

**Borrowing of Japanese Words into English:
Data from *the Oxford English Dictionary*
and *the Random House Unabridged Dictionary***

英語に借用された日本語
—*Oxford English Dictionary* と
Random House Unabridged Dictionary を資料として—

付 和文抄訳

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I. Introduction

Borrowing and Loanwords

Almost all languages we can think of have many borrowed words, or loanwords, in their vocabulary. Japanese has many loanwords from German, Dutch, and English, and many of them are written in *katakana* scripts. Russian and Arabic have been enriched by borrowing words and phrases from the English language. As English is presently an international language, it has caused great influence on many other languages, as well as taking over new vocabulary from them. English has borrowed words from many European languages, mostly French and Latin, and in recent years it is also taking words from Asian languages. There can be found 1,029 English words that were transferred from other languages in the Cannon corpus (data of 1987-1989), which entered English from 84 different languages (“Borrowing,” 1992). Among these languages the largest loaner was French (25%), and the next largest was Japanese and Spanish (both 8%).

A language borrows words from another language to produce loanwords.

Borrowing is the usual term used to describe the process where a language takes over new words from another language, and loanwords are words that have gone over such process. From another point of view, borrowing and loaning are both sides of the same

matter. From the viewpoint of one language, the words are borrowed, and the words are loaned from the views of the other. From the reasons above, the words seem to have the same meaning in linguistic context, roughly speaking; and therefore, ‘borrowed words’ and ‘loanwords’ would be treated as the same meaning in this thesis.

The usage of the words ‘borrow’ and ‘loan’ here might not be appropriate, because the loanwords are not likely to be returned to the original language, and the loaner language retains the words which it has loaned. *The Oxford English Dictionary* (OED)¹ points this out in the entry ‘borrow’ as follows:

As applied to the adoption of foreign words or customs, it properly implies that the adoption is merely temporary; but this restriction is now often disregarded, esp. by writers on philology; cf. loan-word. (borrow, v.¹, def. 2a)

However, no scholar seems to have succeeded in creating a better term.

There are several reasons why borrowings occur. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* lists the reasons for borrowing as follows:

- (1) Close contact in especially multilingual situations, making the mixing of elements from different languages more or less commonplace.
- (2) The

¹ OED is abbreviation for *the Oxford English Dictionary* as a whole, including the first and second editions, the supplements, the *Additional Series*, and the *New Edition*. OED1 stands for its first edition, and OED2 for its second. OED1 is also called *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, or *the New English Dictionary*, which was its original title. OED New Edition, which is supposed to be an on-going draft for the third edition, is now available online (<http://dictionary.oed.com>).

domination of some languages by others (for cultural, economic, political, religious, or other reasons), so that material flows ‘down’ from those ‘high’ languages into ‘lower’ vernaculars. (3) A sense of need, users of one language drawing material from another for such purposes as education and technology. (4) Prestige associated with using words from another language. (5) A mix of some or all of these. (“borrowing,” 1992, p. 141)

French words entered the English language during the Middle Ages because French was the language of social and political importance, as a result of the Norman Conquest.

Latin entered English as the language of religion, education, and learning. In the 20th century, words from Asian languages were borrowed to express and convey meanings that English did not have before. Many words from the languages spoken in the countries of the Commonwealth were borrowed. China and Japan had their own unique social and political systems and cultures, thus, significant number of Chinese and Japanese words were also borrowed. Among these, I will like to concentrate on Japanese loanwords in this thesis.

Previous Studies

Borrowed words taken from Japanese into English have long been uncared for as a minor group: The number of studies and researches dealing with Japanese

loanwords were little compared with those done with loanwords of European origin.

However, Japanese loanwords are now receiving much attention from many scholars in linguistics, both professional and amateur. Studies concentrating on Japanese loanwords have recently been growing, and the numbers of loanwords listed have also been increasing.

Most studies in this area have been explanations and commentaries of Japanese loanwords gathered from British and American dictionaries or periodicals. Only three papers could be found before the 1970s, all referring to some of the Oxford dictionaries² that were just then published. Gatenby (1931, 1934) gathered words of Japanese origin from *OEDI* and its first supplement, and cited their sources and the periods of citation. Serjeanston (1935) listed approximately 20 Japanese loanwords found in *OEDI* and *the Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles*. The next article that could be found was written in 1973, which is almost 40 years later.

In 1973 and 1974, Burchfield and Smith listed words of Japanese origin that did not appear in *OEDI* and its supplements. Cannon (1981) listed words of Japanese origin founded in various dictionaries. Matsuda (1985, 1986) gathered and commented on Japanese loanwords from various sources. The main sources of all the

² Oxford dictionaries include *OED*, *the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, *the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, *the Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, and other dictionaries published at Oxford University Press.

articles above are the Oxford dictionaries. However, after this, books and periodicals are used as sources. Ishimaru (1986) listed 333 words of Japanese origin gathered from the 1978-1985 issues of the *TIME* and *Newsweek* magazines, and commented rather precisely about number of appearance, parts of speech, meaning categories, and varieties of typescript (i.e., *italics*, SMALL CAPITALS, ‘quotation marks’, etc.) which are used.

In the 1990s, scholars begin to use different dictionaries for reference of their word lists. Abe (1990) studied 300 Japanese loanwords that appeared in *the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English* and *the Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. Cannon (1994, 1995) commented on recently borrowed words of Japanese origin. Shogakukan (1994) made a list of more than 900 Japanese loanwords founded in various dictionaries, including *OED2* and *the Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (Web3)*. A study of 457 Japanese loanwords in *OED2* and its *Additions Series* was conducted by Tokyo Seitoku English Study Society (1995-1998, 2003), concerning the sources, citations, and comparisons with the original words. Ohwada (1995a, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999) used the same data and analysed them from a different perspective. Kimura (1996) studied the levels of naturalization, and the dates and the meaning categories of the words found in *OED2*.

OED2 and *Web3* were compared by Kato (1996). Evans (1997) made an English dictionary of Japanese loanwords gathered from various sources. Tsuchihashi, in 1997, studied the history of Japanese loanwords in English. Kumakura (1999) wrote about Japanese words that were taken over by foreign languages. Suzuki (2001) conducted a study and listed 406 words of Japanese origin found in the 1926-2001 issues of the *TIME* magazine. As seen above, the topic of Japanese loanwords in the English language is a topic presently studied with much interest.

The Purpose of This Thesis

The purpose of this thesis is to find out the characteristics of Japanese loanwords in the English language. Loanwords of Japanese origin, found in *OED* and *the Random House Unabridged Dictionary* second edition (*RHD*), were analysed for this purpose. The loanwords found in the two dictionaries, by themselves, do not necessarily expose all characteristics of Japanese loanwords, because each dictionary has its own ways of selecting the words to be listed there. *OED* tries to list all English words that appear in English texts whether or not naturalised.³ On the other hand, *RHD* seems to select the words that are quite naturalised in the English language. However, by joining the lists together, characteristics of Japanese loanwords should be

³ Naturalisation is a process where a loanword is incorporated into the new language. Further explanation will be given later in this thesis.

more clearly exposed.

Another purpose is to see how Japan is seen abroad, especially in the English-speaking countries. This is one of the reasons why *OED*, which is a British dictionary, together with *RHD* (an American dictionary) is selected to analyse. The words found in dictionaries could be said to be the words recognised in the country of publication. Thus, by analysing the loanwords in the dictionaries, it can be shown thoroughly how Japan is seen and recognised in Britain and America.

In the following chapters, the two source dictionaries will be explained and discussed, and the words to be examined will be specified. Then, the result of the study, that is, the characteristics of the Japanese loanwords and the image of Japan as the editors of the dictionaries saw it, will be presented.

II. The Two Dictionaries

The first ‘dictionaries’ to be made in Britain were something like what we now call glossaries. Texts of difficult Latin, then a lingua franca of the European countries, were glossed in easy Latin or English. These glosses were put together as glossaries in the eighth century. In the 11th century, bigger glossaries were made. In these glossaries, the words were listed according to subjects, such as ‘god,’ ‘astronomy,’ ‘human body,’ or ‘vegetation.’ This kind of glossary is called ‘classified vocabulary.’ It was in the 15th century that dictionaries in the present format were compiled. Definitions and grammatical explanation were given to each word, not only synonyms as in earlier glossaries. In the 17th century, many dictionaries in this form were made. Among these, *The English Dictionarie* (edited by Henry Cockeram, published in 1623) was the first instance that used the words ‘English dictionary’ in its title. This dictionary was a dictionary of ‘inkhorn terms,’ which were difficult loanwords from Greek and Latin. Also, this dictionary was not ‘classified vocabulary’: the entries in this dictionary were arranged in alphabetical order.

In the 18th century, dictionaries in the present sense began to be compiled, with everyday words such as ‘camel,’ ‘cat,’ ‘fork,’ ‘man,’ and others. This was an influence from two dictionaries from Italy (*Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, published

in 1612) and France (*Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*, published in 1694), compiled by the Academies of each country. Although the British Empire did not have such Academy, these dictionaries followed the principles of 'academic dictionaries' that was to represent the whole body of the language. Samuel Johnson's dictionary (*A Dictionary of the English Language*, published in 1755) is a well-known example, in which he tried to make "a dictionary by which the pronunciation of our language may be fixed, and its attainment facilitated; by which its purity may be preserved, its use ascertained, and its duration lengthened" (cited from Hayashi, 1973, p. 26). The dictionary was compiled according to 'historical principles,' giving the definitions in historical order: This is the important principle that can be seen later in the Oxford dictionaries' compilation.

Together with such dictionaries of historical principles, encyclopædic dictionaries and pronunciation dictionaries were compiled since the 17th century. The first encyclopædic dictionaries were also copies of 'dictionaries' compiled by the French Academy. The compilation of such dictionaries led to the two leading characters of the English dictionaries: 'dictionary of words,' as in the dictionaries of historical principles; and 'dictionary of things,' as in the encyclopædic dictionaries, which later

came to be known as the principal feature of the Random House dictionaries,¹ and many other dictionaries compiled in the United States. Pronunciation dictionaries gave influence to other dictionaries; for instance, dictionaries of historical principles and encyclopædic dictionaries began to give pronunciation for the entry words. Each pronunciation dictionary invented its own way to represent the pronunciation, and the Random House dictionaries still use their original system, while the Oxford dictionaries switched from the ‘Murray style’ to the International Phonetic Alphabet.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED)

OED1 was first published in a series of 125 slim fascicles between 1884 and 1928, and was then published as a 10-volume complete edition in 1928. It was reissued in 12 volumes together with a single supplementary volume (*The Oxford English Dictionary Supplement and Bibliography*) in 1933. Between 1972 and 1986, the four-volume supplement (*A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*) was circulated. The entries in *OED1* and the entries in both supplements were put together, simultaneously with some new entries, to produce *OED2*, and it was published in 1989. *OED2* was made into CD-ROM in 1992, and the most recent third version was distributed in 2002.

The Oxford English Dictionary Additions Series have been published as supplement to

¹ Random House dictionaries include *RHD*, *the Random House Dictionary of the English Language*, *the American College Dictionary*, and other dictionaries published from Random House.

OED2 since 1993 (volumes 1 and 2 in 1993, and volume 3 in 1997), but before the series was completed, *OED online* service began in 2000, with *OED New Edition* that is being revised every once a month and the online version of *OED2*, and the complement of the *Additions Series* is now stopped. As the *New Edition* is being revised once a month, it had to be determined when to stop updating the list of the words to analyse, and the updating was to be discontinued at November 2003.

To describe *OED* simply, it is one of the best-known English dictionaries in the world. It is also considered to be the first complete dictionary of the English language to be published. The aim of the dictionary and the words listed are described as follows in the preface:

The aim of this Dictionary is to present in alphabetical series the words that have formed the English vocabulary from the time of the earliest records down to the present day, with all the relevant facts concerning their form, sense-history, pronunciation, and etymology. It embraces not only the standard language of literature and conversation, whether current at the moment, or obsolete, or archaic, but also the main technical vocabulary, and a large measure of dialectal usage and slang. Its basis is a collection of several millions of excerpts from literature of every period amassed by an army of

readers and the editorial staff. (Preface, *OED2 on CD-ROM*)

OED is also known of its unique historical principal. Not only the senses, or definitions, but also the spelling variations throughout the history of the words are listed in chronological order. The dictionary is a typical ‘dictionary of words.’

