
SPLASH! AT CORNELL

Fall 2015

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture

Chirag Bharadwaj

日本語

Japanese Language

皆さん、こんにちは！
私はバラドワジ・チラグです。

Hello, everybody!
My name is Chirag Bharadwaj.

About Me

- From Flushing, NY
- Went to high school in Princeton, NJ
- Junior at Cornell University
 - B.Sc., Computer Science
 - B.Sc., Electrical and Computer Engineering
- Japanese is one of my side interests!
- Other than that, just like you:
 - 18 years old
 - Interested in learning
 - Love helping others and teaching (probably)



Overview

- **60** minutes (oops!) to get a quick **introduction** to Japanese
- Need to cover a wide range of topics
 - Writing systems
 - IPA system
 - *Romaji, hiragana, katakana, furigana*
 - Some vocabulary and *kanji*
 - General phrases
- If time permits, we may discuss aspects of **culture**
- Pace: Very rapid!
 - We only have 60 minutes! (And that's pushing it...)
- Holism vs. **reductionism**: The age-old question, age-old answer...

Background

- Assumes no previous knowledge of Japanese
 - No reason to be scared!
- Learning a language is a general skill
 - Can be applied to any type of language
 - Natural languages
 - Computer languages
 - Metaphysical: Can be extended to *anything*, not just languages!
- Toolkit: Learning how to learn
 - Celebrate autodidactism!
 - Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking (RWLS)
 - Need to focus on all 4! Lots of people have strong RW, weak LS or vice versa

“Proficiency”?

- Various degrees of proficiency
- Measure of the achievement?
- *Option 1:* Introduce a scoring mechanism
 - Take the JLPT N1 proficiency exam, score 120/180 or higher
 - Alternatives: *Kanji kentei*, J-test, etc.
- *Option 2:* Self-measurement
 - Can you convert all of your course notes into Japanese?
 - No loss of meaning
 - Transliteration
 - Romanization?

Lossless Pronunciation

IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet

- Complicated system invented by linguists to keep track of how to pronounce things (i.e. **don't worry too much about it**)
- *Idea:* Cannot represent meaningful units of sound (*morphemes*) so need to use fundamental unit of sound to characterize (*phonemes*)
- Can then represent *any* language, because all languages just use sounds at a fundamental level
- Examples from English:

why *wai*

flower *'flaʊər*

Japanese *,dʒæpə'niz*

learn *lɜrn*

- IPA may vary due to regional accents... we use *standard IPA*

Japanese Writing Systems

- Japanese has three different writing systems
 - *Hiragana* (**cursive writing**: native Japanese words, particles, etc.)
 - *Katakana* (**fragmented writing**: foreign/loaned words, grammar inflections)
 - *Kanji* (**general vocabulary**: borrowed from ancient Chinese characters)
 - Much harder to learn than either hiragana or katakana
 - Takes many years to memorize/understand how to interpret meaning of kanji
 - Overloaded characters
 - Overridden meanings
- We will cover hiragana (in-depth) and katakana (briefly) today
 - Pure *syntax*... providing *building blocks* to allow you to learn
 - *Semantics* of the Japanese language not covered
 - *The hope:* This lesson inspires you enough to get started learning *by yourself!*

Japanese Writing Systems

- Kana: Hiragana and Katakana
 - Kana are *syllabaries* (spoken exactly as written)
 - No ambiguity
 - Unlike English, Latin, or *rōmaji* (romanization of Japanese script)
- Lexicographic representation: Kanji
 - No choice but to memorize (Anki, Memrise, etc.)
 - Standard education: 2200
 - University education: 5000
 - Total kanji: ~80000 (...just use a dictionary beyond the standard 5000)
- Japanese sentences **mix all three** scripts
 - Need to learn all, especially kanji (the kana are “elementary”)

A Word on Stroke Order

- Stroke order matters in Japanese
- Handwriting needs to be able to maximize **fluidity**
- **Retention of knowledge:** Follow a set stroke order so don't need to memorize how things flow if they are similar
- cf. English: Not parallelizable
- Stroke order in English is mostly irrelevant (except in cursive)

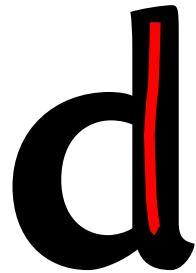
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d

A Word on Stroke Order

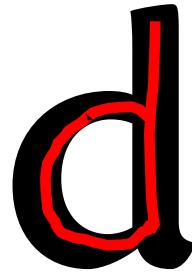
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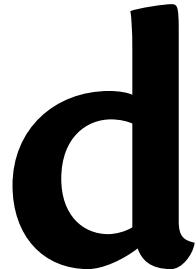
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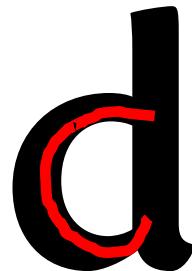
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A large, bold, black lowercase letter 'd' is centered on the page. It has a vertical stem on the right and a circular bowl on the left, both rendered in a thick, sans-serif font.

VERSION 2

A Word on Stroke Order

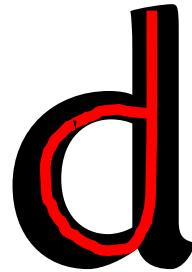
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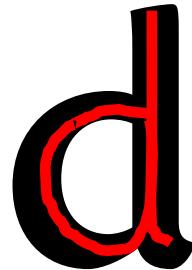
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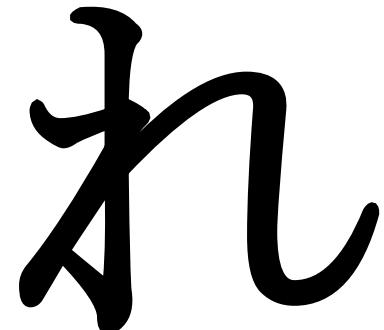
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 - Not the case in Japanese!

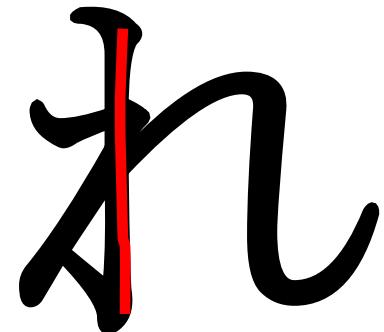
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The character 'れ' is written in a bold, black, cursive-style font. It consists of two strokes: a vertical downward stroke on the left and a curved horizontal stroke on the right.

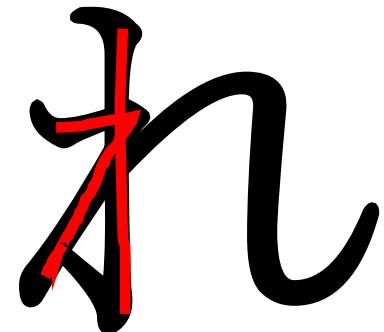
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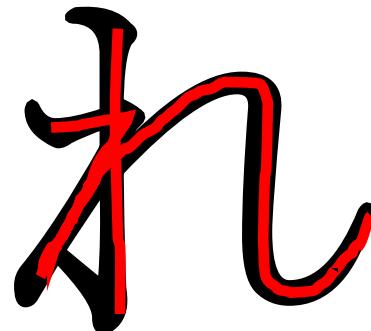
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 - Rule of thumb: *Top to bottom, left to right*, and *clockwise*

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- For now: **Ignore stroke order**
 - Can learn while writing kana **by hand** (computer ⇒ otherwise, unnecessary)

HIRAGANA

Hiragana

Rōmaji	IPA	Hiragana	Kanji
hiragana	çiɾagana	ひらがな	平仮名

- Core of Japanese sound system/written system (not omnipresent)
 - *Monographs, diacritics, digraphs, digraphs with diacritics*
 - *gojūon, (han)dakuten, yōon, yōon (han)dakuten*
- Learning hiragana comprises learning all of Japanese sounds
- Ignore kanji for now
 - Much more complex stroke order
- Hiragana characteristics
 - Smooth, curved in nature
 - Similar to cursive writing

Vowel Sounds

Sounds:

a i u e o
[a] [i] [u] [e] [o]

Note: u is a compressed sound, like in *Tsubaki-chan*

In general: These are *short* sounds. Long sounds covered later.

