Erratum

Due to a mishap in the final stages of typesetting, the printed edition of the article

> Zsuzsanna Bárkányi & Zoltán Kiss. (2009). "Hungarian v: Is it voiced?". In Marcel den Dikken & Robert M. Vago (eds) *Approaches to Hungarian. Volume 11: Papers from the 2007 New York Conference* (pp. 1-28). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978 90 272 0481 3.

does not present Figures 1 and 2 as the authors intended them. Here are the figures as they should be.

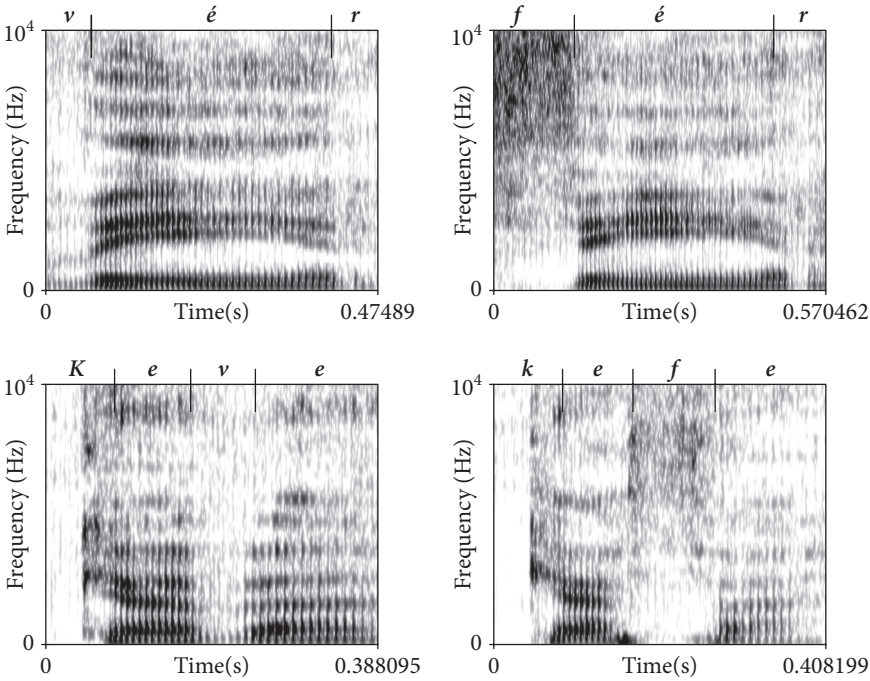

Figure 1. The typical realization of Hungarian *v* and *f* word-initially before a vowel (*vér* 'blood', *fér* 'fits') (top) and intervocalically (*Keve* (proper name), *kefe* 'brush') (bottom)

According to the model proposed in Kiss & Bárkányi (2006), in other positions *v* is predicted to give up either of its articulatory targets (voicing or narrow constriction, i.e., turbulent noise). As a result of this, two realizations are possible: when *v* becomes (partially or fully) unphonated, it turns noisy (it is produced with narrow constriction and wide abduction of the vocal folds); when its voicing target is preserved, it loses much of its friction (the constriction is wider). We argued that languages differ as to which of the two routes they follow. Hungarian was shown to be a language which prefers the "devoicing" strategy in aerodynamically unfavorable positions, while, for example, Slovak opts for "denoising".

One of the contexts that our phonetically-based phonological framework predicted to be unfavorable for *v* to preserve all its articulatory targets simultaneously was the word-final position, especially after a consonant (C__#). In Kiss & Bárkányi (2006), Bárkányi & Kiss (2007, to appear) and Kiss (2007) we presented the results of acoustic experiments that verified this prediction: it was shown that the voicing

target of Hungarian *v* was indeed partially lost,[5] while its turbulence was preserved (actually enhanced) in words like *kedv* 'mood', *nedv* 'fluid', *üdv* 'salvation', *terv* 'plan', *szerv* 'organ', *nyelv* 'language', *könyv* 'book', *enyv* 'glue', *ellenszenv* 'aversion', *ölyv* 'hawk', and *sav* 'acid'. Below we illustrate the two realizations of *v* in the alternating forms *könyv* 'book' (where *v* is noisy and unphonated) and *könyvet* 'book-acc' (where *v* is an approximant and phonated).

If it is indeed the case that Hungarian *v* is devoiced in (C)__# – a result previously unreported in the literature on this consonant (and any other obstruent in Hungarian) – the following question logically arises: with the loss of the voicing target, *is there a complete loss of (possible) contrast, too?* In other words, are speakers capable of recovering the possible contrast between word-final (post-consonantal) *v* and *f* in this language, or not?[6] In this paper, we will present and discuss the results of an acoustic and a perception experiment that tried to investigate the question of the potential *f–v* contrast in post-sonorant, word-final (S__#) position in Hungarian ('S' stands for sonorants). We chose to investigate the post-sonorant context (rather than the post-consonantal position in general) because we wished

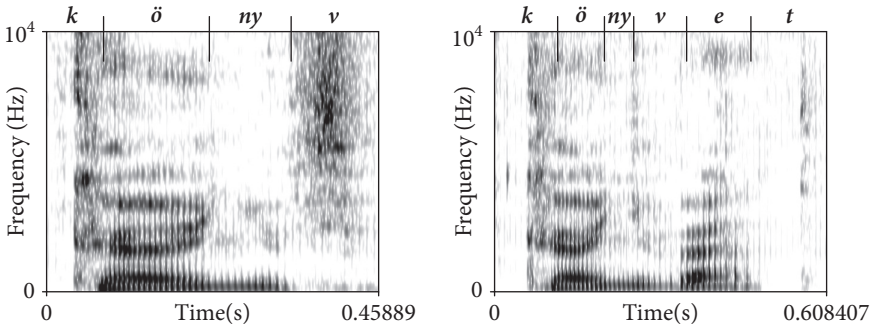

Figure 2. Wideband spectrograms of *könyv* 'book' (left) and *könyvet* 'book-acc' (right)

5. According to the results of the acoustic experiment in Bárkányi & Kiss (to appear) for example, Hungarian *v* was realized with unvoiced frames of more than 50% in three contexts: after a consonant word-finally (mean unvoiced frames: 81%), before a voiceless obstruent (mean unvoiced frames: 67%), and word-finally after a vowel (mean unvoiced frames: 57%). *v* in this language was almost always voiced before voiced sounds, especially sonorants and vowels. According to the results of two-tailed *t*-tests, the differences between the mean unvoiced frame values of the preconsonantal vs. non-preconsonantal groups were always statistically significant (with *p* being always less than or equal to 0.007).

6. Note that there are no other contrastive fricative/approximant segments at the labial/labiodental place of articulation in this language, thus Hungarian does not have a contrastive /ʋ/, /w/, for instance.