NOTE
To type phonetic symbols on the computer, open the Character Palette, choose “All Characters,” & then “Phonetic Symbols.”

p. 50
1. Sequential Voicing – “Rendaku”

What is ‘sequential voicing’ (連濁／れんだく)?
→ Voicing of the initial consonant of the 2nd member of a compound.

pp. 50-51, (86)-(95)を見る！

What does each of the following sounds become when it undergoes Rendaku?
[k] → ___; [s] → ___ or [z] (‘free variation’); [ʃ] → ___ (not [z])
[t] → ___; [tʰ] → ___ (NOT [z]!); [ɕ] → ___;
[h], [ɸ], [ɕ] → ___

p. 52 WHY?
→ /h/ was historically /p/  Cf. Okinawa dialects

p. 52 What are the general rules for Rendaku application?
(1) The 2nd member of a compound is a NATIVE JPN word
  e.g. ori+ kami (JPN) → ori-gami ‘fold+paper’
  vs.
  ato+kin (S-J) → ato-kin ‘left (over)+money’
  kyoo+teki (S-J) → kyoo-teki ‘strong+enemy/opponent’
  dansu+gaai (Eng) → dansu-gaai ‘dance+party’

EXCEPTIONS
  uta-garuta (Por) → uta-garuta ‘waka+(playing) cards’
  jidoosha+kaisha (S-J) → jidoosha-gaisha ‘automobile+company’

Can the frequency of words explain nonoccurrences of Rendaku in nonnative words?
→ No.
  e.g. yasu+hoteru (Eng) → yasu-hoteru ‘cheap+hotel’
  kami+koppu (Dut) → kami-koppu ‘paper+cup’

What other factors may be more important, then?
(1) When the word was borrowed into JPN! If it was a long time ago (e.g. 16c), it’s regarded like a native JPN word.
  (MEH)
  e.g. ama-kappa (Por, 16c!) → ama-gappa ‘rain+coat’
  ama-te-ra (S-J) → ama-te-ra ‘nun+temple; nunnery’

(2) Regional? (MEH)
  e.g. [naka] ‘middle’ + [ta] ‘rice paddy’
  → [naka-da] (family name) (in Tokyo, etc.)
  → [naka-ta] (family name) (in Hiroshima, etc.)
  cf. much voicing in Tohoku (northernmost part of Honshu)
What are the general rules for Rendaku application?

(2) Rendaku is blocked if the 2nd member of a compound contains a voiced obstruent. 

What is this constraint called?

→ Lyman’s Law

 e.g. te+kami → te-gami ‘letter (lit. hand+paper)’

 cf. te+kagami → te-kagami ‘hand(held)+mirror’ (*te+gagami)

Does it matter if the FIRST member of a compound include a voiced obstruent?

→ No. See (102) & (103), p. 53

Is it impossible for the 2nd element of a compound to have 2 or more voiced obstruents in JPN?

→ No, it’s possible.

 e.g. hana+goza ‘flower-patterned mat’

Can you explain why Rendaku does or does not apply in the following words?

→ No.


[ko-danuk] / [ko-gitune] / [ko-zaru] ‘baby (or young or small) …’

BUT


 cf. [men-dori] ‘female chicken’

[inoci] ‘life’ + [ciro] ‘pick up’ → [inoci-jiro] ‘to manage not to die’

BUT

[oicha] ‘fallen leaves’ + [ciro] ‘pick up’ → [oich-biro]

* [oich-biro]
3. Mora vs. Syllable

What does a syllable consist of?
(onset) nucleus (coda)  NOTE: ( ) = optional
  e.g. pen: p-e-n; strand: stræ-nd, print: pr-i-nt

What does a single mora look like in JPN?
  → One of the following. (121), p. 59
    a. (C)V  → Over 90%!  e.g. い、く、て、ね、りょ
    b. the 1st part of a ‘long consonant’ (i.e. ‘geminate’) (＝つ)
    c. moraic nasal /n/ (＝ぬ)

What is mora?
  → It is a timing unit, and each mora bears more or less the same
    length of time.

How many syllables and morae are there in each of the following?
  a. [hakkyu:] ‘low salary’  → ___ syllables; ___ morae
  b. [pasokon] ‘personal computer’  → ___ syllables; ___ morae
  c. [aijo:] ‘love’  → ___ syllables; ___ morae

Can a syllable in JPN begin or end with two or more consonants?
  → No.
  strike (Eng)  → [su.to.ra.i.ku] ‘strike (in baseball)’
  or [su.to.ra.i.ki] ‘go on a’ strike'

Is mora a crucial notion in JPN phonology?
  → YES! (Syllable is important, too.)

3.1. Speech Errors

Why should we care about speech errors?
  → Because they provide evidence whether a language is
    mora-based or syllable-based, among other things.

