The Transcription of Foreign Personal Names into *Kanji*

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ABSTRACT

This study relates to the transcription of foreign personal names into *kanji* in Japanese. The study is based upon a paper where Tokimoto & d'Arcais (2000) confirmed three working principles when natives transcribe place names written in *hiragana*: that *jukugo* reading will be preferred over *juubako* reading, that as few *kanji* segmentations as possible will be used, and that the names will be segmented bimoraically from the beginning of the word. The purpose was to test these principles on the transcription of foreign personal names, and was carried out as a quantitative online survey.

The results differed from those of place names in all three principles, which means that the reasoning behind Tokimoto & d'Arcais' results had to be reworked. The implications of the results are that the Japanese seem to value the expression of individuality and wish to convey meanings through *kanji* over said principles. Further, the results indicate that some lexemes carry higher levels of compatibility in terms of being usable in personal names than others. A possible decline in conforming to *jukugo* reading among younger generations was also detected.

Keywords: Japanese onomastics, Japanese toponymy, Japanese prosody, bimoraic segmentation, *kirakira* names, *on* reading, *kun* reading, loan names

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

CONVENTIONS

The romanization utilized in the present thesis corresponds to that of the Hepburn system, but with a few modifications. Instead of macrons, double letters signify long vowels, with the exception of long *e*, rendered as *ei*.

When presenting Japanese names, the original *kanji*, *katakana* or *hiragana* will be given, followed by romanization enclosed by two slashes. Hyphens will separate *kanji* if deemed necessary in the romanization. When only one *kanji* is separated out of three or more, the point is to highlight the specific-generic structure of a place name. If needed, clarification on whether the *kanji* in a name carries *on* or *kun* reading will be provided in square brackets, with hyphens separating *kanji*. Translation within quotation marks also occurs at times.

When presenting Japanese words which have been divided into sections by punctuation marks, the punctuation marks divide the word into syllable boundaries, rather than morae. Long vowels, and short vowels followed by a coda consonant (either geminates or the moraic nasal /N/), indicate two morae.

1. Introduction

1.1 The topic

The present thesis is concerned with the transcription of foreign personal names in the Japanese language from *katakana* into *kanji*, and involves the fields of Japanese onomastics and prosody. Tokimoto & d'Arcais (2000) conducted a study about the transcription of unknown place names written in *hiragana*, which the study in this thesis is based upon. They proposed three working principles in the process of transcribing place names:

1. Non-*juubako* readings. Place names will be preferably written in only *on* or *kun* reading (*jukugo* reading) in *kanji*, instead of mixing the two, as far as possible.
2. Segmentation into fewer *kanji*. Each place name will most of the time be written in as few *kanji* as possible.
3. Bimoraic segmentation. The selection of *kanji* will be made into pairs of morae, commencing in the beginning of the word.

The aim of the thesis is to test these principles on the transcription of foreign personal names written in *katakana*. Transcription of foreign names into *kanji* have occurred naturally in the Japanese language numerous times, as seen in Ainu language origin place names, American place names written in *kanji* by Japanese speaking citizens, and loan names, whereas this study is considered relevant.

The results differed from those of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' in all of the three principles. Grounded on previous research about Japanese personal names, this implies that the desire to convey connotations and meaning through the *kanji* is prioritized over said principles. This may be an expression of individuality in Japanese society. Different compatibility levels of lexemes useable in personal names could also be detected. A potential decline in strictness of using the *kanji* compound type *jukugo* reading among younger generations was encountered. However, more research would have to be done to confirm such a claim. The differing results also renders the reasoning Tokimoto & d'Arcais gave for their results insufficient, as their motivations still should have applied for the transcription of foreign personal names. The author attempts to give alternative reasons for their results instead.

1.2 Methodology and organization

The investigation was done in the form of an online survey presenting Japanese speakers with foreign personal names written in *katakana*, with the task of transcribing the names into *kanji*. A total of 106 subjects ranging from 18-70 years old participated in the survey, of which 78,3% were female and 21,7% were male.

The organization has been prepared as to first introduce the reader to the subject and methodology in chapter 1. In chapter 2, previous research has been gathered for the purpose of explaining concepts necessary for comprehension of the results and discussion. Section 2.1 and 2.2 contain introductions to Japanese orthographic, lexical and prosodic structure. A focused sub section on the phenomenon of bimoraic segmentation is also provided.

Section 2.3 is focused on Japanese place names, for the sake of comprehension of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study and the following discussion. The basic structure of the Japanese place name, important historical influences, as well as naturally occurring *kanji* transcriptions of foreign place names will be brought to light. The section will conclude with a description of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' study.

Section 2.4 is concerned with Japanese personal names, specifically given names. Differences in the structure and perceptions between male and female names will be gone through, followed by the liberal naming custom of *kirakira* names, and finally loan names.

The original research of this thesis is found in chapter 3. The purpose of the thesis will be detailed, followed by methodology and demographic results. After that, the results will be presented divided between *kanji* reading, and number of *kanji* and segmentation of mora into *kanji*, with a discussion following them respectively.

The thesis ends with a conclusion in chapter 4. At the very end, references and two appendixes can be found. Appendix A contains the survey used for the study, and Appendix B contains all transcriptions of all names made by the subjects.

2. Previous research

This chapter will focus on providing the reader with the information and concepts needed to comprehend the results and discussion in Chapter 3. Section 2.1 introduces the three orthographic systems used in Japanese, with special focus on *kanji* readings and *kanji* compounds. Section 2.2 explains key features of Japanese lexical and prosodic structure, focusing on the moraic and syllabic structure of Japanese morphemes, along with bimoraic segmentation in 2.2.1.

Section 2.3 opens with an introduction to place names in general, whereafter 2.3.1 gives a broad overview of Japanese place name generics. 2.3.2 glances at the history of the Japanese place name, targeting legal reforms influencing the orthographic length of place names. 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 will discuss Ainu language origin place names and foreign place names respectively to demonstrate naturally occurring *kana* to *kanji* transcriptions of names. Finally, Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study on segmentation and selection of *kanji* when transcribing unknown place names will be summarized in 2.3.5.

Section 2.4 will examine etymological and gender-specific restrictions of syllable composition in Japanese personal names. In 2.4.1, the reader will become acquainted with the liberal naming custom of *kirakira* names. Lastly, loan names will be explored in 2.4.2, to once again exhibit naturally occurring *kana* to *kanji* transcriptions of names.

2.1 The orthographic systems of Japanese

In order to fully grasp the intricacies of Japanese onomastics, a basic understanding of how the language is written is required. There are three orthographic systems used to write Japanese. *Hiragana* and *katakana* are native syllabaries, with each character representing one mora.[1] Mora is a prosodic measurement and rhythm unit in the Japanese language (Labrune, 2012:143). They differ in usage by the fact that *hiragana* is generally used when writing native words, while *katakana* mostly is deployed for loan words (Kubozono, 2005:1144). Together they are called *kana*. The third one is called *kanji,* which historically are imported Chinese logograms, but also contain characters developed in Japan. *Kanji* usually have two kinds of reading: the reading representing the Chinese-derived pronunciation called *on* reading, and a

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[1] However, two characters may be combined to create a mora with a palatalized consonant, e.g. きゃ /kya/, or to create a mora not found in the native stratum when adapting loan words, e.g. ツァ /tsa/. (Vance, 2008)

Japanese one called *kun* reading. One *kanji* may have multiple *on* and *kun* readings, as well as only having *on* readings or vice versa. The context determines which reading that should be deployed in each case. (Tokimoto & d'Arcais, 2000:135-136) Japanese names are mainly written in *kanji*.

There are three types of *kanji* compounds, that is two or more *kanji* written after one another to create one word. The most usual ones are those read in accordance with the *on* or *kun* readings, which are together called *jukugo*. Examples in names include the capital 東京 /too-kyoo/ [*on-on*] and the major city 大阪 /oo-saka/ [*kun-kun*]. However, there are also those with mixed *on* and *kun* readings, as in the word 重箱 /juu-bako/ "a nest of boxes". Here, the first *kanji* 重 is read with its *on* reading, while the second 箱 is read with *kun* reading. This phenomenon is called *juubako* reading, from above mentioned example. The capital of the northern island of Hokkaido, 札幌 /sap-poro/ [*on-kun*] can serve as a name example. As the readings can appear in any order, *kun-on* is also possible. Japanese place- and personal names do however usually conform to either of the two types of *jukugo*. "The *kanji* writing of a person or a place name is fixed as a proper noun." (Tokimoto & d'Arcais, 2000:136) Reading Japanese names when written in *kanji* is however no easy task. O'Neill (1972) tells us as follows:

> There is no final or complete solution to the problems of reading Japanese names written in Chinese characters. Such characters usually have special name readings which are distinct from the readings of the characters in their ordinary meaningful usages and therefore have to be learned separately. Virtually all these characters have more than one recognized name reading, and may have other unpredictable ones as well; and the difficulty of choosing the appropriate reading for a particular name may be compounded when, as is usually the case, it is written with two or more characters Then the same combination of characters may have to be read differently according to whether it refers, for example, to a person, a place, or a literary work. Finally, the same characters referring to the very same person or thing should sometimes ideally be read differently according to the situation or context in which they are used.
> (O'Neill, 1972:vii)

The Japanese only have to worry about the complexity of reading all these names in speech though, since "when writing in their own language, they can leave the name in the obscurity of the characters." (O'Neill, 1972:vii) It is less of a practical problem for Japanese people than for other people interested in Japan. (O'Neill, 1972)

2.2 Japanese lexical and prosodic structure

According to Kubozono (2005:1144-1146), the Japanese lexicon has three types of morphemes. These relate to *kun* reading, *on* reading, as well as loan words.

Kun morphemes, those of native origin, usually range from one to three mora. Native words containing four or more morae therefore etymologically mostly consists of multiple morphemes. Words in the native stratum also tend to be composed of strings of light (monomoraic) syllables. The place name 広島 /hi.ro-shi.ma/ [*kun-kun*], for example, contains two morphemes of two morae/light syllables each.

On morphemes, those of Sino Japanese origin, are on the other hand at most bimoraic and bisyllabic and rarely show up as free morphemes, but rather get combined into different words. Further in contrast to *kun* morphemes, a large amount of *on* morphemes have heavy (bimoraic) syllables. The capital 東京 /too-kyoo/ [*on-on*] contains two morphemes/heavy syllables of two morae each.

Loanword morphemes have the least restrictions in terms of length. Due to the addition of epenthetic vowels in order to fit into the Japanese phonological system when borrowing words, adapted foreign words with consonant clusters can get quite long. Similar to *on* morphemes, many loanword morphemes contain heavy syllables. ストックホルム /s*u*.tok.k*u*.ho.r*u*.m*u*/ "Stockholm" contains one heavy syllable and five light syllables, of which four contain epenthetic vowels, resulting in a two syllable word from the source language becoming a six syllable and seven mora word in Japanese. It should also be noted that a lot of *on* morphemes, due to historically being loans, likewise contain epenthetic vowels.

2.2.1 Bimoraic segmentation

Ito (1990) and Kubozono (1997) demonstrate some rules about bimoraic segmentation in loanwords. Since loanwords tend to contain many epenthetic vowels, the words and/or morphemes often contain a lot of syllables. Therefore, long loanwords oftentimes become truncated:

1. a.ma.chua > a.ma "Amateur"

2. i.ra.su.to.ree.shoN > i.ra.su.to "Illustration"

3. dai.ya.moN.do > dai.ya "Diamond"[2]

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[2] In Japanese, certain vowel-vowel sequences form diphthongs. An *a* followed by *i* is one of the more common formed diphthongs. Thus, *ai* in *dai* here makes it into a heavy syllable. (Vance, 2008)

4. de.moN.su.to.ree.shoN > de.mo "Demonstration"

As in the first and second examples, the initial two or four morae becomes the truncated form, which is a major tendency for loanwords. The third example illustrates that a word with an initial heavy syllable followed by a light syllable becomes shortened into a bisyllabic trimoraic word, segmented into one bimoraic heavy syllable and one monomoraic light syllable. Conversely, words with an initial light syllable followed by a heavy syllable take priority in making the whole word bimoraic by removing the final mora in the heavy syllable, as seen in the fourth example. This shows that it is normal for Japanese speakers to segment bimoraically from the beginning of the word.

Outside of loanwords, Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study further confirmed this mindset, by naming bimoraic segmentation as one of the working principles in their theory about segmentation and selection of *kanji* when transcribing unknown place names from *hiragana* (see 2.3.5).

2.3 Japanese place names

Place names, or toponyms, are simply speaking a proper noun describing a distinctive area of land. "After an area of land has been perceived as being an entity separate and uniquely different from other places around it, it requires naming." (Yamamoto, 1992:5).

Quoting Hough (2015:644), "The geographical distribution of names from different languages and of different types throws light on population movement and settlement patterns […] The repetitive nature of name formations facilitates comparative analysis, making it possible to identify toponymic isoglosses by mapping recurrent generics […] the whole of Estonia can be divided into linguistic regions on the basis of name suffixes."

The oldest names are those of major landscape features such as islands, rivers and mountains. The youngest are those of streets in new housing estates. Hough argues that one should distinguish between "major names" (names of cities, towns and rivers) and "minor names" (streets, buildings and small landscape features). Research has mostly been focused on major names, due to them being the most evidential value for the study of historical languages and people. Lately more awareness has been given to minor names as well though, for local history, dialectology, and culture. (Hough, 2015)

Further, place names can be separated into various subgroups, the above mentioned major names being divided into settlement names and names of natural features. Focusing on

settlement names, another important distinction should be made between habitative: names describing the settlement itself, and topographical: names describing the settlement's surroundings. Those of natural features are divided into classes like island names, water names and hill names. (Hough, 2015).

