

# 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: `0.4.1`

phonokit

**Typst...?** [Typst](#) is a new language to typeset documents. It's modern, light, fast and intuitive. Visit [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]")
```

[trãŋs.kri.'sãw̃]

```
#ipa("[ˈlɪt \\v l \\s ˈb2R \\schwar ,flaɪ]")
```

[ˈlɪt̪ ˈbʌrɔ̯ˌflaɪ]

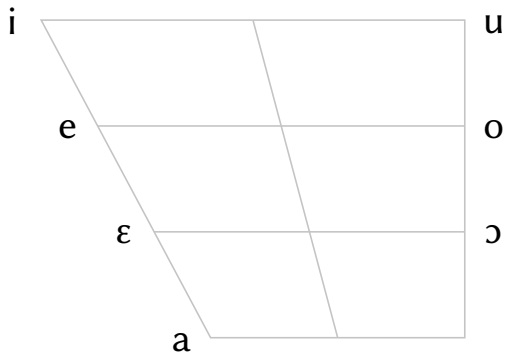
**Intuitive shortcuts.** Based on  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's `tipa` package + some *very* subjective optimization:

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

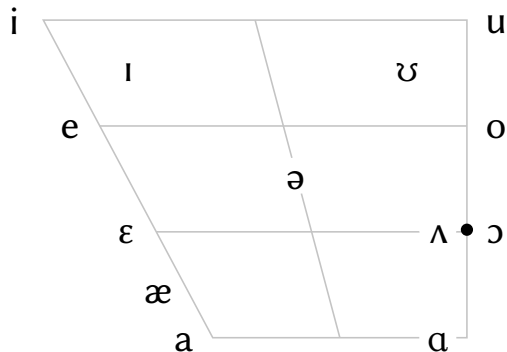
# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

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

```
#vowels("portuguese")
```



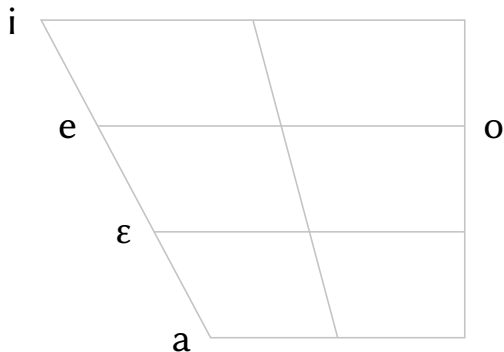
```
#vowels("english")
```



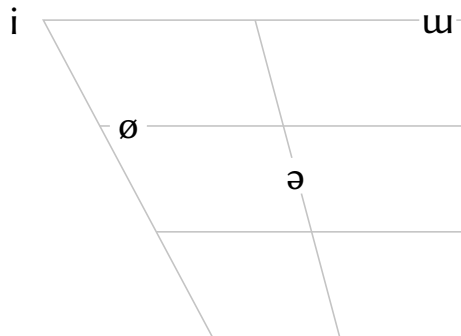
# Phonemic inventories with `#vowels()` and `#consonants()`

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

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



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



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

- 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			ɲ				
Trill											
Tap or Flap				ɾ							
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ			x			
Lateral fricative											
Approximant	w						j	w			
Lateral approximant				l			ʎ				

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

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

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

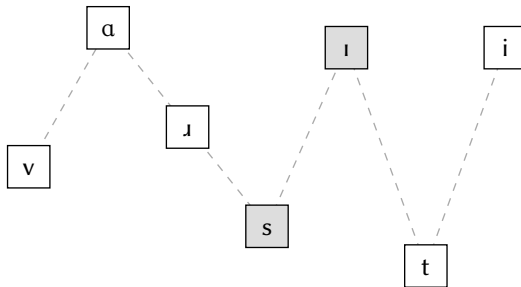
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			
Nasal	m			n			ɲ				
Trill				r							
Tap or Flap											
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ						
Lateral fricative											
Approximant	w						j	w			
Lateral approximant				l							

# Visualizing sonority profiles with `#sonority()`

- Visual representation of the sonority principle

(Parker, 2011)

