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Assignment 1 - Borrowing from English to Mother Tongue Language (Marathi)
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Words	English	Marathi Pronunciation	Gender	Plural and Obliques
Frock	/frɒk/	/pʰrɒk/	M	/pʰrɒks/ /pʰrɒk-tʃa/
Shirt	/ʃɜ:t/	/ʃəɾt/ or /ʃət/	M	/ʃəts/ /ʃətə-tʃa/
Pant	/pænt/	/pæ̃t/	F	/pæ̃ts/ /pæ̃t-tʃi/
Hospital	/'hɒspɪtəl/	/hɒspɪtəl/	N	/hɒspɪtəls/ /hɒspɪtəl-tʃa/
Sweater	/'swetə(r)/	/sweɾə/	M	/sweɾəs/ /sweɾə-tʃa/
bottle	/'bɒtl/	/batli/ or /boɾl/	F	/batəljə/ /batli-tʃi/
button	/'bʌtn/	/bətən/	N	/bətne/ /bətənə-tʃe/

table	/ˈteɪbl/	/ˈteɪəl/	M	/ˈteɪəls/ /ˈteɪlə-tʃə/
Captain	/ˈkæptɪn/	/ˈkæptən/	M	/ˈkæptən-s/ /ˈkæptən-tʃə/
Computer	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	/kəmˈpyu:tər/	N	/kəmˈpyu:tər-s/ /kəmˈpyu:tər-tʃə/
Charger	/ˈtʃɑ:dʒə/	/ˈtʃɑ:rdʒər/	M	/ˈtʃɑ:rdʒər-s/ /ˈtʃɑ:rdʒər-tʃə/
Bat	/bæt/	/bæt/	F	/bæta/ /bæt-tʃi/
glass	/glɑ:s/	/glas/	M	/ˈglæs/ /glas-tʃə/
TV	/ˌtiːˈvi:/	/ˌtiʊhi/	F	/ˌtiʊhja/ /ˌtiʊhi-tʃi/
mobile	/ˈməʊbaɪl/	/ˈmobaɪl/	M	/ˈmobaɪls/ /ˈmobaɪl-tʃə/
Cooker	/ˈkʊkə/	/ˈkʊkər/	M	/ˈkʊkərə/ /ˈkʊkər-tʃə/
battery	/ˈbætri/	/ˈbætri/ or /ˈbaɪtri/	F	/ˈbætrja/ /ˈbætri-tʃi/
fridge	/ˈfrɪdʒ/	/ˈpʰrɪdʒ/	M	/ˈfrɪdʒ-tʃə/
oven	/ˈʌvən/	/ˈʊvən/	N	/ˈʊvən-tʃə/
gas	/gæs/	/gæs/	M	/gæs-tʃə/
brush	/brʌʃ/	/brəʃ/	M	/brəʃ-tʃə/
paste	/peɪst/	/ˈpest/	F	/ˈpest-tʃi/
powder	/ˈpaʊdə(r)/	/ˈpaʊdər/	F	/ˈpaʊdər-tʃə/
ice cream	/ˌaɪsˈkri:m/	/ˌaɪːskrɪm/	F	/ˌaɪs kɪrɪm-tʃi/
Cinema	/ˈsɪnɪmə/	/ˈsɪnema:/	M	/ˈsɪnɪma:-tʃə/
chocolate	/ˈtʃɒklət/	/ˈtʃɒklet/ or /ˈtʃaklet/	N	/ˈtʃɒklet-tʃə/
Pipeline	/ˈpaɪp laɪn/	/ˈpaɪp laɪn/	F	/ˈpaɪp laɪn-tʃi/
Lasun (Paste)	/ˈgɑ:rlɪk peɪst/	/ˈləsən pe:stə/	F	/ˈləsən pe:st-tʃi/