Every consonant is based off of these sounds, using the style of consonant prefix sound + vowel sound, e.g. k + a = *ka* ([ka])

Vowel Symbols

Sounds:

あ い う え お
[a] [i] [u] [e] [o]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

System: Mnemonics, **pictorial** representations

Memorize with pictures, make association, break picture association over time as recollection becomes knowledge

a [a] あ

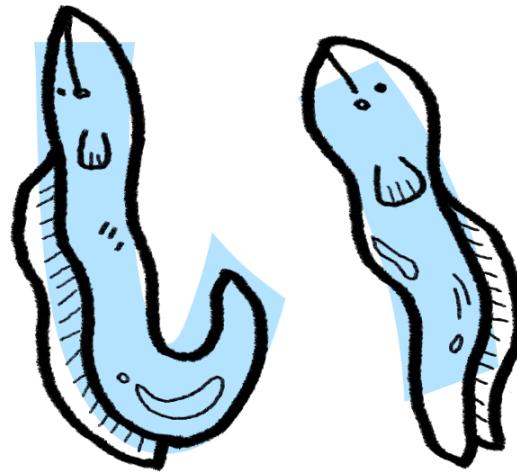
あ

あ

Mnemonic:

capital 'A'

i [i] い



Mnemonic:
two eels

u [u]
[u]
ū



Mnemonic:
sideways 'u'

e [e] ゑ

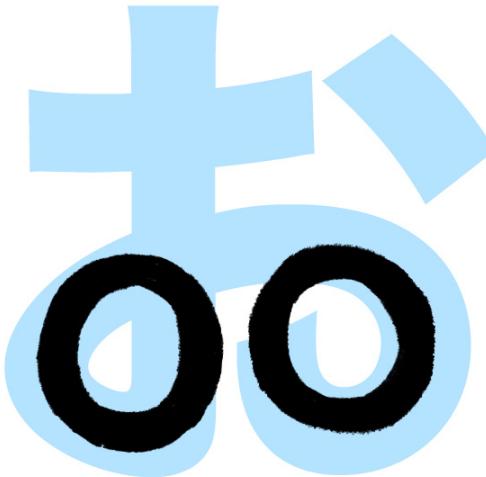
ゑ



Mnemonic:

exotic bird

o [o] お



Mnemonic:

two 'o's

K* Sounds

Sounds:

ka ki ku ke ko

[ka] [ki] [ku] [ke] [ko]

K* Symbols

Sounds:

か き く け こ

[ka] [ki] [ku] [ke] [ko]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

ka [ka] か

か



Mnemonic:

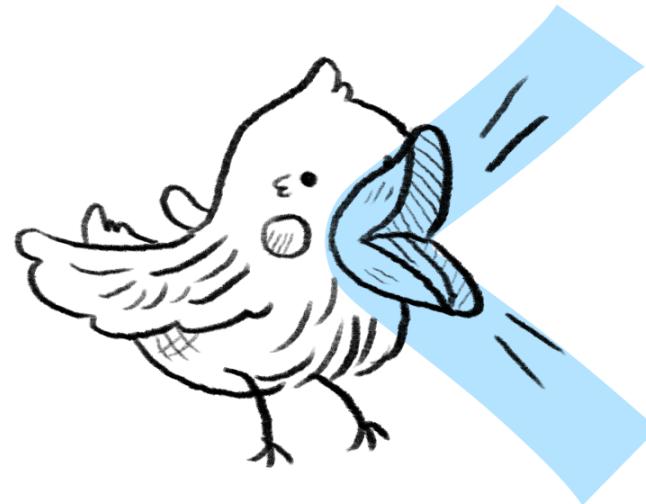
ballerina dancing to can-can

ki [ki] き



Mnemonic:
key

ku [ku]
↖



Mnemonic:

cuckoo bird

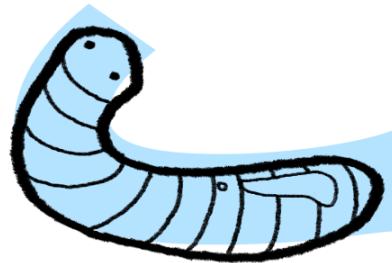
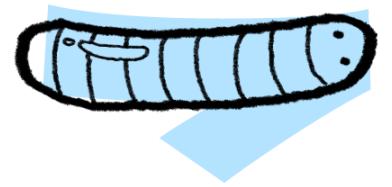
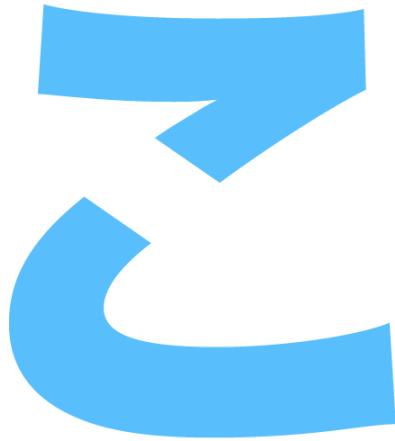
ke [ke] け



Mnemonic:

keg

ko [ko] こ



Mnemonic:
cohabitation worms

S* Sounds

Sounds:

sa shi su se so

[sa] [ʃi] [su] [se] [so]

Note: The *shi* is an example of an *exception kana*, which has a slightly different pronunciation than the expectation for historical reasons.

There are a few exception kana scattered between the consonant sets.

S* Symbols

Sounds:

さ し す せ そ

[sa] [ci] [su] [se] [so]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

sa [sa] 

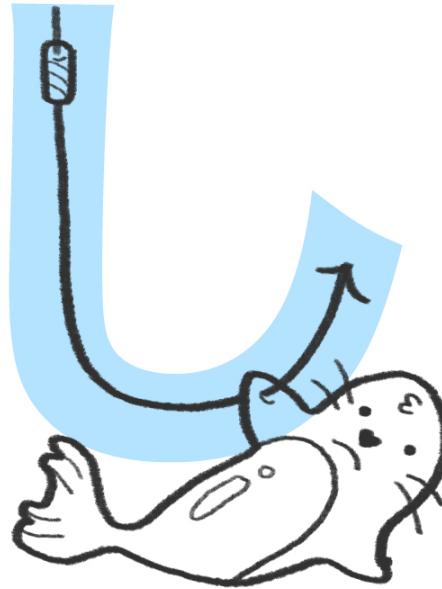


Mnemonic:
sign

shi [ɕi] し



Mnemonic:
fishy hook



su [su] す

す



Mnemonic:

swing

se [se] せ

せ



Mnemonic:

say, what a large tooth!

so [so] ソ

ソ



Mnemonic:
songbird

T* Sounds

Sounds:

ta chi tsu te to
[ta] [t̪̥i] [t̪̥u] [te] [to]

Note: The *chi* and *tsu* are exception kana here. They sound somewhat similar to *shi* and *su*, in fact.

This will become more apparent when we study the *yōon* (*han*)dakuten versions of them.

T* Symbols

Sounds:

たちつてと
[ta] [t̪i] [t̪su] [te] [to]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

ta [ta] た

た

ta

Mnemonic:
looks like "ta"

chi [tʃi] ち

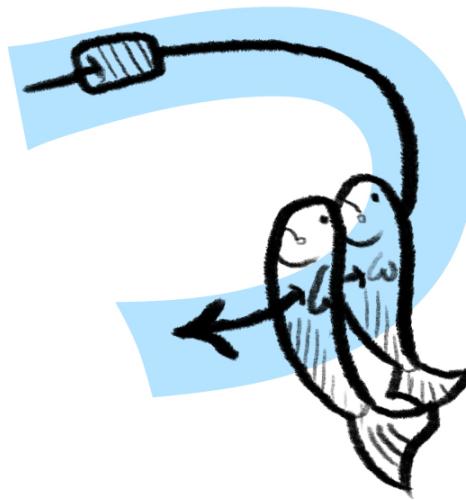
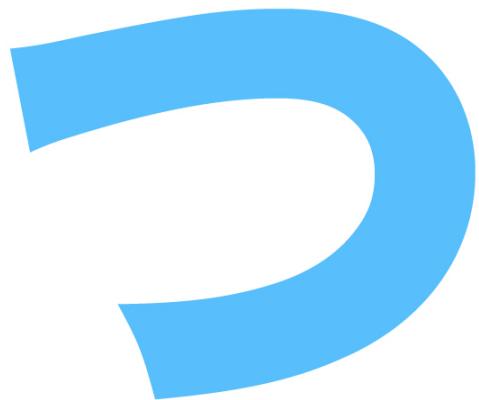
ち



