

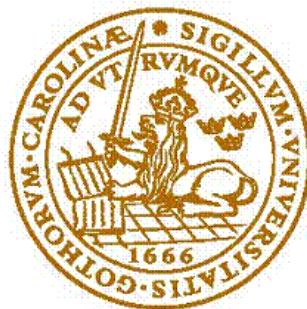
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Lost in Gairaigo

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ABSTRACT

The Japanese language consists of a large number of loanwords, which derived from both China and the West. It is believed by many that influence by the English language began with the American occupation just after the Second World War. The loanwords from especially English increased vastly in number ever since. Today, the foreign loanwords from the West, *gairaigo*, makes up to approximately 10% in the Japanese language, and still increasing. Since new words are introduced into Japanese, especially for concepts that do not exist in the language and words for things coming from abroad, many native words have been replaced with the loanwords in several fields in the daily life of Japanese people.

This thesis deals with the possibility of the difficulty for native speakers to find the *native* words and an assumption that there might be a gap between the genders, younger and older generations where the younger generations prefer using *gairaigo* words instead of their native counterparts. This is examined through a questionnaire answered by a total of 60 native speakers and through previous researches.

Keywords: Japanese, Loanwords, *Gairaigo*, History, Linguistics, Gender

CONVENTIONS

This thesis will be using the recommended modified Hepburn Romanization system to transcribe the sounds of Japanese language into Latin alphabet.

Although long vocals with *o* and *u* usually have macrons in the Hepburn system, instead words like *ありがとう* will be written as *arigatou* (thank you) and *高校* as *koukou* (high school). Long vocals for *e* will be written with *ei* and those with *i* will be written *ii*, this includes the loanwords as well although it does not completely agree with the Hepburn system. All Japanese words will be written in italics along with a translation within simple quotation marks. If the particles *は*, *へ*, *を* occur they will be written as ‘*wa*’, ‘*e*’ and ‘*o*’. The kana symbol *ん* will always be transcribed as the letter *n*, so a word like *インパクト* will be written as *inpakuto* (impact). An exception is for Japanese words and names that exist in English and thus will be keep the English spelling. For instance *てんぷら* will be written as *tempura*, and not as ‘*tenpura*’. In order to mark the palatalized words, the letter *y* will be added, as in *kya*, *kyu* and *kyo*. Exception will be made in the case of *ja*, *ju*, *jo*, *sha*, *shu*, *sho*, and *cha*, *chu*, *cho*. In the case of a double consonant where ‘small *tsu*’ (促音, *sokuon*) appears, it will be transcribed with doubling the consonant that comes after the *sokuon*. For instance the word *ショップ* will be written as *shoppu* (shop).

Complete versions of words used in Japanese characters will look as following examples: *日本語* (*nihongo* ‘Japanese language’), *ワークショップ* (*waakushoppu* ‘workshop’).

When examples are presented from any reference work, the original transcription will be kept.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As I was reading various articles on topics concerning loanwords and their influence in Japanese language and society, I paused sometimes to reflect on them and try to think about my own languages, and the loanwords within those. As I am being bilingual, with both a Slavic and a Germanic language of the Indo-European language tree, there were no doubts my two languages have been influenced by other languages, and so have the rest of the languages in Europe as well. In case of Swedish, the English loanwords can be traced back to at least the 13th century (Stålhammar, 2010), and since the Second World War English has become the major contributor of loanwords in the Swedish language.

Languages all over the world have been borrowing words from other ones. Japanese language is no exception. Japanese - a language which has not been proven a genetic affiliation to other language families, and yet has a long history of borrowing words from other languages. Traditionally, The Japanese lexicon consists of words of Japanese origin (*wago*), words of Chinese origin (*kango*) and words of Western origin (*gairaigo*). Chinese words, also referred to as the Sino-Japanese words and *kango*, are believed to have been introduced into Japan as early as during the first century A.D., possibly even before that. Shibatani (2005) mentioned that the relative proportions of the loanwords in the Genkai dictionary (1859), about 60% of them are of Chinese origin. The first Western loanwords were introduced in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Portuguese and Dutch who were the first Westerners to have made contact with Japan, and only more than 200 years ago did Japan get contact with English words. The development of foreign words in Japanese has a very thrilling history, but this thesis will focus on the English *gairaigo* words, where the words taken from English are being usually used for concepts that do not exist in Japanese, and among other reasons of the use of English over the past years are that the English terms and fashionability have become a preference. Even though many of the *gairaigo* have Japanese synonyms, in many of the cases, texts aiming for younger audience, magazines for instance, will choose more loanwords. Will those loanwords eventually replace the native words completely, to

that extent that future generations will not use the native counterparts?

Bringing up an example in the case of Swedish, the English slang word describing an idle person who is avoiding work is *slacker*, and is used in the Swedish language as well, whereas its' equivalent native word '*slöfock*', or the even more outdated '*goddagspilt*', is rarely used by younger population in Sweden nowadays. Realizing that even concerning me struggling to find same native words from time to time, and that it is indeed difficult whereas using a loanword seems much easier.

