

武蔵野大学学術機関リポジトリ Musashino University Academic Institutional Repository

The Lexical Influence of English on Japanese Language : Toward Future Comparative Studies of Anglicisms

著者 (英)	Imamura Keisuke
journal or publication title	Global studies
number	2
page range	101-116
year	2018-03-01
URL	http://id.nii.ac.jp/1419/00000867/

[研究論文]

The Lexical Influence of English on Japanese Language :

Toward Future Comparative Studies of Anglicisms

日本語における英語外来語の影響
—多言語間の比較に向けて—

Keisuke Imamura

Key words: Anglicization, loanwords, Japanese, lexical borrowings, Anglicism

Abstract

This article reviews the existing research on the Anglicization of the Japanese lexicon, examines its characteristics and provides perspectives for future comparative analysis of global Anglicisms. It explores the historical account of Anglicism of Japanese from the mid 19th century, when Japan reopened its doors to Western countries, until the present day. It then analyzes the particular characteristics of the Anglicisms of Japanese using the tentative typology of lexical borrowings as proposed by Pulcini et al. (2012), which divides the categories into loanwords, false (pseudo) Anglicism, hybrid, calque and semantic loan. Lastly, It suggests some research questions for future qualitative and quantitative comparative analysis for further understanding of Anglicisms.

1. Introduction: Need for Comparative Studies of the Anglicisms in Japanese

The status of English as the global language has resulted in the increase of loanwords in spoken languages as well as in fluent EFL speakers (Furassi 2015). This growing influence of the English language on languages around the world, or Anglicization, has been of interest to both the non-specialist and specialist alike. Japanese language is indubitably no exception to this trend and a considerable amount of scholarly research has been carried out on this topic. However, most of the research came about purely through the study of Japanese, independent from comparison with the trend in other languages. Understanding

the Anglicization of Japanese within the context of a global trend will provide a completely new perspective on this issue. A comparative study by Kowuer & Rosenhouse (2008) of the Anglicisms in twelve languages including Japanese contemplated the psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, and sociohistorical factors of the Anglicization process. However, the methodological constraints, especially on the lack of comparable list of loanwords, leave a great deal of questions regarding the differences in the phonological, morphological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics of Anglicisms among world languages.

With the growing interest in Anglicization, the Global Anglicism Database Network (GLAD) was established in 2015. This scholarly network is currently working on the creation of an Anglicism database which is expected to facilitate the efforts of researchers to conduct comparative studies on Anglicisms. Haspelmath (2009) states the significance of comparative study of lexical borrowings is “to go beyond the descriptive goal of identifying particular loanwords and their histories, towards the goal of explaining (at least partially) why certain words but not other words have been borrowed from one language into another language (Haspelmath 2009:35).” Upon completion of the database, further detailed comparative study between the Anglicisms in Japanese and other languages must be implemented in order to advance the understanding of the Anglicization of Japanese as well as global Anglicisms.

In an effort to further facilitate the comparative study between Japanese and other languages, it is important to make available the current information regarding the Anglicisms in Japanese, since much of the existing literature is only written in Japanese. Hence, this article aims to bring together the existing research on the lexical influence of English on Japanese, provide a historical and social background to Anglicisms in Japanese, describe their characteristics, and elucidate prospects for future comparative analysis¹⁾. The characteristics of the Anglicisms of Japanese will be described based on a tentative typology of Anglicization as suggested by Pulcini et. al. (2012).

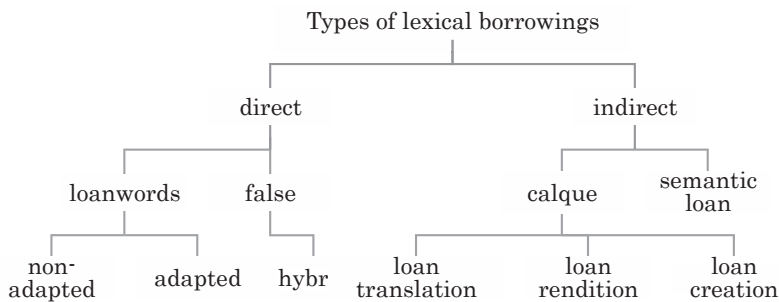


Figure 1: Diagram for types of lexical borrowings
(Pulcini et. al. 2012 Recreated by the author)

2. Historical Account of Anglicism in Japanese

English loanwords have continued to increase in Japanese ever since Japan developed diplomatic relations with the West after the end of the long-standing isolation from international trade. With the end of an isolated feudal society and the beginning of Meiji era, Japan's civilization advanced dramatically with a heavy cultural influence from the West after acknowledging their predominance. Studying and acquiring the technology, science and culture of the West was a national obligation in response to Western imperialism (Coulmas 1985). The social and cultural transformation as well as an admiration and idolization of the west, which are still deeply rooted in Japan today, led to the inevitable influx of loanwords. Loanwords were incorporated mainly from English and German, and subsequently, French. Nowadays, however, only English loanwords are adopted, as is the case with many other languages around the world.