Mnemonic:
no chin

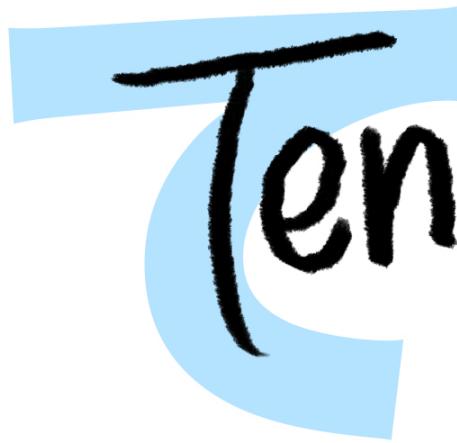
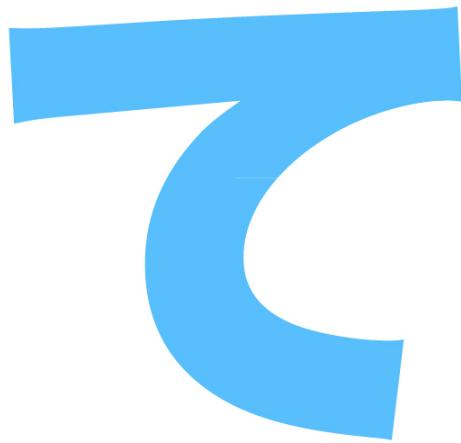
tsu

[tsu]



Mnemonic:
two fishy hooks

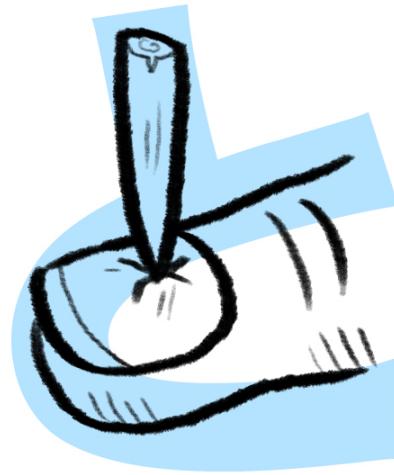
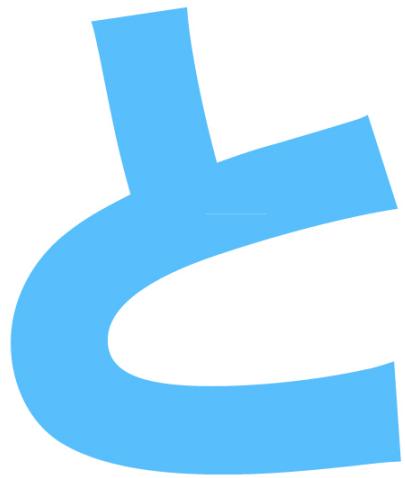
te [te] て



Mnemonic:

ten

to [tə] と



Mnemonic:
toe with nail

N* Sounds

Sounds:

na ni nu ne no

[na] [ni] [nu] [ne] [no]

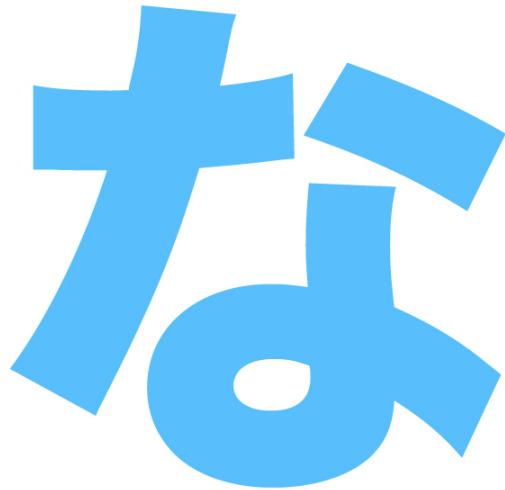
N* Symbols

Sounds:

な に ぬ ね の
[na] [ni] [nu] [ne] [no]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

na [na] な



Mnemonic:

nun

ni [ni] に

に

に

Mnemonic:

needle

nu [nu] む

む

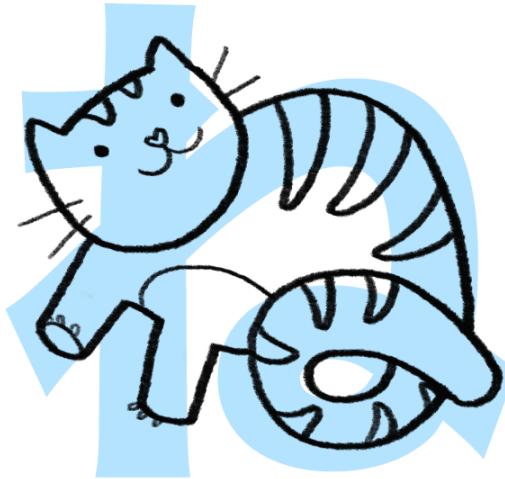


Mnemonic:

noodle

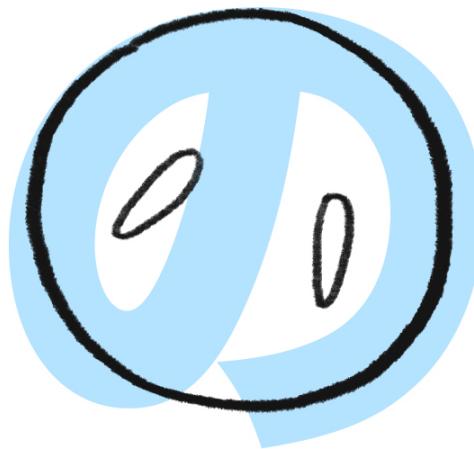
ne [ne] ね

ね



Mnemonic:
neko (cat)

no [no] の



Mnemonic:
no smoking

H* Sounds

Sounds:

ha hi fu he ho

[ha] [çi] [ɸu] [he] [ho]

Note: The *fu* is an exception kana here. Furthermore, the *hi* has a unique pronunciation—it carries a slight *palatalization*.

H* Symbols

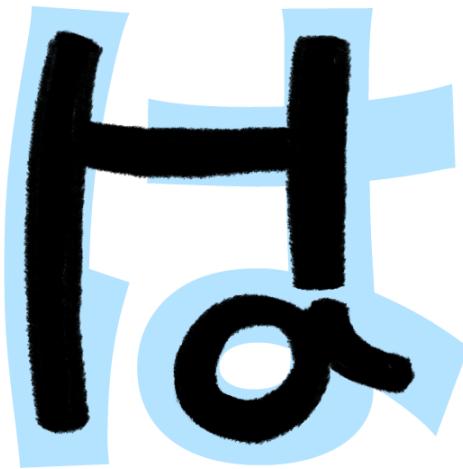
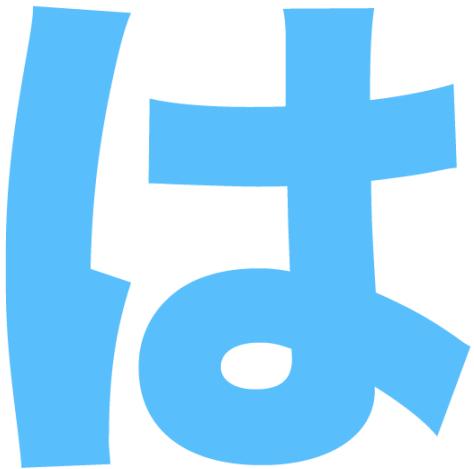
Sounds:

は ひ ふ へ ほ

[ha] [ci] [ɸu] [he] [ho]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

ha [ha] は



Mnemonic:
looks like "ha"

hi [çi] ひ

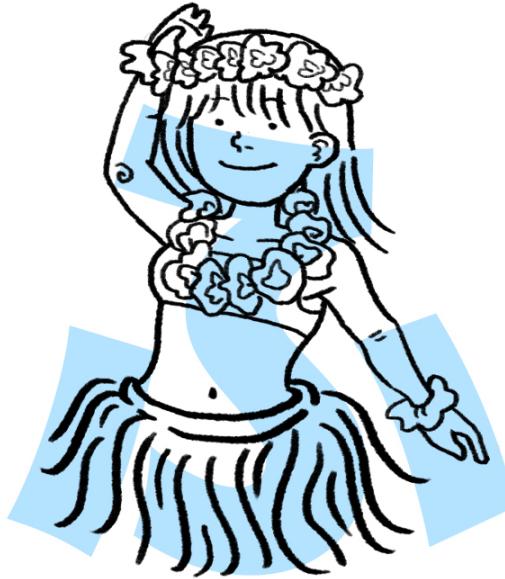
ひ



Mnemonic:
he looks angry

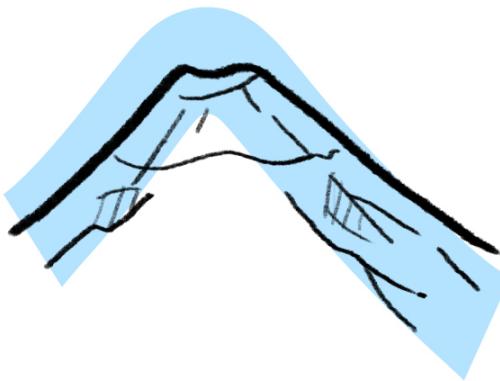
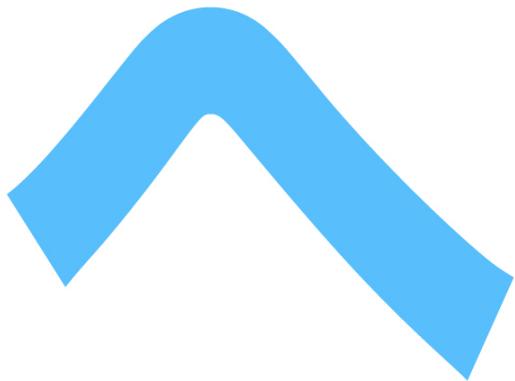
fu [ɸu] フ