Place names describing some natural landscape mostly have a "specific part" and a "generic part". The generic refers to some kind of geographical feature, e.g. lake, river, mountain, city, and the specific modifies the generic in order to differentiate the name from other entities holding the same generic (Yamamoto, 1992:7, and references therein), e.g. 東京 /too-kyoo/ [specific-generic] "Tokyo" (literally "east capital").

Yamamoto (1992:19-20) presents two main categories of place names in Japan. The first one is physical place names. This encompasses names of natural landscape description. These usually use two kanji made up of the combination of modifying adjective and normal noun, e.g. 長山 /naga-yama/ "long mountain" and 白石 /shira-ishi/ "white stone". The second category is historical place names, which have their origins from human activities such as urban planning, military encounters and religious ceremonies.

Shibata (1987) states that "Place names, if unchanged, tell stories of historical events and evolving sociocultural systems". (Shibata, 1987:403) For example, place names of the time of the old provincial capital 平安京 /heian-kyoo/ (794-1180 A.D.) can still be seen in Kyoto, e.g. 式部町 /shikibu-choo/ "city for officials of ceremonies, receptions, etc".

Further, in the suburbs of Osaka there are place names describing landscape that no longer exist, such as 森の宮 /mori no miya/ "a shinto shrine in the forest". Also in Tokyo, we can find 六本木 /roppongi/ "a row of six trees", and 大森 /Oomori/ "big forest". In 東北 /toohoku/ (regions north of Tokyo) and 関東 /kantoo/ (Tokyo and its vicinity) there are a lot of places with names relating to 鴇 /toki/, a Japanese crested ibis, now nearly extinct. 鴇子 /toonoko/ (Fukushima), and 鴇波 /toginami/ (Miyagi) can serve as examples. Thus, place names also have geographical, topographical, and ecological dimensions.

Shibata further remarks that place names and regional varieties of speech are connected. For example, there is a bridge in Hiroshima Prefecture called 猿猴橋 /enkoo-bashi/ "monkey bridge", but in Hiroshima dialect enkoo does not mean "monkey", but rather "water imp" or "demon". Shibata states that, if properly handled this should be written as 河童橋 and be pronounced as /enkoo-bashi/ "Bridge of Water Imps", even though the common reading of 河童 would be /kappa/ (a mythological water demon). (Shibata, 1987:403-405)

2.3.1 Generics

As stated by Martin (1988:1055) regarding name suffixes: "Japanese like to mark a name by attaching a TITLE that specifies some category or role or place in a hierarchy."

While suffixes like *-kun, -san* and *-sama,* used after personal names to show different types of relations to the person spoken of, are a rather complex part of the Japanese language, place name suffixes (or generics) are rather unequivocal. Cities tend to be followed by 市 /shi/ as in 鎌倉市 /kamakura-shi/ and 川崎市 /kawasaki-shi/, with the exception of Tokyo, followed by 都 /to/. Also, the cities of Osaka and Kyoto can be found with both the 市 /shi/ suffix, as well as 府 /fu/. Prefectures are marked with 県 /ken/, e.g. 埼玉県 /saitama-ken/ and 群馬県 /gunma-ken/. (Martin, 1988)

A list of common generics and examples of place names:

- Towns: 町 /machi/ or /choo/. 棚倉町 /tanagura-machi/. 田原本町 /tawaramoto-choo/.
- Villages: 村 /mura/ or /son/. 知夫村 /chibu-mura/, 日吉津村 /hiezu-son/.
- Mountains: 山 /san/ or /yama/. 富士山 /fuji-san/ "Mt. Fuji", 浅間山 /asama-yama/.
- Rivers: 川 /gawa/ or /kawa/. 利根川 /tone-gawa/, 荒川 /ara-kawa/.
- Lakes: 湖 /ko/. 十三湖 /juusan-ko/.
- Marshes and swamps: 沼 /numa/. 鷹架沼 /takahoko-numa/.
- Bays: 湾 /wan/. 東京湾 /tookyoo-wan/ "Tokyo Bay".
- Seas: 海 /kai/ or 灘 /nada/. 日本海 /nihon-kai/ "Sea of Japan", 相模灘 /sagami-nada/.
- Islands: 島 /shima/ or /too/. 広島 /hiro-shima/. 利尻島 /rishiri-too/.
- Beaches: 浜 /hama/. 横浜 /yoko-hama/.

This list is not exhaustive. (Martin, 1988; Government of Japan, 2007)

2.3.2 Japanese place names in history

Shibata (1987) tells us that the Japanese word for toponymy, *chimei*, was first used in a publication published sometime between 1657-1725 A.D., distinguishing place names from *jinmei* (person names). It has since been commonly used by scholars and researchers.

Around 108 A.D. primitive Japanese tribes in the northern Kyushu region imported the Chinese writing system to Japan. At first, the Japanese utilized the characters as the Chinese did, but soon they also developed into *manyoogana*, a syllabary of *kanji* used phonetically to transliterate one sound per one word or syllable. That is to say, the literary meanings of the *kanji* were disregarded and only some phonological values were left. Stone monuments from the fifth and sixth centuries written in *manyoogana* contain inscriptions of early Japanese place names, e.g. 意志砂加 /o-shi-sa-ka/ (503 A.D.?) and 斯鬼斯麻 /shi-ki-shi-ma/ (596 A.D.).

Shibata further conveys that in 713 A.D. "a compilation of geographical features of the regions under administration, advised regional administrators to use 'favourable' Chinese phonetic equivalents for Japanese place names, rather than depending solely on the origins of place names." (Shibata, 1987:406)

Later in 927 A.D. guidebooks for administrative officers instructed them to name places according to the Chinese administrative system: 2-syllable place names with syllables of favourable connotation. The purpose of this application of *kanji* to Japanese place names was to introduce Chinese civilization, and to arrange place names into beautiful looking forms. This meant that the origins of place names became more obscure, as place names that needed three syllables came to be written in only two syllables, and those originally only needing one syllable was forced to add another one. This, together with the fact that most names have gone through varying degrees of historical change, make the original meanings of Japanese place names hard to unravel.

Origins of well-known place names:

1. 紀 /ki/ into 紀伊 /ki-i/. A province where an additional kanji was added to meet the standards of two-kanji-usage.
2. 牟制志 /mu-za-shi/ into completely different 武蔵 /mu-za/. A country where a *kanji* had to be removed to meet the two-character standard, whereafter it changed its form completely.
3. 飛ぶ鳥のあすか /tobutori-no-asuka/ into 飛鳥 /asuka/. A stock epithet changed into a place name.
4. 武庫 /mukoo/ into 六甲 /mukoo/ into 六甲 /rokkoo/. "The original Chinese characters were replaced by Chinese phonetic equivalents, and are now read in a Japanese way" (Shibata, 1987:408).

5. 小野 /o-no/ into 大野 /oo-no/. 小坂 /o-saka/ into 大坂 /oo-saka/. 小原 /o-hara/ into 大原 /oo-hara/. "小 /o/, meaning "small", and 大 /oo/ meaning "big", are used interchangeably" (Shibata, 1987:408).

6. 葭原 /yoshiwara/ into 吉原 /yoshiwara/. A red-light district. Due to the fact that 葭 /yoshi/ also can be read as /ashi/, both meaning "reed" sounding unfavourably like 悪し /ashi/, meaning "evil", it was changed into a character with a more favourable connotation 吉 /yoshi/ with the meaning of "good luck".

7. 白地村 /shiro-chi-mura/ into 福地 /shiro-chi/. Even though usually the only reading for 福 is /fuku/, this place name replaced its initial character with it without changing the original pronunciation of the place name.

After the Second World War, two laws directly influenced place name changes in Japan. In 1953, a law made many place names in towns and villages change, due to the desire of combining towns and villages. Later, in 1963 another law reorganised place names within cities. These laws administratively erased place names that were little known to the city administration.

1. 大川郡 /oo-kawa-gun/ (Kagawa-ken). This name was created by an administrative combination of two provinces. 大内郡 /oo-uchi-gun/ and 寒川郡 /san-gawa-gun/ had their first and second character respectively picked out which formed the new name. This despite there not even existing a river in the district.

2. 伊島 /i-shima/ (Okayama-ken, Okayama-shi). The two cities 上伊福村 /kami-i-fuku-son/ and 津島村 /tsu-shima-son/ was combined into one, and named by picking out the second character in each place name.

3. 豊科町 /toyo-shina-machi/. (Nagano-ken). This name is a combination of four cities: 鳥羽 /to-ba/, 吉野 /yoshi-no/, 新田 /shin-den/, and 成相 /nari-ai/, using the acronyms /to/, /yo/, /shi/, and /na/. This is just one example of this practice in this region.

(Shibata, 1987:405-409)

Thus, it can be concluded that Japanese place names have undergone various changes through the implementation of new laws. Most importantly, the custom of reducing or increasing the number of *kanji* to adhere to the two-*kanji* standard should be noted.

2.3.3 Place names of Ainu language origin

Kagami (2009) demonstrates place names of Ainu language origin. On Hokkaido, the northernmost of Japan's four big islands, most place names derive from the Ainu[3] language. In Tohoku, the northern part of the main island Honshu, there are also numerous place names with the same word structures as those found in Hokkaido of Ainu origin. The contact with the Japanese language have altered many of these names, effectively transcribing foreign language place names into *kanji*.

The Ainu word *pi-nay*, meaning "pebble river", which often appears in place names in the Tohoku region have been Japanized as *hi-nai*, most usually written as 比内. Other variants include 檜内 /hi-nai/, and the cognates 檜内 /hinoki-nai/ and 檜木内 /hino-ki-nai/. The character 檜, meaning "Japanese cypress", have no connection to these place names, as the distribution of the wild growth of this plant stops south of Tohoku (Kagami, 2009, and references therein). Thus, it is only used as a substitute. Some have also been half translated into Japanese, as in 檜沢 /hi-sawa/ or /hi-zawa/, and 檜川 /hi-kawa/ or /hi-gawa/. Here, the generic *nay* "river" has been translated into *sawa*/*zawa* or *kawa*/*gawa* while *hi* has been left as is.

There are a lot of place names on Hokkaido that contain the Ainu word *kotan* "village, settlement", which is not found in Tohoku. There are though some instances of place names nowadays called 小谷 /ko-tani/ in northernmost Tohoku and Niigata Prefecture, which would literally mean "small valley". But, since the term used for valley in Tohoku is *ya* rather than *tani*, Kagami suggests that these very well could be derived from *kotan*. Furthermore, there is a wide distribution of the place names 小舘/古舘/小楯 /ko-tate/ or /ko-date/ and 古舘/古楯 /furu-tate/ or /furu-date/. The origins of these names have been regarded as building names, but according to Kagami a more likely explanation would be that they also derived from *kotan*. Note that 古舘 can be read as either /ko-tate/, /ko-date/ [on-kun], or /furu-tate/, /furu-date/ [kun-kun], indicating a natural change in pronunciation.

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[3] The Ainu are the indigenous population of northern Japan.

In Hokkaido, pair names made up of the Ainu *penke* "upper" and *panke* "lower", such as *penke-to* "upper lake" and *panke-to* "lower lake" can be found. A few believed variations of these can also be found in Tohoku, such as 坂下 /ban-ge/ and 弁慶 /ben-ke/ or /ben-kei/.

The Ainu mountain suffix *nupuri* is frequently found in Hokkaido, e.g. *atsusa-nupuri* and *nisey-ko-an-nupuri*. While this is not directly found in Tohoku, an Old Japanese generic for "mountain" can be found in 森 /mori/ (confusingly enough, the character 森 now literally means "forest") in the region, as in 東森 /higashi-mori/ "east mountain" and 東の森 /higashi-no-mori/ "mountain of the east". Kagami claims that the *no-mori* variations might be of Ainu *nupuri* origin. (Kagami, 2009:566-567)

The contact Japanese have had with the Ainu language have had an impact on place names in the northern parts of Japan. Ainu language place names have in various ways been transcribed into *kanji*, proving a case where foreign language names get this treatment naturally.

2.3.4 Foreign place names

Foreign place names are usually brought in as loan words written in *katakana,* as is the general practice for non-Chinese loan words into the Japanese language. Generics for places like "river", "bay" and "mountain" are however still written in *kanji*, e.g. コロラド川 /kororado-gawa/ "Colorado River". (Hewes, 2003:102) The source language mainly comes from the official language of the state where the place is situated at the time the place name was introduced into the Japanese language, or what was presently the colonial power. This means that it does not always correspond with the local citizens' language. Thus, パリ /pari/ "Paris" comes from French *Paris,* and ミュンヘン /myunhen/ "Munich" comes from German *München,* but カイロ /kairo/ "Cairo" comes from English, and グルジア /gurujia/ "Georgia" comes from Russian *Gruz'ija* Грузия. (Irwin, 2011)

A large number of place names have been borrowed from English. This is especially true to country names, such as in スウェーデン /suweeden/ "Sweden", and アルメニア /arumenia/ "Armenia". Curiously enough, this also applies to some place names in states that have historically been in contact with the Japanese language: リスボン /risubon/ "Lisbon" instead of Portugese *Lisboa*, and アントワープ /antowaapu/ "Antwerp" instead of Dutch *Antwerpen* or French *Anvers*.