The continual increase of loanwords can be divided into several stages. Periodization has been suggested by several authors, including Yamada (2005), Hashimoto (2010), Yonekawa (1984), Umegaki (1963), and Ishiwata (2001). A basic consensus among these periodizations is that after the beginning of loanword introduction in the Meiji era (1868-1912), there was a steady increase of the usage, followed by a drastic increase around the 1960s. Hashimoto (2010) surveyed the number of western (mostly English) loanwords used in newspapers and argued that the increase of loanwords follows the S-curve pattern similar to many other types of (socio)linguistic changes. In accordance with the survey by Hashimoto (2010), the S-curve of increasing Anglicisms can be drawn as seen in Figure 2 below.

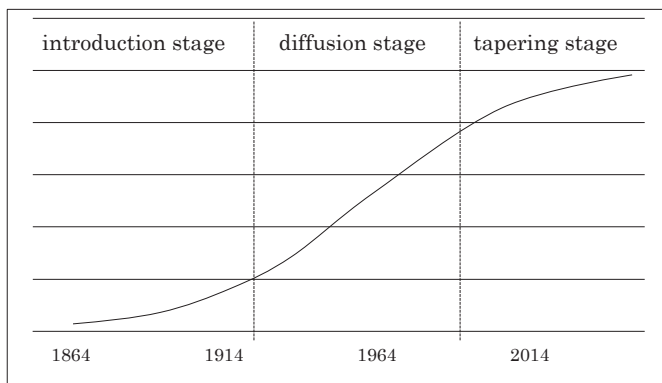


Figure 2. S-curve model of the increase of Anglicism in Japanese

In the introduction stage, western loanwords were introduced and slowly became a part of the Japanese lexicon. Loanwords were first used among intellectuals who had studied abroad, and they familiarized the populace with them by means of their literary works and

other publications. Yamada (2005) observed that intellectuals assumed the responsibility for diffusing their Western knowledge to the general public, which was partially achieved through the use of foreign words in their literary work. It was the introduction period where “foreign words” were presented to become “loanwords” by the intellectuals. At the same time, education started to spread rapidly and more people started to gain knowledge of western culture and language. Foreign language education was mainly focused on English, since the British and Americans were the most advanced in their civilization.

In the diffusion stage, the use of English loanwords spread rapidly. Western knowledge and culture became ingrained among the Japanese populace and the loanwords came to be accepted as neither strange nor haughty anymore. Anglo-American influence was not only limited to their technology and science but extended to popular culture. Influence of music, cinema, and sports from the U.S. was especially strong. Those who received western influenced education later started literature and popular magazines and expanded the number of readers. At the same time, the start of radio broadcasting and mass media accelerated the use of western loanwords. Newer English loanwords, called “modern language”, continued to appear and varieties of dictionaries of “modern language” were published every year (Umegaki 1963).

In the midst of the diffusion stage the use of English loanwords fluctuated due to dramatic transitions in Japan’s political relations with the Western world. When the Pacific War with the U.S. broke out, the government rigorously restricted English loanwords and replaced them with native or translated words. After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the U.S. restored their presence through occupation as governmental reformation and restoration were carried out under their control. It seems that upholding the U.S. as technological and cultural model was neither awkward nor anomalous even after experiencing the effects of war, presumably because the influence from the U.S. was already firmly established prior to the hostilities between the two nations. Consequently, the Anglicization process resumed its former drastic growth as Japan quickly recovered from the war. Continual cultural intake from the U.S. expanded to a broader range of fields such as economics, management and fashion, and later computer and information technology. The education level and general knowledge of the populace steadily improved after World War II, and the general public started to use newer English loanwords. This resulted in the boost of the number of loanwords during the 1960s.

Recent trends show that the increase of loanwords abated and reached the tapering stage as shown in the S-curve. English loanwords are abounding and the new and modern feel has slowly weakened. As some scholars point out in *Kokuritsukokugokenkyujo* (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics) (2006), there is instead a slightly growing ambience of a fresh or modern feeling attached to the use of Japanese native words. Nonetheless, the positive feelings towards loanwords are still very prominent.

The increase of loanwords did not only receive affirmative responses but also caused misunderstandings and confusions. Loanwords increased too quickly, so that they exceeded the level that assures the understandings of the listeners. In 2006, the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) issued a proposal listing alternate words for newer incomprehensible loanwords for public institutions, like governmental offices and media, to use as a reference. However, it still does not have control over the actual usage of loanwords, primarily for those who work for companies with a lower public profile. One extreme outcome of this problem is a lawsuit that a man brought against the Japanese national broadcasting company, NHK, lodging a complaint for psychological distress caused by the incomprehensibility of the news due to the excessive use of foreign words (which was later dismissed).

Overall, the use of English loanwords is flourishing and still at the stage of expansion. Although some words are long-lived and others not, English loanwords compose a large part of the modern Japanese lexicon in various forms.