フ



Mnemonic:
hula dancer

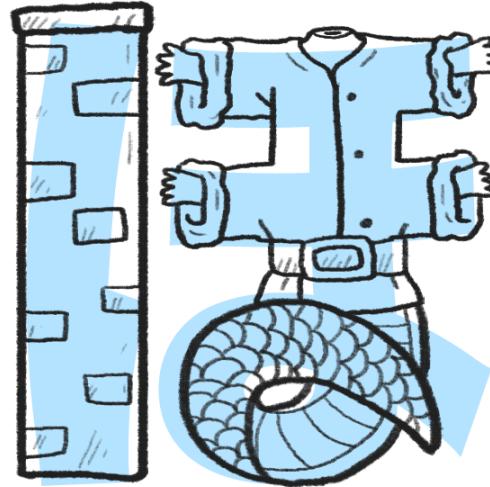
he [he] ^



Mnemonic:
Mt. St. Helens

ho [ho] ほ

ほ



Mnemonic:
looks like "ho"

M* Sounds

Sounds:

ma mi mu me mo

[ma] [mi] [mu] [me] [mo]

M* Symbols

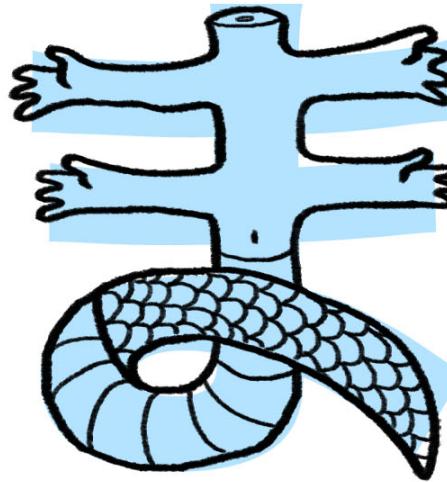
Sounds:

ま み む め も
[ma] [mi] [mu] [me] [mo]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

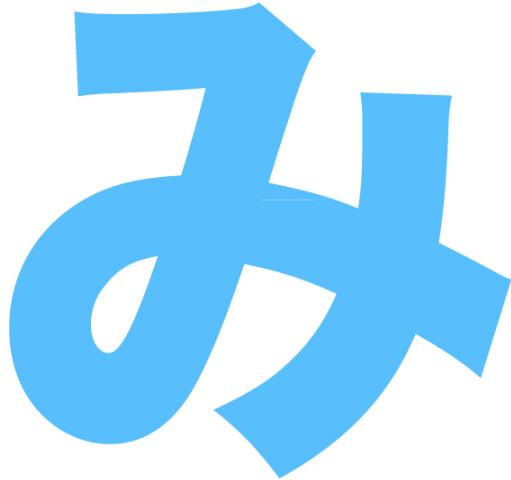
ma [ma] ま

ま



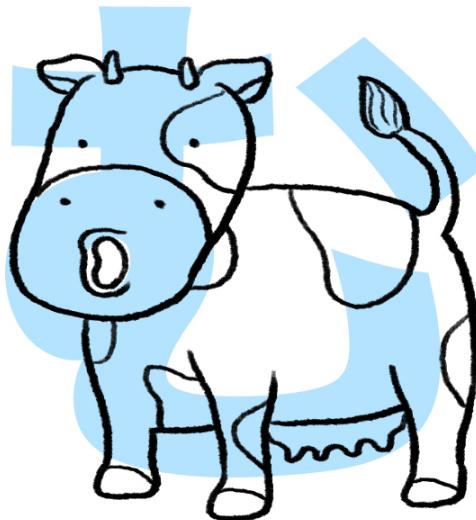
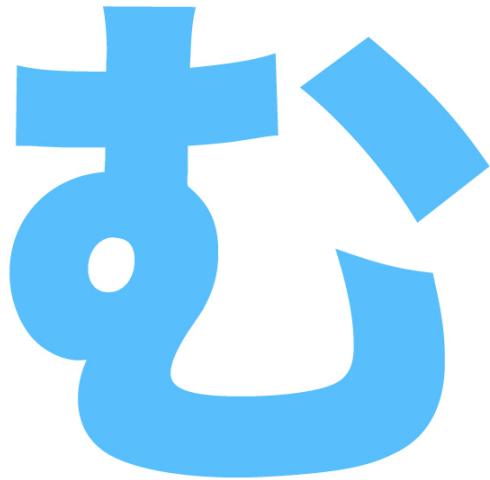
Mnemonic:
monster

mi [mi] ミ



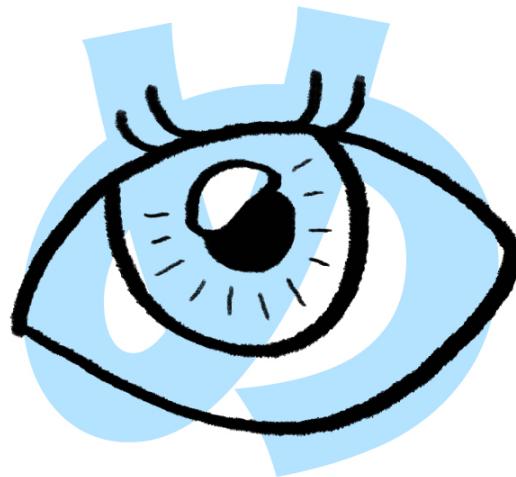
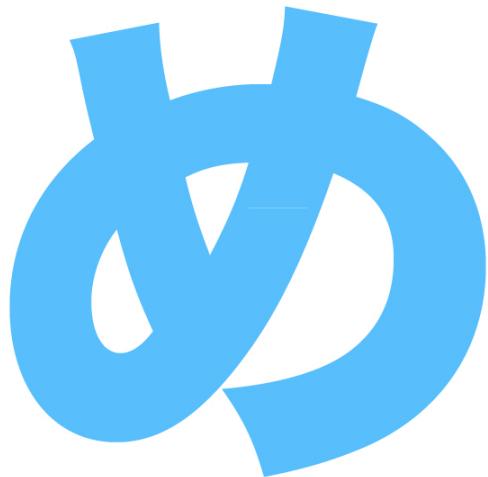
Mnemonic:
who's 21? not me...

mu [mu] む



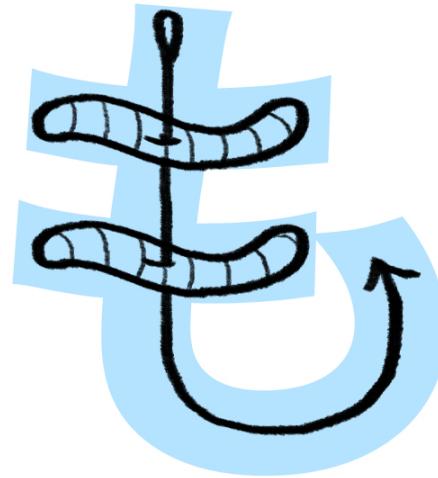
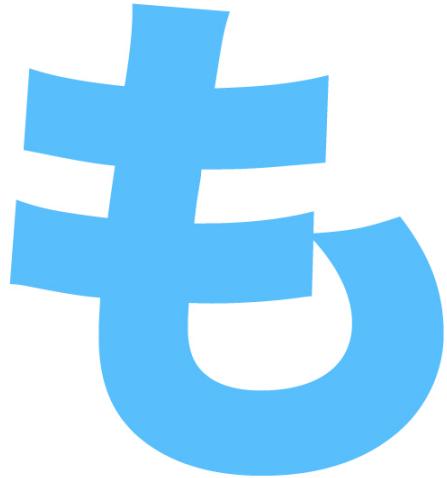
Mnemonic:
cows say "moo"

me [me] め



Mnemonic:
me (eye)

mo [mo] も



Mnemonic:
more bait on hook

Y* Sounds

Sounds:

ya yu yo
[ja] [ju] [jo]

Note: There are only three y* kana. The pronunciation is like Spanish.

