

Loan Word Clippings in Japanese 3: Strict Layering and Degenerate Feet

1. The Issues: Strict Layering and Degenerate Feet

Given Syllable Integrity in prosodic structures, in some words a light syllable is “trapped” between two heavy syllables or between a heavy syllable and a word edge. Does such a syllable constitute a foot? If so, it is a degenerate (monomoraic) foot.

Such cases also raise the issue of Strict Layering: Does a Word node dominate only F-nodes, or can a Word node dominate σ -nodes directly?

The issue is more general. In words consisting of three light syllables, two syllables form a bimoraic foot, but what about the third syllable? Does it constitute a degenerate foot? Does Strict Layering hold? The same issues arise for many words where not every light syllable can be incorporated into a bimoraic foot.

2. Some Additional Loan Word Clippings

There are trimoraic loan word clippings in Japanese that bear on these issues.

	<u>Clipped Loan Word</u>	<u>Full Loan Word</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.	maiku	maikurohon	microphone
2.	sando	sandoitti	sandwich
3.	heriko	herikoputaa	helicopter
4.	petto	toranpetto	trumpet
5.	baito	arubaito	job (German <i>Arbeit</i>)
6.	arumi	aruminyuumu	aluminum
7.	nyuumu	aruminyuumu	aluminum
8.	saike	saikederikku	psychedelic
9.	panku	pankutyaa	puncture
10.	bansu	adobansu	advance pay
11.	dehure	dehureesyon	deflation
12.	maito	dainamaito	dynamite
13.	anime	animeesyon	animation
14.	tiihu	hankatiihu	handkerchief
15.	derika	derikatessen	delicatessen
16.	denomi	denomineesyon	denomination
17.	paama	paamanento	permanent
18.	ampu	ampurifaiaa	amplifier
19.	kombi	kombineesyon	combination
20.	daiya	daiyamondo	diamond
21.	metto	herumetto	helmet
22.	kosume	kosumetikku	cosmetic

These examples will require you to revise your template for loan word clippings.

3. Loan Word Clippings: A Systematic Gap

The following patterns of loan word clippings are systematically impossible:

	<u>Impossible Clipping</u>	<u>Loan Word</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.	*torai	sutoraiki	strike (labor dispute)
2.	*rokee	rokeesyon	location
3.	*toree	hurasutoreesyon	frustration
4.	*sutaa	rezisutaa	register
5.	*demon, *toree	demonsutoreesyon	demonstration
6.	*katii	hankatihu	handkerchief
7.	*huran	huranneru	flannel
8.	*kusyon	intorodakusyon	introduction
9.	*minyuu	aruminyuumu	aluminum
10.	*rubai	arubaito	job (German <i>Arbeit</i>)
11.	*kutyya	pankutyya	puncture

What kinds of loan word clippings are systematically impossible in Japanese? State the generalization. [It is statable in prosodic terms.]

4. Evidence for Strict Layering and Degenerate Feet

You need to revise your prosodic template for loan word clippings in light of the new data in this problem.

Show that under a theory positing Strict Layering and degenerate feet in prosodic structures it is possible to construct a prosodic template that will account both for our earlier data on loan word clippings and the new data presented here *without having to resort to a disjunction* (i.e. having to say “X *or* Y”).

Show that without Strict Layering and degenerate feet in prosodic structures such a disjunction will be necessary to account for the new data presented here.

[You will still need an additional device to impose the disyllabic minimum.]

5. Evidence for Syllable Integrity

Construct an argument for Syllable Integrity based on loan word clippings in Japanese.

To do this, show that if Syllable Integrity holds, your prosodic template will correctly predict the systematic gap in loan word clippings illustrated above. Also show that if Syllable Integrity does *not* hold, your prosodic template will fail to predict the systematic gap in loan word clippings illustrated above.

If your prosodic template does *not* predict the systematic gap illustrated above, you will have to revise it so that it does.