# Questions

Help me !! This page is for the conlangers and native speakers of languages other than Japanese.

I appreciate receiving your answers, examples or ideas to the following questions.

Dear all conlangers and friends interested in conlangs and linguistics. Many thanks for your visit.

Introduction (my conlang and request)

Questions 1, 2, 3

The reasons of my questions and the concepts of ISReLangs(ISReJP, ISReEN etc.)

Main pages of ISReLangs (treatises, encyclopedia, logical table, list of sentence structures, video, conworld, users' life in Japanese sorority dorm, literature)

Introduction (my conlang and request)

I'm a conlanger in Japan, Jun-ichi Iwasaki (岩崎純一) (My main website). Very sorry it's a little sudden, but I need your help. To be precise, I appreciate receiving your answers, examples or ideas to the following questions on linguistics and my conlang.

Please post them on the forums where we posted the request or write them in e-mail to us. (Please select an address from the left column.)

My first conlang's name is "Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP or ISReJA, 岩崎式日本語)" and the name of my whole conlanging system is "Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Languages (ISReLangs, 岩崎式言語体系)". Now, I'm trying to make ISReEN (-English, 岩崎式英語).

ISReJP is mainly and daily used by about ten friends and acquaintances who are victims of abuse or violence living in a confidential dorm (as it were, a sorority house in Japan). They are suffering from mental disorders or language disabilities in

consequence of their wounds and agonies, so I will make ISReEN particularly for the convenience of them while learning normal English in Japan.

ISReLangs are my idea, view, experiment and philosophy about languages and cognition of human beings rather than conlangs themselves, so I call ISReLangs "conlanging or reconstructing system" by myself. Some university students (of The University of Tokyo, Tokyo University of the Arts, Waseda University, Nihon University) research ISReJP nowadays.

I don't hope that ISReLangs destroy the natural languages and become international auxiliary languages (auxlangs) at all, and hope that they are only the secondary and subsidiary languages for my friends, those with mental disorders or language disabilities.

Questions 1, 2, 3

(Question 1)

If you know or find any mistakes or errors in English or other languages (particularly Indo-European languages) such as below which your friends and acquaintances have made, I appreciate receiving your other examples.

ex.) I a student am. I are a student. My am a student. I am student me.
(written and spoken by my friend with mental disorders in Japan.)
correct: I am a stusdent.

ex.) You are I am talking. Your My talking.
(written and spoken by female victims of abuse and violence with mental disorders and language disabilities living in the above dorm in Japan.)
correct: We are talking (with each other).

ex.) Me am this is eating my. This eating it is mine.
(written and spoken by my friend with mental disorders in Japan.)
correct: I am eating this.

(Question 2)

Now I'm making not only the grammar but also the pronunciation of ISReEN on the basis of ISReJP, so there might be the possibility or fear that the pronunciation tends to

be Japanized English (English with a Japanese accent and intonation). If you have ideas or opinions of how I should pronounce each example in each page's table of the ISReLangs-pedia.

Descriptions in the table of each page are as follows. I want to know how we should pronounce the red sentences in "ISReEN" and "D-CEN" or whether they are funny and Japanesque from the viewpoint of native speakers of English.

If we succeed in making ISReEN, we will try to make ISReFR(French), ISReES(Spanish), ISReKO(Korean) etc.
(Here again, I never hope that ISReLangs destroy the natural languages and become international auxiliary languages (auxlangs) at all, and hope that they are only the secondary and subsidiary languages for my friends, those with mental disorders or language disabilities.)

