

Alphabet. (country,  
names, etc.) and  
terms, the

[Art & Culture](#), [Dance](#)



Alphabet.

The Japanese writing system is very complicated. It uses three basic writing systems: kanji (Chinese characters), hiragana (or “flat alphabet”, which consists of 48 characters, each of which denotes a single mora, and is used to record particles, suffixes, after the root parts of the word, phonetic tips for kanji (furigana), as well as preschool literature) and katakana (or “scarlet alphabet” used today it is mainly for the recording of borrowed words of European origin, foreign languages, own names (country, names, etc.) and terms, the equivalent of which are not in Japanese). Modern Japanese also uses Latin in advertising for company names and neologisms, such as a DVD.

The modern English alphabet is a Latin alphabet consisting of 26 letters (each having an uppercase and a lowercase form) – exactly the same letters that are found in the ISO basic Latin alphabet. Traditionally, Japanese write or print from top to bottom and from right to left. So the book begins “from the last page”. Modern Japanese can be written or printed on the page in the same way as the English language.

Despite these differences, Japanese learners of English are rarely special difficulties with the English form of writing. Latin font (and English in particular) meets most of the Japanese in their everyday life from an early age. They also widely use “romaji” (representation of the entire Japanese system of letters in Latin, for example, to enter words using a computer keyboard or to help non-native speakers to learn Japanese). But despite such a close relationship, the differences between language systems remain more than significant. Dictionary structure. A large number of English words are

used in Japanese language. This can help some learners of the language learn English more quickly vocabulary A large amount of borrowing is also a positive factor. There is a Gairaigo (???) that is Japanese for “loan word” or “borrowed word”, and indicates a transliteration (or “transvocalization”) into Japanese.

In particular, the word usually refers to a Japanese word of foreign origin that was not borrowed in ancient times from Old or Middle Chinese, but in modern times, primarily from English or from other European languages. These are primarily written in the katakana phonetic script. Most, but not all, modern gairaigo are derived from English, particularly in the post-World War II era (after 1945). Words are taken from English for concepts that do not exist in Japanese, but also for other reasons, such as a preference for English terms or fashionability- many gairaigo have Japanese synonyms.

The English words that are borrowed into Japanese include many of the most useful English words, including high-frequency vocabulary and academic vocabulary. Thus gairaigo may constitute a useful built-in lexicon for Japanese learners of English. Gairaigo have been observed to aid a Japanese child's learning of ESL vocabulary. With adults, gairaigo assist in English-word aural recognition and pronunciation, spelling, listening comprehension, retention of spoken and written English, and recognition and recall at especially higher levels of vocabulary. Moreover, in their written production, students of Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have not. Some gairaigo words have been reborrowed into their original source languages, particularly in the jargon of Japanese

entertainment. For example, anime (アニメ) is gairaigo derived from the English word for “ animation”, but has been reborrowed by English with the meaning of “ Japaneseanimation”.

Similarly, puroresu (プロレス) derives from “ professional wrestling”, and has been adoptedby English-speaking wrestling fans as a term for the style of pro wrestlingperformed in Japan. Kosupure (コスプレ), or cosplay, was formed from the English words “ costumeplay”, referring to dressing in costumes such as those of anime, manga, orvideogame characters, and is now used with enthusiasm in English and otherlanguages (also using Western cartoon realms). Noun suffixes. There are several namesuffixes added after the Japanese nameslanguage.-San is acommon suffix that is added after the name. It’s a term of courtesy. Thissuffix you can compare with ms.

or Mr. in English, but it is gender-neutral anddoes not distinguish marital status. -San can never be used after its own name.-Sama is amore respectful form of the suffix -san. Often you can hear it in the wordsokayaku-sama honorable visitor / visitor, or kami-sama (appeal to god).-Chan is adiminutive form from -san. Usually it is used after the names of relatives children, or younger family members.

It also fits after the names of pets.-Kun is acasual suffix. It is used to level, in random situations. In schools, this suffix is ?? often used in relation to boys. In office situations with thehelp of this suffix, the higher rank are addressed to subordinates. Manydifficulties for Japanese learners of English exist not only on the basis of mostlinguistic features, but also due to differences in cultures.

Communication of two people in Japan has a strong influence on such aspects as age, gender and position in society. The Japanese as a rule, do not show excessive self-confidence and seek to avoid inconvenience for yourself and your companion. There are many other small variations between Japanese and English that can prevent the normal reproduction of English. An example is the system pronouns. Relative pronouns do not exist in Japanese, and personal / possessive pronouns are used differently in two languages.

The result is the following errors: new in school teacher (= the teacher who is new to the school) or He took off the glasses and brushed hair. Metaphors.

Metaphor is an expression that transmits a sign of one subject or phenomenon for a description of another. To some extent, we can say that the metaphor violates our notion about semantic laws to convey an idea or to describe a phenomenon clearly. Metaphors can be found in all genres and styles, in texts of different directions, as well in written and spoken language.

By origin, metaphors can be called "alive", which occupy such a place in the language- sources that can be translated verbatim. Unfortunately, this does not work in all cases since metaphors often have a certain subtlety of sound that is not transmitted properly in verbatim translation. Lexical metaphors can be conventionally called half "alive", half "dead".

