Japanese social structure

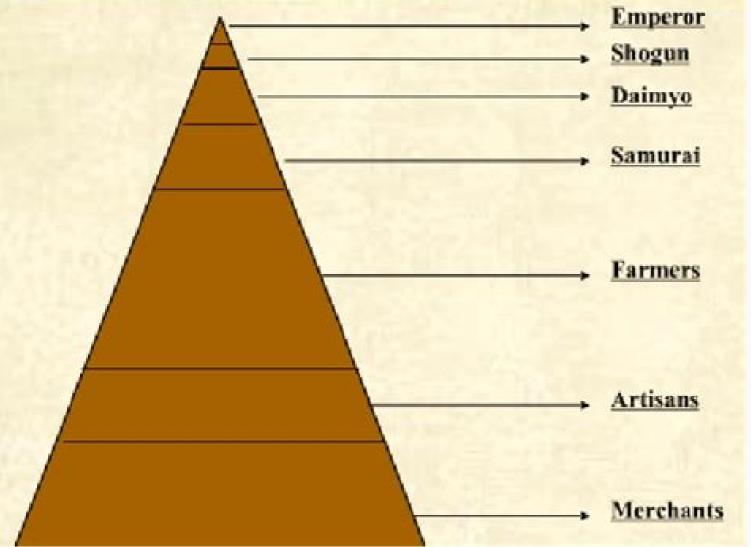












Japanese social structure edo period. Medieval japanese social structure. Feudal japanese social structure. Ancient japanese social structure today. Japanese social structure pyramid. Describe japanese feudalism and the social and political structure. Japanese macaque social structure.

Home/Strategy/Management Structure Management Structure A management structure describes how a company organizes its management hierarchy determines the lines of authority, communications, rights and duties of that organization. It also determines how the roles, power and responsibilities are assigned, controlled, and coordinated, and how information flows between the different levels of management. Usually, a marked hierarchy prevails at the Lower Management. Lower Management. Usually, a marked hierarchy prevails at the Lower Management. based on business functions that collaborate on decision making as the situation requires. Middle Management At Board Level and Upper Management, a decentralized structure prevails. The decision making power is equally distributed and the departments and divisions may have different degrees of independence. Board Structure Management Structures are strongly influenced by the social and cultural norms: In egalitarian countries, such as Sweden, companies tend to have a flatter, less hierarchical organizational structure. When IKEA, a Swedish company, opened stores in the United States, many American employees were uncomfortable with different employees all having the same title. Toyota, one of the leading Japanese automobile manufacturers in the world, the company employs a hierarchical structure, which supports its business goals and strategic aims. At Hong Kong's largest export trading company, Li & Fung, networking is prioritized, which includes networking inside the company, networking outside the company, and across the whole ecosystem. U.S.-based manufacturer W.L. Gore follows a Lattice structure that makes more direct contact and interconnection among associates to make a decision or get information. At Zappos, Holacracy is the framework to structure, govern, and run the company. In this structure, power is removed from the management hierarchy and distributed across the organization. Lattice Structure According to Tony Hsieh of Zappos: Research shows that every time the size of a city doubles, innovation or productivity per resident increases by 15%. But when companies get bigger, innovation or productivity per resident increases by 15%. But when companies get bigger, innovation or productivity per resident increases by 15%. structure Zappos more like a city, and less like a bureaucratic corporation. In a city, people and businesses are self-organizing. We're trying to do the same thing by switching from a normal hierarchical structure to a system called Holacracy, which enables employees to act more like entrepreneurs and self-direct their work instead of reporting to a manager who tells them what to do. In today's era of Digital Transformation, many companies are racing to implement a flatter organizational structure [1] and re-invent their organizations [2], but choosing the wrong one can have disastrous consequences. It's not about choosing the most popular, trendiest flat organization to