

Errata and semi-errata in the book:

General note on language names. There remain some inconsistencies in the use of the language prefix in some Bantu languages, so that Kishambaa is the same as Shambaa, Kihehe is the same as Hehe, Chijita is the same as Jita. The intent was to eliminate superfluous prefixes; if you find an apparent mystery language starting Chi-, Si-, Ki- or perhaps Lu-, check the language index for the same name without the prefix.

p. 11 3rd line: this is worded badly — it should be “so in *seed* the first two formants start out close together, as they do in *Sid*, but then in *seed* ...”

p. 22 (4), central unrounded vowels. The symbol in the top middle should look like [ī], barred i. The same problem arises in Appendix 1 (p. 38).

p. 27: in (12), the symbol [ʕ] in the pharyngeal row should be moved rightward by one column to be under the voiced fricative column.

p. 38: vowel diacritics should include voiceless [a̰].

p. 39: consonant diacritics should include breathy [m̤].

p. 46: end of paragraph below (4), syllable^a → syllable
in (5) “acquire” should be [ə^hwáyr].

p. 51: above (17) the example should read [wahčum̥] with a voiceless circle, not a retroflex dot.

p. 58: Mohawk *sdũ:ha* “a little bit” should have an acute accent.

p. 60: line 5 para 3 should read “...the pronunciation [šoomya] results if the rule is not applied...”.

p. 62: Osage problem, the diacritics on ‘three’ and ‘good’ are typeset wrong. There are no macrons or umlauts, and there are tildes: the forms should be [dábrĩ] and [dálĩ].

p. 65: In the Tibetan problem, the correct spelling of English “aristocrat” is “aristocrat”, with one fewer *r*.

p. 72: end of first full para, rewrite that to read “make that morpheme be pronounced...”

p. 81: Korean form in (20) ‘close’ should be [tata].

p. 86 4th line: should read “stems *seji* and *lele*”.

p. 93 middle of page, *acount* → *account*.

101, second line, the symbol should be *æ*, not *œ*. End of third paragraph: add period at end of sentence.

p. 104, middle of last para: the clause “or syncope and vowel raising in Tagalog” should be eliminated since that example was cut out.

p. 104 second to last para: add period at end of sentence.

p. 110: in (26) the header *V-initial noun* should be over *my-oótó* and not the English gloss of the preceding word.

p. 112 1st para 3rd line from bottom, “one rule **presents**” should be “one rule **prevents**”

p. 124:

búku rákawá ‘the book **fell**’ instead of “died”

nhúmé ndefú should be glossed “tall messenger”

badzá refú ‘long hoe’, the *b* should be implosive

nunǰú ndefú ‘long porcupine’, the *n* should be *ŋ*

tununǰú túrefú ‘long porcupines (dim.)’, the *n* should be *ŋ*

démó dǣte “thin axe”, the first *d* should be implosive.

p.125, Catalan problem, “reaper” should be [səɣəðo, səɣəðorə], with gamma in the second syllable, not *r*.

p. 139, bottom: in the text, the feature specification should be [-syllabic,+sonorant].

p. 149, chart (16). The vowels [ʌ] and [ə] are treated as [+tense] and [-tense] respectively. This contradicts the implication of the vowels charts on p. 38 and 22 where [ə] is classified as tense and [ʌ] is lax. There is virtually no discussion of this vowel difference in the literature, and no direct phonological evidence showing whether [ʌ] patterns with [ɛ ɔ ɪ ʊ] or [e o i u]. Source books typically only deal with one of these vowels. To the extent that higher position in the IPA vowel chart correlates with the feature “tense”, [ə] would be a tense vowel because it is above [ʌ]. The author’s perspective is that the chart

on p. 149 is wrong, and [ə] is [+tense], [ʌ] is [-tense]. The larger point is that it is essentially impossible to determine which assignment is correct.

p. 151: third matrix in (19) should be [+syl,+round].

p. 155 below (29), this rule requires.

p. 160: in (44) the structural change should read “αant” and not “aant”.

p. 161, last full para: diacritic on [u~] should read [ụ] (rhotic hook).

p. 162 first line: “revision to” → “revision of”.

p. 163: (48d) should read $i \rightarrow [+labial] / [+labial] ___$

p. 164 two lines above (19): symbol [a] should be [ɑ].

p. 174 line 2: underingly → underlyingly.

p. 178: to avoid confusion, the class 7 example [kifiniko] and the class 8 plural [fifiniko] should be replaced with [kifuniko] and [fifuniko] which are also valid forms. There are two (historically related stems), -funiko and -finiko, and there is no harmony triggered by the prefix.

p. 184: In (25) there should not be a hyphen before the first V

p. 186: gen. sg. “magic” is [galdürs], not [galdurs].

p. 187, line 13: -ur → -ür.

p. 190 after (38): change → changes.

p. 191: rule (42) should be $i \rightarrow \emptyset / Vr_ \#$ (see hamri, galdri).

p. 195 in (49): phi should be \emptyset . Last paragraph, /itpare?/ should be /itpareʕ/.

p. 202, 4 lines after (62), “derives”: should be “derive”.

p. 205: in both rules (70), (72) ϕ should be \emptyset .

p. 211: In the Latin problem, the genitive of song is [karminis] and not [ka:rminis]. Change cru:s/cru:ris to kru:s/kru:ris

p. 213: The Turkish possessive of ‘logic’ is [mantii] not [mantit]

p. 221: The Sadzhava Ukrainian Declension II ge. sg. form for “blacksmith” should read [kovaľ^yé] not [kovaľ^yú].

p. 222: The instructions list the first [-ATR] vowel with the symbol dotless i, [i], rather than ɪ (which is equivalent to ɪ). This also happens on the next page in “die past” which should be [sĩbɛ] not *[sĩbɛ]. The 4th example of Koromfe should be [dĩŋgre], [dĩŋgɿ], changing the first vowel from ɪ to i.

p. 223: the Koromfe form “assemble neutral” should be [mentɪ] with a final oral vowel

p. 229, line 5 from bottom: “that *i* is less marked than *u*” → “that *i* is less marked than *u*”.

p. 230: the 6th line below (6) should say “but nonhigh vowels only assimilate in roundness to a preceding nonhigh vowel”

p. 233: in (16) the first line of the structural change should be [αround], with no *a*.

p. 239 3rd line of (35): ñ-jukúta → ñ-ǰukúta.

p. 237: the past of “chop” in (26) should be [hug-de] (single g).

p. 241: in Kuria (42a) “to vomit”, the form should be *oko-bóča*, i.e. replace spelling with transcription.

p. 248 (and anywhere else): “acute” in the marginal box has one *c*.

p. 252 3d para 3rd line: suveyed → surveyed.

p. 266: Text before (14) should read “/ñ/ surfaces as”. In (14) the stems for the last two examples should be /úimbe/, /eleéwe/. The roots are /ɪumb/, /eleew/.

p. 267: in (in) 3rd column 2nd example that should be **nkotaa** n-nogá.á, without the accent on the first word.

p. 270 line 5 from bottom: a underlying → an underlying.

p. 280 2nd line: (37) gives surface [hátfet]

p. 299 middle: gloss of ‘hair’, ‘flower’ should have an initial quote mark.

p. 302 in (1): countour → contour.

p. 305: 2nd line after (15), should read “borne”.

p. 310 in (30), “kényà” should be glossed as “uncle”.