THE USE OF LOANWORDS IN ENGLISH VOCABULARY LEARNING

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Borrowing words from other languages is a common phenomenon found in many languages all over the world. According to Payne (2006), borrowing refers to “when speakers of a language treat a word, morpheme, or construction from another language as a lexical item in their own language” (p. 323). Holmes (2001) stated, “people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using” (p. 42) and those borrowed words from other languages are defined as “loanwords” by Miura (1979). The Japanese language is not an exception and has borrowed a lot of words from other languages. The number of loanwords in the Japanese language has rapidly increased in recent years. According to Rebuck (2002), Sanseido’s Concise Dictionary of Foreign Words contained 33,500 loanwords in 1991; however, the 2000 edition has been expanded to more than 45,000 loanwords. Moreover, according to Sinnouchi (2000), English loanwords are by far the most numerous among loanwords, constituting about 90% of the total.

In the process of borrowing, it is common for linguistic changes to occur such as phonological changes and semantic changes. Phonological changes found during the process of borrowing have been illustrated by some researchers (Banta 1982, Kay 1995; Shibata 1994; Tsujimura 1996; Tyson, 1993). For example, Tsujimura (1996) stated, “when a word is borrowed into another language, the pronunciation of the word is inevitably altered. This is because the sounds making up
the word may not all exist in the language that borrows it” (p. 98). She used a Japanese word borrowed into English as an example. A word that refers to a type of Japanese mattress is pronounced as [ɸутон] in Japanese, has been changed to the pronunciation of [ˈfuton] in English. This substitution is due to the fact that English does not have a [ɸ] sound which is a bilabial fricative sound. It is also explained that such substitution is allowed by using close sounds such as a similar place of articulation.

One of the implications found in previous studies about phonological changes is that it would be possible for the listener to guess the original word based on similarity or to confirm that word by recasting the word the speaker intended into another language. Even though such changes may hinder smooth communication, it is still possible to understand the word due to similar sounds.

On the other hand, semantic changes may trigger a more serious problem, such as misunderstanding and confusion. “Semantic change” which is also called “semantic shift” is a key word in this study. Finegan (2007) mentioned, “words can take on new meaning by shrinking or extending the scope of their reference”. For example, he explained how two words “hawk” and “dove” have changed its meanings since the Vietnam War; “hawk” for supporters of the war and “dove” for its opponents. The example above is a situation when semantic change occurs within one language. Such semantic change also happens between two languages when words are borrowed from a language. One example introduced in Kay (1995) is a Japanese word “baikingu” which is derived from an English word “Viking”. The meaning in Japanese is “buffet meal”, which does not exist as a meaning of “Viking” in English. It would be almost impossible for English speakers to interpret “buffet
meal” when they hear the word “Viking”, but Japanese learners of English might use the word “Viking” to mean “buffet meal” in English. If the meaning of a loanword in native language is different than the word in the target language, learners might misuse the word in the target language to indicate the meaning of the word in their native language. Therefore, learners need to know which words have identical meanings and which words have dissimilar meanings with regards to a native language (loanwords) and a target language (borrowed word) when they share identical words. Since Japanese learners of English are already familiar with so many English words through loanwords, it is very important for both teachers and learners to be aware of such phenomenon, the semantic change.

Researchers have showed us some general ideas with examples of loanword meanings that can become narrower or wider than the original meaning (Kay, 1995; Sheperd, 1995). However, it seems that detailed and empirical studies have not been completed concerning this semantic change. Therefore, this study focuses on the semantic change of English loanwords in Japanese and demonstrates this semantic change through the examination of 560 common loanwords in Japanese. As mentioned earlier, Japanese people already know a lot of English words through loanwords. Therefore, it is important to consider how to make use of loanwords in English learning if there are many words that are derived from the English language.

The purpose of this study is to provide pedagogical suggestions for both teachers and learners of English based on the analysis of loanwords.

This paper first reviews different areas of loanword research and then introduces two different types and ratios of English loanword semantic changes in Japanese, followed by suggestions regarding how English loanwords should be treated in teaching and learning English.
Literature Review

Loanwords in second language learning

Because loanwords often preserve the linguistic information of the original language, loanwords can be used to help facilitate learning of the language. However, current research seems to suggest that loanwords can have either facilitative or interfering influence on foreign language learning. Researchers have emphasized the advantage of cross-language similarity in foreign language learning and they treat loanwords as great resources in language learning (Banta, 1982; Ringbom, 2007). On the other hand, there are many researchers who point out the pitfalls that can be caused by loanwords in language learning (Sheperd, 1996; Simon-Maeda, 1995).

Vocabulary learning is the basis of language acquisition because a continuous combination of words connecting vocabulary together makes it possible for learners to communicate in a language. Regarding vocabulary learning, one question is often debated by researchers and teachers whether the learners’ first language (L1) is an aid or an obstacle to the learning of another language. It is widely agreed that L1 is helpful in a learners’ second language (L2) learning process (Banta, 1982; Meyer, 2008). One supporting factor is language “transfer” which is explained by Brown (2007) as, “the carryover of previous performance or knowledge to subsequent learning” (p.88). Brown (2007) described two types of language transfer; positive transfer and negative transfer. He stated, “positive transfer occurs when the prior knowledge benefits the learning task - that is, when a previous item is correctly applied to present subject matter” (p. 102). He also suggested that positive transfer occurs when there is no difference or contrast between L1 and L2 by describing the contrastive analysis hypothesis, which claims, “the principal barrier to second language acquisition is first language interference, and that a scientific analysis of the
two languages in question enables the prediction of difficulties a learner will encounter” (p.379).

