

# phonokit

A toolkit to create phonological representations

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# What is it?

- A Typst package for phonology (Garcia, 2026)
- **Idea:** generate phonological representations (IPA, prosody, SPE, OT, etc.)
- Current version: [0.4.5](#)

phonokit

**Typst...?** Typst is a new language to typeset documents. It's modern, light, fast and intuitive. Visit [typst.app](https://typst.app) to use their online editor (also check out their excellent tutorials)

## Phonetic transcription with `#ipa()`

☞ Charis SIL is the default font, but you can alter it.

```
#ipa("[tR \~ a Ns.kRi.'s \~ a \~ w]")
```

[trā̃ʃ.kri.'sāw]

```
#ipa("['lIt \v l \s 'b2R \schwar ,flaI"]")
```

['lit| 'bʌrə, flaɪ]

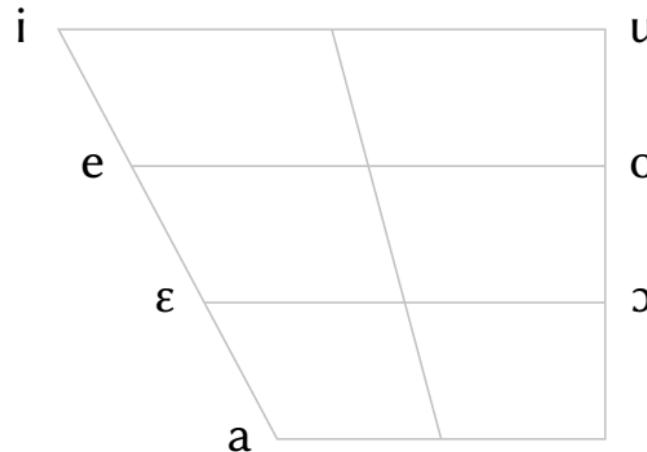
**Intuitive shortcuts.** Based on  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's `tipa` package + some *very* subjective optimization:

- [n]: `\textltailn` ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ) → `\nh` (both work in **phonokit**)
- [ʃ]: `\textbardotlessj` → `\barredj`

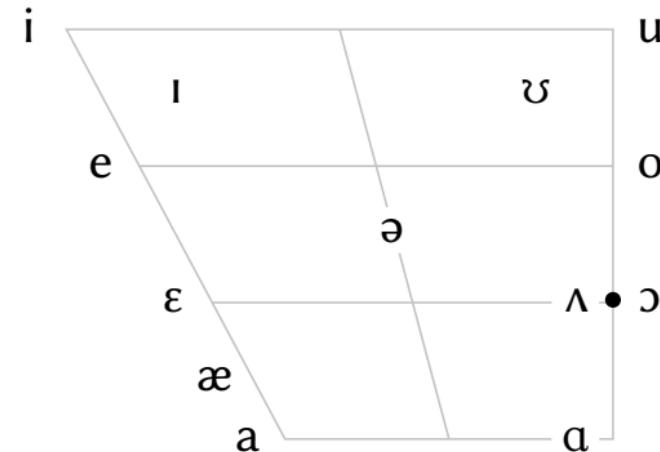
# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