OED is an enormous dictionary, and unlike many dictionaries, it gives quotations to almost all entry words and definitions. To get an idea of the enormousness, below is the ‘facts and figures’ of *OED2*²:

- actual size: 20 volumes, 21,730 pages
- number of entries: 291,500
- number of main entries: 231,100
- number of cross-reference entries: 60,400
- number of cross-references *within* entries: 580,600
- number of word forms defined and/or illustrated: 615,100
- number of pronunciations: 139,900
- number of etymologies: 219,800
- number of quotations: 2,436,600

(data extracted from Berg, 1993, pp. 195-196)

² As the *Additions Series* and the *New Edition* are not completed, the data of *OED2* is the only complete one available.

Another characteristic of *OED* is the standing of proper nouns. The policy is not to include them in the dictionary; however, when there are some derivative forms, or if there are some different meaning derived from the original meaning, such derivatives and meanings are recorded. Thus, for example, although ‘Tokyoite’ is an entry word in the dictionary, ‘Tokyo’ can not be found; and ‘Nintendo’ appears not as the name of a company, but as “a proprietary name for: a range of computer games played on a games console; (also) the console itself” (*OED New Edition*, Nintendo, *n.*, def. 1).

To conclude from all the facts above, *OED* is a typical ‘dictionary of words’ which tries to give definitions to ‘pure’ English words only.

The Random House Unabridged Dictionary (RHD)

The Random House dictionaries are one of the most famous American English dictionaries, together with the Webster dictionaries.³ The first of the Random House dictionaries is *the Random House Dictionary of the English Language* (published in 1966). The assumption regarding its compiling policy was that “a dictionary editor must not only record; he must also teach” (cited from Hayashi, 1973, p. 30). That is, the editors of the dictionary decided on “a linguistically sound middle course” of descriptive and prescriptive principles. The dictionary includes not only technical

³ Webster dictionaries include *an American Dictionary of the English Language*, *Webster’s International Dictionary*, *Webster’s New International Dictionary*, *Web3*, *Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary*, and other dictionaries published by Merriam-Webster.

terms, but also biographical and geographic references, and titles of literary works and arts.

The Random House Unabridged Dictionary, published in 1993, is a newly revised and updated edition of *the Random House Dictionary of the English Language: Second Edition—Unabridged*. Thus, it follows the above policy completely. Compared with *OED*, there is not so much information, but information extracted from the book jacket gives some features of the dictionary:

- Completely revised geographical entries reflecting the political and geographical changes in Germany and in the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia
- Completely updated biographical entries
- Over 315,000 entries in 2,500 pages of dictionary text
- Titles of major works from literature, art, and music
- Names and places of historical events
- Popular given names
- 240 comprehensive Usage Notes

From the features above, it could be said that this dictionary is a ‘dictionary of things,’ in other words, a small encyclopædia.

III. Studies of the Japanese Loanwords

The Words to be Examined

To make the lists of words to examine, it had to be determined what ‘loanwords’ should mean in this thesis. One of the purposes of this thesis was to see how Japan is recognised in the English speaking countries; therefore, all words of Japanese origin, including biographical and geographical references in *RHD*, were listed to analyse.

To make the list of Japanese loanwords found in *OED*, version 3.0 of the CD-ROM and *OED online* was used. On both sources, the following search was performed: <<‘jap*’ in etymology OR ‘japan*’ in definition>>.¹ The result was 646 words from *OED2* and 149 from the *New Edition*. Among these words, some words of non-Japanese origin were included,² and after removing such words from the list, the remaining was 449 and 103 respectively. Combining the two lists, the number of Japanese loanwords from the result of the *OED* searches was 508. The decrease from the total 552 is because there are duplications due to the revisions of the entries.

Some words in the dictionary did not come up in the results of the searches

¹ Asterisks (*) in searches, of both CD-ROM and online, represents any letter or letters of the alphabet. Also, searches are not case-sensitive. Therefore, ‘jap*’ could mean Jap, Japan, Japanese, Japanize, or other words beginning with ‘jap,’ including those that have nothing to do with Japan; for example, jape and Japheth.

² Some of these words of non-Japanese origin are: bamboo, bullet, cedar, cypress, emperor, Far East, Hepburnian, Indian ink, Japan, paper, pheasant, tub, Asian, bubble, and nightingale floor. All of these include the word ‘Japan’ in their definitions.

because of the way the etymologies of some words are written. For example, the etymology of ‘bonzery’ is given as [f. BONZE + -ERY . . .], and for ‘moxibustion,’ [*mox-* (in MOXA *n.*) + -I- + *-bustion* (in COMBUSTION *n.*) . . .] is given. These words were added to analyse, together with the sub-entries that appeared in the texts of the words in the above searches. Among these sub-entries, there are spelling variations,³ derivatives, compounds, phrases, and others that appear in the texts of the main entries. Adding all the words mentioned above to the original results, the final *OED* list consists of 644 words (see Appendix).

On the other hand, electronic varieties of *RHD* were unfortunately not available. Therefore, the list for this dictionary was made by hand, picking up and writing down the words on index cards. Consequently, there could be some words that have been left out. All words of Japanese descent were to be recorded, including compounds and phrases, and geographical and biographical items. It was easier than *OED*, though, because *RHD* has less entry, and all derivatives, compounds, and phrases are found as separate headwords. As shown in the Appendix, there were 421 words and phrases to be listed for *RHD*.

³ Three words of this kind were found in the dictionary. The three are ‘musho,’ ‘haikai,’ and ‘hokku.’ From a Japanese point of view, the later two should be separate main entries; however, *OED* listed them as variations of ‘haiku.’ The original meanings of the two words are written in smaller type below the definition of their headword. ‘Musho’ seems to have been used in form of ‘mushos’ as plural of ‘mochi’ in the 16th century, as the following is seen as variant forms of ‘mochi’ in the *New Edition*: “16 (plural) mushos, 18- mochi. Plural unchanged” (mochi, *n.*¹).

Semantic Study

Two studies will be conducted below. The studies are only examples of the ways to analyse; yet, they seem to be the most popular, and similar models will be followed in this thesis.

The system of categorisation. One of the ways to analyse the loanwords is the semantic distribution of the words. This implies if a loanword is used in everyday speech or, if the usage is limited to professional or special contexts. The names of the semantic fields are designed to reflect the definitions in the dictionaries. Thus, some single headwords were divided in several categories according to the different meanings of the word, and several words were combined together if they appeared to be varieties of the same word from a Japanese point of view.

Categorising words is controversial in the study of lexicography (the study of dictionaries) and lexicology (the study of words), which both in part include the topic of this thesis. This is because categorising words include decisions that are easily influenced by the viewpoint of the classifier. Setting up and naming the semantic fields can be troublesome, and deciding which words to be placed in each category can be another problem. Comparing different categorisations by authors of the many preceding studies may demonstrate the vast varieties of possible categorisations.

For example, Cannon (1981) employs a detailed grouping system. The 587 words he collected are categorised into 16 (category names will be written in boldface throughout this thesis): **science, arts, religion, status, food and drinks, martial arts, dress, housing, measurements, language, money terms, games, fish, ethnology, occupations, transportations, and others**. Some of the categories are further divided; for example, **science** was further divided into **botany, geography, biology, medicine, geology, and chemistry**. To give another example, Tsuchihashi (1997) used a different grouping system. She divides the words in her study into 10 groups, and without sub-categories. The categories are: **arts, language, religion, daily life, history, culinary, sports and martial arts, science and technology, business, and others**. The above are only two examples of the categorisation, and there are many other instances that use different systems.

Furthermore, based on various viewpoints, same words could be categorised in different categories. The word 'mingei' could be placed in **daily life** in one study, and **arts and crafts** in another. The example reveals the difficulty of putting words into semantic fields using universal standards.

The semantic categories which Tokyo Seitoku English Study Society (1995-1998) and Watanabe (2000) employed were used as foundations for setting up the categories.

However, the present theses adopted its own unique semantic fields. There are 37 categories used in the present thesis, without sub-categories, and they are as follows:

administrative unit, arts and crafts, biography, botany, bushido, characters and letters, chemistry and physics, clothing and footwear, commodities, culture, custom and common practice, economy and business, entertainment, event, food and drink, game, geography, greetings and chant, historical period, housing, lineage and family, literature, measurement, medicine, mineralogy, monetary, music, nature, profession and status, religion, residents and emigrant, social system, sports and martial arts, transportation, weapon, zoology, and others.

Although there are no such problems in *RHD* entries, there were two troublesome headwords, ‘kami’⁴ and ‘shaku,’⁵ in *OED*. They both had two distinguished meanings, but the editors of *OED* did not separate them, they were regarded as one word in the dictionary. Each definition will be considered to be different words in this thesis.

Another problematic word was ‘Yokohama,’ that did not have a clear definition in the

⁴ The two definitions of ‘kami’ in *OED* are: (1) A title given by the Japanese to daimios and governors, = ‘lord’. Also kami-dana = god-shelf s.v. GOD *n.* 16a. (2) In the Shinto or native religion of Japan, A divinity, a god (used by Protestant missionaries and their converts as the name of the Supreme Being, God). Also attrib., as *kami-religion*. Definitions 1 and 2 should be treated as two completely different words. Also, it must be noted that the compound ‘kami-dana’ should be found in definition 2.

⁵ The two senses for ‘shaku’ appears in *OED* as follows: (1) A Japanese measure of length, equal to 11.9 inches (30.3 cm.) . . . (2) A flat baton made of wood or horn, a little over a foot in length, upon which a Japanese court noble formerly would note memoranda, but later carried as a mark of honour in the presence of the emperor, or by the emperor himself. These are apparently two different words.

text, and only the quotations were clues for categorising. The following is the duplication of the three quotations found in *OED* (all ellipsis is as in *OED* text):

“*Yokohama Crape*, this is a very fine, close make of Crape, otherwise known as Canton Crape The Yokohama is the costliest of all descriptions of Crape, and the most durable in wear.” “Long-tailed fowls, under the . . . names of Yokohama or Phoenix fowls, or Shinotawaro fowls, are . . . varieties recently introduced from Japan.” “A domesticated breed of jungle-fowl known as the ‘Japanese long-tailed fowls’ or as ‘Yokohamas’.” From the meanings used in the quotation, the word ‘Yokohama’ was listed under both **arts and crafts** and **zoology** in this thesis. In the other loanwords, such problems did not occur, and each entry word was categorised into a single field.

Semantic distribution of the borrowed words. The Japanese loanwords were categorised according to the system described in the above section. From the next page is the list of the borrowed words and their distribution. The categories are in alphabetical order, and inside each category, the words are arranged alphabetically. The Arabic numerals after the category names in round brackets are the number of words found in that semantic field. The list of all 869 words and phrases in alphabetical order will be given in the Appendix.

1. **administrative unit** (2)

ken; mura.

2. **arts and crafts** (64)

Arita; baren; bekko; dotaku; haniwa; Hirado; Hizen; Imari; Jomon; kakemono; Kakiemon; kokeshi; Kōrin; Kōrin school; koro; Kutani; mabe; magatama; maki-e; makimono; Maruyama; menuki; Mikimoto; mingei; mokum; mokume gane; Nabeshima; Nanga; Nashiji; netsuke; Nippon vellum; origami; Raku; Satsuma ware; sentoku; Seto; Shibayama; Shijō; shippo; shishi; shunga; sosaku hanga; suiboku; suiseki; sumi-e; surimono; temmoku; togidashi; Tosa; tsuba; tsutsumu; ukiyo-e; urushi; washi; Yamato; Yamato-e; Yamato-ryū; Yayoi; Yeddo; Yeddo crepe; Yeddo poplin; Yeddo spruce; Yokohama; yūzen.

3. **biography** (61)

Akihito; Akutagawa, Ryunosuke; Amaterasu; Aoki, Shuzo; Basho; Chikamatsu, Monzaemon; Esaki, Leo; Fujimori, Alberto; Futabatei, Shimei; Harunobu Suzuki; Hayakawa, Samuel Ichiye; Hayakawa, Sessue; Hideyoshi Toyotomi; Hiranuma, Baron Kiichiro; Hirohito; Hiroshige Ando; Hokusai Katsushika; Ikeda, Hayato; Ito, Prince Hirobumi; Iyeyasu Tokugawa; Izanagi; Izanami; Kagawa, Toyohiko; Kawabata, Yasunari; Kitasato, Shibasaburo; Komura, Marquis Jutarō; Konoye, Prince Fumimaro; Kuniyoshi, Yasuo; Kuroki, Tamemoto Count; Kurosawa, Akira; Kurusu, Saburo; Matsuoka, Yosuke; Mishima, Yukio; Murasaki Shikibu, Lady; Mutsuhito; Natsume, Soseki; Ninigi; Noguchi, Hideyo; Noguchi, Isamu; Nomura, Kichisaburo; Oyama, Iwao; Ozawa, Seiji; Ozu, Yasujiro; Saionji, Kimmochi; Sato, Eisaku; Sesshu; Sharaku Tashusai; Shimazaki, Tōson; Tanaka, Baron Giichi; Tanizaki, Junichiro; Togo, Heihachiro Marquis; Togo, Shigenori; Tojo, Hideki; Tomonaga, Shinichiro; Utamaro Kitagawa; Yamagata, Prince Aritomo; Yamamoto, Isoroku; Yamasaki, Mionoru; Yamashita, Tomoyuki; Yoshihito; Yukawa, Hideki.

