BBN–ANG–183 Typography
Lecture 2: Parts of a book

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outline

page numbering

leaf

a book is a collection of leaves; a leaf has two sides: recto and verso; a recto side is always odd numbered, a verso side is even numbered

all pages in a book

have a page number (a.k.a. folio), although the actual folio does not appear on every page: there's no folio on empty pages and other pages where it would be esthetically displeasing; such pages do not carry a folio, they have a blind folio

page numbering in front matter

in the Anglo-Saxon tradition front matter is numbered with (lowercase) Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv, etc.); in Hungarian books they are numbered either with uppercase Roman numerals, or more commonly with Arabic numerals uniformly throughout the book

headers

a header or pagehead or running head

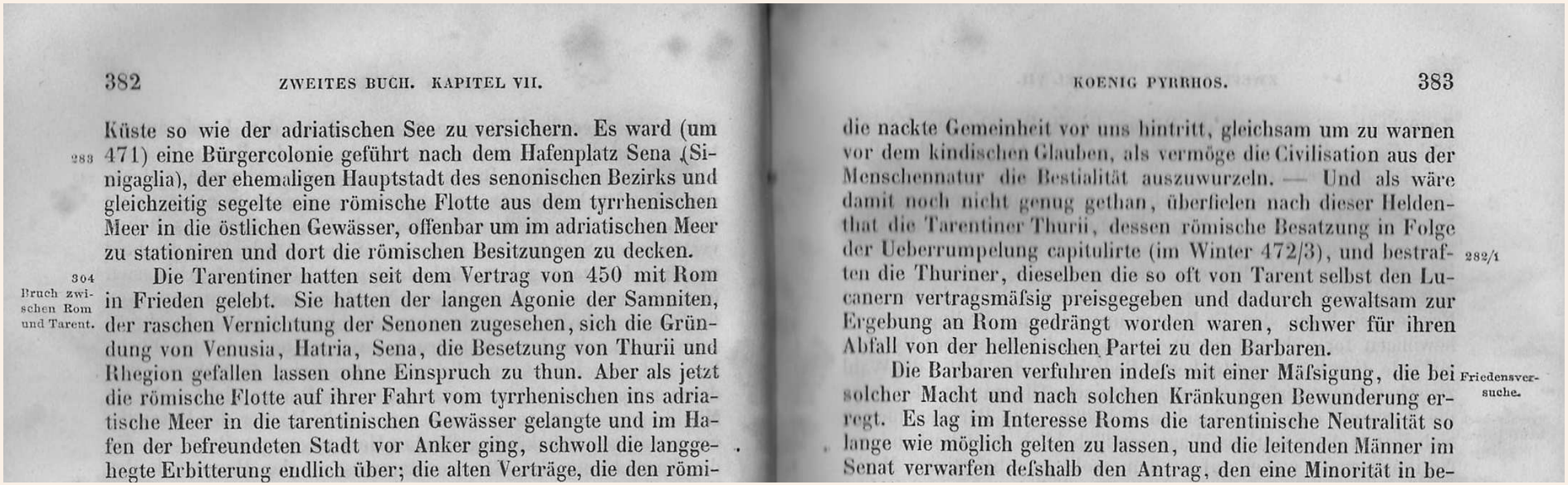
- is the topmost line, separated from the next by vertical space
- on the verso and recto, headers are usually different, besides the folio they contain

verso	**recto**	**verso**	**recto**
book/part title	chapter title	chapter title	section title
chapter number	chapter title	author's name	chapter title

- in dictionaries, lexicons, etc., headers are uniform:
  first entry on page & folio & last entry on page
- headers are omitted on the first page of chapters; here there may be a dropped folio (page number in the footer)
- headers are omitted on any other page with a blind folio
- although not unprecedented, it may make a page too complex to have *both* a header and a footer on it

headers

sample headers



382 ZWEITES BUCH. KAPITEL VII.

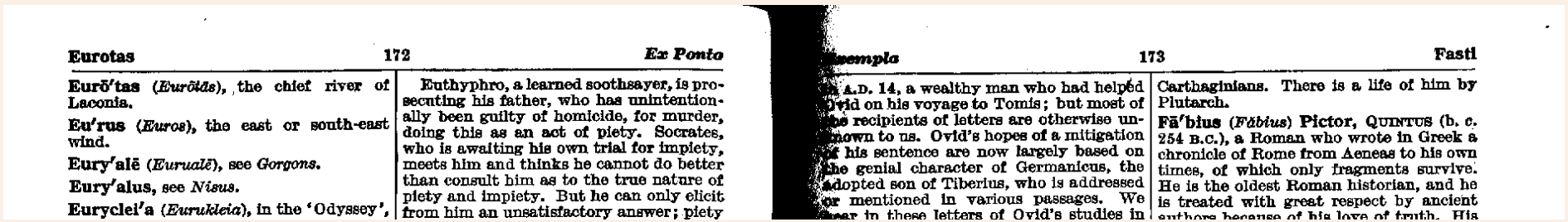
Küste so wie der adriatischen See zu versichern. Es ward (um
283 471) eine Bürgercolonie geführt nach dem Hafenplatz Sena (Sinigaglia), der ehemaligen Hauptstadt des senonischen Bezirks und gleichzeitig segelte eine römische Flotte aus dem tyrrhenischen Meer in die östlichen Gewässer, offenbar um im adriatischen Meer zu stationiren und dort die römischen Besitzungen zu decken.

304 Bruch zwischen Rom und Tarent. Die Tarentiner hatten seit dem Vertrag von 450 mit Rom in Frieden gelebt. Sie hatten der langen Agonie der Samniten, der raschen Vernichtung der Senonen zugesehen, sich die Gründung von Venusia, Hatria, Sena, die Besetzung von Thurii und Rhegion gefallen lassen ohne Einspruch zu thun. Aber als jetzt die römische Flotte auf ihrer Fahrt vom tyrrhenischen ins adriatische Meer in die tarentinischen Gewässer gelangte und im Hafen der befreundeten Stadt vor Anker ging, schwoll die langgehegte Erbitterung endlich über; die alten Verträge, die den römi-

KOENIG PYRRHOS. 383

die nackte Gemeinheit vor uns hintritt, gleichsam um zu warnen vor dem kindischen Glauben, als vermöge die Civilisation aus der Menschennatur die Bestialität auszuwurzeln. — Und als wäre damit noch nicht genug gethan, überfielen nach dieser Heldenthat die Tarentiner Thurii, dessen römische Besatzung in Folge der Ueberrumpelung capitulirte (im Winter 472/3), und bestraften die Thuriner, dieselben die so oft von Tarent selbst den Lucanern vertragsmäfsig preisgegeben und dadurch gewaltsam zur Ergebung an Rom gedrängt worden waren, schwer für ihren Abfall von der hellenischen Partei zu den Barbaren. 282/1

Friedensversuche. Die Barbaren verfuhren indefs mit einer Mäfsigung, die bei solcher Macht und nach solchen Kränkungen Bewunderung erregt. Es lag im Interesse Roms die tarentinische Neutralität so lange wie möglich gelten zu lassen, und die leitenden Männer im Senat verwarfen defshalb den Antrag, den eine Minorität in be-



Eurotas 172 ***Ex Ponto***

Eurō'tas (*Eurōtās*), the chief river of Laconia.

Eu'rus (*Eurus*), the east or south-east wind.

Eury'alē (*Euryalē*), see *Gorgons*.

Eury'alus, see *Nisus*.

Euryclei'a (*Eurukleia*), in the 'Odyssey',

Euthyphro, a learned soothsayer, is prosecuting his father, who has unintentionally been guilty of homicide, for murder, doing this as an act of piety. Socrates, who is awaiting his own trial for impiety, meets him and thinks he cannot do better than consult him as to the true nature of piety and impiety. But he can only elicit from him an unsatisfactory answer; piety

xempla 173 **Fasti**

A.D. 14, a wealthy man who had helped Ovid on his voyage to Tomis; but most of the recipients of letters are otherwise unknown to us. Ovid's hopes of a mitigation of his sentence are now largely based on the genial character of Germanicus, the adopted son of Tiberius, who is addressed or mentioned in various passages. We hear in these letters of Ovid's studies in

Carthaginians. There is a life of him by Plutarch.