Lathicharge	/ˈlɑːtɪ tʃɑːdʒ/	/laːtɪ-tʃaːrdʒə/	M	/laːtɪ-tʃaːrdʒ-tʃa/
Drum	/drʌm/	/drəm/	M	/drəm-s/
Fee	/fiː/	/fɪ/	F	/fiː-tʃɪ/
Penalty	/ˈpenəlti/	/penaːltɪ/	F	/penaːltɪ-tʃɪ/
Notebook	/ˈnəʊtbʊk/	/noːtbʊk/	F	/noːtbʊk-tʃɪ/
biscuit	/ˈbɪskɪt/	/bɪskɪt/ or /bɪskʊt/	N	/bɪskɪt-tʃa/
pen	/pen/	/pen/	M	/pen-tʃa/
Wire/Tar	/waɪə/, /tɑː/	/vaɪr/, /taːr/	M	/vaɪr-tʃa/, /taːr-tʃa/
Lecture	/ˈlektʃə/	/lekʃər/	M	/lekʃər-tʃa/
Theatre	/ˈθiətə/	/tʃhiːaːtər/	M	/tʃhiːaːtər-tʃa/
Chips	/tʃɪps/	/tʃɪps/	M	/tʃɪps-tʃa/
pencil	/ˈpensl/	/pensɪlə/	F	/pensɪl-tʃɪ/
marker	/ˈmɑːkə(r)/	/markər/	M	/maːrkər-tʃa/
sofa	/ˈsəʊfə/	/sopʰa/	M	/soːfaː-tʃa/
cupboard	/ˈkʌbəd/	/kəpət/ or /kəbəd/or /kəbəd/	N	/kəbədə-tʃa/
railway	/ˈreɪlweɪ/	/relve/	F	/reːlveː-tʃɪ/
bus	/bʌs/	/bəs/	F	/bəs-tʃɪ/
truck	/trʌk/	/tʃrək/	M	/tʃrək-tʃa/
Police	/pəˈliːs/	/poːlɪs/	F	/poːlɪs-tʃɪ/
Doctor	/ˈdɒktə/	/dɒːktər/	M	/dɒːktər-tʃa/
Matter	/ˈmeɪtə/	/meːtər/	M	/meːtər-tʃa/
Two wheeler	/ˈtuː wiːlə/	/tuː vɪlər/	M	/tuː vɪlər-tʃa/

My Observations: -

The English word frock /frɒk/ is adapted in Marathi /pʰrɒk/ where the f has changed into /pʰ/. The consonant adaptations which is seen is that /f/ changes to /pʰ/ ; the /t/ changes to

/t/ that is retroflexion in my pronunciation. There is an aspiration seen in /v/ to /v^h/ in my utterance and /w/ changes to /v/.

In the English language, gender doesn't matter. But when we borrow nouns we assign gender to them in Marathi language. Marathi uses case markers for oblique forms. Borrowed nouns use tʃa, tʃī, tʃe. Diphthongs in English are often simplified while it is borrowed in Marathi language. For example, the /əʊ/ sound in 'mobile' (/ˈməʊbaɪl/) becomes /o/ in 'mobail'. Similarly, /eɪ/ becomes /e/, as in 'paste' (/peɪst/ → /pest/).

Since, I live in Urban society and I have learned English throughout my schooling my pronunciations are closer to the English origins. But, the same thing if spoken by Rural speaker or those who are less fluent in English would tend to adapt words more heavily using their accents.

I sometimes tend to add a schwa in the final cluster position for ease of pronunciation while I am talking something in Marathi and I have to use a word of English. For Example, if I want to ask my brother that give me that pencil, I will over emphasis on the syllable final and thereby I end up adding a schwa like /pensɪlə/.

So, there is insertion of schwa in consonant clusters. I use stress only in some case only to give emphasis. The vowel adaptations seen are /əʊ/ changing to /o/, /eɪ/ to /e/ and /ʌ/ to /ə/. The central vowel /ʌ/ in cupboard (/kʌbəd/) is replaced with the schwa /ə/ in /kəbədə/. In certain words, there is an addition of epenthesis /-a/ while an oblique is getting added. Deletion is not common when English words are borrowed in Marathi language.

We can see common morphological patterns in the plural and oblique. The masculine nouns have /-s/ or /-es/ and the oblique has /-tʃa/. The feminine nouns have /-ja/ for /-i/ ending words and oblique have /-tʃī/. Similarly, for neuter nouns plural takes /-e/ and oblique takes /-tʃe/. Marathi uses plural markers such as -s, -ja, and -e for borrowed words, showing the grammatical gender of the word.

In case of Frequency patterns, I have noticed that while I am talking about technology terms I tend to use technology related words like computer, mobile. People borrow words more often for modern or city-specific ideas, like cinema, notebook and sofa, because there aren't traditional Marathi words for them. On the other hand, everyday objects like lasun paste are more easily adapted to speech.

