

12. Questions

1. Theoretically, how would you write *ve* in hiragana, using your knowledge from the diacritics as well as the digraphs with diacritics?
2. Theoretically, how would you write *fa* in hiragana, using your knowledge from the diacritics as well as the digraphs with diacritics?
3. Explain the concept of emergentism as it applies to Japanese language learning.
4. Consider the following IPA characterization: [d̥za]. What two hiragana characters could this correspond to? Characterize them using hiragana itself, instead of using rōmaji.
5. Explain the concept of “**expressions breed exceptions**” in relation to the (han)dakuten (both kinds) and the yōon.

Day 6

13. Sentences

The following sentences are written in rōmaji. Write them in hiragana. Remember the corresponding punctuation marks in Japanese and the fact that there are no spaces between Japanese words!

1. Watashi no kodomo wa hontō ni tokubetsuda yo! Kinō, inu donburi o tsukutte kuremashita!
2. Kujira nihi kan o kītara, kuji to kotaete kureru to omotte ita no ni sanji to iwa reta.
3. Futa go no onna no ko ga uma retara, na ma e o “hami” to “ga kiko” ni suru tsumori yo.
4. Isshūkan o furo ni haittenaikedo, madamada ikeru kiga suru. Kusakunai yo!
5. Shinbun wa i tatsu no bai to o mai ni chi shite, ichi oku kasegu ni wa nan ni Chika karudarou.
6. Boku no musuko hare go no ten saida. Oyaji no Hana-ge madere go de sai gen shite miseru nda ze.

14. Questions

1. How many hiragana characters are there in all? How many of these fall into each of the categories of monographs, diacritics, digraphs, and digraphs with diacritics?
2. Consider the words *hira* (def.: *plain*) and *kana* (def.: *characters*) in Japanese. Explain why the Japanese word for “plain characters” is *hiragana* instead of *hirakana*. What type of voicing technique does this demonstrate? Demonstrate this voicing technique by explicitly writing out in hiragana the words *hira*, *kana*, and *hiragana*. Show what becomes voiced.
3. True or false? There exist hiragana characters that characterize the sounds “*tya*”, “*tyu*”, and “*tyo*”.
4. Explain the purpose of the sokuon in Japanese. What single exception to the sokuon rules is there? That is, which consonant kana acts slightly different from the others due to the sokuon?
5. Explain the difference between *nasalization* and *palatalization* of consonants in Japanese.
6. Concisely write each of the following hiragana words in rōmaji using the traditional Hepburn romanization:
 - A. おばあさん
 - B. おじいさん
 - C. おいしい
 - D. めう
 - E. すうがく
 - F. ちゅうい
 - G. おねえさん
 - H. こおり
 - I. とおまわり
 - J. まよう
 - K. とうきょう
 - L. こうし
 - M. せいふく
 - N. めい
 - O. おい