- Vowel trapezoids (input = string): **pre-defined** inventories

`#vowels("portuguese")`



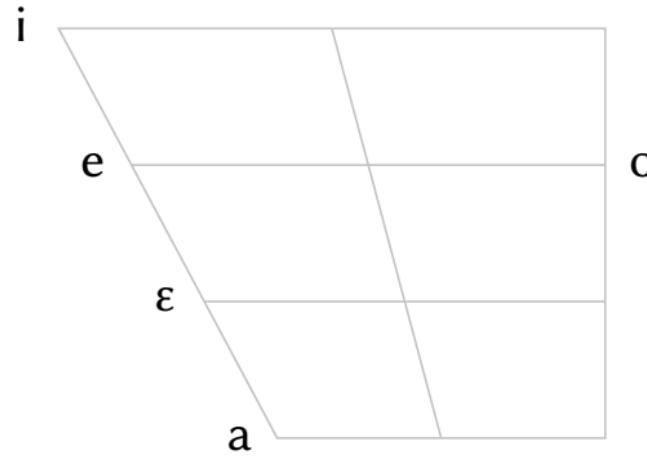
`#vowels("english")`



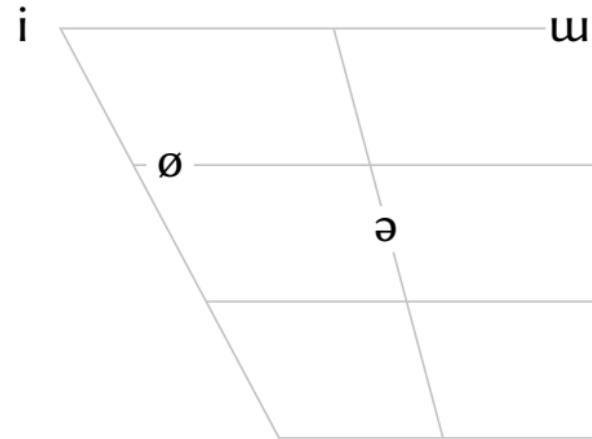
# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

- Vowel trapezoids (input = string): **custom** inventories

```
#vowels("aeoiE")
```

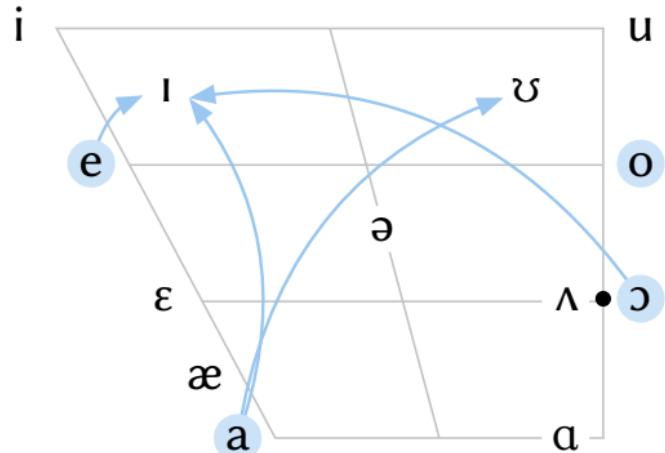


```
#vowels("\o iW@")
```



# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

```
#vowels(  
    "english",  
    arrows: (  
        ("a", "U"),  
        ("a", "I"),  
        ("e", "I"),  
        ("O", "I"),  
        ("o", "U"),  
    ),  
    arrow-color: blue.lighten(60%),  
    curved: true,  
    highlight: ("a", "e", "o", "O"),  
    highlight-color: blue.lighten(80%),  
)
```



# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

- Consonant table (input = string): **pre-defined** languages or **custom** inventory

`#consonants("portuguese", scale: 0.6)`

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			
Nasal	m			n			j̃				
Trill											
Tap or Flap				r̃							
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ			x			
Lateral fricative											
Approximant	w̃						j̃	w̃			
Lateral approximant				l̃			ʎ̃				

# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

- Consonant table (input = string): **pre-defined** languages or **custom** inventory

```
#consonants("french", scale: 0.6)
```

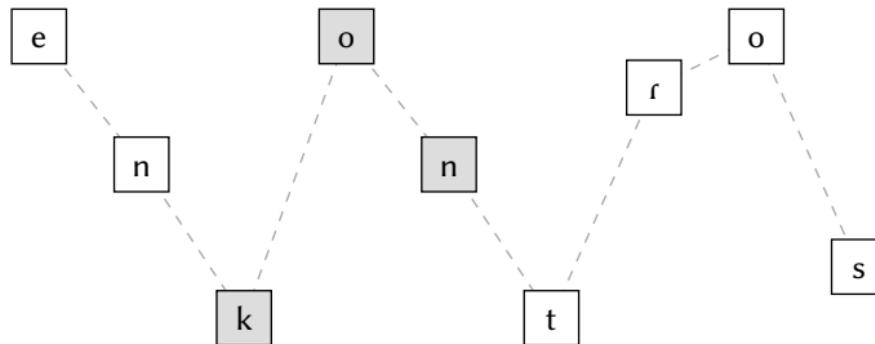
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			
Nasal	m			n			jn				
Trill				r							
Tap or Flap											
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ						
Lateral fricative											
Approximant	w						j	w			
Lateral approximant				l							