ISReLangs-pedia
ISReLangs-pedia
ISReJP  Symbolic notations of ISReJP（岩崎式日本語の記号表記）
ex.）私 Ga(KYU-KI)は花に水をやっています。
D-CJP   Descriptions in contemporary Japanese-like form（現代日本語表記）
ex.）ワキュウキは花に水をやっています。
D-Hep   Descriptions in Hepburn system（ヘボン式ローマ字表記）
ex.）Wakyuki wa hana ni mizu o yatteimasu.
D-SJP   Descriptions in spoken (colloquial) or archaic Japanese-like form（擬古文体・口語・慣用表記）
ex.）及びて希（のぞ）む私（我）は花に水をやっています（やりたり）。
T-CJP   Translation in contemporary Japanese（現代日本語訳）
ex.）他者・対象に影響の及ぶ全ての行為に加えて、希求して行う行為の行為者としての私にも自我の存在を認めつつある私は、今、花に水をやっています。

ISReEN            Symbolic notations of ISReEN（岩崎式英語表記）
ex.) I-Ga(KYU-KI) am watering the flowers. (Is this funny from the viewpoint of natural and genuine English ?)
D-CEN  Descriptions in contemporary English-like form（現代英語表記）
ex.) I-kyu-ki am watering the flowers. (Is this funny from the viewpoint of natural and genuine English ?)

T-CEN　Translation in contemporary English（現代英語訳）

ex.) I, who am admitting the existence of my ego as an actor of acts that I myself hope to do in addition to all acts that influence on others or objects, am watering the flowers now.

(Question 3)

If you have some feeling of strangeness, mysteriousness or discomposure at the grammar of natural and genuine Japanese (particularly about nominative, objective, case and conjugation), I appreciate receiving your examples and opinions.
The reasons of my questions and the concepts of ISReLangs(ISReJP, ISReEN etc.)

I'm sorry for the sudden questions above.

Please let me describe why I ask the questions.

I majored in philosophy (Nietzsche, Kierkegaard, Bergson, Heidegger etc.), linguistics, Buddhism(仏教), Shinto(神道) and Japanese poetry Waka (和歌), sociology, logic and synaesthesia at The University of Tokyo.

Here again, the name of my conlang system is "Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Languages (ISReLangs)" including the main language "Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP or ISReJA)" and "-English (ISReEN)", but the latter is incomplete.

While working in a nonprofit foundation of Japan, I have many friends and acquaintances who are conlangers, 巫女(Miko, Mediumistic maiden attendants in the service of Japanese Shinto Shrines), shamans, female victims of abuse and violence, and persons with mental disorders, language disabilities, autistic or cerebral vascular disorder, with whom I use and enjoy ISReJP together in Japan, and some of them live in the above dorm.

I'm interested in their grammatical mistakes or errors such as below which they tend to make in writing or speaking English sentences, because I think their perspective and cognition as Japanese appears there.

In Japanese schools, we always begin to learn English (or Indo-European languages) with the easy sentences such as "I am a student" or "This is a pen". Strangely enough, those with mental disorders, agonies or hurts sometimes make sentences such as "My am X disorder (correct: I am in(with) X disorder)", "You are I am talking (correct: We are talking with each other)", or "Me am this is eating my (correct: I am eating this)" as I mentioned above.

My friend once hurt in sexual abuse said, "I was mother was hurt me (私はお母さんは私を傷つけた。)". What, who, whom ?? Not only native speakers of English but also those of Japanese can't understand what she is saying at once. I guess such grammatical mistakes are due to their minds' "unconscious intention" to overcome their agonies by destroying the native grammar and letting themselves be with language disabilities.

These sentences must be indeed conscious or unconscious "mistakes" or "errors", as it were, fusion or chaos of nominative, objective, case and aspect from the viewpoint of contemporary, normal and standard English and Japanese, but these primary or childlike mistakes induced me to know their own interpretations about cognitive worlds.

In the meantime, one day I came to know the fact that children and those with language disabilities in English-speaking countries often make the same or similar mistakes, which I read in linguistic theses written by English and Japanese.

Since Japanese language may be the very chaos even for Japanese people because of not only its complex writing system (Kanji, Hiragana, Katakana, Alphabets...) but also its too flexible and agglutinative grammar, their mistakes are not so conspicuous in our daily life in Japan. Examples as follows:

私が行く。(correct) I will go. (correct) 私の行く。(correct in old Japanese) My will go.(incorrect) 私行く。(correct) Me go.(incorrect) 私が行く時に、(correct) when I go,(incorrect) 私の行く時に、(correct) when my go,(incorrect) 私は今日は行かない。(correct) I am today is do not go.(incorrect)
("I do not go today" means the similar content as "私は今日は行かない。".)

