

Borrowing words from one language to another language is a common characteristic of the world of language. Those borrowed words are called loanwords. As languages differ from one another, it can be seen that many interesting changes happen in the process of loaning.

English loanwords in Japanese is the perfect example to examine how original loanwords conform to new language environment. This paper explains how Japanese accepts English words that contain liquids /l/ and /ɹ/.

To compare and contrast loanwords and original words, phonetic transcription of English and Japanese are given in charts. Japanese phonetic inventory in the paper shows that the language does not have as many consonant and vowel as English does. Japanese does not have liquid, not allow consonant cluster, and not end a word with coda. Such fact results in having a tap /ɾ/ instead of liquids and inserting vowel to keep CV syllable structure. The provided tableaux is helpful to see and understand these constraints.

Borrowing words from one language to another language is a common characteristic of the world of language. Those borrowed words are called loanwords. As languages differ from one another, it can be seen that many interesting changes happen in the process of loaning.

Different from English, Japanese does not have as many consonant and vowel as English does, for example, Japanese does not have liquid. Considering these differences, English loanwords in Japanese is the perfect example to examine how original loanwords conform to new language environment. This paper focuses on how Japanese accepts English words that contain liquids /l/ and /ɾ/.

Through interviewing Japanese native speakers and reviewing Japanese dictionaries, we found that in Japanese, English loanwords originally with liquids undergo a process of having a tap /ɾ/ instead of liquids and inserting vowel to keep CV syllable structure, as shown in the following table.

Loanwords

- “**Loanwords** are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the **source language**). A loanword can also be called a **borrowing**.”
- “There is no transfer from one language to another, and no ‘returning’ words to the source language. They simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one they originated in”

([Kemmer 2016](#))

Appendix

- This section is where you include data that are too comprehensive to be included within the text.
- You may wish to include material from your procedures (e.g., a questionnaire) and data that does not appear, in full, in the body of the paper.

How to write a literature review?

Hongchen Wu

1. What is the review of literature?

- “The purpose of literature review is to **examine** and **integrate relevant and salient literature** into some kind of a coherent whole.”
- It’s not just a review of previous work, but also setting up a benchmark for your project.
- “It is **NOT** a series of book reports or article summaries.”
- It must carry out **a critical review** of the most important literature that has appeared on your topic.

(Rittner and Trudeau 1997:116-117)

2. What should be included in the literature review part?

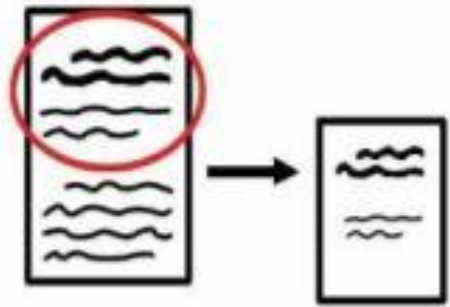
- Has anyone written on the topic before?
- If so, who, when, and where?
- Do not need to include every single existing publication.
- But be sure to include **recent research** and **main researchers** in the field.
- Identify key issues, concepts, and themes, strengths, weakness and gaps in the existing literature.

3. How to write a literature review?

Four organizing questions for figuring out what articles should be included

- a. Does the article reveal a gap in your field's understanding of your topic?
- b. Will your research extend/support the conclusions that the author reaches, or will your research dispute the conclusions?
- c. Does the article model a methodology that you hope to emulate or one you hope to challenge?
- d. Is your proposed audience similar to or different from the author's intended audience?

3. How to write a literature review?



Summary



Synthesis



Analysis



Evaluation

3. How to write a literature review?

Five pre-writing questions for preliminary summaries

- a. What seems to be the author's main purpose? To offer advice, make practical suggestions, solve a specific problem? To critique? To establish the truth?
- b. What kind of work is it, and who is its intended audience?
- c. What is the principal point, conclusion, thesis, contention, or question?
- d. What patterns or categories does the work use to divide up the subject matter being discussed?
- e. What is new, different, or controversial about the work in terms of the course text?

3. How to write a literature review?

- Linear approach
 - historical order.
 - main to less important stuff
 - general to specific
- Non-linear approach
 - a thematic approach: grouping key ideas, facts, concepts

3. How to write a literature review?

My research topic		
Research questions		
The purposes of the literature review	Relevant points to include in relation to your own research topic	Key references
Historical background		
Contemporary context		
Theories and concepts		
Relevant terminology		
Previous research and its limitations		
The significance of the issue being researched		

(Ridley, 2008, p.28)

4. An example

There are reports in the language acquisition literature that infants show some limited comprehension of words beginning at approximately nine months of age (Huttenlocher, 1974; Benedict, 1979). Yet, other studies suggest that comprehension skills are quite limited even at 11 months, and that it is not until around 15 months that infants show signs of comprehending and recognizing novel words (Oviatt, 1980, Thomas, Campos, Shucard, Ramsay & Shucard, 1981).

(Yoel 2012)

References

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Further reading

- Feak, C. B., and J. M. Swales. 2009. *Telling a Research Story: Writing a Literature Review*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. ([online link](#))
- Galavan, J.L. 2004. *Writing literature reviews: a guide for students of the social and behavioral sciences* (2nd edition). Gendale, CA: Pyczak Publishing. ([pdf](#))
- Yale University Library. *Linguistics: Literature reviews*. ([online link](#))