Fā'bius (*Fābius*) **Pictor**, QUINTUS (b. c. 254 B.C.), a Roman who wrote in Greek a chronicle of Rome from Aeneas to his own times, of which only fragments survive. He is the oldest Roman historian, and he is treated with great respect by ancient authors because of his love of truth. His

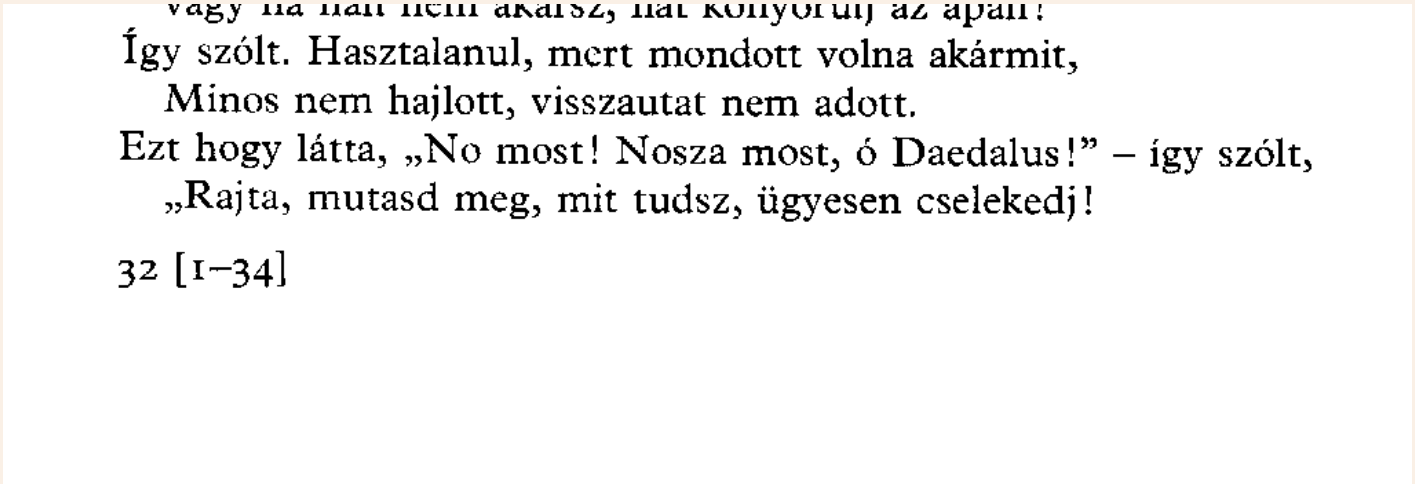
footers

a footer

- is the bottommost line on the page, separated from the previous by vertical space
- typically contains the folio (if it is not in the header)
  - uniformly centred
  - flush right on recto and flush left on verso pages

sample footer

contains folio and line numbers of the poem


vagy ha már nem akarsz, hát könyörülj az apán!
Így szólt. Hasztalanul, mert mondott volna akármit,
Minos nem hajlott, visszautat nem adott.
Ezt hogy látta, „No most! Nosza most, ó Daedalus!" – így szólt,
„Rajta, mutasd meg, mit tudsz, ügyesen cselekedj!

32 [1–34]

parts of a book

overview

- cover
- front matter
  - ▷ half (or bastard) title ▷ frontispiece ▷ title page ▷ copyright notice
  - ▷ table of contents ▷ list of figures, tables ▷ foreword ▷ preface
  - ▷ acknowledgements ▷ introduction
- text
  - ▷ parts/chapters/sections
- back matter
  - ▷ appendix/appendices ▷ notes ▷ glossary ▷ bibliography/references
  - ▷ index/indices ▷ colophon ▷ advertising

book cover

the book cover

- is made up of three parts: front, back, and spine
- may be hardback
  - they often have a dust jacket (with flaps to print on), too
  - only the spine is obligatorily printed (from top to bottom in Anglo-Saxon countries, Norway, and Holland, from bottom to top in the rest of Europe, Spain varies acc. to publisher)
  - the spine contains the author's name, the title, and the publisher's name and/or logo
- may be paperback
  - printed on all three parts
  - front cover is like a title page (see below)
  - back cover may contain brief description of the book, biographical note about the author, etc.

front matter

the front matter

consists of the following pages (items in **boldface** are obligatory)

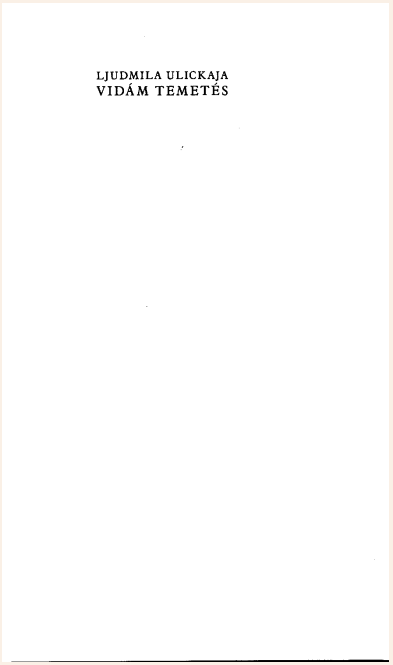
p. i	**half title**
p. ii	series title or frontispiece or title page in second language (in bilingual books)
p. iii	**title page**
p. iv	**copyright page**
p. v	dedication
p. v/vi	epigraph
p. v/vii	**table of contents**
—	list of illustrations
recto	foreword
recto	preface
recto	acknowledgements
recto	introduction
—	abbreviations
recto	chronology

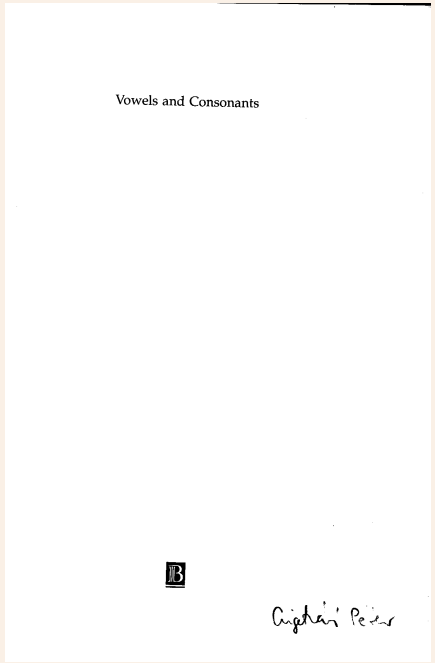
half title, p. i, blind folio

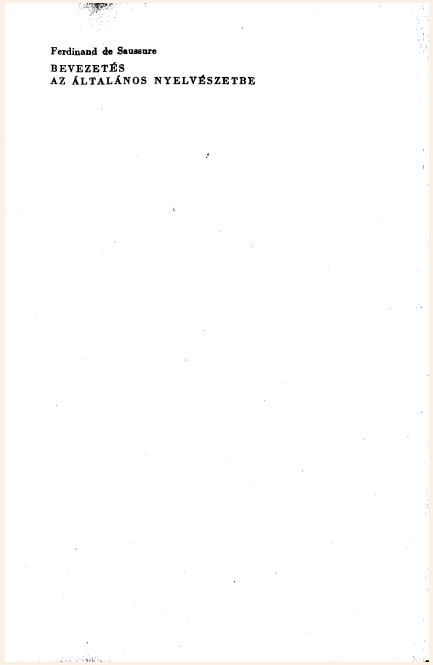
half (or bastard) title (Hu. szennycímlap)

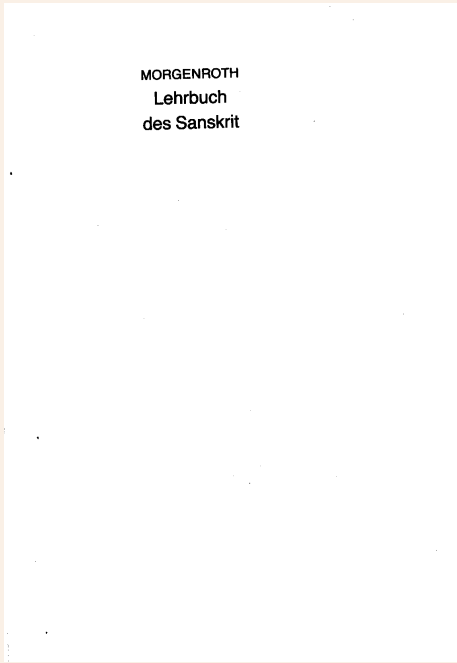
- contains the title of the book and may contain the author's name
- does not carry the folio (page number), has a blind folio