Although almost all Japanese linguists assert that Japanese is a nominative-accusative language, I think Japanese has been still a complex language with flexible

ergative-absolutive, active-inactive and nominative-accusative syntax, which are often seen in languages of primitive ethnic groups and developing countries (Georgian, Basque languages etc.).

As a matter of course, it won't mean that some specific languages are inferior to or superior to the others. Though, granted that it is so, I think it's a miracle that Japan defeated in the war (where Japanese people speak Japanese as a non-nominative-accusative language) has been able to participate in global stage which mainly consists of the USA and European countries (where people speak Indo-European languages as nominative-accusative languages).

That is because the demarcation between nominative (subjects) and accusative(objects) is necessary in the stage of diplomacy, business or Olympic Games. (My victory doesn't mean your victory. My agony doesn't mean your agony.)

Actually, though Japanese grammar is chaotic, it allows persons with mental disorders or language disabilities to make mistakes (to pretend that their mistakes are not serious ones). While, though English grammar tends to force their children and those with mental disorders or language disabilities to use it correctly and to separate subjects from objects clearly, it seems to Japanese people that its grammar is a complete cosmos with great refinement and a suitable system for descriptions of disorders, medicine, science, treaties, rules and regulations.

But anyway, they tend to make grammatical mistakes even in Japanese.

For these reason, first I had made the conlang system ISReJP in which such mistakes are permitted, and now am making ISReEN. I hope to know and find more examples of "mistakes" which have been made by native speakers of the languages other than Japanese.

The grammar of ISReJP is so complex that I can't fully describe it here, but I introduce its summary. The grammar of ISReEN is based on and almost the same as that of ISReJP as one of the ISReLangs, so you can regard the following summary of ISReJP as the summary of ISReEN itself.

ISReLangs are, briefly speaking, the languages which can describe the various

conditions of "myself" in a continuum or a spectrum from "I" to "my" or "me".

The nominative or subjective factor (variable) which the users of ISReLangs (consciously or unconsciously) hope to "mistake" is shown as Ga("我" in Japanese). "I Ga(X) am watering the flowers (私 Ga(X)は花に水をやっています。)" means "I'm sorry I often make grammatical mistakes, but anyway, the person who is(am) watering the flowers now must(will, would, ought to, should, can, may, might, could) be the one named "I"."

The table of logical truth-values (concerned the changes of "must", "will", "would" etc.) and the list of sentence structures are as follows:

The table of logical truth-values
The table of logical values

The list of sentence structures

The original and full treatises of ISReLangs in Japanese

For example, in the Ga(NO) stage of ISReLangs which means ergative(能格) in Japanese, surprising mistakes for us such as "I Ga(NO) am flowers are watering." or "I Ga(NO) flowers am watering are." are permitted against the normal and standard sentence "I am watering the flowers". These "wrong" sentences can be forcibly and redundantly translated into the normal and standard sentences by using "must", "will", "would" and so on.

The sentence of ISReEN with the same meaning as "I am watering the flowers" in contemporary English is "I Ga(SHU) am watering the flowers". When we (ISReJP users) in Japan use ISReEN, we plan to declare Ga(X) at the beginning of the sentence (often just behind "I" or other subjects), because we do so in ISReJP. ("私 Ga(X)は花に水をやっています。")

Ga(NO) language of ISReLangs (NO-L, 能格言語) allows users to make mistakes which are seen ergative languages(能格言語). Conlangers interested in ergative languages will be already aware of my descriptions. Those whose native languages are ergative ones don't regard some of the above "mistakes" as real mistakes.

