
In some languages epenthetic segments are realized with unmarked features while in others they are copies of nearby segments. To account for this variation, we propose that epenthetic elements can be in a relation of Correspondence with other output segments, analogous to reduplication. This approach is shown to account for both cross-linguistic and language-internal variation in epenthetic featural quality. We examine a variety of cases of epenthesis, focussing on cases of copy epenthesis and on languages where epenthetic quality varies in different contexts.

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