3. The Characteristics of Indirect Borrowings from English in Japanese

In the following section, I will describe the characteristics of indirect borrowings from English to Japanese. Indirect borrowing was once a major method of introducing foreign (English) words into the Japanese lexicon during the early 20th century, the early stage of influx of Anglicisms. Through the time of the writing reformation, Genbunitchi (matching writing and spoken language), novelists who studied foreign literature borrowed concepts and expressions from western languages and introduced them into Japanese along with new Western influenced writing styles.

3.1. Calques

As seen in Table 1 below, calque can be further divided into loan creation, loan rendition, and loan translation, which are defined as follows (Pulcini et al. 2012:7-8)²⁾:

Loan translation: A loan translation is a word or multi-word unit which translates an English item into the RL [recipient language].

Loan rendition: A loan rendition is a word or multi-word unit which translates part of an English item and provides a loose equivalent (morphologically or semantically different) for the other in the RL.

Loan creation: A loan creation is a new word or multi-word unit in the RL which freely renders the English model word in the RL.

Examples of calque are difficult to detect yet commonly exist. Some common words that are used in Japanese are still loan translations of English from the earlier stage of English influence. Famous examples of loan rendition introduced before direct borrowings became common are *society*, *individual*, and *economy* - some Western concepts that Japan had not yet known, but were important for the impending industrialization of the country. Intellectuals created words by rendering the meaning of loanwords into the logographic script, *kanji*.

After calque became obsolete, it was replaced with direct borrowing as a major source of Anglicisms. The knowledge of English has spread to the majority of the population and there is no significant need for translation. The increasing speed of English loanword adoption also outpaced the ability of intellectuals to translate them in the early influx stage of English loanwords.

Table 1. Example of calque of English in Japanese

Type	Loan source	Translated word	meaning of <i>kanji</i> characters
Loan creation	<i>individual</i>	個人 <i>kojin</i>	discrete + person
Loan creation	<i>society</i>	社会 <i>shakai</i>	organization + meeting
Loan creation	<i>economics</i>	経済 <i>keizai</i>	rule + salvation
Loan translation	<i>air port</i>	空港 <i>kūkō</i>	air + port
Loan translation /Loan rendition	<i>white paper</i> (<i>government report</i>)	白書 <i>hakusho</i>	white + writing
Loan rendition	<i>rail way</i>	鉄道 <i>tetsudō</i>	iron + way

3.2. Semantic loans

Semantic loan occurs when an existing word in the recipient language, which is often morphologically similar to the corresponding word in the source language, employs a newer meaning from the source language. There are two types of semantic loan that can be found in Japanese.

The first type is one that is similar to examples of calque which are mainly brought in through translation. Some words are artificially given new English meanings through a similar process of loan translation. For example, the word 彼 *kare*, which once indicated third person regardless of gender, adopted the additional English meaning of *he*. Further, 彼女 *kanojo* (she) was created through loan translation³⁾. English collocational expressions were also translated and given a counterpart in Japanese which resulted in the addition of meaning to a word. For example, the word 払う *harau* originally only meant *to pay financial value*. However, the English collocational expression, *pay attention to* was translated as 注意を払う *chūi o harau*, which, as a result, brought an additional meaning to *harau* that did not exist before. This can also be seen in the translation of *pay respect to* as 敬意を払う *keii o*

harau.

The second type of semantic loan is when existing English loanwords add a new meaning from the modern usage of English. Such examples can be seen with クール *kūru* (cool) and スマート *sumāto* (smart). They both went through semantic changes and are used to describe people: クール *kūru* as calm, cool-headed and スマート *sumāto* as slim, modern-looking, or graceful, which are totally different from their original English meanings. These words acquired the new meanings of *nice* or *great* and *witty* or *intelligent* respectively, the common meanings of modern spoken English.

4. The Characteristics of Indirect Borrowings from English in Japanese

4.1. General characteristics of the usage

Direct borrowings are further categorized into false, hybrid, and loanwords (adapted, non-adapted). The use of direct borrowings is motivated by the following four aspects, some of which slightly overlap, other than to convey newer concepts.

- a) Intellectual image
- b) Modern, refined, or “cool” connotation
- c) Functions as euphemisms, obscure expression
- d) Need for broader concept

The use of English loanwords is often triggered by the perception of English representing more intellectually advanced cultures. Having an understanding of Anglo-American concepts followed by the use of English loanwords particularly within academic or professional fields have continued to be strongly associated with the idea of intelligence. Employing these words, along with the new concepts they embody, is a subconscious act to demonstrate expertise in an area (regardless of actual expertise). Additionally, it is a common trend that authors/speakers replace Japanese native words with English words which serve no function other than the “intellectual feel” they convey. Yamada (2005) referred to this type of loanword usage as jargonistic, since comprehension can only be assured by those familiar with the terms, not the general public.