Some researchers have shown the effect of using cognates in L1 on the process of L2 vocabulary learning (August, Carlo, Dressler, & Snow, 2005; Banta, 1982; Ringbom, 2007). Banta (1982) explained, “cognates are pairs of words that show sound-meaning correspondences indicating their historical relationship” (p.129). August, et al. (2005) stressed the importance of vocabulary development for English language learners and stated, “one method of building vocabulary is to capitalize on students’ first language knowledge if this language shares cognates with English” (p. 54). They showed similarity between Spanish and English such as phonological similarity (amorous – amoroso) or systematic relation between Spanish and English suffixes to illustrate an example of positive transfer caused by cognate knowledge. These studies illustrate that the more similar a person’s native language and target language are, the more easily they can learn their target language.

Loanwords in Japanese

As shown earlier, the Japanese language has borrowed thousands of words from English. Japanese has a large number of words borrowed from the Chinese language during ancient times. Those words are also loanwords in a wider sense; however, they have been a part of the Japanese language for more than a millennium now. Thus, the term “loanword” in this paper does not include loanwords borrowed long ago from the Chinese language.

As the number of the loanwords from English increases, this phenomenon has prompted governmental action to reconsider the usage of loanwords. Bunka shingikai kokugo bunka-kai (Ministry of Cultural Affairs National Language
Subdivision) has conducted surveys to investigate the comprehensibility of loanwords, and the loanword committee has tried to replace low-frequency loanwords with native Japanese words to prevent misunderstanding and confusion. These types of surveys seem to indicate that loanwords are closely related to the daily life of people in Japan and those words cannot be ignored when considering daily language usage.

“Loanwords in Japanese” has become an increasingly popular topic of study among researchers due to the increased usage of loanwords by Japanese speakers. Kay (1995) and Rebuck (2002) suggested functions of English loanwords in Japanese, such as filling a lexical gap when no equivalent native words exist, or conveying westernization or modernization. Since English is a compulsory subject in most schools and the most commonly learned foreign language in Japan, it is common in pedagogical studies to examine what can facilitate or what may hinder a learner’s vocabulary learning. Among all those pedagogical studies, it has become a popular subject for researchers to discuss the effectiveness of using English loanwords while teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in Japan.

There are some findings that show the importance of the existence of English loanwords in Japanese and their uses for learning English (Ando, 1997; Daulton, 1998). Daulton (1998) supported the idea that Japanese loanword knowledge can be an effective tool for English learners by showing that many English loanwords in Japanese come from high-frequency English base words. Moreover, a study done by Ando (1997) found that two-thirds of the vocabulary lists used in 75 junior and senior high school English textbooks used in 1996 comprised of English words that could be found in Japanese loanword dictionaries. These studies show that Japanese people know a significant number of English words, especially essential vocabularies, through their native language. Daulton (2007) suggested another view
that shows the significance of loanwords for Japanese learners of English. His study confirmed that Japanese people prefer English words that are used as loanwords in Japanese when writing in English. The result indicated that English loanwords in Japanese facilitate the use of their corresponding words in English. However, in Daulton’s study and other studies that treated cognate usage as an effective tool in language learning, the errors caused by semantic gaps between L1 and L2 are not stressed. Semantic gap in this case indicates the difference in meaning between Japanese and English. The examples that treat loanwords as effective tools for English learning rely on loanwords to keep similar sounds and meanings from the target language from which they are borrowed.

Some other researchers have pointed out the issues that can lead to the negative transfer of loanwords and their meanings because of the existence of loanwords in a learner’s native language. Researchers have introduced linguistic changes that can occur when English words are borrowed into the Japanese language, such as phonological changes, morphological changes, semantic changes and syntactic changes (Kay, 1995; Shibata, 1994; Sheperd, 1996; Simon-Maeda, 1995; Tsujimura, 1996). Regarding the phonological change, numerous studies have been conducted on phonological changes when English words are adopted in Japanese. Tsujimura (1996) stated “when a word is borrowed into another language, the pronunciation of the word is inevitably altered” (p. 98). According to Kay (1995), the Japanese sound system is based on a pool of about 100 syllables; five simple vowel sounds ( [a], [i], [u], [e] and [o] ), the [n] sound, and the rest that are consonant-vowel syllables. Since consonant clusters and consonant endings, except [n] do not occur because of syllable structures in Japanese, words with consonant clusters in
English (except those beginning with [n]) are broken up with vowels with a vowel inserted at the end, as in *sutoresu* (stress). Moreover, some sounds in English, which do not exist in Japanese are represented by the nearest Japanese equivalents. For example, [v] is represented by [b] and [θ] is represented by [s] or [z]. Shibata (1994) mentioned about accent/stress changes in loanwords and he stated that about 30% of loanwords from English do not have the same accent/stress locus as their source words. This is because the sounds making up the word may not completely exist in the language that borrows it. Because of phonological changes, pronouncing English words with Japanese phonological rules can cause miscommunication. When Japanese learners of English pronounce English words that have been modified from the original sound in English, miscommunication can occur.