Some exceptions, where the place names' source language is not English, a local, official or colonial language, include ギリシャ /girisha/ "Greece", and オランダ /oranda/ "Holland"

from Portugese *Grécia* and *Holanda*, as well as ドイツ /doitsu/ "Germany" from Dutch *Duits*. What all these have in common is that they were introduced into Japanese at a very early stage. Many foreign place names have been going through changes, leaving behind older forms in favour of new ones, as well as having multiple competing forms in present day. (Irwin, 2011)

An exception to this rule is for example when Japanese speaking citizens in the USA have practised the use of *kanji* when speaking of local place names in written form.

1. 鹽湖市 /enko-shi/ "Salt Lake City" (a literal translation)
2. 紐育市/nyuuyooku-shi/ "New York City" (characters chosen by phonetical value)
3. 王市 /oo-shi/ "Oakland" (an abbreviation)
4. 羅府 /ra-fu/ "Los Angeles" (most likely an abbreviated form of a borrowing from local Chinese usage).

Note that in vocal usage they are almost exclusively pronounced as their regular *katakana* forms, so aforementioned are *sooto-reeki-shi, nyuuyooku-shi, ookurando* and *rosuanzerusu* respectively. Some exceptions are 巴市日本人会 /pa-shi-nihonjinkai/ "Pasadena Japanese Association" and 華村学園 /ka-son-gakuen/ "Watsonville (Japanese) School" where the isolated forms *Pa-shi* and *Ka-son* would not be uttered in daily speech while above mentioned compounds would. (Hewes, 2003:102-105)

2.3.5 Segmentation and selection of *kanji* when writing unknown place names

Tokimoto & d'Arcais (2000) propose three working principles about segmentation and selection of appropriate kanji when writing place names in Japanese:

1. Non-*juubako* readings. Place names will be preferably written in only *on* or *kun* reading (*jukugo* reading) in *kanji*, instead of mixing the two, as far as possible.
2. Segmentation into fewer *kanji*. Each place name will most of the time be written in as few *kanji* as possible.
3. Bimoraic segmentation. The selection of *kanji* will be made into pairs of morae, commencing in the beginning of the word.

For non-*juubako* readings the argument was that sequences of *kanji* positively connects other readings of the same type (*on-on* or *kun-kun*) for succeeding *kanji*. Regarding segmentation into fewer *kanji*, a cognitive motivation was given: "When a place name is segmented into many parts, the lexical processor must retrieve many *kanji* to read or write the name. It is costly to retrieve many *kanji* for one word. The principle of fewer segmentations thus implies that the lexical processor prefers fewer segmentations to keep the processing load for a word small" (Tokimoto & d'Arcais, 2000:144). Lastly, the reasoning behind the principle of bimoraic segmentation was explained in 2.2.1.

Tokimoto & d'Arcais conducted two experiments to confirm their hypotheses, where undergraduate Japanese university students were given the task to select appropriate *kanji* to various imaginary place names written in *hiragana* made up of either three or four mora. Consequently, in 3-mora place names either two or three *kanji* could be used, represented in 2+1, 1+2, and 1+1+1 (each number represents one *kanji*, and the number itself equals the number of mora used in the *kanji*), and in 4-mora place names two to four *kanji* could be used in all mora combinations. In the first experiment the subjects was asked to rate the naturalness of prewritten *kanji* alternatives, and in the second they wrote *kanji* on their own without alternatives.

Results showed that in both 3- and 4-mora place names the use of only two *kanji* was greatly preferred, with 2+1 and 2+2 respectively being the most chosen alternatives. For 4-mora place names both 3+1 and 1+3 in that order were more frequent than three or four *kanji* alternatives. This means that the primary principle is fewer segmentations into different *kanji*, while the secondary is bimoraic segmentation. *Juubako* readings was also concluded significantly less natural than *jukugo* readings, which means that the results conformed with their proposal.

2.4 Japanese personal names

A personal name is a name given to an individual, wherein family names, given names and middle names are included. Personal names can be divided into different groups. If the meaning of a name is clear to the speakers of the language, it is called a transparent name, and if not it is called an opaque name. As names often contain obsolete lexemes, it is not uncommon that names change from transparent to opaque. (Collazo, 2016:88)

Collazo (2016) performed a study about given names in the second half of the Edo period. The samples were from villages, the location of which correspond to today's Tokyo, Fukushima and Kobe. The stark difference in name length between males and females was highlighted. The number of male names only written in one *kanji* was low. As for longer names, a tendency similar to the specific-generic structure of place names was visible, where the name elements in the end of the name, suffixoids, were given much less diversity than the ones commencing the name, prefixoids. In fact, the twenty most frequent suffixoids in each sample was able to cover 86-87% of all male names. Examples of these include 左衛門 /saemon/, 右衛門 /uemon/, 兵衛 /hei/ or /bei/, and 助 /suke/. Many of these names have developed through official titles in the social hierarchy.

Female names in this period were however much shorter, and generally represented through *hiragana* rather than *kanji*. Collazo even calls the creation principle for female names in this period the "bimoraic principle", indicating that almost every female name is composed of two morae. Historically female names had been longer, but the suffixoids gradually became extinct, which made their constituents independent (Collazo, 2016, and references therein). Since many constituents were of 2-mora length, this seems to have resulted in the bimoraic structure, e.g. 春女 /haru-me/ > はる /haru/. Far from all mora combinations was used, out of around 2300 possible name types, only 493 was shown in the sample, indicating that female names also are limited by etymological restrictions.

Collazo further studied names from the 20th and 21st century, with two datasets of the most popular Japanese names ranging from 1990-2003 and 2003-2014 respectively. The number of mora used in male names have generally decreased, but still allows name up to six morae in length. Female names are no longer restricted to the bimoraic rule, as 3-mora names are common, and while being rare, 4-mora names exist. Another difference regarding long vowels was highlighted, which of course includes heavy syllables as well. With the exception of *yuu,* female names containing long vowels are becoming less used, while male names still contain a lot of variations.

In contrast to the Edo data, a high diversity of both prefixoids and suffixoids was visible. While male names still showed a tendency of lesser diversity among suffixoids, they were more diverse and less dominant compared to those of the Edo period. Female names showed a large number of individual *kanji* used as both suffixoids and prefixoids, but also had some that

appeared more often in a certain position. Nevertheless, female names in general seemed very productive in terms of forming new affixes and patterns.

Onymic suffixes carrying gender specific connotations through pronunciation was found. Examples of female suffixoids include 音 /ne/, 花 /ka/, 菜 /na/ and 子 /ko/, and examples of male suffixoids include 人 /to/, 太 /ta/, 平 /hei/ and 介 /suke/. These gender specific suffixoids can be added to the same base to form either a female name or a male name:

1. 春 /haru/ > 春子 /haru-ko/ (female) or 春太 /haru-ta/ (male)
2. 綾 /aya/ > 綾音 /aya-ne/ (female) or 綾人 /aya-to/ (male)
3. 祐 /yuu/ > 祐菜 /yuu-na/ (female) or 祐介/yuu-suke/ (male)

The *kanji* used for the onymic suffixes shows a variety where for example /na/ can be written as 菜, 奈, 那 or 南, and /to/ as 人, 斗, 翔 or 大. This sometimes leads to the same *kanji* being useable as both a female suffixoid as well as a male suffixoid, but carrying differing pronunciation depending on gender. 悠音 /yuu-ne/ (female pronunciation) or /yuu-to/ (male pronunciation) can serve as an example.

While some established suffixoids was found, as the ones presented above, there was still a high number of *kanji* only appearing once in the end of names. Collazo motivated this with "parents' wish for individuality". The Japanese seem to have created a diverse pool of gender specific suffixes, and do not hesitate to create new ones.

As for semantics, differences between contemporary male names and female names could also be found. Names of both genders contain a lot of abstracta, mostly auspicious elements. The main difference is that female names in addition also contain elements of aesthetic appeal. Further, while elements of nature are popular in names of both gender, almost exclusively male names seem to contain elements directly relating to animals.

As we can see, Japanese personal names show etymological restrictions in terms of how syllables can be combined to form names. Gender specific elements in the fields of morphology and semantics can also be discerned.

2.4.1 *Kirakira* names

In Japan, only a set number of *kanji* are legally allowed to be used in personal names. Beyond the *kanji* designated for daily use (*jooyoo kanji*), an official list of *kanji* useable for

personal names also is provided by the government. (Ministry of Justice of Japan, website in References)

Therefore, in an attempt to express individuality, parents sometimes give the *kanji* obscure readings beyond the regular *kun* and *on* readings when naming their children, as there is no legal restriction regarding how the characters should be read. These names are called *kirakira* names, *kirakira* meaning "bright", "twinkle" or "glittering". (Yamanishi et al., 2015:523) In a study by Ogihara et al. (2015), it was discerned that the number of parents giving their children names with usual pronunciation of *kanji* is decreasing, which might indicate that *kirakira* names are becoming more popular. They interpreted this change as an expression of increased individualism in Japanese culture.

Examples of *kirakira* names include:

1. 陽音. The first character means "sunshine", "heaven" or "daytime", and the second "sound". The regular reading would be something akin to /hi-ne/, or /yoo-on/, but in this *kirakira* rendition it becomes *Rizumu*, most likely from the English word "rhythm".

2. 笑笑. The same character is used twice in this name, which is a sign of *kirakira* names. The *kanji* used carries the meaning of "laugh" or "smile", and would probably be read as /shoo-shoo/ or /wara-e/ if read in accordance to *on* and *kun* readings. The *kirakira* name is read as *Nikoniko,* which stems from an onomatopoeic expression in Japanese referring to a friendly grin. Onomatopoeic expressions usually are written in *hiragana* or *katakana*.

(Yamanishi et al., 2015)

2.4.2 Loan names

Collazo (2016:116) considers loan names as limited in the Japanese onomasticon after only finding three names in her datasets seemingly inspired by foreign names: 杏奈 /an-na/ "Anna", 紗良 /sa-ra/ "Sara", and 怜央 /re-o/ "Leo". Reasons for the sparse circulation include the issue of only names "fitting neatly into the Japanese language's phonetic system" (Collazo, 2016:116) getting adopted. The low frequency of loan names does however only apply to these "datasets made up of the contemporary names the most often attributed to newborn children between the years 1990 to 2014" (Collazo, 2016:89), leaving more unpopular names unrendered.

Tohaku (2012a:172-174, b:172-174) instead introduces names inspired by foreign names and words in his name dictionaries aimed toward new parents. The Japanese utilize these names by using *kanji* as phonetic equivalents to the loan word *katakana* renditions, sometimes with slight modifications.

1. Amy > エイミー /eimii/ > 詠美 /ei-mi/ (English personal name)
2. Tiger > タイガー /taigaa/ > 泰河 /tai-ga/ (English word)
3. Erna > エルナ /eruna/ > 絵留菜 /e-ru-na/ (German personal name)
4. Schnee > シュネー /shunee/ > 趣音 /shu-ne/ (German word for "snow")
5. Claude > クロード /kuroodo/ > 蔵人 /kuro-odo/ (French personal name)
6. Lion > リオン /rion/ > 吏音 /ri-on/ (French word for "lion")
7. Karina > カリナ /karina/ > 可里菜 /ka-ri-na/ (Spanish personal name)
8. Grande > グラン /guran/ > 久藍 /gu-ran/ (Spanish word for "big")
9. Аким > アキム /akimu/ > 亮武 /aki-mu/ (Russian personal name)
10. Лилия > リーリャ /riirya/ > 璃々弥 /ri-ri-ya/ (Russian word for "lily")

Tohaku also mentions the problem of some foreign names being hard to find *kanji* for, since the transcription into the Japanese phonological system makes the pronunciation different from how the language regularly sounds like. In those cases, he suggests incorporating *hiragana* or *katakana* into the name together with *kanji*.

The existence of loan names, and the transcription of these into *kanji* validates the study of this thesis. This marks the end of the previous research chapter, and the reader should now be fully equipped to grasp the results and discussion of Chapter 3.

3. Research

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this study is to test Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) principles of segmentation and selection of *kanji* when writing unknown place names (see sub-section 2.3.5) on foreign personal names, and provide convincing motivations for the results. The choice of foreign names is considered relevant due to transcription of names from *hiragana* or *katakana* into *kanji* occurring naturally, as seen in both place names (see sub-section 2.3.3 and 2.3.4) as well as personal names (see sub-section 2.4.2).

The study has been limited to pre-transcribed *katakana* versions of the personal names, without any etymology explained. This forces the subjects away from liberal transcriptions, putting the focus on the already existing phonological values of the *kanji*. No indications of whether the name may be a female name or a male name were given. A study explaining the etymology or gender of the names, or one presenting the names in the form of sound files, would possibly get contrasting results.

3.2 Method

An online survey made in Google Forms was created. The subjects were given the task to transcribe foreign personal names written in *katakana* into *kanji*. Personal names of Swedish phonological structure were used, the reason being that Swedish is the language the author is most comfortable with transcribing into the Japanese phonological system. Note that the *katakana* transcriptions are subjective and could be different if done by someone else. Names containing sounds only found in the loanword stratum of Japanese, such as *ti*, *fa* and *she*, was deliberately avoided in order to not excessively complicate the transcription into *kanji*.

The survey consisted of 21 names that were presented to the subjects in random order. Names of three different groups with seven items each was used: 2-mora, 3-mora, and 4-mora names. 2-mora place names were not used in Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study, but were added here to test the principles further. Additional groups with names consisting of five or more morae were regrettably out of the scope of this thesis, but would certainly contribute to a fuller image of the subject matter.

As for background questions, the subjects were required to specify their gender, exact age, birthplace, and present residence. After the transcriptions, there was a final question regarding

proficiency in Swedish, with the alternatives of "fluent, understands a lot, understands a little, do not understand at all". Only subjects with Japanese as their native language were accepted.