An accompanying characteristic of English loanwords is their tendency to carry modern, refined, or “cool” connotations. For example, 便所 *benjo* was once the mainstream word for “toilet,” but was later replaced with the loanword トイレ *toire*. This change was intended to eradicate the dirty and unpleasant connotation attached to the word 便所 *benjo* and attribute a more fresh and refined sound, regardless of the fact that both represent the same dirty toilet⁴). Another example is 外部委託 *gaibu itaku* (a company hires a third party to

perform services) being replaced with *アウトソーシング* *auto sōshingu* (“out sourcing”). This is a similar case of replacing Japanese native words with English loanwords simply because of their modern appeal.

Loanwords also function as euphemisms, an act to hide unwanted information or connotation. *公約* *kōyaku* (a political promise that politicians give to voters) was replaced with *マニフェスト* *manifesuto* (“manifest”) after such promises were repeatedly reneged and gained a negative connotation. *借金* *shakkin* or *借り入れ* *kariire* (to borrow money or to take a loan when buying an expensive item) was replaced with *ローン* *rōn* (“loan”) so as to obscure the negative aspect of borrowing or owing money. The intent was that the use of new words from English would eradicate the older negative images attached to the preexisting words.

The need for broader concepts is also a trigger for Anglicisms. Kim (2012) points out some English loanwords are rooted as the basic vocabulary of Japanese because of their having broader meanings than the existing native Japanese words. Kim (2012) explains this with the example of *トラブル* *toraburu* covering six different meanings that can be expressed with its Japanese native hyponyms. Using a borrowed hypernym saves effort on the part of the speaker to choose an appropriate hyponym in many different situations, although it is also supported by the strong eagerness of the Japanese public to use English loanwords.

4.2. Loanwords (non-adapted, adapted)

Loanwords can be further divided into non-adapted and adapted and defined as follows (Pulcini et al. 2012:7-8):

Non-adapted: A non-adapted loanword or Anglicism is a word or multi-word unit borrowed from the English language without or with minor formal and semantic integration, so that it remains recognizably English in the RL [recipient language]. To a greater or lesser extent, phonological integration always takes place because of differences between the sound systems of individual languages.

Adapted: An adapted loanwords or Anglicism is a word or multi-word unit borrowed from the English language with orthographic, phonological and/or morphological integration into the structures of the RL. Semantically, RL meaning is close to SL meaning.

It is a complicated issue to apply this definition into Japanese but explaining the challenge illustrates the characteristics of loanwords in Japanese. The differences between adapted and non-adapted are 1) orthographic and phonological integration, 2) morphological integration, and 3) recognizability as English.

Orthographic and phonological integration inevitably occurs in Japanese as Japanese has its own writing scripts and a distinctively different phonological system from English. Japanese uses three different scripts, one of which is exclusively for Western loanwords and onomatopoeia, which automatically makes Western loanwords recognizable. In fact, almost

all loanwords are perceived as English words by the choice of script, regardless of the source language.

Table 2. The Usage of Three Types of Scripts in Japanese

Script	Types	Major Use
<i>Kanji</i> 漢字	Logogram	Content words of native Japanese or Chinese origin (Sino-Japanese words)
<i>Hiragana</i> ひらがな	Phonogram	Some native Japanese content words, grammatical elements
<i>Katakana</i> カタカナ	Phonogram	(Western) loanwords, onomatopoeias

As shown in Table 2 above, Japanese has three types of scripts and all of them are used in most modern Japanese writings. A Hiragana character is a phonogram that represents a syllable (e.g. か = ka, へ = he) used for native Japanese, naturalized words or grammatical elements. Kanji is used for content words of Japanese or Chinese origin words which account for approximately 40% of the Japanese lexicon. Some of these content words can be written in either *hiragana* or *kanji*. For example *kirei-da* (beautiful) can be written as *きれいだ* or *綺麗だ*. However, in the case of loanwords, they are always written in *katakana* since sound and meaning assigned to a *kanji* character would not match the meaning and sound of a loanword⁵⁾. Consequently, it is very easy for any native Japanese speaker to recognize loanwords considering their script use of *katakana* as well as their sound structure.

Many other Western origin loanwords (from Dutch, German, French, or Portuguese) are often mistaken as English loanwords due to the heavy influence of English on Japanese. I often hear Japanese learners of English use テーマ *tēma* (= theme), which derives from a German word *Thema*, presuming it is an English loanword. Moreover, even Japanese words written in *katakana* are mistaken as English loanwords. Another example of a common mistake in word choice is the use of the word チャック *chakku* (= zipper). It is mistakenly used as English, presumed from the use of *katakana* for this word, even though it derives from a product name.

Considering the fact that Japanese natives perceive most words written in *katakana* as English loanwords, recognizability is of little use as a criterion for distinguishing between adapted and non-adapted loanword. There is, however, a difference in the recognizability of English etymon since the level of phonological integration differs depending on the time the words were adopted. ワイシャツ *wai shatsu* (white shirt) and ミシン *mishin* (sewing machine) are examples of words that most Japanese natives would not be aware of the etymon, regardless of their level of English. If they were to be integrated now, these words would be ホワイトシャツ *howaito-shatsu*, ソーイングマシン *sōingu mashin*⁶⁾.