Morphological change is also very common in the process of borrowing, including clipping (shortening), abbreviation, compounding and affixation. Kay (1995) illustrated several types of clipping.

Backclipping of a word: *akuseru* (accelerator)

Backclipping of the second word in phrase: *masukomi* (mass communication)

Backclipping of the first word in phrase: *omuraisu* (omelet + rice)

Backclipping of both words in phrase: *pansuto* (pan[ty] sto[cking])

These morphological changes are seen in other types of Japanese words, such as Japanese-origin and Chinese-origin words. Interestingly, words from two different languages can be combined to make a new word, as in “*haburashi*” [ha (“tooth” in
Japanese) + brush (English) = toothbrush. These pseudo-words are called Waseieigo (English made in Japan) and it is widely discussed not only by researchers, but also people who are interested in this topic. Those words have been introduced in articles, newspapers, and books to show their variety (Shimon-Maeda, 1995).

There are similar syntactic changes in loanwords within the Japanese and Korean languages. Kay (1995) stated “loanwords are easily incorporated into Japanese sentence structure, for example, by affixing Japanese grammatical element” (p.72). This indicates that loanwords can easily fit into the Japanese syntactical structure the same as native words do. Although most loanwords are nouns, there are ways to use those nouns to make verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Both the Japanese and Korean languages add suffixes such as –hada’do’, -doeda’become’ or –chida ‘play’ in Korean and –suru ‘do’ in Japanese after a noun to change that noun into a verb (e.g. shoping-hada / shoping-suru ‘to shop’). Nouns can be changed into adjectives by adding the suffix –han in Korean and –na in Japanese (e.g. shoking-han ‘shocking’ / ereganto-na ‘elegant’) ; or into adverbs by adding –hage in Korean and –ni in Japanese (e.g. pureishi-hage ‘freshly’ / ereganto-ni ‘elegantly’) (Kay, 1995; Tyson, 1993). These suffixes are used in the same way in their native languages.

Some researchers have demonstrated semantic changes when English words are adopted by other languages (Sheperd, 1996; Simon-Maeda, 1995; Tyson, 1993). One interesting finding is that the Korean language undergoes a similar semantic change like the Japanese language when English words are adopted (Tyson, 1993), such as “semantic narrowing (or restriction)” which indicates that the meaning has been narrowed down from the original English word, “semantic widening (or extension)” which indicates that a loanword has more meanings or an additional
meaning, and “semantic transfer (or shift)” which indicates that the meaning of a loanword has been completely changed from the original English word. The following are some examples of these phenomena in the Korean and Japanese language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanword</th>
<th>Restricted Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miting</td>
<td>‘meeting’ blind date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuna</td>
<td>‘tuna’ canned, not fresh tuna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Semantic Narrowing: The meaning of each word is restricted to one specific kind of object in the Korean and Japanese language, and the meaning is narrower than the original word in English.

b. Semantic Widening: The meaning “things offered free of charge” which is not a real meaning in English is added to the Korean and Japanese language loanword equivalents. However, the basic meaning in English “things offered” is the same in Japanese and Korean. These loanwords have wider meanings than the original word in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanword</th>
<th>Extended Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sōbisū</td>
<td>‘service’ things offered free of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saabisu</td>
<td>‘service’ things offered free of charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Semantic Transfer: The original meaning in English does not exist in the borrowed loanword, and the loanword has a new meaning that does not exist in English. For
example, the word *taellőntü* in Korean does not have the original English meaning “the ability to do something well”. The Korean word is used to indicate a “TV actor”, which is not the real meaning of the English word “talent”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanword</th>
<th>Shifted Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>taellőntwoǔ</em> ‘talent’</td>
<td>TV actor (Korean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>toranpu</em> ‘trump’</td>
<td>(playing) cards (Japanese)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This paper has reviewed previous studies about various types of linguistic changes in loanwords. Although those studies have pointed out the phenomena of linguistic changes in general, few studies have examined extensively about semantic changes in loanwords. In addition, previous researches have not categorized a list of loanwords with specific definitions for each category. To provide further findings on this issue, this study focused on semantic changes of English loanwords in Japanese. The analysis of loanwords was discussed considering how to avoid negative transfer from L1 to L2, which is caused by semantic changes in loanwords.

**Method**

**Materials**

During the first step of this study, the researcher chose a list of loanwords that was large enough to yield significant results and contained high quality samples. The selection was based on the following criteria.

1. Sufficient number of words to obtain reliable data
2. High-frequency words (words should be comprehensible to most Japanese speakers)
A list that meets the criteria was chosen (see Appendix A). The list contains 560 loanwords. Most of the words are borrowed from English. However, some words are borrowed from other languages and some words are Waseigo words that are pseudo-words.

This list was made by the Department of Applied Japanese at Yu Da University in Taiwan. It was edited by Professor Uchiyama, an assistant professor in the department at the university. The list was originally made for Taiwanese learners of Japanese to pass the official Japanese-language proficiency test called Nihongo nouryoku shiken, which is administered by the Japan Foundation and Japan Educational Exchanges and Services. The test evaluates proficiency in Japanese of non-native speakers. According to the data from the test organizer, over 770,000 learners took the test in 206 cities in 54 counties or areas, including Japan in 2009. The test is expected to contain words that are comprehensible for most native speakers of Japanese.