1.2 PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

The primary purpose of this thesis is to investigate and analyze whether Japanese native speakers of different ages and genders can find the Japanese native equivalent words to that of the *gairaigo* ones that have derived from English. The case of *gairaigo* used in sentences, where it could be possible to change the word to a native and examine whether Japanese possibly could find the native synonyms to loanwords, and then also find out whether there could possibly be a gap between generations in using loanwords from English language. At present time, it is clearly seen that English loanwords have taken up more space in Japan's everyday life throughout the years since the post-war era, and as the words are still increasing, the *gairaigo* is also facing opposition by some linguists stating that the borrowing words are interfering the Japanese language and culture. Could it possibly mean that younger generations in Japan will eventually use the native words less over time, and replace them with the English loanwords? In order to investigate and analyze this assumption, this thesis will begin with a deeper introduction of the history of *gairaigo* and its uses in Modern Japanese nowadays. The analysis consists of a questionnaire divided in two parts. The purpose is to get a picture of the importance of the *gairaigo* word, and whether there might be significance between gender and age.

1.3 DISPOSITION

This thesis will be divided in 5 chapters. In order to understand the situation and issue of English *gairaigo* in the Modern Japanese language, it is important to know the background and history of it as well. Therefore I will briefly write about the history of

loanwords and their steps into Japanese society in the first chapter. At first, a short introduction about the Chinese loanwords will be made, as they play an important role in the Japanese history and lexicon, then there will be about entrance into the Modern Japanese. After the brief introduction about loanwords throughout history, there will be a short discussion about the opposition and basic arguments towards the loanwords that occur in Japanese society. Afterwards, a hypothesis will be presented followed by next chapter about method and the results of the questionnaire, where the methodology will be carefully introduced following an introduction to the questionnaire that has been divided into two parts, and then results will be discussed and finally a conclusion will be stated.

In the appendix, the results from the both parts of the questionnaire will be presented.

2. LOANWORDS THROUGH HISTORY

2.1 KANGO – THE LOANWORDS FROM CHINA

The Chinese words referred to as *kango*, are generally believed to have been first introduced to Japan between 8th to 12th century, by Korean scholars who brought Chinese books to Japan. At that time, Chinese words and characters (*kanji*) became mainly instruments of recording official documents and scholarly writing, used as well as in science and religion, but absorbed into the everyday Japanese language. They had penetrated the language and local dialects by the end of the Edo period (1603-1867). *Kango* refers to words that apply the Chinese reading of the characters, and what is interesting is that many words that are classified as *kango* are actually not of Chinese origin due to that the Meiji Restoration (1867), when the new government renovated the system of government and different academic fields, included the invention of new terms as a part of the modernization. By using Chinese characters, the new terms were created, and although the terms may have Japanese origin, they belong to the *kango* stratum. (Shibatani, 2005). When the Chinese loanwords were imported to Japan, so did the Chinese characters, *kanji*, as well. The *kanji* were imported but later have been added Japanese pronunciation to them, called *on-yomi*. Thomasson (2011: 9) explained and compared the case of adaption of English loanwords into Swedish: “Similar to like borrowed words from English into Swedish adapted after the Swedish grammar e.g. by verbs adding an ‘a’ at the end of a word. The Chinese phenomenon adapted so that it would be suitable within Japanese where all phonemes end with a vocal.”

Shibatani compared *kango* words in Japanese to the Latinate words in English, stating that the *kango* words share the proportion and status as the Latinate words.

Below are presented the tables that Shibatani brought up when comparing the similar status between *kango* and Latinate words, to get vague idea of the meaning and status:

Table 2.1 Native words compared to the Chinese words. Table have been modified by adding Japanese characters to it.

Gloss	Native	Chinese origin
Yesterday	昨日 <i>Kinoo</i>	昨日 <i>Sakuzitu</i>
Language	言葉 <i>Kotoba</i>	言語 <i>Gengo</i>
Play	遊び <i>Asobi</i>	遊戯 <i>Yuugi</i>
Receipt	受取り <i>Uketori</i>	領収書 <i>Ryooosyuusyo</i>
Difference	違い <i>Tigai</i>	相違 <i>Sooi</i>
Form	形 <i>Katati</i>	形態 <i>Keitai</i>
Forest	森 <i>Mori</i>	森林 <i>Sinrin</i>

Table 2.2 Germanic words compared to the Latinate words.

Germanic	Latinate
<i>Help</i>	<i>Aid</i>
<i>Begin</i>	<i>Commence</i>
<i>Hide</i>	<i>Conceal</i>
<i>Happiness</i>	<i>Felicity</i>
<i>Deep</i>	<i>Profound</i>
<i>Wish</i>	<i>Desire</i>

Shibatani (2005:146)

Generally, the *kango* words carry a more formal impression and they tend to be used to higher quality of the referred objects than their native counterparts.