```
#sonority("vA \\*r .sI.ti", scale: 0.7)
```





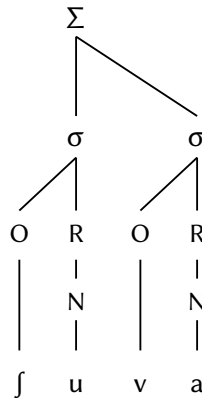
## Prosodic representation with `#syllable()` and `#foot()`

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

`#syllable("maR")`



`#foot("'Su.va")`



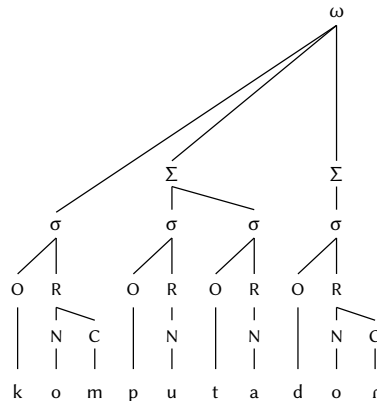
# Prosodic representation with `#foot-mora()` and `#word()`

- Moraic representation and prosodic words

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



```
#word("kom.('pu.ta).('doR)",  
      scale: 0.68)
```



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

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

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

×  
  
×   ×  
  
bu   tter

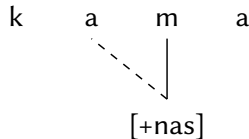
```
#met-grid(("b2", 3), ("R \\shwar", 1), ("flaI", 2))
```

×  
  
×   ×  
  
×   ×   ×  
  
bʌ   rə   flai

# Autosegmental phonology with #autoseg()

- Assimilation processes with intuitive and minimalist syntax

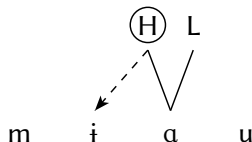
```
#autoseg(  
  ("k", "a", "m", "a"),  
  features: ("", "", "[+nas]", ""),  
  links: ((2,1),),  
  spacing: 1.0,  
  arrow: false,  
)
```



# Autosegmental phonology with #autoseg()

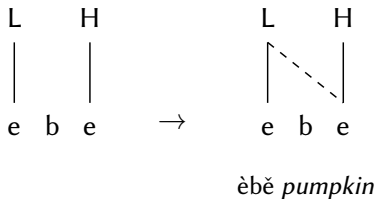
- #autoseg() can easily be adapted to tonal processes with a wide range of arguments

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



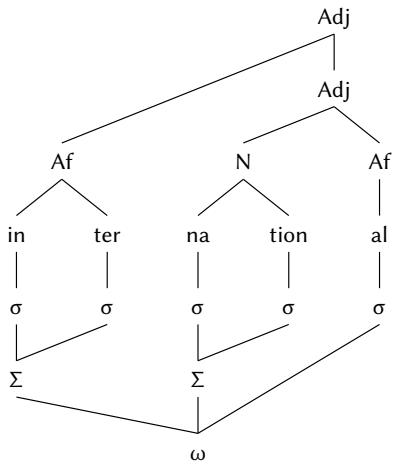
# Autosegmental phonology with #autoseg()

```
#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_],  
)
```



Adapted from Zsiga (2024)

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

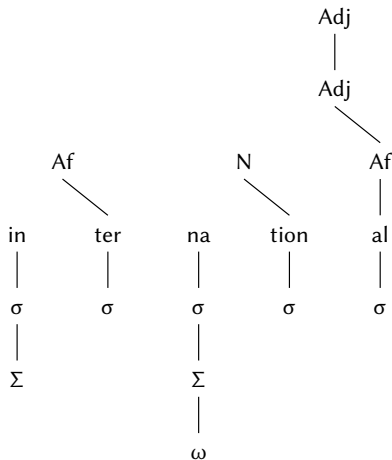


- Function `#multi-tier()` : **very flexible**
- Wide range of arguments based on a **grid architecture**
- Helper: temporary grid with coordinates
- Figure adapted from Booij (2012)

👉 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,  
)
```

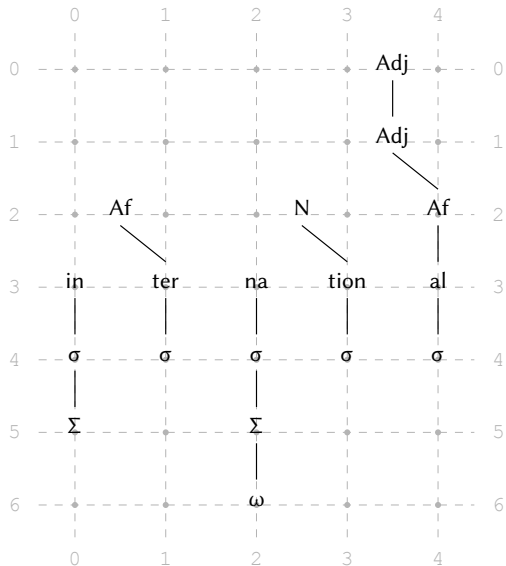


- Any element projects **one** line/link by default (this can be deleted later with `delinks` )