Assignment 2 - Code Switching

From the shared list we can see some categorization of code switching types. I will be listing some of them according to their types : -

1. **Intra-sentential Code Switching** - The code switching is happening in a single sentence.
 - a. Recommend karunga tumhe - In this sentence we can see the combination of Recommend + Hindi verb morphology.
 - b. Surfing karata hain - We can see a similar pattern to (a) that is Surfing + Hindi verb morphology.
 - c. Recently, maine ek Russian movie dekhi hain - In this sentence we can see English time adverb + Hindi sentence but Russian and movie are the lexical words which are used.
 - d. Mai ais University ka internship kar raha hoon - In this sentence, we can see that if the sentence was totally written in English - University would have got genitive or possessive 's, but since this is in Hindi-English code switching we can see the usage of "ka" for noun phrase mixing.
2. **Inter-sentential Code Switching** - The code switching is happening between sentences.
 - a. Tum nahī jantī, he is chairman Mr. Mehta's best friend, yahā do char din ko hī aye haī. Maine soca, I should not miss the opportunity. - The first clause is in Hindi, the second clause switches back to Hindi. Then, another switch back to English.
 - b. Tume nahi pata, she is the daughter of the CEO, yaha do char din ke liye ayi hai. Maine socha, I should introduce myself to her. - The first part is in Hindi, then the next clause switches to English, then back to Hindi and finally another switch back to English.

Mostly in these two sentences, I saw that the switches were happening at natural syntactic boundaries, where one sentence was ending and another was beginning. The subject remains the same throughout but the switch in language signals a shift in formality and style. From this, we can also infer that the speaker has a bilingual identity and is comfortable in both Hindi and English. The switch to English adds authority or prestige. The Hindi parts maintain familiarity in the conversation, keeping the emotion with the listener. The Hindi parts carry

conversational meaning. The speaker can be seen balancing two social contexts - Hindi for personal interaction and English for prestige and Status related topics.

3. **Tag Switching** - In this the code switching is happening by inserting discourse markers or short phrases from another language.
 - a. Anyway, kuch apne bare mẽ bata. - The word “Anyway” is an English discourse marker. The rest of the sentence is in Hindi. The switch happens at the beginning, which is a common position for discourse markers. Anyway, it functions as a conversational transition in English. The Hindi part carries the main meaning of the sentence. The speaker uses Anyway to shift the topic signaling that a new subject is being introduced.
 - b. That’s not the problem, yar. - The main sentence is in English. The Hindi tag word “yar” which means friend is added towards the end of the sentence. The speaker uses English for the core message but adds a Hindi word to personalize the statement. Yar is an informal Hindi term for a close friend. It adds an emotional point which makes the sentence less formal and more friendly. It is used to soften the tone.
 - c. I did not mean that, didi. - The main sentence is in English. The Hindi Kinship term didi is used at the end. Now, this particular sentence can be used in emphasis, to soften the tone of the sentence or this can be purely used as a sarcasm like ap joh samajh rahe ho vaisa kuch nahi hei didi. The English sentence remains grammatically complete, but the Hindi term adds social meaning. This is a softening strategy which makes the sentence sound warmer and more respectful.

Examples : -

Metaphorical Code-Switching

1. Mai pãc ticket-ẽ lekar aya hũ, film kī - The use of -ẽ for pluralizing ticket follows Hindi pluralization patterns but applies it to an English word. This is very commonly seen in Hindi- Marathi sentence code switching of English words where the English words are added with Hindi or Marathi plural marker.
2. Nothing is pakka. - "Pakka" which can mean firm/certain adds cultural ideas and emotional weight to the statement. This is typically used in GenZ language.

Situational Code-Switching

1. Pahle ap Constitution change kar-va-iye - This sentence is in Formal Hindi phrase combined with "Constitution change" which may come from an English administrative setting. Here probably we can imagine a GenZ kid arguing with some people on this.

2. He won't be singing and dancing at people's Śadī-s. - Śadī-s uses an English plural marker (-s) which is opposite to what we have seen in the Hindi example. In short, when the whole sentence is in Hindi we can see English markers and when the whole sentence is in English, we can see Hindi markers.

