



Sources of (learning) evidence about transparent vowels in Finnic vowel harmony

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L→R backness harmony in Finnic languages

Back harmony in West Votic	<i>kõlvõ-ta</i> suit-3PL.PRS ɤ...ɤ...a	<i>tanttsi-ma</i> dance-SPN a...i...a	<i>siga-lõõ</i> pig.SG-ALL i...a...ɤ	<i>kirpitsa-ssa</i> brick.SG-ELA i...i...a...a
Front harmony in Kihnu Estonian	<i>müttä-gä</i> club.SG-COM y...æ...æ	<i>küüsi-mä</i> ask-SPN y...i...æ	<i>pidä-mä</i> must-SPN i...æ...æ	<i>kiibitse-mä</i> keep.at-SPN i...i...e...æ

The roadmap

- 1) Data Bkgd: some established facts about Finnic vowel harmony
- 2) Theoretical Bkgd: grammars, learners, and problems of initial transparent vowels
- 3) New Data Results: corpus analysis of VH in five lesser-studied Finnic languages
 - How did we count, and what did we find?
 - How over/under represented are the key patterns?
 - Zooming in: how do alternating vs. fixed suffixes behave in longer words?
- 4) Interpreting our New Data Results
 - What does a grammar have to encode about initial transparent vowels in Finnic?
 - What kind of learner could notice these patterns?

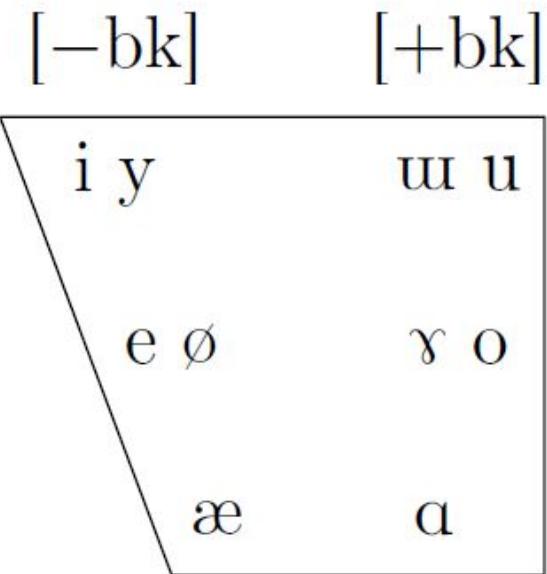


Data Background: On Finnic VH and transparency



Vowels and phonological characteristics

- Main stress is on σ_1
- Full vowel contrast in σ_1
- No prefixes (σ_1 is always in the stem),
but many potential suffixes



Vowel harmony

- Many (but not all) Finnic languages have VH, which is:
 - Progressive
 - Front/back
- Harmony extends through stem and (for the most part) into suffixes

Vowel harmony

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Front harmony triggers (F)

i y

Back harmony triggers (B)

u u

e ø

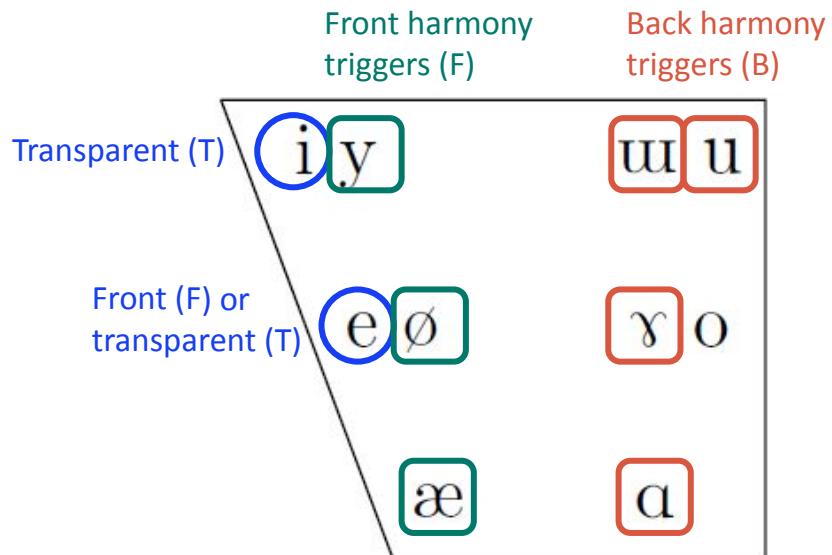
y o

æ

a

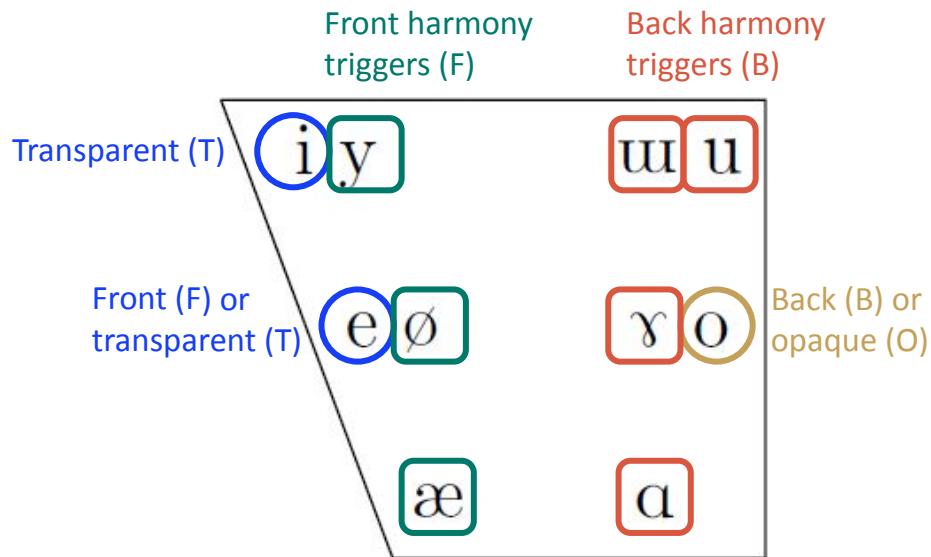
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Vowel harmony

West Votic	Kihnu Estonian	South Seto
<i>kõlnõ-ta</i> suit-3PL.PRS γ...γ...a	<i>angu-ga</i> drift.SG-COM a....u....a	<i>umanõ</i> intrinsic u....a...γ
<i>tšülä</i> village y...æ	<i>müttä-gä</i> club.SG-COM y...æ...æ	<i>päälüne</i> loft æ...y...e

Vowel harmony

West Votic	Kihnu Estonian	South Seto
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Transparency

West Votic	Kihnu Estonian	South Seto
<i>tanttsi-ma</i> dance-SPN a....i...a	<i>mõrsi-ga</i> string.bag.SG-COM r....i...a	<i>manitsõma</i> mention-SPN a....i....r...a
<i>läsi-mä</i> be.sick-SPN æ....i...æ	<i>küüsi-mä</i> ask-SPN y....i...æ	<i>hämonõ</i> bleary æ....o...r

Transparency

West Votic	Kihnu Estonian	South Seto
<i>tanttsi-ma</i> dance-SPN 	<i>mõrsi-ga</i> string.bag.SG-COM 	<i>manitsõma</i> mention-SPN 
<i>läsi-mä</i> be.sick-SPN 	<i>küysi-mä</i> ask-SPN 	<i>hämonõ</i> bleary 

More on transparency

- Consider Kihnu Estonian (more on this corpus data in a moment):
 - 10.84% of 3-syllable word types are B...T...B
e.g. *olimõ* (to.be.1PL.PST), *juurikkad* (rhizome.PL.NOM)
- What if T is in σ_1 ?
 - For some Finnic languages, VH is determined by the vowel in the second syllable (e.g. Finnish; see Suomi et al, 2008)
 - What about others? T...B... is clearly *possible*; e.g. Kihnu *himustama* (desire.SPN)
- What if T is in both σ_1 and σ_2 ? That is, T...T...
 - No mention of how this affects harmony in the literature we reviewed.



Theoretical Background: Driving Finnic VH from V1 How to learn? And what if V1 is *transparent*?



see e.g.: Bakovic, 2000; Pulleyblank, 2002; Kramer; 2003
Kiparsky and Pajusalu, 2003; Vesik, 2025b...