3.1.1. English
  e.g. animal → aminal; skeptical → spectical
    I wasted the whole term!  → I tasted the whole worm!
    I, Andrew XX do take Mellisa YY to my lawful wedded
    wife → … to be my waffle… & pancaking… (YouTube)

What is a diphthong?
  → The sequence of a vowel & a glide (JPN doesn’t have any.)

3.1.2. Japanese
  pp. 63-64
  What are the characteristics of speech errors in Japanese?
  → p. 64 (138)
    (1) Long vowels can split into 2 components
        ka.a.ta.a da.i.to.o.ryo.o ‘President Carter’
        → ka.i.ta.a da.i.to.o.ryo.o
    (2) Long consonants can split into 2 segments
        ji.n.ke.n mo.n.d.a.i de ko.ma.te.i.ru ‘troubled w/ human
        → ji.n.ke.n mo.n.d.a.i de ko.ma.n.te.i.ru rights problems’
    (3) Vowels can be replaced by consonants, & vice versa.
        ku.u.bo mi.d.do.we.e
        → ku.bbo mi.d.do.we.e

How does (3) indicate that JPN is mora-based
  → ?? (MEH)

Do the speech errors show that Japanese is mora-based, and not
  syllable-based?
  → Supposedly yes, but…
Do examples (a)-(f) below ‘all involve a moraic unit being exchanged with or replaced by another moraic unit’?

→ Hard to tell. (MEH)

a. [aki-ba-hara] ‘autumn-leaf-field (place name)’ (original)
   → [aki-ha-bara] (current form)

b. [san-sa-ka] ‘mountain-tea-flowe (name of flower)’ (original)
   → [sazan-ka] (current form)

c. [doro-bo:] ‘thief (lit. dirt-stick)’
   → [doboro:] (error)

d. [to:-morokoshi] ‘corn’ ([to:] ‘Tang dynasty’)
   → [to:mo-koro] (error)

e. [o-tama-jaku] ‘tadpole’
   → [o-jama-takush] (error) cf. [takushi:] ‘taxi’

f. [k'oka-k'oku] ‘permit bureau’
   → [k'ok'a-k'oku], [k'oka-koku], [k'ok'a-koku], etc. (errors)

Try saying the following fast. (or slowly, if you prefer. 😊)

a. [tonari no k'aku wa yoku kaki k'aku da]
   隣の客はよく柿喰う客だ。
   ‘My neighbor’s guest (is a guest who) eats a lot of persimmons.’

b. [nama-mugi, nama-gome, nama-tamago] 生麦、生米、生卵
   raw wheat, raw rice, raw egg

?? p. 105, fn. 16: ‘…according to the detailed study of Kubozono (1989), speech errors where an initial consonant of a syllable interchanges with an initial consonant of another syllable are rare in Japanese, though quite common in English as in (127a, c).’
4. Accentuation in Japanese

4.1. Stress vs. pitch

What are the 3 groups of languages in terms of stress & pitch?
→ (1) stress(-accent) languages; e.g. Eng
   combination of pitch, vowel length, &
   greater intensity (loudness)
(2) tone languages; e.g. Chs
(3) pitch-accent languages; e.g. Jpn

4.2. Accentuation in Japanese

What does ‘accent’ mean in Japanese phonology?
→ Where the pitch falls in a word

Does a Japanese word always have accent?
→ No, there are ‘unaccented’ words, as well as ‘accented’ ones.

Is the location of the accent in a word predictable?
→ No, one must learn it as part of the pronunciation of the word
   (just like having to learn the meaning of a word individually).

What are the 2 generalizations re. the pitch in Tokyo JPN?
(1) The accented mora & all morae preceding it receive a high
   pitch, & all morae following it receive a low pitch.
(2) The pitch of the word-initial mora is low, unless the accent is
   on that mora (Initial Lowering Rule)

How is the pitch pattern within a word predictable in Tokyo JPN,
given the location of the accent & the 2 generalizations above?
→ pp. 68-69

Does pitch always contrast words?
→ No, not always.

4.3. Mora vs. syllable

REVIEW: Speech errors & language games provide evidence
that the mora is an important notion in JPN.

NEW: So do accentuation patterns in some dialects!
(The syllable also plays an important role in accounting
for the distribution of accents in other dialects.)

REVIEW: A mora in JPN consists of (a) (C)V, (b) the 1st element
of a long consonant, or (c) a moraic nasal.

Are the two words in (a)-(c) below pronounced the same?
a. [ta-] ‘other intention’ vs. [mi-ta-] ‘want to see’
b. [sato-oya] ‘foster parent’ vs. [sato:ya] ‘sugar seller’
c. [e:] ‘painting’ vs. [e] ‘handle’

How many syllables and morae are there in each of the words in
(a)&(b) above? Cf. pp. 72-73

In Tokyo JPN, is it the mora or the syllable that bears pitch?
→ Mora.

Is the following word possible in Tokyo JPN: [anta] (LHL)?
→ No. The syllable does play a role, too!
   (to be discussed more in detail later)

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Exercises #3, 4, 8-10