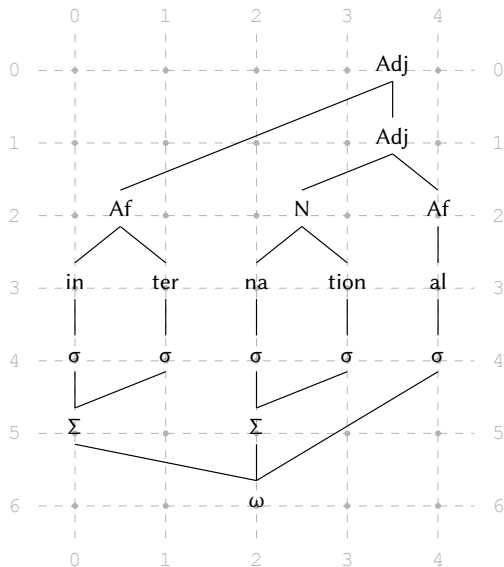
# Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`

```
#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,  
)
```



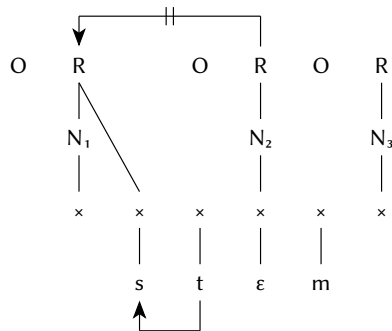
# Multi-tier representations with `#multi-tier()`

```
#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()

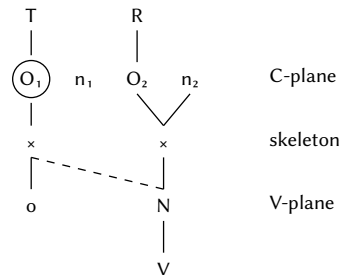
```
#multi-tier(  
  levels: (  
    ("O", "R", "", "O", "R", "O", "R"),  
    ("", "N1", "", "", "N2", "", "N3"),  
    ("", "x", "x", "x", "x", "x", "x"),  
    ("", "", "s", "t", "E", "m", ""),  
  ),  
  links: (  
    ((0, 1), (2, 2)),  
  ),  
  ipa: (3,),  
  arrows: (  
    ((3, 3), (3, 2)),  
    ((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", ""),  
    ("O1", "n1", "O2", "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/

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{syllabic} \\ -\text{consonantal} \\ +\text{sonorant} \\ +\text{continuant} \\ +\text{voice} \\ -\text{high} \\ +\text{low} \\ +\text{front} \\ -\text{back} \\ -\text{round} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

## OT with #tableau()

- Dynamic tableaux with auto shading (optional)

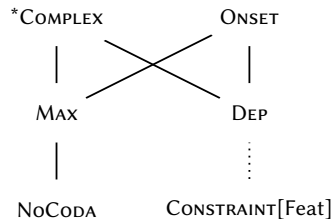
```
#tableau(  
  input: "kraTa",  
  candidates: ("kra.Ta", "ka.Ta", "ka.ra.Ta"),  
  constraints: ("Max", "Dep", "*Complex"),  
  violations: (  
    ("", "", "*"),  
    ("*!", "", ""),  
    ("", "*!", ""), ),  
  winner: 0,  
  dashed-lines: (1,),  
  shade: true // ← auto shading after !  
)
```

/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	w = 1.8	w = 0.5	
/kraθa/	MAX	DEP	*COMPLEX	$h_i$
[kra.θa]	0	0	-1	-0.5
[ka.θa]	-1	0	0	-2.5
[ka.ra.θa]	0	-1	0	-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]	0	0	-1	-0.5	-0.47	0.778
[ka.θa]	-1	0	0	-2.5	-0.45	0.05
[ka.ra.θa]	0	-1	0	-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	<div><div></div></div>
[ka.θa]	1	0	0	2.5	0.082	0.096	<div><div></div></div>
[ka.ra.θa]	0	1	0	1.8	0.165	0.194	<div><div></div></div>

	$w = 2.5$	$w = 1.8$	$w = 0.5$				
/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("[aŋka]"),
    ]]
```

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

# FAQ

## Common questions

1. Do I need to adopt Typst to take advantage of **phonokit**?
2. Can I completely replace  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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.