Slightly untrue, more later...

Y* Symbols

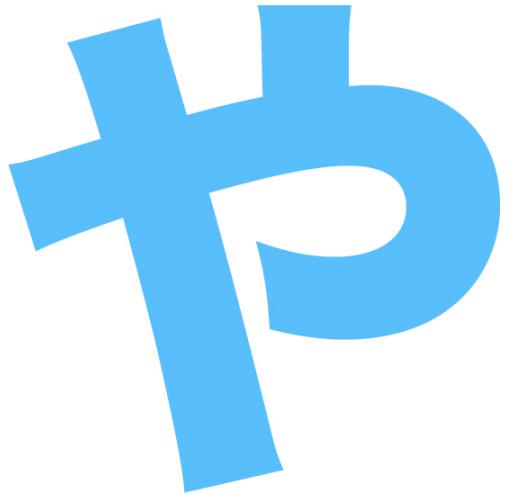
Sounds:

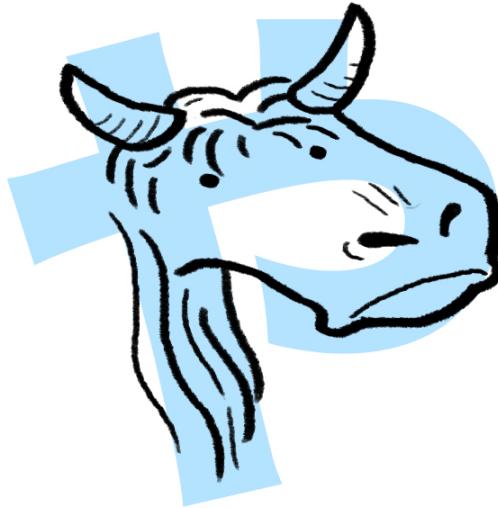
や ゆ よ

[ja] [ju] [jo]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

ya [ja] 



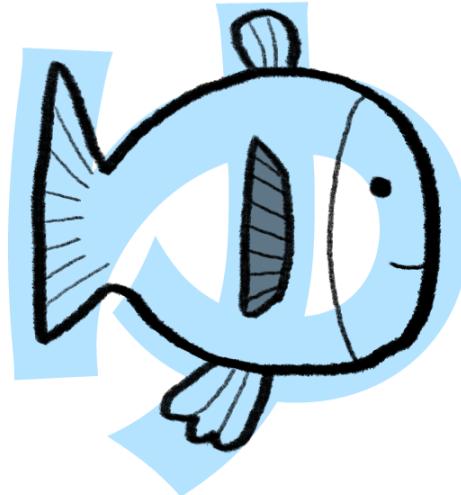


Mnemonic:

yak

yu [ju] ψ

ψ



Mnemonic:
unique fish

yo [jo] よ



Mnemonic:

guy screaming "yo!"

R* Sounds

Sounds:

ra ri ru re ro
[ra] [ri] [ru] [re] [ro]

Note: The pronunciation of the *r** kana is non-trivial. It requires a *flap* of the tongue (hence the name for the phoneme: *retroflex flap*).

R* Symbols

Sounds:

ら り る れ ろ
[ra] [ri] [ru] [re] [ro]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

ra [ra] ら

ら



Mnemonic:
DJ rapping

ri [ri] り



Mnemonic:

reeds

ru [ru] る



Mnemonic:

route Z

re [re] れ

れ



Mnemonic:

vomiting upon getting rekt

ro [ro] ろ



Mnemonic:
route 3

Miscellaneous Sounds

Sounds:

wa wo n'
[wa] [wo] [n; N]

Note: The *w** sounds function as *particles* in Japanese, and the *n* sound functions as a mechanism for conjunctions in Japanese. Note furthermore that the *w* is a compressed *w* sound, so *wa* = *hua*.

Miscellaneous Symbols

Sounds:

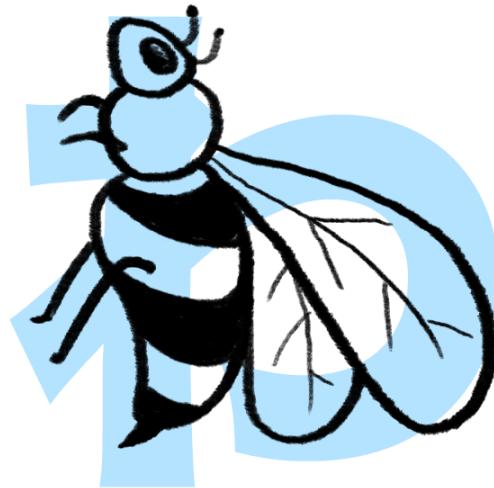
わ を ん

[$\underset{\leftarrow}{w}$ a] [$\underset{\leftarrow}{w}$ o] [n; N]

Let's go into depth for memorizing each one!

wa [wa] わ

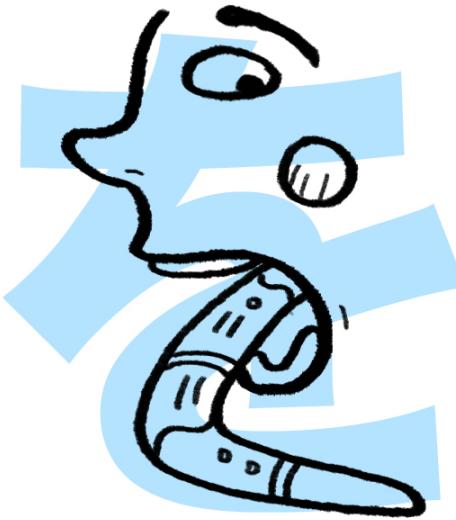
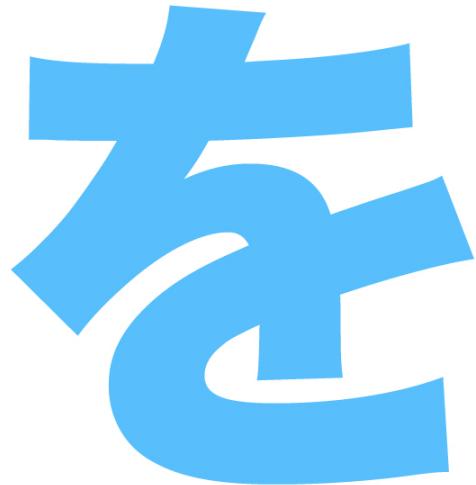
わ



Mnemonic:

wasp

wo [wo] を



Mnemonic:
whoa, a boomerang!

n' [n; N] ᶙ

A large, light blue, stylized lowercase letter 'h' is shown. It has a vertical stem on the left and a curved bowl on the right, similar in shape to the letter 'n'. The letter is centered on the page.A large, light blue, stylized lowercase letter 'h' is shown. It has a thick, dark black vertical stem on the left and a curved bowl on the right. The letter is centered on the page.

Mnemonic:

looks like 'n'

Summary of Monographs

- We have covered all of the *monographs* in hiragana
- Japanese name: *gojūon*, or ごじゅおん (kanji: 五十音)
- Basic sounds/written scripts
- Will now make things slightly more complicated:
 - Combining sounds
 - Combining symbols
 - Simple in principle if the gojūon are understood well

Extensions to Monographs

- There are actually kana for representing the *wi*, *we*, *ye*, and *yi* sounds, but not *wu* (never existed in Japanese)
- Mostly **outdated**, never used except for style in modern times
- Basic idea shown below:

wi	we	ye	yi
ゐ	ゑ	ヱ	ヰ
[wi]	[we]	[je]	[ji]

Diacritics

- Japanese name: *dakuten*, or だくてん (kanji: 濁点)
- Used for *voicing marks* used as *diacritic* signs
- Indicates that the corresponding consonant is voiced instead of unvoiced
- There are also *handakuten*, or はんだくてん (kanji: 半濁点)
 - Semi-voiced consonants (*plosives*)
- Denotation of diacritics (○ represents a monograph kana):

○"

dakuten

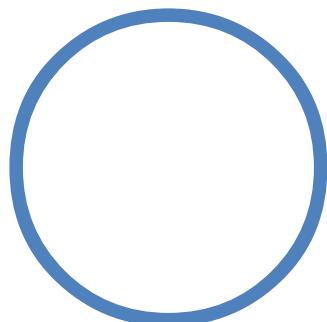
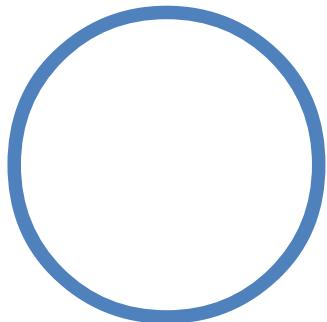
○°

handakuten

- We will establish phonetic shifts as a result of voicing

Diacritics: Basic Idea

○ = は



Diacritics: Basic Idea

○ = は

は

ば

は

ぱ

Diacritics: Basic Idea

haba

hapa

Voice Shifts

Gojūon Dakuten Handakuten

	Gojūon	Dakuten	Handakuten
k-	k - [k-]	g - [g-]	ng - [ŋ-]
s-	s - [s-]	z - [z-]	NONE
t-	t - [t-]	d - [d-]	NONE
h-	h - [h-]	b - [b-]	p - [p-]

Note, however, that *exceptions breed exceptions*:
 $\text{し} \Rightarrow \text{ぢ}$, but shi does not yield zi. Instead, shi \Rightarrow ji.