# Visualizing sonority profiles with `#sonority()`

- Visual representation of the sonority principle

(Parker, 2011)

```
#sonority("en.kon.tRos", scale: 0.7)
```



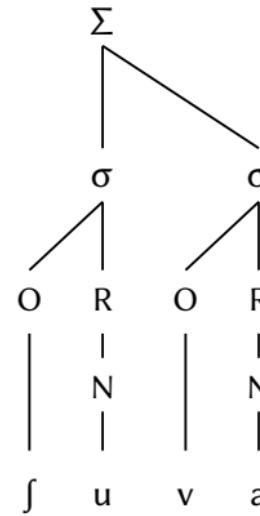
## Prosodic representation with `#syllable()` and `#foot()`

- Syllable and metrical foot: intuitive functions to generate precise outputs

`#syllable("maR")`



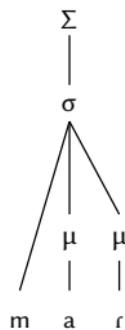
`#foot('Su.va')`



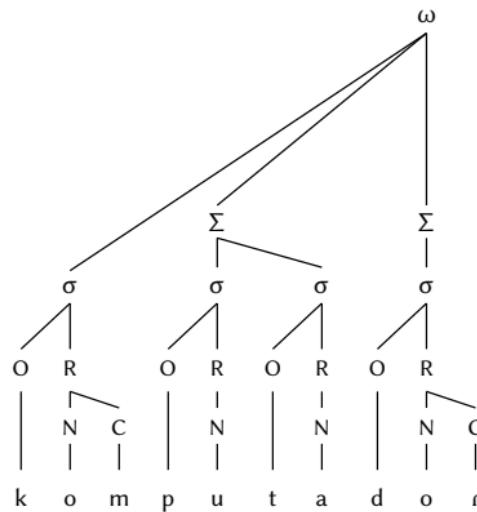
# Prosodic representation with `#foot-mora()` and `#word()`

- Moraic representation and prosodic words

```
#foot-mora("maR", coda: true, scale: 0.68)
```



```
#word("kom.(pu.ta).('doR)", scale: 0.67)
```



# Prosodic representation: metrical grids with `#met-grid()`

- Input as string (left) or tuple with IPA support (right)

```
#met-grid("bu2.tter1")
```

x  
x      x  
bu    tter

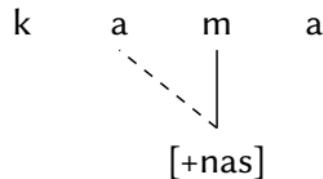
```
#met-grid(("b2", 3), ("R \shwar", 1), ("flaI", 2))
```

x  
x      x      x  
bʌ    rə    flaɪ

# Autosegmental phonology with `#autoseg()`

- Assimilation processes with intuitive and minimalist syntax

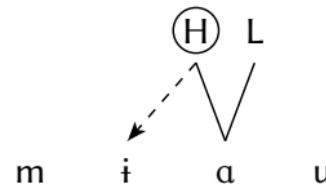
```
#autoseg(  
    ("k", "a", "m", "a"),  
    features: ("", "", "[+nas]", ""),  
    links: ((2,1),),  
    spacing: 1.0,  
    arrow: false,  
)
```



# Autosegmental phonology with #autoseg()

- #autoseg() can easily be adapted to tonal processes with a wide range of arguments

```
#autoseg(  
    ("m", "i", "A", "u"),  
    features: ("", "", ("H", "L"), ""),  
    tone: true,  
    links: (((2,0),1),),  
    highlight: ((2,0),),  
    spacing: 1.0,  
    arrow: true,  
)
```



