



## Correction to: Morphological Complexity in Arabic Spelling and Its Implication for Cognitive Processing

Iyad Issa<sup>1</sup>

Published online: 27 July 2022

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### Correction to: Journal of Psycholinguistic Research

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-022-09896-2>

There are several errors involving the correct use of Arabic script in pages:

The corrected scripts for Arabic words are highlighted in bold and shown below.

#### Page No 3:

For example, شَرِبَ [ʃariba] ‘he drank’ is constructed from the root morpheme ش ر ب {ʃrb} to the word pattern فَعِلَ [faʿila]<sup>1</sup> /CaCiCa/(consonant–vowel sequence). Thus, شَرِبَ [ʃariba] ‘he drank’ conforms to the word pattern [faʿila].

#### Page No. 4:

The Arabic orthographic system represents consonants and the three long vowels (أ, و, ي) /aa, uu, ii) by letters, while short vowels are marked by small diacritics.

For example, كَتَبَ [kataba] ‘he wrote’, and كُتِبَ [kutiba].

The same grapheme representation كَتَبَ.

For example the word, ضَرَبَ [ḍaraba] ‘hit’ in MSA is articulated as.

ضَرَبَ [ḍaraba] in some local dialects, and the word قَلَمَ [qalam].

<sup>1</sup> Arab grammarians, traditionally, use the root لَعَفَ [ʿfl]—a basic meaning of ‘to do’—to represent the three consonants of the Arabic roost as a generic one to exemplify the root and word patterns.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-022-09896-2>.

✉ Iyad Issa  
iyad.issa.ii@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> Community Development Authority, P.O. BOX: 212288, Dubai, UAE

**Page No. 7:****Table 2** Main morphological forms of the morphologically-based spelling task

No	Morphological form in Arabic	Translation in English	IPA	Code used in the study
1	الأفعال الصحيحة المبنيّة للمعلوم	Active voice intact/ strong verbs	ʔal-ʔafʔa:l ʔaʃ-ʃaħi:ħa	ASV
2	الضعيفة الأفعال	Active voice weak verbs	ʔal-ʔafʔa:l ʔaɖ-ɖaʔi:fa	AWV
3	المزيدة الأفعال	Augmented verbs	ʔal-ʔafʔa:l ʔal-mazi:da	AUV
4	الأفعال الصحيحة المبنيّة للمجهول	Passive voice strong (intact) verbs	ʔal-ʔafʔa:l ʔaʃ-ʃaħi:ħa ʔal-mabniħja lil-maħju:l	PSV
5	الأفعال الضعيفة المبنيّة للمجهول	Passive voice weak verbs	ʔal-ʔafʔa:l ʔal-ɖaʔi:fa	PWV
6	المشتقات	Derivations	ʔal-muʔtaqa:t	DER
7	الأسماء	Nouns	ʔal-ʔasma: ʔ	NOUN
8	المصادر	Verbal nouns	ʔal-maʃʃa:dir	VN

English translation for most Arabic morphological terms in this study is borrowed from Sawalha and Atwel (2013)

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For example, **كُتِبَ** /kataba/ ‘wrote’ and **كُتِبَ** /kutiba/ ‘was written’ have the same grapheme.

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For example, the **و** [w/uu] of the root **دَعَوَ** [dʔw] ‘to invite’ appears in **دَعَوْتُ** [daʔawtu] ‘I invited’ while it is dropped in **دَعَا** [daʔaa] ‘he invited’ and **دُعِيتُ** [duʔiitu] ‘I was invited’.

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For instance, the weak radical **و** [w] of the hollow root **خَوَفَ** [xwf] ‘notion of fear’ disappears in most conjugations such as: **خُفْتُ** [xuʔtu] ‘I was afraid’, **خِيفَتْ** [xiifat] ‘she was afraid’.

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verbs require a seat either in the form of an alif **ا** [aa] such as **سُئِلَتْ** [tuʔalu] ‘she is asked’ (Line 395) or in the form of nabira, which looks like **ا** [y], such as **سُئِلَتْ** [suʔilat] ‘she was asked’.

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Or both in the root (e.g., **نوم** {nwm} ‘notion of sleeping’, **قوم** {qwm} ‘notion of standing’) and they may not surface in the full form of the word.

These roots exhibit no allomorphy if their weak radicals surface on the final form such as **وَفَّقَ** [waffaqa] ‘made straight/correct’ from the root **وَفَّقَ** [wfq] ‘being successful’ where **و** [w] surfaced on the form **وَفَّقَ**<sup>2</sup> [waffaqa].

On the other hand, the weak radicals may not surface on the final output in other forms such as **اتَّفَقَ** [ʔittafaqa] ‘agreed’ instead of **اِتَّفَقَ** [ʔiwtafaqa].

<sup>2</sup> **وَفَّقَ** has a geminated **ف** [f].

For example, a word such as إتفق [ʔittafaqa] ‘agreed’, which is constructed from the root اتفق {wfq} where the و [w] surfaced as ت [t] instead of و [w], raises questions of whether إتفق [ʔittafaqa] is represented according to its surface form إتفق [ʔittafaqa] or according to its underlying representation اوتفق [ʔiwtafaqa].

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Therefore, and according to the stem-based model, a word such as مُعَلِّم [muʕallim] ‘a teacher’ is not processed according to its root علم [ʕlm] and the word pattern مُفَعَّل [mufaʕʕil/muCaCCiC].

rather derived according to the imperfective verb يُعَلِّم [yuʕalim] ‘he teaches’ by prefixation of the nominal prefix مـ [m] where the stem ʕallim can be used to derive different words by adding suffixes and prefixes.

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قَوْل [qw/ul] ‘to say’ such as قَوْل [qawl] ‘an utterance’, قَوْلُوا [quulu] ‘say-IMP. PL.’ are supposed to be processed according to their roots and word patterns while, on the other hand, words such as قَالَ [qaala] ‘he said’, قِيلَ [qiila] ‘was said’, where the second weak radical و [w/u] was replaced by ل [aa], and ي [ii] respectively, are suggested to be processed according to their perfective stem قَالَ [qaala]. In the word قِيلَ [qiila], the second radical was changed to ي [ii] to follow the passive voice pattern.

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Therefore, in a word such as مُعَلِّمُونَ [muʕalimuun] ‘teachers’, the learner first accesses the root علم [ʕlm] and then attaches it to the basic word pattern (i.e., the grapheme without diacritics) فَعْل [faʕil/ CaCiC]. Thereafter, the prefix مـ [mu-] is attached followed by attaching the suffix ون [-uun].

In the case of weak verbs such as قَالُوا [qaaluu], where radicals are modified in the surface form, the perfective stem قَالَ [qaala] ‘said’ rather than the root قَوْل [qwl] is accessed and applied to the word pattern فَعْل [faʕil], and thereafter, the plural suffix وَا [-uu] is attached followed by diacritics.

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