3.3 Demographic results

This section will present the different demographic groups that participated in the study. The demographic groups relate to age, gender, place of birth, current residence, and proficiency in Swedish.

106 subjects participated in the survey, with an age range from 18 to 70 years old. 78,3% were female, and 21.7% were male. The subjects were divided into four age groups: 18-27 (27 subjects), 28-40 (13 subjects), 41-52 (31 subjects), and 53-70 (35 subjects). As for place of birth and current place of residence, they were divided into the different regions of Japan, i.e. Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Shikoku, Chugoku, and Kyushu. Some of the subjects were born outside of Japan, and some were currently living abroad. For this an "Abroad" category was created. Since a significant number of subjects currently resided in Scandinavia, another category was created for this as well. Except for one subject living in Denmark and one in Norway, everyone in this category currently resided in Sweden. They were combined into one category due to Swedish being closely related to Danish and Norwegian. The languages also share a lot of personal names. See Table 1 for details.

Reg	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Kanto	Chubu	Kansai	Shikoku	Chugoku	Kyushu	Abroad	Scandinavia
BP	5	6	45	10	14	1	4	17	4	-
CR	1	5	46	0	13	1	2	14	5	19

Table 1. Number of subjects from each region. BP= birth place, CR= current residence

Lastly, regarding proficiency in Swedish, 4 subjects claimed to be fluent, 3 claimed to understand a lot, 19 claimed to understand a little, and 80 claimed to not understand at all. Two subjects did not give a transcription of the name ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter".

3.4 *Kanji* reading

This section will present the results of the readings of the *kanji* in the names transcribed by the subjects. The amount of *jukugo* readings and *juubako* readings for the groups 4-mora names, 3-mora names, and 2-mora names, as well as all individual names will be presented as

percentages. After that a discussion will follow. The results will be compared to Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study, resulting in some points made by them being cast into doubt.

3.4.1 Results

Every *kanji* of every name was separately examined to determine whether the name written conformed to *jukugo* reading or *juubako* reading. The online dictionary Jisho.org was used to determine the *on* and *kun* readings of each *kanji*. The "Japanese names"-readings found on Jisho.org were interpreted as Japanese in origin and therefore regarded as *kun* readings. Some instances when the subjects decided to use a more liberal reading of a *kanji* were encountered. These can be considered *kirakira* names. Examples include:

1. ミカエル /mikaeru/ "Mikael" > 天使, 大天使, 熾天使. All these transcriptions carry the meaning of some kind of angel. The reasoning behind this seems to be inspiration from the archangel Michael from the Bible and Hebrew tradition (Campbell, website in references).

2. ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja" > 露猫, 狼猫, 楼猫. While the initial *kanji* of these transcriptions has a phonological transcription of *ro*, the latter all represents the meaning of "cat" (*kun* reading: *neko*, *on* reading: *byoo*). Since the Japanese onomatopoeic expression corresponding to the English "meow" is *nya*[4], the reasoning behind this choice can seem logical. However, it cannot be considered either a *kun* nor an *on* reading.

3. ブロール /burooru/ "Bror" > 武巻, 歩巻, 吹巻. As above, the first *kanji* of the respective transcriptions has a phonological transcripton of the initial mora, *bu*. The latter *kanji* is supposed to represent *rooru*, but does not correspond to any of the *kun* or *on* readings. One of the meanings of the *kanji* can however be interpreted as "roll up". Therefore, inspiration seems to be taken from the English word "roll" into *rooru*.

4. ブロール /burooru/ "Bror" > 兄弟. "Bror" is a transparent name in Swedish with the meaning of "brother". One of the subjects that claimed to be fluent in Swedish transcribed this as the Japanese word for "sibling", usually pronounced /kyoo-dai/.

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[4] Variations such as *nyan, nyanya, nyaa* and *nyao* also exist.

As transcriptions of these types cannot be considered as either *jukugo* nor *juubako* readings, a category of "Other readings" was created. This category also encompasses names where the reading could not be identified using Jisho.org or by any of the methods described above. The reason behind these transcriptions could be of dialectal or colloquial pronunciations, or name readings not covered by Jisho.org. The two instances when no transcription was given are also included here. Cases where the transcription not precisely corresponded to the mora, but could easily be considered a derivation of the original pronunciation was considered as either *on* or *kun* reading based on the original pronunciations, e.g. 楼 /roo/ into /ro/ in *ronya*.

Reading	All names	4-mora names	3-mora names	2-mora names
Jukugo	45,6% (1014)	40,0% (297)	36,1% (268)	60,5% (449)
Juubako	48,5% (1079)	48,2% (358)	59,7% (443)	37,5% (278)
Other	6,0% (133)	11,7% (87)	4,2% (31)	2,0% (15)

Table 2. Distribution of the different kanji compound reading categories. Total number in parentheses.

When considering names from all three mora-groups, names with *juubako* reading had the largest distribution, with 48,5% compared to *jukugo* with 45,6%. Names transcribed with *juubako* reading were also in the majority in both 4-mora names and 3-mora names. *Jukugo* names were however favoured among 2-mora names with 60,5%, compared to the 37,5% of *juubako* names. See Table 2 for details.

Figure 1. Total use of *jukugo* and *juubako* readings by age
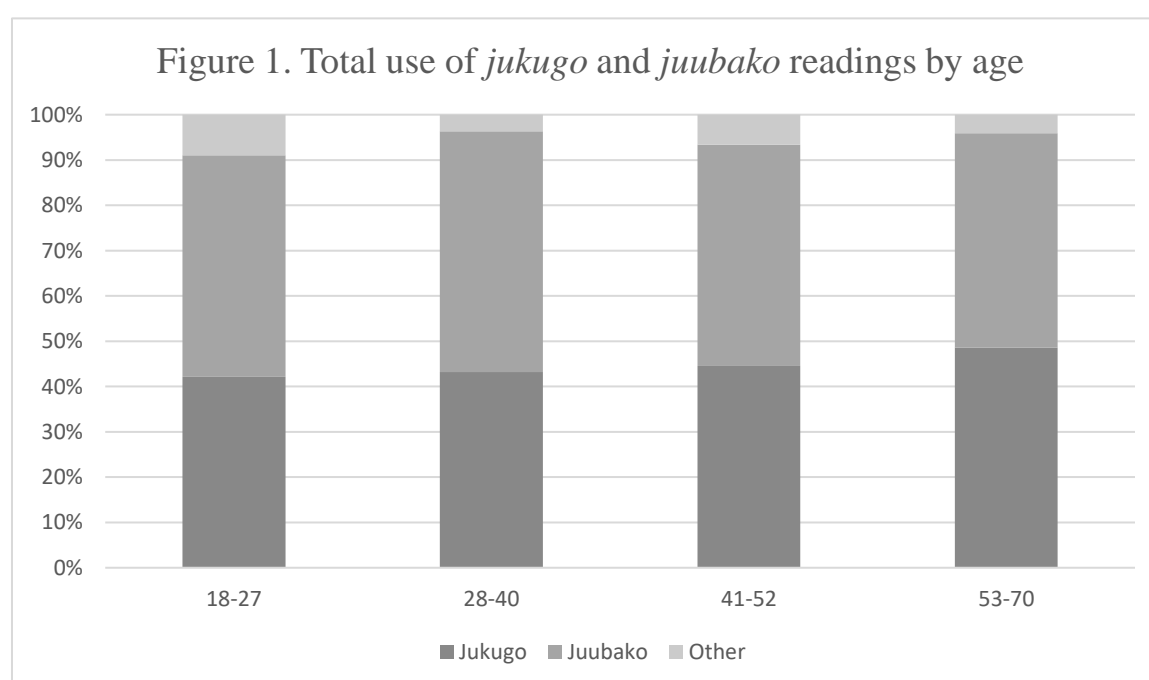
If we compare the age groups, we can see in Figure 1 that *jukugo* usage decreases the younger the subjects become. The age group 53-70 used 48,6% *jukugo*, 47,3% *juubako*, and 4,1% other readings. 41-52 year olds used 44,5% *jukugo*, 48,8% *juubako*, and 6,6% other readings. The group of 28-40 used 43,2% *jukugo*, 53,1% *juubako*, and 3,7% other readings. Finally, the 18-27 group used 42,2% *jukugo*, 48,9% *juubako*, and 9,0% other readings.

4-mora names	*Jukugo*	*Juubako*	Other
ミカエル /mikaeru/ "Mikael"	24,5% (26)	70,8% (75)	4,7% (5)
ブロール /burooru/ "Bror"	85,8% (91)	4,7% (5)	9,4% (10)
ウルリカ /ururika/ "Ulrika"	31,1 % (33)	61,3% (65)	7,5% (8)
ダニエラ /daniera/ "Daniella"	24,5% (26)	72,6% (77)	2,8% (3)
ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter"	34,9% (37)	28,3% (30)	36,8% (39)
サンドラ /sandora/ "Sandra"	50,0% (53)	31,1% (33)	18,9% (20)
レナルト /renaruto/ "Lennart"	29,2% (31)	68,9% (73)	1,9% (2)

Table 3. Kanji compound distribution of individual 4-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

3-mora names	*Jukugo*	*Juubako*	Other
イーダ /iida/ "Ida"	60,4% (64)	36,8% (39)	2,8% (3)
エリク /eriku/ "Erik"	43,4% (46)	50,0% (53)	6,6% (7)
ヨエル /yoeru/ "Joel"	18,9% (20)	76,4% (81)	4,7% (5)
イエニ /ieni/ "Jenny"	34,0% (36)	63,2% (67)	2,8% (3)
リネア /rinea/ "Linnea"	13,2% (14)	80,2% (85)	6,6% (7)
オルガ /oruga/ "Olga"	9,4% (10)	84,9% (90)	5,7% (6)
ヨハナ /yohana/ "Johanna"	73,6% (78)	26,4% (28)	0,0% (0)

Table 4. Kanji compound distribution of individual 3-mora names. Total number in *parentheses*.

When looking at individual names, 11 names out of 21 had a larger distribution *jukugo* readings compared to *juubako* readings. Out of these three were 4-mora names, two were 3-mora names, and six were 2-mora names. See Tables 3 through 5 for details.

2-mora names	*Jukugo*	*Juubako*	Other
ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja"	66,0% (70)	29,2% (31)	4,7% (5)
カレ /kare/ "Kalle"	62,3% (66)	34,0% (36)	3,8% (4)
ヨナ /yona/ "Jonna"	37,7% (40)	62,3% (66)	0,0% (0)
マツ /matsu/ "Mats"	77,4% (82)	22,6% (24)	0,0% (0)
ジミ /jimi/ "Jimmy"	62,3% (66)	36,8% (39)	0,9% (1)
ボビ /bobi/ "Bobby"	64,2% (68)	35,8% (38)	0,0% (0)
ナジャ /naja/ "Nadja"	53,8% (57)	41,5% (44)	4,7% (5)

Table 5. Kanji compound distribution of individual 2-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

3.4.2 Discussion

According to Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study, a preference for *jukugo* reading over *juubako* reading was clearly visible in both reading and free production concerning both 3-mora and 4-mora place names. While no experiment investigating naturalness in reading was conducted in the present thesis, as seen in Tables 2 through 5, the results differ with only 2-mora names taking preference for *jukugo* reading. A semantic reason for this could be that Japanese people in general value the connotations and meaning of the *kanji* higher than conforming to *jukugo* reading when writing personal names. Allowing oneself to use *juubako* reading when producing names gives a much broader range of alternatives to convey meanings. Most names still saw a considerable amount of *jukugo* readings together with the *juubako* readings, indicating that most subjects discarded the possibility to conform to *jukugo* reading in favour of a greater selection of *kanji* to work with. This theory can be motivated by the studies of Collazo (2016), Yamanishi et al. (2015), and Ogihara et al. (2015). Collazo and Yamanishi et al. name the meaning and connotation as important factors in the realm of personal names, while Yamanishi et al. and Ogihara et al. highlights the development of expressing

individuality through personal names. The fact that 2-mora names still see a majority of *jukugo* readings can be motivated by the fact that fewer mora also means fewer chances to diverge from using only *on* or *kun* reading.

Tokimoto & d'Arcais gave a cognitive reason for the abundance of *jukugo* readings in their study. "When an *on* reading is activated, positively connected *on* readings will be activated, and thus the *on* readings of other *kanji* are easily retrieved. On the other hand, when an *on* reading is activated, negatively connected *kun* readings are difficult to access since their activations are low." (Tokimoto & d'Arcais, 2000:143-144)

The author of this thesis deems this cognitive reason as insufficient, as it most certainly still would apply to the transcription of foreign personal names into *kanji*. Instead, the author proposes a prosodic reason. Unknown place names written in *hiragana* are all based on the Japanese phonological structure, containing morphemes from the Japanese language closely related to place names. Japanese place names in general conform to *jukugo* reading. Therefore, when two or more morphemes known to the subject then get presented to them, the subjects will choose a transcription corresponding to or inspired by authentic place names they know of.

The foreign names used in the study of the present thesis do not directly possess any Japanese morphemes. Nonetheless, the mora or mora strings in foreign names must be interpreted as Japanese morphemes in order to transcribe the name into *kanji*. However, these morpheme interpretations are not closely related to any pre-existing names, such as the morphemes of the unknown place names used in Tokimoto & d'Arcais' study. That is to say, any possible unconscious or conscious bias to conform to the tendency authentic names exhibits is eliminated.

Figure 1 demonstrates how the use of *jukugo* readings seemingly decreases steadily down through the age groups. This may indicate a gradual progression of acceptance to *juubako-* and alternative readings, and lower priority of conforming to *jukugo* readings among younger generations. One could also argue that older generations may possess a better command of *kanji* readings. On the other hand, no reliable conclusions can be drawn without further research.