# Autosegmental phonology with #autoseg()

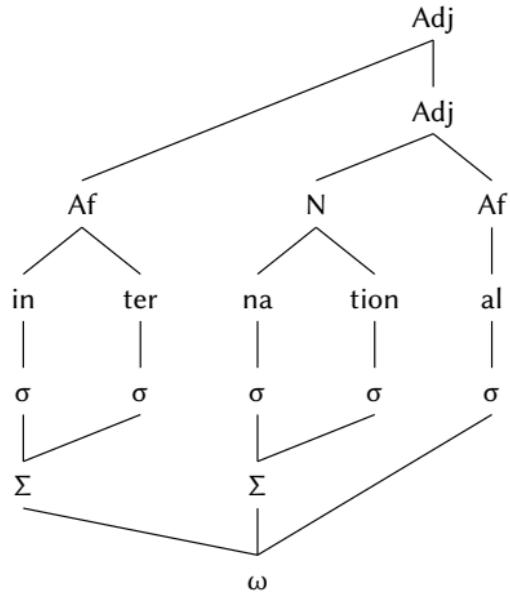
```
#autoseg(  
    ("e", "b", "e"),  
    features: ("L", "", "H"),  
    spacing: 0.5,  
    tone: true,  
    gloss: [],  
)  
#a-r // arrow  
#autoseg(  
    ("e", "b", "e"),  
    features: ("L", "", "H"),  
    links: ((0, 2),),  
    spacing: 0.5,  
    tone: true,  
    gloss: [èbě _pumpkin_],  
)
```



èbě *pumpkin*

Adapted from Zsiga (2024)

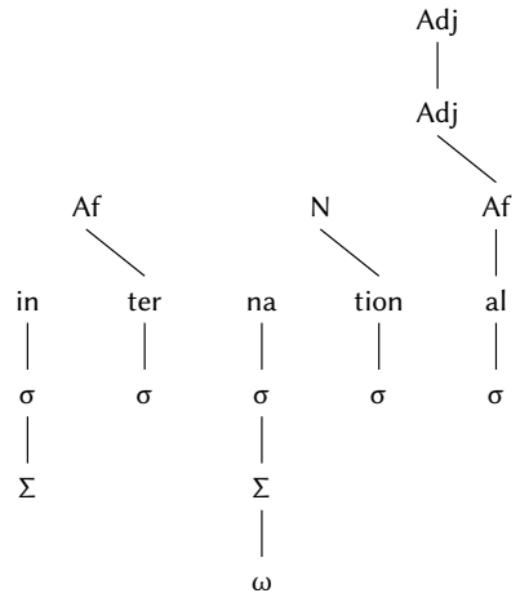
# Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`



- Function `#multi-tier()` : **very flexible**
  - Wide range of arguments based on a **grid architecture**
  - Helper: temporary grid with coordinates
  - Figure adapted from Booij (2012)
- ☞ Let's unpack this figure and its code

## Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`

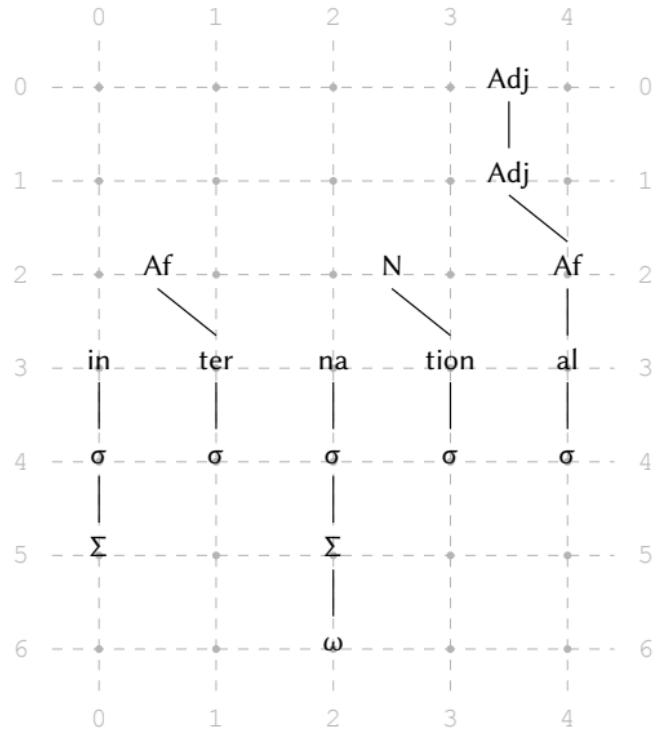
```
#multi-tier(
    show-grid: false,
    levels: (
        ("", "", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),
        ("", "", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),
        ("", ("Af", 0.5), "", ("N", 2.5), "Af"),
        ("in", "ter", "na", "tion", "al"),
        ("sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma"),
        ("Sigma", "", "Sigma", "", ""),
        ("", "", "omega", "", ""),
    ),
    scale: 0.8,
)
```



- Any element projects **one** line/link by default (this can be deleted later with `delinks`)

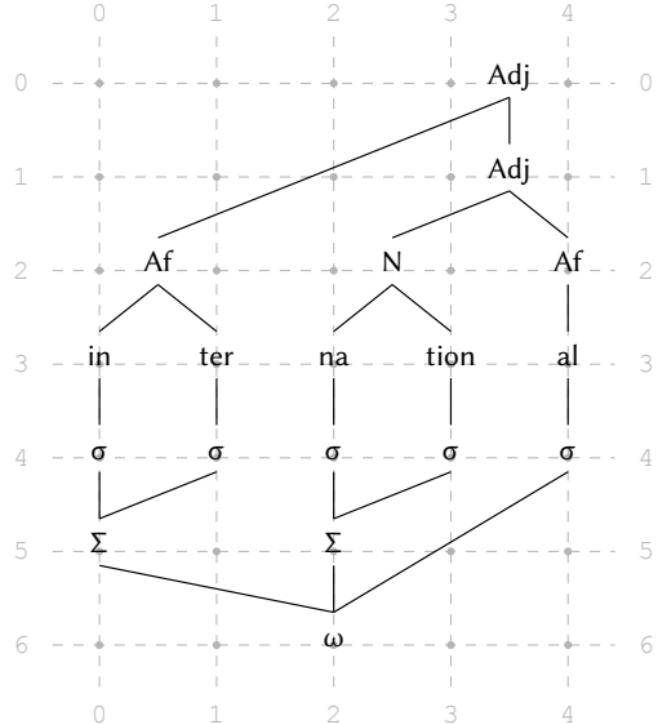
# Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`

```
#multi-tier(  
    show-grid: true, // ← HELPER GRID  
    levels: (  
        ("", "", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),  
        ("", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),  
        ("", ("Af", 0.5), "", ("N", 2.5), "Af"),  
        ("in", "ter", "na", "tion", "al"),  
        ("sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma"),  
        ("Sigma", "", "Sigma", "", ""),  
        ("", "", "omega", "", ""),  
    ),  
    scale: 0.8,  
)
```



