

Definitions of Phonological Processes (as used in Computerized Profiling 9.7.0)

Reduplication	A multi-syllable production different from the target where the syllables are phonetically identical, e.g., [baba] for “bottle,” [nʌnʌ] for “tummy,” etc. The target form must be multisyllabic.
Velar Assimilation	The substitution of a velar consonant in a word containing a velar target sound, e.g., [gʌk] for “duck”, [gæɡən] for “wagon”, [gæjʊm] for “vacuum”.
Nasal Assimilation	The substitution of a nasal consonant in a word containing another nasal, whether correctly produced or substituted for another phone, e.g., [nʌn] for “sun”, [mæmiz] for “matches”, [neŋ] for “snake”.
Velar Fronting	The substitution of an alveolar stop or nasal for a velar stop or nasal in either singleton or cluster context, e.g., k→t, g→d, ŋ→n, k→d, g→t, ŋ→d, ŋ→t, kr→tr, kr→tw. Note that the substitution of other anterior consonants (alveolar fricatives, bilabial stops, etc.) are not analyzed as Velar Fronting.
Early Stopping	The substitution of a homorganic or near-homorganic stop for the fricatives /f, θ, s, ʃ/ in either singleton or cluster context, e.g., f→p, f→b, θ→t, θ→d, s→d, s→t, ʃ→t, ʃ→d, fr→pr, fr→pw, ʃr→tr.
Final Consonant Deletion	The omission of a final consonant singleton or cluster except for nasal and liquid singletons. Word-final glottal stop substitutions (e.g., [sʌʔ] for sock) are not analyzed as Final Consonant Deletion but are included under Other Substitutions. Deletion of word final liquids is analyzed as Liquid Deletion. Deletion of word final nasals is analyzed as Other Deletions (Brief process analysis) or Deletion of Nasals (Extended process analysis).
Context-sensitive Voicing	The substitution of a consonant singleton by its voiced or voiceless cognate, i.e., p→b, b→p, t→d, d→t, k→g, g→k, θ→ð, ð→θ, f→v, v→f, s→z, z→s, ʃ→ʒ, ʒ→ʃ, tʃ→dʒ, dʒ→tʃ
Cluster Reduction	The replacement of a consonant cluster by a consonant singleton or by a cluster containing fewer consonants, e.g., bl→b, sw→s, spl→pw, etc.
Gliding	The substitution of a glide for a liquid singleton, i.e., r→w, l→w, r→j, l→j.
Palatal Fronting	The substitution of an alveolar fricative or affricate for a palatal fricative or affricate, e.g., ʃ→s, tʃ→z, ʒ→s, dʒ→z, dʒ→dz.
Later Stopping	The substitution of a homorganic stop for the fricatives [v, ð, z, ʒ] or the substitution of a stop for an affricate in either singleton or cluster context, e.g., v→b, v→p, z→t, z→d, ʒ→d, ʒ→t, ð→t, ð→d, tʃ→d, tʃ→t, dʒ→d, dʒ→t, vd→bd.
Fricative Simplification	The substitution of a labiodental or alveolar fricative for an interdental fricative with no change in voicing, i.e., θ→f, θ→s, ð→v, ð→z.
Cluster Simplification	The substitution of a glide for a liquid in C[r], C[l], CC[r], and CC[l] clusters, e.g., bl→bw, tr→tw, spl→spw.
Deaffrication	The substitution of a palatal fricative for an affricate, i.e., tʃ→ʃ, tʃ→ʒ, dʒ→ʃ, dʒ→ʒ.
Liquid Deletion	Liquids /l/ and /r/ are deleted or replaced by a back vowel, e.g., ræbɪt→æbɪt, kɛrət→kɛøt, däl→däo. In final position, this process may also be referred to as Vocalization or Vowelization.
Backing of Alveolars	The substitution of velar consonants for alveolar consonants, e.g., t→k, d→g, n→ŋ, s→k, z→g. Velar Assimilation may be operative in certain instances.
Glottal Substitution	The substitution of a glottal stop [ʔ] or a glottal fricative [h] for another consonant singleton, e.g., d→h, s→ʔ, sp→h, sk→ʔ.
Sound Additions	A word normally initiated with a vowel is instead initiated with a consonant, e.g., æpəl→bæpəl, or a word terminating with a vowel is terminated with a consonant, e.g., pɪlo→pɪlos. The process cannot occur in medial position.
Gliding of Fricatives	The substitution of glides /w, j/ or the liquid /l/ for fricative singletons, e.g., f→w, s→l, s→j.
Stopping of Liquids	The substitution of /d/ for the liquid singletons /l, r/.