Morphological integration is also a criterion that is hard to apply. Japanese has the characteristics of an agglutinating language, with verbs, adjectives and adverbs always

containing a stem and affixes. This also applies to any loanwords. Therefore, all verb and adjective loanwords are morphologically integrated. Such examples are shown in Table 3 below. The word クリーン *kurīn* is phonologically integrated with the addition of adnominal adjectival affix な *na*. If an adjective functions as a predicate, it is added with a predicative adjectival affix だ *da*, as in the example of *severe*. Adjectives can be turned into adverbs with the addition of the adverbial affix に *ni* as seen with the word *stoic*. The word オーバーする *ōbā-suru* derives from *over* that has morphed into the verb meaning *to go over* (certain number, amount, weight, etc.), with the addition of the verbal affix する *suru*.

Table 3. Examples of Morphological Integration of English Loanwords

Word unit	Etymon	POS
クリーンな <i>kurīn-na</i>	<i>clean</i>	adjective
シビアだ <i>shibia-da</i>	<i>severe</i>	adjective
ストイックに <i>sutoikku-ni</i>	<i>stoic</i>	adverb (adjective)
オーバーする <i>ōbā-suru</i>	<i>over</i>	verb

Accordingly, English loanwords are orthographically, phonologically, and morphologically integrated, and almost all loanwords are recognizable from the use of a particular script exclusively for Western loanwords.

4.3. False Anglicisms (Pseudo-English)

A false, pseudo-loan or pseudo-Anglicism is a word or multi-word unit in the recipient language made up of English lexical elements but unknown or used with a conspicuously different meaning in English (Pulcini et al. 2012:7-8). Pseudo Anglicisms are well studied in Japanese as *wasei-eigo* (Japanized English) since they often attract attention as interference for English learners. Umegaki (1963) observed *wasei-eigo* as created out of errors from poor knowledge, poor analogy, arbitrary omission, or excessive phonological, semantic and grammatical change as well as being created in jest.

Three major types of pseudo-Anglicisms suggested by Carstensen (1980), morphological, semantic, and lexical pseudo-Anglicisms have been used as a basis for research. Examples of each type are shown in Table 4 below. Morphological pseudo-Anglicisms are characterized by the alteration of morphological parts. The first example, セクハラ *sekuhara*, is a very common pseudo-Anglicism found in Japanese. It is composed of clippings from the first few syllables of two words. Ishiwata (2001) points out that four syllable words are most common in the Japanese vocabulary that results from this type of clipping formation. Derivative words with ハラ *hara* (harassment) are currently popular and many new words continue to be created such as アルハラ *aruhara* (alcohol harassment) and アカハラ *akahara* (academic harassment). The second example, *TPO*, is also commonly found, which is an acronym of

time, place, occasion. It is often used to alert children to “consider TPO and behave well.” The third example *ハッピーエンド happī endo*” is made by clipping the morpheme *ing*. Clipping the *ing* of *happy ending* seems to be found in other languages (e.g. Danish: Gottlieb 2015).

Semantic pseudo Anglicisms are characterized by the shift in the semantic meaning from the original English word. The first example, *ムーディー mūdī*, is used to mean *romantic*, or *having a great atmosphere* often modifies words referring to restaurants, music, and places, unlike the meaning of *moody* in English to describe a person with unpredictable mood changes. The second example *プリント purinto* is used to mean the handouts that are often given out from a teacher to his or her students, and was converted from a verb to a noun. The third example, *テンション tenshon*, is used in expressions as *テンションが上がる tenshon ga agaru* (to get excited, motivated), *テンションが下がる tenshon ga sagaru* (to get disappointed), using *テンション tenshon* to mean one’s mood or energy level, unlike the original meaning of mental or emotional strain.

Lexical pseudo-Anglicisms are characterized by the recombination of English words/morphemes to create a new meaning that does not exist in English. In the three examples shown on Table 4, the English words are interpreted and recombined uniquely in Japanese to form new word units. The examples are only a fraction of all the pseudo-Anglicisms formed in Japanese and there are many more used with unique forms and meanings.

Table 4. Examples of pseudo Anglicism

	Type	Pseudo English word	Etymon	Meaning
(1)	Morphological	セクハラ <i>sekuhara</i>	<i>sexual harassment</i>	-
(2)	Morphological	<i>TPO</i>	<i>time, place, occasion</i>	situation
(3)	Morphological	ハッピーエンド <i>happī endo</i>	<i>happy end</i>	happy ending (story/movie)
(4)	Semantic	プリント <i>purinto</i>	<i>print</i>	handout
(5)	Semantic	ムーディー <i>mūdī</i>	<i>moody</i>	romantic, great atmosphere
(6)	Semantic	テンション <i>tenshon</i>	<i>tension</i>	energy (for a person)
(7)	Lexical	ガードマン <i>gādo-man</i>	<i>guard man</i>	security guard
(8)	Lexical	アフターサービス <i>aftā-sābisu</i>	<i>after service</i>	customer support
(9)	Lexical	バージョンアップ <i>bājon-appu</i>	<i>version up</i>	upgrade

4.4. Hybrids

A hybrid loan, or Anglicism, is a multi-word unit which freely combines an English element with a RL element (Pulcini et al. 2012:7-8). Once a word leaves English and is adopted into Japanese, it is freely combined with any native word to form new words. There are countless numbers of examples of this type, just as for other types of direct borrowings. Table 5 below lists examples, including English loanwords combined with loanwords from

other languages.