With regards to the dictionaries used during the research, two English dictionaries and two Japanese dictionaries were chosen from the following criteria to find the most practical usages of words in the Japanese and English languages.

1. The meanings are ordered based on frequency. (high-frequency to low-frequency)
2. Published within the last ten years

For the English dictionary, Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 7th edition (2005) was chosen for the analysis. In addition, Taishukan’s Unabridged Genius English-Japanese dictionary (2001) was also used as a backup to examine Japanese translations because it is helpful to compare the meanings of loanwords in Japanese. For analysis, limited meanings such as slang, technical terms, dialects or old usages
are excluded. In addition, meanings that are used only in British English or American English were not considered. For Japanese-language dictionaries, two Japanese language dictionaries were chosen; *Meikyo Japanese-Japanese dictionary* (2002) includes about 70,000 words and *Digital Daijisen*, a Japanese-language dictionary that includes about 230,000 words were used. The latter dictionary is a revised version of the one published in 1998.

**Data Analysis Procedures**

Appendix A presents the complete list of loanwords that were analyzed.

Loanwords are listed based on the kana syllabary order so that Japanese learners can easily find a word. The following analysis schema was used for this study.

(loanword in Japanese)   (Original word in English)     (category number)
1.    OOOOOO          OOOOOO     1~4

➢ (meaning of the loanword exists in the meaning of the original English word.)
-
+ (meaning that is added to a loanword)

There are three patterns of semantic changes in loanwords that have been discussed by Tyson (1993). Categories are based on three patters of semantic changes. In addition to the three categories, one category that indicates no semantic changes has been added to this study. Since there are no detailed definitions in the previous researches, original definitions for categorizing were suggested. They are as follows.
1. Semantic narrowing: “meaning has been narrowed down from original English word”

**Definition:** If any of the first three high-frequency meanings (or a half of the total if there are less than three meanings) has been missing in a loanword in Japanese, it is semantic narrowing (see Appendix A, “5. アクセサリー accessory” as an example).

2. Semantic widening: “a loanword has more meanings or additional meanings”

**Definition:** If there are some shared meanings between a loanword and the original English word, but any meanings that are in the loanword are missing in the English dictionary, it is semantic widening (see Appendix A, “42. エスカレーター escalator” as an example).

3. Semantic transfer: “meaning in a loanword has been completely changed from its original word in English”

**Definition:** If all meanings in a loanword do not share any meanings in its original word in English, it is semantic transfer (see Appendix A, “156. サービス(suru) service” as an example).

4. Same meaning in English and Japanese: “no semantic change”

**Definition:** The first three high-frequency meanings (or a half of the total if there are less than meanings) of an English word are found in a Japanese loanword. (see Appendix A, “1. アイスクリーム ice cream” as an example.)
Besides the four definitions stated above, there are some sub-rules to be added to make all four categories distinct.

1. Words from languages other than English are excluded. Those words are crossed-out on the list. However, if a word from another language is used in English too, the word is included.

2. Most of the words in the list are nouns. However, some words are used as verbs by adding –suru, or as an adjective by adding –na and as adverb by adding –ni as suggested in the Digital Daijisen dictionary. To have a wide variety of words in the list, those words are treated as verbs, adjectives or adverbs respectively. For example, if a noun is used as a verb by adding –suru in Japanese, the verb meaning of the loanword and the original word in English are compared. (see Appendix A, “13. アプ ローチ(-suru) approach” as an example.)

3. If a loanword is a shortened form or a combined form, and it is not an actual word in English, the word is excluded (e.g. LW: ガソリンスタンド gasoline stand, Eng: gas station). However, if the shorten form exists as an actual English word, it is included (e.g. カセット cassette [cassette tape]).

4. Loanwords that have changed grammatical function are excluded. Those words are crossed-out on the list. For example, some adverbs in English, such as “up”, “over” or “down” are used as verbs by adding -suru or used as nouns in Japanese. Since their grammatical function has changed, they are excluded from the categories.
5. Sometimes, categories 1 and 2 can happen to a loanword, such as losing some high frequency meaning, but also adding a new meaning at the same time.

6. Some words are crossed-out on the list. This indicates that those words are exceptions (see Appendix A, “4.アウト out” as an example).

The purpose of this analysis is to indicate how many words undergo semantic change and to indicate which meanings are added or lost in the process of borrowing. After categorizing each word based on the procedure stated in the method section, the total number of changes in each category was counted to see the frequency of each type of semantic change (see Figure 1). In this figure, the number of excluded words is indicated as “others”. In the next step, the number of words that demonstrated at least one semantic change was counted to indicate the total number of words that undergo any kind of semantic change. The total number was compared with the number of words that do not undergo any semantic change which was categorized under number 4 (see Figure 2).