As mentioned earlier, the Chinese-based vocabulary absorbed into everyday Japanese, and had sufficed perfectly for more than a millennium. (Daulton, 2009)

2.2 GAIRAIGO – THE LOANWORDS FROM THE WEST

Loanwords other than that deriving from China, referred to as *gairaigo*, in Japanese mean literally ‘foreign coming words’. All loan words that are not *kango* are designated by this rubric; this includes words from European languages, Korean and Southeast Asian languages as well.

Contact with European languages goes back as far as 500 years, In the middle of the 16th century. Japan was first contacted by a Portuguese merchant ship that reached the island of Kyushu. Some years later the Spaniards and the Dutch followed the Portuguese, and whereas the Dutch were later to represent all foreign interests in the island through mid-17th to mid-19th centuries.

The Portuguese introduced European-style mercantilism as well as Christianity. Borrowings from the South European languages were not uncommon at that time and Portuguese evidently gave Japan its first European loanwords, many of them are still in use today. Stanlaw (2004) stated that some 200 to 400 of Portuguese terms still survive, and those still surviving words include *pan* (‘bread’, from Portuguese *pão*) and *tempura* (‘battered and deep-fried foods’, from Portuguese *tempero*) which are very commonly used words. In the end of 17th century, after that Christianity became banned in Japan and expelled many of the Europeans, the Dutch were made an exception and they became restricted to Dejima Island in Nagasaki bay. The Dutch language became the only European language that was allowed to be studied at that time, and was very important in means of obtaining knowledge of as well medicine as astronomy. During the 19th century, the Japanese have borrowed loanwords from German, which were found in the fields like medicine, philosophy, mountain climbing and outdoor sports. French loanwords covered the fields of art and fashion, while the Italian loanwords borrowed words for musical terms. (Shibatani 2005)

2.3 ENGLISH GAIRAIGO

The contact with the English language began more than 200 years ago, in the beginning of 19th century, when an English HMS *Phaeton* ship entered the harbor of Nagasaki under a Dutch flag and within some decades, by the latter part of the 19th century, the English language replaced Dutch in foreign studies.

In the beginning the English words were translated semantically into Japanese using *kanji* in order to keep the traditional practice of assigning semantically appropriate Chinese characters to foreign loanwords. The Japanese syllabary *katakana* intended for foreign words, accompanied the translated words, and thus the phase of the loan translation had both *kanji* and *katakana* representations. Both *kanji* and *katakana* represented each word, where the *kanji* represented the meaning and *katakana* the sound.

“These foreign words had two paths open to them; some retained the character rendering, and began to be pronounced according to the readings of the character, while other preserved the *katakana* rendering. A good number of words took both paths, resulting in the formation of many doublets”. (Shibatani 2005: 150)

From 1859, just before the Meiji Restoration, Yokohama was the first port in Japan opened to world trade. The port became a meeting place among merchants, sailors and other and soon also home to a large community of foreigners. In order to be able to communicate with Japanese, the Westerners and Japanese developed the ‘Yokohama Dialect’, which was a pidginized version of Japanese English. In the twentieth century, the Yokohama Dialect died out and only few written sources still remain. (Stanlaw, 2004: 56-57). Another Japanese Pidgin-English was the Bamboo English that arose in Japan after the Second World War, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and was used by Japanese and American military personnel to communicate with each other. Bamboo English was also found in cartoons from military newspapers, one of the notable was the ‘Baby-San’ created by Bill Hume, and many of these cartoons were somewhat racist and sexist. (Stanlaw, 2004:71).

3. GAIRAIGO IN MODERN JAPANESE

3.1 ENGLISH GAIRAIGO IN MODERN JAPANESE

In 1997, Kimie Oshima examined the movement of *gairaigo* usage in the case of the Asahi newspaper between the years 1952 and 1997, whereas indeed the amount of *gairaigo* increased over the years along with the social change.

One of her interviewers commented: “Japanese language has been increasing in vocabulary by adding loanwords, so it is the destiny of Japanese is to keep on increasing *gairaigo*” (Oshima 1997:101). Even though the *gairaigo* in Japanese lexicon increased vastly over the years, the usage of *gairaigo* depends on the sphere in the language; the *gairaigo* are used rarely in the official documents, political, religious and law lexicon, but on the other hand, the percentage of *gairaigo* “are particularly high in the areas of fashion, cosmetics, food, audio technology, sport, housing, music, art, business management, and engineering.” (Bordilovskaya 2012:1362, citing Loveday, 1996). In present day, when looking through a women’s magazine, one can notice that many *gairaigo* words are being used instead of the native counterparts to sounds more fashionable. Words like ‘shoes’ or ‘bag’ are being written as *shuuzu* and *baggu* instead of the *wago* words *kutsu* and *kaban*.

As mentioned earlier, many words resulted in doublets. Although many *gairaigo* words have their doublets in native Japanese, and where the concept is originally same and even dictionaries translate them as so, the meaning in practise differs slightly in present days. Below are two tables presented with examples of doublets that are commonly used words in daily Japanese life.