Despite the limitations given, some subjects decided to use more liberal transcriptions resulting in *kirakira* names. This indicates that the results could have been different if the etymology behind the names would have been detailed. However, another study focused on that subject matter would be necessary to draw any reliable conclusions.

3.5 Number of *kanji* & segmentation of mora into *kanji*

This section will discuss and present the results of both the number of *kanji* used, and the segmentation patterns of mora into *kanji* when transcribing the foreign personal names, as these topics are closely intertwined. Comparisons will be drawn to the results of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study, discrediting some of their points. Both the distribution of *kanji* used in each name and the distribution of the different segmentation patterns will be presented in percentage and divided up through 4-mora names, 3-mora names, and 2-mora names.

The representation of segmentation patterns of mora into *kanji* will follow the same structure as the one used in Tokimoto & d'Arcais' study. This means that names will be presented as a sequence of numbers divided by plus signs, where each number represents one *kanji*, and the number itself equals the number of morae used in the *kanji*, e.g. 1+2+1. The online dictionary Jisho.org was used to determine the number of morae each *kanji* contains. Cases where the transcription not precisely corresponded to the mora, but easily could be considered as a derivation of the original pronunciation, e.g. 楼 /roo/ into /ro/ in *ronya*, was treated as the mora(e) present in the given name. Therefore, 楼猫 is considered as a 1+1 name.

In 2-mora names, a considerable number of subjects presented 1+0,5+0,5 segmentations for the names ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja" and ナジャ /naja/ "Nadja". This is possible because of the phenomenon of combining a *kana* with another small version of a *kana* (in this case ニ /ni/ and ジ /ji/ combined with a small ヤ /ya/) to form palatalized consonants. This means that the transcriptions of these 2-mora names can be realised by using three *kanji*, e.g. 呂二也 for *ronya*.

Some of the transcriptions were impossible to determine segmentation patterns for, hence the creation of an "Other"-category. This category includes some of the *kirakira* names demonstrated in the beginning of section 3.4.1, as well as other names where Jisho.org could not detect *on* or *kun* reading for two *kanji* in a string. However, a transcription such as 家彦 [kun-undeterminable] for the name イエニ /ieni/ "Jenny", was determined as a 2+1 name. This is because the reading of the initial *kanji* could successfully be recognized as the *kun* reading *ie*, leaving the latter undeterminable *kanji* to undoubtedly represent the remaining mora. The "Other"-category also contains some variations of segmentations where one and a half or half a mora was contained in one *kanji* (e.g. 1,5+0,5), but was rare enough to not warrant a separate category.

3.5.1 Results

In 4-mora names, a minimum of two *kanji* and a maximum of four *kanji* were used by the subjects to transcribe the names. 34,9% (258) of all transcribed 4-mora names contained four *kanji*, 46,5% (344) contained three *kanji*, and 18,6% (138) contained two *kanji*. Out of the seven names, four had most transcriptions containing four *kanji*, two had a majority of 3-*kanji* transcriptions, and one favoured 2-*kanji* transcriptions. See Table 6 for details.

4-mora names	4 *kanji*	3 *kanji*	2 *kanji*
ミカエル /mikaeru/ "Mikael"	55,7% (59)	35,8% (38)	8,5% (9)
ブロール /burooru/ "Bror"	7,5% (8)	82,1% (87)	10,4% (11)
ウルリカ /ururika/ "Ulrika"	57,5% (61)	42,5% (45)	0,0% (0)
ダニエラ /daniera/ "Daniella"	62,3% (66)	30,2% (32)	7,5% (8)
ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter"	1,9% (2)	12,5% (13)	85,6% (89)
サンドラ /sandora/ "Sandra"	0,9% (1)	79,2% (84)	19,8% (21)
レナルト /renaruto/ "Lennart"	57,5% (61)	42,5% (45)	0,0% (0)

Table 6. Number of kanji used in 4-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

Transcription of 4-mora names saw seven different segmentation patterns of mora into *kanji*, all of which are detailed in Table 7. The most common segmentation pattern among 4-mora names with 34,6% (257) of all transcriptions was 1+1+1+1, followed by 2+1+1 with 20,5% (152), 1+2+1 with 18,6% (138), and 2+2 with 14,7% (109). Remaining patterns all received a percentage below 7%. When observing the seven individual 4-mora names, four had a majority of 1+1+1+1 segmentations, and one each favoured 1+2+1, 2+2, and 2+1+1 segmentations respectively. See Table 7 for details.

4-mora names	1+1+1+1	1+1+2	1+2+1	2+1+1	2+2	1+3	3+1	Other
ミカエル /mikaeru/ "Mikael"	55,7% (59)	28,3% (30)	4,7% (5)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	7,5% (8)	0,0% (0)	3,8% (4)
ブロール /burooru/ "Bror"	7,5% (8)	0,9% (1)	81,1% (86)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	8,5% (9)	0,9% (1)	0,9% (1)
ウルリカ /ururika/ "Ulrika"	57,5% (61)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	42,5% (45)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)
ダニエラ /daniera/ "Daniella"	62,3% (66)	9,4% (10)	1,9% (2)	17,9% (19)	7,5% (8)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,9% (1)
ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter"	1,9% (2)	6,6% (7)	0,0% (0)	4,7% (5)	83,0% (88)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	3,8% (4)
サンドラ /sandora/ "Sandra"	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	78,3% (83)	12,3% (13)	0,0% (0)	5,7% (6)	3,8% (4)
レナルト /renaruto/ "Lennart"	57,5% (61)	0,0% (0)	42,5% (45)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)

Table 7. Segmentation of mora into kanji of 4-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

As for 3-mora names, the transcriptions ranged from three to two *kanji* used. 57,4% (426) of all 3-mora names contained three *kanji*, and 42,6% (316) contained two *kanji*. Out of the seven names, four saw a majority of transcriptions containing three *kanji*, and the remaining three favoured transcriptions containing two *kanji*. See Table 8 for details.

Three different segmentation patterns were visible for 3-mora names. Among all 3-mora names, the most common segmentation pattern was 1+1+1 with 57,1% (424), followed by 2+1 with 22,1% (164), and 1+2 with 20,4% (151). Out of all seven 3-mora names, four had a majority of 1+1+1 segmentations, two had a majority of 2+1 segmentations, and the remaining one favoured 1+2 segmentations. See Table 9 for details.

3-mora names	3 *kanji*	2 *kanji*
イーダ /iida/ "Ida"	35,8% (38)	64,2% (68)
エリク /eriku/ "Erik"	56,6% (60)	43,4% (46)
ヨエル /yoeru/ "Joel"	73,6% (78)	26,4% (28)
イエニ /ieni/ "Jenny"	73,6% (78)	26,4% (28)
リネア /rinea/ "Linnea"	98,1% (104)	1,9% (2)
オルガ /oruga/ "Olga"	40,6% (43)	59,4% (63)
ヨハナ /yohana/ "Johanna"	23,6% (25)	76,4% (81)

Table 8. Number of kanji used in 3-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

3-mora names	1+1+1	1+2	2+1	Other
イーダ /iida/ "Ida"	35,8% (38)	0,0% (0)	64,2% (68)	0,0% (0)
エリク /eriku/ "Erik"	56,6% (60)	35,8% (38)	7,5% (8)	0,0% (0)
ヨエル /yoeru/ "Joel"	73,6% (78)	26,4% (28)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)
イエニ /ieni/ "Jenny"	72,6% (77)	2,8% (3)	23,6% (25)	0,9% (1)
リネア /rinea/ "Linnea"	97,2% (103)	0,9% (1)	0,0% (0)	1,9% (2)
オルガ /oruga/ "Olga"	40,6% (43)	0,0% (0)	59,4% (63)	0,0% (0)
ヨハナ /yohana/ "Johanna"	23,6% (25)	76,4% (81)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)

Table 9. Segmentation of mora into kanji of 3-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

Finally, 2-mora names saw a maximum of three *kanji* utilized for name transcription, and a minimum of one *kanji*. 9,6% (71) of all 2-mora name transcriptions contained three *kanji*, 81,3% (603) contained two *kanji*, and 9,2% (68) contained one *kanji*. All of the seven 2-mora names but one saw a majority of transcriptions using two *kanji*, the remaining one favouring one *kanji*. See Table 10 for details.

2-mora names saw three different segmentation patterns. 1+1 was the most common segmentation pattern among all 2-mora names with 80,9% (600), followed by 1+0,5+0,5 with 9,6% (71), and 2 with 9,2% (68). When considering the seven individual 2-mora names, six had a majority of 1+1 segmentations, and one favoured to contain all mora in one *kanji* (2). See Table 11 for details.

2-mora names	3 *kanji*	2 *kanji*	1 *kanji*
ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja"	48,1% (51)	51,9% (55)	0,0% (0)
カレ /kare/ "Kalle"	0,0% (0)	90,6% (96)	9,4% (10)
ヨナ /yona/ "Jonna"	0,0% (0)	99,1% (105)	0,9% (1)
マツ /matsu/ "Mats"	0,0% (0)	46,2% (49)	53,8% (57)
ジミ /jimi/ "Jimmy"	0,0% (0)	100% (106)	0,0% (0)
ボビ /bobi/ "Bobby"	0,0% (0)	100% (106)	0,0% (0)
ナジャ /naja/ "Nadja"	18,9% (20)	81,1% (86)	0,0% (0)

Table 10. Number of kanji used in 2-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

2-mora names	1+0,5+0,5	1+1	2	Other
ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja"	48,1% (51)	50,9% (54)	0,0% (0)	0,9% (1)
カレ /kare/ "Kalle"	0,0% (0)	90,6% (96)	9,4% (10)	0,0% (0)
ヨナ /yona/ "Jonna"	0,0% (0)	99,1% (105)	0,9% (1)	0,0% (0)
マツ /matsu/ "Mats"	0,0% (0)	46,2% (49)	53,8% (57)	0,0% (0)
ジミ /jimi/ "Jimmy"	0,0% (0)	100% (106)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)
ボビ /bobi/ "Bobby"	0,0% (0)	100% (106)	0,0% (0)	0,0% (0)
ナジャ /naja/ "Nadja"	18,9% (20)	79,2% (84)	0,0% (0)	1,9% (0)

Table 11. Segmentation of mora into kanji of 2-mora names. Total number in parentheses.

3.5.2 Discussion

The results differ from those of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' (2000) study. The results of their study showed that Japanese people will try to use as few *kanji* as possible when transcribing unknown place names. They will also bimoraically segment the mora into *kanji* from the beginning of the name. Fewer *kanji* is prioritised over bimoraic segmentation. Contrastingly, the results from the present study show that Japanese people in most cases choose to use more *kanji* than necessary to transcribe foreign personal names. Further, whether bimoraic segmentation is utilized or not seems to be highly dependent on the prosodic structure of the name. To be able to fully grasp the implications of the results, one must look at each name individually on a prosodic level.

As seen when viewing Table 6, only 4-mora names exclusively containing light syllables exhibits a majority of 4-*kanji* transcriptions. Every name that contained a heavy syllable displayed mostly 3-*kanji* transcriptions, except for ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter" that favoured transcriptions using two *kanji*. Consider Table 7. For ブロール /bu.roo.ru/ "Bror", which contains a long vowel, most transcriptions place the two morae of the heavy syllable in the same *kanji* (1+2+1). For サンドラ /saN.do.ra/ "Sandra", where the nasal moraic *N* acts as a coda consonant, most transcriptions also place the two morae of the heavy syllable in the same *kanji* (2+1+1). This is logical, as a lot of *kanji*, especially the *on* readings, already contain heavy syllable morphemes, making them easily retrievable. ペッテル /pet.te.ru/ "Petter" also contains a coda consonant, this time a geminate one. However, most people transcribed the name as 2+2, even though *teru* are two light syllables.

Now we move on to 3-mora names, in Tables 8 and 9. The only name containing a heavy syllable, イーダ /ii.da/ "Ida", follows the trend where most transcriptions place the heavy syllable in one *kanji* (2+1). Two other names containing only light syllables did however favour 2-*kanji* transcriptions, namely オルガ /o.ru.ga/ "Olga" (2+1), and ヨハナ /yo.ha.na/ "Johanna" (1+2). The reason behind this is that these two names contain mora strings that can be interpreted as bimoraic bisyllabic lexemes, e.g. 折 /oru/ "to bend, to break", or 織 /oru/ "to weave" for *oruga*, and 花 /hana/ "flower" for *yohana*. This is also true for *teru* in *petteru*, which can be interpreted as 照 /teru/ "to shine".

This would indicate that when a mora string can be interpreted as a bimoraic Japanese lexeme, Japanese people want to incorporate the lexeme when transcribing names, effectively decreasing the number of *kanji* used. However, when looking closer at other names, one finds that several of them also include mora strings that could be interpreted as bimoraic bisyllabic lexemes. This despite most subjects choosing to transcribe these names without incorporating these lexemes. Examples used by subjects include 得 /eru/ "to obtain" in *yoeru* and *mikaeru*, 家 /ie/ "house, home" in *ieni*, 谷 /dani/ "valley" and 偉 /era/ "excellent" in *daniera*, and 成 /naru/ "to become" in *renaruto*. Only some mora strings get the privilege to most of the time be interpreted as a bimoraic lexeme.

Therefore, one can conclude that some lexemes are less compatible with personal names than others. When a name contains a mora string that could be interpreted as a lexeme with low level of compatibility, the general response is to segment the name into more *kanji* than is necessary. This also means that bimoraic segmentation from the beginning of the word is neglected in favour of using lexemes with high level of compatibility. This can be motivated by the study of Collazo (2016), where it was discerned that etymological restrictions are governing the syllable composition of contemporary Japanese personal names. Connotation and meaning of names is favoured over segmenting the name into fewer *kanji*.

