2. Sequential voicing

1. (1) What is Rendaku ‘sequential voicing’?
   (2) Why are [h], [ɕ], and [ɸ] replaced by [b] in Rendaku?

2. Can you explain why Rendaku does or does not apply in (a)-(i) below?
   c. [ama] ‘rain’ + [kappa] ‘coat’ → [ama-gappa] ‘rain coat’
   d. [ama] ‘nun’ + [terα] ‘temple’ → [ama-dera] ‘nunnery’
   e. [kyo:] ‘strong’ + [teki] ‘enemy’ → [kyo:-teki] ‘strong enemy’ *[kyoo-deki]
   f. [inoɕi] ‘life’ + [ɕiroi] ‘pick’ → [inoɕi-ɕiroi] ‘life saved (i.e. s.o. didn’t die)’
   h. [te] ‘hand’ + [kami] ‘paper’ → [te-gami] ‘letter (for correspondence)’
   i. [te] ‘hand’ + [kagasami] ‘mirror’ → [te-kagasami] ‘hand-held mirror’ *[te-gagasami]

3. (1) Can the ‘frequency’ of words explain the nonoccurrence of Rendaku in nonnative words?
   (2) If yes, how? If not, what other factor may be more important?

4. Can you explain why Rendaku does or does not apply in a-d below?
      → [ko-tanuki] / [ko-gitune] / [ko-zaru] ‘baby (or young or small) …’
   b. [ko] ‘small’ + [tori] ‘bird’
      → d. [naka-ta] ‘Nakata (family name)’

5. (1) What is Lyman’s Law? → p. 58 (117a)
   (2) Can it explain the difference in meaning between (a) and (b) below? If yes, how? If not, why not?
      → a. [[nuri-haši]-bakо] ‘case for lacquered chopsticks’
      b. [nuri-[haši-bako]] ‘lacquered case for chopsticks’

   (3) Does (d) below pose a problem for this law? If yes, how? If not, why not?
      → c. [[nuri-gasa]-ire] ‘case for lacquered umbrellas’
      d. [nuri-[kasa-ire]] ‘lacquered case for umbrellas,’ *[nuri-[gasa-ire]]

6. (1) What is Right Branch Condition? → p. 58 (117b)
   (2) Can it explain the nonoccurrence of Rendaku in 5(3d) above?

   (3) Does (b) below pose a problem for this condition? If yes, how? If not, why not?
3. Mora vs. syllable
7. (1) What does a single mora look like in Japanese?  → p. 59 (121)

   (2) How many syllables and morae are there in each of the following?
   a. [Hokkaido:]  ‘Hokkaido (2\textsuperscript{nd} biggest island in Japan)’
   b. [pasokoN]  ‘personal computer’  ← [pa:sonaru komp'y:ta(ː)]

3.1. Speech errors
8. (1) What are the characteristics of speech errors in Japanese?  → p. 64 (138)

   (2) Do they show that Japanese is mora-based, rather than syllable-based? If yes, how? If not, why not?
9. Do examples (a)-(f) below ‘all involve a moraic unit being exchanged with or replaced by another moraic unit’? If yes, how. If not, why not?
   a. original [aki-ba-hara]  ‘autumn-leaf-field (place name)’  → current [akǐ ˈhbara]
   b. original [san-sa-ka]  ‘mountain-tea-flower (name of flower)’  → current [sazaŋka]
   c. correct [doro-bo:]  ‘thief (lit. dirt-stick)’  → error [dororo:]
   d. correct [to:-morokoši]  ‘corn’  → error [to:-mokoroši]
   c. correct [o-tama-ʃakusi]  ‘tadpole’  → error [oʃamatakusi]

10. Try saying the following fast. (Okay, you can say it slowly, if you prefer. 😊)

   a. [tonari-no  kɔkwa-yoku  kakɨ  kuu kɔk-da]  隣の客はよく柿喰う客だ。
   neighbor’s guest-TOP  a lot persimmon eat guest-COP
   ‘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

   cf. p. 105, fn. 16: ‘It should be emphasized that 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).’

3.2. Language games: ‘Babibu’ language
11. (1) Can you speak Pig Latin? If yes, please demonstrate it to the class.

   (2) In what ways is the ‘babibu’ language mora-based, rather than syllable-based?
4. Accentualtion in Japanese
4.1. Stress vs. pitch

4.2. Accentuation in Japanese
12. (1) What does ‘accent’ mean in Japanese phonology?
   (2) Does a Japanese word always have accent?
   (3) Illustrate how the pitch pattern for a word is predictable in Tokyo Japanese, given the location of
       the accent.


4.3. Mora vs. syllable
14. (1) [For those who speak JPN] Are the two words in (a)-(c) below pronounced the same?
   a. [ta] ‘other intention’ vs. [ta] ‘red snapper’
   b. [sato-ya] ‘foster parent’ vs. [sato-ya] ‘sugar seller’
   c. [e] ‘painting’ vs. [e] ‘handle’
   (2) How many syllables and morae are there in each of the words in (1a)-(1b) above? Cf. p. 72

15. (1) In Tokyo Japanese, is it the mora or the syllable that bears pitch?
   (2) Is the following word possible in Tokyo Japanese?
       [anta] (LHL)

4.4. Accentuation of long nominal compounds
16. (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)

18. (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
20. How would you characterize the accent placement of short nominal compounds?

4.6. Accentual variation among endings
21. What is the difference among ‘unaccented,’ ‘accented,’ ‘pre-accenting,’ and ‘accent-deleting’
    endings? Give an example of each. → pp. 83-84 (196)-(200)

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Exercises #3, 4, 8-10