Table 3.1

Gloss	Loanword	Non-loanword
Hairstyle	ヘアスタイル <i>heasutairu</i>	髪型 <i>kamigata</i>
Shoes	シューズ <i>shuuzu</i>	靴 <i>kutsu</i>
Bag	バッグ <i>baggu</i>	鞆 <i>kaban</i>

In the table 3.1, the loanwords mean the same as the native except that the loanwords are used when Japanese want to sound fashionable.

Table 3.2

Gloss	Loanword	Non-loanword
Kitchen	キッチン <i>kichin</i>	台所 <i>daidokoro</i>
Toilet	トイレ <i>toire</i>	お手洗い <i>otearai</i>
Hotel	ホテル <i>hoteru</i>	旅館 <i>ryokan</i>
Dance	ダンス <i>dansu</i>	踊り <i>odori</i>

In the table 3.2, the loanwords indicate the Westernized and modern concept of the native one, where the native word indicates the more traditional Japanese concept. In this case, *otearai*, may be used as a more polite way to say toilet.

3.2 ARGUMENTS AND COUNTER-ARGUMENTS TOWARDS LOANWORDS

There are many Japanese words of English origin that are incomprehensible to foreigners, and many are not too well understood by native speakers as well. NHK (*Nippon Housou Kyoukai*, which is the Japanese broadcasting organization) conducted a questionnaire in 1973, concerning the comprehension of *gairaigo*, where the results showed a great variation among the respondent groups. The questionnaire showed that rural housewives in their forties and fifties showed poorer comprehension of *gairaigo* than nursery school teachers (from late teens to twenties) and urban housewives (from thirties to forties), as well as male company employees (from twenties to thirties). The questionnaire showed that comprehension of *gairaigo* depends on the respondent's educational and occupational backgrounds, as well as the age matters as well. (Shibatani 2005: 152). Ironically, in 2013 an elderly man in his early seventies, sued NHK for distress over NHK's overuse of *gairaigo*. The man accused the broadcasting company for using *gairaigo* words even though there are native equivalents.

A common theme of newspaper editorials is the underlying assumption that *gairaigo* loanwords are destructive to the Japanese language and culture, writes Daulton (2011). There are basic arguments against *gairaigo* among some linguists, social critics and academics in Japan, and fear that the influence from English interferes with the Japanese culture is a common bias. Although there are arguments against *gairaigo*, from a sociolinguistic aspect Daulton (2009), defending *gairaigo* by stating that "the English-based loanwords allow the Japanese lexicon to efficiently keep pace with the time" and that returning to *kango* in order to create new words is "doubtful".

Daulton has made a questionnaire in 2011, regarding 'learner attitudes towards *gairaigo* and their origins', where the participants consisted of 113 freshmen students at a Japanese university. His conclusion in short was that the students in general did not suffer from a *gairaigo* bias.

Bias against the excessive use of English loanwords seems to be rather international. Arnstad (2010) argues that English loanwords in Swedish are not being a threat, but becomes dangerous when one stops using the native language.

3.3 HYPOTHESIS

There are many linguists opposing *gairaigo* and stating that poorly understood loanwords indicate that majority of Japanese people wished *gairaigo* would be replaced by *wago*. After reading several issues about the case of loanwords interfering with the mother tongue, I decided to investigate to what extent *gairaigo* is needed in Japanese language. Because many *gairaigo* has been absorbed into the Japanese language so deeply, it would be understandable that native speakers could be struggling finding a suitable native synonym. It was thought that the *gairaigo* has made most impact on younger generations who has been brought up naturally with English loanwords in the daily life, and therefore it would be most likely that the younger generation find using *gairaigo* obvious.

Basically, the languages are evolving naturally even though it takes time, and many of the *gairaigo* words that were adopted into Japanese quite recently for nouns and concepts that did not exist in Japan before, are more frequently used than the native words, I assumed that people, mainly the younger generations, would struggle as much as I would struggle to find Swedish native words that have been replaced by newer ones. Since the Japanese language is a gendered language, where some words and grammatical constructions are either associated with males, while others are associated with females, my assumption was that gender would be significant in the choices of words participants of the questionnaire would make.

4. METHOD AND RESULTS

4.1 METHODOLOGY

Some main questions I wanted to get answers through my investigation were whether the native speakers of Japanese are so dependent of *gairaigo* to that extent that they struggle to find the native words equivalent to the *gairaigo* ones that have derived from English, whether we can see some patterns and whether there is a visible gap between genders and ages? Is it alright to change a *gairaigo* word into *wago* word in some sentences?

Those are some of the questions I wanted to try to get answers to through my analysis. In order to investigate and get my questions answered, I have decided to make a questionnaire. The reason to this was to be able to get a clear picture and as straight answers from participants as possible. From the questionnaire, a total of 60 people have been selected for the analysis, not only because the variety of answers that could result from the questionnaire, but also because it would be clearer to see a possible pattern in answers if the number of participants is greater and also even. The participants are also equally divided between men and women. 15 of respective gender are in their twenties, and the rest of participants are between thirty and sixty years old. The participants were mainly from around Tokyo and Yokohama area, but also a large number of participants were from around Kansai and Tokushima.