sample half titles







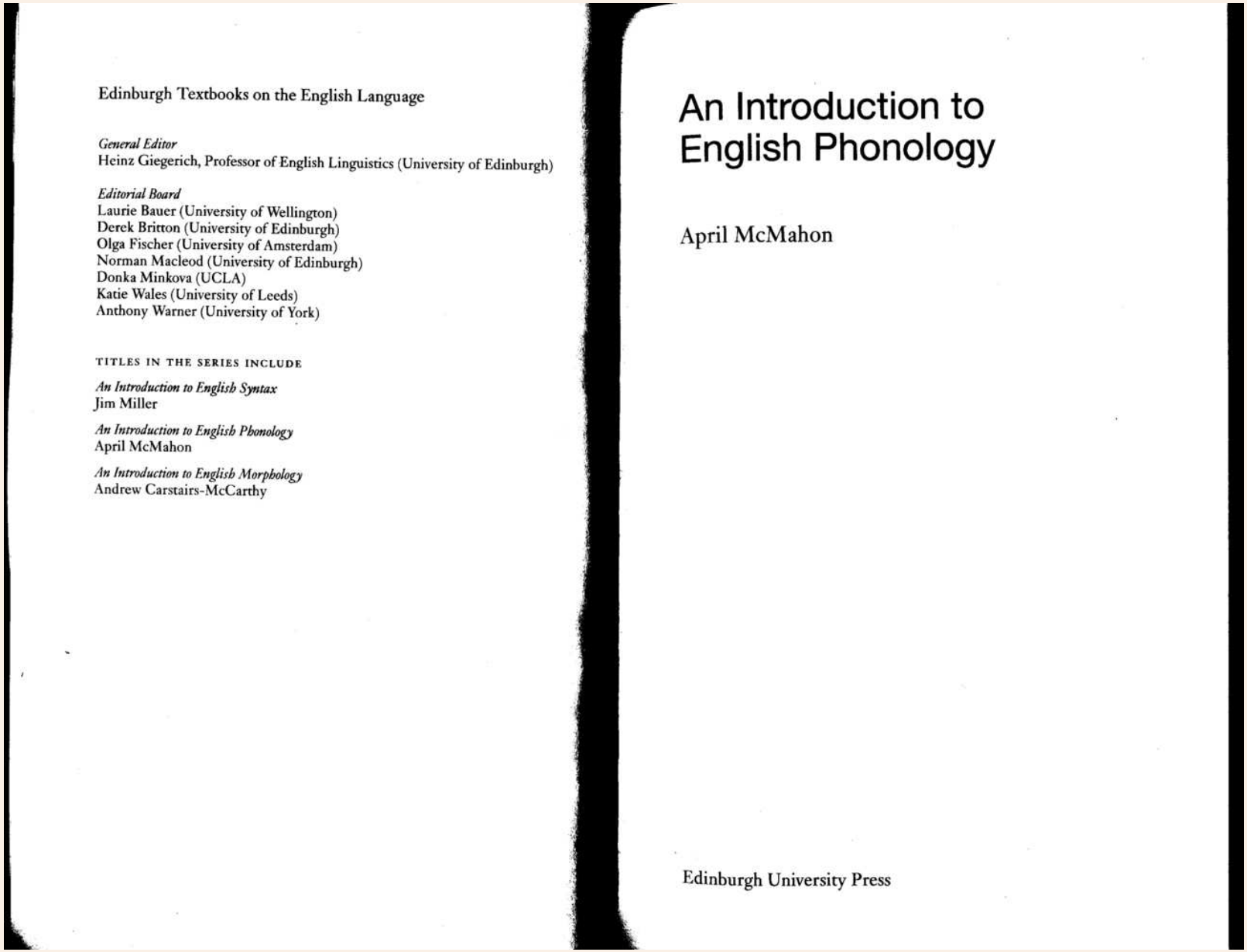


p. ii, blind folio

the verso of the first leaf

- is usually empty
- if not, it may contain
  - the series title
  - a list of related publications
  - the frontispiece (an illustration)
  - the title page in another language

sample p. ii from April McMahon's *Introduction to English Phonology*



Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language

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Jim Miller

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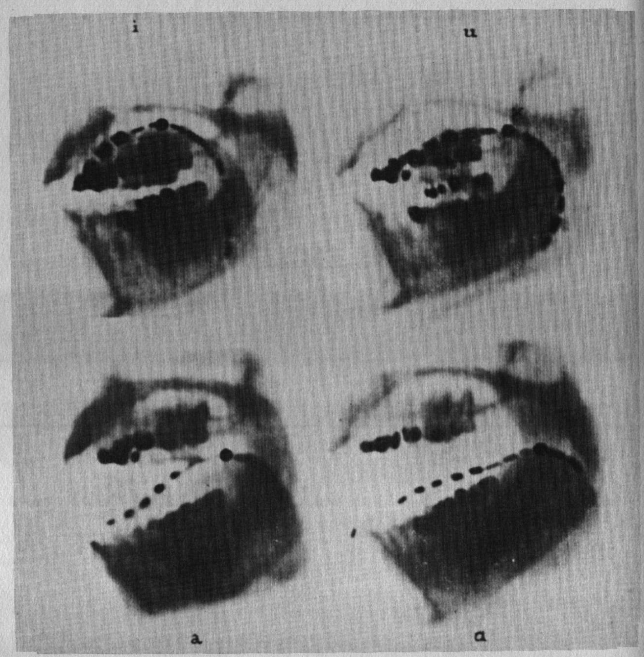
An Introduction to English Morphology
Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy

An Introduction to
English Phonology

April McMahon

Edinburgh University Press

sample p. ii from Daniel Jones' *An Outline of English Phonetics*



X-ray photographs of the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels **i**, **a**, **ɑ** and **u** pronounced by the author (reduced to $\frac{2}{5}$ of the original size).

A chain of small lead plates strung together was placed on the tongue to show its outline. The large dot added on each photograph marks the highest point of the tongue. The cross is a point of reference (near the end of the hard palate). By measuring from the point of intersection of the cross it is found that the dots have the relative positions shown in Fig. 23.

The photographs were taken by Dr. H. Trevelyan George in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in January, 1917.

AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH PHONETICS

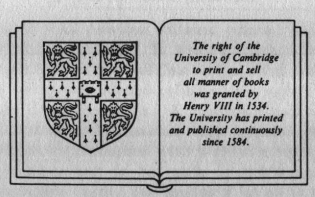
by

Daniel Jones

M.A. (Cambridge), Dr. phil. h.c. (Zürich), Hon. LL.D. (Edin.)
Professor Emeritus of Phonetics in the University of London
Corresponding Member of the German Academy of Sciences, Berlin
Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy

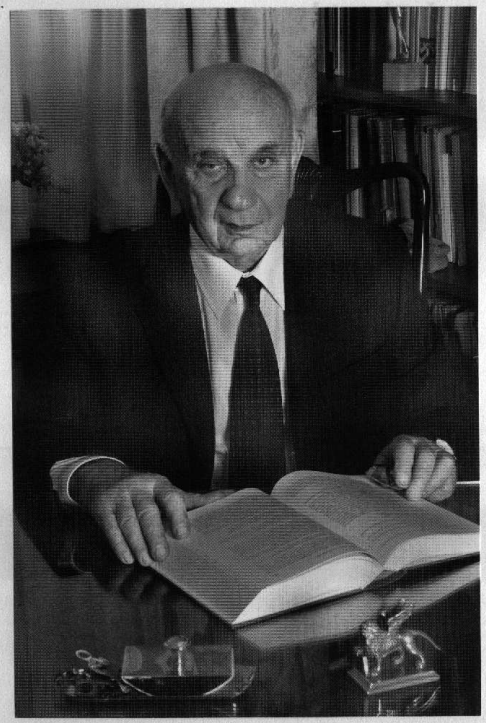
NINTH EDITION

WITH 116 ILLUSTRATIONS
And with Appendices on
Types of Phonetic Transcription
and
American Pronunciation



