulation other than coronal 6. f. /dx/d/ integerse of integerse. i. /mody integerse of integerse intogerse in the isolated example /if/gim/ 'sye', pronounced it/gin /m does not delet in other similar words – e.g. /pesim/ 'mody' – or after other consonants – g.g. /essm/ 'mane', /alm/ 'second', /alm/ ' | But according to Darzi (top1), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [moz] 'vrage' b. /axod/ [doz] 'vrage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [doz] 'vrage' b. /axod/ [doz] 'vrage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE: 'vrage' homorganic b. /genet/ [genef] 'inded' 'inded' d. /axot/ [los] 'naked' inded' a. /xo[k/ [ko] 'dry 'art' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / [/[efm] 'ivey', pronounced [fiel] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does on toleter is milar words - e.g. /pesm/ 'unare', /ehn/ 'science', /nokm/ 'order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the wever, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [mo2] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'hief' here here (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' here here a. /mod/ [goref] 'seven' here here (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' here here a. /mod/ [soa] 'dry here here (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'ary here here a. /mod/ [soa] 'dry here here First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of frictilve or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /t/lefin/ 'eye', personanced [t/e]f(Mahootian isop: 3jab. Final /m / des not delete in other similar words - e.g. /sem/' mame', /elm/' 'sue', /kim'' 'sue', /kim''' 'sue', /kim'''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''' | But according to Darzi (top1), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the wever, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [mo2] 'vrage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions
on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'vrage' a. /med/ [log] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'nalcd' d. /saxl/ [sa) 'nalcd' a. /volk/ [log] 'the built' 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'the built' a. /volk/ [log] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, occept in the isolated example /t/[rin/ 'eye', promounced [tjef] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - eg. /pas/m/ word' - or after other consonants - eg. /pas/m 'amer', /telm/ 'scienc', /hokm/ order' - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Immoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) / // DELETION AFTER / NOK-CORONAL FRICATIVE: ************************************

 | But according to Darzi (rgypt), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mcd/ [mo2] 'wage' a. /mcd/ [do2] 'lined' 'seven' b. /dezd/ [do2] 'lined' 'naked' c. /load/ [do2] 'lined' 'lined' 'naked' filed 'lined' 'naked' d. /saxt/ [load] 'lined' 'naked' 'naked' d. /saxt/ [load] 'lined' 'lined' 'naked' 'lined' 'naked' 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'a. /x0 k/ 'lined' 'lined | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (4) Jetterion AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dood/ fund (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [gerefi (he) got' fund (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /waked' fund fund (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /waked' fund fund a. /wafk/ [soi] 'dry' fund fund First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjfe/m ' reye', pres/m' /word' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/' science', /hokm/' worde' - event if the SZP is violated, as in the last two examples. fund | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a /mood/ [moo] wage' a /mood/ [doz] (moo] wage' b /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' head/ idoz] wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' head/ idoz] seven' a /haft/ [losef] [goref] 'goref/ idoz] 'seven' head/ ia/a b /goreff/ [sav] 'the built' seven' head/ ia/a ia/a 6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a /valk/ ia/a ia/a ia/a ia/a a /valk/ Isol isol 'the protest os not dester in other similar words-e.g. /esn/' word'- or after other consonants - e.g. /esn/' mane', /eln/ ia/a ia/a c /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a /uals/ ia/a ia/a 7 First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or maail deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / ifo/(mane', /eln/ ia/a ia/a ia/a ia/a </td <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the proceeding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahrootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [mox] 'wage' a. /mozd/ [doz] 'thief' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a. /hetf/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [got] 'anked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'maked' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' nsal ideltion are reported, except in the isolated example //tj[m/ 'cyc', pronounced [tj[] (Mahootian 1997; 39.6). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'word' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is a in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wnge' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wnge' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (5) /t// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /matt/ [gerefi 'seven' a. /hatt/ [leaf] 'seven' b. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /wofk/ [sol] 'dry' First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye', pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not deve in other similar worde as a /matter / 'some' ' family''</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the accordinal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * a. /nacf 'wage' b. /dozl (haef) 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * a. /natef 'wage' * b. /gereff (ho) gor' * c. /lox1 [lox] 'the' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * a. /x0fk/ [x0] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /l/(fp/n/ 'eye', pronounced [l/gf] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter dentical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /moxd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'mage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' a. /heet// [geref] [haef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] [and] 'maked' c. /loxt/ [sax] 'maked' a. /xofk/ [say] 'the built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [sol] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases
of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/gfm/ 'eye', pronounced [ffed] (Mahootian ior: 3xo16 loaten io oshon to delet in other similar</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the recording consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [doz] 'wage' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /moed/ [doz] 'seven' (6) /gereft/ [gereff] 'gor' 'maked' (7) /f DELETION: [aoz] 'maked' (8) /saxt/ [aoz] 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' (9) Nonk 'maked' (9) No(k) 'maked'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, never, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: server(net) (6) /LOPIC INFORMATION INCORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (7) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: sever(net) however, are identical as in Mahootian. (8) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' 'maked' (6) /totation (how in the preceding consonant in the isolated to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported. final deletion are reported. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [doz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [loz] 'whef' however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [los] a. /haeft/ [los] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'he, got' c. /lost/ [los] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'du' a. /Nofk/ [sof] 'du' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /dozd/ [moz] * (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (c) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /haeft/ [lox] 'sever' (b) /geneft/ [lox] 'naked' (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * (a) /xofk/ [xof] (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: *</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /mozd/ [mozl] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /maefl 'seven' * (b) /gerefl 'the gerefl 'the built' (c) /lox1 [sax] 'the built' (a) /saxt/ [sax] 'the built' (a) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * (a) /kofk/ [kof] 'dry'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ fmozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' 'thie' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: severi 'severi' a. /mact/ [lox] 'thie' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' 'the built' (7) Non-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'head' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'duy'</td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haef/ [geref] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /wolk/ [vol] 'the) </td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homoz (a) /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' (a) /moxt/ [lost] 'the got' (c) /lost/ [lost] 'naked' (d) /saxt/ [sax] 'the just' (e) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'the just'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homozd (5) /dozd/ [doz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (8) /geref1 (he) got' (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f asat/ [geref1 'he' got' (10) [got] 'naked' (2) /f asat/ [los] 'naked' (3) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) built'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the vers, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heaft/ [haef] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'naked' d. /asat/ [sax] 'maked'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (b) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (a) /baeft/ [haef] (b) /gerefi 'kee' (c) /loxi/ [loxi] (how) built' 'kee'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (q), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (6) / hæft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /keft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /gereft/ (7) [geref] (7) (10x] (7) [geref] (7) [geref]</td> <td>But according to Darzi
(1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [moz] 'wage' 6) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heetf/ [geref] 'the got' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'maked'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'keern'
(heefl 'seven'
'naked'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (helf] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' 'seven' a. /haeft/ [laef] 'thief' 'laef (c. /loxt/ [lox] 'the gov' 'maked'</td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [geref] (he) got' </td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [haef] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: b. /gereft/ [geref] (he) got </td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] fuef </td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /hæft/ [hæf] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: </td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: </td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. greeded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' (a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief'</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief'</td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] wage' </td> <td> But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' </td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
(4) $/d/$ DELETION AFTER $/z/$: (wrange)</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).
