

## Typographical Errors in

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

Document Version: Monday, April 02, 2007

<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*.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Original (first line); Corrected (second line)</i>
xxviii	Chart of the International Phonetic Alphabet (revised 1993, updated 1996)
	<i>Note:</i> 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 <a href="http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html">http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html</a> .
83 (5a)	[pak.ni.'ʔi]
	<i>Issue:</i> If all lexical words end in a consonant, why isn't this form [pak.ni.'ʔiʔ]? <i>Answer:</i> 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.'ʔi].
111 (38)	<del>/ogi-ʔapur/</del> → [ot.ʔapur]
	<del>/ogi-ʔapur/</del> → [ot.ʔapur]
122 (53d)	[moti:v-i:RƏn] ‘motivation’
	[moti:v-i:RƏn] ‘ <b>motivate</b> ’
122 (53e)	cf. [bəwaiz-ən] ‘proof+{infinitive}’
	cf. [bəwaiz-ən] ‘ <b>prove</b> +{infinitive}’
122 (53)	cf. [ʃtyk-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’
	cf. [ʃ <b>ty</b> k-ə] ‘piece+{plural}’
123 (55)	[sáʔ] ‘cow’    [ʃðel] ‘well’
	These forms should be in a fourth group: (d) <b>Voiced fricatives remain voiced</b> [sáʔ] ‘cow’                    [ʃðel] ‘well’
136 (70b)	... (cf. [Λwɪdʷ] ‘write’)

	... (cf. [ʌʎudʉ] ‘write’)
136 (70c)	(c) [koɖʉkate] ‘do not give!’
	(c) [koɖʉ-k-ate] ‘do not give!’
136 (70d)	(d) [tingadu] ‘let him eat!’
	(d) [tin-g-adu] ‘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. [Galʉ:N] ~ [Galʉ:-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 /aχa-i:N-Ga:/ → [aχi:NGa], *[aχi:Ga].
149 (4a)	cf. [nam:ɪd-æʔ] {instrumental}
	cf. [nam:ɪd-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.rəp.tə:] ‘first’
	[ɲe.rəp.tə:] ‘first’ {eliminated space between [ɲ e]}
171 (37a)	/RED-pot-a/ → [potpota] ~ [ponpota] ‘worn out, spoiled’
	<i>move to (37b) /t/→[n] in codas</i>
176 (44)	{last line} soŋ grans som grans aŋ gran
	soŋ grans som grans aŋ gran
187 (58a)	[bo:ŋdʒentis]
	[bo:ɲdʒentis]
234 (fn.6)	*[ˈpddʰti]
	*[ˈpəddʰti]
235 (ln.2)	[ˈʃərv]
	[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	It is claimed that disharmonic unstressed vowel inventories can arise through positional faithfulness; no examples are given. An example is

(§7.3.1.3)

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. [fìimé] ‘maltreat’, [wùùró] ‘collapse (building)’, \*[fìimí].

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-nòò-ɣó] ‘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’, [kòó-kó] ‘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  $*\Delta_{\sigma} \geq \{i, u\}$  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  $\acute{\sigma}$ -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/	$\acute{\sigma}$ -IDENT [high]	$*\Delta_{\sigma} \geq \{i, u\}$	BR-IDENT [high]
(a) <u>su</u> : <sup>-1</sup> su		* *!	
(b) <u>so</u> : <sup>-1</sup> su		*	*
(c) <u>so</u> : <sup>-1</sup> 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

Akinlabi, Akinbiyi & Eno E. Urua (2002). Foot structure in the Ibibio verb.

	<p><i>Journal of African Languages and Linguistics</i> 23: 119-160.  Akinlabi, Akinbiyi (2006). <i>Ibibio vowel distribution</i>. ms. Rutgers University.</p>
423	<p>Add to references:  Kiparsky, Paul (1993). Variable rules. Handout presented at the Rutgers Optimality Workshop (ROW) 1.</p>
435	<p>Stampe, David (1972)...  should be  Stampe, David (1973). <i>How I spent my summer vacation (A dissertation on Natural Phonology)</i>. Doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago. Published by Garland Press, 1979.</p>