4. **botany** (37)

aka-matsu; akebi; aucuba; aucuba mosaic; ginkgo; gumi; hechima; hinoki; ibota privet; kaya; keyaki; kikyō; kiri; kudzu; kuro-matsu; Kurume; marumi

kumkuat; matsu; metake; mitsumata; mondo; Nagami; nanten; Nikko fir; o-matsu; ramanas; rishitin; sakura; sasanqua; shikimi; skimmia; sugi; tamo; tara vine; tobira; udo; yeddo hawthorn.

5. **bushido** (6)

bushido; hara-kiri; junshi; samurai code; samurai spirit; seppuku.

6. **characters and letters** (8)

hiragana; iroha; kana; kanamajiri; kanji; katakana; manyogana; romaji.

7. **chemistry and physics** (23)

ibotenate; ibotenic; kainic; Kikuchi; Kikuchi line; Kikuchi pattern; kojic; Mitsuda; Mitsuda-negative; Mitsuda-positive; Mitsuda positivity; Mitsuda reaction; Okazaki; rotenone; shikimic; shimose; shimosite; Taka-diaastase; urushiol; Yukawa; Yukawa meson; Yukawa particles; Yukawa potential.

8. **clothing and footwear** (18)

geta; habutai; hakama; haori; happi coat; judogi; kimono; kimono blouse; kimono coat; kimono gown; kimono shirt; kimono sleeve; mompei; obi; ojime; tabi; yukata; zori.

9. **commodities** (12)

Betamax; hibachi; kanban; katsura; meishi; okimono; shaku; soroban; sumi; suzuribako; uchiwa; Yagi.

10. **culture** (16)

anime; bonsai; chanoyu; ikebana; inro; koi-cha; mon; moribana; Nageire; ninja; ninjutsu; on; rikka; ryu; sabi; wabi.

11. **custom and common practice** (6)

ki-mon; miai; nakodo; noshi; oshibori; seiza.

12. **economy and business** (21)

kaizen; kanban; karoshi; karoshi victim; keiretsu; narikin; Nikkei; Nikkei (stock) average; Nikkei exchange; Nikkei index; Pac-Man; shokku; shosha; shunto; sogo shosha; Sohyo; sokaiya; tokkin; zaibatsu; zaikai; zaitech.

13. **entertainment** (17)

bugaku; bunraku; gagaku; hanami; jōruri; Kabuki; kagura; katuramono; kyogen; ningyo-jōruri; nogaku; Noh; onnagata; oyama; sewamono; shosagoto; yugen.

14. **event** (3)

Bon; matsuri; Tanabata.

15. **food and drink** (75)

adzuki; awabi; bento; chorogi; daikon; dashi; enoki; ginkgo-nut; kaki; katsuo; katsuobushi; Kobe beef; koji; kombu; koniak; maguro; maki-zushi; matsutake; mebos; Midori; mikan; mirin; miso; misoshiru; miso soup; mizuna; mizutaki; mochi; mochi rice; musho; Mutsu; napa; nashi; natto; nigiri-zushi; nori; ramen; rumaki; sake; sashimi; Satsuma orange; shabu-shabu; shiitake; shochu; shoyu; soba; soy; soyaburger; soya link; soya meal; soya milk; soya sausage; soybean; soy biscuit; soy flour; soy jam; soy oil; soy protein; soy-sauce; suimono; sukiyaki; Suntory; surimi; sushi; tai; tamari; tempura; teppan-yaki; teriyaki; tofu; tsukemono; udon; wakame; wasabi; yakitori.

16. **game** (8)

go; gobang; go-moku; janken; ken; Nintendo; pachinko; shogi.

17. **geography** (105)

Akashi; Akita; Amagasaki; Aomori; Asahigawa; Asosan; Awaji; Biwa, Lake; Bonin Islands; Chiba; Dairen; Fuji; Fujisawa; Fukuoka; Fukushima; Fukuyama; Gifu; Ginza, the; Hachioji; Hakodate; Hamamatsu; Higashiosaka; Himeji; Hirakata; Hiroshima; Hokkaido; Hondo; Honshu; Ichikawa; Ichinomiya; Iwaki; Iwo Jima; Kagoshima; Kamakura; Kanazawa; Karafuto; Kawaguchi; Kawasaki; Kitakyushu; Kobe; Kochi; Kofu; Kokura; Koriyama; Kurashiki; Kure; Kyoto; Kyushu; Matsudo; Matsuyama; Miyazaki; Moji; Nagano; Nagasaki; Nagoya; Nara; Niigata; Nikko; Nippon; Nishinomiya; Oita; Okayama; Okazaki; Okinawa; Omi; Omiya; Omuta; Osaka; Otaru; Ryojunku; Ryukyu; Sagami-hara; Sakai; Sasebo; Satsuma; Sendai; Shikoku; Shimonoseki; Shizuoka; Suita; Suribachi; Taira; Takamatsu; Takatsuki; Tobata; Tokushima; Tokyo; Tokyo Bay; Toyama; Toyohara; Toyohashi;

*Toyonaka; Toyota; Tsushima; Tsushima Strait; Urawa; Utsunomiya;
Wakamatsu; Wakayama; Yawata; Yedo; Yezo; Yokkaichi; Yokohama; Yokosuka.*

18. **greetings and chant** (3)

arigato; banzai; sayonara.

19. **historical period** (15)

*Azuchi-Momoyama; Genroku; Heian; Higashiyama; Jomon; Kamakura; Meiji;
Momoyama; Muromachi; Nara; Showa; Taisho; Tempyō; Tokugawa; Yayoi.*

20. **housing** (19)

*amado; engawa; furo; fusuma; futon; hoochie; kakebuton; kotatsu; kura;
minshuku; ryokan; shikibuton; shoji; tansu; tatami; tatami room; tokonoma;
yashiki; zabuton.*

21. **lineage and family** (7)

Fujiwara; Hojo; kabane; Minamoto; Taira; Tokugawa; uji.

22. **literature** (12)

*haikai; haiku; hokku; monogatari; mono no aware; orihon; renga; senryu;
Tale of Genji, the; tanka; uta; waka.*

23. **measurement** (11)

ken; koku; momme; ri; shaku; sho; sun; tan; tan; to; tsubo.

24. **medicine** (27)

*Hashimoto; Hashimoto's goitre; Hashimoto's struma (lymphomatosa);
Hashimoto's thyroiditis; Ishihara; Ishihara-blind; Ishihara method; Ishihara
plates; itai-itai; kakke; Kawasaki disease; Minamata disease; Morita; moxa;
moxibustion; moxocausis; senpaku; Sendai; shiatsu; Shiga; Shigella; Shigella
dysentery; shigellosis; sodoku; Takayasu; tsutsugamushi; yusho.*

25. **mineralogy** (10)

*ikunolite; ishikawaite; johachidolite; kobeite; ningyoite; shakudo; sudoite;
teineite; todorokite; yugawaralite.*

26. **monetary** (11)
coban gold; itzebu; kobang; obang; rin; ryo; sen; shibuichi; shubunkin; tempo; yen.
27. **music** (9)
karaoke; karaoke music; koto; samisen; shakuhachi; shō; Suzuki; Suzuki method; Suzuki recital.
28. **nature** (7)
bai; bai-u; kuroshio; onsen; Oyashio Current; tsunami; Tsushima Current.
29. **profession and status** (46)
ama; daimyo; dairi-sama; dan-holder; Eta; geisha; Genro; hanashika; hatamoto; heimin; hinin; honcho; inkyo; jito; joro; judoist; judoka; ju-jitsian; ju-jitsuist; kami; karateka; Kuge; kurumaya; maiko; mama-san; Mikado; miko; moose; muraji; oiran; omi; Rōjū; ronin; Roshi; samurai; sensei; Shihan; shogun; shugo; soshi; sumotori; tycoon; tycooness; yakuza; Yamaguchi-gumi.
30. **religion** (44)
Amida; bonze; bonzery; bonzess; butsu; daibutsu; daruma; Jōdo; Jodo Shinshu; kami; kami-dana; kami-religion; koan; Kokka; Mikadoism; mikoshi; miya; mondo; mu; mushin; nembutsu; Nichiren; Obaku; Rinzai; Ritsu; satori; satoric; sennin; Shin; Shingon; Shinto; Shintoism; Shintoist; Shuha; Soka Gakkai; Soto; Tendai; torii; ujigami; zazen; Zen; Zen Buddhist; zendo; Zenist.
31. **residents and emigrant** (13)
gaijin; Issei; Kibei; nikkei; nikkeijin; Nip; Nipponese; nisei; Okie; Okinawan; Ryukyuan; sansei; Tokyoite.
32. **social system** (11)
daimioate; Kempeitai; Mikadoate; nokyo; shogunate; shogunship; tenko; terakoya; tonari gumi; tycoonate; tycoonism.
33. **sports and martial arts** (62)
aikido; basho; dan; dojo; gi; harai goshi; ippon; jigotai; judo; ju-jitsu; karate; karate chop; kata; kendo; kesa-gatame; kuzushi; kyu; maegashira; mae-geri;

makikomi; makiwara; makunouchi; mawashi; nage-no-kata; nagewaza; o-goshi; osaekomi waza; O-soto-gari; randori; seoi nage; shime-waza; shodan; Shorin ryu; Shotokan; sumi-gaeshi; sumo; sutemi-waza; tai-otoshi; tomoe-nage; tori; tsugi ashi; Tsukahara; tsukuri; tsurikomi; tsurikomi-ashi; tsurikomi-goshi; uchimata; ude; ude-garami; ude-gatame; uke; ukemi; uki; uki-gatame; uki-goshi; uki-otoshi; uki-waza; ura-nage; waza-ari; yoko-shiho-gatame; yokozuna; yondan.

34. **transportation** (6)

jinricksha; kago; kuruma; norimon; rickshaw; Shinkansen.

35. **weapon** (12)

daisho; karate sticks; katana; kwaiken; nunchaku; sai; samurai sword; shuriken; shuto; tachi; tanto; wacadash.

36. **zoology** (11)

Akita; fugu; habu; kirin; koi; medaka; Mikado pheasant; sika; Tosa; uguisu; Yokohama.

37. **others** (51)

Ainu; Burakumin; dairi; dojo mat; hibakusha; jinricksha; ju-jitsu; Kabukiesque; kamikaze; karaoke bar; karate; karate-chop; kimonoed; kogai; manga; Maru; marumage; mikoshi-carrying; Minseito; ninja; ninja rock; Nintendo generation; Nipponian; Nipponism; samurai ethic; samurai-minded; samurai order; san; shibui; shimada; Shintoistic; Shintoize; shogunal; shogunite; skosh; sobaya; soogee; soy bottle; soy frame; sushiya; tatami-floored; tatami-matted; tempura bar; tempura restaurant; Tojo; tycoonery; tycoonish; tycoonship; Yamato-damashii; Yoshiwara; Zengakuren.

In the list, the tendency of the kinds of Japanese words found in the English dictionaries can be seen. **Geography** is the largest category but only appears in *RHD* for the reason mentioned before: the compiling principles of the dictionaries. The

biggest category that appears in both dictionaries is **food and drink**. Then come **arts and crafts, sports and martial arts, biography, profession and status, religion, botany, medicine, and chemistry and physics**. These are the first ten categories that have the widest vocabulary. As imagined, many of them are words that reflect the Japanese culture.

In the category of **sports and martial arts**, which is consisted of 62 items, words associated with judo have the largest number, especially in *OED*. Among such words, those relating to judo techniques, or *waza*,⁶ are dominant. Some examples of the 34 *waza* terms found in the dictionaries are: ‘harai goshi,’ ‘kesa-gatame,’ ‘makikomi,’ ‘nagewaza,’ ‘osaekomi waza,’ ‘O-soto-gari,’ ‘sumi-gaeshi,’ ‘tomoe-nage,’ ‘tsurikomi-ashi,’ and ‘yoko-shiho-gatame.’ This might suggest that judo is at present an international sports, already not only a nationwide sports, and the competitions are carried out in the original language, Japanese; thus, together with the *waza* expressions, words like ‘ippon’ and ‘waza-ari’ needed to conduct the matches seem to have been transplanted into English.