They are considered metaphors, but so firmly rooted in the language that they lost their novelty and freshness. They are called lexical, since they have become full linguistic components of the linguistic repertoire of all native speakers. Here are some examples of lexical metaphors in Japanese language and peculiarities of their translation: ?????????????? (Neko

no temo karitai hodoisogashii.)Such is busy, ready to evenborrow cat paws (sub-order translation) -“ I am very busy”(have my hands full).

????????????????(Kamisama ni deatte kara ashiwo waratta.)After a meeting with God, Iwashed my legs (sublime translation) - “ After discovering a religion, hebroke off with a criminal past (chose the right way (“ followed the right way”)). Since many metaphors do nothave an analogue in the language of translation, verbatim translation rarely isa good choice. In the translation, much depends on the goals pursued translator: either the choice of an exact translation approach, close to the source, or thepurpose - functional translation.

Each time they encountercultures, interact and borrow something one at a time. So it happens in Englishand Japanese. Every language borrowed in the other In the case of English, there is a long list of borrowings. Some of them do not have any direct Englishequivalent and describe the inalienable

Japanese concepts. Others came from Japanesethrough Chinese language

Here are some examples from different ages: · 17th century: sake - rice wine; Shohun - until 1867 the ruler in Japan; soybeans - beans;

sauce.· 18th century: ginkgo - from Chinese ‘ silver apricot’; tree; kan -

japanese alphabet the maincomponents of which are hiragana and katakana;

koi - the local name of theordinary carp in japan Samurai is a member of the military caste of theJapanese feudal system.· 19th century: banzai - ten

thousand years; a challenge that glorified the emperor in thebattle; bushido

- in the feudal Japan, the samurai code; Seppuku -Japanese Settsu-fuku pronunciation, harakiri.

· 20th century: bonsai – a Japanese potted plant or small tree, deliberately dwarfed; karate – ‘Emptyhand’; Japanese martial arts system; origami – (from ori ‘bend’ + kami ‘paper’)- Japanese art bends paper in the form of bizarre figures. The group of British borrowings in Japanese is more significant. As a result of the economic, political and cultural influence of Britain and the United States and the emergence of English as an international multilingual language, Japanese absorbs borrowed words from English, the language of the word, especially during the twentieth century. The Japanese language contains thousands of such borrowings, many of which are in universal use. Almost all borrowed words are now written in Japan in the phonetic alphabet of katakana. Existence of a special phonetic font for recording foreign words provides an opportunity to absorb any foreign word into the Japanese linguistic system, even on a temporary basis.

Borrowed words that are part of the everyday Japanese language are open to the additional linguistic changes that are described below. Phonological changes. The Japanese sound system is based on almost 100 sounds. In addition to clear vowels (a, i, u, e and o), as well as the sound ‘n’, all the rest are clear and consonant. Borrowings adapt to this system.

Consonant clusters in English (except for those beginning with ‘n’) are broken down, as in the word tekunosutoresu (technostress), and the English borrowings ending in a consonant, with the exception of ‘n’, are finally added to, as in the word beddo (bed). Some vowels that do not exist in Japanese are replaced by the nearest equivalent; For example, ‘th’ is usually represented by ‘s’ or ‘z’. Examples of phonological changes in English consonants are shown

in the table below: Sound Change		English	Japanese
chi	ticket	chikettoji – di	radio
rajioth – s	thrill	surirusi – shi	
taxi	takushizi – ji	limousine	
rimujinfo – ho	headphone	heddohonv – b	
van	ban		

However, the most significant in the development of modern Japanese language has become general and official (1980s) the introduction of new syllables created specifically to allow the pronunciation of foreign words origin as close as possible to their original sound.

Most of these words became spread only over the past few years and therefore especially influences writing and pronunciation of words that appeared in the language recently. Some are rarely used. Examples borrowed words containing these warehouses are listed in the table below (the items are marked). English Japanese

teacup	
disk	chain
fax	

New combinations of words There are many unique combinations of English words. These neologisms are known in Japanese language like wasei eigo (english that became japanese).

Borrowing	Origin	Meaning
wanpisu	pure	igaido play + guide ticket office
opun ka	open + car	convertible
tesuto	paper + test	written test
sutoppu	order + stop	last orders
hai sensu	high + sense	good taste in fashion
chiku dansu	cheek + dance	slow dance

Many words borrowed from the basic English vocabulary are observed only in composite phrases, their respective Japanese word is used to represent an



independent meaning words Examples are parts of the word derived from English words man, woman, boy, girl, baby car, home, air, tree, sun, food, etc. Examples of words that unite these basic components: sarariman (salary for me), kyariauman (career woman), boyfriend, elevator girl, baby bed = cot, eukon (air conditioner), featuringsurii (Christmas tree), sangooru (sunglasses) and fuato fudo (fast food). The borrowed word fudo, for example, is never used in itself in its main meaning – food.

Semantic changes. Borrowed words inevitably become specific to the culture values. It would be difficult to find a borrowed word that would preserve the same meaning or context use, as well as the word of original origin. Even such a direct borrowing, for example, konpyutaa (computer) has a different context because computers in Japan have bilingual romaji/katakana keyboard and operating system in Japanese.