Grammatical Categories of Code- Switched Elements

Nouns	Chairman, CEO, Internship, Traffic Jam, University, Surfing
Verbs	Recommend karunga, Surfing karata hain, Change kar-va-iye
Adjectives	Pakka
Discourse Markers	Anyway, yar, didi
Pluralisation	ticket-e, kursi-ya, sadi-s

Now, this are some extra sentences which I have seen being used commonly in my day-to- day Conversation from Hindi to English. Mostly, this I converse like this specifically amongst my friends and cousins or people who are my age.

1. /ʈɐrə prɛzɛn'teʃən ə'meziŋ ʈʌ/ (Your presentation was amazing!)
2. /'ʈræfɪk bəhʊʈ 'tɛrəbl ʈʌ/ (The traffic was terrible.)
3. /meri ʈim bohɔ:ʈ 'hɑrdwɜ:kɪŋ hɛ/ (My team is very hardworking.)
4. /gʰər pe 'ɪntərnɛʃ slo ʈʃəl rəhɑ/ (The internet is running slow at home.)
5. /ʊski 'sæləri m 'kris ho gəji/ (His salary got increased.)
6. /mɛ 'æktʃʊəli strest hū:/ (I'm actually stressed.)
7. /je 'prɒdʒɛkt kəm'pli:ʈ kərna hɛ/ (This project needs to be completed.)
8. /'mɔ:nɪŋ wɔ:k pe dʒɑʈɛ hɛ/ (Let's go for a morning walk.)
9. /kja ʈu 'rɛdi hɛ/ (Are you ready?)
10. /mera mu:d əf ho gəja/ (My mood is off.)
11. /'rɛstɔrɑ mɛ 'dɪnər kəʈɛ hɛ/ (Let's have dinner at the restaurant.)
12. /ʊska 'bɪznəs bəhʊʈ sək'sɛsfʊl hɛ/ (His business is very successful.)
13. /mere pɑ:s no ʈaɪm hɛ/ (I have no time.)
14. /kəl 'mu:vi plæn kər leʈɛ hɛ/ (Let's plan a movie for tomorrow.)
15. /je 'prɒbləm sɒlv kəro/ (Solve this problem.)
16. /mɛ 'æbsəlu:tli kən'fju:zd hū:/ (I'm absolutely confused.)
17. /'bɜ:θdeɪ 'pɑ:ʈi mɛ mɪʈɛ hɛ/ (Let's meet at the birthday party.)
18. /ʊska ə'pro:ʈ bɪlkʊl rɒŋ hɛ/ (His approach is completely wrong.)
19. /mera breɪn kəm'pli:tli ʃʌʈ daʊn ho gəja/ (My brain has completely shut down.)
20. /ʈʃəlɔ:ge 'kɒfi pi:ne/ (Will you go for coffee?)
21. /'ʈɪkɪʈ bʊk kər lɪja/ (Did you book the ticket?)

22. /mera mu:d bɪkʊl ɔf hɛ/ (My mood is completely off.)
23. /'nɛtwɜrk bəhʊt wi:k hɛ/ (The network is very weak.)
24. /'sɪəriəsli, je kja hɛ/ (Seriously, what is this?)
25. /mɛ̃ 'æktʃʊəli kən'fju:zd hũ:/ (I'm actually confused.)
26. /ʊska pər'fɔ:məns aʊt'stændɪŋ t̪ʰɑ/ (His performance was outstanding.)
27. /'prɒdʒekt 'dɛdlaɪn pɑ:s ho gəja/ (The project deadline has passed.)

I have also seen some Nominalizers in Hindi-English code switching.

1. /prə'fɛʃənəlɪti dɪ'kʰa:na:/ (Showing professionalism)
2. /'ɪnəvɛɪtɪvta: mɛ̃ 'breɪkθru:/ (Breakthrough in innovativeness)
3. /kərne'wa:la: tɑ:sk kəm'pli:t hu'a:/ (The task to be done got completed)
4. /sɔtʃne'wa:la: aɪ'dɪə bə'hʊt 'ɪntərəstɪŋ hɛ/ (The idea to be thought about is very interesting)
5. /bəna:ne'wa:li 'rɛsɪpi fɛər 'kəro/ (Share the recipe to be made).

Now, Code Switching in my Native Language Marathi. For this, I had a song in my mind which I thought could do justice to this topic. The Song is “Zindagi” from the movie Duniyadari.

