

Translation: Rules to Words (rev. 3/25/2004)

1. [+syllabic] → ∅ / _____ [+syllabic]
Vowels are deleted before vowels.
2. [+consonantal] → ∅ / _____ { [-consonantal] / # }
Consonants (obstruents, nasals, and liquids, but NOT glides) are deleted before obstruents and at the end of words.
3. [+high] → [-syllabic] / _____ [+stress]
High vowels become glides before stressed vowels.
4. [-syllabic] / [-consonantal] → ∅ / _____ [+consonantal]
Glides are deleted before consonants (but not before glides)
5. [-continuant] / [-voice] → [+spread] / _____ [+stress]
Voiceless stops (and affricates) are aspirated before stressed vowels.

$$6. \begin{bmatrix} +\text{coronal} \\ +\text{anterior} \\ -\text{lateral} \\ -\text{strident} \\ -\text{nasal} \\ +\text{voice} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{sonorant} \\ +\text{continuant} \end{bmatrix} / [+stress] \text{ ----- } \begin{bmatrix} +\text{syllabic} \\ -\text{stress} \end{bmatrix}$$

[d] becomes [ɾ] (a flap) between a stressed vowel and an unstressed vowel.

Note: [-strident] blocks application to fricatives, esp. [z], makes it apply to stop; [-nasal] blocks application to [n]; [-lateral] to [l].

7. [+syllabic] → [-tense] / _____ [-syllabic]₂
Vowels become non-tense before two or more nonvowels.
8. [+syllabic] → [+tense] / _____ + [-syllabic] [+syllabic]
Vowels are tense across a morpheme boundary followed by a non-vowel followed by a vowel.
9. [-continuant] / [-lateral] → [-sonorant] / [-nasal] _____ [-sonorant] / [-continuant] / [+voice]
A nasal consonant becomes a simple stop before a voiced stop.