5. Mimetics
1. (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

2. (1) Assuming the changes in (a), what word would the mimetics in (b) and (c) be derived from?
   a. pyokon-pyokon ← pyoko-pyoko ← pokō-pokō
   b. dosun-dosun   c. pisaripisari [pišari-pišari]
   (2) What explanation should be given for the ill-formedness of (211a)?
   (211a) *myetya-myetya *[m̩y̱e̱ca-m̩y̱e̱ca] ← metya-metya [meča-meča] ‘destroyed’

3. (1) Is there NOT any word with the sound ry [r̝] in Japanese? (2) What does that fact tell us?

6. Loan Words
4. (1) What are the English sounds [f, v, θ, ð, l, r] usually replaced by in Japanese, respectively?
   (2) What explains the pronunciation of (a)-(c) considering the regular pattern exemplified in (c)-(d)?
   a. ‘theme’ → [te:ma]   b. ‘thiamine’ → /tiamin/ [ciamiN]   c. ‘tea’ → [ti:] *[či:]
   d. ‘thank you’ [san̩k′u:]   e. ‘think’ → [šinku]   f. ‘team’ → [čimu]

5. (1) What vowel is expected to be added word-finally to each of (a)-(f) when borrowed into Japanese?
   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)?

7. Casual speech and fast speech
Nasal syllabification
Vowel fusion
Contraction
6. (1) Can you think of any casual/fast speech phenomena other than those in the book?
   → a. [tabe-te-šima-u] → [tabe-čima-u] ‘completely/inadvertently eat’
      eat-GERUND-AUX-NONPAST
   b. [ii-taku-va na-i] → [ii-taka(:) na-i] ‘not want to say’
      say-DESIDERATIVE-TOP-NEG-NONPAST
   c. [ki-o t̩uke-ru] → [ki: t̩uke-ru] ‘pay attention’
      attention-ACC pay-NONPAST
   d. [ši-yo:ga na-i] ‘there is no way to do it’ → [šo:-ga nai] ‘it is inevitable (idiom)’
      do-way-NOM nonexistent-NON-PAST

(2) Do all of (1a)-(1d) seem to be ‘construction-sensitive’? → Yes.
   a. [tabe-te šin-u] ‘eat and die’ → *[tabe-čin-u]
      eat-GERUND die-NONPAST
   b. [takuwaN] ‘pickle’ → *[taka(:)N]
   c. [deŋki-o t̩uke-ru] turn on light → *[deŋki: t̩uke-ru]
      light-ACC turn-on-NONPAST
   d. [beŋk′o: no šiyo:-ga na-i] → *[beŋk′o: no šo:-ga na-i] ‘there is no way to study’
      way-NOM nonexistent-NON-PAST
8. Length requirement

NOTE: (1) Hypocoristic (nickname) formation is quite arbitrary. Also, the morphological constituency should be considered to account for some of the behavior, rather than length requirement; e.g. (243), p. 96.

Kazu-hisa + chan → Kazu-hisa-chan, Kazu-chan, Hisa-chan, *Kazuhi-chan
Sakura-ko + chan → Sakura-ko-chan, Sakura-chan (OK, though 3 morae), ?Saku-chan, ?Kura-chan
Misato + chan → Misato-chan, Miko-chan, ?Misa-chan, ?Mito-chan

(2) Many instances of CVQ-chan sounds odd. (Q: first element in a long consonant; i.e. small ͬ)

Machiko / Masami + chan → Machiko-chan, Masami-chan, MaQ-chan (OK)
BUT Mari + chan → Mari-chan, ??MaQ-chan
??MeQ-chan (cf. Megumi), ??KiQ-chan (cf. Kikuko), YuQ-chan (e.g. Yumiko)
??HiQ-chan, ??JuQ-chan (cf. Junko), ??KuQ-chan, ??SuQ-chan, ??TsQ-chan, …

(3) Some of the odd-sounding CVQ-chan sound OK when turned into CV:-chan.
Mee-chan, Kii-chan, Yuu-chan (e.g. Yumiko), Hii-chan, Tsuu-chan, …
Cf. Junko + chan → ??Juu-chan (BUT Jun-chan OK)
Yoshiko + chan → YoQ-chan, ?Yoo-chan vs. Yooko + chan → Yoo-chan, ?YoQ-chan
Where does the Q sound come from?? Doubling the [č] in chan? Why?
These and other issues surrounding nickname formation may be an interesting paper topic.

Geisha/bar hostess client name formation
Renyookei (=verb ‘stem’) reduplication
Musician’s language game
Clipping of loan word compounds

7. Is there really a ‘constraint’ that “the shortened compound consists of four morae” (p. 98)?
   cf. a. Kentakkii Furaido Chikin ‘Kentucky Fried Chiken’ → Kenta
   b. Sutaa Bakkusu ‘Starbucks’ → Sutaba
   c. Makudonarudo ‘Mcdonald’s’ → Makku or Makudo
(8b)-(8c) are not compounds, but illustrate a relatively new way of shortening loan words

Deverbal noun + time suffix

8. Are there other pieces of evidence that bimoraic words are favored in Japanese?
   → 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

Accent of a compound

9. (1) Does the claim that ‘the accent of a compound always falls on the penultimate foot’ tell you the mora on which the accent falls? Cf. p. 102 (263c, d)
(2) What do you think about Kubozono and Mester’s (1995) analysis (269), p. 103. See also fn. 31, p. 106. (cf. McCawley: ‘Japanese is a mora-counting syllable language,’ to be discussed in class.)

Exercises #1, 11-14