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CAMBRIDGE
NEW YORK PORT CHESTER
MELBOURNE SYDNEY

sample p. ii from Kiss & al. (eds.) *Latin et lanuges romanes*



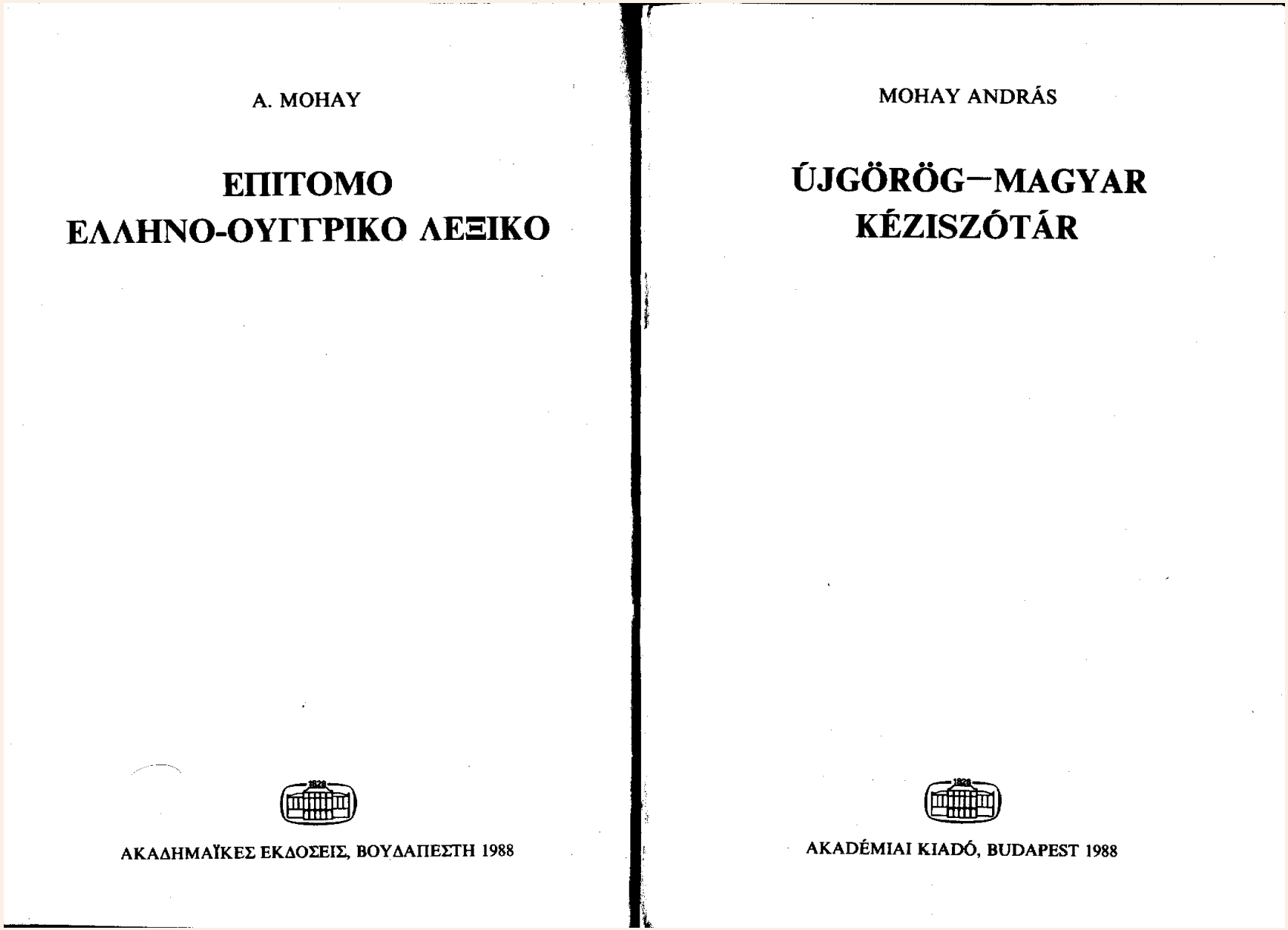
Latin et langues romanes

Études de linguistique
offertes à József Herman
à l'occasion de son 80ème anniversaire

Publiées par
Sándor Kiss, Luca Mondin
et Giampaolo Salvi

Max Niemeyer Verlag
Tübingen 2005

sample p. ii from András Mohay's *Újgörög—magyar kéziszótár*



A. MOHAY

ΕΠΙΤΟΜΟ
ΕΛΛΗΝΟ-ΟΥΓΓΡΙΚΟ ΛΕΞΙΚΟ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ, ΒΟΥΔΑΠΕΣΤΗ 1988

MOHAY ANDRÁS

ÚJGÖRÖG—MAGYAR
KÉZISZÓTÁR

AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ, BUDAPEST 1988

title page, p. iii, blind folio

the recto of the second leaf

contains

- the full title of the book
- the subtitle (usually in a smaller font)
- the full name of the author/editor/translator
  - in old-fashioned publications the author's name is introduced by *written by*
  - the editor's name by *edited by*
  - the translator's name by *translated by*
- the name (logo) and location of the publisher

sample title pages

THE

SHORTER OXFORD

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM LITTLE

M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford

H. W. FOWLER M.A. Oxon.

J. COULSON B.A. Leeds

REVISED AND EDITED BY

C. T. ONIONS

C.B.E., F.B.A.

M.A. Lond.; M.A., Hon. D.Litt. Oxon.; Hon. Litt.D. Leeds; Hon. LL.D. Birmingham; Hon. F.R.S.L.

Fellow and sometime Librarian of Magdalen College

Sometime Reader in English Philology in the University of Oxford

Co-Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary

Corresponding Fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America

THIRD EDITION

REVISED WITH ADDENDA

VOLUME I

A–M

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

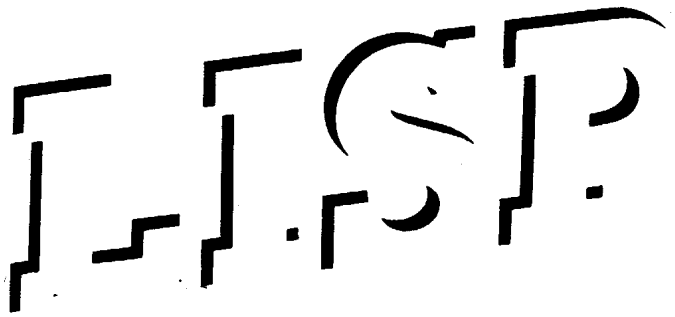
Zimányi Magdolna

Kálmán László

Fadgyas Tibor

A LISP PROGRAMOZÁSI NYELV

Műszaki Könyvkiadó, Budapest, 1989



sample title pages

T. MACCI PLAVTI

COMOEDIAE

RECOGNOVIT
BREVIQVE ADNOTATIONE CRITICA INSTRVXIT

W. M. LINDSAY
IN VNIVERSITATE ANDREANA LITTERARVM HVMANIORVM PROFESSOR

TOMVS I

AMPHITRVO ASINARIA AVLVLARIA BACCHIDES
CAPTIVI CASINA CISTELLARIA CVRCVLIO
EPIDICVS MENAECHMI MERCATOR

OXONII
E TYPOGRAPHEO CLARENDONIANO

TITUS MACCIUS

PLAUTUS

VÍGJÁTÉKAI / I. KÖTET

MAGYAR HELIKON
1977

sample title pages

Ferdinand de Saussure

Bevezetés az általános nyelvészetbe

Közzétette

CHARLES BALLY
a genfi egyetem tanára

és

ALBERT SECHEHAYE
a genfi egyetem tanára

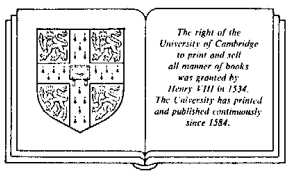
ALBERT RIEDLINGERNEK,
a Collège de Genève tanárának
közreműködésével

GONDOLAT · BUDAPEST 1967

PHONOLOGY

AN INTRODUCTION TO BASIC CONCEPTS

ROGER LASS
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE
LONDON NEW YORK NEW ROCHELLE
MELBOURNE SYDNEY

copyright page, p. iv, blind folio

the verso of the second leaf

typically contains the following

- biographical note
- publisher's address
- copyright notice (© 2007 by Copyright Owner)
- year of publication (should be identical to that on the title page)
- publishing history (previous editions, impressions, reprints), usually only the first and last editions are mentioned
- country of printing (esp. when different from that of publication)
- if a translation: original title, publisher, and copyright information
- the ISBN, ISSN, DOI
- CIP (Cataloguing-in-Publication) data
- paper durability statement

ISBN and ISSN

International Standard Book Number (ISBN)

- a 13-digit number (10-digit before 2007)
- begins with 978 or 979
- continues with 0 or 1 for Eng speaking countries
- other numbers for other countries (963 for Hu)
- further numbers for publisher, title, and a check digit, which may be “X”



International Standard Series Number (ISSN)

an 8-digit number used for periodicals

these numbers are assigned to every book, e-book, audiobook by national ISBN offices, Országos Széchényi Könyvtár in Hungary

Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

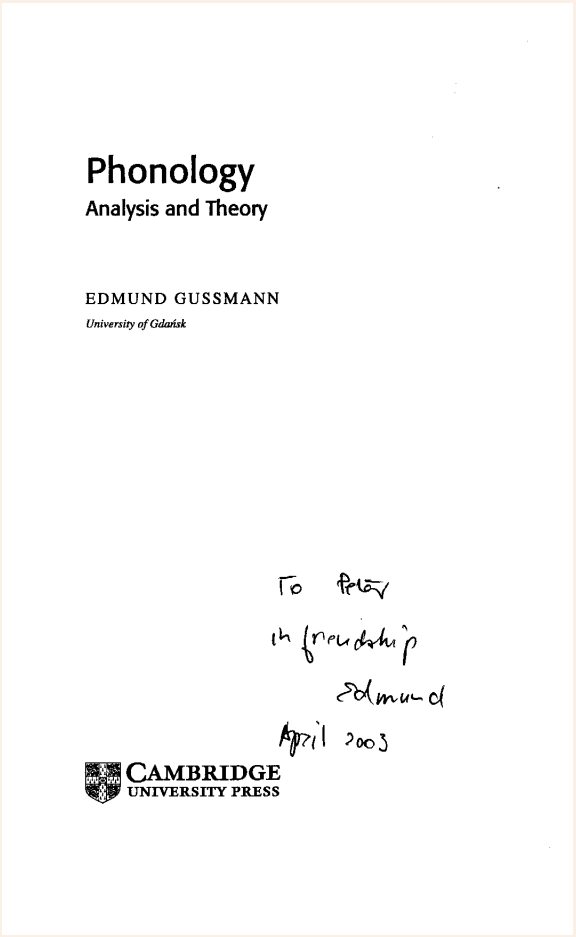
- a persistent identifier for journal articles, research reports, etc
- also a link to these objects, if their URL changes, the DOI is updated
- a DOI looks like this `doi:10.xxxx/some-string`, containing
  - a prefix, `10.` and a number ≥ 1000, identifying the registrant and
  - a suffix, almost any string given by the registrant
  - e.g., `doi:10.57133/evenyrbk.24st` identifies the following paper "Attila Starčević. 2024. A note on Common Germanic enhancement and Vaux's Law. *The Even Yearbook* 16: 32–54."

```
          doi:10.57133/evenyrbk.24st
                    ↓
https://doi.org/10.57133/evenyrbk.24st
                    ↓
     http://seas.elte.hu/w/!even/24st
```

if this last URL changes (because the paper or journal moves to a new website), the DOI remains and points to the new URL

dedication, p. v, blind folio

originally books were dedicated to the author's sponsor (usually an aristocrat), later to some important acquaintance of the author; dedications should occur on a page of their own