(4) $/d/$ DELETION AFTER $/z/$:</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6).</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.
than coronal (6).</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/$ (4), $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to d/d after $z/(4)$, t/d however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>But according to David (according consonant, The conditions on manner of articulation,</td> <td>homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Chapter 3: Basic elements 196</td> <td>Chapter 3: Basic elements</td> <td>195</td> <td></td> | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the proceeding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahrootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [mox] 'wage' a. /mozd/ [doz] 'thief' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRUCATIVE: a. /hetf/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [geref] 'the got' c. /lost/ [got] 'anked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'maked' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' a. /xo[k/ [sof] 'dry' nsal ideltion are reported, except in the isolated example //tj[m/ 'cyc', pronounced [tj[] (Mahootian 1997; 39.6). Final /m/ does not delete in other similar words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'word' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verse is a in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wnge' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wnge' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (5) /t// DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /matt/ [gerefi 'seven' a. /hatt/ [leaf] 'seven' b. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP
DELETION: 'maked' (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /wofk/ [sol] 'dry' First. the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye', pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not deve in other similar worde as a /matter / 'some' ' family'' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the accordinal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * a. /nacf 'wage' b. /dozl (haef) 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * a. /natef 'wage' * b. /gereff (ho) gor' * c. /lox1 [lox] 'the' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * a. /x0fk/ [x0] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /l/(fp/n/ 'eye', pronounced [l/gf] (Mahootian 1997: 336). Final /m / does not delete in other similar | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter dentical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /moxd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'mage' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the verter, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' a. /heet// [geref] [haef] 'seven' b. /gereft/ [geref] [and] 'maked' c. /loxt/ [sax] 'maked' a. /xofk/ [say] 'the built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [sol] 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/gfm/ 'eye', pronounced [ffed] (Mahootian ior: 3xo16 loaten io oshon to delet in other similar | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the recording consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [doz] 'wage' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /moed/ [doz] 'seven' (6) /gereft/ [gereff] 'gor' 'maked' (7) /f DELETION: [aoz] 'maked' (8) /saxt/ [aoz] 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' (9) Nonk 'maked' (9) No(k) 'maked' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, never, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: server(net) (6) /LOPIC INFORMATION INCORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (7) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: sever(net) however, are identical as in Mahootian. (8) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'wage' 'maked' (6) /totation (how in the preceding consonant in the isolated to stops. No cases of fricative or nasal deletion are reported. final deletion are reported. (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'dry' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'dry' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mod/ [doz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [loz] 'whef' however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [los] a. /haeft/ [los] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'he, got' c. /lost/ [los] 'maked' d. /saxt/ [sas] 'du' a. /Nofk/ [sof] 'du' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /dozd/ [moz] * (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thef' (c) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /haeft/ [lox] 'sever' (b) /geneft/ [lox] 'naked' (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * (a) /xofk/ [xof] (c) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: * (a) /mozd/ [mozl] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION
AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: * * (a) /maefl 'seven' * (b) /gerefl 'the gerefl 'the built' (c) /lox1 [sax] 'the built' (a) /saxt/ [sax] 'the built' (a) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: * * (a) /kofk/ [kof] 'dry' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ fmozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thie' 'thie' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: severi 'severi' a. /mact/ [lox] 'thie' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'maked' 'the built' (7) Non-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'head' a. /xofk/ [xof] 'duy' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haef/ [geref] 'thief' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'naked' d. /saxt/ [sax] 'the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: a. /wolk/ [vol] 'the) | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homoz (a) /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (b) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' (a) /moxt/ [lost] 'the got' (c) /lost/ [lost] 'naked' (d) /saxt/ [sax] 'the just' (e) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: 'the just' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homozd (5) /dozd/ [doz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (7) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (8) /geref1 (he) got' (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (9) /f asat/ [geref1 'he' got' (10) [got] 'naked' (2) /f asat/ [los] 'naked' (3) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: (he) built' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the vers, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heaft/ [haef] 'wage' b. /gereft/ [gereff] 'naked' d. /asat/ [sax] 'maked' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (b) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (a) /baeft/ [haef] (b) /gerefi 'kee' (c) /loxi/ [loxi] (how) built' 'kee' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (q), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the very are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' (6) / hæft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /keft/ [geref] (7) /t DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: (6) /gereft/ (7) [geref] (7) (10x] (7) [geref] (7) [geref] | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozl 'wage' b. /dozd/ [moz] 'wage' 6) /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: seven' a. /heetf/ [geref] 'the got' b. /gereft/ [geref] 'the got' c. /loxt/ [lox] 'maked' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'keern'
(heefl 'seven'
'naked'
 | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (helf] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'seven' 'seven' a. /haeft/ [laef] 'thief' 'laef (c. /loxt/ [lox] 'the gov' 'maked' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [geref] (he) got' | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mood/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /haeft/ [haef] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: b. /gereft/ [geref] (he) got | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] b. /dozd/ [doz] fuef | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ b. /dozd/ [doz] (4) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: a. /hæft/ [hæf] (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: | But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. greeded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: 'wage' a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
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| 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
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however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATTVE:
a. /haeft/ 'wage'
(fazzl) 'wage'
'seven'
'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ [kof] 'dry' | 19 Chapter 3: blasc elements Chapter 3: blasc elements Unprest 3: blasc elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z / (4). /t/
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a /mold/ indel indel indel (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
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a /mold/ indel indel indel (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
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a /mod/
b / acl 'wage'
find homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahoodian. (5) // / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE
a /mod/
b / genet/
b / mod/
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c / nok/ | jg Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements process entends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /d/ But according to Durzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /d/ Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // alcording // (2) Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // bit // DELETION AFTER /R/C Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // bit // DELETION AFTER /R/C Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // bit // DELETION AFTER /R/C Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // DELETION AFTER /R/C Imonganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other a /model // Second // Second // Delet | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), // for proceeding consenant. The conditions on manner of articulation ofter than coronal (6). homorganic with the proceeding consenant. The conditions on manner of articulation, ofter than coronal (6). homorganic with the proceeding consenant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal (6). homorganic with the proceeding consenant. The conditions on manner of articulation, other than coronal (6). homorganic with the proceeding consenant. The conditions on manner of articulation, the for | jg Chapter 2 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Space But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /f/
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than coronal fricatives (5), as well as sops at places of fricative or
nash detein are reported, except in the isolated example //g/m/ 'eye',
pronounced [16]/(Mahodan usys 3); 0. Final /m. does not detein other similar
viscate - /nkah/ 'orde' - even if the SPs is violated, as in the last two examples. See all belains are provided to steps an to assore fricative or
nash deteins are reported, except in the isolated example //g/m/ 'eye',
pronounced [16]/(Mahodan usys 3); 0. Final /m. does not detein to the similar
viscate - /nkah/ 'orde' - even if the SPs is violated, as in the last two examples. See all belains however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the sign
place of articulation prevents simplification. According to Mahootian differ on the amount of
contrast that is niceasary to black detein. According to Mahootian differ on the amount of
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after consonant that contrast infording steps are dicyped only
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contrest that is noncotrest infording the consonant bet | jg Chapter 3 base elements Chapter 3 base elements Chapter 3 base elements Support 3 babase elements Support 4 base elements | 19 Chapter 3: blast of // after /z/ (4), /r/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as steps at places of articulation other
in a /mood/ [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on narmer of articulation
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a /mood/ [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on narmer of articulation
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that // DELETION AFER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on narmer of articulation
is /mod/ [loo] 'that? (5) // PELETION AFER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /matc? [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on narmer of mices of
ind / sarc? [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on narmer of articulation
(h) specify [loo] 'that? Nonerganic with the preceding consonant. Function 'matc?