4.2 INTRODUCTION TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Before I got to create a questionnaire, I was looking for some *gairaigo* words that were not too easy to find synonyms for. The words I firstly intended to use before deciding to try the more challenging words, were *gairaigo* words whose native equivalents are as commonly used as the *gairaigo*, e.g. *トラベル*; *toraberu*, 'travel' or *ショップ*; *shoppu*, 'shop'. This idea was soon abandoned when I was introduced to a list from the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NIJLL) made in 2006, where as many as 176 loanwords were presented, together with a recommended *wago* counterpart to each word. The words that were chosen from the list for the questionnaire were

purposely chosen in variable levels of difficulty, meaning every word from the list had small stars which showed how comprehensible each word respectively were among people above 60 years old, according to the NIJLL. As I created the questionnaire, I made it in two parts where I would include twenty *gairaigo* words, each part consisting of ten *gairaigo* words that were chosen from the list from the NIJLL list of loanwords. The words that have been chosen were words that are related and commonly used at workplace and within business. The choice of this sphere was to give all participants equal chance and which could be relevant to both genders.

Each word was put in a sentence so that participants could understand words from the contexts, and the sentences used in the questionnaire were also example sentences from the NIJLL. All the results from the questionnaire are presented in the appendix.

4.2.1 QUESTIONNAIRE PART I

The first part of the questionnaire was designed for participants to be able to write freely and was presented with ten different *gairaigo* words where each word was mentioned and underlined in a sentence, and then the participants were asked to find and write equivalent *wago* words that they thought would fit into each sentence. Firstly, this was to see whether those who participated could come up with equivalent *wago* words to those used in the sentences. Secondly, the curiosity of whether gender is significant among the participants, the gender was observed in the choice of *wago* words as well, to see if men and women choose different kind of words when trying to find the equivalent word to the *gairaigo*.

4.2.2 QUESTIONNAIRE PART II

The second part was a multiple choice kind of questionnaire that was also presented with ten *gairaigo* words used in sentences, although different words than from the first part were used. At the end of every sentence, an alternative *native* word was suggested within parenthesis. In this part the participants were asked to choose between four alternatives whether they feel the alternative *wago* word would be possible to use instead of the *gairaigo*. The four alternatives were gradual choices of agreement or disagreement to the stated synonyms of the *gairaigo*. They were as following: *agree*, *partly agree*, *partly disagree* and *disagree*.

The main purpose to the second part of the questionnaire was to see to what level Japanese native speakers, with already presented *wago* words in front of them, could possibly agree or whether it actually would be possible to use their native equivalents. While in the previous part the focus was more on gender, in this part I choose to observe the age between participant's different choices instead as to see if it is indeed as assumed that younger people rather unlikely would use a *wago* word, and whereas the older people think it would be completely fine to use it.

4.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two of the participants commented that some of the words were quite difficult, and that they were struggling to find equivalent *wago* words. One of the participants, who is a female in her twenties and currently living abroad, was quite insecure and mentioned that she had the urge, to check some words up in a dictionary as she could not come up with words that could fit in there. When analyzing the results from the first part of the questionnaire, where purpose was to see whether the participants could come up with *wago* synonyms by themselves, the majority of the participants were able to find *wago* words to the words they were asked to answer. Although the majority of the participants could find and write *wago* words, and many of the words written were repeated by various participants, among them were also those who have chosen other words as well, some more different than the others. There were a handful of *gairaigo* words that were obviously more difficult than others, for instance ログイン(*roguin*, 'login') which could impossibly have a *native* equivalent due that it is a very newly introduced word since internet became widespread. Thus most people delivered so various answers, that it was even difficult to find which ones were most common. I decided then to make tables for all the *gairaigo* words where I would list and count the three most answered words by the participants. After completing the tables, it was discovered that regarding some certain words, the participants have chosen different words than that recommended by the NIJLL.

Table 4.1 The recommended words by the NIJLL.

WORD	LOANWORD	RECOMMENDED BY NIJLL
Tool	ツール	道具 (<i>dougu</i>)
Release	リリース	発表 (<i>happyou</i>)
Care	ケア	手当て (<i>teatete</i>)
Guideline	ガイドライン	指針 (<i>shishin</i>)
Impact	インパクト	衝撃 (<i>shougeki</i>)
Identity	アイデンティティー	独自性 (<i>dokujisei</i>)
Initiative	イニシアチブ	主導 (<i>shudou</i>)
Innovation	イノベーション	技術革新 (<i>gijutsukakushin</i>)
Second opinion	セカンドオピニオン	第二診断 (<i>dainishindan</i>)
Log in	ログイン	接続開始 (<i>setsuzokukaishi</i>)

