4.4. Accentuation of LONG Nominal Compounds

REVIEW: Speech errors, language games, & accentuation patterns in some dialects provide evidence that JPN is primarily a MORA-based language. (But SYLLABLE also plays an important role, as will be discussed later.)

NEW: The accentuation pattern of long nominal compounds in the Tokyo dialect provides an additional piece of evidence!

What is a “SHORT compound”?
→ A compound in which the 2nd element consists of 1 or 2 morae.

What is a “LONG compound”?
→ A compound in which the 2nd element consists of 3 morae or more.

Does the original accent of the 2nd element of a long compound always shift to a different location?
→ No, sometimes it shifts, but at other times it stays the same.

Is the original accent of the FIRST element of a long compound always eliminated?
→ Yes.

Does it matter whether the 2nd element of a long compound is of native or foreign ORIGIN in terms of the placement of the accent?
→ Only to an extent.

Are there counterexamples to the above generalization?
→ Yes, plenty.

BUT, the feature [± native] itself is a legitimate criterion, often accounting for various phenomena in a variety of languages.

What does the word “penultimate” mean?
→ Second from last in a sequence.
(Cf. “Antepenultimate” = third from last in a sequence)

Does the generalization by Tsujimura & Davis (1987) (=175) work?
→ Yes, at least with (176)-(183), pp. 78-79.

Does their generalization depend on the origin of the word?
→ No, and, therefore, it’s “better” than Higurashi’s (1983) (=168).

What does the fact suggest that the distinction by mora length results in different accentuation patterns?
→ It provides further evidence that the MORA is a crucial unit in JPN phonology!
4.5. Accentuation of SHORT Nominal Compounds

How would you characterize the accent placement of SHORT nominal compounds?
→ Rather random and complicated.

4.6. Accentual Variation among Endings

What are the 4 types of endings according to the accentuation patterns? Explain each type with an example.

(1) “unaccented” ending:
It has NO influence on the accent of the preceding noun.
E.g. case particle ga ‘NOMINATIVE’

Pronounce words in (196), p. 83!

(2) “accented” ending:
When it is attached to an UNACCENTED noun, an accent is placed on it (=the ending).
E.g. postposition ma de ‘until’

Pronounce words in (197), p. 83!

(3) “pre-accenting” ending:
When it is attached to an UNACCENTED noun, an accent is placed on the last mora of the preceding noun.
E.g. postposition shi ka ‘only’

Pronounce words in (198), p. 84!

(4) “accent-deleting” ending:
It deletes the accent of the preceding noun, & its own accent becomes the accent of the whole word.
E.g. suffix gu rai ‘about’

Pronounce words in (199), p. 84!

To summarize, the accent location is altered by the attachment of ENDINGS, as well as by the COMPOUNDING process.

5. Mimetics

What are “mimetics”? (NOTE: Don’t worry about “ideophone.”)

(1) Phonomime or onomatopoeia (擬声語 giseigo or 擬音語 giongo):
Words that mimic actual sounds.

(2) Phenomime (擬態語 gitaigo)
Mimetic words to represent non-auditory senses.

(3) Psychomime (also called 擬態語 gitaigo or 擬情語 gijogo)
Mimetic words that represent psychological states or feelings.

Pronounce words in (201), p. 85!

Are the following words phonomime, phenomime or psychomime?
a. pon ‘pop!; clap!’ b. shiin しーん ‘QUIETNESS’ c. betobeto ‘sticky’
d. harahara ‘WORRIED STATE’ e. perapera ‘fluent’ f. ponyo

How are JPN mimetics different from English ones?
→

Pronounce words in (202)-(208), pp. 85-86!

How are PALATALIZED mimetics different in meaning from non-palatalized counterparts?
→ The former tends to express “uncontrolledness.” (Hamano 1986)

What are other generalizations and restrictions regarding mimetics in JPN?

(220), p. 89を見る！

Pronounce words in (209)-(219), pp. 87-88!
"[m'eta-m'eta] & *[nok'i-nok'i] are bad anyway because [m'e] & [k'i] do not exist in JPN. The examples should be changed to:

motya-motya [móça-móça] vs. "myota-myota "[m'ota-m'ota]
nyoko-nyoko [n'oko-n'oko] vs. "nokyo-nokyo "[nok'o-nok'o]

Is there NOT any word with the sound ry [r'] in Japanese?
→ Not in mimetics, but the sound does exist in other types of words; e.g. [r'oko:] [r'u:gaku]

What does that fact tell us?
→ That [r] is a special sound in JPN.
Also, (1) No native words start with [r].
(2) to-[r]u 'take' (nonpast) → to-[t]a 'took' (past)

6. Loan words

NOTE: To find out the SOURCE language of a loan word in JPN, go to:
http://dictionary.infoseek.co.jp/ (Infoseek マルチ辞書)
Click on カタカナ & type a word in the box.