*“Das ka bis karane me shatir ye saala re
 Zol zol karun tari than than gopala re
 Are yari me sorry aaye to galat hai
 Par apane to sorry ki baat alag hai
 Ye zoler kabhi na sochata, kabhi na
 Yari me hi zol chukka wo
 Chor me hi yari chhupi hai
 Mai zindagi ka saath nibhata chala gaya”*

1. Das ka bis" (Hindi for 'turning 10 into 20'), "karane me" (Hindi for 'in doing'), "shatir" (Urdu-origin word meaning 'clever'), "ye saala re" (Marathi-Hindi mix, an informal phrase meaning 'this guy is really sharp'). "Zol zol karun" (Marathi slang for 'tricking and manipulating'), "tari" (Marathi for 'even then'), "than than gopala" (Marathi idiom meaning 'nothing gained, all lost' or it can also mean blockhead, fool or worthless person). Clearly, in these two lines there is a mix of Marathi, Hindi and Urdu words. We can see slang and expressions as well. This can be the example for Intra-Sentential Code Switching.
2. "Are" (Marathi discourse marker), "yari" (Marathi for 'friendship'), "sorry" (English), "aaye to galat hai" (Hindi meaning 'if it comes, it's wrong'). "Par" (Hindi for 'but'), "sorry" (English), "ki baat alag hai" (Hindi meaning 'our matter is different'). So, there is a guy whose nickname is sorry and they are addressing it to them. But what I felt

was, “are” can be used in both Marathi or Hindi contexts. But to me, “are” is mostly seen in Marathi context because of the tone in which the song was sung. This can be an example for Tag-Switching in which are, par are the discourse markers which are added.

The examples show the equivalence constraint where code-switching occurs at points where the syntax of both languages align. Like in the case of “Recently, meine ek russian movie dekhi hei” we can see the switch occurs at the adverbial boundary. Whereas, in “professional-ity dikhana” the english derivational suffix is attached to the english root before insertion into the Hindi matrix. We can also see semantic specificity in some cases where some concepts have specific cultural loading - Nothing is pakka, it does catch some nuances of certain. We can see such phrases used in Indian Advertisements.

Assignment 3 - Comparison of Language Families

Language - Hindi

Language Family - Indo-Aryan Language

Gender in Hindi

Feature	Masculine	Feminine	
Grammatical gender	masculine	feminine	Hindi has a two-gender system
Singular noun ending (typical)	-a	-ī	e.g., /ləṭka/ (boy), /ləṭki/ (girl)
Plural noun ending (typical)	-e	-ījā	e.g., /ləṭke/ (boys), /ləṭkijā/ (girls)
Adjective agreement	-a/-e	-ī/-ī	Adjectives agree with gender and number

Number in Hindi

Feature	Singular	Plural	Examples
Masculine	-a	-e	/g ^h oɽa/ (horse), /g ^h oɽe/ (horses)
Feminine	-i	-ijā	/rotʃi/ (bread), /rotʃijā/ (breads)
Oblique masculine	-e	-ō	/g ^h oɽe ko/ (to the horse), /g ^h oɽō ko/ (to the horses)
Oblique feminine	-i	-ijō	/rotʃi ko/ (to the bread), /rotʃijō ko/ (to the breads)

Case System in Hindi

Case	Postposition	Function	Example
Direct/Nominative	(null)	Subject	/ləɽka aja/ (The boy came)
Oblique	(various)	Base for other cases	/ləɽke/ (boy.OBL)
Accusative/Dative	/ko/	Object/recipient	/ləɽke ko/ (to the boy)
Instrumental	/se/	Instrument/means	/ləɽke se/ (by/with the boy)
Genitive	/ka/kə/ki/	Possession	/ləɽke ka/ (boy's - masculine), /ləɽke ki/ (boy's - feminine)
Locative	/mē/, /pər/	Location	/g ^h ər mē/ (in the house), /mez pər/ (on the table)
Ablative	/se/	Source	/ɖilli se/ (from Delhi)

Verb Morphology in Hindi

Aspect	Formation	Example
Habitual	Stem + habitual marker	/vo roz dʒata hɐ/ (He goes daily)
Progressive	Stem + /rəha/ + aux	/vo dʒa rəha hɐ/ (He is going)

Perfective	Past participle form	/vo gəja/ (He went)
Imperfective	Imperfective participle	/vo dʒata tʰa/ (He used to go)