(h) which / word - core if the SiPs voluted, as in the later is consonants - e.g. /essn / maner / clin/
'concet / peecify consonant is e.g. /essn / maner / clin/
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preceded by non-coronal finatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
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(2) Compete 1 base of articulation articu | 19 Chapter 3: blass cleanents Chapter 3: blass cleanents Chapter 3: blass cleanents Statements Statements <thstatements< th=""> Statements</thstatements<> | 19 Chapter 3: blast celements Chapter 3: blast celements Chapter 3: blast celements State centeres Telements Chapter 3: blast celements State centeres Telements Chapter 3: blast celements State centeres S | 19 Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents State Bat acroning to Darzi (uga), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (µ), //
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hand (mediation) Immediation hand (mediation) Immediation hand (mediation) Immediation) Immediation) Immediation hand (m | 19 Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Yong | 19 Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Yong Participan Section (1) But according to Darri (1991), the process estands at least to /d/ after /z/ (µ, /t/) Increasing (1) | 19 Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Chapter y basic elements Yong | 19 Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents State cell | 19 Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents Chapter 3: blass cellentents State Bat acroning to Darzi (uga), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (µ), //
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the normal (b). Immediation other
hand (mediation) Immediation hand (mediation) Immediation hand (mediation) Immediation) Immediation) Immediation hand (m | 19 Chapter 3: blast c lements Chapter 3: blast c lements Chapter 3: blast c lements Stances, and stands, and the preceding consonant. But Daria and Makotian, and constand the preceding consonant, and traditions, stands and takens and stands and the preceding consonant. But Daria and Makotian, and constand the stands, and the preceding consonant. But Daria and Makotian, and constant and the preceding consonant detar. So a contrast in place of articulation with the preceding to standardon, and coronal standardon and the preceding constant detars in the last two camples is a standardon and the preceding constant detars. So a contrast in the base are dropped and the preceding constant detars in the and the anomet of articulation is and the preceding constant detars. So a contrast in the base are dropped and the preceding constant detars. So a contrast in the base are dropped and the preceding constant detars. So a contrast in the base are dropped and the preceding constant detars. So a contrast is the base are dropped and the preceding constant detare. So a contrast is the base there base are dropped and there the | 19 Chapter 3: blass cleanents Chapter 3: blass cleanents Chapter 3: blass cleanents Statements Statements <thstatements< th=""> Statements</thstatements<> | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Statements But according to Durri (rogn), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/l Incord/ mark integration other Incord/ mark integration other Incord/ mark integration other (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/i Incord 'ronge' Incord Incord <td>jg Chapter j basic elements Chapter j basic elements Chapter j basic elements jg But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at lass to /d/ after /z/ (4). /f Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (0). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal (5). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart in the finductive (5). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (5). (a) // // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /</td> <td>jg Chapter 3 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Sumorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on nanner of articulation other
benerical by non-coronal frictives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other
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b / dodd in (dod) Immodel in the preceding consonant. The conditions on nanner of articulation
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that is inclusive in the inclusive in the
inclusive in the inclusive in the inclusive of
a / model is graph in the isolated example / figlin / sige',
pronounced [figli Muthoulan 1997; js). Final / m / does not dedeen in other similar
vonds - e.g. / pas/m / wolf - e after other consonants - e.g. / sem/m / maner / ethn/
science / . Noker, / wolf in the SPIs is volated, as in the last two complex
and the preceding
consonant. Bet Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian signs are dropped only
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
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after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian signs are dropped only
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acturate only in leasoneryl, and fiteriatives / which contrast hereorem is also, which
contrast that is incluster which contrast in [continuant]. Stops seen</td> <td>jg Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements jg But according to Darzi (riggi), the process extends at least to (<i>Al</i> after /<i>z</i>/ (<i>4</i>), <i>I</i>/<i>I</i> homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation than coronal (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation than coronal (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant (<i>b</i>. homoganic with the preceding consonant (<i>b</i>.</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /V Immediate a start of attraction ofter Immediate a start of attraction ofter (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /L/:
a. /mad/ immediate a start of attraction ofter Immediate a start of attraction ofter (b) /docd/ final 'wage' Immediate a start of attraction ofter (b) /docd/ final 'wage' Immediate a start of attraction ofter (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE
a. /made/ Immediate a start ofter ofter of start ofter of a maded' Immediate a start ofter ofter of a maded' Immediate a start ofter ofter ofter of a maded' (c) /docd/ final final final final (a) /made/ final final final (a) /made/ final final final (a) /made/ final final final (b) final final final final (b) final final final final (b) final final final final (c) final final final final (c) f</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements The process elements</td> <td>jg Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements page But according to Durzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /l/ Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as in Manodiants Immodiants (5), as well as in Manodiants</td> <td>jg Chapter j: basic elements Chapter j: basic elements Chapter j: basic elements jp But accornality to Darzi (typ), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), //f Chapter j: basic elements borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) (d/ DELETION AFTER / K): borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) (d/ DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: borroganic borroganic</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements The preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal ficiatives (s), as well as stop at places of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation (field (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)</td> <td>jg Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Unper 3: base elements jg But according to Darzi (riggt), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by inon-convali ficatives (3), as well as slops at places of articulation other
than conval (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant: The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) PELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ head head head (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b /docd/ isod 'nob got'
'naled' head (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ isod 'nob ult' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
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a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
'nob ult' 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (10) Nob ult' 'nob ult' 'n</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: blase elements Chapter 3: blase elements Unper 3: blase elements 100 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal ficatives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation ther than coronal (6). (4) <i>ICLEDENON AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</i> Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation of a slope of the log of the</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: blasc elements Chapter 3: blasc elements 19 But according to Durzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4). /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal 6. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
is /macd/
b. /docd/
b. /docd/
c. /macd/
b. /docd/
c. /macd/
b. /goeff homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
were zeri identical as in Mahootian. (4) /DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /macd/
b. /goeff is were?