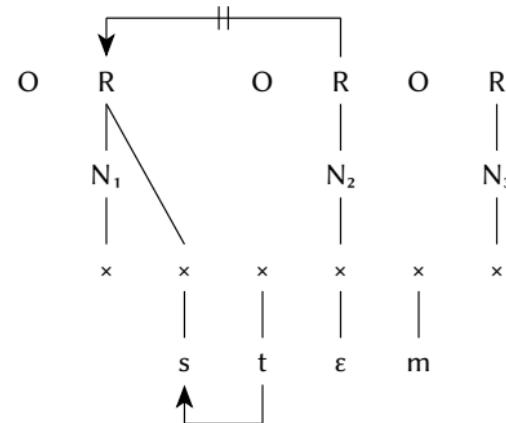
# Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`

```
#multi-tier(
    show-grid: true,
    levels: (
        ("", "", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),
        ("", "", "", "", ("Adj", 3.5)),
        ("", ("Af", 0.5), "", ("N", 2.5), "Af"),
        ("in", "ter", "na", "tion", "al"),
        ("sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma", "sigma"),
        ("Sigma", "", "Sigma", "", ""),
        ("", "", "omega", "", ""),
    ),
    scale: 0.8,
    links: (
        ((0, 4), (2, 1)), // Adj → Af
        ((1, 4), (2, 3)), // Adj → N
        ((2, 1), (3, 0)), // Af → in
        ((2, 3), (3, 2)), // N → na
        ((5, 0), (4, 1)), // Ft → Syl
        ((5, 2), (4, 3)), // Ft → Syl
        ((6, 2), (5, 0)), // Pwd → Ft
        ((6, 2), (4, 4)), // Pwd → Ft
    ),
)
```



# Government Phonology with #multi-tier()

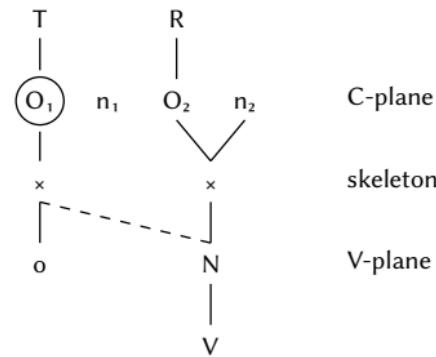
```
#multi-tier(  
  levels: (  
    ("O", "R", "", "O", "R", "O", "R"),  
    ("", "N1", "", "", "N2", "", "N3"),  
    ("", "x", "x", "x", "x", "x", "x"),  
    ("", "", "s", "t", "E", "m", ""),  
  ),  
  links: (  
    ((0, 1), (2, 2)),  
  ),  
  ipa: (3,),  
  arrows: (  
    ((3, 3), (3, 2)),  
    ((0, 4), (0, 1)),  
  ),  
  arrow-delinks: (  
    (1,)  
  ),  
  spacing: 1, scale: 0.8,  
)
```



Adapted from Goad (2012)

# CV phonology with `#multi-tier()`

```
#multi-tier(
    levels: (
        ("T", "", "R", ""),
        ("01", "n1", "02", "n2"),
        ("x", "", ("x", 2.5), ""),
        ("o", "", ("N", 2.5), ""),
        ("", "", ("V", 2.5), ""),
    ),
    links: (((1, 3), (2, 2)),),
    dashed: (((2, 0), (3, 2)),),
    level-spacing: 1.2,
    highlight: ((1, 0),),
    spacing: 1,
    stroke-width: 0.7pt,
    tier-labels: (
        (1, "C-plane"),
        (2, "skeleton"),
        (3, "V-plane"),),
    scale: 1,
)
```



Adapted from Carvalho (2017)

## SPE with `#feat-matrix()` and `#feat()`

- Feature matrices for a given phoneme; matrices for rules + helper functions such as `#blank()`

```
#feat-matrix("\\"ae")
```