Results

Figure 1 shows how many times each semantic change was found (1~3) and was not found (4). Others (5) in the figure indicate the number of words that have been excluded. There are 62 words that are judged as exceptions on the list. Those words are either borrowed from non-English words or they have undergone other types of linguistic changes other than semantic changes. Therefore, the words that are actually categorized totaled 498 words. The data in Figure 1 indicates that semantic
narrowing is the most frequent semantic change out of the three types of semantic changes. It was found that 120 words had semantic narrowing. Semantic transfer was the least frequent semantic change that contained only 7 words. Semantic widening was found in 50 words. The figure demonstrated that there are a lot of words that do not undergo any type semantic changes (331 words). However, it does not mean that most of the loanwords had the same meaning as their original words. In order to clarify the ratio of the loanwords that have undergone semantic changes during the process of borrowing, the total number of the words that underwent at least one type of semantic change was counted. Some words have undergone more than one semantic change (e.g. Appendix A, “87. カラー color 1, 2”). It was counted as one to count how many words have undergone semantic changes. Therefore, the total number is not the total of (1), (2) and (3) in Figure 1.

The result in Figure 2 indicates 167 words have modified their meaning during the process of borrowing and 331 words have not. This result demonstrates that about one-third of the loanwords undergo some form of semantic change. This is a significant result because every one in three loanwords have changed their meaning even though they share a similar sound and shape with the original word.

Summary Findings and Pedagogical Implication

There are some notable features when semantic changes occur. First, some loanwords are used to distinguish between Japanese-style and Western-style by using loanwords which has been indicated by some researchers such as Kay (1995) and Rebuck (2002) who stated the functions of English loanwords in Japanese (e.g. Appendix A, 244. Sauce, 452. Hotel, etc.). Those loanwords do not include Japanese specific words such as “soy sauce” or “Japanese style hotels” because their meanings
and Japanese origin words are different. There are specific Japanese words used to represent them. However, sauce and hotel in English can imply Japanese-style sauce or Japanese style-hotel. Second, semantic widening frequently occurred when considering Japanese sport terms. (e.g. Appendix A, 64. online, 334. tunnel, 348. knock etc.)

The results indicated about one-third of the loanwords that were analyzed underwent some form of semantic change. As many researchers have emphasized (August, et al., 2005; Banta, 1982; Ringbom, 2007), it is possible to judge that loanwords are helpful tools because about two-thirds of those words have the same meaning as the corresponding word in English. However, it is also conceivable to think that loanwords can cause a negative transfer because many words (about one-third of the words) do not share the exact same meaning with their respective English counterparts. Moreover, the total number of semantic changes might increase if more meanings from English are considered, not only the three highest-frequency meanings that are found in the dictionary. In addition, it is expected that a word can add new meaning or shift the main meaning from one to another because of social phenomena or trends. Therefore, the result might change even if the same word list is examined in the future.

As Daulton (1999) suggested, knowledge of loanwords can be an effective tool for learners if many loanwords in Japanese come from high-frequency English words. However, this study suggested that about one-third of loanwords have modified meanings, such as adding extra meanings or deleting the original meanings during the process of borrowing. As discussed earlier, the difference or contrast between L1 and L2 can cause negative transfer of meaning, which interferes with second language acquisition. In order to avoid a negative transfer in second language
learning, it is important to acquire the accurate meaning of the English words that are used as loanwords in Japanese. Now, there is a need to consider how to avoid the negative transfer caused by semantic changes.

When a new English vocabulary is introduced in a textbook, it is common that only one Japanese translation is attached next to the new word. Especially, if the English word is used as a loanword in Japanese, the translation will be shown with the loanword that shares a similar sound. For example, if the new vocabulary is “accessory”, the translation will be アクセサリー which is pronounced as akusesari. Since they are pronounced in the similar way, those two words can be judged as identical. However, the English word “accessory” has a wider meaning (see Appendix A, 5). In that case, both teachers and learners might not pay attention to the accurate meaning of the word because they immediately think they know the word through the loanword. Therefore, it is important for both teachers and learners to be aware that a loanword is not an exact translation of its corresponding English counterpart, even though those two words have almost the same pronunciation.

Although it is difficult to teach all the possible meanings of a word, teaching some of the high-frequency meanings can be important because there are few words that have only one meaning. Therefore, if semantic narrowing or semantic shift is seen in a loanword, the missing meanings from the original should be emphasized. For example, using the word “accessory”, Japanese people can easily guess and comprehend the meaning as if it is a synonym of “jewelry” because that is the meaning of their loanword akusesari. However, this loanword akusesari does not include accessories other than jewelry such as a belt, a hat or a bag. Therefore, it is important to teach those differences between English and Japanese to avoid improper transfer of a loanword when learning English vocabulary. The list in appendix A is
one way of raising awareness of semantic changes in loanwords. It can be applied to other words that are not listed here.

With regards to semantic widening, it is important to make Japanese learners of English aware of Japanese loanwords that contain added meanings. This can be done by challenging the learner to produce the actual English word that stands for the added meaning found in the Loanword. Here is one example from the list.

103. クーラー cooler 2
- a container or machine which cools things, especially drinks, or keep them cold
+ a machine that cools the air =air conditioner

In this example, it is important to emphasize that the word “cooler” is used as a synonym of “air conditioner” in Japanese but it is not in English. This is because Japanese speakers might use the word “cooler” to indicate “air conditioner” because of the first language transfer, and it might cause miscommunication in English usage. This type of negative transfer can be avoided by comparing and contrasting the meaning of a word in English and Japanese.

