Typographical Errors in

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http://ling.rutgers.edu/~delacy.markedness

Typographical errors in the first printing (August 2006) are listed below.
- The original text is given on the first line
- The corrected text is given on the second. Altered text is in blue.

Acknowledgement
I am indebted to Caroline Wiltshire for finding many of the errors mentioned below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Original (first line): Corrected (second line)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note:</em> The source of the IPA chart was not acknowledged:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This chart is provided courtesy of the International Phonetic Association (Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, School of English, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki 54124, GREECE). It is available from <a href="http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html">http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Section 1.1, (1)(c) | “… however, no language will treat y as less marked than x …”  
→ “… however, no language will treat x as less marked than y …” |
| 83 (5a)  | [pak.ni.Łi]  
*Issue:* If all lexical words end in a consonant, why isn’t this form [pak.ni.Łi]? |
|          | *Answer:* Lambert (1999:85, fn.35):  
“The jussive form /-i/ seems to vary, sometimes being pronounced [~i] and sometimes [~i?]. It has not been resolved why this suffix behaves differently. Whether pronounced [~i] or [~i?], it carries stress…”  
- This issue is not relevant to the point made using (5a), which is that [?] can appear intervocalically, as the non-epenthetic [?] does in [pak.ni.Łi]. |
| 88       | The nasals before the [tŁ]s should be the palatal [ɲ], not the velar [ŋ] |
| 101      | of the following vowel.  
of the **preceding** vowel. |
| 111 (38) | /ogi-ʔapur/ → [ot.ʔapur]  
/ogi-ʔapur/ → [ot.ʔapur] |
| 122 (53d) | [moti:v-ıɾeŋ] ‘motivation’  
[moti:v-ıɾeŋ] ‘motivate’ |
| 122 (53e) | cf. [bɔwaiz-ən] ‘proof+{indefinite}’ |
cf. [bœaiz-ən] ‘prove+{infinitive}’

122 (53)  

cf. [t’tyk-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’  
cf. [t’tyk-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’

123 (55)  

[sâ] ‘cow’  [ʃ’ël] ‘well’  

These forms should be in a fourth group:  
(d) Voiced fricatives remain voiced  

[sâ] ‘cow’  [ʃ’ël] ‘well’

136  

Caroline Wiltshire commented on Kodava:  
“These examples struck me as remarkably similar to Tamil and other Dravidian languages. Although you’re having to work to argue for [k] as a morpheme, that’s the common interpretation in other Dravidian languages, where there are two major classes of verbs: strong and weak, and in the present tense, the strong verbs take a geminate -kk- while the weak take a single -k- in the spelling, that is usually reduced (often to nothing).”

136 (70b)  

… (cf. [Λudu] ‘write’)  
… (cf. [Λ]udu] ‘write’)

136 (70c)  

(c) [kɔd’kate] ‘do not give!’  
(c) [kɔd’ku-k-ate] ‘do not give!’

136 (70d)  

(d) [tingadu] ‘let him eat!’  
(d) [tin-=g-adu] ‘let him eat!’

136 (70e)  

(e) [kɔn] ‘see you!’  
(e) [kan-=g-a] ‘see you!’

140 (71)  

Q: What are the [N] symbols in the data? Why do some citation forms end in [N], but the suffixed forms do not? (e.g. [galu:N] ~ [galu:-Ga])  

A: The [N] is a glottal nasal (see p. 37ff).  
In Buriat, all stem-final [N]’s delete before a suffix. They do not delete in affixes, so /aχi-i:N-ga:/ → [aχi:NGa], *[aχi:Ga].

146  

Dorsals and coronals are specifi-Dorsals and labials are specifi-

149 (4a)  

cf. [nam:id-æ?] {instrumental}  
cf. [nam:id-æ?] ‘daughter-in-law+instrumental’

149 (4a)  

[khæ’.Na.ni] ‘nnp 1sg’  

[khæ’.Na.ni] ‘nnp 1 pl. incl.’  

[khæ’.Na.ni] ‘go+nnp 1sg’  

[kh’ad-ini] ‘go+nnp 1 pl. incl.’

150 (4a)  

cf [tʰed.]=a] ‘nnp 1 non-sg.incl.subj,3sg.obj’  

cf [tʰed.]=a] ‘lift+nnp 1 non-sg.incl.subj,3sg.obj’

150 (4d)  

(d) /ʔ/ → [ʔ]  

(e) /ʔ/ → [ʔ]

164 (29c)  

[p e.rap.to] ‘first’  

[p e.rap.to] ‘first’ {eliminated space between [p e]}
171 (37a)  
/RED-pot-a/ → [potpota] ~ [ponpota] ‘worn out, spoiled’
move to (37b) /r/→[n] in codas

176 (44)  
{last line} soŋ grans  som grans  an gran

181  
Because the labial /p/ corresponds to (b)’s dorsal
Because the labial /p/ corresponds to (a)’s dorsal

184  
(ii) the constraints favour heterorganic clusters with highly marked components over those with less-marked components.
(ii) the constraints favour heterorganic clusters with less marked components over those with more marked components.