英 = Eng; ド = Grm; フ = Frn; ポ = Por; ス = Spn; イ = Ita; etc.

What are the English sounds [f, v, θ, ð, l] usually replaced by in JPN, respectively? f: ___; v: ___; θ: ___; ð: ___; l: ___

What is the English sound [r] represented as in JPN?
→ p. 91

What vowel is expected to be added word-finally to each of (a)-(f) when borrowed into JPN?
a. miss ___; b. church ___; c. king ___; d. hit ___;
e. badge ___; f. child ___; g. up ___; h. pool ___;
i. off ___; EXCEPTION: salad ___

What might explain the JPN pronunciation of (a), considering the regular pattern shown in (b)-(d)?
d. ‘bar’ [ba:] *[ba:ru]
7. Casual speech and fast speech

What are the major phenomena in casual (or fast) speech phonologically?
→ Nasal syllabification, vowel fusion & contraction

Describe each of the phenomena.

1. Nasal syllabification:
Ni preceding naru (‘become’). no (genitive case marker & nominalizer), & ra as part of a verb in the negative (e.g. wakara-nai) become [N].

   Note 1. [r] + V → [N] occurs esp. in Tokyo JPN.
   2. ani ‘big brother’ + -chan → [aN-čan] (inelegant)
   3. anata ‘you’ → [aNta] (inelegant)

Pronounce words in (228)-(230), p. 92!

2. Vowel fusion:
Word-INTERNAL vowel sequences such as [æe], [oi], [ai] become [e:] (signals masculinity & roughness).

   Note 1. kg ‘this’ + yatsu ‘guy’ → [koitů] cf. *[ke-tů]
   2. sai ‘most’ (S-J) + go ‘after’ (S-J)
      → [salgo] cf. *[se-go]
   3. ki-irg ‘yellow’ (NOUN) + -i’ADJECTIVAL SUFFIX’
      → [kiirg-ı] cf. *[kiirg-]
   4. ore ‘I’ + ga + jku ‘go’ → [oregaiku] cf. *[orege-ku]

Pronounce words in (232)-(234), p. 93!

3. Contraction (=shortened form / 約縮形)
(1) Verb-te/de (GERUND form) + shimau ‘finish doing…’ (AUX)
   become -chau [cau] / -jau [ja].
   ? [tešima] → [tšima] → [ťau] → [ťau] ([j] in IPA = [ʒ])
   ? [dešima] → [dšima] → [dšau] → [dšau] ([dʒ] in IPA = [ʒ])

   Pronounce words in (235)-(236), pp. 93-94!

(2) Verb (NONPAST form) + koto wa nai ‘will never do…’ (AUX)
   become verb-STEM + kko nai. → ? [koto] → [ktō] → [kko]

   Pronounce words in (237), p. 94!

Can you think of any casual/fast speech phenomena other than those in the book?
→ Yes!

   a. [tabe-tešima-u] → [tabe-šima-u] ‘be done eating’
   b. [ii-taku-wa-nai] → [ii-taka-()]-na-i] ‘not want to say’
   c. [ki-o-tuke-ru] → [ki-tuke-ru] ‘pay attention’
   d. [ši-yō-ga-nai] → [šo-ga-nai] ‘there is no way to do it’ ‘it is inevitable (idiom)’

Do all of (a)-(d) above seem to be ‘construction-sensitive’?
→ Yes!

   a. [tabe-tešin-u] ‘eat and die’ → *[tabe-šin-u]
   b. [takuwaN] ‘pickle’ → *[taka(N]N]
   c. [denki-o-tuke-ru] ‘turn on light’ → *[denki: tuke-ru]
   d. [benkō:-no-šivo-ga-na-i] → *[benkō:-no-šo-ga-na-i] ‘there is no way to study’

………………

Exercises #3, 4, 8-10

“ADDITIONAL” on the next page!
ADDITIONAL

(A) Is there really a ‘constraint’ that “the shortened compound consists of four morae” (p. 98)??
   → Probably not so much RECENTLY.
   a. Sutaa Bakkusu ‘Starbucks’ → Sutaba
   b. Buraddo Pitto ‘Brad Pitt’ → Burapi

   Note also RECENT clipping examples:
   c. Makudonarudo ‘Mcdonald’s’ → Makku or Makudo
   d. Kentakkii Furaido Chikin ‘Kentucky Fried Chicken’ → Kenta
   e. Kosumetikkusu ‘cosmetics’ → Kosume
   f. Entaateinmento ‘entertainment’ → Enta

(B) Are there other pieces of evidence that bimoraic words are favored in Japanese?
   → Yes.
   E.g. JPN native speakers elongate the vowel of single-mora numbers when citing them, making each number bi-moraic:
      ichi, nii, san, shii, gog, roku, shichi, hachi, kuy, juu