It has been noticed that some fields where participants were asked to write freely, remained either empty or answered that they either ‘do not know the *gairaigo*’s counterpart’ or ‘that there does not exist one’. The words where participants seemed to struggle finding *wago* counterparts and left the fields unanswered were: ガイドライン (*gaidorain*, ‘guideline’), インパクト (*inpakuto*, ‘impact’), イニシアチブ (*inishiachibu*, ‘initiative’), イノベーション (*inobeeshonn*, ‘innovation’), セカンドオピニオン (*sekandoopinion*, ‘second opinion’) and ログイン (*roguin*, ‘login’). It can be added that those participants who left fields unanswered, were in their twenties. To the contrast of the previous assumption about whether the gender might be significant for the choices of words by the participants in the first part of the questionnaire, it was noticed that the gender actually seems not to have much of significance, and the distinctions differed with very small number apart, and thus lack any evidence that gender would matter in this case. When it comes to the second part of the questionnaire, where the main purpose was to see if participants agree or disagree changing a *gairaigo* word to a *wago*, and then examined to see if there possibly could be a gap between ages, the answers resulted as assumed previously. Firstly, after all words have been submitted, the

answers in general showed that participants were mostly between the '*partly agree*' and '*partly disagree*' choices. The results of the words where the majority of participants would agree to a possibility to change *gairaigo* to a *wago* were as following:

WORDS	AGREED %	PARTLY AGREED %	PARTLY DISAGREED	DISAGREED %
アウトソーシング <i>autosooshingu</i> 'outsourcing'	79.66%	13.56%	6.78%	0.00%
アクションプログラム <i>akushonpuroguramu</i> 'action program'	66.67%	26.67%	5.00%	1.67%
インターンシップ <i>intaanshippu</i> 'internship'	48.33%	35.00%	13.33%	3.33%
コミットメント <i>komittomento</i> 'commitment'	43.33%	35.67%	15.00%	5.00%

Then there were two words, where majority of participants disagreed was almost double of the *agreed* ones:

WORDS	AGREED %	PARTLY AGREED %	PARTLY DISAGREED %	DISAGREED %
リバウンド <i>ribaundo</i> 'rebound'	18.33%	21.67%	28.33%	31.67%
グローバリゼーション <i>guroobarizeeshon</i> 'globalization'	15.00%	21.67%	31.67%	31.67%

When analyzing the ages between those ten different words from the second part of the questionnaire, the number of participants that '*agreed*' and '*disagreed*' was analyzed by each word. As assumed, there would be some significance in the preference of using

gairaigo words instead of the *wago* between ages. Whether it would be possible to use the native synonyms, the majority of the ‘*disagreed*’ words were chosen by the youngest group of participants, whereas the ‘*agreed*’ had been made up by most participants over forty years old.

CONCLUSION

This thesis has handled the history, arguments against and uses of the English loanwords, *gairaigo*. The results from the questionnaire shows that even though English loanwords continue to increase in the Japanese language, the majority of native speakers, although with struggle to some, can find the counterparts to the *gairaigo* words. Japanese is a gendered language, and as it was previously assumed that gender might be significant, there was no proof to state that assumption from the results from the questionnaire that was made, at least when it comes to loanwords related to business management and work place. Japanese may be gendered in the spoken, but does not differ in the written language. On the other hand, age does seem matter in the case of preference. In general, younger generations especially in their twenties do not see possibility in changing *gairaigo* words into *wago* and prefer to use the English loanwords. Even though there occurs bias against *gairaigo*, the native Japanese speakers are very dependent on loanwords.

APPENDIX

Here are the listed words and their answers presented to the first and second part of the questionnaire. The exact numbers of which words have shown most popularity among the participants, excluding the participants' gender and age, are included in the tables. Below each word are the full sentences that were used in the questionnaire with a rough translation to them.

QUESTIONNAIRE PART I

1. ツール (*tsuuru*, 'tool')

Sentence: インターネットはますます生活から切り離せないツールとなることが見込まれている。

Translation: *Internet is expected to be a more and more important tool in the society.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	道具 <i>dougu</i> 'tool'	36
2	手段 <i>shudan</i> 'means'	14
3	もの <i>mono</i> 'thing'	2
OTHER		8

2. リリース (*ririisu*, 'release')

Sentence: 久しぶりに自ら手がけた楽曲をリリースした。

Translation: *He released the music he has written himself a long time ago.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	発表 <i>happyou</i> 'publication'	35
2	発売 <i>hatsubai</i> 'release; launch'	11
3	売り出し <i>uridashi</i> 'sale'	2
OTHER		12

3. ケア (*kea*, 'care')

Sentence: 悩みや不満を表現できない子供に対し、ケアが必要だと考えている。

Translation: *I think it is necessary to care for children who cannot express their worries and complaints.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	手当て <i>teatete</i> 'treatment'	6
2	支援 <i>shien</i> 'support'	6
3	助け <i>tasuke</i> 'help'	5
OTHER		43

4. ガイドライン (*gaidorain*, 'guideline')