Voice Shifts

	Gojūon	Dakuten	Handakuten
k-	k- [k-]	g- [g-]	NONE
s-	s- [s-]	z- [z-]	NONE
t-	t- [t-]	d- [d-]	NONE
h-	h- [h-]	b- [b-]	p- [p-]

*Not really
used, so ignore*

Note, however, that *exceptions breed exceptions*:
し ⇒ チ, but shi does not yield zi. Instead, shi ⇒ ji.

List of Diacritics

が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
za	ji	zu	ze	zo
だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
da	dzi	dzu	de	do
ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
ba	bi	bu	be	bo
ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ペ	ぽ
pa	pi	pu	pe	po

Pronunciation of Diacritics

が ぎ ぐ げ ご

[ga] [gi] [gu] [ge] [go]

ざ じ ず ぜ ぞ

[za] [dʒi] [zɯ̄] [ze] [zo]

だ ぢ づ で ど

[da] [dʒi] [dʒɯ̄] [de] [do]

ば び ぶ べ ぼ

[ba] [bi] [bu] [be] [bo]

ぱ ぴ ふ べ ぼ

[pa] [pi] [pu] [pe] [po]

Summary of Diacritics

- We have covered all of the *diacritics* in hiragana
- Easy once monographs are known
- Simple *voice shifts*
- Even exceptions are regular (exceptions breed exceptions!)
- Pronounce each consonant through vibration of mouth
- So far:
 - Have changed sounds through voice shift
 - Can we combine sounds?
 - Can we combine symbols?

Extensions to Diacritics

が ぎ ぐ げ ご

[ga] [gi] [gu] [ge] [go]

ざ じ ず ぜ ぞ

[za] [dʒi] [zɯ̄] [ze] [zo]

だ ぢ づ で ど

[da] [dʒi] [dʒɯ̄] [de] [do]

ば び ぶ べ ぼ

[ba] [bi] [bu] [be] [bo]

ぱ ぴ ふ べ ぼ

[pa] [pi] [pu] [pe] [po]

*Can voice this vowel too,
but not really common*



う

[vɯ̄]

Digraphs

- Japanese name: *yōon*, or よおうおん (kanji: 拠音)
- Used for *palatalization marks* used as *mora signs*
 - Contracted words, diphthongs
- Indicates that the corresponding consonant has a palatalized central phoneme
- Standard *i-column* prefix + smaller size of *ya*, *yu*, or *yo* kana
- Denotation of digraphs (○ represents a monograph kana):

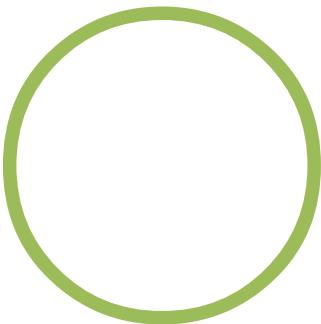
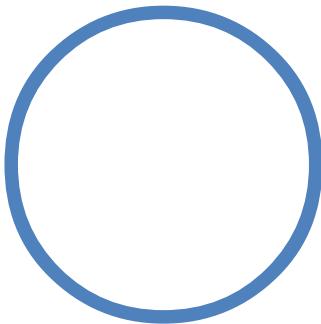
○や

○ゅ

○よ

Digraphs: Basic Idea

○ = き



Digraphs: Basic Idea

○ = き

き

き ゃ

Digraphs: Basic Idea

ki kya

List of Digraphs

きや きゅ きょ しや しゅ しょ

kyा kyu kyo sha shu sho

ちや ちゅ ちょ にや にゅ にょ

cha chu cho nya nyu nyo

ひや ひゅ ひょ みや みゅ みょ

hya hyu hyo mya myu myo

りや りゅ りょ

rya ryu ryo

Pronunciation of Digraphs

きや きゅ きょ しや しゅ しょ

[k^ja] [k^ju] [k^jo] [çä] [çu] [çö]

ちや ちゅ ちょ にや にゅ にょ

[tçä] [tçu] [tçö] [n^ja] [n^ju] [n^jo]

ひや ひゅ ひょ みや みゅ みょ

[ça] [çu] [çö] [m^ja] [m^ju] [m^jo]

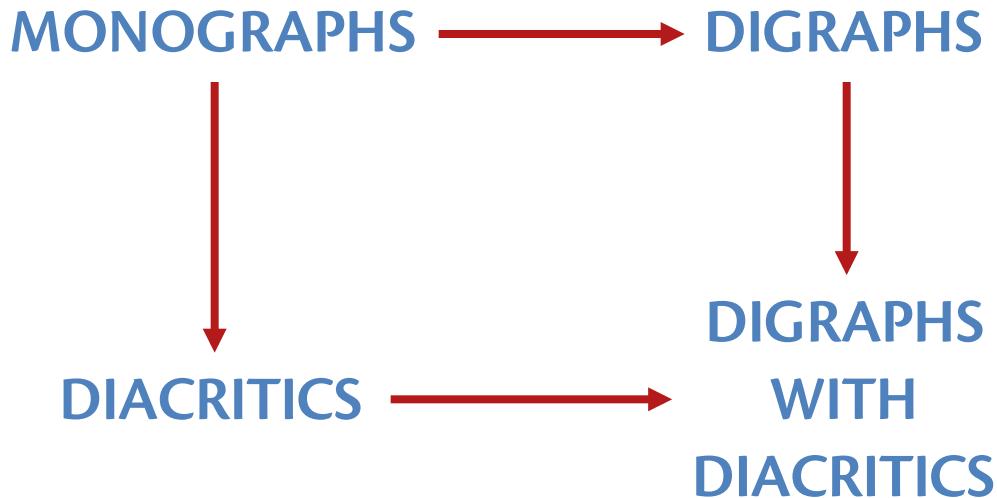
りや りゅ りょ

[r^ja] [r^ju] [r^jo]

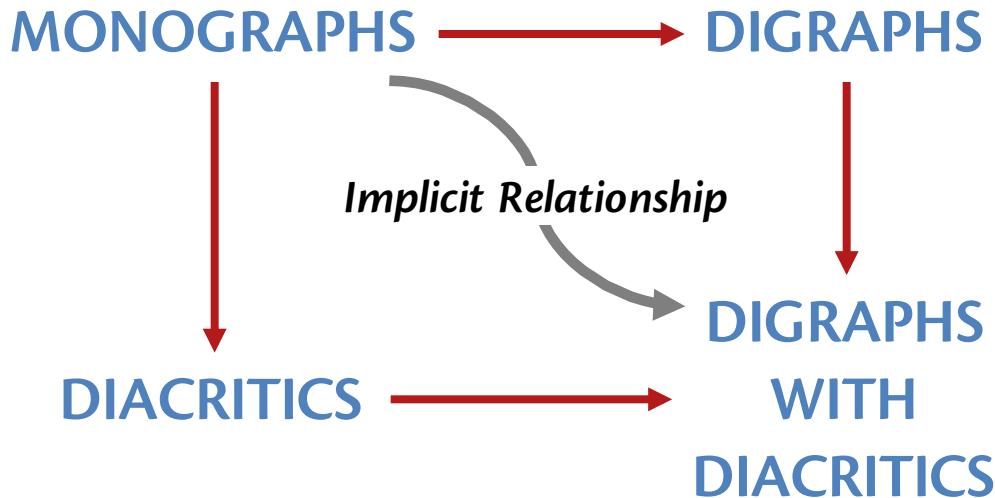
Summary of Digraphs

- We have covered all of the *digraphs* in hiragana
- Basic *combination kana* based on existing hiragana characters
- Combining symbols AND sound
- More complicated model of syllabary
- Note: Digraphs use SMALL kana
 - きょ is NOT きよ! Note: *kyo* is a digraph, while *kiyo* means “skilled”
- Problem: Two different systems exist
 - Diacritics for voiced/unvoiced
 - Digraphs for combining sounds into less fundamental units of sound
- Can we combine both?
 - Yes, *digraphs with diacritics*

