

Phonological Norms

Process	Definition	Example	Gone by approx. age (years; months)
Pre-vocalic voicing	When a voiceless consonant in the beginning of a word is substituted with a voiced consonant. Typical examples include changing /k/→ /g/, /t/→ /d/, /p/→ /b/ and /f/ →/v/.	"gar" for "car" "big" for "pig"	3;0
Word final de-voicing	When a voiced consonant (e.g. /g/ or /z/) at the end of a word is substituted with a voiceless consonant (e.g. /k/ or /s/).	"pick" for "pig" "bus" for "buzz"	3;0
Final consonant deletion	When the final consonant in a word is left off.	"go" for "goat"	3;3
Fronting	When a back sound (velar or palatal sounds - e.g. /k/, /g/, and /sh/), is substituted with a front sound (alveolar sounds - e.g. /t/, /d/, and /s/).	"tee" for "key" "sop" for "shop"	3;6
Consonant Harmony	When the pronunciation of a whole word is influenced by the presence of one particular sound in the word.	"pup" for "cup" "mime" for "mine"	3;9
Weak syllable deletion	When the unstressed syllable in a word is deleted	"nana" for "banana"	4;0
Cluster reduction	When a combination of consonants is reduced to a single consonant	"pane" for "plane" "poon" for "spoon"	4;0
Stopping	When long sounds (fricatives or affricates – e.g. /f/ or /j/) are replaced by short sounds (stop sounds – e.g. /d/or/b/).	"four" as "bore" "sun" as "tun" "vacuum" as "bacuum" "zoo" as "do" "shoe" as "to" "jump" as "dump" "chair" as "tare" "thing" as "ting"	3;0 3;0 3;6 3;6 4;6 4;6 4;6 5;0
Fricative Simplification	When a later developing fricative (e.g. /th/) is replaced by an earlier developing one (e.g. /f/ or /v/).	"thumb" as "fum" "feather" as "feva"	5;0 +
Gliding of liquids	When /r/ becomes a /w/, and /l/ becomes a /w/ or /y/ sound	"wed" for "red" "yeyo" for "yellow"	5;0 +