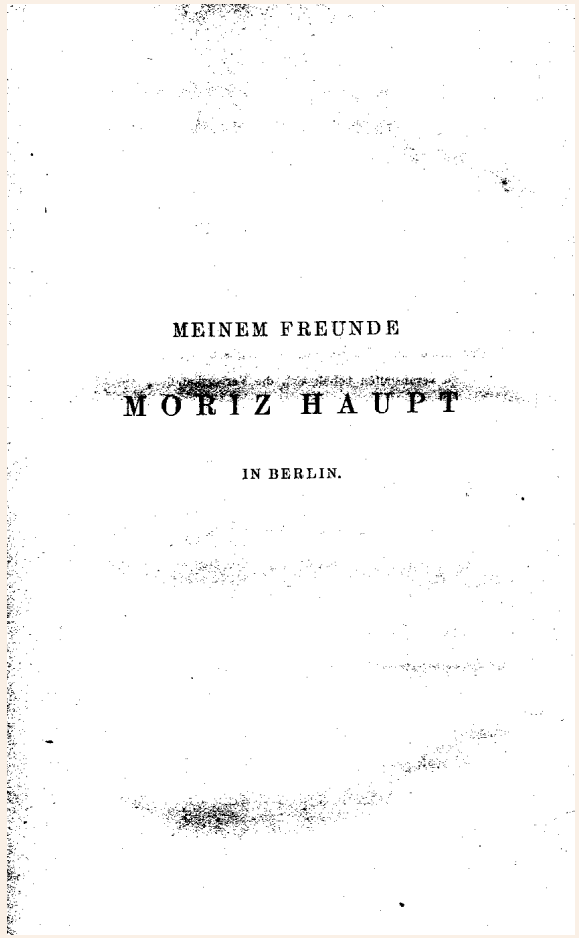


Phonology
Analysis and Theory

EDMUND GUSSMANN
University of Gdańsk

To Peter
in friendship
Edmund
April 2003

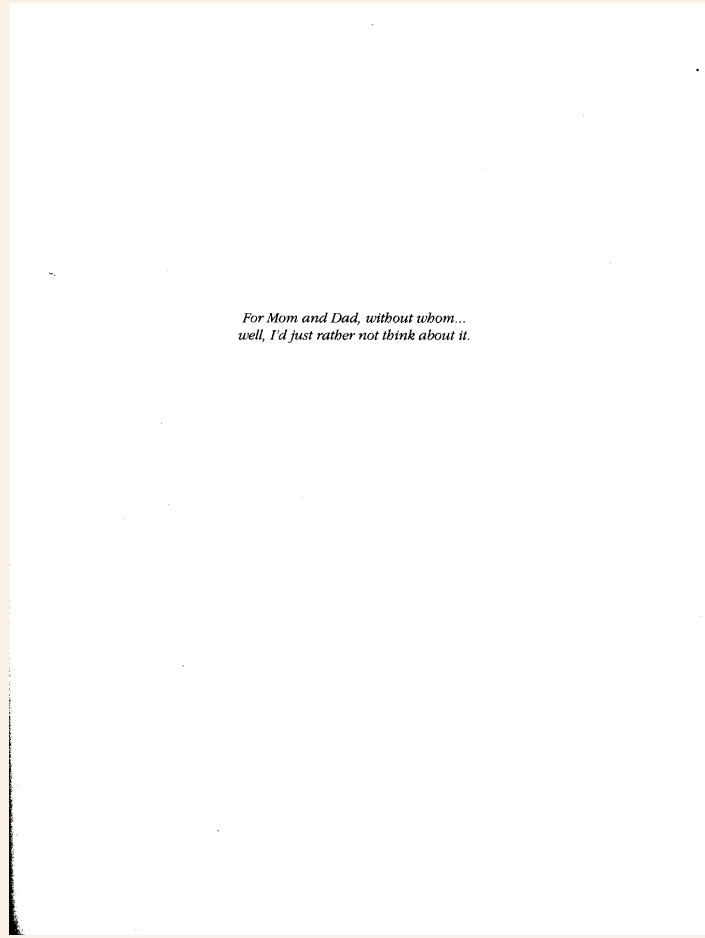
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MEINEM FREUNDE

MORIZ HAUPT

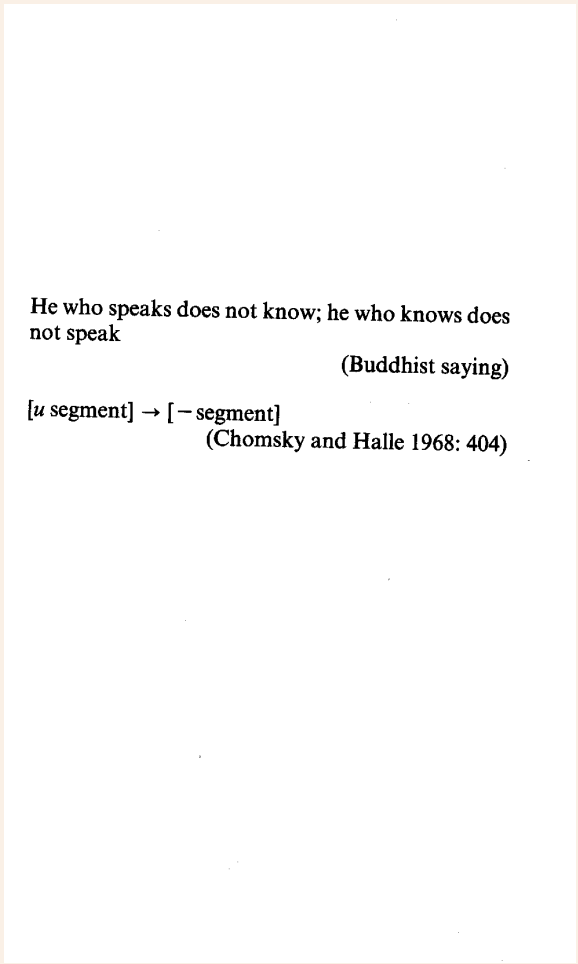
IN BERLIN.



For Mom and Dad, without whom...
well, I'd just rather not think about it.

epigraph, p. v or vii, blind folio

a smart or pertinent quote from some other work, epigraphs may occur at the beginning of every chapter (or even section)

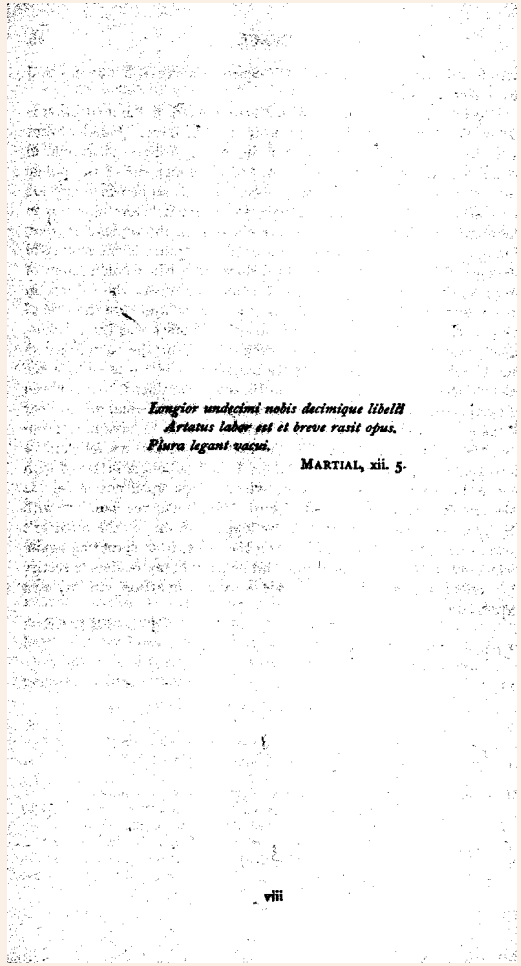


He who speaks does not know; he who knows does not speak

(Buddhist saying)

[*u* segment] → [−segment]