**Conclusion**

This study examined the semantic changes in English loanwords in the Japanese language to obtain teaching ideas that apply loanword knowledge as an effective second language learning tool. The study also reviewed research concerning loanwords not only in Japanese, but in other languages to view general ideas about loanwords and semantic changes. In addition, the study introduced some research about loanwords with regards to L2 teaching. The data in this study indicated that
about one-third of loanwords undergo a semantic change with semantic narrowing being the most common pattern among the three types of semantic changes mentioned. This result gives a piece of advice for both teachers and learners, suggesting that even if learners know the equivalent word in their first language because of cognates, careful and special attention is required when learning new vocabulary because their meanings could have changed during the borrowing process. All 560 words were analyzed and illustrate how the meaning of loanwords changed. However, this study reviewed a fractional portion of loanwords borrowed from English that have been adopted by the Japanese language. Further study is needed to confirm the findings presented in this study.

The limitation of this study is that the data might change when different types of dictionaries or different loanwords lists are used for analysis. In addition, language use is not stable and a word can add, lose or change meaning over time. Therefore, teachers or learners constantly need to pay attention to the meaning of a loanword in their native language and compare it with its original word to acquire the word accurately.

The main purposes of this study were to suggest how to make both learners and teachers realize the difference in meaning between loanwords in Japanese and their original words in English, and to provide pedagogical suggestions in learning and teaching English vocabulary for Japanese learners based on their knowledge of loanwords. This study is also helpful for learners of Japanese whose native language is English. If a word is borrowed from their native language and it sounds very similar, the word might be easily considered identical in meaning. Therefore, those learners are also required to be aware that semantic changes occur frequently when English words are adapted to Japanese language.
References


Figure 1. The frequency of each category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Semantic narrowing</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Semantic widening</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Semantic transfer</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No changes</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Others</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 500
Figure 2. The number of words that undergo any semantic changes and that do no undergo any semantic changes.
Appendix A

Loanwords list (Department of Applied Japanese in Tiwan Yu Da University (n.d.).

* Note : Some words are crossed-out on the list. They indicate those words are the exceptions. Summary of the definitions is in Appendix B.

1. アイスクリーム  ice cream  4
2. アイデア/アイディア  idea  4
3. アイロン  iron  1
   ➢ a tool to make clothes smooth
   ➢ a tool to arrange hair style
   ➢ a chemical element
4. アウト  out—Adv=noun
5. アクセサリー  accessory  1
   ➢ =jewelry
   ➢ a thing that you can wear or carry that matches your clothes, for example a belt, hat or a bag.
6. アクセル  accelerator  4
7. アクセント  accent  4
8. アジア  Asia  4
9. アップ (suru)  up — adv — verb/noun

10. アナウンサー announcer 4

11. アパート apart — Adv-Noun

12. アフリカ Africa 4

13. アプローチ (-suru) approach 1
   ➢ to speak to somebody about something, especially to ask them for something or
to offer to do something
   ➢ to start dealing with a problem, task, etc. in a particular way
   — to come near to somebody/something in distance or time
   — to come close to something in amount, level or quality

14. アマチュア amateur 4

15. アメリカ America 4

16. アラブ Arab 4

17. アルカリ alkali 4

18. アルコール alcohol 4

19. アルバイト Arbeit [German]

20. アルバム album 4

21. アルミ (アルミニウム) — alumi[num]

22. アンケート enquête [French]

23. アンコール encore 4

24. アンテナ antenna 1, 2
   ➢ TV, Radio antenna
   + lookout for something, such as information
   — either of the two long thin parts on the heads of some insects and some animals that
live in shells, used to heel and touch things with

25. イコール equal 4

26. イメージ (suru) — image — noun — verb

27. インキ — inkt [Dutch]
28. インク inkt [Dutch]

29. インターチェンジ interchange 1
   ➢ a place where a road joins a major road such as a motorway or interstate
   ➖ the act of sharing or exchanging something, especially ideas or information

30. インターナショナル international 4

31. インターフォン interphone

32. インタビュー(suru) interview 1
   ➢ to ask somebody questions about their life, opinions, etc. especially on the radio
   or television or for a newspaper or magazine
   ➖ to talk to somebody and ask them (or answer) questions at a formal meeting to find
   out if they are suitable for a job, course of study, etc

33. インテリ intelligentsiya [Russian]

34. インフォメーション information 4

35. インフレ/インフレーション inflation 1
   ➢ a general rise in the prices of service and goods in a particular country
   ➖ the act or process of filling something with air or gas

36. ウイスキー whisky 4

37. ウイルス virus 4

38. ウーマン woman 4

39. ウール wool 4

40. ウエイトレス/ウエイトレス waitress 4

41. エアメール airmail 4

42. エスカレーター escalator 2
   ➢ a system that allows people to advance one stage to the next, such as education
   system (e.g. kindergarten to university without taking entrance exams).

