Typographical Errors in

de Lacy, Paul (2006) *Markedness: Reduction and Preservation in Phonology*. Cambridge University Press. [1st impression]

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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.

Location	*Original (first line); Corrected (second line)*
xxviii	Chart of the International Phonetic Alphabet (revised 1993, updated 1996) *Note:* The source of the IPA chart was not acknowledged: 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 http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html.
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.ˈʔi] *Issue*: If all lexical words end in a consonant, why isn't this form [pak.ni.ˈʔiʔ]? *Answer:* Lambert (1999:85, fn.35): "The jussive form /-i/ seems to vary, sometimes being pronounced [~i] and sometimes [~iʔ]. It has not been resolved why this suffix behaves differently. Whether pronounced [~i] or [~iʔ], it carries stress…" • This issue is not relevant to the point made using (5a), which is that [ʔ] can appear intervocalically, as the non-epenthetic [ʔ] does in [pak.ni.ˈʔi].
88	The nasals before the [tʃʰ]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-i:ʀən] 'motivation' [moti:v-i:ʀən] 'motivate'
122 (53e)	cf. [bəwaiz-ən] 'proof+{infinitive}'

	cf. [bəwaiz-ən] ‘proove+{infinitive}’
122 (53)	cf. [ʃtyk-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’
	cf. [ʃtʏk-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’
123 (55)	[sáʕ] ‘cow’ [ʕèel] ‘well’
	These forms should be in a fourth group: (d) Voiced fricatives remain voiced [sáʕ] ‘cow’ [ʕèel] ‘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. [ʌɯdɯ] ‘write’)
	… (cf. [ʌ⌊ɯdɯ] ‘write’)
136 (70c)	(c) [koɖɯkate] ‘do not give!’
	(c) [koɖɯ-k-ate] ‘do not give!’
136 (70d)	(d) [tingadɯ] ‘let him eat!’
	(d) [tin-g-adɯ] ‘let him eat!’
136 (70e)	(e) [kanga] ‘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. [ɢalu:N] ~ [ɢalu:-ɢa])
	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 /aχa-i:N-ɢa:/ → [aχi:Nɢa], *[aχi:ɢa].
146	Dorsals and coronals are specifi- Dorsals and labials are specifi-
149 (4a)	cf. [nam:id-æʔ] {instrumental}
	cf. [nam:id-æʔ] ‘daughter-in-law+instrumental’
149 (4a)	[kʰæʔ.Na.ni] ‘nnp 1sg’ cf. [kʰad-ini] ‘nnp 1 pl. incl.’
	[kʰæʔ.Na.ni] ‘go+nnp 1sg’ cf. [kʰad-ini] ‘go+nnp 1 pl. incl.’
150 (4a)	cf [tʰed.-a] ‘nnp 1non-sg.incl.subj,3sg.obj’
	cf [tʰe.d-a] ‘lift+nnp 1non-sg.incl.subj,3sg.obj’
150 (4d)	(d) /ʔ/ → [ʔ]
	(e) /ʔ/ → [ʔ]
164 (29c)	[ɲ e.rəp̲.tə:] ‘first’
	[ɲe.rəp̲.tə:] ‘first’ {eliminated space between [ɲ e]}

171 (37a)	/RED-pot-a/ → [potpota] ~ [ponpota] 'worn out, spoiled'
	move to (37b) /t/→[n] in codas
176 (44)	{last line} soŋ grans som grans aɲ gran
	soŋ grans som grans aɲ 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)	[boːŋdʒentis]
	[boːɲdʒentis]
191	cf. /maːm-taːn/→[maːndã] 'tree (emphatic)' Miscited: it should be /maɾam-ʈaːn/ → [maɾɜɳɖã] '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. Beckman, Jill (2004). On the status of CODACOND in Phonology. *International Journal of English Studies* 4.2: 105-134. 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/, /maːŋ/ or even /maːN/; however, it cannot be [maːn].
209	Tableau (3): Candidate (a) should have one violation for IDENT{dors,lab,cor}, and one for *{dors,lab}.

234 (fn.6)	*[ˈpddʰti]
	*[ˈpədd^{h}ti]
235 (ln.2)	[ˈʃərʊ]
	[ˈʃəru]
288¶4	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,
315 (§7.3.1.3)	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 ɔ 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 ɔ o] are found: e.g. [fìmé] 'maltreat', [wùùró] 'collapse (building)', *[fìmí]. The high vowels demonstrably neutralize to their mid counterparts. For example, the 'reversive' suffix has an allomorph [ɣV], where [V] copies the preceding vowel: e.g. [ń-séé-ɣé] 'I am not looking', [ń-nɔ̀ɔ̀-ɣɔ́] 'I am not giving', [ń-dáá-ɣá] 'I am not standing', [ń-dóó-ɣó] 'I am not (being)'. However, with a high vowel in the initial syllable, the reversive's vowel is mid: [kpì-ɣé] '…not cutting', [dùù-ɣo] 'not living'. The same applies to unstressed vowels before the root. For example, a prefixal CV: reduplicant copies non-high vowels faithfully: [bóó-bó] 'RED+say', [kɔ̀ɔ́-kɔ́] '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 ɔ 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_{σ}≥{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 ́σ-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/ | ́σ-IDENT [high] | *Δ_{σ}≥{i,u} | BR-IDENT [high]

	<table><tr><td></td><td>(a) su:-ˈsu</td><td></td><td>* *!</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>☞</td><td>(b) so:-ˈsu</td><td></td><td>*</td><td>*</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(c) so:-ˈso</td><td>*!</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 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 *DTE*s to be highly sonorous, with that pressure blocked in stressed position. *References* Akinlabi, Akinbiyi & Eno E. Urua (2002). Foot structure in the Ibibio verb. *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics* 23: 119-160. Akinlabi, Akinbiyi (2006). *Ibibio vowel distribution*. ms. Rutgers University.
423	Add to references: Kiparsky, Paul (1993). Variable rules. Handout presented at the Rutgers Optimality Workshop (ROW) 1.
435	Stampe, David (1972)… should be Stampe, David (1973). How I spent my summer vacation (A dissertation on Natural Phonology). Doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago. Published by Garland Press, 1979.