

Addenda and Corrigenda to I. Wmffre 2003a

Language and Place-names in Wales: the Evidence of Toponymy in Cardiganshire

Page 8 note 6

The second column under “sW. (Cards.)” should read:

<ŵ>	[u:]		<ŵ>	[u:]
<w>	[o]	rather than what is found, namely	<w>	[o]
<ô>	[o:]		<e>	[e]
<o>	[ɔ]		<o>	[ɔ]

Page 10

Under “Figure 3: *Additional vowel phonemes*”, the commentary “**Figure 3 displays ‘additional’ vowels in phonetic notation in square brackets.**” should read “**Figure 3 displays ‘additional’ vowels in phonemic notation in slashed brackets.**” and accordingly the following symbols [ɔ:], [e:] should have been noted /ɔ:/, /e:/. (I am indebted to P. Russell (2004 *WHR*: 22.590) for pointing this out).

Page 18 note 22

The 1990s television portrayal of a march by chanting skinheads was in fact a rebroadcast of the 1983 television play ‘Made in Britain’ directed by Alan Clarke (with Tim Roth in the starring role as a Nazi skinhead).

Page 19 note 23

“The final part of *Hawaii*, familiar to the English speaker, contains a disyllable [ajɪ], not a simple diphthong [aj] (which is why it is written *Hawai’i* in Hawaiian).”

In fact the pronunciation of *Hawai’i* in Hawaiian is **ha’wajɪ** with the apostrophe marking a glottal stop. What I was referring to was the less common English pronunciation **ha’waji:** (that attempts to mimic the native pronunciation) which contrasts with the more prevalent English pronunciation **ha’waj**.

Page 24

Concerning the sounds /tʃ, dʒ/ in English, Alan Cruttenden (2001 *Gimson’s Pronunciation of English* (London: Arnold), p.176) remarks that: “Some speakers omit the stop element in the clusters /ntʃ, ndʒ/ in word-final positions as in *pinch, French, lunch, branch, paunch, hinge, revenge, challenge, strange, scrounge* etc., and also medially as in *pinching, luncheon, avenger, danger* etc.”

Page 90

The sentence “**The loss of [-n] in final [-rn] clusters ...**” in the penultimate paragraph of page 90 should have read “**The loss of [-r] in final [-rn] clusters ...**”. (I am indebted to P. Russell (2004 *WHR*: 22.590) for pointing this out).

Page 120

The sentence “**In Cardiganshire I suspect labiovelarization of [v] to [w] in *Craigfilan* (5-b) and *Ogo-filain* (2-b) which may contain *gwylan* (pl. *gwylain*), and in the hydronym *Llifon* (Caerns.), formerly *Lliwon* [1880 Rhÿs: 476] (cf. nW. *llifio* for *lliwio* ‘dyeing’). The converse development, labiodentalization of [w] to [v], is certainly instanced in *Llynferddon* (59-b) from *gweryddon* ‘virgins’.**” should be replaced by “Labiodentalization occurs in the hydronym *Llifon* (Caerns.), formerly *Lliwon* [1880 Rhÿs: 476] (cf. nW. *llifio* for *lliwio* ‘dyeing’). I suspect labiodentalization of [w] to [v] in *Craigfilan* (5-b) and *Ogo-filain* (2-b) which may contain *gwylan* (pl. *gwylain*), but a certain instance in Cardiganshire of labiodentalization of [w] to [v] is *Llynferddon* (59-b) from *gweryddon* ‘virgins’.”