The semantic field **food and drink** includes traditional Japanese dishes, as well as materials and ingredients that will not be used in the Western dishes. Among

⁶ Interestingly, this word, *waza*, is found in neither dictionary, while words such as ‘waza-ari,’ ‘nagewaza,’ and ‘osaekomi waza,’ that could be called derivative forms are found.

profession and status, the status system of the Tokugawa Shogunate⁷ is reflected.

Also derivatives such as ‘dan-holder,’ ‘judoka,’ ‘ju-jitsuist,’ and ‘sumotori’ can be seen.

In the category of **religion**, the names of the sects, or the denominations of Buddhism, and also, the furnishing tools and utensils related to Shintoism are found. Plants that are especially found in Japan, and some technical botanic terms that were introduced to the world from Japan are seen in **botany**. In the semantic fields **medicine** and **chemistry and physics**, technical terms related to the name of the finder of the substance is dominant, together with those that was introduced from Japanese into the English language, as those in **botany**. All the above indicate that the words of Japanese origin found in the dictionaries were introduced into the English language for the need “to get new words to cover new concepts or new material or abstract phenomena” (Stockwell & Minkova, 2001, p. 3).

Chronological Study

Apart from the semantic study, there are different ways to analyse the loanwords. Among the many ways of analysing, the chronological way was chosen for this section.

The system of categorisation. Word-borrowing is a time-consuming process; and therefore, it is not possible to decide the actual year of which a particular word was

⁷ Tokugawa Shogunate was the era (1603-1867) in which shoguns of the Tokugawa family ruled Japan.

borrowed into the language. To overcome this problem, the date of the first quotations in *OED* were considered to be the year of the borrowing, as they are believed to be the first instances that the words come into view in print. However, it must be noted that borrowed words do not appear in publication for some time, after they are loaned into the conversational context. The present thesis divides the words into chronological fields of 50-year periods,⁸ according to *OED*'s first citations. Most of the citation years were taken directly from *OED*, but for some words, modification was applied from the Hayakawa's 1996 work.

Only the main entry words found in *OED* are analysed here, because information of this subject was not picked up in the procedure of gathering the words from *RHD*; and moreover, because some entries do not have the information of the date of their first appearance in the dictionary. Therefore, the wordlist analysed here might not be accurate. The words analysed here are indicated in the Appendix with the first citation years.

Chronological distribution of the loanwords found in OED. By counting the records of the earliest appearance, the table on the next page was obtained.

⁸ There are nine categories: **before 1600, 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1849, 1850-1899, 1900-1949, and 1950 and later.**

Table B: Number of Words in Each Chronological Field

1. before 1600	3	.58%
2. 1600-1649	29	5.64%
3. 1650-1699	3	.58%
4. 1700-1749	52	10.12%
5. 1750-1799	4	.78%
6. 1800-1849	16	3.11%
7. 1850-1899	168	32.68%
8. 1900-1949	127	24.71%
9. 1950 and later	112	21.79%
total	514	100.00%

The table demonstrates the characteristics of the loanwords in relation to the timeframe of their introduction. Two chronological fields show significant increase in the loanwords. The first is the period of **1700-1749**. The number here is not so large compared to the later increase; however, compared to those before 1850, it is significantly large. The large stream of loans in this period is owing to a translation of Engelbelto Kämpfer's book, *the History of Japan*. The author records the objects, vegetation, animals, cuisine and drinks, and customs he came across during his stay in Japan as a medical practitioner assigned to the Dutch office for the merchants at Nagasaki. This translation of the book was published in 1727 in London; thus, the timeframe of **1700-1749** provided many words of Japanese origin into *OED*.

Kämpfer's *the History of Japan* is considered to be the only book with reference to Japan in this period.⁹

Secondly, in the period of **1850-1899**, there is a significantly large increase in the loanwords. This timeframe contains the largest number of words. This increase is a result of the Japan's opening to foreign intercourse. It was in 1854 that Japan opened its ports to the Western countries, including Britain and the United States. By opening the seaports for international contact, communication with foreigners increased; thus, borrowing and lending of words became greater than before in need for representing the cultures of each other. This indicates that the loanwords reflect the communal and international policies of the country.

My original hypothesis in this subject was that *OED* documented old loanwords that had experienced centuries of assimilating development. In opposition, the reality was that the Japanese borrowings found in *OED* were not so old. It was only after the second half of the 19th century that loads of Japanese words were introduced into English.

⁹ For more information on Engelbelto Kämpfer's *the History of Japan*, refer to Ohwada (1997) and Tokyo Seitoku English Study Society (1995-1998, no. 5, pp. 110-120).

IV. Naturalisation

Definition of the Word

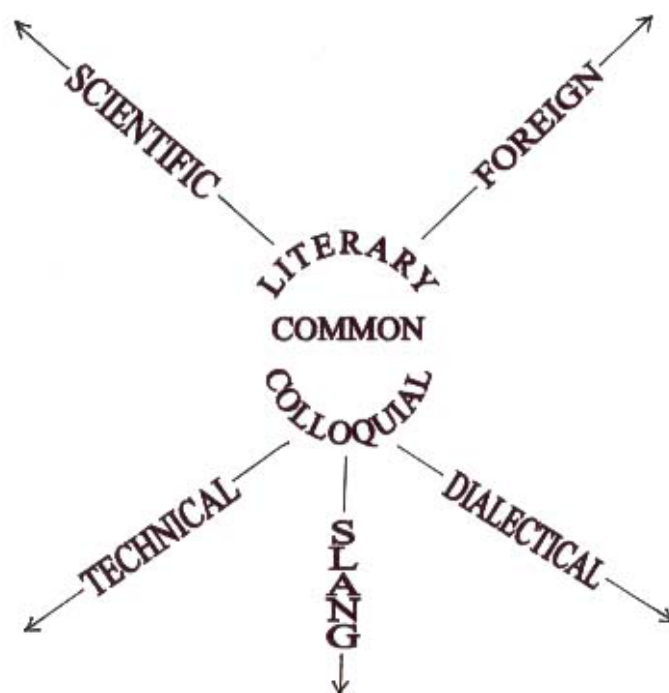
In *OED*, the word ‘naturalisation’ is defined as “The admission or adoption of foreign words . . . into general use or favour” (naturalization, def. 2a). Berg (1993) also defines the expression ‘naturalised word’ as below:

Naturalized words are those which have been fully integrated, in terms of spelling and pronunciation, into the language and include common words such as ‘inch’, ‘orange’, ‘cat’, and ‘street’. Some naturalized forms are adopted without any major change from a foreign language and used as English words, while others are adaptations, that is, they have been modified to conform to English word structure, as in the case of many Latin or Greek stems to which English endings have been added. (p. 146)

A model introduced in the preface of *OED* might provide a clear view of the naturalisation procedure of foreign words. Figure C on the next page is a diagram that can be found in the “General Explanation” of the dictionary. After the borrowings take place, a word will continue to be foreign, or ‘non-naturalised,’¹ for some time. The

¹ *OED* marks the non-naturalised words with a symbol in the form of parallels (||). The dagger (†) is another status symbol found in *OED*, implying obsolescence. However, both symbols were ignored when analysing the words in the previous sections, as they will make the wordlists too complex. Also, the *OED*’s editors admit the struggle of deciding on the level of naturalisation, that is, if the word is ‘non-naturalised,’ ‘partly naturalised,’ or ‘fully naturalised.’

Figure C: The *OED* Figure of Vocabulary Classification



usage of such words is limited in frequency and is limited to certain topics. As the word becomes to be employed more frequently in the English language, it approaches the area of ‘colloquial’ words. At this point, the word is ‘partially naturalised,’ and the ‘foreign’ words gradually lose their non-native flavours and develop to be used in some conversational speeches in similar ways together with the other ‘colloquial’ or ‘common’ words. When the process of naturalisation approaches its final phase, the word becomes a member of the category of ‘common’ words, and will be used in completely identical manner to a word native to English. This is when the word could

be said ‘fully naturalised.’ The process of naturalisation into English is also called ‘Anglicisation’ in some documents.

Stages of Naturalisation

There seems to be four stages in the naturalising process, in which each has a distinguishable linguistic phenomenon. The loans in the first stage are short lasting and tentative; consequently, they require explaining and must be differentiated from the other words by italicising, using quotation marks, or using other punctuations. Some borrowed words fade away at this stage, and others go on to the next: Not all loanwords go through this process to develop into a complete member of the user’s native vocabulary. When the words of the first phase come to be used more commonly and when they experience some modifications in its pronunciation, spellings, or both, they proceed to the second stage.

In the third stage, the loanwords become quite productive by means of derivation, that is, for example, affixation, compounding, shortening, or clipping. Also, words in this stage no longer require marginal notes or special punctuations, and they would have acquired no less than one additional meaning (Cannon, 1994, p. 386). The fourth, and the last, stage is when the loanwords are built up into the general vocabulary of the borrower language. Conversions might occur in this phase, and the borrowed words

are no longer considered to be ‘non-native,’ and on occasion, people fail to remember that the loan was, in the beginning, a word of foreign origin. However, there are times when even if the word retains its original spelling or pronunciation, it is considered to be ‘fully naturalised’: This issue is not straightforward, since it is governed by the judgments of the individuals who use such words.

Suzuki (2001) uses the words ‘naturalised,’ ‘semi-naturalised,’ ‘non-naturalised,’ and ‘foreign,’ and came up with the following figures (p. 61). The percentage of each grouping was 6.96%, 16.94%, 70.30%, and 5.80% respectively. Only a few naturalised words were found, while there were 10 times as many non-naturalised ones.

Indicators of Naturalisation

As mentioned in the section above, there are several marks in which naturalisation can be indicated. These correspond to the second, third, and fourth stages of naturalisation: spelling and pronunciation modification, derivation, and conversion. These will clearly be signs of the naturalisation processes that are taking place.

Spelling and pronunciation modification. Many words and phrases with multiple spellings are found in the lists of words. The various spellings of the same word that appear as headwords and sub-headings are listed as one word in the wordlist

(see Appendix) of the present thesis, with semi-colons dividing each item. It could be realised that many words have undergone spelling change. Among the words without such spelling variants, there are several words in which the forms after the spelling alteration occurred was recorded; and certainly, these were considered to be a member of this specifier.

However, it is not clear if all the words above will fall into this category, since there are many words of Japanese origin that were borrowed into English via different languages. For example, ‘mebos’ was borrowed into English from South African Dutch [Afrikaans, prob. ad. Jap. *umeboshi*, a dried, preserved plum] (square brackets hereafter are the etymological information from *OED*), ‘rumaki’ from Hawaiian [Perh. altered f. Jap. *harumaki* spring roll],² ‘skimmia’ from Latin [mod.L. . . . f. Jap. (*mijama-*)*skimmi*, the name of the plant], and ‘soya’ from Dutch [a. Du. *soya*, *soja*: see *soy*¹].³ Also the forms ‘itzebu’ and ‘sasanqua’ seem to have influence from Kämpfer’s German.

Interestingly, the spelling variations reveal that most borrowings from Japanese are becoming closer to *romaji*, or the Japanese Romanisation system. This

² *RHD* gives the etymology as “of undetermined orig.,” and marks the word as “*Hawaiian Cookery*.” Thus, it might be suggested that this word originated in Japanese *harumaki*, and via Hawaiian, it was borrowed into English.

³ [a. Japanese *soy* (also *shoy*), colloquial form of *shō-yu* or *siyau-yu* The Japanese form is also the source of Malay *soi*, Du. *soya*, *soja*] (*OED*, *soy*¹)

phenomenon goes against the naturalisation process mentioned above, as the words shift away from English spelling conventions. This might be because the Western countries began to recognize the Japanese system of transcribing the words. The unique transcriptions by many writers were gradually abandoned, and *romaji* took in place.

However, there are still some words that the spellings are modified to follow the English spelling conventions. Examples of such words include ‘Leo Esaki’ (Leona Esaki),⁴ ‘habutai’ (habutae), ‘honcho’ (hanchō), ‘ju-jitsu’ (jūjutsu), ‘mousmé’ (musume), ‘moxa’ (mokusa), ‘rickshaw’ (rikisha), ‘Sharaku Tashusai’ (Sharaku Tōshūsai), ‘skosh’ (sukoshi), ‘tycoon’ (taikun), and ‘wacadash’ (wakizashi).