is were?
b. /goeff is were?
in bedity (5) /INDEL_TION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /macd/
d. /aaxt/
b. /goeff is well is were?
in bedity (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wolk/
b. words - exert in the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'words - exert in the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example / tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example / tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the science's according to Mahootian differ on the amount
of
correct that the isonessant bit of the</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 19 But acording to Darzi (sppi), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
than coronal (6). (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ [mol] [mol] 'mole'
b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal (6). (5) /f / DELETION /FTER A NON-CORONAL FNECATIVE:
a. /mod/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
b. /dozd/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
d. /sawl/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
d. /sawl/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
a. /molf/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
a. /molf</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
a noroad/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (4) PELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (4) PELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (5) // DELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The condition on
maked' (6) NOA-CORONAL ENCORONAL ENCORONAL
(a ./mode) ENCORONAL STOP DELETION:
(a ./mode) 'maked' imaked' (6) NOA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz) 'mode) 'mode' imaked' (7) NOA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz) 'mode' 'mode' imaked' (8) Imal /m /m /ms ond elefte in other simal'
words - ex. (resign // word) 'mode' 'mode' (7) NoA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz)<!--</td--><td>19 Chapter 3: Isaac elements Chapter 3: Isaac elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4)./t/
preceded by non-coronal ficiatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
homovery, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mad/
b. /dxad/
b. /dxad/
c. /had/
d. [dxa] homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (3) // DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL ERICATIVE:
a. /mad/
b. /gereft/
d. [geref] ison (4) / DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL RECATIVE:
(a) ison (5) // DELETION
d. // DELETION
d. // Scorect ison (6) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xo(k/ ison (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or
nosal deletion are reported. except in the isolated example //[g/m/ 'gyc',
proseourced [IG(] Mahootian offer other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', /isolation' Sop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the anomator of
and the preceding consonant.</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darxi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-contal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Innord/
(1002) Innord/
(10</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than convala (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /genefi (heg) got' 'htef' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /made/ isal 'maked' c. /hdvd/ [had] 'maked' isal d. /sav(/ [had] 'maked' isal c. /hdvd/ [had] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal for Non-Coronal stops in blast on stops. No cases of fritative or isal in the isolated example / /efm/ reserver, /hokm/ 'uder' - even if the SPS is violated on ontrast between the stop selection,</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
by other index (1) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER / //:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'maked' 'maked' (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) isaal (the) built' (8) 'dry 'dry (9) (dry) 'dry (9) 'drafter or name of articative or nase of fricative or nase of fricative or nase of deletion are reported, excerpt in the isotable example / [/[grM / 'gry', promounced [/[gr]/ 'gry', promany / grafter or on the as in base two examples. <</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /l/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the noronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imoz] wage' (5) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hach/ imoz] imoz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genefi 'sever' (7) East (help) (8) /saxl/ isasi (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /lfe/m/ 'sey',
pronounced [lfe] (Mathoutian 1997; 3:04. Final /m. /does not delete in other similar
words - e_e, /negin/ 'wool - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-cornal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /mod/ 'mogf homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genet/ "seven" a. /math/ linef 'held' (a. /math/ linef 'held' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (a. /math/) linef 'maked' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (d. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (b. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (c. /not saxt/ koff (dot) saxt/ koff</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d, after /z? (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than
coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mod/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haft/ file grefi (6) // DELETION
/ DELETION file grefi (7) file grefi 'he grefi (8) /servi/ file grefi (9) // DELETION file grefi (9) // DELETION isaid (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (11) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' <t< td=""><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal frictitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a /mod/
b. /dozd/
c. /lock/
c. /lock/
d. /sak/
a /med/
d. /sak/
b. /gereff/
b. /gereff/
c. /lock/
a /wofk/
b. /gereff/
b. /geref</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal (0). (4) / JELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /med/ heaf (5) // / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (6) // Severt/ loval (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (8) // Severt/ loval (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (10) loval issue issue (10) // Insue issue issue (10) issue issue issue (10) issue issue (11) issue</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / XON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
b. /genet/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ haed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal has to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
pronounced t/g() (Mahootian ayor; 336). Fricat / maner, /elm /
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - eg. (pas/lm / modes not delete in indure similar
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are isolated example / t/g/m / 'mane', /elm /</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 Bt according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z):
a /mozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /hatfl/ [geref] 'fixe got'
c. /lost/ [los] 'fixed' (6) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (7) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (8) Non-coronal is in base of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / l/gim/ 'eye',
pronounced [l/gi] (Mahootian 1997; 39.0. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'woot' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/</td><td>193 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /moz/l [do2] 'wage'
thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-COONAL RECATIVE:
a /haeft/ [gref] 'seven'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye',
pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other
similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / JD ELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /mozd/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE:
a. /haeft/
b. /gereff/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed/
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preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a ./mozd/ 'mozd/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/D DELETION AFTER A
NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'seven'
(he) got' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (7) IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a ./kofk/ files 'dry' (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No asses of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/(fm)' (vyc',
pronounced life(I) (Mahootian ior: 31x0-1 Final/m' (bos on chelete in other similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /haeft/ 'wage'
[doz] hereft/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
[gereft] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'maked' (7) Ibad 'maked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'dry/ (9) Tirst, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjefm/ 'eye',</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoxl 'wage'
(bc) (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heef/ 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [losd] 'naked' (7) /losd/ [losd] 'naked' (8) /saxt/ [losd] 'naked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /nofk/ [no] (10) (ne) built' 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /loxt/
d. /saxt/
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed seren'
fixed
fixed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixed fixed
fixed (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixet to stops. No cases of fricative or</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ fgreefl 'thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wafk/ [kof] 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /docd/ 'wage'
(do2) haef 'wage'
'thief' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ Imaef 'seven'
'he gereff/ (a) /sakt/ Ibad 'maked'
'maked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozd' 'mozd' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'wage' 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [gerefi 'useven' 'looki/ [looki] 'maked' ' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'kofi 'dny'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ [severi' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