adopt; it's about finding the one that works best for your organization. APAMLAHarvardVancouverChicagoIEEEThink Insights - September 13, 2022, Insights February 18, 2018 Management Structure." Think Insights - September 13, 2022, Insights February 18, 2018 Management Structure." Think Insights - Management Structure." [Internet]. [Accessed September 13, 2022]. Available from: Management Structure." Think Insights - Accessed September 13, 2022. Management Structure." Think Insights - Accessed September 13, 2022] Yes No × We will use your feedback to improve the quality and diversity of our content. The more feedback you provide, the better our content will be. Meanwhile, please feel free to:Browse further articles and expand your know-howConnect with us on our Social Media channels to stay up-to-date on the topics we cover, orSubscribe to our Newsletter to receive exclusive posts directly in your Inbox! Thank you! FacebookTwitterRedditLinkedInWhatsAppTumblrPinterestVkEmail Irasshai-masu- Welcome Japanese (Nihongo, 日本語) belongs to the Japonic language by 122 million and as a second language by over 1 million people in Japan. It is also spoken in American Samoa, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Guam, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA. The number of Japanese speakers worldwide is estimated at close to 123 million people (Ethnologue). There have been numerous attempts to establish a genetic relationship between Japanese and other languages and language families. The most popular theory is that Japanese, like Korean, is a member of the Altaic language family. This suggests that Japanese and Korean are related, although extremely remotely. As far as Ainu, spoken in northern Japan, is concerned, there is no evidence that there is a relationship between Ainu and Japanese. Ainu is considered to be a language isolate. In addition to Japanese, there are 14 Ryukyuan languages spoken in Okinawa and neighboring Ryukyu islands. These are mutually unintelligible with Japanese and, in most cases, also with each other. Since these languages cannot be understood by Japanese speakers as well as by speakers of other Ryukyuan varieties, some scholars in the past considered them to be separate languages. However, the prevailing view today is that they constitute a variety of Japanese. The data below is based on Ethnologue. Japanese 121 million in Japan; 122.5 million worldwide. throughout Japan Ryukyuan Amami-Oshima, Northern Okinawa; Northern Okinawa; northern Amami-Oshima, Southern Amami-Oshima, Kakeroma, Yoro, and Uke islands Kikai almost extinct Northeastern Okinawa; Kikai Island. Kunigami 5,000 Central Okinawa; central and northern Okinawa Island, Iheya, Izena, Ie-jima, Sesoko islands Miyako 67,000 Southern Okinawa; Miyako, Ogami, Ikema, Kurima, Irabu, Tarama, Minna islands. Okinawan) 985,000 Central Okinawa; southern Okinawa; southern Okinawa; Southern Okinawa Islands, Kume-jima, Tonaki, Aguna islands, and islands east of Okinawa Island. Oki-No-Erabu 3,200 North central Okinawa; Oki-no-erabu Island. Toku-No-Shima 5,100 Northern Okinawa; Toku-no-shima Island. Yaeyama almost extinct Southern Okinawa; Yoron Island. Yaeyama almost extinct Southern Okinawa; Yoron Island. Yaeyama almost extinct Southern Okinawa; Oki-no-erabu Island. Yoron 950 North central Okinawa; Yoron Island.