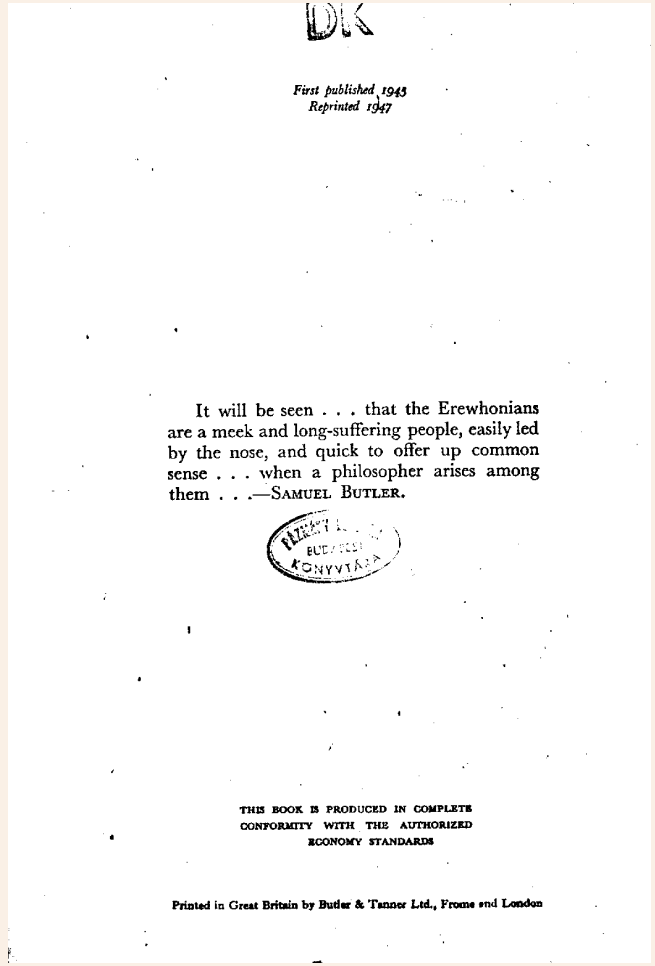
(Chomsky and Halle 1968: 404)



Longior undecimi nobis decimique libelli
Artatus labor est et breve rasit opus.
Plura legant vacui.

MARTIAL, xii. 5.

viii



DK

First published 1945
Reprinted 1947

It will be seen . . . that the Erewhonians are a meek and long-suffering people, easily led by the nose, and quick to offer up common sense . . . when a philosopher arises among them . . .—SAMUEL BUTLER.

KÖNYVTÁR

THIS BOOK IS PRODUCED IN COMPLETE CONFORMITY WITH THE AUTHORIZED ECONOMY STANDARDS

Printed in Great Britain by Butler & Tanner Ltd., Frome and London

table of contents, p. v or vii

the table of contents

- should include everything that follows it, but exclude everything that precedes it
- should contain the title of each part, chapter, section of the book and the page number they begin on
  - titles below a certain depth (e.g., subsections) may be omitted
  - subtitles of parts, chapters, sections may be omitted
- if chapters have different authors, their names should be given here
- the Hungarian convention was to have the table of contents in the back matter, the convention is changing currently

sample contents pages

Contents

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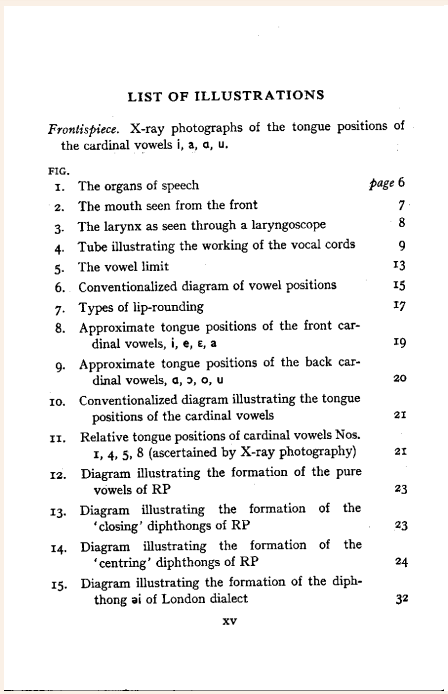
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- is similar to the table of contents in style
- may contain separate sections for figures, tables, plates, maps, etc.

sample lists of illustrations



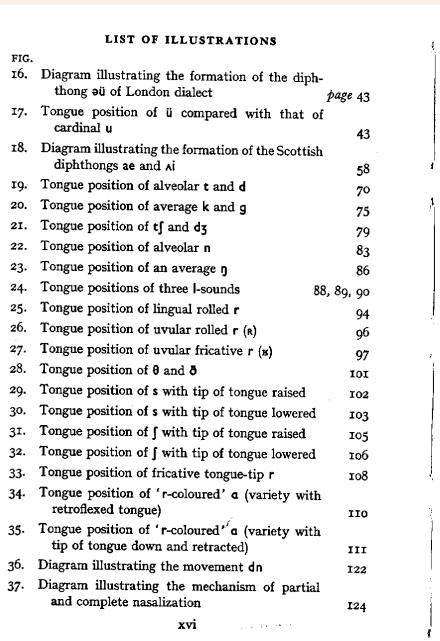
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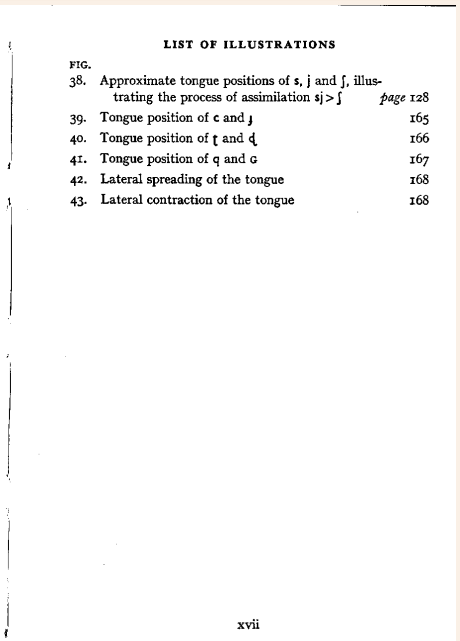


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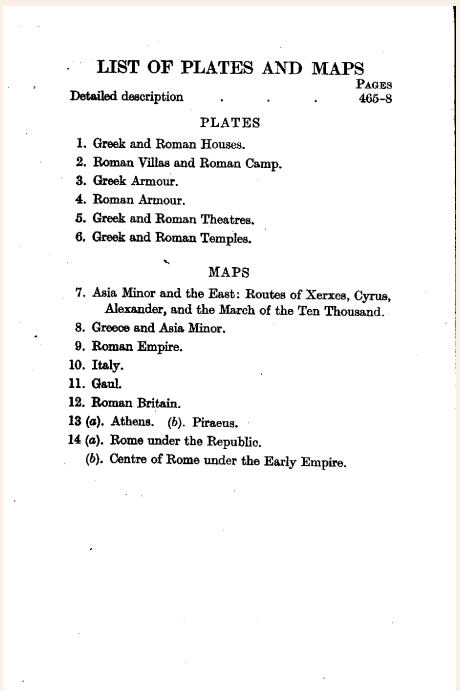


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foreword & preface

a foreword

- is written by someone other than the author
- therefore, is always signed
- usually tells about how the book came into being
- in later editions explains the differences between the editions

a preface

- is written by the author
- is usually signed and the place and date of writing are added
- often closes with acknowledgements to those who were helpful during writing

main text

paging conventions

- second half title, p. 1, blind folio (occurs when the front matter is very extensive)
- part title, recto, next verso empty, blind folio
- chapter title, usually recto, no header, dropped or blind folio
- chapter title **must** be on recto if offprints are planned to be produced

new part begins

(91) u^v ≡ u, for every pair of strings *u*, *v*

Symmetrically, the structure of a right-headed constituent will be formalized as follows.

(92) v^u ≡ u, for every pair of strings *u*, *v*

Dependent elements in ternary structures will be characterized as non-directional identities. This algebraic definition of government exactly mirrors the structure of the intermediate representation of the applicative tree that arises in the course of the compilation (see (58)).

PART III

Applications

new chapter begins

Chapter 6
Case Studies

6.1 The Stress Pattern of Odawa

6.1.1 Subsidiary Stress in Odawa

The studies by Kaye (1973) and Piggott (1980, 1983) of the phonology of the Odawa dialect of the Algonquian language Ojibwa have provided the material and some of the major leads for the treatment below. The stress pattern of Odawa shows a remarkable resemblance to that of Aklan, as can readily be seen by comparing the Odawa facts listed in (1) with those of Aklan given in section 1.1.

(1)

a. Long vowels are always stressed.

b. Short vowels are stressed in even-numbered syllables counting from the beginning of a word or from the immediately preceding long vowel.

c. The word-final syllable is always stressed.

d. The short vowel in the first syllable of bisyllabic stems of the form CVNCV (N = nasal C) is stressed.

e. Main stress is on the antepenultimate stressed vowel, or on the penultimate or only stressed vowel in shorter words.

