4.4. Accentuation of long nominal compounds

1. (1) What is the definition of a ‘long’ compound?

   (2) What happens to the original accent on the first member of a compound?


   (2) What rule of accent placement did Higurashi (1983) propose? → p. 75 (168)

3. (1) With what kind of words does Higurashi’s (1983) rule often make wrong predictions?

   (2) Is it odd to use the origin of the word, in this case [±native], as a criterion?


   (2) How does their rule provide evidence that the mora is a critical unit in Japanese phonology?

   (3) Try pronouncing the Japanese words in (158)-(183), pp. 73-79.

4.5. Accentuation of short nominal compounds

5. How would you characterize the accent placement of short nominal compounds?

4.6. Accentual variation among endings

6. What is the difference among ‘unaccented,’ ‘accented,’ ‘pre-accenting,’ and ‘accent-deleting’ endings? Give an example of each.

   → pp. 83-84 (196)-(200)

5. Mimetics

7. (1) What are mimetics?

   (2) How are mimetics in Japanese different from those in English?

   (3) What are other generalizations and restrictions regarding mimetics in Japanese? → p. 89

8. (1) Assuming the changes in (a), what word would the mimetics in (b) and (c) be derived from?
   a, pyokon-pyokon ← pyoko-pyoko ← pokon-poko
   b. dosun-dosun
   c. pisyari-pisyari [pišari-pišari]

   (2) What explanation should be given for the ill-formedness of (211a)?
   (211a) *myetya-myetya *[m̩eča-m̩eča] ← metya-metya [meča-meča] ‘destroyed’

9. (1) Is there NOT any word with the sound ry [r̩] in Japanese?

   (2) What does that fact tell us?
6. Loan words

10. (1) What are the English sounds \( f, v, \theta, \delta, l, r \) usually replaced by in Japanese, respectively?
   
   (2) What explains the pronunciation of (a)-(c) considering the regular pattern exemplified in (d)-(f)?
   
   a. ‘theme’ \( \rightarrow [\text{te:ma}] \)  
   b. ‘thiamine’ \( \rightarrow /\text{tiamin}/ [\text{či:miN}] \)  
   c. ‘tea’ \( \rightarrow [\text{ti:}] *[\text{či:}] \)  
   d. ‘thank you’ [san'ku:]  
   e. ‘think’ \( \rightarrow [\text{ši:ku}] \)  
   f. ‘team’ \( \rightarrow [\text{či:mu}] \)

11. (1) 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. salad

   (2) What might explain the JPN pronunciation of (a), considering the regular pattern shown in (b)-(d)?
   
   a. ‘beer’ [bi:ru]  
   b. ‘peer’ [pi:ru] \( \rightarrow *[\text{pi:ru}] \)  
   c. ‘near’ [ni:ru] \( \rightarrow *[\text{ni:ru}] \)  
   d. ‘bar’ [ba:] \( \rightarrow *[\text{ba:ru}] \)

7. Casual speech and fast speech

   Nasal syllabification
   Vowel fusion
   Contraction

12. (1) Can you think of any casual/fast speech phenomena other than those in the book?

   a. [tabe-\text{-te}ši\text{-ma-u}] \( \rightarrow [\text{tabe-čima-u}] \) ‘completely/inadvertently eat’
      eat-GERUND-AUX-NONPAST
   b. [ii-taku-wa na-i] \( \rightarrow [\text{ii-taka(\cdot) na-i}] \) ‘not want to say’
      say-DESIDERATIVE-TOP-NEG-NONPAST
   c. [ki-o t\text{-u}ke-ru] \( \rightarrow [\text{ki}; t\text{-u}ke-ru] \) ‘pay attention’
      attention-ACC pay-NONPAST
   d. [ši-yo:-ga na-i] ‘there is no way to do it’ \( \rightarrow [\text{šo:-ga nai}] \) ‘it is inevitable (idiom)’
      do-way-NOM nonexistent-NON-PAST

   (2) Do all of (1a)-(1d) seem to be ‘construction-sensitive’? \( \rightarrow \) Yes.

   a. [tabe-\text{-te}šin-u] ‘eat and die’ \( \rightarrow *[\text{tabe-čin-u}] \)
      eat-GERUND die-NONPAST
   b. [takuwaN] ‘pickle’ \( \rightarrow *[\text{taka(\cdot)N}] \)
   c. [denki-o t\text{-u}ke-ru] ‘turn on light’ \( \rightarrow *[\text{den\text{-ki}; t\text{-u}ke-ru}] \)
      light-ACC turn on-NONPAST
   d. [benk'\text{\-o: no šiyo:-ga na-i}] ‘there is no way to study’ \( \rightarrow *[\text{šo:-ga nai}] \) ‘there is no way to do it’
      way-NOM nonexistent-NON-PAST

   ………………………………………

EXERCISES #3, 4, 8-10

ADDITIONAL

(A) Is there really a ‘constraint’ that “the shortened compound consists of four morae” (p. 98)?

   a. Sutaa Bakkusu ‘Starbucks’ \( \rightarrow \) Sutaba  
   b. Buraddo Pitto ‘Brad Pitt’ \( \rightarrow \) Burapi

   Note also new clipping examples:
   c. Makudonarudo ‘Mcdonald’s’ \( \rightarrow \) Makku or Makudo
   d. Kentakkii Furaido Chikin ‘Kentucky Fried Chicken’ \( \rightarrow \) Kenta

(B) Are there other pieces of evidence that \text{bimoraic} words are favored in Japanese?

   \( \rightarrow \) Yes. E.g. elongate the vowel of a single-mora number when citing phone numbers:
   ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku, shichi, hachi, ku, juu

(C) McCawley: ‘Japanese is a mora-counting syllable language.’