Naturalisation in pronunciation could not be seen from the data analysed for this thesis. However, the shifts in spellings indicate to some extent the shifts of pronunciation. The pronunciations of vowels seem to be the areas that change the most.

Derivation. The number of Japanese loanwords with derivational varieties is limited. However, those loanwords that are well naturalised have derivational forms. Older loanwords seem to have more derivatives than the new ones. Borrowings that range from 1600 to 1750 seem to have more derived new-forms than those of other

⁴ His full-name in Japanese is ‘Leona Esaki,’ but in most documents written in English and other European languages, ‘Leo Esaki’ is seen.

ranges. The data used is mostly from *OED*, because *RHD* and *OED* list similar derivational forms, and *OED* lists more derivational forms than *RHD*.

Six words have derivational forms that have become main entries. This shows the significance and frequency of the usage of these loanwords. Listed below are the six words, in original → derivative order:

judo	→	judoist
koji	→	kojic
matsu	→	aka-matsu, kuro-matsu, o-matsu
moxa	→	moxibustion, moxocausis
Nippon	→	Nip, Nipponese, Nipponian
urushi	→	urushiol

In addition, some derivatives can be found under the main entries. There are several instances of such forms, and many of the loans with such derivative forms have more than one derivative. Some examples of such headwords are, ‘tycoon’ (with 6 derivative forms), ‘Shinto’ (with 4), ‘shogun’ (4), ‘daimio’ (3), ‘ju-jitsu’ (2), and ‘Mikado’ (2). The distinctive feature among these words is that these derivative forms are made by adding English affixes to the headwords. Affixes most frequently used seem to be the suffixes ‘-ate,’ ‘-ism,’ ‘-ist,’ and ‘-ship.’ Among such derivatives, there

are words using Japanese affixes as well, although there are not so many of that kind. Such derivative forms might suggest that these words are used as foreign words, or otherwise are quite well naturalised. Such loanwords include ‘judoka,’ ‘karateka,’ and ‘sushiya.’

From above, it can be said that the loanwords with derivative forms are well-known words that represent the Japanese culture; especially, words representing Japanese governing systems and arts.

Conversion. Conversion is when the part of speech of a word shift to one from another. Those words that have undergone meaning shifts can also be called converted words. The fact that a few conversions are found in our wordlists suggests that some loans from Japanese are quite well naturalised.

Almost all words of Japanese descent found in the dictionaries are nouns. Some words that are not nouns are seen, but most of them are a result of conversion. The adjectival usages of such words such as ‘inkyō,’ ‘Jōdo,’ ‘jōruri,’ and ‘Shinto’ can be called conversions from noun into adjectives. Some of those words that converted from nouns into verbs are ‘karate,’ ‘ju-jitsu,’ ‘honcho,’ ‘jinricksha,’ and ‘sayonara.’ Plural ‘-s,’ past tense ‘-ed,’ present particle ‘-ing,’ and other English inflectional endings are used with the words, and such inflections suggest that these words are

fully naturalised into English. The borrowings ‘banzai,’ ‘hara-kiri,’ and ‘kamikaze,’ all derived the meaning ‘suicidal, or masochistic’ figuratively, and this is also a type of conversion, as this is not their original meaning.

V. Conclusion

In the present thesis, loanwords of Japanese origin were investigated to see how Japan is recognised in the English-speaking countries. Also, some characteristics of Japanese borrowings were found by analysing the word catalogues completed for this thesis.

With regard to the number of loanwords, there are more English loanwords in Japanese, compared with Japanese borrowings in English. Also, the Japanese loanwords are relatively new. This might be because the range of contact between Western people and the Japanese were limited for a long time in the past. Until the mid-19th century, Japan was closing its seaports to almost all European countries. Also, it might be because of the attitudes of Americans and Europeans toward acceptance of loanwords: as Kato (1996) has put it, “temperate” and “selective” (p. 69).

Things have changed, however, and the number is increasing at the moment. According to a newspaper article, the Japanese words ‘keiretsu’ and ‘karoshi’ were supplied into *OED New Edition* in the course of its 2002 January revision. These words have been recorded for the reason that they frequently appear in the English media in Britain and all around the world (“Keiretsu,” 2002). This trend of increasing loanwords comes from the international promotion of business and communication of

the Japanese companies. Also, Tsuchihashi (1997) points out that the “relatively easy pronunciation” of the Japanese words is contributing to the increase of Japanese loans (p. 690).

There is some doubt in Tsuchihashi’s statement; still, it is true that as Japan has developed, Westerners began to see more of current Japan in preference to the stereotyped images brought from earlier periods. The older loanwords include status system of old Japan and some folklore culture; on the other hand, the newer ones include more technical terms and economic elements. In the views of Westerners, Japan used to be a country of wonder, with samurai and geisha, but is now a technically and economically developed country. Most of the Japanese loanwords were introduced for the necessity of getting new words to express concepts, materials, or abstract phenomena new to them.

Further researches on Japanese loanwords found in other sources and references should be conducted in order to offer more insights on recent conditions of loans of Japanese origin. This thesis limits the source of the wordlists to only two dictionaries; however, to track down the changes occurring recently, and to see a more clear view of their status today, more current citations and borrowings must be investigated. Innovate loanwords not recorded here should be supplemented using other dictionaries

and sources that take up Japanese loanwords. These will also help to confirm the tendency of loanwords suggested in this thesis, and furthermore, to predict the future relationships between the two languages, English and Japanese.

When a culture has contact with another culture and when they expand by having influences on each other, the language of the former culture takes in new vocabulary from the latter's language. Foreign cultures and languages are factors of cultural stimulation. A culture will develop activated by such motivation, when contact and communication with other cultures are more and more heterogeneous and repetitive. As the economical and cultural exchanges between Japan and the English-speaking nations are now very massive, it might be suggested that there will be more loanwords of Japanese origin in the English language in the near future. Increasing amounts of borrowings are already in *OED New Edition*, and there will unquestionably be more in the third edition, which is intended to be published in 2010 (according to Ohwada, 1999). Other dictionaries will surely follow.

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Appendix: List of the Japanese Loanwords Analysed

○ : included in the dictionary

× : not included in the dictionary

○ : entry new to *OED New Edition*

	Semantic Category	First Citation	<i>OED</i>	<i>RHD</i>
1	adzuki; adzuki bean; azuki bean	1727		
2	aikido	1956		
3	Ainu	1819		
4	aka-matsu	-		×
5	Akashi	-	×	
6	akebi; Akebia	1855		
7	Akihito	-	×	
8	Akita (1)	-	×	
9	Akita (2)	1928		
10	Akutagawa, Ryunosuke	-	×	
11	ama	1921		
12	amado	1880		×
13	Amagasaki	-	×	
14	Amaterasu	-	×	
15	Amida	-	×	
16	anime	1985		×
17	Aoki, Shuzo	-	×	
18	Aomori	-	×	
19	<i>arigato</i>	-	×	
20	Arita	1878		×
21	Asahigawa	-	×	
22	Asosan	-	×	
23	aucuba	1819		
24	aucuba mosaic	-		×
25	awabi	1616		×
26	Awaji	-	×	
27	Azuchi-Momoyama	-	×	

28	bai	nature	-	×	
29	bai-u	nature	1910		×
30	banzai	greetings and chant	1893		
31	baren	arts and crafts	1895		×
32	basho (1)	sports and martial arts	1940		×
33	Basho (2)	biography	-	×	
34	bekko	arts and crafts	1889		×
35	bento; obento	food and drink	-	×	
36	Betamax	commodities	1975		×
37	Biwa, Lake	geography	-	×	
38	Bon; O-Bon	event	1899		
39	Bonin Islands	geography	-	×	
40	bonsai	culture	1950		
41	bonze	religion	1588		
42	bonzery	religion	1788		×
43	bonzess	religion	1860		×
44	bugaku	entertainment	-	×	
45	bunraku	entertainment	1920		
46	Burakumin	others	-	×	
47	bushido; Bushido	bushido	1898		
48	butsu	religion	-	×	
49	chanoyu	culture	-	×	
50	Chiba	geography	-	×	
51	Chikamatsu, Monzaemon	biography	-	×	
52	chorogi	food and drink	-	×	
53	coban gold	monetary	-		×
54	daibutsu	religion	-	×	
55	daikon	food and drink	-	×	
56	daimioate; daimiate; daimiote	social system	-		×
57	daimyo; daimio	profession and status	1727		
58	Dairen	geography	-	×	
59	dairi	others	1613		×
60	dairi-sama	profession and status	-		×
61	daisho	weapon	1923		×
62	dan	sports and martial arts	1941		
63	dan-holder	profession and status	-		×

64	daruma	religion	-	×	
65	dashi	food and drink	1963		×
66	dojo	sports and martial arts	1912		
67	dojo mat	others	-		×
68	dotaku	arts and crafts	1911		×
69	engawa	housing	-	×	
70	enoki	food and drink	-	×	
71	Esaki, Leo	biography	-	×	
72	Eta; eta	profession and status	1727		×
73	fugu	zoology	-	×	
74	Fuji	geography	-	×	
75	Fujimori, Alberto	biography	-	×	
76	Fujisawa	geography	-	×	
77	Fujiwara	lineage and family	-	×	
78	Fukuoka	geography	-	×	
79	Fukushima	geography	-	×	
80	Fukuyama	geography	-	×	
81	furo; ofuro	housing	-	×	
82	fusuma	housing	1880		
83	Futabatei, Shimei	biography	-	×	
84	futon	housing	1876		
85	gagaku	entertainment	1936		
86	gaijin; <i>gaijin</i>	residents and emigrant	1964		
87	geisha	profession and status	1880		
88	Genro; genro	profession and status	1876		
89	Genroku	historical period	-	×	
90	geta	clothing and footwear	1884		
91	gi; gie	sports and martial arts	-	×	
92	Gifu	geography	-	×	
93	ginkgo; ginkgo-tree	botany	1617		
94	ginkgo-nut	food and drink	-		×
95	Ginza, the	geography	-	×	
96	go; I-go; i-go	game	1880		
97	gobang	game	1880		
98	go-moku	game	-	×	
99	gumi	botany	-	×	

100	habu	zoology	1895	×
101	habutai	clothing and footwear	1895	
102	Hachioji	geography	-	×
103	haikai	literature	-	
104	haiku	literature	1899	
105	hakama	clothing and footwear	1859	×
106	Hakodate	geography	-	×
107	Hamamatsu	geography	-	×
108	hanami	entertainment	1876	×
109	hanashika	profession and status	1891	×
110	haniwa	arts and crafts	1896	
111	haori	clothing and footwear	1876	
112	happi coat; happi-coat	clothing and footwear	1880	
113	harai goshi	sports and martial arts	1941	×
114	hara-kiri; kari-kari	bushido	1856	
115	Harunobu Suzuki	biography	-	×
116	Hashimoto; Hashimoto's disease	medicine	1935	×
117	Hashimoto's goitre	medicine	-	×
118	Hashimoto's struma (lymphomatosa)	medicine	-	×
119	Hashimoto's thyroiditis	medicine	-	×
120	hatamoto	profession and status	1871	×
121	Hayakawa, Samuel Ichiye	biography	-	×
122	Hayakawa, Sessue	biography	-	×
123	hechima	botany	1883	×
124	Heian	historical period	1893	
125	heimin	profession and status	1875	×
126	hibachi	commodities	1863	
127	hibakusha	others	-	×
128	Hideyoshi Toyotomi	biography	-	×
129	Higashiosaka	geography	-	×
130	Higashiyama	historical period	-	×
131	Himeji	geography	-	×
132	hinin	profession and status	1876	×
133	hinoki; hinoki cypress	botany	1727	
134	Hirado	arts and crafts	1880	×
135	hiragana	characters and letters	1727	