One theory of L→R harmony

Why harmony?: Avoidance of V[α-bk] ... V[β-bk]

NO-DIS AGREEMENT		
/æ...ə/	[æ...ə]	*!
	[æ...æ]	
	[ə...ə]	

see e.g.: Bakovic, 2000; Pulleyblank, 2002; Kramer; 2003
Kiparsky and Pajusalu, 2003; Vesik, 2025b...

One theory of L→R harmony

Why harmony?:

Avoidance of V[α-bk] ... V[β-bk]

Why L→R harmony?

Protection of privileged positions: stressed-V, root-V, initial-V...

		NO-DIS AGREEMENT	IDENT [back]	IDENT[back]-'σ, IDENT[back]-V1
/æ...ə/	[æ...ə]	*!		
	✓ ['æ...æ]		*	
	['ɑ...ə]		*	*!

From the learner's perspective

<i>Where it comes from?</i>	<i>What they hear:</i>	<i>What to notice?</i>	
	“[æ...æ]”		
	“[ɑ...ɑ]”		

e.g. Hayes and Wilson (2008); Albright and Hayes, 2003; **Vesik (2025b)**...
c.f. Dresher (1999); Tesar and Smolensky (2000); Tessier (2009)...

From the learner's perspective

Where it comes from?	What they hear:	What to notice?	
/æ...ə/?	“[æ...æ]”	*æ...ə?	
/ə...æ/?	“[ə...ə]”	*[-bk]...[+bk]?	

e.g. Hayes and Wilson (2008); **Albright and Hayes, (2003)**; Vesik (2025b)...
C.f. Dresher (1999); Tesar and Smolensky (2000); Tessier (2009)...

From the learner's perspective

	<i>What they hear:</i>	<i>What to notice?</i>	<i>Relative strength of the generalization?</i>
	“[æ...æ]”	*æ...a?	↑ few ex., fewer exceptions
	“[a...a]”	*[-bk]...[+bk]?	
		...	
		*V[α-bk] ... V[β-bk]?	↓ many ex., many exceptions

e.g. van der Hulst (1985); Ringen and Heinämäki (1999); Välimaa-Blum (1999);
Gafos (1999); Kiparsky and Pajusalu (2003), *inter alia*

Complications from transparent vowels

Most common concern: ***How to ignore a word-medial T?***

	<i>Surface Pattern</i>	<i>What Harmony Sees:</i>
<i>mõrsi-ga</i> (KE) <u>string</u> . <u>bag</u> . <u>SG</u> -COM	[bk]:  [bk]: [+ - +]	[bk]:  [bk]: [+ +]
<i>tanttsi-ma</i> (WV) dance-SPN	[bk]:  [bk]: [+ - +]	[bk]:  [bk]: [+ +]

Complications from transparent vowels

Our concern: *How to drive harmony after a word-initial T?*

		NO-DIS AGREEMENT	IDENT [back]	IDENT[back]-'σ, IDENT[back]-V1
/i...a...æ/	i. a ... ?		*	
	i. æ . ?		*	
	i. a ... ?	*		

Complications from transparent vowels

Our concern: *How to drive harmony after a word-initial T?*

What drives these choices?		
/i...a...æ/	i...a...a?	Spread L→R from first non-T vowel?
	i...æ...æ?	Default to V1 [-bk]?
	i...a...æ	Give up? (Ruled out by NoDisagreement?)
/i...i...a...æ/	???	

Complications from transparent vowels

Previous consensus: How does harmony work after a word-initial T?

/i...a...æ/	i...a...a	Spread L→R from first non-T vowel?	
	i...æ...æ?		
	i...a...æ		
/i...i...a...æ/	???	see eg <i>Suomi et al (2008); Kiparsky (1982)</i>	



Current Data Context: Corpora from W/E Votic, N/S Seto, and Kihnu Estonian



Corpus of Estonian Dialects

- Spontaneous speech collected between 1938-2010 from speakers aged 42-101.
- Data identified by dialect group, dialect, and parish.
- Also includes data from Votic and Livonian.

Selected subcorpora

Dialect	# wordforms	# single-root wordforms, native monophthongs only
Kihnu Estonian	21 595	16 385 tokens / 3 391 types
North Seto	21 127	18 894 tokens / 3 984 types
South Seto	27 416	24 817 tokens / 3 878 types
East Votic	9 572	7 728 tokens / 2 463 types
West Votic	24 744	19 967 tokens / 4 789 types

Corpus processing and coding

- (Native) monophthongs only (though cf. Vesik, 2023)
- 2, 3, and 4-syllable words
- Focusing on type frequency
- Predictions about pattern frequency are sensitive to vowel position
- Rates of occurrence are calculated out of the total number of n-syllable words



Corpus investigations
of initial transparent vowels

Pt1: *The extent of downstream VH*



Guiding questions

- Is harmony driven from V2 if V1 is transparent?
- Is harmony driven from V3 if V1 AND V2 are transparent?

Predictions

IF for example <i>/i...ə...æ/ →</i>		THEN we should see
i...ə...ə	<i>/i/ ₁ is T, VH → from V2</i>	similar rates of Front, Back, and Disharmony in T_1 words as for V_1 harmonic words
i...æ...æ	<i>/i/ ₁ is F, VH → from V1</i>	no back harmony in T_1 words
i...ə...æ	<i>/i/ ₁ is T, no VH from V2</i>	rates of Front, Back, and Disharmony in T_1 words similar to chance

... and similar for words with T1 AND T2, moving along to V3

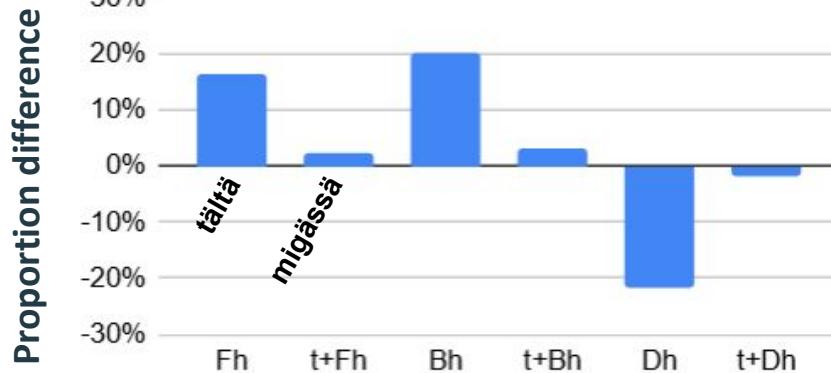
Testing predictions with West Votic

Compare actual vs predicted rates of front, back, and disharmony for:

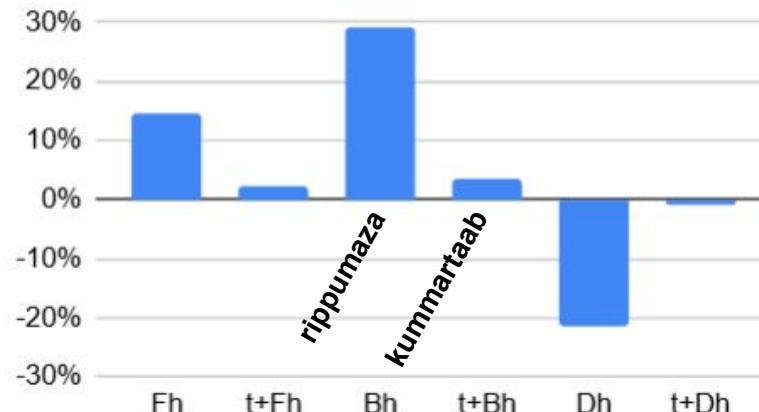
- T...V...V vs V...V words
 - e.g. *migässä* vs *tältä*
- T...V...V...V vs V...V...V words
 - e.g. *rippumaza* vs *kummartaab*
- T...T...V...(V) vs T...V...(V) words
 - e.g. *kirpittsassa* vs *viskaavad*

West Votic: rates of harmony after initial T* (actual - predicted)

(T)...V...V:



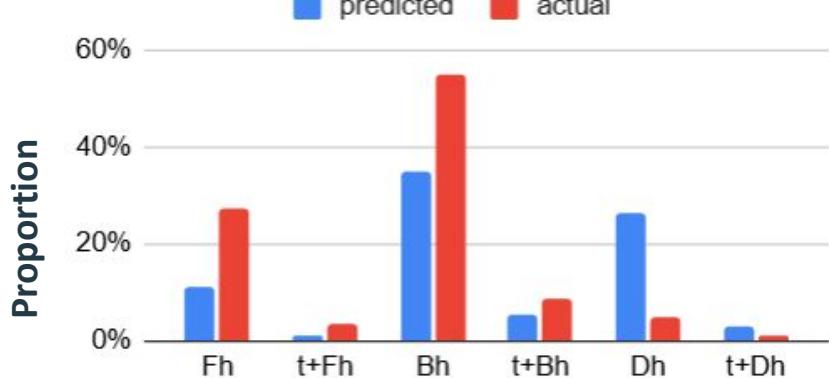
(T)...V...V...V:



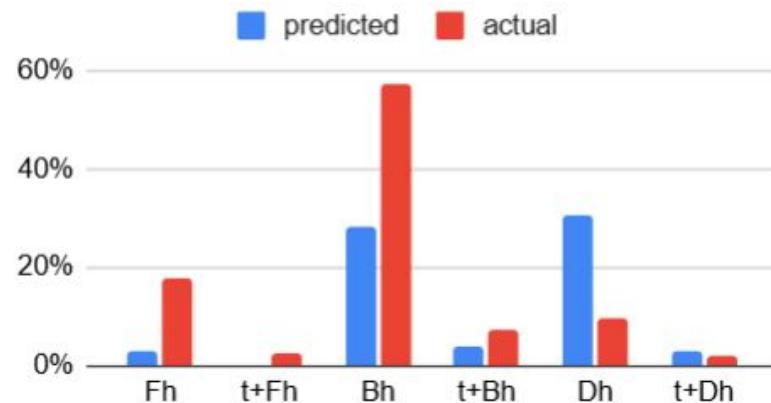
* T = /i/; /e/ is variable

West Votic: rates of harmony after initial T (direct comparison)

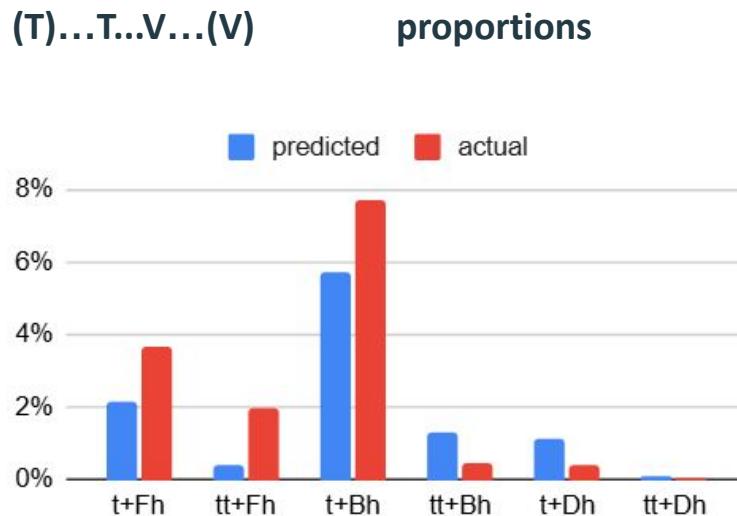
(T)...V...V



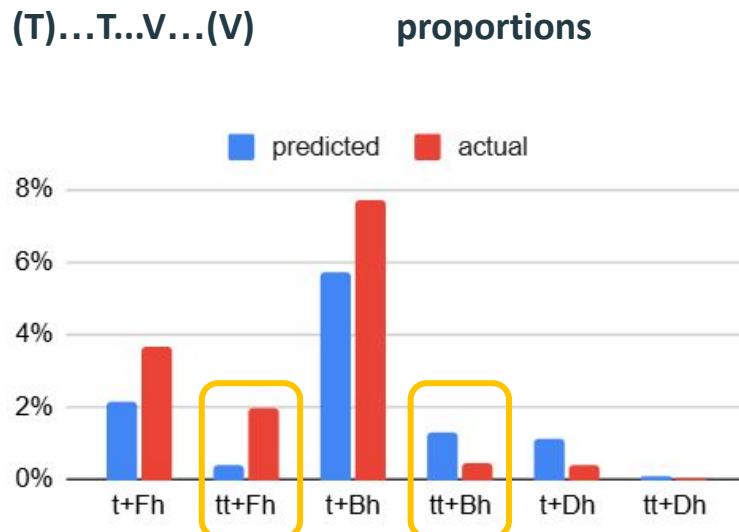
(T)...V...V...V



West Votic: rates of harmony after initial T..T (direct comparison)



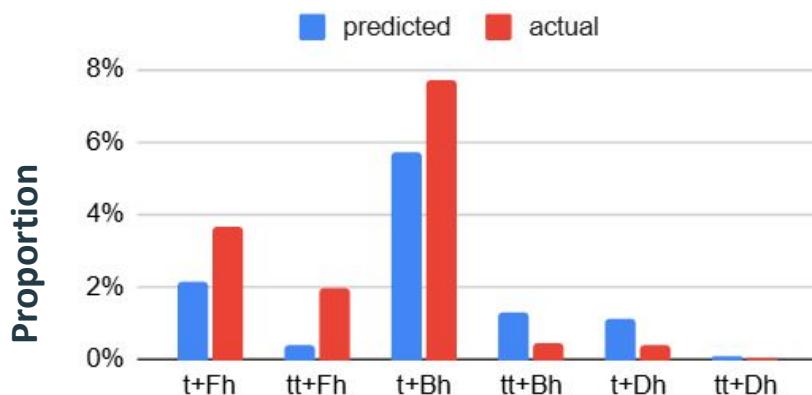
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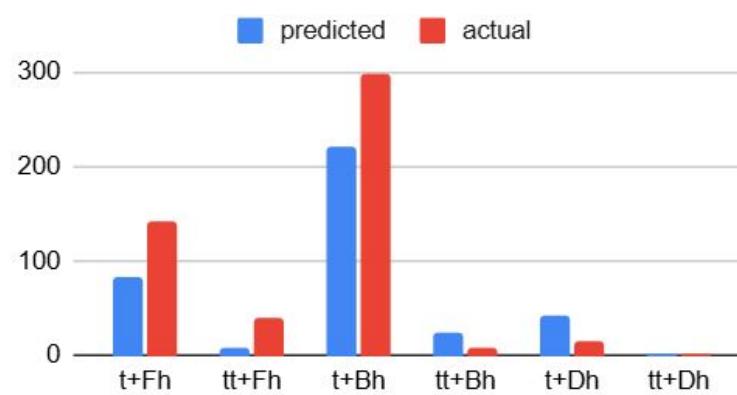
(T)...T...V...(V)

proportions



(T)...T...V...(V)

raw counts



Number

Summary of trends, after T...(T)

- T... words:
 - Rate of disharmony < predicted
 - Rate of front harmony > predicted
- T...T... words:
 - Rate of disharmony < predicted
 - Rate of front harmony > predicted

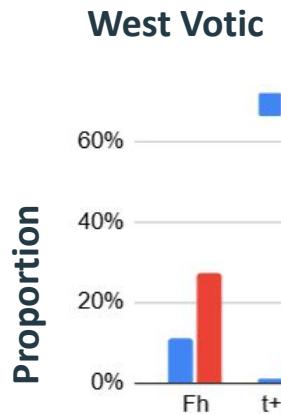
Summary of trends, after T...(T)

- T... words:
 - Rate of disharmony < predicted
 - Rate of front harmony > predicted
 - **Rate of back harmony > predicted**
 - *Rate of back harmony > rate of front harmony*
- T...T... words:
 - Rate of disharmony < predicted
 - Rate of front harmony > predicted
 - **Rate of back harmony < predicted**
 - *Rate of back harmony < rate of front harmony*

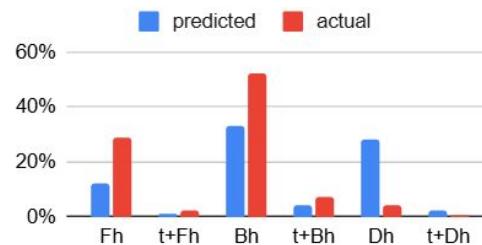
Checking predictions for West Votic

IF for example <i>/i...a...æ/ →</i>		THEN we should see
i...a...a	<i>/i/₁ is T, VH → from V2</i>	similar rates of Front, Back, and Disharmony in T₁ words as for V₁ harmonic words 
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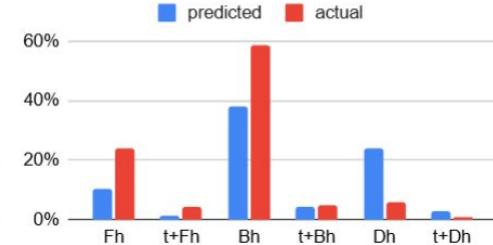
T...V...V vs V...V words in all five languages