Glottal Substitution for Stops	The substitution of a glottal stop /ʔ/ or a glottal fricative /h/ for a singleton stop consonant.
Glottal Substitution for Fricatives/ Affricates	The substitution of a glottal stop /ʔ/ or a glottal fricative /h/ for a singleton fricative or affricate consonant.
Glottal Substitution for Liquids/Glides/Nasals	The substitution of a glottal stop /ʔ/ or a glottal fricative /h/ for a singleton liquid, glide, or nasal consonant.
Deletion of Stops	The deletion of a singleton stop consonant.
Deletion of Fricatives	The deletion of a singleton fricative consonant.
Deletion of Affricates	The deletion of a singleton affricate consonant.
Deletion of Glides	The deletion of a singleton glide consonant.
Deletion of Nasals	The deletion of a singleton nasal consonant.
Deletion of /s/ clusters	The deletion of all segments in a cluster containing /s/.
Deletion of /r/ clusters	The deletion of all segments in a cluster containing /r/.
Deletion of /l/ clusters	The deletion of all segments in a cluster containing /l/.
Deletion of nasal clusters	The deletion of all segments in a cluster containing /m, n, ŋ/.
Fronting of velar clusters	The substitution of an alveolar stop for a velar stop in a cluster context, e.g., gr→dw.
Lateralization of sibilants	Lateral emission in the production of sibilants /s, z, ts, dz, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/, in either singleton or cluster context, indicated by a diacritic for lateralization, e.g., z_u “zoo”, s_pun “spoon”.
Epenthesis	Insertion of a schwa vowel between segments in an initial or medial cluster, indicated by a diacritic for lengthening, e.g., s:pun “spoon”.
Flapping	Substitution of a flap for an alveolar stop in medial position.
Other Substitutions	All other substitution patterns not accounted for by the foregoing process analysis, e.g., s→n (when assimilation is not involved).
Other Deletions	All other deletion patterns not accounted for by the foregoing process analysis, e.g., initial consonant deletion.
Syllable Structure Changes	Syllable loss or addition between the target and transcription forms. Loss of initial unstressed (weak) syllables is normal and continues through Stage II. Other patterns of syllable loss and addition occur in dialectal variation.

Target phonetic classes and phonological processes likely to affect them

target class	likely phonological processes	context (if any)
stops	final consonant deletion	final position
nasals	nasal assimilation (will affect <i>other</i> target sounds)	
glides	none	
fricatives	final consonant deletion stopping	final position
affricates	final consonant deletion stopping palatal fronting deaffrication	final position
liquids	gliding liquid deletion (vocalization)	final position
clusters	final consonant deletion cluster reduction cluster simplification epenthesis	final position initial position
multisyllabic words	(weak) syllable deletion reduplication	
interdentals	final consonant deletion stopping fricative simplification	final position
labiodentals	final consonant deletion stopping	final position
bilabials	final consonant deletion	final position
alveolars	final consonant deletion	final position
palatals	final consonant deletion palatal fronting stopping	final position
velars	velar assimilation (will affect <i>other</i> target sounds) final consonant deletion velar fronting	final position
glottals	none	