Examples of relevant forms will be found in (3), (5), and (9).

Except for main stress assignment, the facts in (1) can be captured with the simple rules in (2).

(2)

a. Stressable elements are the head vowels of syllables.

b. Assign a line 1 asterisk to the head of syllables with long vowels and the first syllable of bisyllabic stems of the form CVNCV.

c. Line 0 parameter settings are [+HT, +BND, right, left to right].

new chapter begins

	irányítható	nem irányítható
elliptikus		
euklideszi		
hiperbolikus		

11.5 táblázat

Emlékezzünk arra, hogy a gömbfelületen és a projektív síkon egyaránt elliptikus (homogén) geometriát találtunk, a tóruszon és a Klein palackon pedig euklideszit. E felületek kivételével, *minden* más felületen hiperbolikus geometria található. Amikor egy felületen egy adott geometriát találunk, azt mondjuk, hogy az a felület olyan „geometriailag". Tehát a gömbfelület és a projektív sík elliptikus geometriájú, a tórusz és a Klein palack euklideszi geometriájúak. E felületek kivételével pedig minden más felület hiperbolikus geometriájú.

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A Gauss–Bonnet képlet és az Euler szám

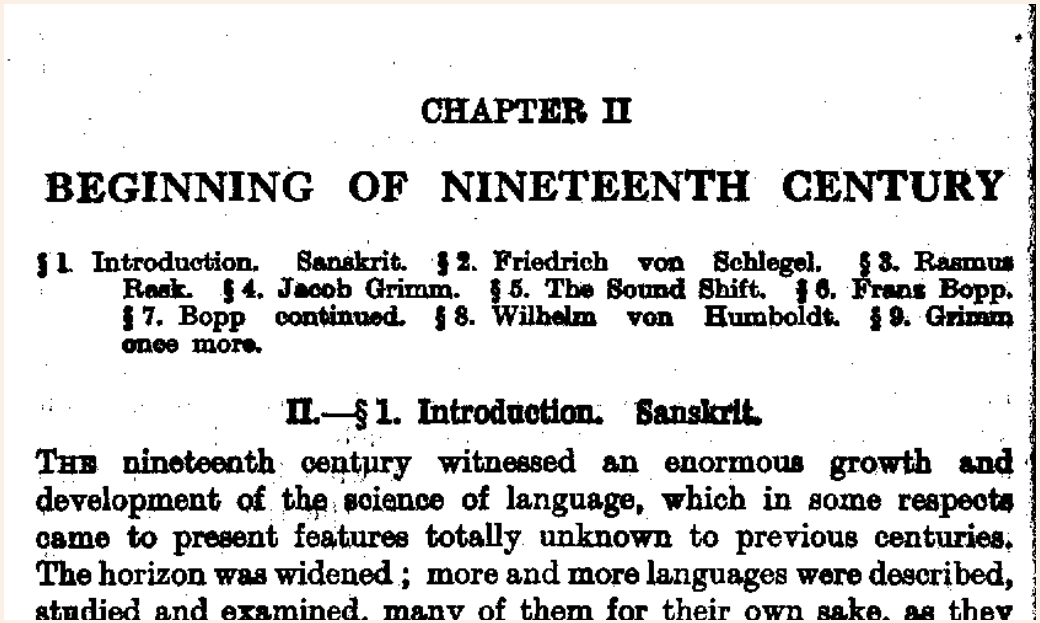
Minden felülethez tartozik egy egész szám, a felület **Euler száma**. („Euler" kiejtése „Ajler".) Ez az egész szám alapvető információt hordoz a felület globális topológiájáról, nagyon könnyű kiszámolni, s ráadásul e szám alapján azonnal megmondható, milyen homogén geometria található a felületen. A pozitív Euler számmal rendelkező felületek elliptikus, a nulla Euler számmal rendelkező felületek euklideszi, míg a negatív Euler számmal rendelkező felületek hiperbolikus geometriájúak. Sőt, az Euler szám olyan „erős", hogy ha ismerjük egy felület Euler számát és tudjuk a felületről, hogy irányítható-e vagy sem, akkor azonnal meg tudjuk mondani, milyen a felület globális topológiája.[1]

A Gauss–Bonnet képlet egy felület Euler száma, valamint annak területe és görbülete között ad összefüggést. („Bonnet" egy francia név, ezért a szó végi „t" betűt nem ejtjük ki és a hangsúly a második szótagra esik.)

Az Euler számot ún. cellafelbontás segítségével számíthatjuk ki a legkönnyebben. Először tehát megmondjuk mi is az, hogy **cella** és milyen is **egy cellafelbontás**. Egy nulladimenziós cella nem más, mint egy pont, amit általában csúcsnak hívunk. Egy egydimenziós cella pedig egy szakasz, amit általában élnek hívunk. Itt a „szakasz" szót topológiai értelemben használjuk (azaz egy körív is lehet például él). Egy kétdimenziós cella egy sokszög (ismét csak topológiai értelemben), amit a továbbiakban lapnak hívunk. Egy cellafelbontás pedig nem más, mint egy felület cellákra való felbontása. Ez hasonló a felületek sokszögekre való felbontásához, mint ahogy azt a 11.

[1] Vagyis, hogy a 11.5-ös gyakorlat listájának mely felületével egyezik meg – *(a ford.)*.

chapters, sections



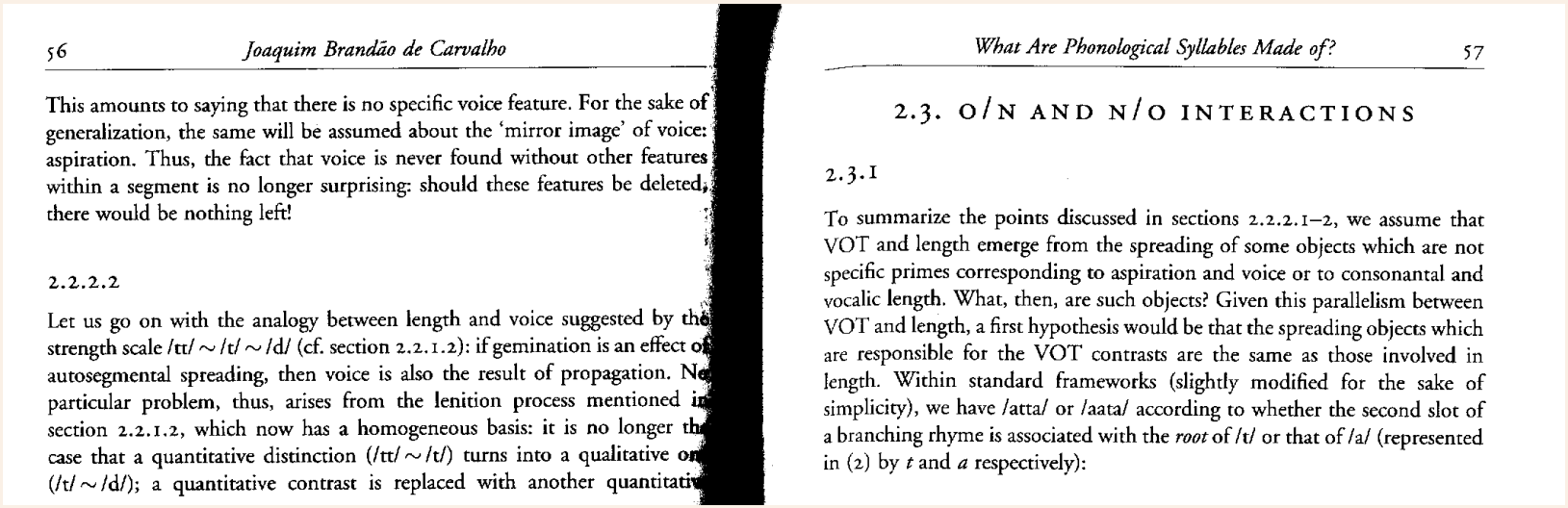
CHAPTER II

BEGINNING OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

§ 1. Introduction. Sanskrit. § 2. Friedrich von Schlegel. § 3. Rasmus Rask. § 4. Jacob Grimm. § 5. The Sound Shift. § 6. Franz Bopp. § 7. Bopp continued. § 8. Wilhelm von Humboldt. § 9. Grimm once more.

II.—§ 1. Introduction. Sanskrit.

The nineteenth century witnessed an enormous growth and development of the science of language, which in some respects came to present features totally unknown to previous centuries. The horizon was widened; more and more languages were described, studied and examined, many of them for their own sake, as they



56 *Joaquim Brandão de Carvalho*

This amounts to saying that there is no specific voice feature. For the sake of generalization, the same will be assumed about the 'mirror image' of voice: aspiration. Thus, the fact that voice is never found without other features within a segment is no longer surprising: should these features be deleted, there would be nothing left!