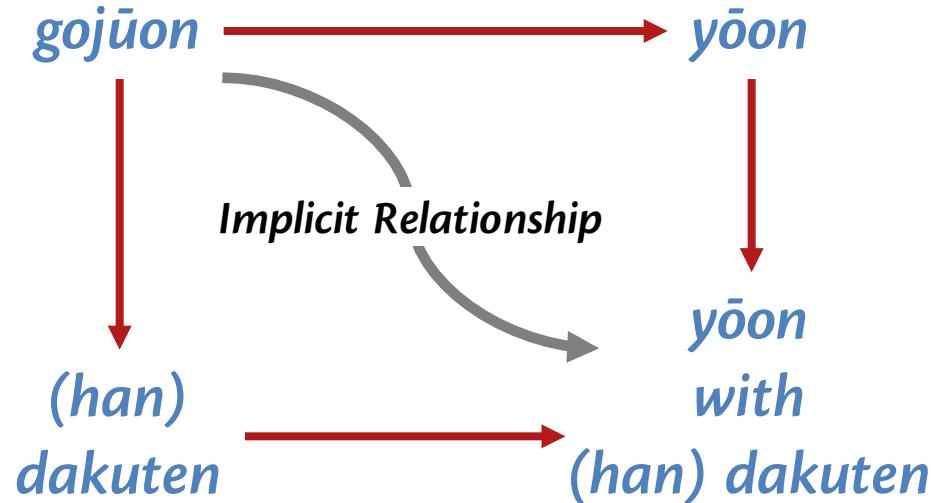
Digraphs with Diacritics



Digraphs with Diacritics



Digraphs with Diacritics



List of Digraphs with Diacritics

ぎや ぎゅ ぎょ じや じゅ じょ

gya gyu gyo ja ju jo

ぢや ぢゅ ぢょ びや びゅ びょ

dzya dzyu dzyo bya byu byo

ひや ひゅ ひょ

pya pyu pyo

Pronunciation of Digraphs with Diacritics

ぎや ぎゅ ぎょ じや じゅ じょ
[g^ja] [g^ju] [g^jo] [d^za] [d^zu] [d^zo]
ぢや ぢゅ ぢょ びや びゅ びょ
[d^za] [d^zu] [d^zo] [b^ja] [b^ju] [b^jo]
ひや ひゅ ひょ
[p^ja] [p^ju] [p^jo]

Summary of Digraphs with Diacritics

- We have covered all of the *digraphs with diacritics* in hiragana
- Complex *combination kana* based on existing hiragana characters
- Have a *complete model* of hiragana now
- Can represent a multitude of sounds
- Use these sounds to represent *classical* Japanese concepts
- What about foreign loanwords? These also use the same sounds...
 - Need *katakana*, which uses the *SAME SOUNDS* but a slightly modified script
 - Thus, the sounds of hiragana *ARE* the sounds of Japanese
 - *Pitfalls:* Misusing hiragana/katakana for certain “reborrowed” words

HIRAGANA EXTRAS

Geminates

- There is a “small *tsu*” character (つ), called *sokuon* (kanji: 促音)
 - English equivalent: A so-called *geminate*
 - Used for reduplication purposes
 - Transcribes “double-consonants” with a slight pause
 - cf. the word “bookkeeping” in English: *slightest pause between 'k's*
- Geminate can affect rōmaji through “twinning” of consonant

つ〇

- Some examples of sokuon usage:

いた	ita	かつた	kat'ta (won)
いった	(cf.) it'ta	さつか	sak'ka (writer)
けこう	kekou	はっぱ	hap'pa (leaf)
けっこう	(cf.) kek'kou	ざっし	zas'shi (magazine)

Twinning *n*

- To have the “double-consonant” effect for *n**, we need to use ん
- Solution:

-*nna* = ーんな -*nni* = ーんに -*nnu* = ーんぬ
 -*nne* = ーんね -*nno* = ーんの

- Here, the ー means what it does in English: a dash
- However, we need a way to be able to “double” vowels
 - i.e. representing long vowels, like in English
 - Can use a technique similar to how we twinned *n**

Long Vowels

- We will explore the technique via example
 - When to double, when not to double
 - Does it affect meaning?
 - Yes, by a lot 😱
- There are some exceptions
 - Mostly historical (a recurring theme in Japanese)

Long Vowels

- *aa*
 - おばあさん (*obāsan*, or grandmother) vs. おばさん (*obasan*, or aunt)
- *ii*
 - おじいさん (*ojisan*, or grandfather) vs. おじさん (*ojisan*, or uncle)
- *uu*
 - すうじ (*sūji*, or number)
- *ee*
 - Hiragana usually achieves *ee* with *ei*, as in せんせい, or *sensei* (master)
 - えいが (*ēga*, or movie) uses *ei*, but おねえさん (*onēsan*, or sister) is true *ee*
- *oo*
 - Hiragana usually achieves *oo* with *ou*, as in ありがとう, or *arigatō* (thanks)
 - ほうりつ (*hōritsu*, or law) uses *ou*, but とお (*tō*, or ten) is true *oo*

KATAKANA

Katakana: A Very Brief Overview

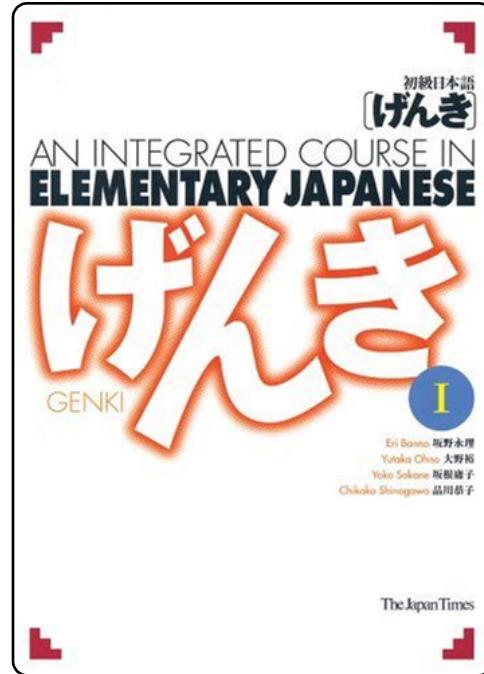
Rōmaji	IPA	Katakana	Kanji
katakana	<i>katakana</i>	カタカナ	片仮名

- Katakana contains the **SAME** core of Japanese that hiragana offers
 - *Monographs, diacritics, digraphs, digraphs with diacritics*
 - *gojūon, (han)dakuten, yōon, yōon (han)dakuten*
- Meaning: “Fragmentary kana”, i.e. contains part of original kanji
 - Hiragana and katakana derive from ancient kanji due to need for simplicity
- Katakana characteristics
 - Boxy, straight in nature
 - Similar to English/Latin writing
- ***Take Part II of this class—covers katakana and more culture***

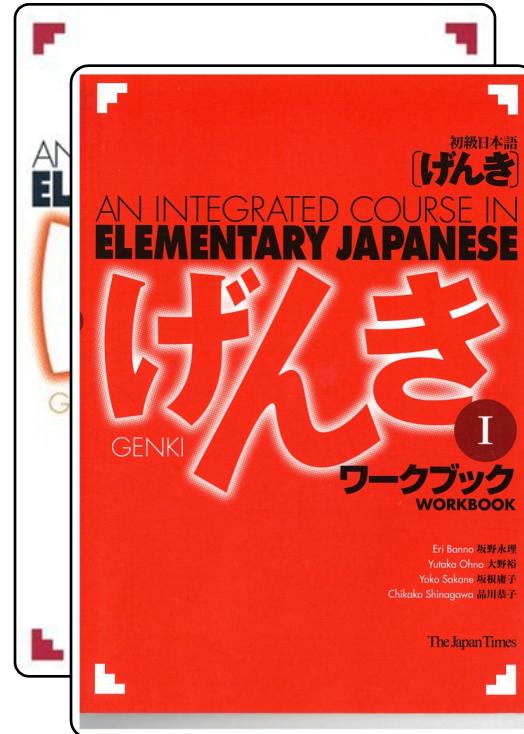
RESOURCES

...to get you started (stay hungry for knowledge!)