43. エチケット etiquette 4

44. エネルギー energy 4

45. エプロン apron 4
46. エレガント  elegant  4
47. エレベーター  elevator  4
48. エンジニア  engineer  4
49. エンジン  engine  4
50. オイル  oil  4
51. オーケー(suru)  okay(O.K.)  1
   ➢ yes; all right
   — used to attract somebody’s attention or to introduce a comment
52. オーケストラ  orchestra  4
53. オートバイ  auto+bicycle
54. オートマチック／オートマティク  automatic  1
   ➢ (machine, device, etc.) having controls that works without needing a person to
   operate them
   — done or happening without thinking
55. オートメーション  automation  4
56. オーバー(suru)(na)  over  — Adv—verb/noun/Adj
57. オーバー  over  — Adv—noun
58. オープン(suru)(ni)  open, openly  1
   ➢ (-suru) to start business for the day; to start business for the first time
   ➢ (-ni) without hiding any feelings, opinions, or information
   — to open door/ window /lid
   — to remove the lid, undo the fastening, etc. of a container, etc. in order to see or get
   what is inside
   — to open eyes/ mouth/books
59. オフィス  office  4
60. オリエンテーション  orientation  1
   ➢ training or information that you are given before starting a new job, course, etc
   — the type of aims or interests that a person or an organization has; the act of directing
   your aims towards a particular thing—a person’s basic beliefs or feelings about a
   particular subject
61. オリンピック  Olympic  4
62. オルガン organ 1
➤ music instrument (organ, pipe organ)
- a part of the body that has particular purpose, such as the heart or the brain; part of
  a plant with a particular purpose

63. オレンジ orange 4

64. オンライン online 2
+ (sports) when a ball falls on the line.

65. ガイド(suru) guide 1
➤ to show somebody the way to a place
- to direct or influence somebody’s behavior

66. ガイドブック guidebook 4

67. カー car 4

68. カーテン curtain 4

69. カード card 1
➤ a thick stiff square paper
➤ cards for buying things or obtaining money (e.g. credit card, cash card)
➤ cards for a game
- business card, visiting card

70. カーブ(suru) curve 4

71. カーペット carpet 4

72. カクテル cocktail 4

73. ガス gas 4

74. カセット(テープ) cassette (tape) 4

75. ガソリン gasoline 4

76. ガソリンスタンド gasoline+stand

77. カット(suru) cut 4

78. カップ cup 4

79. カテゴリー category 4
80. カバー (suru) cover 1
   ➢ to include something
   ➢ to record a new version of a song that was originally recorded by another band or singer
   ➢ to place something over or in front of something in order to hide or protect it
   ➢ to spread over surface (e.g. snow)

81. ガム gum 1
   ➢ chewing gum
   ➢ either of the firm areas of flesh in the mouth to which the teeth are attached
   ➢ a sticky substance produced by some types of tree

82. カムバック (suru) come back 4

83. カメラ camera 4

84. カメラマン cameraman 4

85. ガラス glas [Dutch]

86. カラー collar 1
   ➢ the part around the neck of a shirt, jacket or coat that usually folds down
   ➢ a band put around the neck of an animal, especially a dog

87. カラー color 1, 2
   ➢ the appearance, such as red, green etc.
   ➢ color of face, such as red or pink.
   ➢ color of a person’s skin, when it shows the race they belong to
   ➢ characteristic, features or atmosphere of something, such as school or town

88. カルテ Karte [German]

89. カレー curry 4

90. ガレージ garage 4

91. カレンダー calendar 4

92. カロリー calorie 4

93. カンニング (suru) cunning Adj – Noun – verb

94. ギター guitar 4

95. キャッチ (suru) catch 1, 2
   ➢ to stop and hold a moving object, such as ball
- to be in time to do something or for a bus, train, plane, etc
+ = to get (e.g. information, electric wave)

96. キャプテン captain 4

97. キャリア career 2
+ people who passed a high-level civil service examination

98. ギャング gang 1.2
➤ an organized group of criminals
- a group of young people who spend a lot of time together and often cause trouble
  or fight against other groups
+ an organized group of criminals, especially American gang.

99. キャンパス campus 4

100. キャンプ(suru) camp 4

101. キロ kilo 4

102. クイズ quiz 1
➤ a competition or game in which people try to answer questions to test their knowledge
- an informal test given to students

103. クーラー cooler 2
➤ a container or machine which cools things, especially drinks, or keep them cold
+ =air conditioner

104. クラシック(-na) classic 1
➤ traditional or old in style or design
- typical
- the best or most important of its kind

105. クラス class 1
➤ a group of students who are taught together
➤ one of the groups of people in a society that are thought of as being at the same social or economic level
- lesson

106. グラス glass 4

107. グラス grass 4

108. グラム gram 4
109. グランド/グラウンド ground 1
- an area of land that is used for a particular purpose, activity or sport
- the solid surface of the earth
- soil on the earth

110. クリスマス Christmas 4

111. クリーニング (suru) cleaning

112. クリーム cream 4

113. グループ group 4

114. グレー grey 4

115. クレーン crane 1
- a tall machine with a long arm, used to lift and move building materials and other heavy objects
- a large bird with long legs and a long neck

116. ケーキ cake 1
- a sweet food made from a mixture of flour, eggs, butter, sugar, etc. that is baked in an oven.
- a food mixture that is cooked in a round flat shape, such as fishcake.