2.2.2.2

Let us go on with the analogy between length and voice suggested by the strength scale /tt/ ~ /t/ ~ /d/ (cf. section 2.2.1.2): if gemination is an effect of autosegmental spreading, then voice is also the result of propagation. No particular problem, thus, arises from the lenition process mentioned in section 2.2.1.2, which now has a homogeneous basis: it is no longer the case that a quantitative distinction (/tt/ ~ /t/) turns into a qualitative one (/t/ ~ /d/); a quantitative contrast is replaced with another quantitative

What Are Phonological Syllables Made of? 57

2.3. O/N AND N/O INTERACTIONS

2.3.1

To summarize the points discussed in sections 2.2.2.1–2, we assume that VOT and length emerge from the spreading of some objects which are not specific primes corresponding to aspiration and voice or to consonantal and vocalic length. What, then, are such objects? Given this parallelism between VOT and length, a first hypothesis would be that the spreading objects which are responsible for the VOT contrasts are the same as those involved in length. Within standard frameworks (slightly modified for the sake of simplicity), we have /atta/ or /aata/ according to whether the second slot of a branching rhyme is associated with the *root* of /t/ or that of /a/ (represented in (2) by *t* and *a* respectively):

back matter

the back matter

consists of some combination of the following sections

- appendix
- notes
- glossary
- bibliography/references
- index
- colophon

appendix, glossary

an appendix

- contains further information about the main text, texts of documents, long lists, survey questionnaires, etc.
- if there are more than one, appendices are often numbered or labelled with capital letters (Appendix 1, Appendix 2, or Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.)
- appendices should be given a title, too: e.g. *Appendix C: The bilingual questionnaire*
- appendices may also follow the chapter they belong to (i.e., not be back matter)

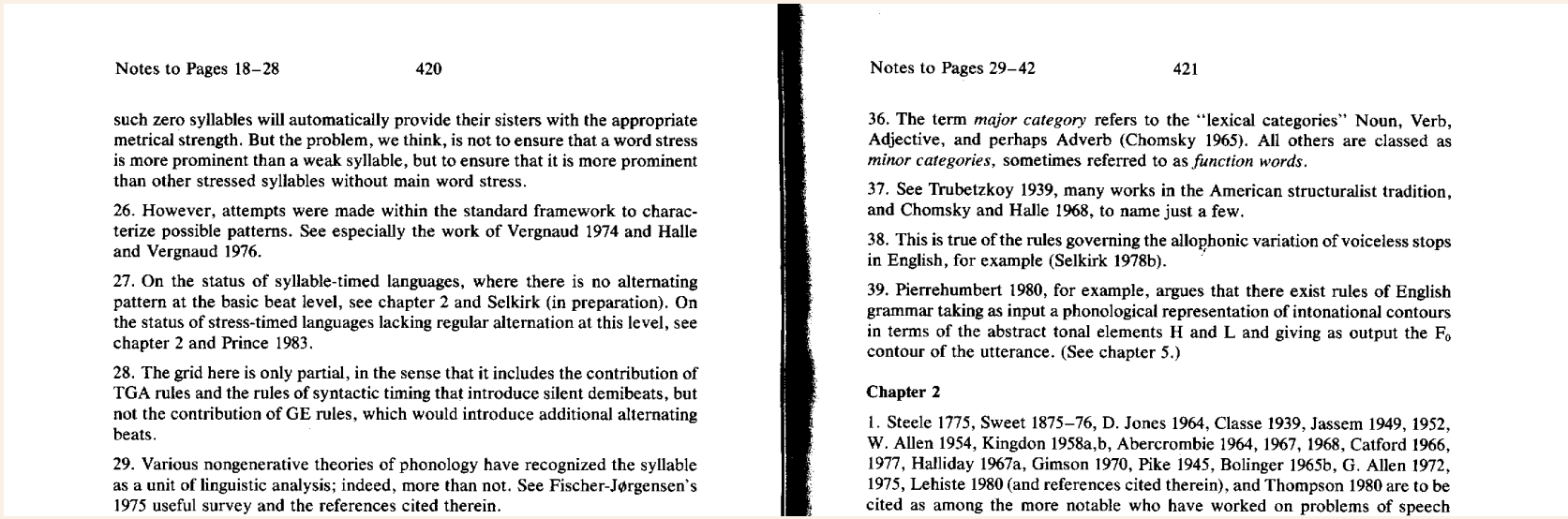
a glossary

is an alphabetized list of foreign or unfamiliar terms in the book

notes

endnotes

- should be avoided (use footnotes)
- if note numbering starts from 1 in every chapter, include *Notes to pages XXX–YYY* or *Notes to chapter X* in the header of every page (note that endnotes are referred to as *notes*)
- are usually set in a font smaller than that of the main text
- may also follow the chapter they belong to



Notes to Pages 18–28 420

such zero syllables will automatically provide their sisters with the appropriate metrical strength. But the problem, we think, is not to ensure that a word stress is more prominent than a weak syllable, but to ensure that it is more prominent than other stressed syllables without main word stress.

26. However, attempts were made within the standard framework to characterize possible patterns. See especially the work of Vergnaud 1974 and Halle and Vergnaud 1976.

27. On the status of syllable-timed languages, where there is no alternating pattern at the basic beat level, see chapter 2 and Selkirk (in preparation). On the status of stress-timed languages lacking regular alternation at this level, see chapter 2 and Prince 1983.

28. The grid here is only partial, in the sense that it includes the contribution of TGA rules and the rules of syntactic timing that introduce silent demibeats, but not the contribution of GE rules, which would introduce additional alternating beats.

29. Various nongenerative theories of phonology have recognized the syllable as a unit of linguistic analysis; indeed, more than not. See Fischer-Jørgensen's 1975 useful survey and the references cited therein.

Notes to Pages 29–42 421

36. The term *major category* refers to the "lexical categories" Noun, Verb, Adjective, and perhaps Adverb (Chomsky 1965). All others are classed as *minor categories*, sometimes referred to as *function words*.

37. See Trubetzkoy 1939, many works in the American structuralist tradition, and Chomsky and Halle 1968, to name just a few.

38. This is true of the rules governing the allophonic variation of voiceless stops in English, for example (Selkirk 1978b).

39. Pierrehumbert 1980, for example, argues that there exist rules of English grammar taking as input a phonological representation of intonational contours in terms of the abstract tonal elements H and L and giving as output the F_0 contour of the utterance. (See chapter 5.)

Chapter 2

1. Steele 1775, Sweet 1875–76, D. Jones 1964, Classe 1939, Jassem 1949, 1952, W. Allen 1954, Kingdon 1958a,b, Abercrombie 1964, 1967, 1968, Catford 1966, 1977, Halliday 1967a, Gimson 1970, Pike 1945, Bolinger 1965b, G. Allen 1972, 1975, Lehiste 1980 (and references cited therein), and Thompson 1980 are to be cited as among the more notable who have worked on problems of speech

bibliography, references

similarities

- a list of documents relevant to the book in some way
- usually a paragraph contains the data of one document set with hanging indentation, in a strictly defined format

differences

a bibliography

- may contain documents not explicitly referred to in the text
- may be sectioned according to various considerations and the documents are not necessarily alphabetized

a list of references

- must contain all and only the documents explicitly referred to in the text
- must contain all documents alphabetized according to their author's family name

part of a bibliography

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index

an index

- is a list of terms with page numbers indicating the pages the term occurs on in the book
- usually set in two or more columns
- may be separated: name, subject, language, word index, etc.

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colophon

a colophon

describes the facts of the production of the book, e.g.

```
THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE
Designed by Jill Shimabukuro
Typeset by Graphic Composition, Inc., Athens, Georgia
Printed and bound by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Composed in Scala and Scala Sans,
typefaces designed by Martin Majoor in 1994
Printed on 50# Glatfelter Offset
Bound in Arrestox Linen
DISTRIBUTED BY THE CHICAGO DISTRIBUTION CENTER
```

alphabetization (collation)

items in appendices, glossaries, bibliographies, reference lists, indices

are alphabetized

problems of alphabetization

- nonletter characters (digits, other symbols)
- nonRoman letters
- letters with diacritics, digraphs
- names are inverted to match the `family name, given name` template, but what about *Harry van der Hulst, Ferdinand de Saussure, Joaquim Brandão de Carvalho*

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problematic cases

diacritics

hu a=á, ö=ő, but o<ö

fi z<ä<ö

dk z<å

de od<ö<of (in phonebooks)

digraphs

hu cukor<csipa

nl x<ij<y

sk huta<chata<ihrisko

other conventions

- Maam<McAllan<Macbeth<MacCarthy<McDonald<Macy<Mboko
- Sainsbury<Saint<St Clair<Salerno
- The Shining<Summer of Sam
- Kőműves<Kő Pál<Kőrösi vs. Kő Pál<Kőműves

sample exam questions

in which part of a book does the copyright page typically occur?

1. cover
2. front matter
3. main text
4. back matter

which does a running head typically **not** contain

1. folio
2. author's name
3. publisher's name
4. book's title