2-mora names also support this theory (Tables 10 & 11). The bimoraic bisyllabic マツ /ma.tsu/ "Mats" is the only name favouring 1-*kanji* transcriptions over 2- or 3-*kanji* transcriptions. The two most used 2-mora lexemes for this name was 松 /matsu/ "pine tree", and 茉 /matsu/ "jasmine". Another 2-mora name that could be interpreted as a bimoraic bisyballic lexeme is カレ /ka.re/ "Kalle". A few subjects used 彼 /kare/ "he, him" to transcribe this name, but considering that 90,6% of subjects chose to segment the name into two *kanji*, this seems to be a lexeme with low level of compatibility.

Charting the level of compatibility for lexemes appearing in foreign name transcriptions is beyond the scope of this thesis. The results gathered here can however serve as a starting point for future research on the subject.

Tokimoto & d'Arcais gave another cognitive reason for their results of as few *kanji* as possible being used in the transcription of unknown place names. They claimed that to keep the processing load small when transcribing the names, the subjects chose to segment them into fewer *kanji* because of the lexical processor preferring fewer segmentations. This should then be true for the transcription of foreign personal names as well. Nevertheless, the results differ, rendering their motivation questionable.

The author instead points toward the morphemes present in unknown place names. As they correspond to morphemes present in authentic place names, the natural response is to adhere to how place names the subjects know of behave. Consider the history of Japanese place names described by Shibata (1987) in 2.3.2. We know that place names since a long time ago, enforced by law, have been shortened in various ways to comply to the standard of place names with two *kanji*. This has naturally influenced the way place names in Japan are written to this day, and in turn Japanese speakers' attitudes toward place names. Thus, it can be concluded that the subjects of Tokimoto & d'Arcais' study simply follow the standard set by authentic place names.

4. Conclusion

The present thesis has presented hypotheses regarding the transcription of foreign personal names into *kanji*. The most crucial factors of foreign name transcription seem to be the expression of individuality, and the desire to convey desired connotations through the meanings of the *kanji*. The results suggest that these factors overrule the principles of *jukugo* reading over *juubako* reading, fewer *kanji* segmentations and bimoraic segmentation that Tokimoto & d'Arcais (2000) confirmed for place names. In other words, the principles do not seem to apply to foreign personal names.

Consequently, the reasoning Tokimoto & d'Arcais had behind their results had to be re-evaluated, as the cognitive motivations they proposed still would apply to the transcription of foreign personal names. Instead of sequences of *kanji* positively connecting other readings of the same type for succeeding *kanji* to motivate the abundance of *juubako* readings, the author of this thesis proposed a prosodic reason. The prosodic structure of unknown place names written in *hiragana* invites the subjects to conform to how place names in general behaves when transcribing into *kanji*. Authentic place names exhibit more *jukugo* readings than *juubako* readings, which means that subjects imitating said place names also end up using more *jukugo* readings. Their other cognitive reason, that the subjects chose to segment the place names into fewer *kanji* because of the lexical processor preferring fewer segmentations, was also re-examined. Instead, the historical legal length restrictions of Japanese place names, and the general prosodic structure it furnished, is pointed at as the reason for their results.

The results suggest that some lexemes have a higher level of compatibility in personal names than others. This is to the extent that segmentation into more *kanji* is preferred over using lexemes with low level of compatibility. While charting the compatibility levels of different lexemes was out of the scope for this thesis, it certainly is an interesting subject for future research.

Some implications of an evolution toward attaching less importance to *jukugo* readings among younger generations can be extracted from the results. However, to say anything for certain, more research would have to be conducted. The clear presence of *kirakira* names, although no etymological explanations about the names were given, might indicate that the results could have been very different if explanations were given. Further study could provide a clearer picture of the subject matter.

This study is not without its faults. For example, no regard was given to whether the subjects interpreted the names as female names or male names. As demonstrated by Collazo (2016), both gender-specific semantic distinctions, and differing prosodic length restrictions exist in Japanese personal names. This could mean that contrasting results would have showed up if the gender of the names were defined. Further, if the subjects would have been instructed to specify their intended gender of the name, if any, a comparison between the names interpreted as male, female or undefined could have been made.

To make the results more accurate, greater attention to prosodic structure when selecting the names could have been taken. This to diversify more between names containing heavy syllables and not. 5-mora names and longer could also have been used to see if there is any point where the connotations and meanings placed on the names gets compensated so that not an excessive amount of *kanji* have to be utilized.

While this thesis may have given clues to the answer of some questions, there is still a lot of research that can be done to broaden the understanding of this subject. Whether I personally will be the one to further unravel the intricacies of transcribing foreign personal names into *kanji* or not, the future will have to decide. I do however sincerely hope that someone will try to answer some of the questions that arose from this study.

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Online dictionary

http://jisho.org/

Appendix A: Survey

This appendix contains the survey used for the study. The original written in Japanese, romanization of the names, and English translations are provided.

Page 1

外国の名前 "Foreign names"

このアンケート調査には、色々な外国の名前がカタカナで書いてあります。その名前の漢字表記を考えて、書いて下さい。それぞれの名前につき、ひとつだけ表記して下さい。漢字の数は自由に決めて下さって構いません。ひらがなやカタカナを使ってはいけません。自分の子供に名前を付けるつもりで答えて下さい。日本語話者でない方は参加はご遠慮下さい。１０分ぐらいかかります。

"In this survey, you will find various foreign personal names written in *katakana*. Come up with a *kanji* transcription of those names and write it down. Please only transcribe each name once. You can choose the number of *kanji* freely. You cannot use *hiragana* or *katakana.* Please answer as if you were to name your own child. Non-Japanese speakers are encouraged to not participate in this survey. The survey will take around 10 minutes to complete."

今何歳ですか。"How old are you?"

性別は何ですか。"What is your gender?"

- 女 "Female"
- 男 "Male"

ご出身はどこですか。都道府県まで書いてください。"Where do you come from? Please write as far as prefecture."

今どこに住んでいますか。国や都道府県まで書いてください。"Where do you live now? Please write as far as country or prefecture."

Page 2

ミカエル /mikaeru/ "Mikael"

ロニャ /ronya/ "Ronja"

ブロール /burooru/ "Bror"

イーダ /iida/ "Ida"

エリク /eriku/ "Erik"

ヨエル /yoeru/ "Joel"

ウルリカ /ururika/ "Ulrika"

カレ /kare/ "Kalle"

ダニエラ /daniera/ "Daniella"

イエニ /ieni/ "Jenny"

リネア /rinea/ "Linnea"

ヨナ /yona/ "Jonna"

マツ /matsu/ "Mats"

ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter"

サンドラ /sandora/ "Sandra"

ジミ /jimi/ "Jimmy"

オルガ /oruga/ "Olga"

ボビ /bobi/ "Bobby"

レナルト /renaruto/ "Lennart"

ヨハナ /yohana/ "Johanna"

ナジャ /naja/ "Nadja"

Page 3

スウェーデン語が分かりますか。"Do you understand Swedish?"

- はい、ペラペラです。"Yes, I am fluent."

- はい、よく分かります。"Yes, I understand a lot."

- ちょっと分かります。"I understand a little."

- 全然分かりません。"I do not understand at all."

Appendix B: Name transcriptions

This appendix contains all the name transcriptions made by the subjects. The names will be presented in the three groups 4-mora names, 3-mora names, and 2-mora names. The number in parenthesis before the name indicates how many subjects that transcribed into that name, while the number(s) in parenthesis behind the name demonstrates the segmentation pattern. Every name also includes marks for *jukugo* (*jk*), *juubako* (*jb*), and other (*o*) readings. Note that two subjects did not transcribe the name ペッテル /petteru/ "Petter".

4-mora names	3-mora names	2-mora names
ミカエル	イーダ	ロニャ
/mikaeru/ "Mikael"	/iida/ "Ida"	/ronya/ "Ronja"
(4) 美香絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(14) 飯田 (2+1) *jk*	(13) 露若 (1+1) *jk*
(4) 実花得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(3) 唯々汰 (1+1+1) *jk*	(8) 呂若 (1+1) *jk*
(4) 美香得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(3) 韋駄 (2+1) *jk*	(8) 路若 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 美嘉絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 伊々多 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 楼若 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 水華絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊井田 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 露尼亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(2) 美佳絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 唯唯舵 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 絽若 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 美加絵流 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 伊汰 (2+1) *jk*	(2) 魯若 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 美歌絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 依多 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 論耶 (1,5+0,5) *jk*
(2) 美華絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 依雫 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 呂二也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(2) 実果得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 偉大 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 呂丹亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(2) 美嘉得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 好多 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 呂丹弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(2) 美科得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 好汰 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 呂仁也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(2) 美蛙 (1+3) *jb*	(2) 岩棚 (2+1) *o*	(1) 呂仁有 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 三佳絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 井伊多 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 呂新揶 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 光加枝流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 井伊大 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 呂荷也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 実佳恵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 井伊打 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 旅仁也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 実加衛流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 井伊田 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 朗仁亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 実果枝留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 井伊舵 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 朗仁哉 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 実歌絵隆 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊々陀 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 朗仁弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 実華会瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊井楕 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 朗新愛 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*

(1) 実華英流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊井騨 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 楼仁也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 実香江瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊衣田 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 楼仁亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 実香絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳井田 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 濾仁夜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 巳華恵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳偉大 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 炉丹也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 巳華慧屡 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依々太 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 炉丹弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 弥伽江琉 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依々駝 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 炉新谷 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 弥果依瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 偉々雫 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽丹亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 弥果笑留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 唯々太 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽仁也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 弥果笑留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 唯々朶 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽仁弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 未佳依瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 唯々那 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽仁椰 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 未加映縷 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 唯々陀 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽仁耶 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 未夏絵琉 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 唯伊陀 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 絽似耶 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 未歌栄流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 唯良大 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 絽新也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 海荷依瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 善良茶 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 蕗仁弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 深佳慧瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 好々妥 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 路丹弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 深花恵留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 帷衣拿 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 路二也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美佳恵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 李依那 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 路二弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美加栄留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 生井舵 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 路二谷 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美加江瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 胃井打 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 露二弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美可得留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良々娜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 露丹矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美可江流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良意打 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 露丹耶 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美嘉恵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 衣々暖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 露二夜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美夏恵類 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 井田 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露二谷 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美花絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 伊多 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露仁亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美華恵流 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 伊大 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露仁亞 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美華江留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊太 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露仁夜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美薫絵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊打 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露仁弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美賀絵留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 伊暖 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露似合 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美香会瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊泰 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 露忍野 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美香依瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊達 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露煮家 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美香恵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依大 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露爾椰 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美香慧流 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依汰 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露荷夜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*

(1) 美香慧蕗 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依洋 (2+1) *o*	(1) 露荷矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 美香柄留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 偉太 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 魯仁亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 美香絵瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 偉抱 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 魯仁矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 三佳得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 偉陀 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 魯新谷 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 三家得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 唯多 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 龍奈弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 充佳慧 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 唯梛 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 侶若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 実佳得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 善多 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 呂奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 実加得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 善舵 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 廊下 (1+1) *o*
(1) 実可得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 善達 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 旅若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 弥華得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 好太 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 朗若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 未華得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 好雫 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 楼新 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 美伽得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 愛娜 (2+1) *o*	(1) 楼猫 (1+1) *o*
(1) 美佳有 (1+1+2) *o*	(1) 為妥 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 炉若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美果得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 生多 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 狼猫 (1+1) *o*
(1) 美歌得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 癒娜 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 盧若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美花得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 維田 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 老若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美香有 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 良太 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 芦若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 見加得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 衣代 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 蕗若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 魅可得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 衣抱 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 路奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 魅華得 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 衣田 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 路近 (1+1) *o*
(1) 味帰流 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 衣舵 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露仁 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美廻瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 衣那 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 見帰琉 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 衣雫 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 露猫 (1+1) *o*
(1) 見返流 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 郁抱 (2+1) *jk*	
(1) 魅代留 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 飯多 (2+1) *jb*	カレ
(1) 三蛙 (1+3) *jk*	(1) 飯陀 (2+1) *jb*	/kare/ "Kalle"
(1) 実蛙 (1+3) *jk*	(1) 良太 (2+1) *jb*	
(1) 美帰 (1+3) *jb*		(7) 華麗 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美省 (1+3) *jb*	エリク	(5) 可憐 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 美還 (1+3) *jb*	/eriku/ "Erik"	(5) 嘉礼 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 観返 (1+3) *jk*		(5) 華怜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 大天使 *o*	(10) 英陸 (1+2) *jb*	(5) 彼 (2) *jk*