Mood in Hindi Language

Mood	Formation	Example
Indicative	Regular verb forms	/vo dʒata hɛ/ (He goes)
Subjunctive	Subjunctive form	/ʃəjəd vo dʒə/ (Perhaps he may go)
Imperative	Command form	/dʒao/ (Go!)
Conditional	Conditional marker	/əgər vo dʒata to.../ (If he went then...)
Presumptive	Future form or /hoga/	/vo gəja hoga/ (He must have gone)

Phonological Features of Hindi

Type	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop (unaspirated)	p b		t̪ d̪			ʈ ɖ		k g	
Stop (aspirated)	pʰ bʰ		t̪ʰ d̪ʰ			ʈʰ ɖʰ		kʰ gʰ	
Nasal	m		ɳ			ɳ		ŋ	
Tap/Flap				ɾ		ɽ ɽʰ			
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ			x ɣ	h
Approximant				l			j	w	

Height	Front Unrounded	Central	Back Rounded
High	i		u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low			ɑ

Diphthong	Example	Meaning
əi	/kəise/	how
əu	/kəun/	who
ai	/b ^h ai/	brother
au	/nau/	nine

Feature	Example
Aspiration	/pəl/ (moment) vs. /p ^h əl/ (fruit)
Retroflex consonants	/ɭəl/ (delay) vs. /tal/ (rhythm)
Nasalization	/bãd ^h / (dam) vs. /bad ^h / (obstacle)
Gemination	/pəttə/ (leaf) vs. /pəta/ (address)
Schwa deletion	/ram/ (written /ramə/ but pronounced without final schwa)

Language - Japanese

Language Family - Japonic Language Family

Gender, Number and Case System in Japanese

Feature	Description	Examples
Grammatical gender	None	No grammatical gender distinction
Number marking	Optional	/hon/ (book/books), /hon-tatŕi/ (books)

Case	Particle	Function	Example
Nominative	ga (が)	Subject marker	猫が走る /neko ga hashiru/ The cat runs
Topic	wa (は)	Topic marker	私は学生です /watashi wa gakusei desu/ I am a student
Genitive	no (の)	Possession	先生の本 /sensei no hon/ Teacher's book
Dative	ni (に)	Indirect object, location	友達に手紙を送る /tomodachi ni tegami o okuru/ Send a letter to a friend
Accusative	o (を)	Direct object	本を読む /hon o yomu/ Read a book
Lative	e (へ)	Destination	東京へ行く /tōkyō e iku/ Go to Tokyo
Ablative	kara (から)	Source	家から来る /ie kara kuru/ Come from home
Instrumental /Locative	de (で)	Means, location of action	ペンで書く /pen de kaku/ Write with a pen

Phonological Features of Japanese

Type	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p b	t d		k g	
Affricate		ts dz	tɕ dʑ		
Fricative		s z	ɕ		h
Nasal	m	n		ŋ	
Approximant		ɾ	j	w	

Height	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Feature	Description	Example
Mora timing	Timing based on mora units	/ka.ra.o.ke/ (4 morae)
Pitch accent	High-low pitch patterns	/ha ⁺ ei/ (chopsticks) vs. /haei ⁺ / (bridge)
Vowel devoicing	High vowels devoiced between voiceless consonants	/kᵢᵗa/ (north)
Geminate consonants	Phonemic consonant length	/kit:e/ (stamp) vs. /kite/ (come-TE)
Long vowels	Phonemic vowel length	/obasan/ (aunt) vs. /oba:sa:n/ (grandmother)

1. Japanese has a binary tense system:
 - a. Non-past (present/future)
 - b. Past

- Aspect is marked with -te iru (progressive) and -ta (perfective).
- Mood is expressed with morphological markers like -tai (desire), -ba (conditional), and -darou (presumptive).

Classifiers in Japanese

Classifier (Kanji)	Classifier (Hiragana)	English Description	Example	IPA Transcription
個	つ	General objects	りんご3つ (ringo mittsu) - three apples	/tsu/
人	にん	People	学生3人 (gakusei sannin) - three students	/nin/
匹/疋	ひき	Small animals	猫2匹 (neko nihiki) - two cats	/çiki/
頭	とう	Large animals	牛3頭 (ushi santō) - three cows	/to:/
羽	わ	Birds, rabbits	鳥2羽 (tori niwa) - two birds	/wa/
本	ほん	Long cylindrical objects	鉛筆3本 (enpitsu sanbon) - three pencils	/hon/
枚	まい	Flat objects	紙5枚 (kami gomai) - five sheets of paper	/mai/
冊	さつ	Books, magazines	本2冊 (hon nisatsu) - two books	/satsu/
台	だい	Machines, vehicles	車1台 (kuruma ichidai) - one car	/dai/
階	かい	Floors of buildings	5階 (gokai) - fifth floor	/kai/
杯	はい	Cups, glasses	コーヒー2杯 (kōhī nihai) - two cups of coffee	/hai/