Page 144–45, 147

I neglected to quote the evidence of E. J. Davies [1955: 1.147, 153] that clearly shows that the [o•e] realisation was that of the common words *coes* **ko•es**, *troed* **tro•ed** at Llandygyw. This confirmation that the [o•e] realisation was that of <oe> in monosyllables in Llandygyw is important since it demonstrates beyond all doubt that the [o•e] realisation of the central Cardiganshire coastal area extended continuously to join Pembrokeshire where the realisation is [we:], which is derived from an underlying [u•e]. The disyllabic realisation of <oe> in monosyllables is therefore characteristic of an area which extends without a break from Llanrhystud on the Cardiganshire coast south-westwards all the way to Saint Davids. The [o•e] realisation at Llandygyw also confirms a suspicion I voiced that the [ɔj] realisation in southern Cardiganshire is an expansive realisation which has replaced a traditional [o•e] realisation.

Page 197 note 1

I was informed by William Jones of Tal-y-bont near Barmouth (National Park warden in Croesor) that when he attended secondary school at Harlech around 1960 there were three different types of <â> to be heard amongst the pupils of the school: those from Penrhyndeudraeth realised [a:], those from Harlech down to Friog realised [æ:], and those from north of Tywyn realised [ɛ:].

Page 199

Add to end of first paragraph: “We are on firmer evidence with John Hughes who in 1822 wrote: “The Silurian dialect spoken in Gwent and Glamorgan, ha[s] as a peculiarity of pronunciation, which differs from all other parts of South Wales, even Brecknockshire which is so contiguous. It approaches in some instances to that of Merioneth, particularly in giving the slender sound to the vowel *a* as in *tad*, *mab*, *cath*, etc.” John Hughes. 1822. *An Essay on the Ancient and Present State of the Welsh Language*. p.32 quoted in Glyn E. Jones. 2000. *Iaith Lafar Brycheiniog: Astudiaeth o’i Ffonoleg a’i Morffoleg*. (Cardiff: University of Wales Press), 153].”

Page 203

The final sentence: “It is only with the comments of linguists of the late nineteenth century that we are made aware of this existing dialectal difference.” should be changed to “It is only in the early nineteenth century that we are made aware of the existence of a fronted realisation of <â> in both south-eastern and in central-northern Welsh.”

Page 245

I perpetrated an awful mistake here by quoting C. H. Thomas as P. W. Thomas. It is especially regrettable since I dispute the correctness of this particular quote of C. H. Thomas. I hope those familiar with Welsh dialectologists will not be led astray in attributing to P. W. Thomas a statement for which he is in no way responsible.

Page 246

Additional evidence against C. H. Thomas’s assertion (quoted on page 245) that anomalous //i// was that of the younger generation of her informants, born in the early twentieth century, comes from V. H. Phillips’s description of the nearby Welsh speech of the Ely valley in Glamorganshire. Phillips [1955: 2.7] asserts: “Ceir (ɪ) gan y genhedlaeth hynaf [= born before 1870] lle tuedda’r lleill [= those born between 1870–90] i ddefnyddio (ə). Ceir (**grɪndö**) neu (**dive·rɪn**) gan y rhai hynaf, ond (**grændö**) (**dəve·rɪn**) gan eu plant.” This is consistent with other generational differences of phonology noticed by Phillips [1955: 2.7] given tabulated below:

	older generation	younger generation
<c, g, ng>	palatalised [c, j, ɲ]	[k, g, ŋ]
long <â>	[eʌ]	[a:]
initial <h->	[ø]	[h]
<-b-, -d-, -g->	consistently [p, t, k]	sometimes [p, t, k], sometimes [b, d, g]

On the other hand, Phillips [1955: 2.155] also noted: “Ni cheir hefyd yr i-eiddio (‘yotization’) a ddigwydd fel nodwedd amlwg mewn rhai tafodieithoedd. Er enghraifft, gellir dyfynnu’r enghreifftiau a ganlyn o Ogledd Sir Benfro: *cilleth*, *cimun*, *Cimro*, *cinta* (cyntaf), *diginig*, *drisu*, *drichid*, *pisgod*, *tinu*. Buasid yn defnyddio llafariad ganolog yn y sillaf acennog yn y geiriau hyn yn y dafodiaith hon.”

The distribution of anomalous //i// in south-eastern Welsh is far from being resolved.

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