Phonology

Two or more phonemes are **tautosyllabic** if they occur in the same syllable. Take for instance the English word "cat". Since this word is monosyllabic, the three phonemes /k/, /æ/ and /t/ are tautosyllabic. They can also be described as sharing a 'tautosyllabic distribution' (vs **heterosyllabic)**.

**Postlexical rules**  
(https://linguistics.ucla.edu/people/zuraw/200A\_2009/1213LexicalPhonology.pdf)

[**Coronal sound**](https://www.google.com/search?q=phonology+coronal&safe=active&client=opera&hs=CuR&sxsrf=ALeKk02Wt6viRtaPhBeSetz1MburXdqXPg:1591330841670&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=or6DdFk8fPgFDM%253A%252CX7KhWpVjGEhywM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSM-2LteuBhLAFweX30QE5xyOAXGQ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwizn6as6enpAhWrJzQIHS95BXAQ9QEwBXoECAIQJQ&biw=1259&bih=772#imgrc=cii2q8qh0m7dTM)**:**

[**Dorsal consonants**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsal_consonant) are [consonants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consonant) [articulated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_of_articulation) with the back of the [tongue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongue) (the dorsum). They include the [palatal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatal_consonant), [velar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Velar_consonant) and, in some cases, [alveolo-palatal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alveolo-palatal_consonant) and [uvular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uvular_consonant) consonants. They contrast with [coronal consonants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronal_consonant), articulated with the flexible front of the tongue, and [laryngeal consonants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laryngeal_consonant), articulated in the [pharyngeal cavity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharynx).

**Phonotactics** deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes. **Phonotactic constraints** define what sound sequences are possible in a language.