However, in ISReLangs, there are many cases which form a continuum or a spectrum from KU-L(空格言語) stage made up of Ga(KU)(空我) to SHU-L(主格言語) stage made up of Ga(SHU)(主我). In 空格言語(Lang on the basis of case for empty ego), all mistakes are allowed, so the sentence "I love you", "You love me", "I you love" and "Me love Your" are regarded as the same sentence.

For example, "My computer Ga(KU) will start." means "It is unclear whether my computer will start or not."

"I Ga(I-KATSU) reading am a book." means "Probably I'm reading a book, but I can't strongly assert it, because the book could reading me."

So, the victims of abuse or violence I have mentioned above can say by means of ISReLangs "I Ga(NO) was mother was hurt me. (私はお母さんは私を傷つけた。)" as the meaning of "Maybe my mother hurt me, but my subjective consciousness and my memory is too vague to recall it clearly. Please forgive me for the chaos of my mistakes when I mention who hurt whom, how, when ,where."

ISReEN I'm making now will be the language to which I adopt these rules.
Main pages of ISReLangs (treatises, encyclopedia, logical table, list of sentence structures, video, conworld, users' life in Japanese sorority dorm, literature)

Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Languages (ISReLangs) ISReLangs-pedia Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP)Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP) Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP)Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP) Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP)Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Japanese (ISReJP) Sura Foriya CivilizationSura Foriya Civilization Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing English (ISReEN)
Video brochureVideo brochureVideo brochure Algorithm of ISReLangs

The ISReJP research team in Tokyo University of the ArtsThe ISReJP research team in Tokyo University of the Arts
J.Iwasaki - The founder, contriver and producer of ISReLangs Iwasaki Jun-ichi's website

寿羅穂里阿神道 神道・仏教研究

Women-only Space and Confidential Ladies Tokyo (The dorm where ISReJP users live)

Encyclopedia of ISReLangs

ISReLangs-pedia

Forums on conlangs

** UniLang Language Community, Forum

* Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Languages (ISReLangs) (I've already posted.)

** The CBB - Discuss constructed languages, cultures, worlds, related sciences and much more! -

* Iwasaki's System of Reconstructing Languages (ISReLangs) (I've already posted.)

** zompist bboard - conlangs created: one gazillion -

** conlangs

E-mails

Iwasaki Jun-ichi's website

office@iwasakijunichi.net

: to the originator Jun-ichi Iwasaki (岩崎純一)

Study Group for Jun-ichi Iwasaki

isrelangs@iwasakijunichi.net

: to the study group for ISReLangs

Staffs

Jun-ichi Iwasaki (岩崎純一)

Yuka Ebato (江波戸優花)

Kaori Aoyagi (青柳香織)

Misaki Hasegawa (長谷川美咲)

Women-only Space and Confidential Ladies Tokyo (The dorm where ISReJP users live)

office-c@iwasakijunichi.net

: to the sorority dorm where some users of ISReLangs live. (a house for female victims of abuse or violence)

Staffs

Aya Hasegawa (長谷川彩)

Yuko Suzuki (鈴木優子)

岩崎式日本語岩崎式日本語岩崎式日本語

岩崎式日本語岩崎式日本語岩崎式日本語

The ISReJP research team in Tokyo University of the Arts The ISReJP research team in Tokyo University of the Arts

isrelangs@iwasakijunichi.jpn.org
：to the ISReJP research team in Tokyo University of the Arts
Staffs
Hikari Sekine（関根ひかり）
Jun-ichi Iwasaki（岩崎純一）

■ アーカイブ名称
　岩崎純一総合アーカイブ（著作物・私蔵貴重書目録及びリポジトリ）　IWASAKI JUNICHI COMPREHENSIVE ARCHIVE（IJCA）

■ アーカイブ番号
　1 著作物

■ 著作物番号（著作物の種類）
　1

■ NDC1（著作物の主要内容分類）
　801

■ NDC2（著作物の副次的内容分類）
　830

■ 形態タイプ分類
　1 論文、研究報告書、学術資料

■ 固有番号（アーカイブ・コード）：付与を検討中


■ 情報資源タイトル
　Questions
　（英語圏の閲覧者向けの英語ページ）