Sentence: 将来はすべての大学病院が公的な普通のガイドラインによっていりように当たるよう望みたい。

Translation: *I hope that in the future, all university hospitals will provide services based on regular public guidelines.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	指針 <i>shishin</i> 'guideline; indicator'	18
2	方針 <i>houshin</i> 'principle'	5
3	規定 <i>kitei</i> 'regulation'	4
OTHER		33

5. インパクト (*inpakuto*, 'impact')

Sentence: コンピューターは、文字の発明が人間社会に及ぼした上手のインパクトを与える可能性を持っている。

Translation: *Computer has the potential to give a good impact as much as invention of letters had in our human society.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	衝撃 <i>shougeki</i> 'impact'	28
2	影響 <i>eikyou</i> 'influence'	27
3	印象 <i>inshou</i> 'image'	2
OTHER		3

6. アイデンティティー (*aidentitii*, 'identity')

Sentence: アジア社会の文化や歴史を、政治、経済、法律を、そのアイデンティティーを尊重しつつ真摯な態度で学ぼうとする姿勢がうかがわれる。

Translation: *It is suggested to learn sincerely the culture, history, politics, economy and law of Asian society with respect of their identity.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	個性 <i>kosei</i> 'one's personality'	14
2	独自性 <i>dokujisei</i> 'originality; indity'	11
3	自己同一性 <i>jikodouitsusei</i> 'personal identity'	4
OTHER		31

7. イニシアチブ (*inishiachibu*, 'initiative')

Sentence: 市町村のイニシアチブのもと、地域住民の参画を得て作成した地域全体の振興計画

Translation: *Under the initiative of the municipality, the local residents obtained a participation in creating a promotional plan of the entire region.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	主導 <i>shudou</i> 'initiative'	30
2	先導 <i>sendou</i> 'guidance'	8
3	主体 <i>shutai</i> 'main constituent'	2
OTHER		20

8. イノベーション (*inobeeshon*, 'innovation')

Sentence: 情報技術発達は流通業大きな影響を与えてきた、イノベーションは今後さらに加速化するだろう。

Translation: *Development of information technology has had great influence on logistics, and innovation will accelerate in the future.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	革新 <i>kakushin</i> 'innovation'	14
2	技術革新 <i>gijutsukakushin</i> 'technological innovation'	13
3	改革 <i>kaikaku</i> 'reform'	12
OTHER		21

9. セカンドオピニオン (*sekandoopinion*, 'second opinion')

Sentence: その病院では行っていない手術や治療法がある場合もあり、別の病院の医師からもセカンドオピニオンとして説明を聞く事一般的になってきた。

Translation: *In cases where surgery or therapy cannot be done in a hospital, it has become common to get a second opinion from doctors from other hospitals.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	第二意見 <i>daini-iken</i> 'second opinion'	13
2	第三者の意見 <i>daisansha-no-iken</i> 'opinion of the third party'	7
3	参考意見 <i>sankou-iken</i> 'reference opinion'	4
OTHER		36

10. ログイン (*rogin*, 'log in')

Sentence: パスワードの有効期限は約 3 ヶ月とし、これを過ぎると ログインの際にパスワードの変更が必要となる。

Translation: *Expiration date of the password was set to about three months, and then it is necessary to change the password to log in.*

	WORD	NUMBER
1	認証 <i>ninshou</i> 'certification'	11
2	入屋 <i>iriya</i> 'entering house'	5
3	閲覧 <i>etsuran</i> 'perusal'	2
OTHER		42

QUESTIONNAIRE PART II

Although I have earlier written that the choices for the second part of the questionnaire were as following in English: *agree, partly agree, partly disagree* and *disagree*, in Japanese they could be translated as following: *I think so, I think so-so about it, doubtfully think so, don't think so at all.*

そう思う (*sou-omou*, 'agree')

まあそう思う (*maa sou-omou*, 'partly agree')

あまりそう思わない (*amari sou-omowanai*, 'partly disagree')

全くそう思わない (*mattaku sou-omowanai*, 'disagree')

Each of the recommended native words from NIJLL will be translated, and show what the compound words really mean.

1. ステレオタイプ (*sutereotaipu*, 'stereotype') → 紋切り型 (*monkirigata*)

Compound of 紋 (*mon*, 'crest') + 切り (*kiri*, 'bounds') + 型 (*gata*, 'type')

Sentence: ステレオタイプの日本紹介や批判ではなく、等身大で日本を理解しようという努力が必要だ。

Translation: *That is not a stereotypical or critical introduction of Japan, it is the effort we need to try understanding Japan.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	11	18.33%
2	PARTLY AGREE	10	16.67%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	20	33.33%
4	DISAGREE	19	31.67%
TOTAL		60	100%

2. アクションプログラム (*akushonpuroguramu*, 'action program') → 実行計画 (*jikkoukeikaku*)

Compound of 実行 (*jikkou*, 'action') + 計画 (*keikaku*, 'plan')