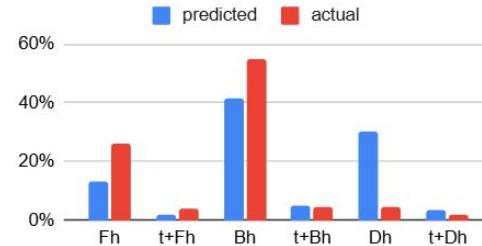
East Votic



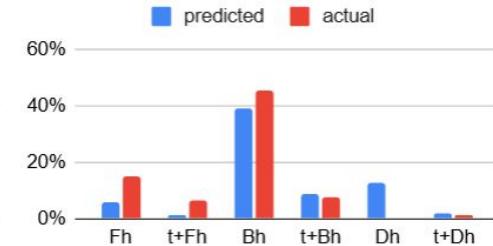
Kihnu Estonian



North Seto



South Seto



Summary of trends, after T...(T)

- T... words:

- Rate of disharmony < predicted
- Rate of front harmony > predicted
- Rate of back harmony > predicted
- Rate of back harmony > rate of front harmony

True for all five languages,
except...

> predicted only for longer words
in North & South Seto

- T...T... words:

- Rate of disharmony < predicted
- Rate of front harmony > predicted
- Rate of back harmony < predicted
- Rate of back harmony < rate of front harmony

> predicted (barely)
in Kihnu Estonian



Corpus investigations
of initial transparent vowels

Pt2: A bit of the behaviour of suffixes



Morphology of T...T... words

- In what ways does the morphology of 3- and 4-syllable words beginning with T...T interact with vowel harmony?
- Is there any need for harmony to be driven from the third syllable?

Predictions

IF <i>/i...i... V...V/ →</i>	THEN we <i>should see</i>
<i>/i/₁ & /i/₂ are T, VH → from V3</i>	both T...T...B(h) and T...T...F(h) AND B-suffixes preferred for T.T..B stems, F-suffixes preferred for T.T..F stems
<i>/i/₁ + /i/₂ are F(?), VH → from V1 or V2</i>	F-suffixes preferred overall for T.T..(V) stems AND higher rates of Disharmony

West Votic: suffixes on T...T-initial words

TT+B(h)	TT+F(h)	TTBF	TTFB
<i>nīvītta</i> (4) this.way	<i>viimittää</i> (16) finally		<i>niittijee-kaa</i> (cf *-kää) (1) thread.PL-COM
<i>lintii-kaa</i> (cf *-kää) (3) ribbon.SG-COM	<i>niitti-väd</i> (15) shear-3PL.PRES		
<i>kirpittsa-ssa</i> (1) brick.SG-ELA	<i>pillittä-mā</i> (5) play-SPN		

Total of 1950 3- and 4-syllable words

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Checking predictions for West Votic

IF <i>/i...i... V...V/ →</i>	THEN we should see
<i>/i/₁ & /i/₂ are T, VH → from V3</i>	both T...T...B(h) and T...T...F(h) AND B-suffixes preferred for T.T..B stems, F-suffixes preferred for T.T..F stems
<i>/i/₁ + /i/₂ are F(?), VH → from V1 or V2</i>	F-suffixes preferred overall for T.T..(V) stems AND higher rates of Disharmony



Interpreting our Results

*How does the grammar/learner
drive harmony after T1 (& T2)?*

The problem: driving L→R harmony from V2?

		NO-DIS AGREEM ENT	IDENT [back]	IDENT[back]-'σ, IDENT[back]-V1
/i...æ/	✓ i...æ...æ ?		*	
	i...æ...æ?		*	
	i...æ...æ?	*!		

Option 1: Initial FOOT faith? (Kiparsky & Pajusalu, 2003)

		NO-DIS AGREEMENT	IDENT [back]	IDENT[back]-'Ft	IDENT[back]-' σ , IDENT[back]-V1
/i...a...æ/	✓ (i...a) ...a		*		
	(i...æ)...æ		*	*!	
	i...a...æ	*!			

Note: not trivial to rule out
 $^*(a...æ)$ and $^*(æ...a)$,
with both Vs in the initial foot!

Upshot: Qs about T1 (+ T2) transparency

- 1) What kind of grammar can treat
 - a) T... fully Transparent to downstream harmony AND
 - b) T_T... as moderately Front-harmonic?
- 2) What kind of learner will get enough input evidence to learn *anything* about West Votic's T_T harmony?
... and are humans that kind of learner?



Ongoing work and Future Directions





Thank you!

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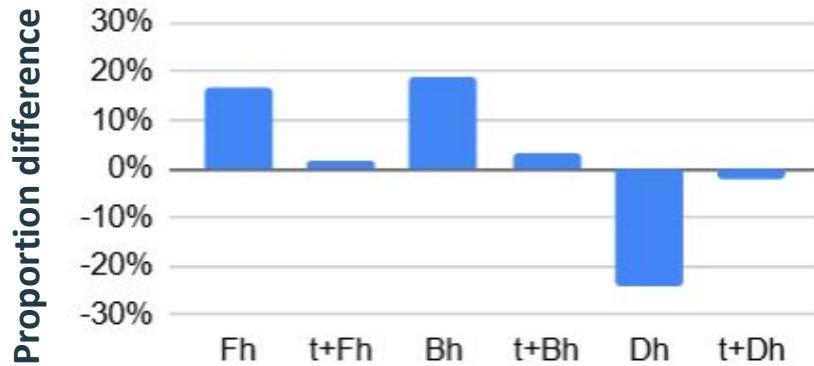
Appendix

Summary of Finnic vowel patterns

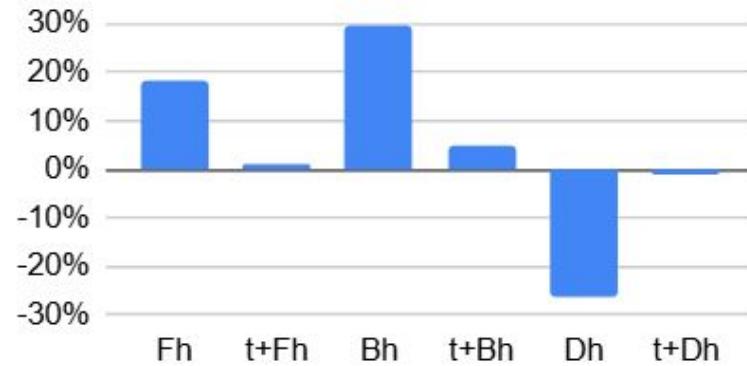
Languages	Inventory gaps	Restrictions outside of σ_1	Vowel harmony			
			Back	Front	Transp	Opaque
North Est	*{ui}	gaps + *{æ,ø,y,ɤ}	—	—	—	—
Livonian	*{y,ø}	gaps+ *{æ,ɯ,ɤ,o}	—	—	—	—
Finnish Karelian Ingrian	*{ɯ,ɤ}	—	a,u,o	æ,y,ø	i,e	—
Votic Kihnu Est	*{ɯ}	—	ɤ,a,u,o	(e),æ,y,ø	i,(e)	—
N Seto	—	gaps + *{ui}	ɯ,ɤ,a,u,o	e,æ,y,ø	i	—
S Seto	—	gaps + *{ø,ɯ}	ɯ,ɤ,a,u,(o)	e,æ,y,ø	i,(e)	o
Veps	*{ɯ,ɤ}	gaps + (*{æ,y,ø})	a,u,o	æ,y,ø	i,e	—

East Votic: rates of harmony after initial T* (actual - predicted)