Click on the MLA Interactive Language Map to find out where Japanese is spoken in the US. Status Japanese is the official language of Japan. All education, media, business, and government are conducted in Japanese. Dialects Although Japanese is the official language of Japan. pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Many of them are mutually unintelligible. They are usually divided into two major groups: Eastern Japanese It is taught in schools and used on television and in official communications. Standard Japanese can also be divided into bungo 'literary language' and kogo 'oral language.' The two varieties differ in grammar and vocabulary. Bungo was the main written form of Japanese until the late 1940s and is still important today for historians, literary scholars and lawyers. Kogo is mostly used today. Kyotsugo, or the common language. Standard Japanese is based on, but is not identical to the Tokyo dialect. It is not uniformly spoken across Japan. Instead, there are different versions of Standard Japanese. Structure Japanese has a simple syllabic structure consisting of a Consonant + Vowel. Vowels Standard Japanese has five vowel phonemes, i.e., sounds that make a difference in word meaning, e.g., ojisan 'uncle' and ojiisan 'grandfather.' Other Japanese dialects may have as few as three and as many as eight vowel phonemes, i.u. close-mid e o a /u/ is not rounded, rather, the lips are compressed, leaving a space between them for the air to escape. It is pronounced as a close back unrounded vowel [u]. The vowels /i/ and /u/ are devoiced in voiceless environments, e.g., kutsu 'shoe.' Consonants Japanese has a very small consonant inventory. The consonant phonemes are listed below. A notable feature of Japanese is that the dental consonants /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/ undergo regular mutations before i, as [d] before i, and as [z] elsewhere /d/ is pronounced as [d] before i, as [d] be before u, and as [d] elsewhere /r/ sounds like something between an [r] and an [l]. It is produced by lightly placing the tip of the tongue in the back of the upper teeth. Morae Most dialects, including Standard Japanese, use morae (defined variously as length, weight, and delay) as the basis of the sound system rather than syllables. The Japanese syllable-final n is moraic, as is the first part of a double (geminated) consonant. For example, the word Nippon 'Japan'' has four morae ni + p + po + n, even though it has only three syllables. The number of characters in the hiragana spelling of the word reflect the number of morae ni + p + po + n, even though it has only three syllables. the monosyllabic English word strike in Japanese becomes a four-morae word su + to + rai + ku. Stress Japanese stress is associated with differences in pitch shape differ somewhat from dialect to dialect. Japanese nouns are not marked for either number or gender. When necessary, number can be expressed by indicating quantity or adding a suffix. in a small number of native Japanese, and go- for Sino-Japanese nouns, e.g., plain form for 'money' is kane, the respectful form is o-kane, the resp object marker gave 'Hiroko gave Misako that book.' Pronouns Japanese lacks true pronouns like those in Indo-European languages. Rather, there is a subset of nouns called daimeishi that unlike true pronouns take modifiers and do not constitute a closed class (new daimeishi can be added and old ones can go out of use). Personal daimeishi are seldom used because Japanese sentences do not always require explicit subjects, and because names or titles are often used where pronouns would appear in Indo-European languages such as English. There are three series of demonstratives: ko- (proximal) series refers to things closer to the speaker than the hearer, e.g., kore 'this one.' so- (mesial) series refers for things closer to the hearer, e.g., sore 'that one.' a- (distal) series for things distant to both the speaker and the hearer, e.g., are 'that one over there.' With do-, demonstratives can also be used to refer to people. Verbs Japanese adds suffixes to stems to represent different verb forms. There are six stems: imperfective, continuative, terminal, attributive, hypothetical and imperative. Verbs have two marked in conjugation. Voice and aspect are indicated by means of conjugation. Syntax The normal word order is Japanese is Subject - Object - Verb. The verb must always be in final position even though permutations of other sentence components are possible. The basic sentence to topicalize them. Topic Comment Kochira wa Yamamoto san desu 'As for this person' particle wa marks topic kochira 'person' 'Yamamoto Mr. is' desu 'is' 'This person is Mr. Yamamoto.' Politeness One of the most salient characteristics of Japanese: the plain form, the simple polite form, and the advanced polite form (honorific and humble). Since most relationships are not equal in Japanese society, one person typically has a higher position will use the polite form, whereas the person in the higher position will use the plain form. Humble language is used when talking