(1) 天使 *o*	(7) 絵陸 (1+2) *jk*	(4) 佳怜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 彌額爾 *o*	(6) 恵陸 (1+2) *jk*	(3) 佳礼 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 熾天使 *o*	(3) 江陸 (1+2) *jb*	(3) 可礼 (1+1) *jk*
	(3) 衛陸 (1+2) *jk*	(3) 夏麗 (1+1) *jk*
ブロール	(3) 襟紅 (2+1) *jb*	(3) 華玲 (1+1) *jk*
/burooru/ "Bror"	(2) 恵理久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 華礼 (1+1) *jb*
	(2) 慧莉久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 佳玲 (1+1) *jb*
(3) 武郎流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 絵理香 (1+1+1) *o*	(2) 果礼 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 武露流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 絵里久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 歌玲 (1+1) *jb*
(3) 舞楼瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 絵里玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 火烈 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 歩絽雨瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 英里久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 花玲 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 歩路宇留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 栄陸 (1+2) *jb*	(2) 花麗 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武呂留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 襟久 (2+1) *jb*	(2) 香令 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武朗流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 襟句 (2+1) *jb*	(2) 香玲 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武朗瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 会理久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 駆 (2) *jk*
(2) 武朗留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 偉理久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 佳蓮 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武郎琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 得理久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳鈴 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武郎瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵凛久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 佳零 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武郎留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵利玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 克令 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 歩楼瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵吏玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 加怜 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 舞朗瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵理玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 加礼 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 風呂流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵莉玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 加零 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 風呂瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 恵莉紅 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 勝玲 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 武呂 (1+3) *jk*	(1) 恵里久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 可令 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 歩巻 (1+3) *o*	(1) 慧里玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 可砺 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 歩路宇琉 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 枝凌空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 可連 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞絽佑留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 枝理駆 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 咖喱 (1+1) *o*
(1) 風呂右留 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 柄李公 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嘉怜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 風呂鵜婁 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 栄理久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嘉玲 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武呂織 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 栄琉空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夏怜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 不老流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 栄莉久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夏樽 (1+1) *o*
(1) 分朗流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 栄里久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夏玲 (1+1) *jb*

(1) 分路留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 栄里紅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夏鈴 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 吹龍琉 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 江利玖 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 果怜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 峰楼瑠 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 江理空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 果玲 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 峰露流 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 江里久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 歌鈴 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 楓呂琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 瑛利紅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 歌類 (1+1) *o*
(1) 歩郎琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 瑛莉玖 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 漢礼 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武呂流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 瑛里華 (1+1+1) *o*	(1) 火冷 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武旅留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 笑李来 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 火麗 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武楼流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 笑李紅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 狩砺 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武楼琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵利久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 空礼 (1+1) *o*
(1) 武楼瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵李久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 花礼 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武楼留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵梨句 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 華恋 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武楼路 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵梨宮 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 華糰 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武炉悪 (1+2+1) *o*	(1) 絵梨紅 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 華連 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武炉瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵理玖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 華鈴 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武狼流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵理駆 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 香怜 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武籠流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵莉久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 香礼 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武絽瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵里区 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 香蓮 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武絽留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵里空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 香鈴 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武路留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 絵里駆 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 香麗 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武露琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英利久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 駆玲 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武露瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英利空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 駈連 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武露留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英理久 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 枯 (2) *jk*
(1) 歩呂瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英理句 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 歌 (2) *jk*
(1) 歩朗琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英理工 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 渠 (2) *jk*
(1) 歩路瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英理玖 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 歩路留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英莉久 (1+1+1) *jb*	ヨナ
(1) 無路留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英里句 (1+1+1) *jb*	/yona/ "Jonna"
(1) 舞呂瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英里玖 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 舞呂留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 衛利久 (1+1+1) *jk*	(13) 与那 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舞朗流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 依陸 (1+2) *jk*	(11) 世奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞朗留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 瑛六 (1+2) *jb*	(5) 世那 (1+1) *jb*

(1) 舞炉流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 笑陸 (1+2) *jb*	(5) 夜那 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞絽流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 笑颯 (1+2) *o*	(5) 好奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞絽琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英士 (1+2) *o*	(4) 夜奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞芦瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英楽 (1+2) *o*	(3) 世菜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舞蕗流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 英碌 (1+2) *o*	(3) 代奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞郎留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(1) 衿公 (2+1) *jb*	(3) 余菜 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞露流 (1+2+1) *jk*		(3) 佳菜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舞露琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	ヨエル	(3) 夜菜 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 葡呂留 (1+2+1) *jk*	/yoeru/ "Joel"	(2) 与菜 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 葡聾屢 (1+2+1) *jk*		(2) 余奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 葡露流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(7) 世得 (1+2) *jk*	(2) 佳奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 譜楼類 (1+2+1) *jk*	(5) 世絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 佳那 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 豊楼瑠 (1+2+1) *jk*	(3) 誉得 (1+2) *jb*	(2) 與那 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 豊郎琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 世恵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 良奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 部廊留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 世江流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 葉奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 部露琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 世絵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 与名 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 部露留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 世英琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 与奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 醜老留 (1+2+1) *o*	(2) 代恵流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 世南 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 風呂琉 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 与得 (1+2) *jk*	(1) 予名 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 風呂留 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 夜得 (1+2) *jk*	(1) 予菜 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 風露流 (1+2+1) *jk*	(2) 良得 (1+2) *jk*	(1) 予那 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 吹巻 (1+3) *o*	(1) 与恵留 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 代那 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 武巻 (1+3) *o*	(1) 世会琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 余那 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 武郎 (1+3) *jk*	(1) 世会瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依那 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 舞転 (1+3) *o*	(1) 世依瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 優那 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 負役 (1+3) *o*	(1) 世得琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 叙奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 爆瑠 (3+1) *o*	(1) 世得留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 善凪 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 兄弟 *o*	(1) 世恵流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 善南 (1+1) *jb*
	(1) 世恵琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嘉梛 (1+1) *jb*
ウルリカ	(1) 世枝留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嘉那 (1+1) *jb*
/ururika/ "Ulrika"	(1) 世栄留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜七 (1+1) *jk*
	(1) 世江瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜南 (1+1) *jb*

(8) 潤梨花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 世江留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜名 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 有留里香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 世絵流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜無 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 羽瑠梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 世英朗 (1+1+1) *o*	(1) 好茄 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 得梨花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 世衣留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 好那 (1+1) *jb*
(3) 潤里香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 予得流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 妖成 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 優瑠璃花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 予恵留 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 姚奈 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 宇流仁香 (1+1+1+1) *o*	(1) 予笑榴 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 義那 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 宇瑠璃花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 仁笑瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良菜 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 羽瑠李果 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 代恵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良那 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 鵜瑠璃華 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 代江瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 詠菜 (1+1) *jk*
(2) 売里香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 代絵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 誉名 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 潤里花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 代重瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 誉汝 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 麗梨花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 余栄留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 誉菜 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 于瑠璃夏 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 余江流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 陽南 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 于瑠璃華 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 余江留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 陽奈 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 優瑠璃香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳依瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 預奈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 優瑠里花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 佳恵琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 快 (2) *jk*
(1) 優留梨華 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 佳絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 卯瑠璃佳 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳選留 (1+1+1) *jb*	マツ
(1) 卯留里香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依得瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	/matsu/ "Mats"
(1) 受瑠理嘉 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依英瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 宇月梨夏 (1+1+1+1) *o*	(1) 善慧類 (1+1+1) *jb*	(47) 松 (2) *jk*
(1) 宇流梨華 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 嘉恵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(11) 真都 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 宇流理花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜恵琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(10) 真津 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇流里華 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜慧瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(6) 茉 (2) *jk*
(1) 宇瑠梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜柄留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 茉都 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇瑠梨香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜江流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 麻津 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 宇瑠理香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜江瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 真尋 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇瑠璃加 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜瑛瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 真尽 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇瑠璃果 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜絵流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 真継 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇瑠璃歌 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜絵瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 磨津 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 宇瑠璃香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 茉津 (1+1) *jb*

(1) 宇留理科 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夜衛流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 祭 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 宇留莉香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 好得留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 摩津 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 得留里香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 好恵類 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 摩都 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有楽梨華 (1+1+1+1) *o*	(1) 好絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 満津 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有瑠利香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 宵英留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 痲津 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 有瑠理加 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 宵重瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 眞司 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有瑠璃佳 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 由絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 真子 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 有瑠璃香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 美栄留 (1+1+1) *o*	(1) 真月 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有瑠里果 (1+1+1+1) *o*	(1) 良恵蕗 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 磨月 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 有留梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 良恵路 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 茉摘 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 有留理香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 馬津 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有留里加 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 詠絵琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 麻柘 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 美流梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 誉江瑠 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 麻都 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 羽流利佳 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 誉絵瑠 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 抹 (2) *jk*
(1) 羽流梨佳 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 酔得流 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 沫 (2) *jk*
(1) 羽流梨果 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 酔得留 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 羽流梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 酔恵流 (1+1+1) *jb*	ジミ
(1) 羽流理香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 酔獲流 (1+1+1) *jb*	/jimi/ "Jimmy"
(1) 羽瑠璃佳 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 酔絵留 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 羽瑠璃香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 陽笑琉 (1+1+1) *jb*	(14) 慈美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 羽瑠莉香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 与選 (1+2) *jb*	(8) 慈実 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 羽留李香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 世会 (1+2) *jb*	(7) 地味 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 羽留梨花 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 世獲 (1+2) *jk*	(7) 滋味 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 雨琉梨嘉 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 予得 (1+2) *jb*	(5) 慈魅 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 雨瑠璃夏 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 佳有 (1+2) *o*	(5) 滋実 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 雨瑠璃香 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 佳選 (1+2) *jk*	(4) 慈未 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 売理佳 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嘉彫 (1+2) *jk*	(3) 慈巳 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 売理解 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜聖 (1+2) *o*	(3) 滋美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 得利佳 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 由得 (1+2) *jk*	(3) 自味 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 得利可 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良選 (1+2) *jk*	(2) 仁美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 得里香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 諭慧 (1+2) *jb*	(2) 慈深 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 憂梨華 (2+1+1) *jb*		(2) 治実 (1+1) *jb*

(1) 有梨花 (2+1+1) *o*	イエニ	(2) 治美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 有莉花 (2+1+1) *o*	/ieni/ "Jenny"	(2) 滋巳 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 漆里可 (2+1+1) *jb*		(2) 自美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 漆里香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(5) 癒仁 (2+1) *jb*	(2) 自見 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 潤利香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(4) 伊江仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 詩美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 潤利佳 (2+1+1) *jb*	(4) 伊絵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 路実 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 潤梨香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(4) 衣絵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 二実 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 潤流香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(3) 伊江二 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 侍三 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 潤理佳 (2+1+1) *jb*	(3) 伊江似 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 侍壬 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 潤莉花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(3) 家二 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 侍美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 潤里夏 (2+1+1) *jb*	(3) 家煮 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 児美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 潤里歌 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊恵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 冶観 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 潤里華 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊江丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 嗣巳 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 瓜瑠可 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊江爾 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 地美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 粳理解 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊絵丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 姫実 (1+1) *o*
(1) 閏梨花 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 伊英仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 字未 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 麗利香 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 依絵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 実美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 麗莉華 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 依英仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 師巳 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 蔚莉花 (2+1+1) *o*	(2) 惟恵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 志実 (1+1) *jb*
	(2) 衣恵仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 慈充 (1+1) *jb*
	(2) 家妮 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 慈観 (1+1) *jb*
ダニエラ	(1) 井恵仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 時己 (1+1) *jb*
/daniera/ "Daniella"	(1) 井江仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 時御 (1+1) *jk*
	(1) 井江児 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 時美 (1+1) *jk*
(6) 谷恵良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 以得式 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 時魅 (1+1) *jk*
(3) 渓偉 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 伊得煮 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 染弥 (1+1) *jb*
(3) 谷鰓 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 伊恵依 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 染未 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 糯尼恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊恵爾 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 染美 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 谷絵羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊絵二 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 次実 (1+1) *jb*
(2) 谷偉 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 伊絵呢 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 治未 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 代仁江羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 伊英二 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 滋深 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 出二恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依恵尔 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 神明 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 団仁江良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		

(1) 團仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依江仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 自魅 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 多仁依羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 依江爾 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 路味 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 多仁恵蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 依笑仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 路御 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 多仁栄良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依絵丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 多仁江良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依絵似 (1+1+1) *jb*	ボビ
(1) 多弐恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 依英丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	/bobi/ "Bobby"
(1) 多煎会来 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 偉恵丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 大二恵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 偉江仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(10) 穂美 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 大二笑楽 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 偉絵弐 (1+1+1) *jk*	(8) 慕琵 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 大仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 唯依仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(8) 歩比 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 大尼恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 唯恵虹 (1+1+1) *jb*	(6) 帆美 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 太丹恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 唯惠仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(4) 母美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 太仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 好絵尓 (1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 歩日 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 太仁恵蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 彩江仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 穂陽 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 太仁絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 惟依児 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 菩美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 太尼絵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 李絵仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 坊弥 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 太爾恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒江尼 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 帆彌 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 妥仁江瑠 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒絵似 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 慕備 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 妥任笑羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 維依仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 慕微 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 妥尓江羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 維絵尼 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 暮尾 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 妥爾慧羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 維絵爾 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 暮陽 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 娜丹恵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 良愛仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 歩飛 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 娜呢恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣依仁 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 簿美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 打丹恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣恵丹 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 菩琵 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 打丹縁楽 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣愛仁 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 保尾 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 打仁栄蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣笑虹 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 保比 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 抱仁栄蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣絵二 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 保美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 旦呢絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 衣襟忍 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 冒火 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 暖仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 鮪繪岻 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 募微 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 暖弐恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 偉愛 (1+2) *jb*	(1) 募美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 枝仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 恵尓 (1+2) *jb*	(1) 坊日 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 柁丹恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 畏縁 (1+2) *jb*	(1) 坊美 (1+1) *jk*