(T)...V...V



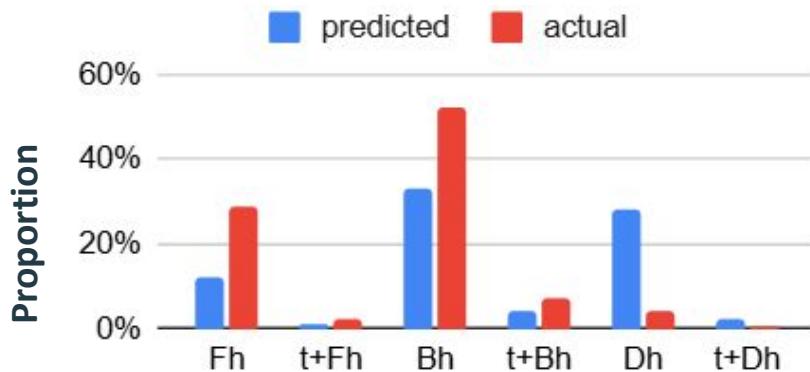
(T)...V...V...V



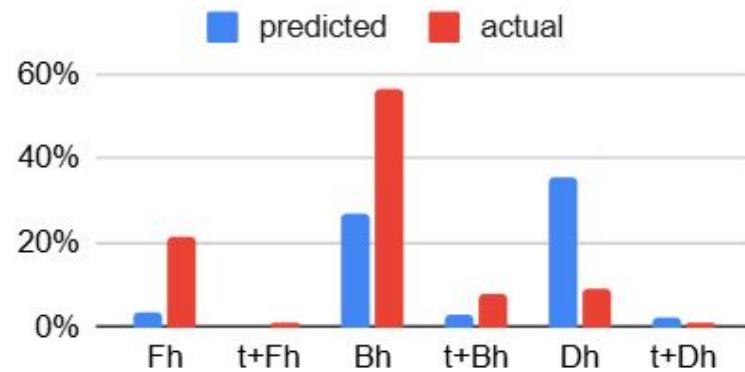
* T = /i/; /e/ is variable

East Votic: rates of harmony after initial T (direct comparison)

(T)...V...V

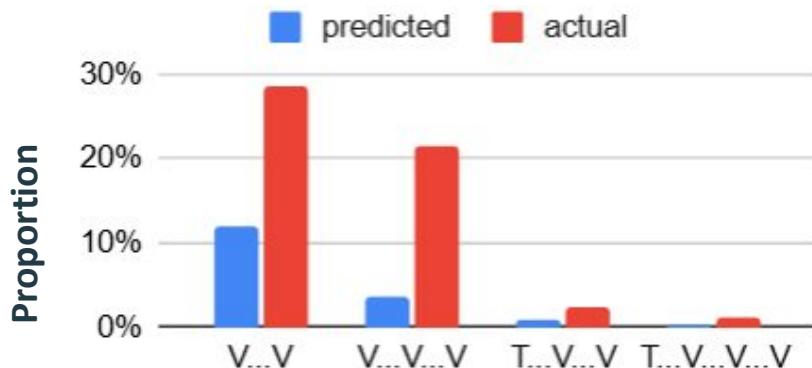


(T)...V...V...V

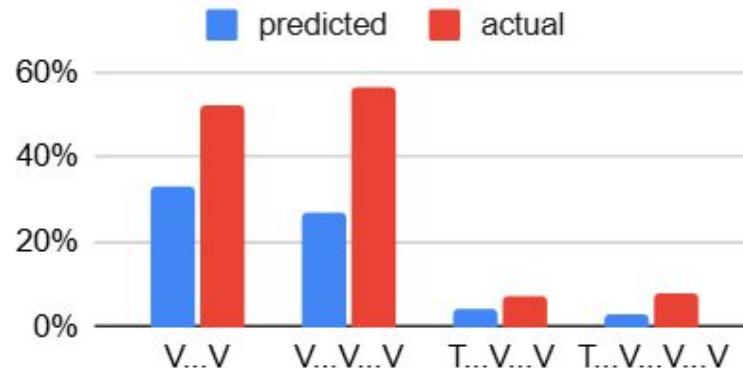


East Votic: rates of front and back harmony (direct comparison)

T+Fh sequences



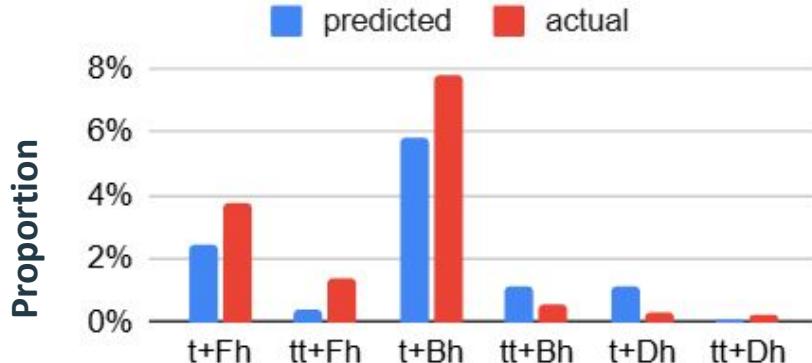
T+Bh sequences



East Votic: rates of harmony after initial T..T (direct comparison)

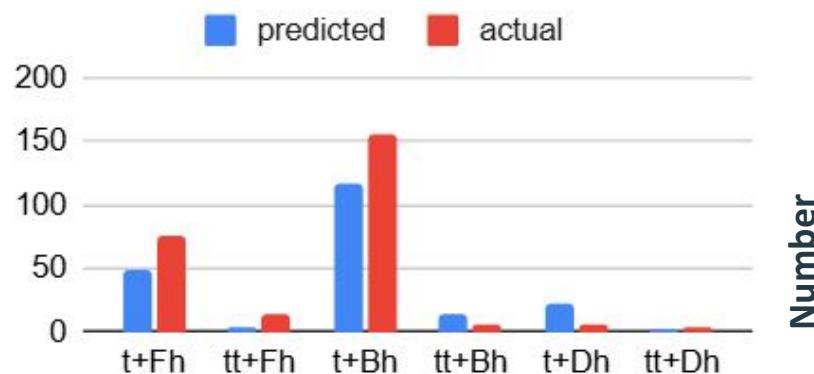
T...(T)...V...V

proportions

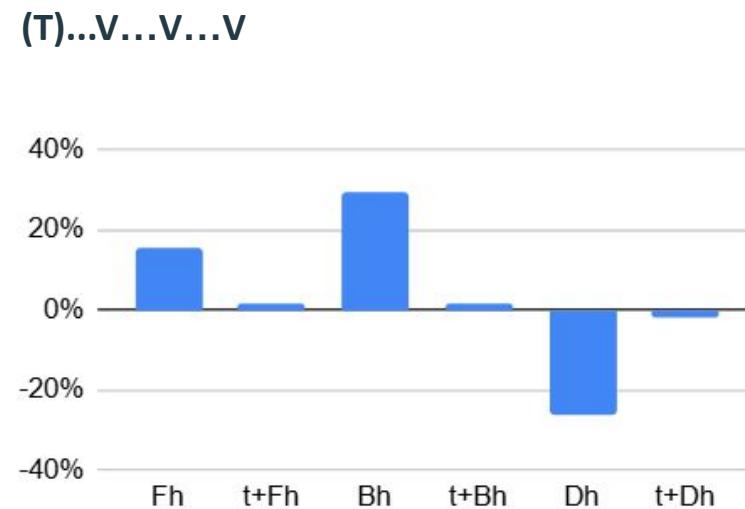
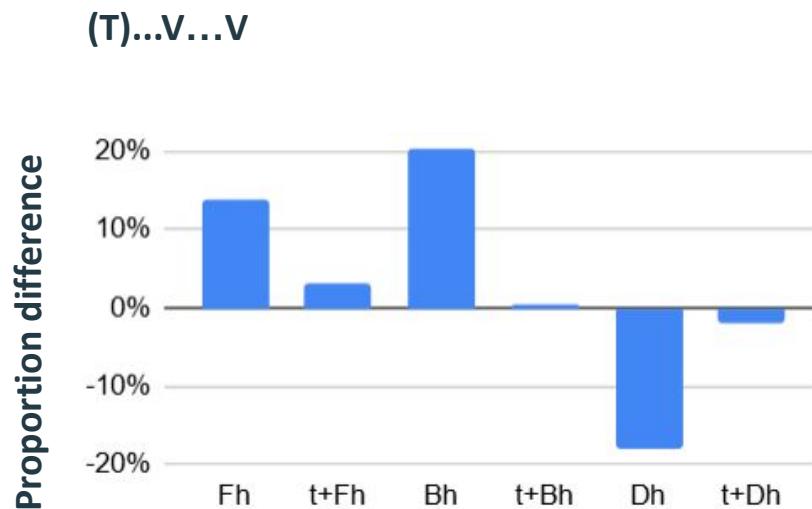


