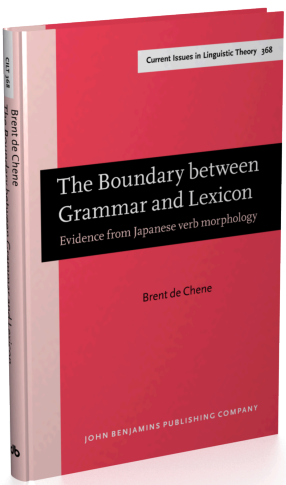
Current Issues in Linguistic Theory
368

On the transcription of Japanese

https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.368.toj



Pages xvii–xviii of
The Boundary between Grammar and Lexicon: Evidence from Japanese verb morphology
Brent de Chene
[Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 368]
2025. xvii, 267 pp.

© John Benjamins Publishing Company

This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: www.copyright.com).

For further information, please contact rights@benjamins.nl or consult our website at benjamins.com/rights

On the transcription of Japanese

In the main text, including footnotes, Japanese and Ryukyuan forms other than proper names are given in a phonological transcription in which consonants correspond to those of *Kunreisiki* romanization (with the palatal semivowel transcribed *j* for Ryukyuan languages) and vowel length is represented by gemination. Japanese proper names of all kinds are given in Hepburn romanization without the macrons that can be used to distinguish /oo/ from /o/ and /uu/ from /u/ (although in Section 4.5, macrons are used in the names of two early modern literary works and their authors). The reference list contains only Hepburn romanization, apart from names that are conventionally romanized otherwise. Macrons are used to mark length in /oo/ and /uu/ in transcribed Japanese article and book titles; outside such titles, macrons are elided except when necessary to render accurately a non-Japanese title. Gemination is used in the reference list to show length in recent loanwords (*fiirudo, foneemu, sentaa, apuroochi*); as is customary, /ii/ is transcribed *ii* everywhere.