136	Hirakata	geography	-	×	
137	Hiranuma, Baron Kiichiro	biography	-	×	
138	Hirohito	biography	-	×	
139	Hiroshige Ando	biography	-	×	
140	Hiroshima	geography	-	×	
141	Hizen	arts and crafts	1670		×
142	Hojo	lineage and family	-	×	
143	Hokkaido	geography	-	×	
144	hokku	literature	-		
145	Hokusai Katsushika	biography	-	×	
146	honcho	profession and status	1947		
147	Hondo	geography	-	×	
148	Honshu	geography	-	×	
149	hoochie; hooch; hootch	housing	1952		
150	ibota privet	botany	-	×	
151	ibotenate	chemistry and physics	-		×
152	ibotenic; ibotenic acid	chemistry and physics	1962		×
153	Ichikawa	geography	-	×	
154	Ichinomiya	geography	-	×	
155	ikebana	culture	1901		
156	Ikeda, Hayato	biography	-	×	
157	ikunolite	mineralogy	1959		×
158	Imari; Imari ware	arts and crafts	1875		
159	inkyō	profession and status	1871		×
160	inro	culture	1617		
161	ippon	sports and martial arts	1957		×
162	iroha	characters and letters	1845		×
163	Ishihara; Ishihara test	medicine	1924		×
164	Ishihara-blind	medicine	-		×
165	Ishihara method	medicine	-		×
166	Ishihara plates	medicine	-		×
167	ishikawaite	mineralogy	1922		×
168	Issei	residents and emigrant	-	×	
169	itai-itai	medicine	1969		×
170	Ito, Prince Hirobumi	biography	-	×	
171	itzebu; itzeboo	monetary	1616		×

172	Iwaki	geography	-	×
173	Iwo Jima	geography	-	×
174	Iyeyasu Tokugawa; Ieyasu	biography	-	×
175	Izanagi	biography	-	×
176	Izanami	biography	-	×
177	janken	game	1936	×
178	jigotai	sports and martial arts	1950	×
179	jinricksha (1); jinrikisha	transportation	1874	
180	jinricksha (2)	others	-	×
181	jito	profession and status	1845	×
182	Jōdo; <i>Jodo</i>	religion	1727	
183	Jodo Shinshu	religion	-	×
184	johachidolite	mineralogy	1942	×
185	Jomon (1); Jomon pottery	arts and crafts	1946	
186	Jomon (2)	historical period	-	×
187	joro	profession and status	1884	×
188	jōruri	entertainment	1890	×
189	judo	sports and martial arts	1889	
190	judogi	clothing and footwear	-	×
191	judoist	profession and status	-	×
192	judoka	profession and status	-	
193	ju-jitsian	profession and status	-	×
194	ju-jitsu (1); jujitsu; jujutsu; jiu-jitsu	sports and martial arts	1875	
195	ju-jitsu (2)	others	-	×
196	ju-jitsuist	profession and status	-	×
197	junshi	bushido	1871	×
198	kabane	lineage and family	1890	×
199	Kabuki; kabuki	entertainment	1618	
200	Kabukiesque	others	-	×
201	Kagawa, Toyohiko	biography	-	×
202	kago	transportation	1727	
203	Kagoshima	geography	-	×
204	kagura	entertainment	1880	×
205	kainic; kainic acid	chemistry and physics	1954	×
206	kaizen	economy and business	1985	×
207	akebuton	housing	-	×

208 kakemono	arts and crafts	1880	
209 kaki	food and drink	1727	
210 Kakiemon	arts and crafts	1890	×
211 kakke	medicine	1874	×
212 Kamakura (1)	geography	-	×
213 Kamakura (2)	historical period	1902	
214 kami (1)	profession and status	1616	×
215 kami (2)	religion	1727	×
216 kami-dana	religion	-	×
217 kamikaze	others	1896	
218 kami-religion	religion	-	×
219 kana	characters and letters	1727	
220 kanamajiri	characters and letters	-	×
221 Kanazawa	geography	-	×
222 kanban (1)	commodities	-	×
223 kanban (2); kanban system	economy and business	1977	
224 kanji	characters and letters	1920	
225 Karafuto	geography	-	×
226 karaoke	music	1979	
227 karaoke bar	others	-	×
228 karaoke music	music	-	×
229 karate (1)	sports and martial arts	1955	
230 karate (2)	others	-	×
231 karate chop; karate-chop (1)	sports and martial arts	-	
232 karate-chop (2)	others	-	×
233 karateka	profession and status	-	
234 karate sticks	weapon	-	×
235 karoshi	economy and business	1988	×
236 karoshi victim	economy and business	-	×
237 kata	sports and martial arts	1904	
238 katakana	characters and letters	1727	
239 katana	weapon	1613	×
240 katsuo	food and drink	1727	×
241 katsuobushi	food and drink	-	×
242 katsura	commodities	1908	×
243 katuramono	entertainment	1916	×

244	Kawabata, Yasunari	biography	-	×
245	Kawaguchi	geography	-	×
246	Kawasaki	geography	-	×
247	Kawasaki disease	medicine	-	×
248	kaya	botany	1889	×
249	keiretsu	economy and business	1965	×
250	Kempeitai	social system	1904	×
251	ken (1)	administrative unit	1876	×
252	ken (2)	game	1890	×
253	ken (3)	measurement	1727	×
254	kendo	sports and martial arts	1921	
255	kesa-gatame	sports and martial arts	1932	×
256	keyaki	botany	1901	×
257	Kibei	residents and emigrant	-	×
258	Kikuchi	chemistry and physics	1934	×
259	Kikuchi line	chemistry and physics	-	×
260	Kikuchi pattern	chemistry and physics	-	×
261	kikyo	botany	1884	×
262	ki-mon	custom and common practice	1871	×
263	kimono	clothing and footwear	1615	
264	kimono blouse	clothing and footwear	-	×
265	kimono coat	clothing and footwear	-	×
266	kimonoed	others	-	×
267	kimono gown	clothing and footwear	-	×
268	kimono shirt	clothing and footwear	-	×
269	kimono sleeve	clothing and footwear	-	×
270	kiri	botany	1727	×
271	kirin	zoology	1727	×
272	Kitakyushu	geography	-	×
273	Kitasato, Shibusaburo	biography	-	×
274	koan	religion	1946	
275	kobang	monetary	1616	×
276	Kobe	geography	-	×
277	Kobe beef	food and drink	-	×
278	kobeite	mineralogy	1950	×
279	Kochi	geography	-	×

280	Kofu	geography	-	×	
281	kogai	others	1970		×
282	koi	zoology	1727		
283	koi-cha	culture	1727		×
284	koji	food and drink	1878		
285	kojic; kijic acid	chemistry and physics	1912		×
286	kokeshi	arts and crafts	1959		×
287	Kokka	religion	-	×	
288	koku	measurement	1615		
289	Kokura	geography	-	×	
290	kombu	food and drink	1618		×
291	Komura, Marquis Jutaro	biography	-	×	
292	koniak; koniaku	food and drink	1727		×
293	Konoye, Prince Fumimaro	biography	-	×	
294	Kōrin; Kōrin style	arts and crafts	1898		×
295	Kōrin school	arts and crafts	-		×
296	Koriyama	geography	-	×	
297	koro	arts and crafts	1822		×
298	kotatsu	housing	1876		×
299	koto	music	1795		
300	kudzu; kudzu vine	botany	1893		
301	Kuge	profession and status	1577		×
302	Kuniyoshi, Yasuo	biography	-	×	
303	kura	housing	1880		×
304	Kurashiki	geography	-	×	
305	Kure	geography	-	×	
306	Kuroki, Tamemoto Count	biography	-	×	
307	kuro-matsu	botany	-		×
308	Kurosawa, Akira	biography	-	×	
309	kuroshio; Kuroshiwo	nature	1857		
310	kuruma	transportation	1727		×
311	kurumaya	profession and status	-		×
312	Kurume; Kurume azalea	botany	1920		×
313	Kurusu, Saburo	biography	-	×	
314	Kutani; Kutani ware	arts and crafts	1880		
315	kuzushi	sports and martial arts	1950		×

316	kwaiken	weapon	-	×
317	kyogen	entertainment	1871	
318	Kyoto; Kioto	geography	-	×
319	kyu	sports and martial arts	1937	×
320	Kyushu; Kiushu	geography	-	×
321	mabe; mabe pearl	arts and crafts	1963	×
322	maegashira	sports and martial arts	1898	×
323	mae-geri	sports and martial arts	1960	×
324	magatama	arts and crafts	1876	×
325	maguro	food and drink	1965	×
326	maiko	profession and status	1891	×
327	maki-e	arts and crafts	1616	×
328	makikomi	sports and martial arts	1906	×
329	makimono; emakimono	arts and crafts	1615	
330	makiwara	sports and martial arts	1959	×
331	maki-zushi; maki zushi; maki	food and drink	1914	
332	makunouchi; makuuchi	sports and martial arts	1898	×
333	mama-san	profession and status	1946	×
334	manga	others	1951	×
335	manyogana	characters and letters	1841	×
336	Maru	others	1903	×
337	marugame	others	1885	×
338	marumi kumkuat	botany	-	×
339	Maruyama	arts and crafts	1909	×
340	matsu	botany	1727	
341	Matsudo	geography	-	×
342	Matsuoka, Yosuke	biography	-	×
343	matsuri	event	1727	×
344	matsutake; matsu-take	food and drink	1915	
345	Matsuyama	geography	-	×
346	mawashi	sports and martial arts	1940	×
347	mebos	food and drink	1793	×
348	medaka; Japanese medaka	zoology	1906	
349	Meiji	historical period	1873	
350	meishi	commodities	1971	×
351	menuki	arts and crafts	1889	×

352	metake	botany	1896		×
353	miai	custom and common practice	1884		×
354	Midori	food and drink	1978		×
355	Mikado; mikado	profession and status	1727		
356	Mikadoate	social system	1876		×
357	Mikadoism	religion	1896		×
358	Mikado pheasant	zoology	-		×
359	mikan	food and drink	1618		×
360	Mikimoto; Mikimoto pearl	arts and crafts	1955		×
361	miko	profession and status	1874		×
362	mikoshi	religion	1727		×
363	mikoshi-carrying	others	-		×
364	Minamata disease	medicine	1957		
365	Minamoto	lineage and family	-	×	
366	mingei	arts and crafts	1955		×
367	Minseito	others	1927		×
368	minshuku	housing	1970		×
369	mirin	food and drink	1880		×
370	Mishima, Yukio	biography	-	×	
371	miso; miso paste	food and drink	1615		
372	misoshiru	food and drink	1914		×
373	miso soup	food and drink	-		×
374	Mitsuda	chemistry and physics	1933		×
375	Mitsuda-negative	chemistry and physics	-		×
376	Mitsuda-positive	chemistry and physics	-		×
377	Mitsuda positivity	chemistry and physics	-		×
378	Mitsuda reaction	chemistry and physics	-		×
379	mitsumata	botany	1871		×
380	miya	religion	1727		×
381	Miyazaki	geography	-	×	
382	mizuna; mizuna greens	food and drink	1984		×
383	mizutaki	food and drink	1964		×
384	mochi	food and drink	1616		×
385	mochi rice	food and drink	-		×
386	Moji	geography	-	×	
387	mokum; mokume	arts and crafts	1884		×

388	mokume gane	arts and crafts	1979	×
389	momme	measurement	1727	
390	Momoyama	historical period	1929	
391	mompei; mompe	clothing and footwear	1908	×
392	mon	culture	1876	×
393	mondo (1); mondo grass	botany	1956	×
394	mondo (2)	religion	1927	
395	monogatari	literature	1876	×
396	mono no aware	literature	1940	×
397	moose; mousmé; mousmee	profession and status	1818	×
398	moribana	culture	1928	×
399	Morita; Morita therapy	medicine	1953	×
400	moxa	medicine	1675	
401	moxibustion	medicine	1833	×
402	moxocausis	medicine	1857	×
403	mu	religion	1933	×
404	mura	administrative unit	1876	
405	muraji; ō-muraji	profession and status	1896	×
406	Murasaki Shikibu, Lady; Shikibu	biography	-	×
407	Muromachi; Muromachi period; Muromachi Shogunate	historical period	1899	×
408	mushin	religion	1934	×
409	musho	food and drink	-	×
410	Mutsu	food and drink	1951	×
411	Mutsuhito	biography	-	×
412	Nabeshima; Nabeshimayaki	arts and crafts	1880	×
413	Nagami; nagami kumquat; Nagami kumquat	botany	1935	
414	Nagano	geography	-	×
415	Nagasaki	geography	-	×
416	Nageire	culture	1889	×
417	nage-no-kata	sports and martial arts	1906	×
418	nagewaza	sports and martial arts	1938	×
419	Nagoya	geography	-	×
420	nakodo	custom and common practice	1884	×
421	Nanga	arts and crafts	1910	×
422	nanten; nandin; nandina; Nandina	botany	1836	