T...(T)...V...V

raw counts



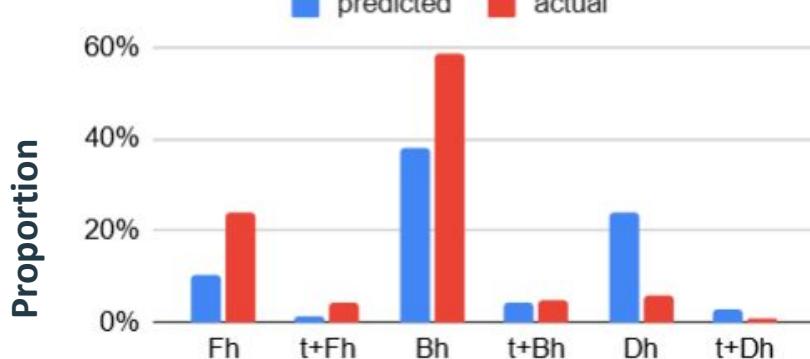
Kihnu Estonian: rates of harmony after initial T* (actual - predicted)



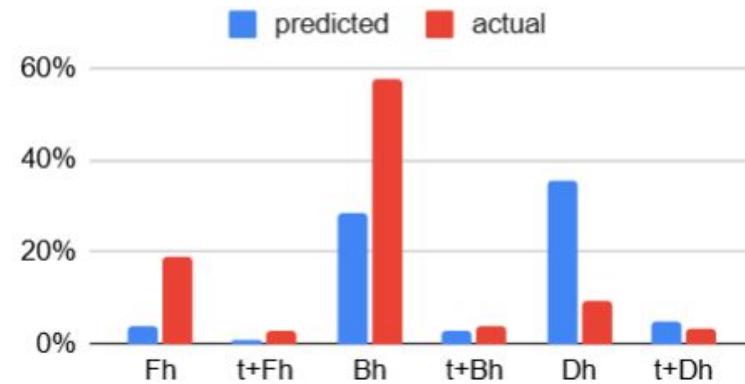
* T = /i/; /e/ is variable

Kihnu Estonian: rates of harmony after initial T (direct comparison)

(T)...V...V

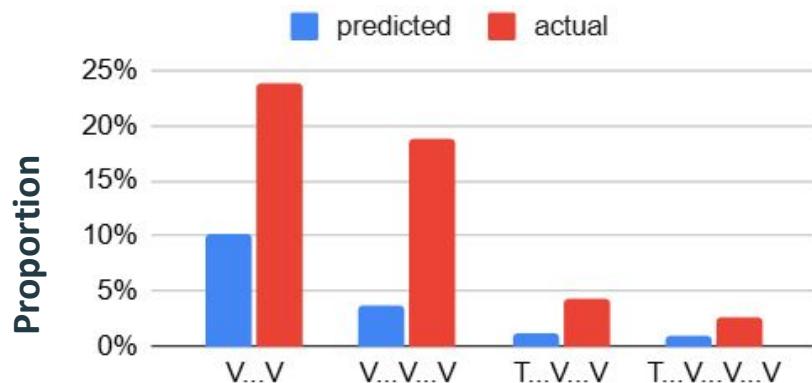


(T)...V...V...V

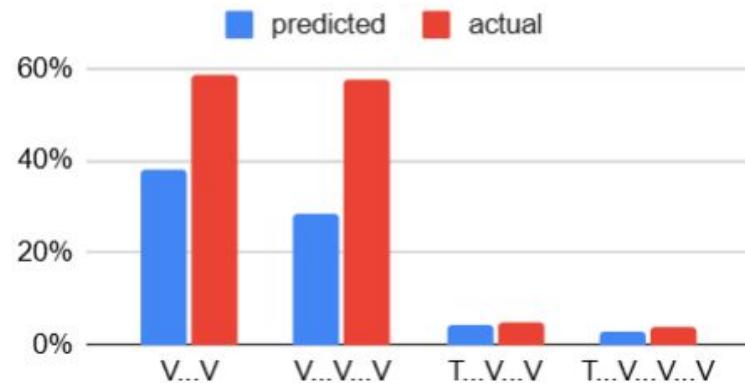


Kihnu Estonian: rates of front and back harmony (direct comparison)

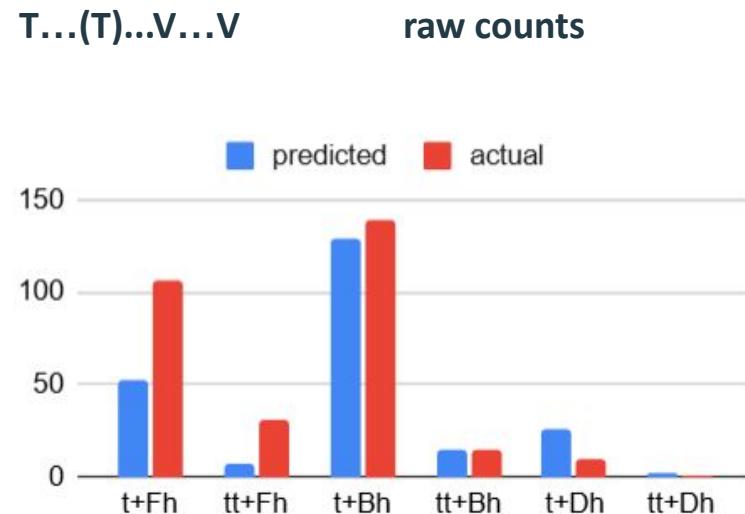
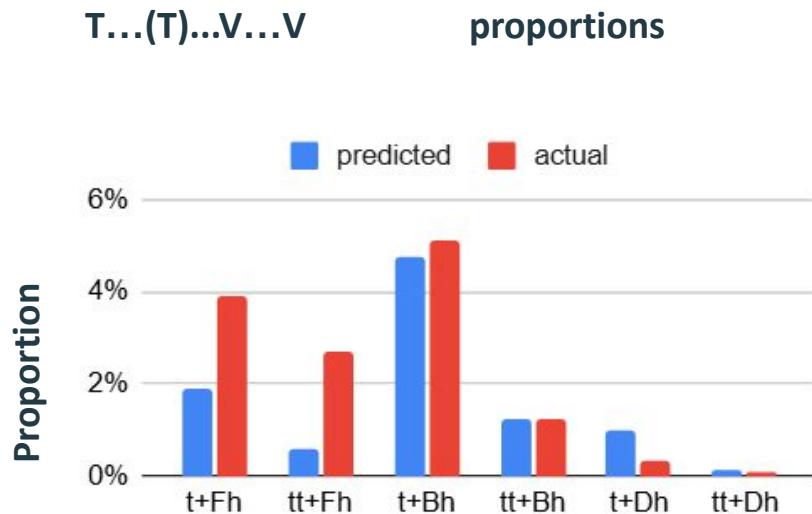
T+Fh sequences



T+Bh sequences

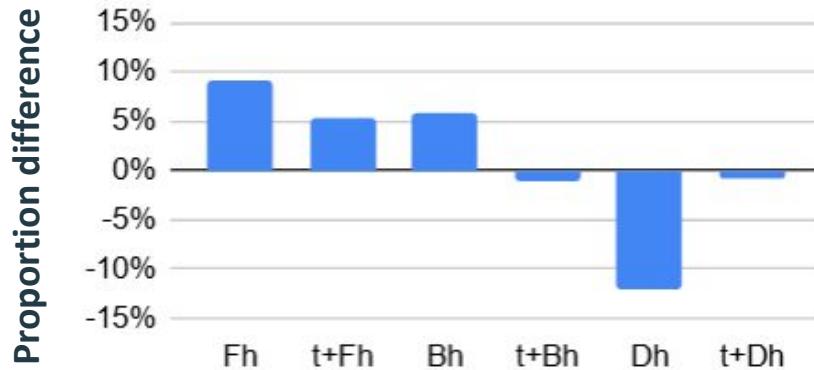


Kihnu Estonian: rates of harmony after initial T..T (direct comparison)