/æ/

+syllabic
-consonantal
+sonorant
+continuant
+voice
-high
+low
+front
-back
-round

```
#feat("+son", "-approx") #a-r #feat(alpha +
[#smallcaps("place")]) / #blank()\]#sub[#sigma] #feat("-
son", "-cont", "-del rel", alpha + [#smallcaps("place")])
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} +son \\ -approx \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [\alpha_{PLACE} / \underline{\quad}]_\sigma \begin{bmatrix} -son \\ -cont \\ -del rel \\ \alpha_{PLACE} \end{bmatrix}$$

## OT with `#tableau()`

- Dynamic tableaux with auto shading (optional)

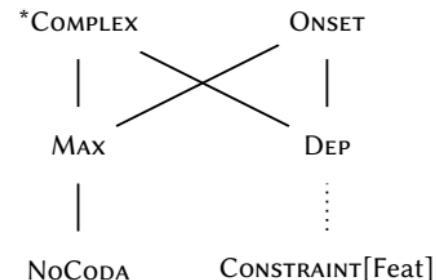
```
#tableau(  
    input: "kraTa",  
    candidates: ("kra.Ta", "ka.Ta", "ka.ra.Ta"),  
    constraints: ("Max", "Dep", "*Complex"),  
    violations: (  
        ("", "", "*"),  
        ("*!", "", ""),  
        ("", "*!", ""), ),  
    winner: 0,  
    dashed-lines: (1,),  
    shade: true // ← auto shading after !  
)
```

/kraθa/	Max	Dep	*COMPLEX
☞ kra.θa			*
ka.θa	*!		
ka.ra.θa			*

## Hasse diagrams with `#hasse()`

- Visualizing OT rankings with minimal syntax and with automatic small caps

```
#hasse(  
  (  
    (*Complex, "Max", 0),  
    (*Complex, "Dep", 0),  
    ("Onset", "Max", 0),  
    ("Onset", "Dep", 0),  
    ("Max", "NoCoda", 1),  
    ("Dep", "Constraint[Feat]", 1, "dotted"),  
  ),  
  node-spacing: 3,  
)
```



# Harmonic Grammar with `#hg()`

- Weights and violation counts are used to automatically compute harmony scores ( $h_i$ )

```
#hg(  
    input: "kraTa",  
    candidates: ("[kra.Ta]", "[ka.Ta]", "[ka.ra.Ta]"),  
    constraints: ("Max", "Dep", "*Complex"),  
    weights: (2.5, 1.8, 0.5),  
    violations: (  
        (0, 0, -1),  
        (-1, 0, 0),  
        (0, -1, 0),  
    ),  
    scale: 0.8,  
)
```

$$w = 2.5 \quad w = 1.8 \quad w = 0.5$$

/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$
[kra.θa]	o	o	-1	-0.5
[ka.θa]	-1	o	o	-2.5
[ka.ra.θa]	o	-1	o	-1.8

# Noisy Harmonic Grammar with `#nhg()`

- Probabilities simulated (Monte Carlo) based on `num-simulations` (default: `1000`)
- $\varepsilon_i \rightarrow$  single noise sample shown for illustration — not used by  $P_i$

```
#nhg(  
    input: "kraTa",  
    candidates: ("[kra.Ta]", "[ka.Ta]", "[ka.ra.Ta]"),  
    constraints: ("Max", "Dep", "*Complex"),  
    weights: (2.5, 1.8, 0.5),  
    violations: (  
        (0, 0, -1),  
        (-1, 0, 0),  
        (0, -1, 0),  
    ),  
    scale: 0.7,  
)
```

	w = 2.5	w = 1.8	w = 0.5			
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$	$\varepsilon_i$	$P_i$
[kra.θa]	o	o	-1	-0.5	-0.47	0.778
[ka.θa]	-1	o	o	-2.5	-0.45	0.05
[ka.ra.θa]	o	-1	o	-1.8	-1.35	0.172

## MaxEnt with `#maxent()`

- MaxEnt tableaux with automatic calculation and optional probability visualization

		$w = 2.5$	$w = 1.8$	$w = 0.5$		
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$	$e^{-h_i}$	$P_i$
[kra.θa]	0	0	1	0.5	0.607	0.71
[ka.θa]	1	0	0	2.5	0.082	0.096
[ka.ra.θa]	0	1	0	1.8	0.165	0.194



		$w = 2.5$	$w = 1.8$	$w = 0.5$		
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$	$e^{-h_i}$	$P_i$
[kra.θa]	0	0	1	0.5	0.607	0.71
[ka.θa]	1	0	0	2.5	0.082	0.096
[ka.ra.θa]	0	1	0	1.8	0.165	0.194

## MaxEnt with `#maxent()`

- MaxEnt tableaux with automatic calculation and optional probability visualization

