Structure of Japanese

- Some linguistic aspects of compounds in Japanese
- Practice using JDIC and BCCWJ

Background:

Handout: Word classes in Japanese

0. Announcements

- Tu Mar 9 will be an asynchronous class day
 - Objectives: Learn about final project requirements and planning process
 - Begin exploring potential **topics** and **methods** for your own project
- Final-project handout and resources will be posted by M Mar 8
- Complete a quiz/survey (by Tu Mar 16)
 - Comprehension check on basic points of project
 - Preliminary survey of your project interests

0. Today's plan

- Compounds and rendaku
- Introduction to (WWW)JDIC
- Word classes: Verbal nouns (VNs)
- Hands-on analysis with the BCCWJ Syoonagon corpus

1. Compounds (1): Rendaku

- What is a compound (compound word)?
 - Do they exist in English? What are some examples?

1. Compounds (1): Rendaku

- Data set <u>Compounds and rendaku</u>
 - What is *rendaku*?
 - What happens to /h/?
 - What is a **semantic** restriction on *rendaku*?
 - What is the phonological restriction on *rendaku* known as **Lyman's Law**?

1. Compounds (1): Rendaku

Group discussion

- Data set GDocs for discussion groups
 - Which of these compounds do you predict should undergo *rendaku*, and which not? Why?
 - Use <u>JDIC</u> to check your predictions
 (JDIC of course gives normative 'standard Japanese')

2. Compounds (2): Verbal nouns

- Handout Word classes in Japanese, sec 5 (VNs)
- Some points for discussion:
 - How is a VN like, and not like, (other) Ns?
 - Review: What is the case suffix -o (を)?
 - What are some noteworthy characteristics of the verb 'do' in general? With respect to VNs?

2. Compounds (2): Verbal nouns

Group discussion

- Data set GDocs for discussion groups
 - BCCWJ: Which of these is/are a VN?
 - JDIC: What word class is given here?