(1) 梛丹絵蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 衣縁 (1+2) *jb*	(1) 坊陽 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 段仁江良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 善児 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 帆弥 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 汰二枝羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 家仁 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 帆日 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 汰二英羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 家尼 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 帆琶 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 汰仁恵薇 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 家庭 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 帆陽 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 汰似栄羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 家彦 (2+1) *o*	(1) 慕琶 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 汰尓恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 家荷 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 慕陽 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 珠新栄羅 (1+1+1+1) *o*	(1) 恵仁 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 戀微 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 田二絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 燁尼 (2+1) *o*	(1) 戊毘 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 田二枝羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒尼 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 暮美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舵仁恵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒弐 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 暮薇 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舵似英羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒爾 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 望美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舵煎恵螺 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 癒迩 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 某美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 蛇尼江良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 咲丹衣 *o*	(1) 歩日 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 達仁栄蘭 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		(1) 歩備 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 達奈恵羅 (1+1+1+1) *o*	リネア	(1) 歩比 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 那仁恵楽 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	/rinea/ "Linnea"	(1) 歩陽 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 那仁江良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		(1) 母姫 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 那若衣羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(9) 理音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 母尾 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 陀丹栄羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(8) 莉音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 母火 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 陀仁恵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(8) 李音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 灯美 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 陀仁永良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(7) 梨音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 牡琶 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 陀仁江羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(6) 里音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 穂人 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 陀尼恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(5) 莉音愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 穂尾 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 陀尼絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(4) 梨音愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 穂未 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 雫似絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 凛音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 穂火 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 駄似絵羅 (1+1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 利音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 穂眉 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 駝仁会蝶 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 李音愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 簿日 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 馳仁恵良 (1+1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 利根亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 莫美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 堕二鰓 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 利音阿 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菩弥 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 壁聶鰓 (1+1+2) *jk*	(2) 梨寧亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 菩彌 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 惰迩鰓 (1+1+2) *jk*	(2) 梨根亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菩微 (1+1) *jk*

(1) 汰仁豪 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 莉祢亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 謨比 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 汰荷豪 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 莉音明 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 謨美 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 田ニ偉 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 輪廻亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 豊美 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 田似偉 (1+1+2) *jk*	(2) 里奈亜 (1+1+1) *o*	
(1) 那丹偉 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 鈴江愛 (1,5+0,5+1) *jb*	ナジャ
(1) 陀尼偉 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 凛音愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	/naja/ "Nadja"
(1) 駄似鰓 (1+1+2) *jb*	(1) 利音有 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 汰錵羅 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 吏臥亞 (1+1+1) *o*	(6) 菜邪 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 雫贄羅 (1+2+1) *jb*	(1) 李禰亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(5) 奈邪 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 峪恵良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 李音明 (1+1+1) *jb*	(4) 菜者 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 棚江良 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 梨奈愛 (1+1+1) *o*	(4) 菜蛇 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 渓恵良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 梨祢亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 奈惹 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 渓偉羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 梨禰亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 奈者 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 渓絵良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理子亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(3) 那謝 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 渓英羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理念亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(3) 那邪 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 谷恵来 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理念愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 奈時亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 谷笑良 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 理念明 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 那慈也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(1) 谷絵等 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理念阿 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 南沙 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 谷絵蘭 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理根亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 奈砂 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 谷英蘭 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 理根阿 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 奈紗 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 弾夜来 *o*	(1) 理祢亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 奈耶 (1+1) *jk*
	(1) 理音朝 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 奈茶 (1+1) *jk*
ペッテル	(1) 理音空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 奈謝 (1+1) *jk*
/petteru/ "Petter"	(1) 琳音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 菜惹 (1+1) *jb*
	(1) 璃音亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 菜砂 (1+1) *jb*
(9) 平照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 璃音空 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 菜紗 (1+1) *jb*
(7) 裵照 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 莉寧亜 (1+1+1) *jk*	(2) 菜耶 (1+1) *jb*
(7) 辺照 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 莉音亞 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 菜謝 (1+1) *jb*
(6) 辺輝 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 裏寝飽 (1+1+1) *jb*	(2) 那惹 (1+1) *jb*
(5) 平輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 里寧安 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈二也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(4) 別照 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 里根亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈仁弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(3) 別輝 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 里猫亜 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈侍弥 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*

(3) 経照 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 鈴音杏 (1+1+1) *o*	(1) 奈志矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(3) 経輝 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 離禰唖 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 奈慈也 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(3) 舳照 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 音莉愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈時屋 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(3) 部輝 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 黎峯愛 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈路亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(2) 北照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 李臥 (1+2) *o*	(1) 菜千愛 (1+0,5+0,5) *jk*
(2) 北輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 線形 *o*	(1) 菜姫野 (1+0,5+0,5) *o*
(2) 発照 (2+2) *o*		(1) 菜知倻 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(2) 碧照 (2+2) *jb*	オルガ	(1) 菜詞野 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 裵伊達流 (1+1+1+1) *o*	/oruga/ "Olga"	(1) 菜路亜 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 辺都手留 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		(1) 那姫愛 (1+0,5+0,5) *o*
(1) 屁津輝 (1+1+2) *jk*	(16) 織雅 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 那慈安 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 平津輝 (1+1+2) *jk*	(6) 織賀 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 那慈矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 比恵輝 (1+1+2) *o*	(5) 織芽 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 那璽矢 (1+0,5+0,5) *jb*
(1) 経都照 (1+1+2) *jb*	(4) 織我 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 南砂 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 経都輝 (1+1+2) *jb*	(4) 織画 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 南雀 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 裵建照 (1+1+2) *o*	(3) 折画 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 名砂 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 裵津輝 (1+1+2) *jb*	(3) 有賀 (2+1) *o*	(1) 名者 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 別手留 (1+1+2) *jb*	(3) 織佳 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 夏沙 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 果天瑠 (1+1+2) *o*	(3) 織香 (2+1) *jk*	(1) 夏砂 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 碧天瑠 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 尾留雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夏者 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 辺泥瑠 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 緒琉賀 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈射 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 辺照琉 (1+1+2) *jb*	(2) 緒留賀 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 奈沙 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 勉照 (2+2) *jb*	(2) 折雅 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 奈社 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 妃輝 (2+2) *o*	(2) 織河 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 奈舎 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 巴輝 (2+2) *o*	(2) 織華 (2+1) *jb*	(1) 奈蛇 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 并輝 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 乎瑠雅 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 奈闍 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 建照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 呉屡雅 (1+1+1) *o*	(1) 梛惹 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 晴照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 和留賀 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 梛邪 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 比照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 鳴瑠雅 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 菜侍 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 波輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 小流河 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菜姫 (1+1) *o*
(1) 減照 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 尾流我 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菜社 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 琶照 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 居留雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菜若 (1+1) *jb*

(1) 瓶耀 (2+2) *o*	(1) 御留我 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 菜茶 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 白輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 愛瑠我 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那楂 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 瞥輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 愛留佳 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那沙 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 箆輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 愛留芽 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那紗 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 経瑛 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 桜留芽 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 那者 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 経耀 (2+2) *o*	(1) 王瑠火 (1+1+1) *jk*	(1) 那耶 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 綜輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 生流河 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那若 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 編光 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 生流芽 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那蛇 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 舌照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 男流牙 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 那鉈 (1+1) *jk*
(1) 葉照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 男瑠雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 鳴蛇 (1+1) *jb*
(1) 裹輝 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 緒流河 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 七瓶 *o*
(1) 遍照 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 緒流雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	(1) 梨子 *o*
(1) 部央 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 緒瑠我 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 部照 (2+2) *jk*	(1) 緒瑠華 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 陽照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 緒瑠賀 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 陽輝 (2+2) *o*	(1) 緒瑠雅 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 頁照 (2+2) *o*	(1) 緒留夏 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 光威多 *o*	(1) 緒留雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 遍教 *o*	(1) 緒蕗我 (1+1+1) *jb*	
	(1) 緒螺賀 (1+1+1) *o*	
サンドラ	(1) 織流雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	
/sandora/ "Sandra"	(1) 織留可 (1+1+1) *jb*	
	(1) 雄流賀 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(5) 燦銅鑼 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 雄留雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(4) 砂羅 (3+1) *o*	(1) 零琉夏 (1+1+1) *o*	
(3) 賛銅鑼 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 音瑠芽 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(2) 三度等 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 音留花 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(2) 参堂羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 麻流我 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(2) 燦堂羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 麻留芽 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(2) 燦杜薇 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 麻留雅 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(2) 賛土羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 折我 (2+1) *jb*	
(2) 賛土良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 折臥 (2+1) *jb*	

(2) 賛陀羅 (2+1+1) *o*	(1) 折芽 (2+1) *jb*	
(2) 三度羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 折蛾 (2+1) *jb*	
(2) 讃寅 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 折賀 (2+1) *jb*	
(2) 賛虎 (2+2) *jb*	(1) 折香 (2+1) *jk*	
(1) 三人蘭 (2+1+1) *o*	(1) 緒賀 (2+1) *jb*	
(1) 三土来 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 織伽 (2+1) *jb*	
(1) 三都留 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 織夏 (2+1) *jb*	
(1) 三都蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 織歌 (2+1) *jb*	
(1) 参努羅 (2+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 参土羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	ヨハナ	
(1) 参土良 (2+1+1) *jb*	/yohana/ "Johanna"	
(1) 参戸蘭 (2+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 参道羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(11) 世花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 参道楽 (2+1+1) *jb*	(11) 世華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 咲斗蘭 (2+1+1) *jb*	(11) 夜花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 山土等 (2+1+1) *jb*	(6) 夜華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 山土羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(6) 良花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 山戸羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(5) 良華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 山登良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(4) 世波奈 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 日都羅 (2+1+1) *o*	(3) 佳花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 杉土羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(3) 佳華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 桟登羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(2) 世葉菜 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 燦努良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 代羽菜 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 燦努螺 (2+1+1) *jk*	(2) 佳花奈 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 燦泊良 (2+1+1) *o*	(2) 与花 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 燦渡来 (2+1+1) *jk*	(2) 与華 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 燦銅羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(2) 代華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 珊努羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(2) 余花 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 珊努良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(2) 好花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 珊土蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 与華奈 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 珊堂羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 世巴菜 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 珊弩羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 世羽那 (1+1+1) *jb*	

(1) 珊渡螺 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 代羽那 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 珊都羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 余映菜 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 珊銅鑼 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 余波奈 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 産度等 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 余波菜 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 産度羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 余葉奈 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 紗都良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 善春鳴 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 讃土羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 善波奈 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 讃土良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 夜葉那 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 讃土蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 容阪奈 (1+1+1) *jk*	
(1) 讃度蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 瑶葉花 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 讃戸羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 読葉那 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 讃渡楽 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 陽畔凪 (1+1+1) *jb*	
(1) 讃渡良 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 予花 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 讃銅鑼 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 代花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 讃鋭螺 (2+1+1) *o*	(1) 依華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛努来 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 夭華 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 賛努羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 寄花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛同楽 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 由花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛堂蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 由華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛島蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 美花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛弩羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 美英 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛斗蘭 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 義華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛渡羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 葉華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛登羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 蓉華 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 賛瞳羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 誉花 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 賛翔羅 (2+1+1) *jb*	(1) 誉華 (1+2) *jb*	
(1) 賛都羅 (2+1+1) *jk*	(1) 陽花 (1+2) *jk*	
(1) 酸度裸 (2+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 陽土羅 (2+1+1) *o*		
(1) 陽斗羅 (2+1+1) *o*		
(1) 三寅 (2+2) *jb*		
(1) 三虎 (2+2) *jb*		

(1) 山虎 (2+2) *jb* (1) 晴虎 (2+2) *o* (1) 燦寅 (2+2) *jb* (1) 燦良 (2+2) *jb* (1) 燦虎 (2+2) *jb* (1) 燦鐃 (2+2) *jb* (1) 陽虎 (2+2) *o* (1) 挟羅 (3+1) *o* (1) 砂螺 (3+1) *o* (1) 太姫 *o* (1) 太陽銅鑼 *o* (1) 太陽鐃 *o* (1) 陽錚 *o* レナルト /renaruto/ "Lennart" (7) 礼成人 (1+2+1) *jk* (5) 玲奈留都 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (5) 玲成斗 (1+2+1) *jb* (4) 礼鳴門 (1+2+1) *jk* (3) 玲奈流斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (3) 玲奈琉斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 伶奈流都 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 伶奈瑠斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 伶奈留斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 玲奈瑠斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 玲奈留斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 礼奈流斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb* (2) 列鳴門 (1+2+1) *jb* (2) 玲鳴斗 (1+2+1) *jb* (2) 玲鳴門 (1+2+1) *jk*		

(2) 礼成斗 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 令奈留都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 伶奈榴人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 伶奈流十 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 伶奈流田 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 例奈類徒 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 冷名留戸 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 怜奈瑠都 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 怜奈留都 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 怜那留斗 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 玲和流斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈流登 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈琉都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈瑠人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈瑠徒 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈瑠渡 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈瑠都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈留戸 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲菜瑠都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲那流斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲那瑠人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲那瑠斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲那留斗 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼奈瑠人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼奈瑠都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼奈留人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼奈留都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 糯那留斗 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗南留都 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗奈流人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 麗奈流徒 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗奈瑠斗 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		

(1) 麗奈瑠都 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗奈留人 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 麗奈留都 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗奈羅兎 (1+1+1+1) *o*		
(1) 麗菜琉都 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 麗菜瑠兎 (1+1+1+1) *jb*		
(1) 麗那瑠堵 (1+1+1+1) *jk*		
(1) 令成人 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 令成斗 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 令成都 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 伶成人 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 怜鳴門 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲奈斗 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲成人 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 玲成都 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 玲鳴途 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 砺成人 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼成杜 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼成都 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼成飛 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 礼鳴戸 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 礼鳴斗 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 零成人 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 零鳴斗 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 領鳴門 (1+2+1) *o*		
(1) 麗奈斗 (1+2+1) *jk*		
(1) 麗成戸 (1+2+1) *jb*		
(1) 礼成人 (1+2+1) *jk*		