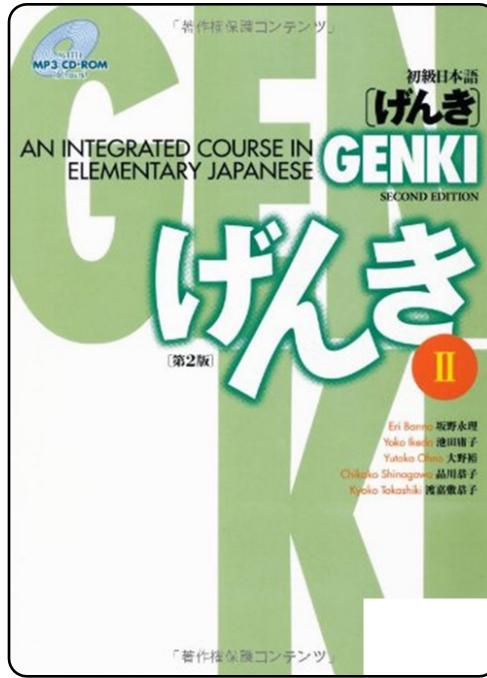
Genki I



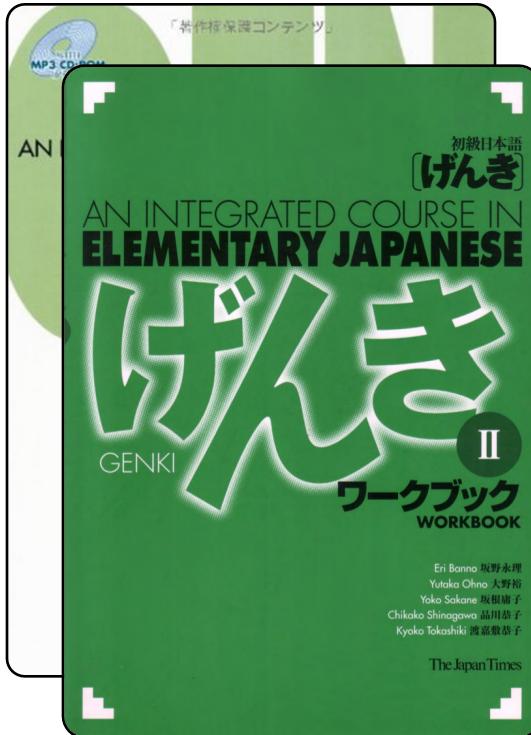
Genki I



Genki II



Genki II



Learning the Kana and Kanji

James W. Heisig

with Helmut Morsbach and Kazue Kurebayashi

Remembering the Kana

*A Guide to Reading and Writing
the Japanese Syllabaries in 3 Hours Each*



James W. Heisig

Remembering the Kanji 1

*A Complete Course on How Not to Forget the
Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters*

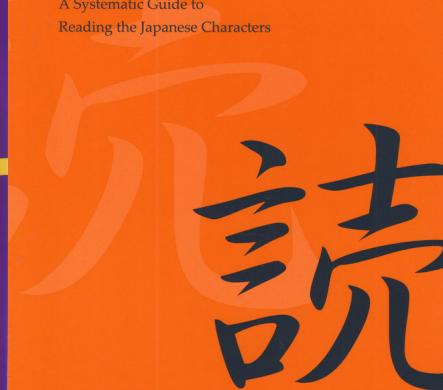


6th edition, updated to include the 196
kanji approved in 2010 for general use

James W. Heisig

Remembering the Kanji 2

*A Systematic Guide to
Reading the Japanese Characters*

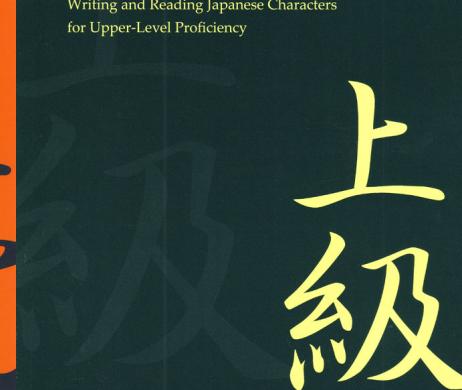


4th edition, updated to include the 196
kanji approved in 2010 for general use

James W. Heisig

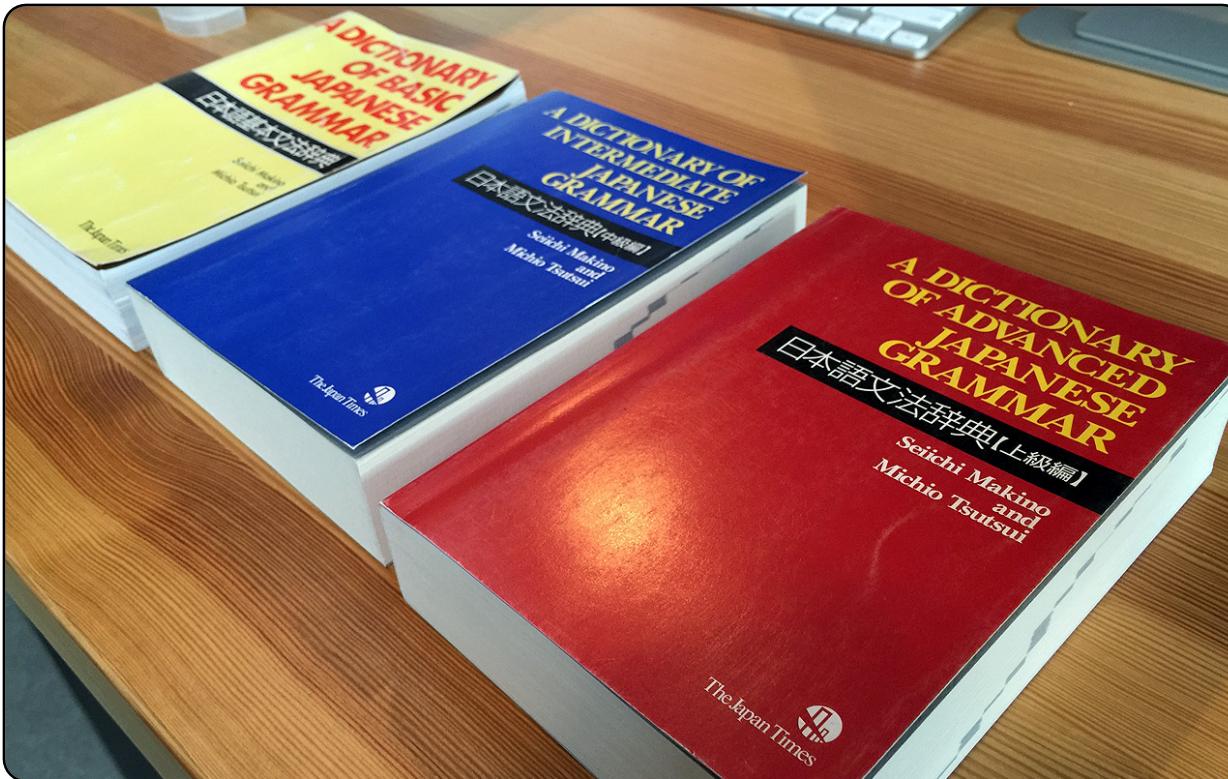
Remembering the Kanji 3

*Writing and Reading Japanese Characters
for Upper-Level Proficiency*



3rd edition, updated to include the 196
kanji approved in 2010 for general use

Varying Levels of Grammar



Speaking and Listening

- Find **native speakers** in your area (rarer in the Northeast cf. West)
- Practice online (with parents' permission)
 - Find speakers online
 - Teach them English, ask them to teach you Japanese
 - Don't lose motivation by a few bad finds
- Listen to **podcasts**, the **news**
- Find **sources** that translate to rōmaji/hiragana/katakana at first
- Use Reddit: */r/learnjapanese*

Questions?

- If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to me!
- My email address is cb625@cornell.edu, and I'm always available!
 - May take some time to reply, though
 - We're all busy students!
- I wish you the best of luck in your future Japanese studies
 - Take a class in high school?
 - Major/minor in university?
 - Think ahead, plan for a little while (even if you're still young!)
 - Living in a language house cultural unit
 - Interaction with native speakers is key

THE FUTURE

SPLASH! AT CORNELL

Spring 2016

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture II

Chirag Bharadwaj

THE FUTURE