Toward a more accurate typology: Defining constituent order flexibility in WALS, AUTOTYP, and beyond

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Title

Header

[n-]→[l-]	腦 'brain'	*nou5* → *lou5*	(老 'old' *lou5*)
[ŋ]→[m]	五 'five'	*ng5* → *m5*	(唔 'not' *m4*)
[ŋ-]↔[ø-]	牛 'cow'	*ngau4* → *au4*	
	嘔 'vomit'	*au2* → *ngau2*	

Research Question

Sample text.

Research Aims

Sample text.

Methods

Auditory Analysis

Header: Sample text

- Sample small text

Header: Sample box text.

Native Listener Coding Results

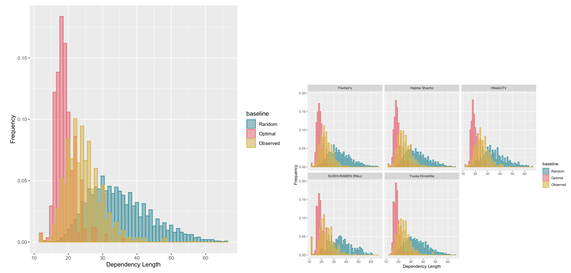

Figure 1:Proportions of [l], [n], [m], [ŋ], vowel or "other" coded by a native listener for each historical category. All data are shown in these stacked barplots, while statistical analysis directly compares the pairs of sounds each engaged in a change-in-progress.

Acoustic Analysis

- Acoustic analysis potentially offers a more gradient window into these changes-in-progress.

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Discussion & Conclusion

- None of the three sound changes are fully complete in production in either city. This aligns with perception results in the same participants (Cheng, 2017), though subgroups vary and some appear to merge certain pairs substantially (i.e., [m]/[]).