about oneself or one's group, while the honorific language is used to describe the interlocutor and his/her group. The plain form in Japanese is characterized by the dictionary form of verbs + the da form of the copula. In the simple polite level, verbs end in -masu, and the copula desuis used. humble verb forms. The honorific suffix -san 'Mr., Mrs. or Ms.' should not be used to talk to an outsider about oneself or someone from other languages. Japanese borrowed extensively from Chinese when they adopted the Chinese orthography. Linguists have sometimes likened the impact of Chinese words often have synonyms, one of them from Chinese, the other from Japanese. Words of Chinese origin (Sino-Japanese) are called kanga. They often appear more formal to Japanese speakers, just as Latinate words often sound more formal to Japanese words. Even Japanese words. Even Japanese vocabulary consists of Sino-Japanese words. in romanization. hello ohayoo gozaimasu (morning) konnichi wa (afternoon) こんにちは konban wa (evening) おはよう こんにちは こんばんは good bye sayonara さよなら please kudasai thank you domo (informal) arigatoo gozaimasu (formal) どうも ありがとうございます Excuse me sumimasen yes hai はい no iie いいえ man otoko no hito woman onna no hito There are two ways of writing the numbers in Japanese, in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3) or in Chinese numerals (-, 二, 三). The Arabic numerals are more often used in writing horizontally. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Native Japanese hito(tsu) ひと(つ) futa(tsu) ふた(つ) mi(ttsu) み(っつ) yo(ttsu よ(っつ)) itsu(tsu) いつ(つ) mu(ttsu) む(っつ) nana(tsu) なな(つ) ya(ttsu) や (つつ) kokono(tsu) ここの(つ) to とお Sino-Japanese has also borrowed a number of words from Portuguese in the 16th century, e.g., pan 'bread,' Iesu 'Jesus.' With the reopening of Japan in the 19th century, e.g., the word bypass can be rendered into Japanese are mawarimiti (native Japanese), or baipasu (English borrowing). Onomatopoetic, or sound symbolic, words are very frequent in Japanese, e.g., wan-wan 'bow-wow,' yobo-yobo 'wobbly,' doki-doki 'fast heartbeat.' Onomatopoetic words are often used in conjunction with regular words that have a general meaning, e.g., waa-waa naku 'weep,' meso-meso naku 'sob,'oi-oi naku 'whimper.' Writing The Japanese writing was introduced to Japan through the medium of Buddhism, as Japan adopted Chinese cultural practices and reorganized its government in accordance with the Chinese administrative structure. Because the Chinese characters (called kanji in Japanese) could not represent all the elements of the Japanese is written with a mixture of kanji, hiragana, and katakana. In addition, romaji (Roman script) is also used to write nouns, including proper names, and stems of adjectives and verbs, various grammatical particles, words for which there are no kanji, and some high frequency words; Katakana is mostly used to write loanwords; Romaji is used to write Arabic numerals, international units of measurement, and acronyms. The Internet has accelerated its spread. As an example, here is the word for 'I' written in the three scripts: Kanji Hiragana Katakana Romaji English watashi 'I' Below is an example from Wikipedia that illustrates the use of all four elements of Japanese writing in one sentence (Red kanji, Green katakana, Blue hiragana, Black Rōmaji and Arabic numeral). Radokurifu, marason, gorin daihyō ni 1 man m shutsujō ni mo fukumi 'Radcliffe, Olympic marathon contestant, to consider also appearing in the 10,000m.' (a headline from the Asahi Shimbun, April 19, 2004) Take a look at Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a combination of three Japanese scripts and in romanization (romaji). 第1条 すべての人間は、生まれながらにして自由であり、かつ、尊厳と権利とについて平等である。人間は、理性と良心とを授けられており、互いに同胞の精神をもって行動しなければならない Subete no ningen wa, umare nagara ni shite jiyū de ari, katsu, songen to kenri to ni tsuite byodo de aru. Ningen wa, risei ryoshin o sazukerareteari, tagai ni doho no seishin o motte kodo shinakeraba naranai. Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Did You Know? Japanese words in English English English English has a fairly large number of Japanese loanwords. Among them are the following: geisha Japanese girl whose profession is to sing and dance to entertain men, ' from gei 'art, performance' + sha 'person' hara-kiri from hara 'belly' + kiri 'cut' honcho 'hancho 'group leader;' from han 'corps, squad' + cho 'head, chief' judo from ju 'softness, gentleness' + do 'way' karaoke from kara 'empty' + te 'hand' kimono from ki 'wear' + mono 'thing' rickshaw shortened from jin 'man' + riki 'power' + sha 'carriage' sake rice wine samurai samurai 'warrior, knight' shinto from shin 'god' + to 'way' soy soyu, variant of shoyu sumo sumo 'to compete' sushi rice with seafood, vegetable, meat, or egg filling or topping tsunami from tsu 'harbor' + nami 'waves' tycoon taikun 'great lord or prince' Difficulty Language Difficulty How difficult is it to learn Japanese? Japanese is considered to be a Category III language in terms of difficulty for speakers of English

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