```
#maxent(  
    input: "kraTa",  
    candidates: ("[kra.Ta]", "[ka.Ta]", "[ka.ra.Ta]"),  
    constraints: ("Max", "Dep", "*Complex"),  
    weights: (2.5, 1.8, 0.5),  
    violations: (  
        (0, 0, 1),  
        (1, 0, 0),  
        (0, 1, 0),  
    ),  
    visualize: true, // ← visualization  
    sort: true, // ← sort candidates by probability  
)
```

## MaxEnt with `#maxent()`

- You can also easily sort candidates by  $P_i$  with `sort: true` as of version `0.4.1`

		$w = 2.5$	$w = 1.8$	$w = 0.5$			
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$	$e^{-h_i}$	$P_i$	
[kra.θa]	0	0	1	0.5	0.607	0.71	
[ka.θa]	1	0	0	2.5	0.082	0.096	
[ka.ra.θa]	0	1	0	1.8	0.165	0.194	

		$w = 2.5$	$w = 1.8$	$w = 0.5$			
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$	$e^{-h_i}$	$P_i$	
[kra.θa]	0	0	1	0.5	0.607	0.71	
[ka.ra.θa]	0	1	0	1.8	0.165	0.194	
[ka.θa]	1	0	0	2.5	0.082	0.096	

## Numbered examples with `#ex()`

- Phonology-friendly numbered examples: (1a) and (1b) are easy to reference
- Alignment is guaranteed given **table** structure; optional caption for **table of contents**

```
#show: ex-rules // ← this must be added to your doc
#ex(caption: "A phonology example")[
  #table(
    columns: 4, // ← where we may specify widths
    stroke: none,
    align: left,
    [#subex-label()<ex-anba>], [#ipa("/anba/")], [#a-
r], [#ipa("[amba]")],
    [#subex-label()<ex-anka>], [#ipa("/anka/")], [#a-
r], [#ipa("[aNka]")],
  )
]
```

- (1) a. /anba/ → [amba]  
b. /anka/ → [aŋka]

## 💡 Common questions

1. Do I need to adopt Typst to take advantage of **phono****kit**?
2. Can I completely replace L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with Typst in 2026?
3. How about my **bib** references?
4. What *can't* I do with Typst?
5. What software do I need to use it?

## FAQ & final thoughts

1. No. You can export outputs as `PNG` and use them in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , Word, etc. Pair it with `oxipng` for tiny file sizes. See workflow example in Garcia (2026, appendix).
2. That depends. Journals will take a while to accept `typ`, and very few people know Typst. But you don't have to choose: they're two useful tools/languages. If you work in phonology, you *could* probably use Typst 99% of the time. In syntax,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  still offers more when it comes to trees.
3. They work with Typst. So your workflow will not be affected.
4.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is much older, so it has **many** more packages. What you can/can't do depends on what packages your workflow requires.
5. VS Code, Positron, NeoVim, etc. Use `tinymist` as your extension/plugin.

# References

- Booij, G. (2012). *The grammar of words: An introduction to linguistic morphology* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Carvalho, J. B. d. (2017). Deriving sonority from the structure, not the other way round: A Strict CV approach to consonant clusters. *The Linguistic Review*, 34(4), 589–614.
- Garcia, G. D. (2026, ). *phonokit: a toolkit to create phonological representations in Typst*. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18434478>
- Goad, H. (2012). sC clusters are (almost always) coda-initial. *Linguistic Review*, 29(3).
- Parker, S. (2011). Sonority. In M. van Oostendorp, C. J. Ewen, E. Hume, & K. Rice (Eds.), *The Blackwell Companion to Phonology: The Blackwell Companion to Phonology* (pp. 1160–1184). Wiley Online Library. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444335262.wbctp0049>
- Zsiga, E. C. (2024). *The sounds of language: An introduction to phonetics and phonology* (2nd ed.). John Wiley & Sons.