One-segment phonological patterns as found in Mielke (2007)
Supplement to "A radically emergentist approach to phonological features: implications for grammars"

This appendix gives an overview of one-segment patterns found in Mielke's (2007) P-base database, and consists of two parts. The first part documents all patterns which are encoded in P-base as targeting one segment. The second part is the result of a manual search through a subset of the database (namely, all languages starting in A) for generalizations which are encoded as targeting all segments but one.

Part 1. Patterns coded as targeting one segment.

Total number of patterns: 13

1. Abha Arabic:

/ʔ/ → glide / X__a: (and a:__V)
        X may only be [a:] (maybe also [u]).

2. Cherokee (Oklahoma dialect)

X → voiced / __l (/d/ then becomes /l/)
        X may only be [t].

3. Kinnauri

X → [w] / __[a]
        X may only be [u] (maybe also [o,ɔ]).

4. Kanakuru

/t/ (or /ɹ/?) → [m] / __X
        X may only be [n] (maybe also [ɲ]).

5. Malayalam

vls unasp stops → voiced / X__
        X may only be [ŋ] (maybe also [m,ɳ,n,ɳ,ɲ]).

6. Malayalam

C1 of NC clusters may only be [ŋ] (maybe also [m,ɳ,n,ɳ,ɲ]).

7. Mupun (Jipari dialect)

X → voiced / V__V
        X may only be [p] (maybe also [tʃ,k,f,s]).

8. Mokilese

glide inserted / X__{i, u, e, o, ɛ, ɔ}, {i, u, e, o, ɛ, ɔ}__X
      X may only be [a].

9. Oromo, Harar (Eastern Oromo)

X → voiceless / C__V# (V is devoiced too)
      X may only be [ɖ] (maybe also [d',b,dʒ,g]).

10. Purik

C2 of initial CC cluster when C1 is a nasal may only be [j] (maybe also [w]).

11. Purik

C3 of medial CCC cluster when C1 is lateral or trill and C2 is a stop may only be [j] (maybe also [w]).

13. Tauya

V1 of verb stem-final VV may only be [u].

14. Wolio

Only [k] may be replaced by corresponding prenasalized stop at certain morpheme boundaries (maybe also [p,t,c,b,d,ɟ,g]).

Part 2. Manual search among the set of languages starting with A: segment classes which include "all but one"

Number of patterns: 11

1. Auyana;

1p sg-dl-pl → [si-] / __+X
2p-3p dl-pl → [ti-] / __+X
      X may be any consonant but [w] ([ʔ] "maybe" participates in this pattern) – the allomorphs [su-] and [tu-] appear when X is [w], instead.

2. Asmat (Flamingo Bay Dialect)

/tʃ/ → [t] / __+X
      X may be any consonant but [ɾ].

3. Asmat (Flamingo Bay Dialect)

X+X → X *(i.e., degemination of two identical consonants at a morpheme boundary – A.N.)*
     X may be any consonant but [ɾ].

4. Akan

Any consonant but [ŋ] may occur in stem-initial position.

5. Anywa (aka Anuak)

Any consonant but [w] undergoes plosivization (in the modified noun formation) (/w/ geminates to [ww] instead).

6. Afar

Any vowel but [a(:)] becomes close next to its corresponding glide.

7. Afar

Most verbs starting in any vowel but [a(:)] take prefixes.

8. Afar

Only [i(:)] undergoes full assimilation to a neighboring vowel separated from it by a word edge:
[i(:)] → Vx / _#Vx , Vx#_

9. Amharic

/t/ (imperfect, jussive, verbal noun) → __+X
     X may not be ṣ̌

10. Azari, Iranian (South Azerbaijani)

Among consonants, [ʔ] may not occur initially.

11. Arabic, Moroccan

Among consonants, [ʔ] may not be geminate.

Reference

Mielke, J. 2007. *P-base, version 1.92.* Software, University of Ottawa.
http://137.122.133.199/~Jeff/pbase/index.html