切れ	きれ	Slices, pieces	ケーキ1切れ (kēki hitokire) - one slice of cake	/kire/
足	そく	Pairs of footwear	靴2足 (kutsu nisoku) - two pairs of shoes	/soku/
着	ちゃく	Clothes	シャツ3着 (shatsu sanchaku) - three shirts	/teaku/
軒	けん	Houses, buildings	家2軒 (ie niken) - two houses	/ken/
店	てん	Shops	レストラン3店 (resutoran santen) - three restaurants	/ten/
回	かい	Times, occurrences	3回 (sankai) - three times	/kai/
歳/才	さい	Age	20歳 (hatachi/nijussai) - 20 years old	/sai/
分	ふん/ぶん	Minutes	5分 (gofun) - five minutes	/ɸuɴ/, /puɴ/
時	じ	Hours	3時 (sanji) - three o'clock	/dzi/
日	にち	Days	5日 (itsuka/gonichi) - five days/fifth day	/nitɕi/
週間	しゅうかん	Weeks	2週間 (nishūkan) - two weeks	/ɕu:kan/
ヶ月	かげつ	Months	3ヶ月 (sankagetsu) - three months	/kagetsu/
年	ねん	Years	5年 (gonen) - five years	/nen/
丁	ちょう	Tools, utensils	はさみ1丁 (hasami icchō) - one pair of scissors	/tɕo:/

脚	きやく	Furniture with legs	椅子3脚 (isu sankyaku) - three chairs	/kiaku/
畳	じょう	Tatami mats	6畳 (rokujō) - six tatami mats	/dzo:/
箱	はこ	Boxes	お菓子2箱 (okashi nihako) - two boxes of sweets	/hako/
名	めい	People (polite)	お客様5名 (okyakusama gomei) - five guests	/me:/
口	くち	Mouthfuls, bites	ご飯一口 (gohan hitokuchi) - one bite of rice	/kutei/
滴	てき	Drops of liquid	水3滴 (mizu santeki) - three drops of water	/teki/
両	りょう	Vehicles (trains, cars)	電車2両 (densha niryō) - two train cars	/rjo:/
話	わ	Stories, episodes	ドラマ3話 (dorama sanwa) - three episodes	/wa/
組	くみ	Sets, pairs, couples	夫婦5組 (fūfu gokumi) - five couples	/kumi/
件	けん	Matters, issues, cases	問題2件 (mondai niken) - two problems/cases	/ken/
語	ご	Words	単語10語 (tango jūgo) - ten words	/go/

Process	Description	Example
Palatalization	/s/ → /sh/ before /i/	話す /hanasu/ → 話して /hanashite/ to talk

Gemination	Consonant doubling in past tense	待つ /matsu/ → 待った /matta/ wait
Fusion	Vowel merging in volitional form	/o/ + /u/ → /ō/ in 話そう /hanasō/ to talk
Consonant Alternation	/k/ + /i/ + /ta/ → /ita/	書く /kaku/ → 書いた /kaita/ to write
Consonant Alternation	/g/ + /i/ + /ta/ → /ida/	泳ぐ /oyogu/ → 泳いだ /oyoida/ to swim
Consonant Alternation	/r/ + /ta/ → /tta/	切る /kiru/ → 切った /kitta/ to cut
Consonant Alternation	/w/ + /a/ → /wa/ (negative form)	買う /kau/ → 買わない /kawanai/ to buy

combining form + combining form	外 + 人 → 外人	gaijin	foreigner
combining form + free word	来 + 年 → 来年	rainen	next year
free word + suffix	外国 + 人 → 外国人	gaikokujin	foreigner
prefix + free word	明 + 年度 → 明年度	myo_nendo	next year
free word + free word	日本 + 料理 → 日本料理	nihon-ryo_ri	Japanese cuisine

Convergence: -

1. Both Hindi and Japanese follow Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, making their sentence structures more predictable.
2. Both languages use postpositions to indicate grammatical relations
3. Both Hindi and Japanese mark nominative (subject) and accusative (direct object) cases explicitly.
4. Both languages have honorifics and politeness levels affecting verb forms and pronouns (Hindi: *aap* (formal you) vs. *tum* (informal); Japanese: *-masu* form vs. plain form).
5. Both languages permit compound verbs that express complex actions.

