

1. Explain what *hane* are in written Japanese. Describe its uses in both hiragana as well as in katakana. Are there characters in both hiragana and katakana with hane?
2. To which katakana characters did each of the following kanji characters become simplified? Write the characters corresponding to these kanji **in katakana**.
A. *Easy*: 二, 三, 千, 毛
B. *Moderate*: 多, 加, 呂, 比, 八
C. *Challenging*: 井, 己, 祢, 尔, 也, 於
3. Explain exactly what is meant by the phrase フ行. List **all** constituents of the meaning of this phrase.
4. Reconstruct the table of the gojūon in katakana by filling in the table with the katakana characters that correspond to the rōmaji given. **Do not** fill in characters that are not normally part of the gojūon.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| a | i | u | e | o | ka | ki | ku | ke | ko |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| sa | shi | su | se | so | ta | chi | tsu | te | to |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| na | ni | nu | ne | no | ha | hi | fu | he | ho |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| ma | mi | mu | me | mo | ya | yi | yu | ye | yo |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| ra | ri | ru | re | ro | wa | wi | wu | we | wo |
| | | | | | | | | | |

5. Three characters that should logically exist in the gojūon table above are not part of the basic katakana. What are these three characters, and how would one write them using the tokushuon instead?
6. List the *handakuon* and the *yōon-handakuon* characters in katakana. How many are there in each group?
7. What is the significance of the phrase よく出来ました?
Which characters are written in hiragana? The others?
8. Why is the furigana in Question 7 written in hiragana instead of katakana? What does this tell you?

9. Briefly describe what a diphthong is in linguistics, and explain how this relates to katakana characters.
10. Which **mora**, when written in katakana, requires the most strokes to write? Consider a handakuten mark to be a single stroke and a dakuten mark to be two strokes. If there is more than one, please provide all such mora that satisfy this condition.
11. True or false? There are trigraphs in 特殊音^{とくしゅおと}. If true, provide an example and provide the romanization.
12. Fill in the following table of tokushuon. Characters are provided in rōmaji—you must write them in katakana.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| she | je | swa | swi | swu | swe | swo | zwa | zwi | zwu |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| zwe | zwo | sua | sui | sue | suo | zua | zui | zue | zuo |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| tha | thi | thu | the | tho | dha | dhi | dhu | dhe | dho |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| twa | twi | twu | twe | two | dwa | dwi | dwu | dwe | dwo |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| tua | tui | tue | tuo | dua | dui | due | duo | whu | vhu |
| | | | | | | | | | |

13. Write the European name *Luke* in katakana using:
A. Pre-modern Meiji-era katakana characters
B. Modern Japanese katakana characters
14. Consider each of the following twenty-five foreign names. Feel free to ask for the standard way to pronounce the names if you are unsure. Write each of the names in (i) **katakana** and (ii) using **either** modified **or** traditional Hepburn rōmaji (but be consistent!).
A. Christina, Allison, Edward, John, Elton
B. Chirag, Samir, Rohit, Rohan, Sid
C. Ahmed, Ali, Khan, Rizwan, Raheel
D. Kim, Dae-jung, Il-Sung, Lee, Park
E. Anastasia, Helen, Yuriy, Meshkov, Lenin
15. What is the appropriate furigana for 叉焼, given that the modified Hepburn romanization is chāshū? What is the correct traditional Hepburn romanization of the word?

16. Briefly explain what Japanese sound symbolism is, and give an example of a word that exemplifies this concept.
17. What is the meaning of the word in Question 15? What is its historical origin?
18. Explain what is incorrect about the following usage and what the script should look like instead.

か
ん 漢
じ 字

19. What is the name for the type/style of script shown in Question 18? What is the **meaning** of the word shown?
20. Is the following text written in tategaki or in yokogaki?

ある日(ひ)、おばあさんが
川でせんたくをしていたら、
つんぶらこつんぶらこ
ももがながれてきました。ひろって
たべたら、なんともおいしくて
ほっぺたがおちそう。おじいさんにも
たべさせてあげたいとおもって、
「うまいももこっちゃんこい。
にがいももあっちゃいけ。」
といったら、
どんぶらこどんぶらこ
でっかいももがながれてきました。
おばあさんはよろこんで、ももを
いえにもってかえりました。

21. Define, in your own words, each of the following terms. Native Japanese terms are provided in kanji with the appropriate furigana (this is a good skill to cultivate).

- A. 清音 せいおん
B. 特殊音 とくしゅおん
C. グロツタルストップ
D. 外来語 がいらいご
E. 擬音語、擬態語 ぎおんご ぎたいご
F. 音読み おんよみ
G. 訓読み くんよみ
H. 横書き よこがき
I. 全角 ぜんかく
J. 半角 はんかく

22. Explain the difference between traditional Hepburn romanization and modified Hepburn romanization as far as romanizing consonants are concerned. That is, what are the phonetic and phonemic differences?

23. The following sentences are written in rōmaji. Write them in katakana **and in English** (they all correspond to English words/sentences, just written in katakana for dramatized effect). Remember the corresponding punctuation marks in Japanese and the fact that there are no spaces between Japanese words! Be careful and recognize that many sentences may include tokushuon!
- A. Mai mazaa iitsu raisu kurakkaa whenebaa shii whotchizu tiivhii. Aimu jerasu.
B. Wherukamu twū nyū yōku. In kēsu yū getto sāsuti ando hangurii, ai bōto samu bia ando bēkon foa yū.
C. Ai sheivudo mai masutasshu foa za faasuto taimu in mai raifu.
D. Ai amu emōshonarii dameejido bikōzu obu yū.
E. Hii izu wan obu za mōsuto feimasu whesuto kōsuto aatisutsu. Aimu sō ekisaitiddo!
F. Aimu getingu mariido twu za man obu mai doriimuzu.
G. Yū ā kureijii, Sūjii. Wai ā yū hia?
H. Fū firudo aua basutabu whizu kukkiizu ando kuriimu aisū kuriimu? Ai miin, ittsu guddo twu iito, raito?
I. Ai suwhea ai didonto tatchi yua aipaddo.
J. Ai kyanto biriibu zatto yū jasuto suniizudo on mai feisu. Ittsu sō gurosu!
K. Watta hekku aayū tōkingu abauto?
L. Ōkei, ōrai, biggu beibii. Ai kyan sukuratchi itto foa yū. Jasuto havu samu whōtāmeron ando rirakkusu.

24. For each of the sentences written in rōmaji in Question 23, determine whether the traditional Hepburn romanization or the modified Hepburn romanization is used to romanize the Japanese. If it is ambiguous (i.e. the romanization would be correct under both sets of simplifications), state it as such.

25. Consider the following proto-African phrase: *tai bwo wannai*. Rewrite this phrase in katakana using the appropriate substitutions of consonant characters.