Table 5. Examples of Hybrids

Hybrid word	Etymon 1 (language)	Etymon 2 (language)	Meaning
りんごジュース <i>ringo-jūsu</i>	<i>ringo</i> (Japanese)	<i>juice</i> (English)	apple juice
望遠レンズ <i>bōen-renzu</i>	<i>bōen</i> (Japanese)	<i>lens</i> (English)	telephoto lens
クリームパン <i>kurīmu-pan</i>	<i>cream</i> (English)	<i>pão</i> (Portuguese)	cream bun
テーマソング <i>tēma-songu</i>	<i>Thema</i> (German)	<i>song</i> (English)	theme song

4.5. Borrowings of bound morpheme

Within Japanese, some English bound morphemes are productive and connect to both loanwords and native words to form derivative words⁷⁾. After adopting many English loanwords that contain the same affix, the affix itself becomes adopted to Japanese. Borrowings of bound morphemes in Japanese are reported in Umegaki (1964), Ishino (1992), and Muranaka (2012), among others. Among such examples, the suffixes *-er* (as employer in English,) *-tic/-ic*, *ism*, as well as the prefixes *semi-* and *non-*, have the most productivity. The examples can be seen as hybrid or pseudo-Anglicisms, however, they should be treated differently, considering their productivity.

Table 6. Examples of Borrowings of English Affixes in Japanese

Morph. En.	Example words in Japanese	Etymon	Meaning
-er	アルバイト <i>arubaitā</i> マヨラー <i>mayorā</i> シャネラー <i>shanerā</i>	<i>Arbeit</i> + <i>er</i> <i>mayonnaise</i> + <i>er</i> <i>Chanel</i> + <i>er</i>	(student) part timer mayonnaise lover Chanel user/lover
-ic, -tic	ファンタジック <i>fantajikku</i> 乙女チック <i>otomechikku</i>	<i>fantasy</i> + <i>ic</i> <i>otome</i> + <i>tic</i>	fantastic, fanciful (somewhat extremely) girly
-ism	Name + イズム <i>izumu</i> 俺イズム <i>oreizumu</i>	- + <i>ism</i> <i>ore</i> + <i>ism</i>	(Company/person's) doctrine/ism meism
semi-	セミロング <i>semi-rongu</i> セミオーダー <i>semi-ōdā</i>	<i>semi</i> + <i>long</i> <i>semi</i> + <i>order</i>	shoulder length (hair) semi-custom made (suit)
non-	ノンアルコール <i>non-arukōru</i> ノンカロリー <i>non-karorii</i>	<i>non</i> + <i>alcohol</i> <i>non</i> + <i>calorie</i>	non-alcoholic, alcohol free zero calorie

The meaning of the suffix *-er* can be easily conjectured after adopting both loanwords such as ダンス *dansu* (dance) and ダンサー *dansā* (dancer). アルバイト *arubaitā* is a word which consists of the German word *Arbeit* (work) and the English suffix *-er*⁸⁾. There are other derivative words with *-er* such as マヨラー *mayorā* and シャネラー *shanerā*. In those cases, Japanese developed the new meaning as *lover of*.

The suffix *-ic/tic* is also attached to nouns to form adjectives meaning *having some*

characteristics of or in the style of. Japanese has adopted this suffix from English to create derivatives⁹⁾. An example ファンタジック *fantazikku* is a pseudo Anglicism derivative that means “fantastic, fanciful” but created from *fantasy* + *ic*. The suffix *-ic/tic* can be attached to a Japanese native word such as 乙女 *otome* (innocent, naïve) to create a similar derivative as 乙女チック *otomechikku*. Similarly, the suffix *-ism* can be attached to Japanese words and make derivatives.

Prefixes can also form derivatives in the same manner as the creation of lexical pseudo-Anglicisms. Semi- was borrowed into Japanese and created pseudo-English words such as セミロング *semirongu* and セミオーダー *semiōdā*. The prefix *non-* is also used to create many pseudo English words such as ノンアルコール *nonarukōru* and ノンカロリー *nonkarorī*, which look like English but are not used in English.

5. Perspectives for the future comparative analysis

In this article, I have reviewed the historical account of the Anglicisms in Japanese and analyzed the characteristics using the typology of Anglicisms suggested by Pulcini et al. (2012) for the framework. In the past 150 years, direct borrowings increased dramatically supported by the positive image and practical function they add to the preexisting Japanese lexicon. Indirect borrowings were formerly the main source of Anglicisms, however, this is no longer the case, though many words borrowed in the early 20th century still remain in the common Japanese vocabulary. Former research has described the unique characteristics of the Anglicisms in Japanese, however, comparative studies of global Anglicisms will further elaborate such uniqueness.