423	napa; napa cabbage	food and drink	1979	
424	Nara (1)	geography	-	×
425	Nara (2); Nara period	historical period	1899	
426	narikin	economy and business	1918	×
427	nashi; nashi pear	food and drink	1902	×
428	Nashiji	arts and crafts	1880	×
429	Natsume, Soseki; Soseki	biography	-	×
430	natto	food and drink	1905	×
431	nembutsu; <i>Nembutsu</i>	religion	1727	
432	netsuke	arts and crafts	1876	
433	Nichiren; Nichiren Buddhism	religion	1876	
434	nigiri-zushi	food and drink	-	×
435	Niigata	geography	-	×
436	Nikkei (1)	economy and business	1974	
437	nikkei; Nikkei (2)	residents and emigrant	1969	
438	Nikkei (stock) average; Nikkei Dow(-Jones) average	economy and business	-	×
439	Nikkei exchange	economy and business	-	×
440	Nikkei index	economy and business	-	×
441	nikkeijin	residents and emigrant	1979	×
442	Nikko	geography	-	×
443	Nikko fir	botany	-	×
444	ningyoite	mineralogy	1959	×
445	ningyo-jōruri	entertainment	-	×
446	Ninigi	biography	-	×
447	ninja (1)	culture	1964	
448	ninja (2)	others	-	×
449	ninja rock	others	-	×
450	ninjutsu	culture	1950	
451	Nintendo	game	1987	
452	Nintendo generation	others	-	×
453	Nip	residents and emigrant	1942	
454	Nippon; Nihon	geography	1615	
455	Nipponese	residents and emigrant	1859	
456	Nipponian	others	1909	×
457	Nipponism	others	-	×

458	Nippon vellum	arts and crafts	-	×
459	nisei; Nisei	residents and emigrant	1943	
460	Nishinomiya	geography	-	×
461	nogaku; <i>Nogaku</i>	entertainment	1916	
462	Noguchi, Hideyo	biography	-	×
463	Noguchi, Isamu	biography	-	×
464	Noh; No; Nō	entertainment	1871	
465	nokyo	social system	-	×
466	Nomura, Kichisaburo	biography	-	×
467	nori	food and drink	1892	×
468	norimon	transportation	1616	×
469	noshi	custom and common practice	1855	×
470	nunchaku	weapon	1970	
471	Obaku	religion	1833	×
472	obang	monetary	1615	×
473	obi	clothing and footwear	1822	
474	o-goshi; ogoshi	sports and martial arts	1954	×
475	oiran	profession and status	1871	×
476	Oita	geography	-	×
477	ojime	clothing and footwear	1889	×
478	Okayama	geography	-	×
479	Okazaki (1)	chemistry and physics	1969	×
480	Okazaki (2)	geography	-	×
481	Okie	residents and emigrant	-	×
482	okimono	commodities	1886	×
483	Okinawa	geography	-	×
484	Okinawan	residents and emigrant	1944	×
485	o-matsu	botany	-	×
486	Omi	geography	-	×
487	omi	profession and status	1896	×
488	Omiya	geography	-	×
489	Omuta	geography	-	×
490	on	culture	1946	×
491	onnagata	entertainment	1901	
492	onsen	nature	1909	×
493	origami	arts and crafts	1956	

494	orihon	literature	1907	
495	osaekomi waza; osae waza	sports and martial arts	1932	×
496	Osaka	geography	-	×
497	oshibori; oshibori towel	custom and common practice	1959	×
498	O-soto-gari	sports and martial arts	1941	×
499	Otaru	geography	-	×
500	oyama	entertainment	1963	×
501	Oyama, Iwao	biography	-	×
502	Oyashio Current	nature	-	×
503	Ozawa, Seiji	biography	-	×
504	Ozu, Yasujiro	biography	-	×
505	pachinko	game	1953	
506	Pac-Man; Pac-Man defense	economy and business	1981	
507	Raku; raku	arts and crafts	1615	
508	ramanas; ramanas rose	botany	1876	×
509	ramen; larmen	food and drink	1972	
510	randori	sports and martial arts	1913	×
511	renga	literature	1877	
512	ri	measurement	1845	×
513	rickshaw; rikisha	transportation	1887	
514	rikka	culture	1889	×
515	rin	monetary	1875	
516	Rinzai	religion	1833	×
517	rishitin	botany	1968	×
518	Ritsu; Risshu	religion	1880	×
519	Rōjū	profession and status	1871	×
520	romaji	characters and letters	1903	
521	ronin	profession and status	1863	×
522	Roshi	profession and status	1934	×
523	rotenone	chemistry and physics	1924	
524	rumaki	food and drink	1965	
525	ryo	monetary	1871	×
526	Ryojunko	geography	-	×
527	ryokan	housing	1963	
528	ryu; ryugi	culture	1879	×
529	Ryukyu	geography	1588	

530	Ryukyuan	residents and emigrant	1727	
531	sabi	culture	1932	×
532	Sagamihara	geography	-	×
533	sai	weapon	1973	×
534	Saionji, Kimmochi	biography	-	×
535	Sakai	geography	-	×
536	sake; saki; saké	food and drink	1615	
537	sakura	botany	1880	×
538	samisen	music	1616	
539	samurai; samurai warrior	profession and status	1727	
540	samurai code	bushido	-	×
541	samurai ethic	others	-	×
542	samurai-minded	others	-	×
543	samurai order	others	-	×
544	samurai spirit	bushido	-	×
545	samurai sword	weapon	-	×
546	san; -san	others	1878	
547	sanpaku	medicine	1963	×
548	sansei; Sansei	residents and emigrant	1945	
549	sasanqua	botany	1727	×
550	Sasebo	geography	-	×
551	sashimi	food and drink	1880	
552	Sato, Eisaku	biography	-	×
553	satori	religion	1727	
554	satoric	religion	-	×
555	Satsuma	geography	1872	
556	Satsuma orange	food and drink	-	×
557	Satsuma ware	arts and crafts	-	
558	sayonara	greetings and chant	1875	
559	seiza	custom and common practice	1956	×
560	sen	monetary	1727	
561	Sendai (1)	geography	-	×
562	Sendai (2); Sendai virus	medicine	1958	
563	sennin	religion	1875	×
564	senryu	literature	1938	×
565	sensei	profession and status	1876	

566	sentoku	arts and crafts	1902		×
567	seoi nage	sports and martial arts	1932		×
568	seppuku	bushido	1871		
569	Sesshu	biography	-	×	
570	Seto	arts and crafts	1880		×
571	sewamono	entertainment	1911		×
572	shabu-shabu	food and drink	1970		×
573	shaku (1)	commodities	1875		×
574	shaku (2)	measurement	1727		×
575	shakudo	mineralogy	1857		×
576	shakuhachi	music	1893		×
577	Sharaku Tashusai	biography	-	×	
578	shiatsu	medicine	1967		
579	Shibayama	arts and crafts	1928		×
580	shibui; shibu	others	1947		×
581	shibuichi	monetary	1880		×
582	Shiga	medicine	1900		×
583	Shigella; shigella	medicine	1919		
584	Shigella dysentery	medicine	-		×
585	shigellosis	medicine	1944		
586	Shihan	profession and status	1954		×
587	shiitake	food and drink	1877		
588	Shijō	arts and crafts	1884		×
589	shikibuton	housing	-	×	
590	shikimi; skimmi	botany	1727		×
591	shikimic; shikimic acid	chemistry and physics	1886		×
592	Shikoku	geography	-	×	
593	shimada	others	1910		×
594	Shimazaki, Tōson	biography	-	×	
595	shime-waza	sports and martial arts	1954		×
596	Shimonoseki	geography	-	×	
597	shimose	chemistry and physics	1904		×
598	shimosite	chemistry and physics	-		×
599	Shin; Shinshū	religion	1727		
600	Shingon	religion	1727		
601	Shinkansen	transportation	1968		×

602 Shinto	religion	1727	
603 Shintoism	religion	-	×
604 Shintoist	religion	-	×
605 Shintoistic	others	-	×
606 Shintoize	others	-	×
607 shippo	arts and crafts	1875	×
608 shishi	arts and crafts	1970	×
609 Shizuoka	geography	-	×
610 sho (1)	measurement	1871	×
611 shō (2)	music	1880	×
612 shochu	food and drink	1880	×
613 shodan	sports and martial arts	1913	×
614 shogi	game	1857	
615 shogun	profession and status	1613	
616 shogunal	others	-	×
617 shogunate	social system	-	
618 shogunite	others	-	×
619 shogunship	social system	-	×
620 shoji	housing	1880	
621 shokku	economy and business	1971	×
622 Shorin ryu	sports and martial arts	1974	×
623 shosagoto	entertainment	1911	×
624 shosha	economy and business	1976	×
625 Shotokan	sports and martial arts	1963	×
626 Showa	historical period	1927	
627 shoyu; shoyu sauce	food and drink	1727	×
628 shubunkin	monetary	1917	×
629 shugo	profession and status	1876	×
630 Shuha	religion	-	×
631 shunga	arts and crafts	1964	×
632 shunto	economy and business	1967	
633 shuriken	weapon	1978	×
634 shuto	weapon	1959	×
635 sika	zoology	1891	
636 skimmia	botany	1727	
637 skosh; a skosh	others	1959	

638	soba	food and drink	1896	×
639	sobaya	others	-	×
640	sudoku	medicine	1926	×
641	sogo shosha	economy and business	1967	×
642	Sohyo	economy and business	1953	×
643	Soka Gakkai	religion	1958	×
644	sokaiya	economy and business	1971	×
645	soogee	others	1882	×
646	soroban	commodities	1880	
647	sosaku hanga	arts and crafts	1956	×
648	soshi	profession and status	1891	×
649	Soto	religion	1727	×
650	soy; soya	food and drink	1679	
651	soyaburger	food and drink	-	×
652	soya link	food and drink	-	×
653	soya meal	food and drink	-	×
654	soya milk; soybean milk	food and drink	-	
655	soya sausage	food and drink	-	×
656	soybean; soya bean	food and drink	1795	
657	soy bottle	others	-	×
658	soy biscuit	food and drink	-	×
659	soy flour; soya flour	food and drink	-	
660	soy frame	others	-	×
661	soy jam	food and drink	-	×
662	soy oil; soya oil; soybean oil	food and drink	-	
663	soy protein	food and drink	-	×
664	soy-sauce	food and drink	-	×
665	sudoite	mineralogy	1963	×
666	sugi	botany	1727	
667	suiboku	arts and crafts	1912	×
668	suimono	food and drink	1890	×
669	suiseki	arts and crafts	1929	×
670	Suita	geography	-	×
671	sukiyaki	food and drink	1920	
672	sumi; <i>sumi</i>	commodities	1818	
673	sumi-e; <i>sumi-e</i>	arts and crafts	1880	

674	sumi-gaeshi	sports and martial arts	1941		×
675	sumo; sumo wrestling	sports and martial arts	1880		
676	sumotori	profession and status	1904		×
677	sumo wrestler	profession and status	-		×
678	sun	measurement	1727		×
679	Suntory	food and drink	1959		×
680	Suribachi	geography	-	×	
681	surimi	food and drink	-	×	
682	surimono	arts and crafts	1899		×
683	sushi	food and drink	1893		
684	sushiya	others	-		×
685	sutemi-waza	sports and martial arts	1906		×
686	Suzuki	music	1964		×
687	Suzuki method	music	-		×
688	Suzuki recital	music	-		×
689	suzuribako	commodities	1894		×
690	tabi	clothing and footwear	1616		
691	tachi	weapon	1613		×
692	(red) tai	food and drink	1620		
693	tai-otoshi	sports and martial arts	1950		×
694	Taira (1)	geography	-	×	
695	Taira (2)	lineage and family	-	×	
696	Taisho	historical period	-	×	
697	Taka-diastrase	chemistry and physics	1896		×
698	Takamatsu	geography	-	×	
699	Takatsuki	geography	-	×	
700	Takayasu; Takayasu's disease	medicine	1952		×
701	<i>Tale of Genji</i> , the	literature	-	×	
702	tamari; tamari (soy) sauce	food and drink	1977		×
703	tamo	botany	-	×	
704	tan (1)	measurement	1871		×
705	tan (2)	measurement	1876		×
706	Tanabata	event	1727		×
707	Tanaka, Baron Giichi	biography	-	×	
708	Tanizaki, Junichiro	biography	-	×	
709	tanka	literature	1877		