Divergence: -

1. Hindi has grammatical gender (masculine, feminine) that affects nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Japanese lacks grammatical gender and does not modify words based on gender.
2. Hindi marks plurals morphologically (*g^hoṛa* → *g^hoṛe*). Japanese does not require plural marking, though it can optionally use *-tachi* for humans (*hon* → *hon-tachi*).
3. Hindi verbs agree with subject in gender, number, and person (*Woh gaya/gayi* – He/She went). Japanese verbs do not show agreement with the subject (*Kare wa itta* – He/She went remains unchanged).
4. Hindi allows consonant clusters (*pr*, *tr*, *kr*) and aspiration (*p^h*, *t^h*, *k^h*). Japanese avoids consonant clusters and lacks aspiration.
5. Japanese shows agglutinative morphology with distinct boundaries between morphemes. Hindi shows more fusion, with single morphemes often encoding multiple grammatical features.

Assignment 4 - Create examples of the 3 types of Bilingual Mixed Languages

Type 1: Grammar from Hindi, Lexicon from Marathi & English (Hindi syntax & morphology, but using words from Marathi & English)

- 1) I want to eat an apple.

मुझे सफरचंद खानी की इच्छा है।

/mʊdʒʰe safəɾtʃənd kha:ni ki iʈʰa hɛ/

- 2) She is reading a book.

वह पुस्तक रीड कर रही है।

/və pustəg ri:ɖ kər rəhi hɛ/

In the (1) example, the overall sentence structure follows Hindi grammar with the typical SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) word order and the use of postpositions like "की" (ki). However, "सफरचंद" (safəɾtʃənd) is a Marathi word for "apple" instead of the Hindi "सेब" (seb). The sentence maintains Hindi verbal constructions with "खानी की इच्छा है" (to want to eat).

In the (2) example, the Hindi grammatical framework is preserved with the progressive aspect construction "कर रही है" (kar rahi hai), but it incorporates the English verb "रीड" (read) instead of the Hindi "पढ़" (pāḍh). The word "पुस्तक" (pustak) for "book" is common to both Hindi and Marathi.

Type 2: Mixed Grammar & Lexicon

(Verbs and nouns from different languages used together in the same sentence structure)

- 3) I forgot my notebook at home.

माझी notebook घरपर विसरला.

/ma:ɖʒʱi notebu:k ɡʱərpəɾ vɪsəɾla/

- 4) We will go to the market tomorrow.

कल आम्ही market ला जाऊंगे।

/kəl a:mʱi market la dʒaʊŋge/

The (3) example combines Marathi possessive pronoun "माझी" with the English noun "notebook" and the Marathi locative "घरपर". The verb "विसरला" follows Marathi conjugation patterns.

In the (4) example, we see the Hindi temporal adverb "कल" (tomorrow) combined with the Marathi pronoun "आम्ही" (we) and the English noun "market" with the Marathi postposition -la. However, the verb dʒaʊŋge follows Hindi conjugation patterns.

Type 3: Grammar from Marathi, Lexicon from Hindi & English (Marathi grammar but words from Hindi & English are inserted)

- 5) The girl is very smart.

ती लड़की फार smart आहे.

/ti ləɽki fa:r sma:rt a:hɛ/

6) I watched a film yesterday.

मी काल फिल्म देखी.

/mi ka:l film de:kʰi/

In the (5) example, the sentence follows Marathi syntax with the copula "आहे" (is) in the sentence-final position typical of Marathi. However, it incorporates the Hindi noun "लड़की" (girl) instead of the Marathi "मुलगी". The intensifier "फार" (very) is Marathi, while the adjective "smart" comes from English.

In the (6) example, Marathi provides the pronominal subject "मी" (I) and the temporal adverb "काल" (yesterday), while "फिल्म" (film) is found in both Hindi and English. The verb "देखि" (watch) appears to be influenced by Hindi "देखी" rather than the expected Marathi "पाहिली", suggesting some grammatical mixing as well.

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