Upon the completion of the GLAD database, comparing the pseudo-Anglicism in Japanese with other languages both quantitatively and qualitatively will reveal what is unique and what is not in this regard. Having a measurable set of data (such as overall number of direct borrowings, number of pseudo-Anglicisms, year of first attestation, etc.) from a number of languages will help us identify the sociolinguistic factors that attribute to the characteristics. It is particularly important to answer how the vast geographical and genealogical distance, as well as the English level of speakers characterize the Anglicisms in Japanese. At this point, we can surmise that lower English level of Japanese speakers and vast geographical and genealogical distance results in larger number of pseudo-Anglicisms. Completion of the GLAD database and contrastive studies utilizing the database will help to answer such questions and to greatly advance the understanding of Anglicisms in Japanese and globally. Doubtlessly the perspectives and questions will grow as researchers look to expand the comparative studies to other non-European languages. The establishment of a rich database on Anglicisms around the world is an imperative task for the understanding of global Anglicisms.

Notes

- 1) Study of English loanwords was carried out with loanwords from other European languages in a study of *Gairaigo* (foreign origin words, often defined as words which came into Japanese from European languages after the late 16th century, so as to distinguish them from words of Chinese origin that constitute a large part of the Japanese lexicon).
- 2) Making distinction between loan translation and loan rendition is somewhat a complex issue in Japanese since the semantic closeness between a part in Japanese to the counterpart in English is not black and white, but a matter of degree.
- 3) This meaning is not completely integrated into Japanese after a century from the first introduction. Japanese learners of English often confuse between he and she.
- 4) Nowadays トイレ *toire* is replaced with お手洗い *otearai* (washroom).
- 5) There are a few exceptions of words matching the sound and meaning such as “katarogu 型録” (catalog).
- 6) ホワイトシャツ *howaito-shatsu* does exist as a loanword and refers to any white shirt, while ワイシャツ *wai-shatsu* shifted its original meaning because of its unrecognizability of its etymon and now refers to any type of men’s business shirt, including ones with colors and patterns.
- 7) The existing study on the borrowings of bound morphemes from English is limited chiefly to Mańczak-Wohlfeld, Elżbieta & Alicja (2016), Stamenov (2015), and a few others. This research deals with the English morpheme *-ing*.
- 8) Although there is a word *Arbeiter* in German, Japanese has taken in *Arbeit* from German in the early 20th century, later developed the current meaning, and added the English suffix *-er* and created アルバイター *arubaitā* (first attested in 1991).
- 9) There are also examples of English loanwords including *-ic* but they represent adoptions of words themselves rather than the suffix *-ic* such as エキゾチック *ekizochikku* (exotic) and ドラマチック *doramachikku* (dramatic).

Bibliography

- Aizawa, M. (2013). Gengo fukushi toiu shiten – Jōhō jakusha o umanai tameni (A perspective of linguistic welfare – Toward prevention of information illiteracy). In Tagengoka genshō iinkai (ed.) *Tagengo shakai nihon sono genjō to kadai*. Sangensha [in Japanese].
- Carstensen, Broder (1980). Semantische Scheinentlehnungen des Deutschen aus dem Englischen, In Wolfgang V. (ed.) *Studien zum Einfluß der englischen Sprache auf das Deutsche, Tübinger Beiträge zur Linguistik* 132, 77-100. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag
- Coulmas, F. (1985). *Sprache und Staat: Studien zur Sprachplanung und Sprachpolitik*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Daulton, F. E. (2008). *Japan’s Built-in Lexicon of English-based Loanwords*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Furiassi, C. (2015). False Borrowings and False Anglicisms: Issues in Terminology. In Furiassi, C., & Gottlieb, H. (Eds.). (2015).
- Furiassi, C. & Gottlieb, H. (Eds.). (2015). *Pseudo-English: Studies on false Anglicisms in Europe*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Furiassi, C., Pulcini, V. & González, F. R. (2012). *The Anglicization of European Lexis*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Pub. Co.
- Gottlieb, H. (2015). Danish Pseudo-Anglicisms: A corpus-based analysis. In Furiassi, C. & Gottlieb, H. (Eds.). (2015).
- Gottlieb, H. & Furiassi, C. (2015) Getting to grips with false loans and pseudo-Anglicisms. In Furiassi, C. & Gottlieb, H. (Eds.). (2015).