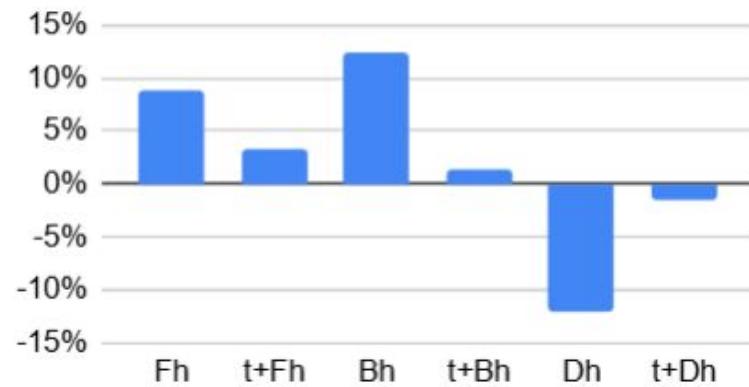


South Seto: rates of harmony after initial T (actual - predicted)

(T)...V...V

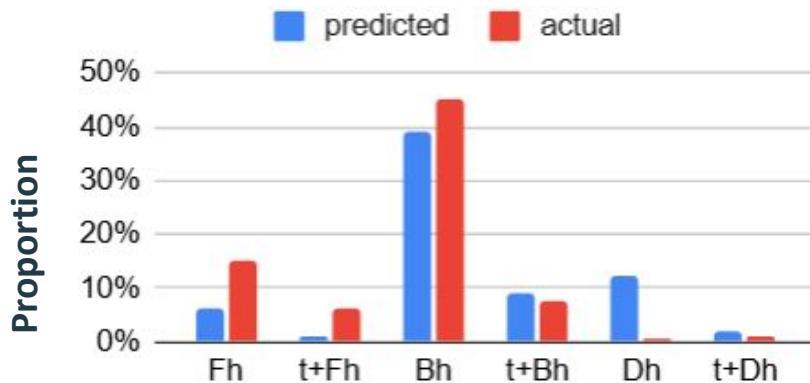


(T)...V...V...V

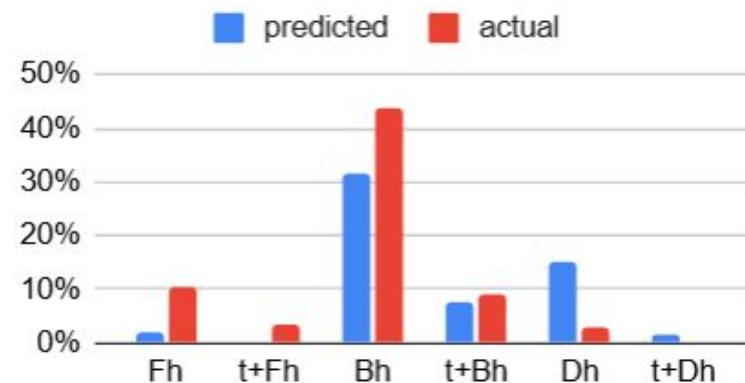


South Seto: rates of harmony after initial T (direct comparison)

(T)...V...V

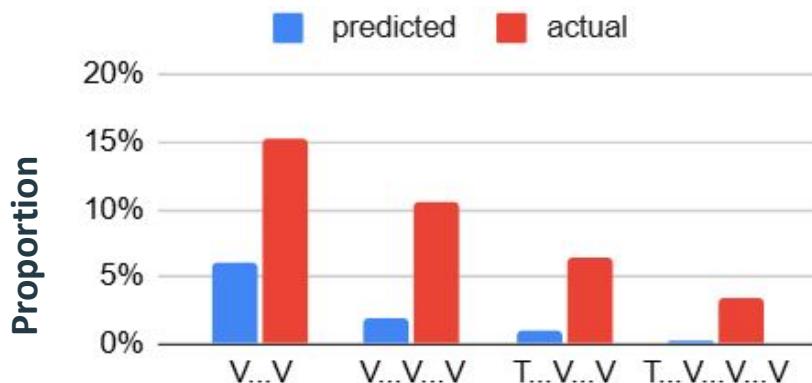


(T)...V...V...V

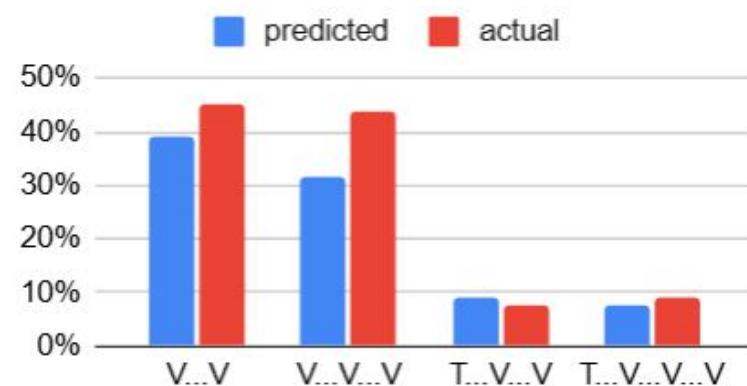


South Seto: rates of front and back harmony (direct comparison)

T+Fh sequences



T+Bh sequences

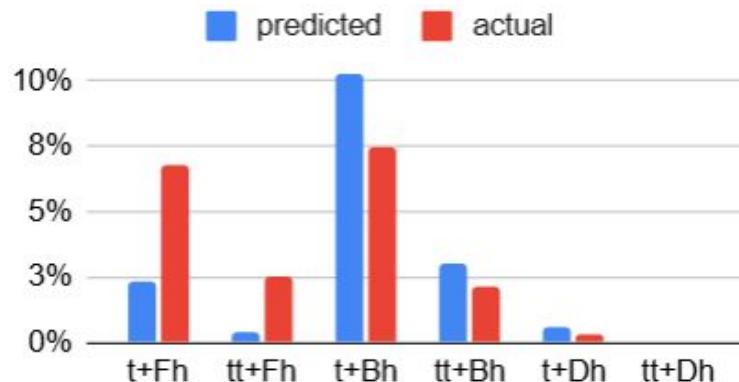


South Seto: rates of harmony after initial T..T (direct comparison)

