

## Addenda and Corrigenda to I. Wmffre 1999b

### *Central Breton*

#### Errors of substance

- Page 4 line 8            The symbol **h** described as a ‘pharyngeal fricative’ in fig.2 may not be a correct description of this sound. It is certainly a weaker articulation than uvular **x**, verging towards **h**. Perhaps the notation **x** would have been better.
- Page 8 line 13        Replace **ɔj** with **ɔ(:)j**.
- Page 10 line 16        Read **1955** instead of **1954** and **1975** instead of **1976**.
- Pages 13, 33            Read **an nɛ̃n** instead of **an nɛ̃:n** (4x).
- Page 14 line 26        Read **sɔre-zət** and not **sø-re-zət**.
- Page 14 line 30        It is better to read **kige-ɣjɔ̃n** rather than **kige-ɣjɔ̃n**. The parish of *Berrien*, north of Plounévezel is pronounced **be-ɣjɔ̃n** and Albert Trévidic of the parish of Plouguer, immediately adjoining Plounévezel to the south, pronounces **kige-ɣjɔ̃n** and *skolerien* ‘pupils, scholars’ as **skole-ɣjɔ̃n**. The realisation **kige-ɣjɔ̃n** and **be-ɣjɔ̃n** seem to represent a less common variant than those with open **ɛ**.
- Page 17 line 12        Read “... Tregor to the north where **d** is **more** resistant to lenition.” instead of “... Tregor to the north where **d** is resistant to lenition **under any circumstances**.”
- Page 24 lines 11, 12    Read **jel** instead of **yel** (2x).
- Page 6 lines 3, 7–9 & page 32 line 19  
Read **j** (i.e. palatal voiced stop) and not **ɟ** (i.e. palatal fricative) in the following examples: **jino**, **ɟy-rɔ̃n**, **ɟuinɔ̃s** rather than **jino**, **ɟy-rɔ̃n**, **ɟuinɔ̃s**; **pejɛ̃mɔ̃n**, **pe'ɟejt** rather than **pejɛ̃mɔ̃n**, **pe'ɟejt**.
- Page 37 line 14        Read “All verbs have the following **four** tenses/moods, viz. present habitual, past habitual, future, conditional.” instead of “All verbs have the following **five** tenses/moods, viz. present habitual, past habitual (**identical in form to the past conditional**), future, conditional.”
- Pages 38 line 12 & page 39 line 4  
Read “**past habitual**” instead of “**past habitual + past cond.**”.
- Page 63                Add to bibliography: Kerembelleg, Ani (1974) ‘Stummoù ar verb *kaout* e Trebrivan’ in *Hor Yezh* n.44 pp.50–54

#### Errors of expression

- Page 1 line 16        Read “... language has existed **alongside** the dominant influence of ...” and not “... language existed **besides** the dominant influence of ...”
- Page 2 line 16        Read “*The commune of Plounévezel ...*” and not “*The commune Plounévezel ...*”
- Page 9 line 20        Read “*the early 18th century*” and not “*the mid-18th century*”.

Page 59 line 17 In literal transcription, read “lad poor” instead of “man” and “pitchfork-Cont” instead of “pitchfork-Conts”.

## Addenda

Page 48 line 20ff I discovered the productivity of the <-i> verb-noun suffix when translating the book *Koroll an Ankou* (1998). Some of the abusive examples of <-i> from the first drafts of my translation are given below:

- corresponding to verb-nouns with no suffix = *ambrougi, gouzanvi, komansi, soni*.
- corresponding to verb-nouns with <-a> = *azezi, dihani, dismantri, dihani, distruji, troc'hi*.
- corresponding to verb-nouns with <-oud> = *esperi, remerki, santi*.
- corresponding to verb-nouns with <-ad> = *pigni*.

It should be noted that some of the above verb-nouns are known with <-i> in the Carhaix region, but I would like to reiterate that no vowel is heard in my usual realisation and that the above spellings represent a – botched – attempt at a fuller literary form. This suggests that illiterate native speakers can be aware of fuller forms that they do not usually realise.

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