- Hashimoto, W. (2010). *Gendai Nihongo niokeru gairaigo no ryōtekisui ni kansuru kenkyū* (Study on the quantitative shift of loanwords in modern Japanese). Hitsuji Shobō [in Japanese]
- Haspelmath, M. (2009). Concepts and issues. In Haspelmath, M. & Tadmor, U. (eds.). *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A comparative handbook*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Honna, N. (2008). *English as a Multicultural Language in Asian Contexts: issues and ideas*, Kuroshio Publishers
- Horikiri, Y. (2013) Garaigo ni kansuru kenkyū dōkō – shiyō ishiki to gengo sesshoku no shiten kara (Research Trends on Loanwords in Japanese – focus on language awareness and language contact) *Ochanomizu joshidai jinbunkagaku kenkyū*, 9:113-124 [in Japanese]
- Ishiwata, T. (2001) *Gairaigo no sōgōteki kenkyū* (Study of loanwords in Japanese) Tōkyōdō shuppan
- Jinnouchi, M., Tanaka, M. & Aizawa, M. (eds.). (2012) *Gairaigo no shintenkai* (A new horizon of loanword study in Japanese), ōfū [in Japanese]
- Jinnouchi, M. (2007). *Gairaigo no shakaigengogaku* (Sociolinguistics of loanwords in Japanese), Sekai shisōsha [in Japanese]
- Kay, G. (1995). English loanwords in Japanese, *World Englishes* 14 (1): 67-76 Basil Blackwell
- Kim, E. (2012). Nihongo no kihongoi ni hairikomu gairaigo (The Penetration of Foreign Words into the Basic Vocabulary of Japanese), *Nihongogaku* 35(7) 12-22 Meijishoin [in Japanese]
- Knospe, S (2015). Pseudo-Anglicisms in the language of the contemporary German press. in Furiassi, C., & Gottlieb, H. (Eds.). (2015).
- Kowner, R. & Rosenhouse, J. (2008). Conclusion: Features of Borrowing from English in 12 languages. In Rosenhouse, J., & Kowner, R. (Eds.) (2008). *Globally speaking: motives for adopting English vocabulary in other languages*. Clevedon: Multilingual matters.
- Mańczak-Wohlfeld, E. & Witalisz, A. (2016). The influence of English on Polish morphology. *Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny* 63(4), 421-434.
- Muranaka, T. (2012). Gairaigo yuraino setsubiji “chikku” to ruigigo tonon hikaku (The Usage of Japanese suffix *chikku* derived from English “-tic” and its synonym) *Dai ikkai kōpasu nihongogaku wākushoppu yokōshū*, 69-74, National Institute of Japanese language and linguistics (Retrieved at <http://www.ninjal.ac.jp/event/specialists/project-meeting/m-2011/jelws01/>) [in Japanese]
- Olah, B. (2007). English Loanwords in Japanese: Effects, Attitudes and Usage as a Means of Improving Spoken English Ability, *Journal of the Faculty of Human studies*, 9(1) 177-188, Bunkyo Gakuin University
- Pulcini, V., Furiassi, C. & González, F. R. (2012). The lexical influence of English on European languages: From words to phraseology. In Furiassi, C., Pulcini, V. & González, F. R. (Eds.) (2012).
- Rosenhouse, J., & Kowner, R. (Eds.) (2008). *Globally speaking: motives for adopting English vocabulary in other languages*. Clevedon: Multilingual matters.
- Rubeck, M. (2012) The function of English Loanwords in Japanese Retrieved from http://www.nucba.ac.jp/themes/s_cic@cic@nucba/pdf/njlcc041/06REBUCK.PDF
- Scherling, J. (2013). Holistic Loanword Integration and Loanword Acceptance: A comparative study of anglicisms in German and Japanese, *AAA: Arbeiten aus Anglistik und Amerikanistik* Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 37-51
- Stamenov, H. (2015). Borrowing word-formation: -ing suffixation and blending in Bulgarian. *Săpostavitelno ezikoznanie*, XL (3), 163–197.
- Umegaki, M. (1963) *Nihon gairaigo no kenkyū* (Study of loanwords in Japan) Kenkyūsha
- Vitan, M. (2016). *Kinō keitaiso -ing o fukunda gairaigo no keitai, yōhō no tokuchō - -suru dōshika no kahi o megutte* (Morphological and usage characteristics of loanwords ending in “-ing” in Japanese: on the possibility of “~suru” verb creation), *Tsukuba Japanese Linguistics* 20: 50-74 [in Japanese]
- Witalisz, A. (2014). The productivity of the English -ing suffix in contemporary Polish, *Studia*

Linguistica Universitatis Iagellonicae Cracoviensis 131(3), 321-333. <http://www.filg.uj.edu.pl/documents/41616/38185085/Zeszyt-4-ART-4-Witalisz-SLing-130.pdf>

Yamada, Y. (2005). *Gairaigo no shakaigaku - Ingoka-suru komyunikēshon* (Sociology of loanwords in Japanese-jargonized communication). Shumpūsha [in Japanese].

Yonekawa, A. (1984). Kindai niokeru gairaigo no teichaku katē (Loanword adoption process in modern Japanese). *Kyōto furitsu daigaku seikatsu bunka sentā nenpō* 9, 3-22. [in Japanese]

Yonekawa, A. (1991). Gendai no gairaigo no ryūnyū (Modern influx of loanwords in Japanese), *Nihongogaku* 10 (4), 37-44 Meijishoin. [in Japanese]