

# English and Japanese Linguistics

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## Outline

1. A brief history of English and Japanese
2. What is linguistics?
3. Phonetics: I \**rabu* you!  
English and Japanese consonants and vowels
4. The AB\**shii* of phonology  
Phonological rules in English and Japanese  
Mora (と-う-きよ-う) vs. Syllable (Lon-don)  
Word and sentence stress
5. Let's examining syntax  
Tense and negation (\*She don't can ride a bike./\*Let's swimming)  
Word order (SVO vs. SOV) + place, manner, and time  
Articles (a/an vs. the)  
Pronouns (\*Him sweater is red)
6. Common errors in pragmatics  
High context vs. low context (おいしい! → ?Delicious!)

## Useful Terms

**Linguistics** (言語学) is the study of how language works. The main sub-categories of linguistics are:

1. **phonetics** (音声学) – the sounds that exist in a language
2. **phonology** (音韻論) – the patterns in which these sounds can be combined
3. **morphology** (形態論) – the formation of words and their internal structures
4. **syntax** (統語論) – how words are put together to create grammatical sentences
5. **semantics** (意味論) – the meaning of words, phrases and sentences
6. **pragmatics** (語用論) – how context contributes to meaning

<b>Phonetics</b>	<p><b>Place of articulation</b> (調音部位) – where in the mouth a sound is made</p> <p><b>Manner of articulation</b> (調音方法) – how a sound is made</p> <p><b>Voicing</b> (清濁) – if the vocal folds are vibrating or not</p> <p><b>Consonant</b> (子音) – a sound made by fully or partially obstructing the airway</p> <p><b>Vowel</b> (母音) – a sound made without obstructing the airway</p>
<b>Phonology</b>	<p><b>Orthography</b> (つづり) – spelling conventions</p> <p><b>Phoneme</b> (音素) – the abstract mental representation of a sound</p> <p><b>Allophone</b> (異音) – the actual sounds belonging to a phoneme</p> <p><b>Syllable</b> (音節) – unit of speech sounds influencing prosody and stress</p> <p><b>Mora</b> (モーラ) – basically, a syllable in Japanese, but with different properties</p> <p><b>Stress</b> (強勢) – relative emphasis of certain syllables in a word, or certain words in a phrase</p>
<b>Syntax</b>	
<u>Parts of Speech</u>	<p><b>Noun</b> (名詞) – typically a person, place, thing, idea, or quality</p> <p><b>Verb</b> (動詞) – an action, occurrence, or state of being</p> <p><b>Adjective</b> (形容詞) – qualifier of a noun</p> <p><b>Adverb</b> (副詞) – qualifier of a verb, adjective, clause, or another adverb</p> <p><b>Plural</b> (複数形) – grammatical number denoting two or more of a noun</p>
<u>Tense</u>	<p><b>Present (Continuous) Tense</b> (現在(進行)形) - I walk (am walking).</p> <p><b>Past (Continuous) Tense</b> (過去(進行)形) - I walked (was walking).</p> <p><b>Future (Continuous) Tense</b> (未来(進行)形) - I will walk (be walking).</p> <p><b>Past/Present/Future Perfect</b> (過去/現在/未来 完了形) – I had/have/will have walked.</p> <p><b>Passive Voice</b> (受身形) – The ball was kicked.</p> <p><b>Auxiliary Verb</b> (補助動詞) – I do not play baseball.</p> <p><b>Modal Verb</b> (法助動詞) – I can play baseball.</p> <p><b>Gerund/Present Participle</b> (動名詞) – <i>Playing</i> baseball is fun.</p>
<u>Articles</u>	<p><b>Definite article</b> 定冠詞 - the</p> <p><b>Indefinite article</b> 不定冠詞 - a/an</p>
<u>Word Order</u>	<p><b>Subject</b> (主部) – <i>The boy</i> gave the girl a flower.</p> <p><b>Direct object</b> (直接目的語) – The boy gave the girl <i>a flower</i>.</p> <p><b>Indirect object</b> (間接目的語) – The boy gave <i>the girl</i> a flower.</p> <p><b>Subordinate clause</b> (従属節) – I found the man <i>who stole my bike</i>.</p>
<u>Case</u>	<p><b>Nominative Case</b> (主格) – <i>He</i> went to the bookstore.</p> <p><b>Accusative Case</b> (対格) – The store clerk remembered <i>him</i>.</p> <p><b>Dative Case</b> (与格) – The clerk gave <i>him</i> a discount.</p> <p><b>Genitive (Possessive) Case</b> (属格) – <i>His</i> book is on the table.</p>
<u>Nouns</u>	<p><b>Countable Noun</b> (可算名詞) – pigs, houses, ideas, people, fish</p> <p><b>Uncountable Noun</b> (不可算名詞) – water, rice, information, bread, transportation</p>