

- **affrication** (stop or fricative > affricate)
 - \leftrightarrow **deaffrication** (affricate > fricative)
- **apocope** (deletion of vowel or other sound from the end of a word)
- **lengthening** (vowel or other sound is lengthened)
 - **compensatory lengthening** (one sound is lost and another lengthened to compensate)
 - \leftrightarrow **shortening** (sounds are shortened, usu. vowels)
- **epenthesis** (sound insertion)
 - \leftrightarrow **syncope** (vowel loss in interior of word)
- **voicing**
 - **intervocalic voicing** (stops, fricatives, or all obstruents, usu. between vowels or glides, sometimes other voiced sounds)
 - \leftrightarrow **devoicing**
 - **final devoicing** (at end of word, usu. stops and obstruents)
- **lenition** (**weakening**: stops or affricates to fricatives, 2 consonants to 1, consonants to glides, voiceless to voiced, loss of sounds)
 - \leftrightarrow **fortition** (**strengthening**, opposite of lenition; sound is somehow stronger)
- **gemination** (consonant is doubled)
 - \leftrightarrow degemination (double consonants > single)
- **diphthongization** (one vowel becomes two vowel segments in a single syllable nucleus)
 - \leftrightarrow **monophthongization** (diphthong changes to a single vowel)
- **vowel lowering** (high vowels to mid or low; mid vowels to low)
 - \leftrightarrow **vowel raising** (low vowels to mid or high; mid vowels to high)
- **backing** (vowel moves towards back of mouth)
 - \leftrightarrow **fronting** (vowel moves towards front of mouth)
- **nasal assimilation**
 - **homorganic nasal assimilation** (nasals move to place of articulation of a following stop)
- **nasalization** (vowels nasalize in nasal environment)
 - \leftrightarrow **denasalization**
- **metathesis** (sounds are transposed—they change places)
- **palatalization** (velar or alveolar > palato-alveolar; or consonant takes **palatalization** as a secondary manner of articulation)
- **rhotacism** (s or z > r, usu. between vowels or glides)
- **vowel harmony** (assimilation of vowel features)
 - **umlaut** (vowel is fronted, when followed by a front vowel or /j/)
- **rounding** (unrounded vowels become rounded)
 - \leftrightarrow **unrounding**
- **insertion**
 - \leftrightarrow **deletion**
- **ablaut** (**vowel gradation**) in proto-Indo-European:
 - e-grade (full grade), o-grade, zero-grade (responsible for *sing*, *sang*, *sung* among other English paradigms)