Sentence: 基本計画の策定された地域においてアクションプログラムを策定した。

Translation: *In order to establish a basic plan in the region, an action plan was developed.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	40	66.67%
2	PARTLY AGREE	16	26.67%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	3	5.00%
4	DISAGREE	1	1.67%
TOTAL		60	100%

3. ワークショップ (*waakushoppu*, 'workshop') → 研究集会 (*kenkyuushuukai*)

Compound of 研究 (*kenkyuu*, 'research') + 集会 (*shuukai*, 'meeting')

Sentence: 公園や道路、福祉施設などの企画・設計を区民によるワークショップで話し合った。

Translation: *At the workshop by the residents, we talked about planning and design of the parks, roads, welfare facilities and so on.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	8	13.56%
2	PARTLY AGREE	19	32.20%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	21	35.59%
4	DISAGREE	11	18.64%
TOTAL		59	100%

4. グローバリゼーション (*guroobarizeeshon*, 'globalization') → 地球規模化 (*chikyukiboka*)

Compound of 地球 (*chikyuu*, 'the Earth') + 規模 (*kibo*, 'scale') + 化 (*ka*, '-ification')

Sentence: グローバリゼーションと反グローバリゼーションという世界的問題も実は米国基準の国際化問題と重複している部分が多い。

Translation: *Globalization and anti-globalization is also a global issue and is actually largely overlapping with the international issue of US GAAP.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	9	15.00%
2	PARTLY AGREE	13	21.67%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	19	31.67%
4	DISAGREE	19	31.67%
TOTAL		60	100%

5. インターンシップ (*intaanshippu*, 'internship') → 就業体験 (*shuugyoutaiken*)
 Compound of 就業 (*shuugyou*, 'employment') + 体験(*taiken*, '(personal)experience')

Sentence: 採用とのかかわりをあまり心配するのではなく、インターンシップを人財育成と結びつけていくという積極的な視点を大切にしたい。

Translation: *Rather than worry too much about the involvement with employment, we want to value the positive perspective of the connect internship with Human Resource Development.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	29	48.33%
2	PARTLY AGREE	21	35.00%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	8	13.33%
4	DISAGREE	2	3.33%
TOTAL		60	100%

6. アウトソーシング (*autosoooshingu* 'outsourcing') → 外部委託 (*gaibuitaku*)
 Compound of 外部 (*gaibu*, 'outside') + 委託(*itaku*, 'consignment')

Sentence: 少人数の人材派遣から、業務のアウトソーシングまで引き受けることを可能にした。

Translation: *It made it possible to undertake business outsourcing from a small number of temporary employees.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	47	79.66%
2	PARTLY AGREE	8	13.56%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	4	6.78%
4	DISAGREE	0	0.00%
TOTAL		59	100%

7. リバウンド (*ribaundo*, 'rebound') → 揺り戻し (*yurimodoshi*)

Compound of 揺り (*yuri*, 'quiver') + 戻し (*modoshi*, 'returning')

Sentence: ダイエットを成功した人の 60%がダイエット後のリバウンドを経験しています。

Translation: *60% of the people, who have successfully lost weight, have experienced rebound after the diet.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	11	18.33%
2	PARTLY AGREE	13	21.67%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	17	28.33%
4	DISAGREE	19	31.67%
TOTAL		60	100%

8. アメニティー (*amenitii*, 'amenity') → 快適環境 (*kaitekikankyou*)

Compound of 快適 (*kaiteki*, 'comfortable') + 環境 (*kankyou*, 'environment')

Sentence: 同連合は、公園の利用、管理を通じてアメニティーや余暇対策などを国際的に振興することを目的にした機関です。

Translation: *The Union is an organization which purpose is to internationally promote through management, the use of parks for amenity and leisure time.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	14	23.73%
2	PARTLY AGREE	18	30.51%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	18	30.51%
4	DISAGREE	9	15.25%
TOTAL		59	100%

9. インフラ (*infura*, 'infra') → 社会基盤 (*shakaikiban*)

Compound of 社会(*shakai*, 'society') + 基盤 (*kiban*, 'infrastructure')

Sentence: 下水道や土地改良など市民生活にとって大切なインフラの整備に大いに努力された。

Translation: *There has been made great effort to the development of important infrastructure for the civic life, such as sewers and land improvement.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	21	35.00%
2	PARTLY AGREE	27	45.00%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	9	15.00%
4	DISAGREE	3	5.00%
TOTAL		60	100%

10. コミットメント (*komittomento*, 'commitment') → 関与 (*kanyo*)

関与(*kanyo*, 'participation')

Sentence: 貿易障壁除去に対するホワイトハウスの強いコミットメントは好景気の遠因になっている。

Translation: *Strong commitment of the White House against the removal of trade barriers is the remote cause to the booming economy.*

	ANSWER	COUNT	PERCENT
1	AGREE	26	43.33%
2	PARTLY AGREE	22	35.67%
3	PARTLY DISAGREE	9	15.00%
4	DISAGREE	3	5.00%
TOTAL		60	100%

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