(a. /saxt/) 'wage' (7) [lox] 'naked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xokl/ [sof]</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeff 'wage'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(7) 'waled'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ fmoz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ fmozf (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Laprer 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
b. /dozd/ 'wage'
(4oz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
(he) geref1 (a /saxt/ [los] 'the'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imaeft (6) /gereff 'he got' (7) /loxf loxf (8) /gereff 'he got' (9) /kaeft/ loxf</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 109 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl
'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
inaked' (6) /gerefl '(he) got' 'seven'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Lapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ flmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' 'wage'
the got' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' flmogot'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light construction But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /gereft/
b. /gereft/
c. /loxt/
loxl 'wage'
'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipereci</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ mozl wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ flaefl (a) /haefl 'gerefl</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozl imozl homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
(he) got'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haef/ 'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'wage'
'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'
'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lapter 3: Basic elements</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ "wage"
(hoz] b. /dozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' Chapter 3: basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 195</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Independence Independence</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: /d/ DELETION
AFTER /z/: Image: Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester Liperester</td></t<><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Last elements Last</td><td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).$d/d = d = 1/2$</td><td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsLight conditionBut according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.Preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6).homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195Chapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light condition 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian. preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td> | jg Chapter j basic elements Chapter j basic elements Chapter j basic elements jg But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at lass to /d/ after /z/ (4). /f Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (0). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart j hase of articulation other than coronal (5). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal finductives (5), as well as subpart in the finductive (5). Immorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (5). (a) // // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / | jg Chapter 3 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Chapter 3 basic elements Sumorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on nanner of articulation other
benerical by non-coronal frictives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other
a model in a coronal inclusives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other
b / dodd in (dod) Immodel in the preceding consonant. The conditions on nanner of articulation
that coronal inclusives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other
is / model in (dod) Immodel in the preceding consonant. The conditions on nanner of articulation
that is inclusive in the inclusive in the
inclusive in the inclusive in the inclusive of
a / model is graph in the isolated example / figlin / sige',
pronounced [figli Muthoulan 1997; js). Final / m / does not dedeen in other similar
vonds - e.g. / pas/m / wolf - e after other consonants - e.g. / sem/m / maner / ethn/
science / . Noker, / wolf in the SPIs is volated, as in the last two complex
and the preceding consonant. Bet Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian signs are dropped only
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian signs are dropped only
after consenant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the amount of
acturate only in leasoneryl, and fiteriatives / which contrast hereorem is also, which
contrast that is incluster which contrast in [continuant]. Stops seen | jg Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements jg But according to Darzi (riggi), the process extends at least to (<i>Al</i> after / <i>z</i> / (<i>4</i>), <i>I</i> / <i>I</i> homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation than coronal (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation than coronal (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation the preceding consonant (<i>b</i> . homoganic with the preceding consonant (<i>b</i> . | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /V Immediate a start of attraction ofter Immediate a start of
attraction ofter (a) /d/ DELETION AFTER /L/:
a. /mad/ immediate a start of attraction ofter Immediate a start of attraction ofter (b) /docd/ final 'wage' Immediate a start of attraction ofter (b) /docd/ final 'wage' Immediate a start of attraction ofter (c) /d/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE
a. /made/ Immediate a start ofter ofter of start ofter of a maded' Immediate a start ofter ofter of a maded' Immediate a start ofter ofter ofter of a maded' (c) /docd/ final final final final (a) /made/ final final final (a) /made/ final final final (a) /made/ final final final (b) final final final final (b) final final final final (b) final final final final (c) final final final final (c) f | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements The process elements | jg Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements Chapter j: base elements page But according to Durzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /l/ Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other Immodiants (5), as well as in Manodiants

 | jg Chapter j: basic elements Chapter j: basic elements Chapter j: basic elements jp But accornality to Darzi (typ), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), //f Chapter j: basic elements borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) (d/ DELETION AFTER / K): borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other borroganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other (4) (d/ DELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL RECATIVE: borroganic | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements The preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal ficiatives (s), as well as stop at places of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant.
The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other than coronal (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation other single field (s). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on namer of articulation (field (s) | jg Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Unper 3: base elements jg But according to Darzi (riggt), the process extends at last to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by inon-convali ficatives (3), as well as slops at places of articulation other
than conval (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant: The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) PELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /mod/ head head head (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b /docd/ isod 'nob got'
'naled' head (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ isod 'nob ult' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /mojk/ 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
'nob ult' 'nob ult' 'nob ult' (10) Nob ult' 'nob ult' 'n | 19 Chapter 3: blase elements Chapter 3: blase elements Unper 3: blase elements 100 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation other than coronal ficatives (5), as well as slops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation ther than coronal (6). (4) <i>ICLEDENON AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</i> Innorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation of a slope of the log of the | 19 Chapter 3: blasc elements Chapter 3: blasc elements 19 But according to Durzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4). /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal 6. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
is /macd/
b. /docd/
b. /docd/
c. /macd/
b. /docd/
c. /macd/
b. /goeff homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
were zeri identical as in Mahootian. (4) /DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /macd/
b. /goeff is were?
is were?
b. /goeff is were?
in bedity (5) /INDEL_TION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /macd/
d. /aaxt/
b. /goeff is well is were?
in bedity (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wolk/
b. words - exert in the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'words - exert in the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example. /tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example / tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the isolated example / tfc/m/
'science', /hokn/' order - exert if the science's according to Mahootian differ on the amount of
correct that the isonessant bit of the | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 19 But acording to Darzi (sppi), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
than coronal (6). (4) /d / DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ [mol] [mol] 'mole'
b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal (6). (5) /f / DELETION /FTER A NON-CORONAL FNECATIVE:
a. /mod/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
b. /dozd/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
d. /sawl/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
d. /sawl/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
a. /molf/ [genef] (hel] 'mole'
a. /molf | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
a noroad/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (4) PELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (4) PELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootan. (5) // DELETION AFTER /ZI.
