1. Parts of speech categories
NOTE: It’s useful to remember the following about the major categories, N, V, A, and P.

|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

1.1. Nouns
1. What do examples (a)-(g) suggest about the use of -tachi? Is it ‘attached only to humans’ (p. 116)?
- Tachi-tachi ‘we’
- Satoo-san-tachi ‘Mr/Ms. Sato and others’
- Kodomo-tachi ‘the children; the child and others’
- Sakana-tachi ‘the fish and others’
- Hana-tachi ‘the flower and others’
- Isu-tachi ‘the chair and others’
- Sanso-tachi ‘oxygen and others’

2. What is the function of the elements following hon- ‘book’ in (2a)-(2e), p. 116?

2.1. Verbs
3. What does the auxiliary verb -shimau seem to mean? (Cf. ‘finish V-ing,’ p. 119)
- Taro-ga sushi o hanbun tabete-shimat-ta. ‘Taro ate half of the sushi + SHIMAU.’
- Taro-ga kekkon-shite-shimat-ta. ‘Taro got married + SHIMAU.’

2.2. Adjectives
2.3. Adverbs
2.4. Postpositions
4. (1) How are Japanese postpositions similar to English prepositions?
(2) In what ways are they different from each other?

5. (1) Is the copula (da and its variants) ‘used as a replacement for the specific predicate of the previous utterance’ (p. 122; underline added) in B below?
A: Kyoo-wa kaigi-ga arimasu-nee. ‘There is a meeting today, isn’t there.’
B: Soo-desu-ka. Nanji-kara-desu-ka.’ ‘Is that so? From what time is it?’

(2) What would be a better account of the desu usage like this?
1.6. Case particles
NOTE: ‘Nominative and Accusative Case particles may sometimes be dropped, especially in casual speech’ (p. 123; underlines added) Not exactly true.
According to recent studies (e.g. Fujii and Ono, Hudson, et al., Ono), the topic and nominative case markers *ga* and *wa* are absent 40% of the time or more, and the accusative case marker *o* more than half of the time in informal speech.

6. (1) In what ways are Japanese Case Particles similar to the Case systems in other languages?
(2) In what ways are they ‘unique’?

7. (1) How are the Case particles similar to postpositions in Japanese?
(2) How are they different?
(3) What are sentences like (a)-(c) counterexamples to?
   a. *Hanako-wa gakkoo- {e; ni; Ø} it-ta.*
      Hanako-TOP school- {to; to; Ø} go-PAST ‘Hanako went to school.’
   b. *Hayaku ofuro- {ni; Ø} hairi-nasai.*
      immediately bath- {into; Ø} enter-COM ‘Get into the bath / Take a bath already!’
   c. *Soko {ni; Ø} nanika aru?*
      there{ at; Ø} something exist ‘Is something there?’

1.7. Adjectival nouns
8. (1) In what ways are adjectival nouns like adjectives? How are they like nouns? → p.126
(2) What do examples like (a)-(d) suggest?
   a. *genki-na kodomo* energetic child
   b. *genki-ga aru* energy-NOM exist ‘have energy’
   c. *jiyuu-na jikan* free time
   d. *genron-no jiyuu-o motomeru* speech-GEN freedom-ACC seek ‘seek freedom of speech’

1.8. Verbal nouns
9. In what ways are verbal nouns like nouns? How are they like verbs? → pp.127-129

2. Morpheme types
NOTE: typo: p. 135, bottom line: [tambo] → [tombo]
10. (1) What are the four morpheme types classified according to the phonological properties?
(2) How is the phonological behavior different among themselves? → pp.135-136, esp. Figure 4.1.

3. Word formation
3.1. Affixes
3.2. Compounding
11. What are the characteristics of dvandva compounds?

3.3. Reduplication
3.4. Clipping
3.5. Borrowing
NOTE: p. 142: ‘Sino-Japanese loan words tend to appear in science and technology fields…’ → Recent technology (especially computer and automobile)-related words are mostly from English or Japan-made English words: e.g. *saabaa, kii boodo, handoru neemu, heddo raito, bakku miraa, winkaa.*

4. Head