710	tansu	housing	1886		×
711	tanto	weapon	1880		×
712	tara vine	botany	-	×	
713	tatami; tatami mat; tatami matting	housing	1614		
714	tatami-floored	others	-		×
715	tatami-matted	others	-		×
716	tatami room	housing	-		×
717	teineite	mineralogy	1939		×
718	temmoku	arts and crafts	1880		×
719	tempo; tempo-tsuho	monetary	1860		×
720	tempura	food and drink	1920		
721	tempura bar	others	-		×
722	tempura restaurant	others	-		×
723	Tempyō	historical period	-	×	
724	Tendai	religion	1727		×
725	tenko	social system	1947		×
726	teppan-yaki	food and drink	1970		×
727	terakoya	social system	1909		×
728	teriyaki	food and drink	1962		
729	to	measurement	1871		×
730	Tobata	geography	-	×	
731	tobira	botany	-	×	
732	todorokite	mineralogy	1934		×
733	tofu	food and drink	1880		
734	togidashi	arts and crafts	1881		×
735	Togo, Heihachiro Marquis	biography	-	×	
736	Togo, Shigenori	biography	-	×	
737	Tojo	others	1942		×
738	Tojo, Hideki	biography	-	×	
739	tokkin	economy and business	1985		×
740	tokonoma	housing	1727		
741	Tokugawa (1)	historical period	1876		
742	Tokugawa (2)	lineage and family	-	×	
743	Tokushima	geography	-	×	
744	Tokyo	geography	-	×	
745	Tokyo Bay	geography	-	×	

746	Tokyoite	residents and emigrant	1904	×
747	tomoe-nage	sports and martial arts	1906	×
748	Tomonaga, Shinichiro	biography	-	×
749	tonari gumi	social system	1947	×
750	tori	sports and martial arts	1955	×
751	torii	religion	1727	
752	Tosa (1)	arts and crafts	1879	×
753	Tosa (2)	zoology	1945	×
754	Toyama	geography	-	×
755	Toyohara	geography	-	×
756	Toyohashi	geography	-	×
757	Toyonaka	geography	-	×
758	Toyota	geography	-	×
759	tsuba	arts and crafts	1889	×
760	tsubo	measurement	1727	×
761	tsugi ashi	sports and martial arts	1950	×
762	Tsukahara	sports and martial arts	1972	×
763	tsukemono	food and drink	1885	×
764	tsukuri	sports and martial arts	1941	×
765	tsunami	nature	1897	
766	tsurikomi	sports and martial arts	1906	×
767	tsurikomi-ashi	sports and martial arts	-	×
768	tsurikomi-goshi	sports and martial arts	-	×
769	Tsushima	geography	-	×
770	Tsushima Current	nature	-	×
771	Tsushima Strait	geography	-	×
772	tsutsugamushi; tsutsugamushi disease	medicine	1906	
773	tsutsumu	arts and crafts	1975	×
774	tycoon; taikun	profession and status	1857	
775	tycoonate	social system	-	×
776	tycoonery	others	-	×
777	tycooness	profession and status	-	×
778	tycoonish	others	-	×
779	tycoonism	social system	-	×
780	tycoonship	others	-	×
781	uchimata	sports and martial arts	1906	×

782	uchiwa	commodities	1877		×
783	ude	sports and martial arts	1954		×
784	ude-garami	sports and martial arts	-		×
785	ude-gatame	sports and martial arts	-		×
786	udo	botany	-	×	
787	udon	food and drink	1920		×
788	uguisu	zoology	1863		×
789	uji	lineage and family	1876		×
790	ujigami	religion	1727		×
791	uke	sports and martial arts	1956		×
792	ukemi	sports and martial arts	1956		×
793	uki	sports and martial arts	1906		×
794	uki-gatame	sports and martial arts	-		×
795	uki-goshi	sports and martial arts	-		×
796	uki-otoshi	sports and martial arts	-		×
797	uki-waza	sports and martial arts	-		×
798	ukiyo-e	arts and crafts	1879		
799	ura-nage	sports and martial arts	1906		×
800	Urawa	geography	-	×	
801	urushi	arts and crafts	1727		×
802	urushiol	chemistry and physics	1908		
803	uta	literature	1727		×
804	Utamaro Kitagawa	biography	-	×	
805	Utsunomiya	geography	-	×	
806	wabi	culture	1934		×
807	wacadash	weapon	1613		×
808	waka	literature	1932		
809	Wakamatsu	geography	-	×	
810	wakame	food and drink	1950		×
811	Wakayama	geography	-	×	
812	wasabi	food and drink	1903		
813	washi	arts and crafts	1978		×
814	waza-ari	sports and martial arts	1954		×
815	Yagi; Yagi antenna	commodities	1943		
816	yakitori	food and drink	1962		
817	yakuza	profession and status	1964		

818	Yamagata, Prince Aritomo	biography	-	×	
819	Yamaguchi-gumi	profession and status	1964		×
820	Yamamoto, Isoroku	biography	-	×	
821	Yamasaki, Minoru	biography	-	×	
822	Yamashita, Tomoyuki	biography	-	×	
823	Yamato	arts and crafts	1879		×
824	Yamato-damashii	others	-		×
825	Yamato-e; <i>Yamato-e</i>	arts and crafts	-		×
826	Yamato-ryū	arts and crafts	-		×
827	yashiki	housing	1727		×
828	Yawata; Yahata	geography	-	×	
829	Yayoi (1)	arts and crafts	1906		
830	Yayoi (2)	historical period	-	×	
831	Yeddo	arts and crafts	1866		×
832	Yeddo crepe	arts and crafts	-		×
833	yeddo hawthorn	botany	-	×	
834	Yeddo poplin	arts and crafts	-		×
835	Yeddo spruce	arts and crafts	-		×
836	Yedo; Edo	geography	-	×	
837	yen	monetary	1875		
838	Yezo	geography	-	×	
839	Yokkaichi	geography	-	×	
840	Yokohama (1)	arts and crafts	1882		×
841	Yokohama (2)	geography	-	×	
842	Yokohama (3)	zoology	1885		×
843	yoko-shiho-gatame	sports and martial arts	1941		×
844	Yokosuka	geography	-	×	
845	yokozuna	sports and martial arts	1901		×
846	yondan; yodan	sports and martial arts	1913		×
847	Yoshihito	biography	-	×	
848	Yoshiwara	others	1870		×
849	yugawaralite	mineralogy	1952		×
850	yugen	entertainment	1921		×
851	yukata	clothing and footwear	1822		
852	Yukawa	chemistry and physics	1938		×
853	Yukawa, Hideki	biography	-	×	

854	Yukawa meson	chemistry and physics	-	×
855	Yukawa particles	chemistry and physics	-	×
856	Yukawa potential	chemistry and physics	-	×
857	yusho	medicine	1969	×
858	yūzen; yūzen zome	arts and crafts	1902	×
859	zabuton	housing	1889	
860	zaibatsu	economy and business	1937	
861	zaikai	economy and business	1968	×
862	zaitech	economy and business	1986	×
863	zazen; za-zen	religion	1727	
864	Zen; Zen Buddhism	religion	1727	
865	Zen Buddhist	religion	-	×
866	zendo	religion	1959	
867	Zengakuren	others	1952	×
868	Zenist	religion	-	×
869	zori	clothing and footwear	1823	

和文抄訳

英語には日本語からの借用語が多く含まれている。ところが、日本語借用語が注目されたのは1980年代以降で、それ以前はほとんど無視されていた。1990年以降、この分野の研究は多く、今は人気のテーマだといえる。本論文の目的は *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)* と *Random House Unabridged Dictionary (RHD)* に見られる日本語借用語を分類・研究することによってそれらの特徴を見付け、また、日本文化が海外でどのように見られているかを調べることである。

OED と *RHD* にはそれぞれ特徴がある。*OED* の方は、「歴史的原理」による語彙の採択・配列、さらには、固有名詞の非採択である。*RHD* の方は、小百科事典的な要素を含む。この様に、辞書はそれぞれに特徴を持っているため、採択された語彙が現在の英語を完全に繁栄しているとは言えないものの、2つの辞書を用いることで少しは実情に近いものとなるだろう。

OED の語彙の収集は CD-ROM・オンライン版の検索で、*RHD* は手作業で行った。最終的な収集語彙数はそれぞれ 644 語・421 語になった。重複を除いて集計すると合わせて 869 語（連語なども含む）となる。

意味別に分類することは簡単でない。色々な学者が様々な分類を試みている。本論文では、東京成徳英語研究会(1995-1998)及び渡邊(2000)が用いた項目を基に新たに作った。37の意味分類は次の通り(〈〉内は各項目の語彙数)。行政単位 〈2〉、工芸・美術 〈64〉、人名 〈61〉、植物 〈37〉、武士道 〈6〉、文字 〈8〉、物理・化学 〈23〉、衣類 〈18〉、日用品 〈12〉、文化 〈16〉、習慣・慣習 〈6〉、経済・経営 〈21〉、芸能 〈17〉、行事 〈3〉、飲食物 〈75〉、遊戯 〈8〉、地名 〈105〉、挨拶・掛声 〈3〉、時代 〈15〉、家屋・調度品 〈19〉、氏姓 〈7〉、文学 〈12〉、度量衡 〈11〉、医学 〈27〉、鉱物 〈10〉、金銭 〈11〉、音楽 〈9〉、自然 〈7〉、職業・身分 〈46〉、宗教 〈44〉、住民・移民 〈13〉、社会制度 〈11〉、スポーツ 〈62〉、乗り物 〈6〉、武器 〈12〉、動物 〈11〉、その他 〈51〉。

意味分類別に分けると、地名が最多で、次いで飲食物、工芸・美術、スポーツ、人名、職業・身分、宗教、植物、医学、物理・化学の順になる。日本の文化に特徴的な事項が多い。その中で、スポーツでは柔道の技の名称が目立つ。植物、医学、物理・化学では、日本文化独特な事柄の他に、日本人発明・発見の物も見られる。日本語借用語は総じて新しい事柄及び概念を取り入れる際に新しい語の必要にせまられて借用された様である。

時代別の分類は、50年毎の区切りで9つに分ける。ここでは *OED* の見出語彙のみを扱った。*RHD* には借用年代の記載のない語彙があるからである。*OED* に見られる初出年を借用年代として処理し、早川(1996)の修正を容れた。そうすると、借用数が急増している時

期が 1700 年～1749 年、1850 年～1899 年の 2 回あることに気付く。前者はケンペルの『日本史』の発刊（1727 年）、後者は日本開国（1854 年）の影響と思われる。日本語借用語の多くは比較的新しく、19 世紀後半以降の借用である。

同化の過程は 4 段階に分けられ、この過程を経ずに同化する語もあり、順序が違う場合もあるが、標準的には次の順で同化されていく様である。第 1 段階は修辭記号の使用及び説明が必要な段階。第 2 は発音・綴りに変化が起こる段階。第 3 は語形変化が起こり、接辞・結合・省略などが見られる段階。第 4 は完全に他の語と同様に使われ、外来語だったことさえ忘れられて、品詞変化や意味変化が起こる段階。よって、ある語が同化されているかを調べるためには、綴りや発音の変化、語形変化、品詞変化・意味変化があるかを調べればよい。

綴りの変化に関しては、複数の綴り方を持つ語彙があてはまる。ただし、外国語を介して借用されている語彙もあるので注意が必要である。また、外国語の表記に影響されているものもあるだろう。綴りの変化について特記すべきことは、次第にローマ字に近づいているということである。日本の正字法が西洋でも理解されてきたのであろう。その中でも同化したものは、固有名詞も含めて自国の習慣や発音に合わせて綴りが変わったものもある。発音に関してはあまり見るができなかったが、母音が子音よりも変わりやすい様である。

語形変化のパターンはほぼ決まっているといってよい。接尾辞 *-ate*、*-ism*、*-ist*、*-ship* を付けた変化である。よく知られていると思われる語彙に見られるようである。品詞変化・意味変化が起こった日本語借用語はさほど多くないが、名詞が動詞として過去形の *-ed* や進行形の *-ing* を付けて使われている例が見られる。これらは完全同化した品詞変化の例といえよう。

日本語借用語の数は日本語に見られるカタカナ英語と比べるとはるかに少ない。これは日本と西洋との接触が長い間なされていなかったからかもしれない。もっとも、近年、状況は変わり、多くの日本語が海外に移入されている。日本の発展と同時に世界との結びつきも強くなり、日本の実情を表す言葉が借用されるようになってきている。

ある文化が他の文化と接触を持つとき、新しい概念や事物とぶつかり、語彙を借入していく。日本と英語圏との交流は近年ますます盛んであり、より多くの日本語が英語に移入されるようになるだろう。*OED New Edition* にはすでに多数の日本語借用語が新語として登録されている。2010 年に発行といわれている *OED* 第 3 版にはさらに多くの日本語が入ることだろう。