a ./modd/ load 'wage'
(baz) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The condition on
maked' (6) NOA-CORONAL ENCORONAL ENCORONAL
(a ./mode) ENCORONAL STOP DELETION:
(a ./mode) 'maked' imaked' (6) NOA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz) 'mode) 'mode' imaked' (7) NOA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz) 'mode' 'mode' imaked' (8) Imal /m /m /ms ond elefte in other simal'
words - ex. (resign // word) 'mode' 'mode' (7) NoA-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(baz) </td <td>19 Chapter 3: Isaac elements Chapter 3: Isaac elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4)./t/
preceded by non-coronal ficiatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
homovery, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mad/
b. /dxad/
b. /dxad/
c. /had/
d. [dxa] homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (3) // DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL ERICATIVE:
a. /mad/
b. /gereft/
d. [geref] ison (4) / DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL RECATIVE:
(a) ison (5) // DELETION
d. // DELETION
d. // Scorect ison (6) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xo(k/ ison (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or
nosal deletion are reported. except in the isolated example //[g/m/ 'gyc',
proseourced [IG(] Mahootian offer other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', /isolation' Sop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the anomator of
and the preceding consonant.</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darxi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-contal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Innord/
(1002) Innord/
(10</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than convala (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /genefi (heg) got' 'htef' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /made/ isal 'maked' c. /hdvd/ [had] 'maked' isal
 d. /sav(/ [had] 'maked' isal c. /hdvd/ [had] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal for Non-Coronal stops in blast on stops. No cases of fritative or isal in the isolated example / /efm/ reserver, /hokm/ 'uder' - even if the SPS is violated on ontrast between the stop selection,</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
by other index (1) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER / //:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'maked' 'maked' (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) isaal (the) built' (8) 'dry 'dry (9) (dry) 'dry (9) 'drafter or name of articative or nase of fricative or nase of fricative or nase of deletion are reported, excerpt in the isotable example / [/[grM / 'gry', promounced [/[gr]/ 'gry', promany / grafter or on the as in base two examples. <</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /l/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the noronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imoz] wage' (5) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hach/ imoz] imoz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genefi 'sever' (7) East (help) (8) /saxl/ isasi (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /lfe/m/ 'sey',
pronounced [lfe] (Mathoutian 1997; 3:04. Final /m. /does not delete in other similar
words - e_e, /negin/ 'wool - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-cornal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /mod/ 'mogf homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genet/ "seven" a. /math/ linef 'held' (a. /math/ linef 'held' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (a. /math/) linef 'maked' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (d. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (b. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (c. /not saxt/ koff (dot) saxt/ koff</td> <td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d, after /z? (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mod/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haft/ file grefi (6) // DELETION
/ DELETION file grefi (7) file grefi 'he grefi (8) /servi/ file grefi (9) // DELETION file grefi (9) // DELETION isaid (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (11) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' <t< td=""><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal frictitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a /mod/
b. /dozd/
c. /lock/
c. /lock/
d. /sak/
a /med/
d. /sak/
b. /gereff/
b. /gereff/
c. /lock/
a /wofk/
b. /gereff/
b. /geref</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal (0). (4) / JELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /med/ heaf (5) // / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (6) // Severt/ loval (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (8) // Severt/ loval (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (10) loval issue issue (10) // Insue issue issue (10) issue issue issue (10) issue issue (11) issue</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / XON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
b. /genet/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ haed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal has to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
pronounced t/g() (Mahootian ayor; 336). Fricat / maner, /elm /
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - eg. (pas/lm / modes not delete in indure similar
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are isolated example / t/g/m / 'mane', /elm /</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 Bt according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z):
a /mozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /hatfl/ [geref] 'fixe got'
c. /lost/ [los] 'fixed' (6)
 NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (7) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (8) Non-coronal is in base of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / l/gim/ 'eye',
pronounced [l/gi] (Mahootian 1997; 39.0. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'woot' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/</td><td>193 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /moz/l [do2] 'wage'
thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-COONAL RECATIVE:
a /haeft/ [gref] 'seven'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye',
pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other
similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / JD ELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /mozd/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE:
a. /haeft/
b. /gereff/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed/
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preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a ./mozd/ 'mozd/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/D DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'seven'
(he) got' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (7) IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a ./kofk/ files 'dry' (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No asses of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/(fm)' (vyc',
pronounced life(I) (Mahootian ior: 31x0-1 Final/m' (bos on chelete in other similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /haeft/ 'wage'
[doz] hereft/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
[gereft] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'maked' (7) Ibad 'maked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'dry/ (9) Tirst, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjefm/ 'eye',</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoxl 'wage'
(bc) (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heef/ 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [losd] 'naked' (7) /losd/ [losd] 'naked' (8) /saxt/ [losd] 'naked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /nofk/ [no] (10) (ne) built' 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /loxt/
d. /saxt/
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed seren'
fixed
fixed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixed fixed
fixed (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixet to stops. No cases of fricative or</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ fgreefl 'thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wafk/ [kof] 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /docd/ 'wage'
(do2) haef 'wage'
'thief' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ Imaef 'seven'
'he gereff/ (a) /sakt/ Ibad 'maked'
'maked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of
articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozd' 'mozd' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'wage' 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [gerefi 'useven' 'looki/ [looki] 'maked' ' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'kofi 'dny'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ [severi' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
(a. /saxt/) 'wage' (7) [lox] 'naked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xokl/ [sof]</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeff 'wage'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(7) 'waled'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ fmoz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ fmozf (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Laprer 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
b. /dozd/ 'wage'
(4oz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
(he) geref1 (a /saxt/ [los] 'the'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imaeft (6) /gereff 'he got' (7) /loxf loxf (8) /gereff 'he got' (9) /kaeft/ loxf</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 109 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
inaked' (6) /gerefl '(he) got' 'seven'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Lapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ flmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' 'wage'
the got' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' flmogot'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light construction But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /gereft/
b. /gereft/
c. /loxt/
loxl 'wage'
'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipereci</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ mozl wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ flaefl (a) /haefl 'gerefl</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozl imozl homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
(he) got'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however,
are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haef/ 'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'wage'
'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'
'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lapter 3: Basic elements</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ "wage"
(hoz] b. /dozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' Chapter 3: basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 195</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Independence Independence</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: Image: Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester Liperester</td></t<><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Last elements Last</td><td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).$d/d = d = 1/2$</td><td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsLight conditionBut according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.Preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6).homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195Chapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light condition 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian. preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td> | 19 Chapter 3: Isaac elements Chapter 3: Isaac elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4)./t/