T...(T)...V...V

proportions

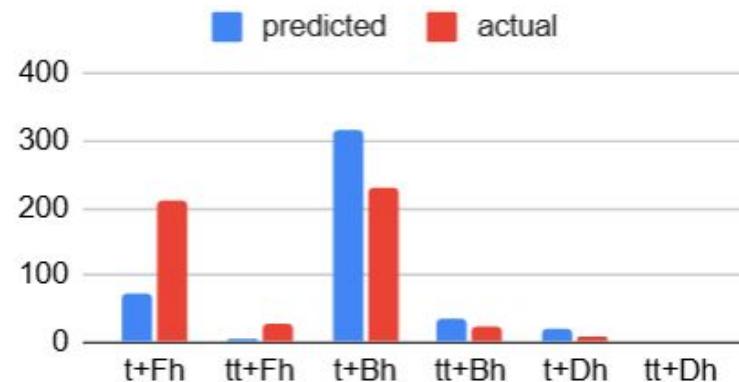
Proportion



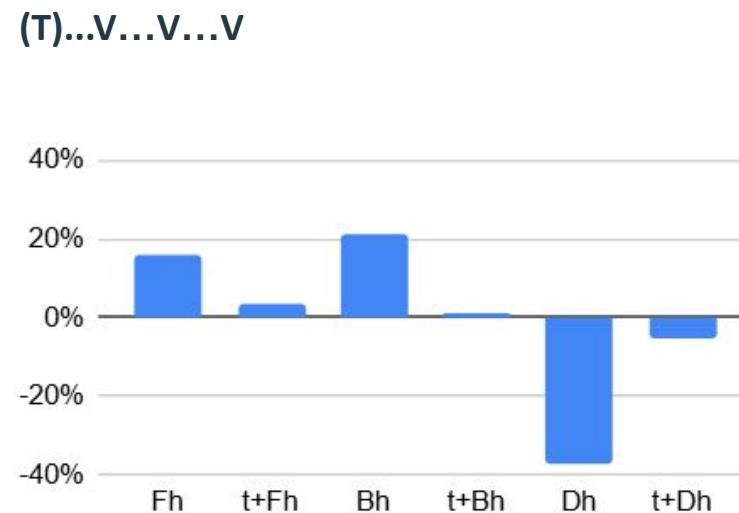
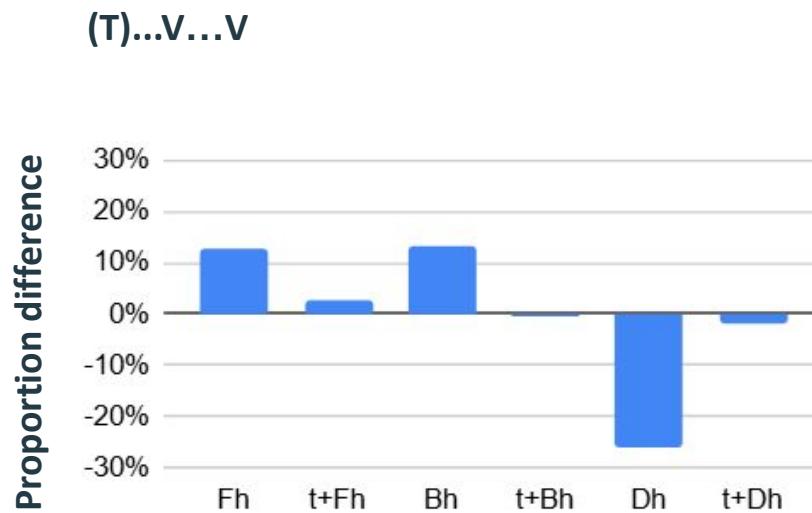
T...(T)...V...V

raw counts

Number

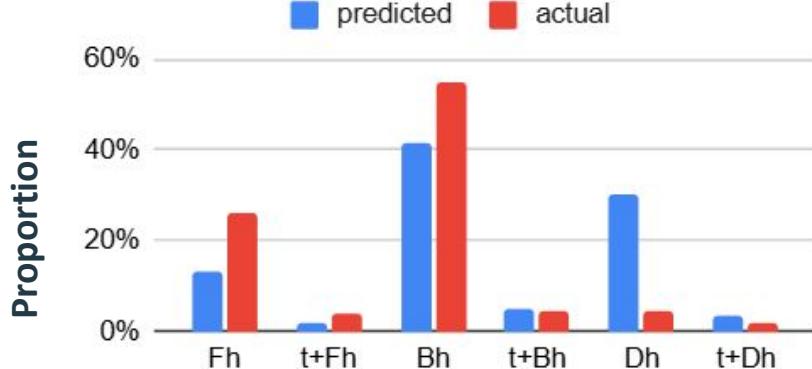


North Seto: rates of harmony after initial T (actual - predicted)

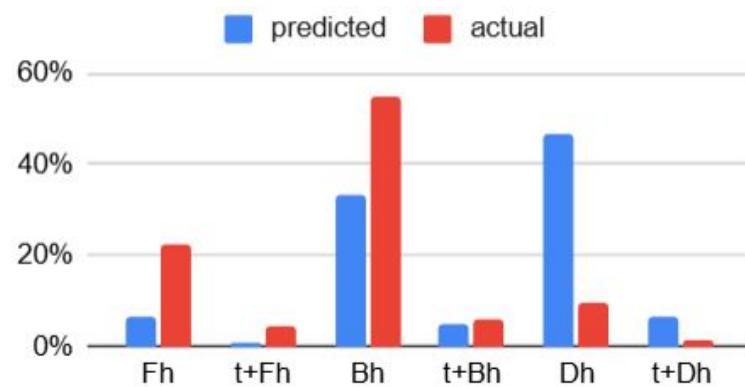


North Seto: rates of harmony after initial T (direct comparison)

(T)...V...V

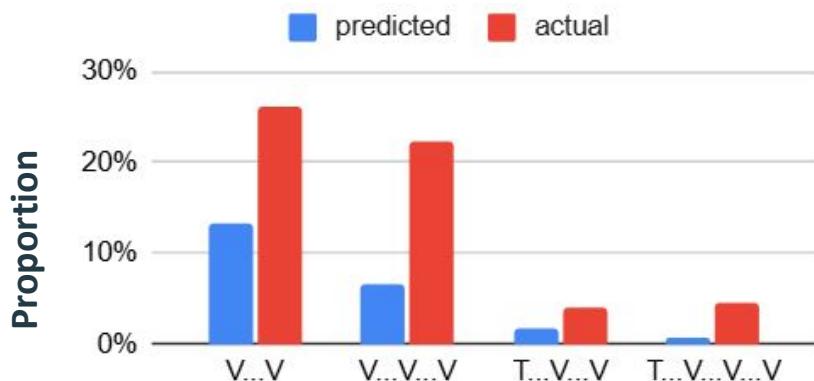


(T)...V...V...V

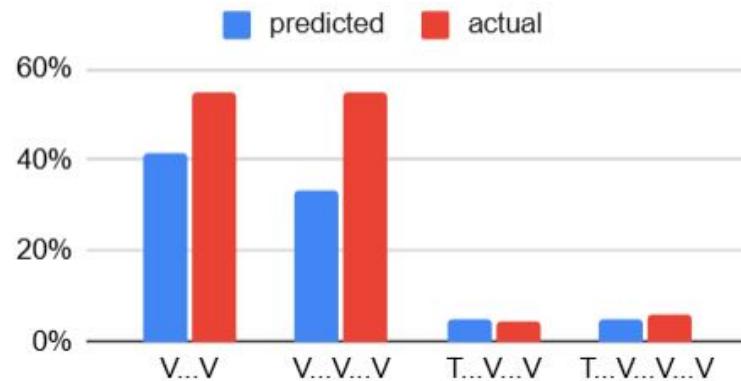


North Seto: rates of front and back harmony (direct comparison)

T+Fh sequences



T+Bh sequences

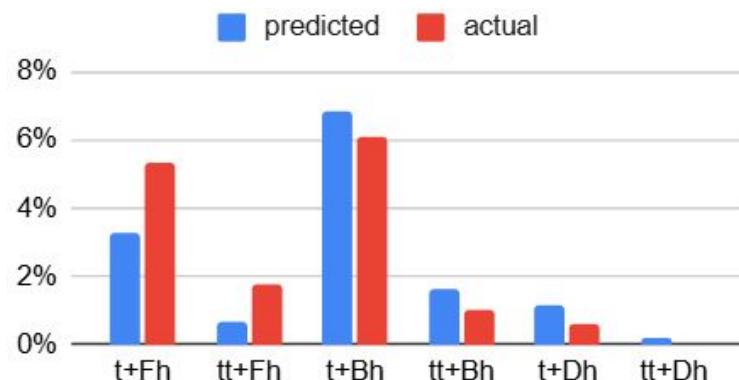


North Seto: rates of harmony after initial T..T (direct comparison)

T...(T)...V...V

proportions

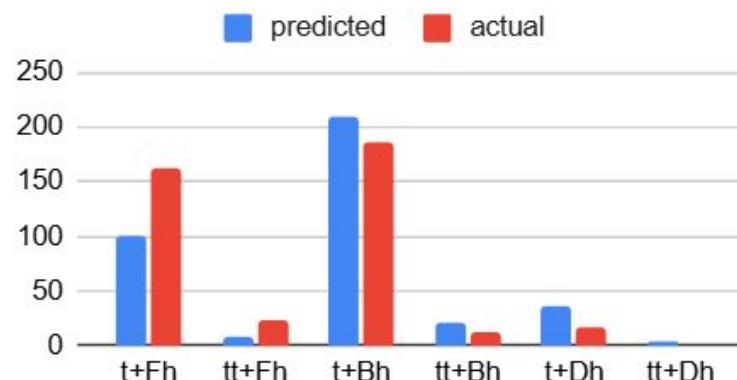
Proportion



T...(T)...V...V

raw counts

Number



West Votic: suffixes on T...T-initial words

TT+B(h)	TT+F(h)	TTBF	TTFB
<i>nīvītta</i> this.way (4)	<i>viimittää</i> finally (16)		<i>niittijee-kaa</i> (cf *-kää) (1) thread.PL-COM
<i>lintii-kaa</i> (cf *-kää) (3) ribbon.SG-COM	<i>milti-sē</i> what.kind.SG-ILL (9)		
	<i>niitti-väd</i> shear-3PL.PRES (6)*		INF. <i>niittää</i>
<i>kirpitsa-ssa</i> brick.SG-ELA (1)	<i>pillittä-mā</i> play-SPN (5)		

Total of 1950 3- and 4-syllable words