Chapter 4

Page 63:

Figure 4-5 should be:

---

Chapter 5

Page 77:

The example at the top of the page should be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surprised:</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Oh really”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bored:</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Oh really”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 78:

The last sentence in the sidebar should be:

People can use lax vowels in closed syllables, syllables ending with a consonant (such as “bit” /bit/ and “shook” /ʃu:k/).

Page 89:

The paragraph after Step 3 should be:

Perhaps the vowels occurring in front of the [t] and [ʧ] may provide the answer. You see that [t] can have [a] or [u] to the left of it, as in [ˈɡatwid] and [ˈwiːdʊt], and [ʧ] can also be preceded by [i] and [a], as in [ˈkiːʧuːd] and [ˈnumaʧ]. These distributions suggest some overlap.
Chapter 7

Page 113:
In the first paragraph, the last sentence should be:

Examples include “pill” and “peel,” both produced as /prɪ/ in some accents.

Page 119:
Figure 7-3 should be:

---

Chapter 8

Page 130:
In Table 8-2, the formula for Rule No. 1 should be:

Insertion: /0/→[t] / [+ sibilant] ___ [+ sibilant]

Chapter 9

Page 140:
The second Word Example should be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Example</th>
<th>Broad IPA</th>
<th>Narrow IPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>writer</td>
<td>/ˈwraɪtə/</td>
<td>[ˈwraɪtə]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 141:
The last sentence should be:

Another way of distinguishing dark from light “l” is to use your ear: The sound of “l” at the end of the word “little” (syllable final) sounds much lower than the “l” at the beginning (syllable-initial).
Chapter 12

Page 175:
In each graph in Figure 12-2, the label on the x-axis should be:

Time (seconds)

Chapter 13

Page 209:
The second bullet point should be:

The English tap usually has an alveolar locus (around 1800 and 2800 Hz).

Chapter 14

Page 221:
In the second paragraph, the third-to-last sentence should be:

That is, the second formant (marked by F2 in Figure 14-1) clearly starts higher in the /tu/ on the right side and has a different vowel formant frequency than in the case of the /u/ on the left.

Page 230:
In Table 14-1, the example in the last row should be:

/əɑ/ versus /ɑl/

Chapter 15

Page 242:
The last paragraph (Technical Stuff) should be:

Some languages that have ejectives are Hausa (West Africa), Quechua (South and Central America), Lakhota (Sioux), Navajo, and Amharic (North Africa). Some languages that have implosives are Sindhi (Pakistan, India), Igbo (West Africa), and Paumari (Brazil).

At the end of the sidebar, the web address should be:

www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/carl_sagan_billions.mov
Chapter 16

Page 258:
In Table 16-5, the web addresses for the sound files should be:

www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/Zulu_Lala1.wav
www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/Zulu_Lala2.wav
www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/Zulu_Lza.wav

Page 264:
In the sidebar, the web address should be:

www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/qaf.wav

Page 265:
In Table 16-9, the web address for the Chechen sound file should be:

www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/winter_chechen.wav

In the third paragraph, the first sentence should be:

The IPA character for the voiced epiglottal fricative is written like a pharyngeal fricative but with a bar through it (/ʃ/).

Page 268:
In Table 16-13, the web addresses for the coronal and uvular sound files should be:

www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/Polish_krok.wav
www.utdallas.edu/~wkatz/PFD/Fr-Rendez-vous.wav

Chapter 18

Page 302:
The second bullet point should be:

The shift from /ʌ/ to /u/: In the south, /ʌ/ remains the same, while in the north it shifts to /u/, such that “putt” and “put” are pronounced [pʰʌt] and [pʰu] in the south but [u] in the north.
### Chapter 19

**Page 321:**

*Figure 19-2 should be:*

#### 1. CONSONANTS (other than on the IPA Chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dentoalveolar</th>
<th>Labiovelar</th>
<th>Lingual</th>
<th>Interdental</th>
<th>Bidental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Velopharyngeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plosive</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>⟨m⟩</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>̃n</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trill</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>⟨r⟩</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative median</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>⟨v⟩</td>
<td></td>
<td>v</td>
<td>̃v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative lateral-medial</strong></td>
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<td>h</td>
<td>⟨h⟩</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative nareal</strong></td>
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<td>̃n</td>
<td>⟨n⟩</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percussive</strong></td>
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<td>w</td>
<td>⟨w⟩</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Approximant lateral</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td>⟨l⟩</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

#### 3. DIACRITICS

- Labial spreading
- Dentolabial
- Interdental/bidental
- Alveolar
- Lingual
- Strong articulation
- Weak articulation
- Retracted articulation
- Whistled articulation
- Sliding articulation
- Nasal escape
- Velaflagonal friction
- Ingressive airflow
- Eggressive airflow

#### 2. CONNECTED SPEECH

- (.) short pause
- (..) medium pause
- (....) long pause
- f loud speech ([laud])
- ff louder speech ([lauf])
- p quiet speech ([kwai])
- pp quieter speech ([kwaist])
- allegro fast speech ([fast])
- lento slow speech ([slow])
- crescendo, rallentando, etc. may also be used

#### 4. VOICING

- Pre-voicing
- Post voicing
- Partial devoicing
- Initial partial devoicing
- Final partial devoicing
- Partial voicing
- Initial partial voicing
- Final partial voicing
- Unaspirated
- Pre-aspiration

**OTHERS**

- ⟨⟩ indeterminate sound, consonant
- ⟨⟩ indeterminate vowel, voiceless, etc.
- ⟨⟩ indeterminate nasal, probably [v], etc.
- ⟨⟩ silent articulation ([l], [m])
- ⟨⟩ extraneous noise
- ⟨⟩ sublaminal lower alveolar percussive click
- ⟨⟩ alveolar and sublaminal clicks (click-click)
- * sound with no available symbol

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**Page 328:**

*The first transcription should be:*

"But when I look at that, for instance?, that sign . . . when I look I get double vision that far. It's better on this side. Eyes are better, too."

```
{pp} ha mēnai 'lukī? tha? faain|dæ 'sain|mēnai lōk at get 'dēba|,viin dæ fau|h|s beda 5n dīs saidl'aizo, berc t'u   || pp}
```