preceded by non-coronal ficiatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
homovery, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) // DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mad/
b. /dxad/
b. /dxad/
c. /had/
d. [dxa] homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (3) // DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL ERICATIVE:
a. /mad/
b. /gereft/
d. [geref] ison (4) / DELETION AFTER A NOX-CORONAL RECATIVE:
(a) ison (5) // DELETION
d. // DELETION
d. // Scorect ison (6) NOX-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xo(k/ ison (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of ficative or
nosal deletion are reported. except in the isolated example //[g/m/
'gyc',
proseourced [IG(] Mahootian offer other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', eight/
'scorec', /hokm/ 'nood' - or after other consonants - eg./sm/ 'mane', /isolation' Sop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop
and the preceding consonant. But Darzi and Mahootian differ on the anomator of
and the preceding consonant. | 19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darxi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-contal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). Innord/
(1002) Innord/
(10 | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than convala (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /docd/ [moz] 'wage' c. /hdvd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /genefi (heg) got' 'htef' (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /made/ isal 'maked' c. /hdvd/ [had] 'maked' isal d. /sav(/ [had] 'maked' isal c. /hdvd/ [had] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal a. /hdv/ [hol] 'dr/ isal for Non-Coronal stops in blast on stops. No cases of fritative or isal in the isolated example / /efm/ reserver, /hokm/ 'uder' - even if the SPS is violated on ontrast between the stop selection, | 19 Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents Chapter 3: base centents 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
by other index (1) homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER / //:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /mack1 imoz2 'wage' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'maked' 'maked' (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) Isaal (the) built' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mack1 'dry (7) isaal (the) built' (8) 'dry 'dry (9) (dry) 'dry (9) 'drafter or name of articative or nase of fricative or nase of fricative or nase of deletion are reported, excerpt in the isotable example / [/[grM / 'gry', promounced [/[gr]/ 'gry', promany / grafter or on the as in base two examples. < | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /l/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the noronal (6). (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imoz] wage' (5) /l/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hach/ imoz] imoz] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genefi 'sever' (7) East (help) (8) /saxl/ isasi (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /mok/ 'dry' First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /lfe/m/ 'sey',
pronounced [lfe] (Mathoutian 1997; 3:04. Final /m. /does not delete in other similar
words - e_e, /negin/ 'wool - even if the SSP is violated, as in the last two examples. Stop deletion, however, is clearly dependent on contrast between the stop | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-cornal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /mod/ 'mogf homoganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
b. /genet/ "seven" a. /math/ linef 'held' (a. /math/ linef 'held' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (a. /math/) linef 'maked' (b. /genet/) ligerfi 'maked' (c. /not/) linef 'maked' (d. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (a. /nogh/) koff 'maked' (b. /saxt/) lisel 'maked' (c. /not saxt/ koff (dot) saxt/ koff | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d, after /z? (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d./ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mod/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haft/ file grefi (6) // DELETION
/ DELETION file grefi (7) file grefi 'he grefi (8) /servi/ file grefi (9) // DELETION file grefi (9) // DELETION isaid (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heat/ file grefi (9) file grefi 'heag' (9) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (10) file grefi 'heag' (11) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' (12) file grefi 'heag' <t< td=""><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal frictitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a /mod/
b. /dozd/
c. /lock/
c. /lock/
d. /sak/
a /med/
d. /sak/
b. /gereff/
b. /gereff/
c. /lock/
a /wofk/
b. /gereff/
b. /geref</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal
(0). (4) / JELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /med/ heaf (5) // / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (6) // Severt/ loval (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (8) // Severt/ loval (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (10) loval issue issue (10) // Insue issue issue (10) issue issue issue (10) issue issue (11) issue</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / XON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
b. /genet/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ haed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal has to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
pronounced t/g() (Mahootian ayor; 336). Fricat / maner, /elm /
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - eg. (pas/lm / modes not delete in indure similar
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are isolated example / t/g/m / 'mane', /elm /</td><td>19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 Bt according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z):
a /mozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /hatfl/ [geref] 'fixe got'
c. /lost/ [los] 'fixed' (6) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (7) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (8) Non-coronal is in base of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / l/gim/ 'eye',
pronounced [l/gi] (Mahootian 1997; 39.0. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'woot' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/</td><td>193 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /moz/l [do2] 'wage'
thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-COONAL RECATIVE:
a /haeft/ [gref] 'seven'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye',
pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other
similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / JD ELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /mozd/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE:
a. /haeft/
b. /gereff/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed/
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
fixed//
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than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a ./mozd/ 'mozd/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/D DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'seven'
(he) got' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (7) IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a ./kofk/ files 'dry' (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No asses of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/(fm)' (vyc',
pronounced life(I) (Mahootian ior: 31x0-1 Final/m' (bos on chelete in other similar</td><td>19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /haeft/ 'wage'
[doz] hereft/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
[gereft] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'maked' (7) Ibad 'maked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'dry/ (9) Tirst, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjefm/ 'eye',</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a.
/moxd/ imoxl 'wage'
(bc) (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heef/ 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [losd] 'naked' (7) /losd/ [losd] 'naked' (8) /saxt/ [losd] 'naked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /nofk/ [no] (10) (ne) built' 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /loxt/
d. /saxt/
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed seren'
fixed
fixed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixed fixed
fixed (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixet to stops. No cases of fricative or</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ fgreefl 'thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wafk/ [kof] 'dry</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /docd/ 'wage'
(do2) haef 'wage'
'thief' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ Imaef 'seven'
'he gereff/ (a) /sakt/ Ibad 'maked'
'maked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozd' 'mozd' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'wage' 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [gerefi 'useven' 'looki/ [looki] 'maked' ' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'kofi 'dny'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ [severi' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
(a. /saxt/) 'wage' (7) [lox] 'naked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xokl/ [sof]</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeff 'wage'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(7) 'waled'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ fmoz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ fmozf (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Laprer 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
b. /dozd/ 'wage'
(4oz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
(he) geref1 (a /saxt/ [los] 'the'
(he) built'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imaeft (6) /gereff 'he got' (7) /loxf loxf (8) /gereff 'he got' (9) /kaeft/ loxf</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 109 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
inaked' (6) /gerefl '(he) got' 'seven'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Lapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ flmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' 'wage'
the got' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' flmogot'
inaked'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light construction But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /gereft/
b. /gereft/
c. /loxt/
loxl 'wage'
'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements
Lipereci</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ mozl wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ flaefl (a) /haefl 'gerefl</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozl imozl homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
(he) got'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haef/ 'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'wage'
'seven'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'
'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:</td><td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'thief'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lapter 3: Basic elements</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ "wage"