187 (58a)  
[boŋdʒentis]
[boŋdʒentis]

191  
cf. /maːm-taːn/→[maːndä] ‘tree (emphatic)’

Miscited: it should be /mʌram-ṭaːn/ → [marŋdə] ‘tree (emphatic)’

However, the correct form is no longer relevant to the point being made here, because it is supposed to show labial assimilation in the initial syllable, and the assimilating nasal stop is not in the initial syllable in the correct form.

In fact, Beckman (2004) does not list any alternations that show assimilation of labial nasals in the initial syllable. The phonotactic generalization is apparently correct: that initial syllable codas can contain [m] only if a labial follows, and a velar nasal only if a velar follows, but coronal nasals can precede segments of any place of articulation.


Nagarajan Selvanathan, a native speaker of Tamil and a linguist, commented (December 2014) that he could not think of free monosyllabic morphemes that end in [m] or [ŋ]. However, he identifies [maːm] ‘mango’ as a bound form that combines in a way that suggests assimilation: [maːmbalam] ‘mango+fruit’ (‘mango’), [maːŋgaːj] ‘mango+unripe fruit’ (‘unripe mango’). The underlying PoA of the final nasal cannot be determined except to say that it cannot be coronal (otherwise it would not assimilate). It could be /maːm/, /maŋ/ or even /maːN/; however, it cannot be [maːŋ].

209  
Tableau (3): Candidate (a) should have one violation for IDENT{dors,lab,cor}, and one for *(dors,lab).
The only exceptions are (a) onsets, which are not DTEs of any prosodic element.

The only exceptions are (a) onsets and non-moraic codas, which are not DTEs of any prosodic element.

It is claimed that disharmonic unstressed vowel inventories can arise through positional faithfulness; no examples are given. An example is provided below.

In Ibibio, six vowels are found in root-initial syllables: [i e a ñ o u]. These syllables are the head of the foot, which is trochaic, and aligned with the left edge of the root (Akinlabi 2002). In the second (i.e. unstressed) syllable of disyllabic verbs, only the non-high vowels [e a ñ o] are found: e.g. [fìímé] ‘maltreat’, [wùùró] ‘collapse (building)’, *[fìímí].

The high vowels demonstrably neutralize to their mid counterparts. For example, the ‘reversive’ suffix has an allomorph [¥V], where [¥] copies the preceding vowel: e.g. [rí-séé-¥é] ‘I am not looking’, [rí-nòd-¥ó] ‘I am not giving’, [rí-dáá-¥â] ‘I am not standing’, [rí-dóó-¥ó] ‘I am not (being)’. However, with a high vowel in the initial syllable, the reversive’s vowel is mid: [kpì-¥é] ‘…not cutting’, [dùù-¥ó] ‘not living’. The same applies to unstressed vowels before the root. For example, a prefixal CV reduplicant copies non-high vowels faithfully: [bòó-bó] ‘RED+say’, [kòò-kò] ‘RED+gather’, [táá-tá] ‘RED+chew’; cf. [sòó-sù] ‘RED+tell a lie’, [déé-dí] ‘RED+come’.

To summarize, high vowels neutralize to mid vowels in unstressed syllables. Unstressed syllables in Ibibio therefore contain a disharmonic inventory [a ñ e o].

In the present theory, Ibibio’s system is expected: it is not the result of pressures on unstressed vowel sonority, but instead on syllable nucleus sonority. The constraint *Δ≥{i,u} bans syllable-DTEs (i.e. nuclear vowels) from having the same (or less) sonority as high vowels. However, it’s pressure is blocked in stressed syllables by the positional faithfulness constraint ơ-IDENT[high] which preserves the [high] feature in stressed syllables (Beckman 1998). In the following tableau, the positional faithfulness constraint prevents the stressed vowel from lowering, but does not save the unstressed reduplicant’s vowel from becoming mid.

| (1) | /RED+su/ | ơ-IDENT [high] | *Δ≥{i,u} | BR-IDENT [high] |
(a) su:-'su
(b) so:-'su
(c) so:-'so

So, disharmonic unstressed vowel inventories are predicted to be possible. However, they do not come about through the pressure of constraints on non-DTEs, but rather through a pressure on syllable DTEs to be highly sonorous, with that pressure blocked in stressed position.

References

Add to references:

Stampe, David (1972)… should be