(hoz] b. /dozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' Chapter 3: basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 195</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Independence Independence</td><td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: Image: Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester Liperester</td></t<> <td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Last elements Last</td> <td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).$d/d = d = 1/2$</td> <td>195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsLight conditionBut according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.Preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6).homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>195Chapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of
articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light condition 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian. preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian.</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements conditions on manner of articulation,</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td> <td>195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 19 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal frictitives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a /mod/
b. /dozd/
c. /lock/
c. /lock/
d. /sak/
a /med/
d. /sak/
b. /gereff/
b. /gereff/
c. /lock/
a /wofk/
b. /gereff/
b. /geref | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d / after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the coronal (0). (4) / JELETION AFTER / NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /med/ heaf (5) // / DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (6) // Severt/ loval (7) // DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (8) // Severt/ loval (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ heaf (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE issue (9) // IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ issue (10) loval issue issue (10) // Insue issue issue (10) issue issue issue (10) issue issue (11) issue | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
the preceded by non-conval fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than conval (0). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / XON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
b. /genet/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /haet/ haed (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /wolk/ isal has to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
pronounced t/g() (Mahootian ayor; 336). Fricat / maner, /elm /
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - eg. (pas/lm / modes not delete in indure similar
words - eg. /pas/lm / wold - isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are reported, except in the isolated example / t/g/m / 'eye',
promounced t/g() (Mahootian are isolated example / t/g/m / 'mane', /elm /

 | 19 Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements Chapter 3: base elements 190 Bt according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z):
a /mozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a /hatfl/ [geref] 'fixe got'
c. /lost/ [los] 'fixed' (6) NoN-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (7) NoN-CORONAL STOP
DELETION:
a /xogk/ [so]] 'dry (8) Non-coronal is in base of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / l/gim/ 'eye',
pronounced [l/gi] (Mahootian 1997; 39.0. Final /m/ does not delete in other similar
words - e.g. /pess[m/ 'woot' - or after other consonants - e.g. /esm/ 'name', /elm/ | 193 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a /moz/l [do2] 'wage'
thief' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-COONAL RECATIVE:
a /haeft/ [gref] 'seven'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a /xolk/ [sol] 'dry First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tfe(m/ 'eye',
pronounced [tigf] (Mahootian 1997; 350. Final /m / does not delete in other
similar | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) / JD ELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /mozd/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL RUCATIVE:
a. /haeft/
b. /gereff/
d. /axt//
d. /axt//
fixed/
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preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a ./mozd/ 'mozd/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/D DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'seven'
(he) got' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (7) IDELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a ./heaft/ files 'maked' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a ./kofk/ files 'dry' (7) First, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No asses of fricative or
masal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example / t/(fm)' (vyc',
pronounced life(I) (Mahootian ior: 31x0-1 Final/m' (bos on chelete in other similar | 19 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
a. /haeft/ 'wage'
[doz] hereft/ (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
[gereft] (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'maked' (7) Ibad 'maked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'maked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /kojk/ 'dry/ (9) Tirst, the process appears to be restricted to stops. No cases of fricative or
nasal deletion are reported, except in the isolated example /tjefm/ 'eye', | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoxl 'wage'
(bc) (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /heef/ 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [losd] 'naked' (7) /losd/ [losd] 'naked' (8) /saxt/ [losd] 'naked' (9) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /nofk/ [no] (10) (ne) built' 'dry | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
c. /loxt/
d. /saxt/
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/
b. /gereff/
d. /saxt/
fixed seren'
fixed
fixed (6)
NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixed fixed
fixed (7) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/
fixet to stops. No cases of fricative or | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ fmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /matf/ fgreefl 'thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /wafk/ [kof] 'dry | 195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /docd/ 'wage'
(do2) haef 'wage'
'thief' (5) /f/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ Imaef 'seven'
'he gereff/ (a) /sakt/ Ibad 'maked'
'maked' (b) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'he) built' | 195 Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements Chapter 3: Bask elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ 'mozd' 'mozd' homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'wage' 'thief' (6) /gerefi/ [gerefi 'useven' 'looki/ [looki] 'maked' ' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xofk/ 'kofi 'dny' | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /Z/:
a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ [severi' (6) NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
(a. /saxt/) 'wage' (7) [lox] 'naked' (8) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
a. /xokl/ [sof] | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeff 'wage'
thief' (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION:
(7) 'waled'
(he) built' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 190 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ fmoz] 'wage' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ fmozf (6) NON-CORONAL STOP DELETION: | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Laprer 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER / Z/:
b. /dozd/ 'wage'
(4oz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ 'seven'
(he) geref1 (a /saxt/ [los] 'the'
(he) built' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /moxd/ imoz] 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imaeft (6) /gereff 'he got' (7) /loxf loxf (8) /gereff 'he got' (9) /kaeft/ loxf | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 109 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
inaked' (6) /gerefl '(he) got' 'seven'
inaked' | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Lapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ flmozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/
flmogot'
inaked' 'wage'
the got' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haett/ flmogot'
inaked' flmogot'
inaked' | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light construction But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /dozd/
b. /gereft/
b. /gereft/
c. /loxt/
loxl 'wage'
'thief' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipereci | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ mozl wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ flaefl (a) /haefl 'gerefl | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 199 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozl imozl homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haeft/ imozl 'seven'
(he) got' | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mod/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /haef/ 'seven' | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE:
a. /hæft/ 'wage'
'seven' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation
other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage'
'thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 195 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ imozl 'wage'
thief' (5) /t/ DELETION AFTER A NON-CORONAL FRICATIVE: 'thief' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lapter 3: Basic elements | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
a. /mozd/ "wage"
(hoz] b. /dozd/ [doz] 'wage'
thief | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/ preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: a. /mozd/ [moz] 'wage' b. /dozd/ [doz] 'thief' Chapter 3: basic elements Lipter 3: basic elements 195 | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6). homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/:
[moz] 'wage' | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Independence
 | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to /d/ after /z/ (4), /t/
preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. (4) /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: /d/ DELETION AFTER /z/: Image: Chapter 3: Basic elements Liperester | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Last | 195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6). $d/d = d = 1/2$ | 195Chapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsChapter 3: Basic elementsLight conditionBut according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.Preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other
than coronal (6).homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian. | 195Chapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elementsChapter 3: basic elements196But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
however, are identical as in Mahootian.than coronal (6).ficatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are
identical as in Mahootian. homorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, however, are identical as in Mahootian. | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Light condition 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian. preceded by non-coronal fricatives (5), as well as stops at places of articulation other however, are identical as in Mahootian. | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 195 bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, bomorganic with the preceding consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation, But according to Darzi (1991), the process extends at least to $/d/$ after $/z/(4)$, $/t/$ however, are identical as in Mahootian. | 195 Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements Chapter 3: Basic elements conditions on manner of articulation, | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements consonant. The conditions on manner of articulation,
 | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196
 | 195 Chapter 3: basic elements Chapter 3: basic elements 196 | | | | |