117. ケース case 4

118. ゲーム game 4

119. ケーシゴム keshi(JP) + gom [Japanese + Dutch]

120. ゲスト guest 4

121. コース course 4

122. コーチ (suru) coach 4

123. コーデ chord 4

124. コード code 4

125. コード cord 1
- = wire, electrical cord
- strong thick string or thin rope

126. コート coat 1
outdoor clothing to keep warm or dry
the fur, hair or wool that covers an animal’s body

127. コート court
- a place where games such as tennis are played
  - the place where legal trials take place and where crimes, etc. are judged
  - the people in a court, such as the judge and jury

128. コート (over) coat

129. コーナー corner
- a space in a shop which sell particular things (e.g. sportswear corner= the sportswear section)
- curve in an athletic track

130. コーヒー coffee

131. コーラス chorus

132. ゴール goal

133. コーヒー coffee

134. コップ kop [Dutch]

135. コピー (suru) copy
- to make something that is exactly like something else
- to photocopy
- to write something exactly as it is written somewhere else

136. コマーシャル commercial

137. コミュニケーション communication
- the activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information
- methods of sending information, especially telephones, radio, computers, etc. or roads and railways

138. ゴム gom [Dutch]

139. コメント (suru) comment

140. コレクション collection
- a group of objects, often of the same sort, that have been collected as a hobby
- an act of taking something away from a place; an act of bringing things together into one place. (e.g. garbage collection)
141.コンクール concours [French]

142.コンクリート concrete  4

143.コンサート concert  4

144.コンセント concentr[ic+plug]

145.コンタクト contact  1
  ➢ contact lens
  - act of communicating
  - touching somebody/something
  - meeting somebody/something

146.コンテスト contest  4

147.コントラスト contrast  1
  ➢ difference in color or in light and dark in photographs and paintings
  the amount of difference between light and dark in a picture or a television screen
  - difference between two or more people or things

148.コントロール(suru) control  4

149.コンパス compass  4

150.コンピューター/コンピュータ computer  4

151.サイクル cycle  4

152.サイズ size  4

153.サイレン siren  4

154.サイン(suru) sign  2
  ➢ to write your name on a document, letter, contract, etc.
  + to give autograph (singers, actors, etc.)

155.サークル circle  4

156.サービス(suru) service  3
  - to examine a vehicle or machine and repair it
  - to provide people with something they need, such as shops/stores, or a transport system
  + to give a discount or free gift to the customer, such as shops/stores
  + to spend a lot of time with family member or somebody or do many things for them.

157.サボる sabotage  2
158. サラダ salad 4
159. サラリーマン salaried man
160. サンキュー thank you 4
161. サンタクロース Santa Claus 4
162. サンダル sandal 4
163. サンドイッチ sandwich 4
164. サンプル sample 4
165. ジェット jet 4
166. シーズン season 4
167. シーツ sheet/sheets 4
168. シート seat 4
169. ジーパン jeans+pants
170. ジーンズ jeans 4
171. システム system 4
172. シック chic [French]
173. シナリオ scenario 4
174. ジャズ jazz 4
175. シャツ shirt 4
176. シャッター shutter 4
177. ジャム jam 4
178. ジャーナリスト journalist 4
179. シャワー shower 1
➢ a piece of equipment producing a spray of water that you stand under to wash yourself
- a short period of rain or snow

180. ジャンパー jumper 3
- a knitted piece of clothing made of wool or cotton for the upper part of the body, with long sleeves and no buttons
+ (zip-up) jacket for work clothes or sportswear

181. ジャンプ(suru) jump 1
➤ to move quickly off the ground or away from a surface by pushing yourself with your legs and feet
➤ to pass over something by jumping
- to move quickly and suddenly because of surprise, fear or excitement

182. ジャンボ jumbo 4

183. ジャンル genre 4

184. ジュース juice 1
➤ the liquid that comes from fruit or vegetables; a drink made from this
- the liquid that comes out of a piece of meat when it is cooked
- the liquid in the stomach that helps you to digest food

185. ショック shock 4

186. ショップ shop 1
➤ a building or part of a building where you can buy goods or services
- a place where things are made or repaired, especially part of a factory where a particular type of work is done

187. ショー show 1
➤ a theater performance, especially one that includes singing and dancing
➤ a program on television or the radio
➤ an occasion when a collection of things are brought together for people to look at
- an action or a way of behaving that shows how you feel

188. シリーズ series 4

189. スイッチ(suru) switch 4

190. スカート skirt 1
➤ a piece of clothing for a woman or girl that hangs from the waist
- the part of a dress, coat, etc. that hangs below the waist

191. スカーフ scarf 4

192. スキー ski 4
193. スクール school 4
194. スクリーン screen 4
195. スケート skate 4
196. スケジュール schedule 4
197. スーツ suit 4
198. スーツケース suitcase 4
199. スーパー super 3
- superintendent of a building
+ super market
+ superimpose(subtitle)
200. スープ soup 4
201. スタイル style 1.2
➤ the particular way in which something is done
➤ a particular design of something, especially clothes or hair
- the quality of being elegant and made to a high standard
+ figure(physique) of a person’s body
202. スタジオ studio 4
203. スター star 4
204. スタート start(suru) 4
205. スタンド stand 2
+ gas station
206. スチーム steam 2
+ steam heater
207. スチュワーデス stewardess [old fashioned]
208. ステーキ steak 4
209. ステージ stage 4
210. ステレオ stereo 4
211. スト st [rike]
212. ストッキング stocking 4

213. ストップ(suru) stop 4

214. ストーブ stove 1
➢ a piece of equipment that can burn various fuels and is used for heating rooms
   - cooker

215. ストライキ strike 1
➢ a period of time when an organized group of employees of a company stops working because of a disagreement over pay or conditions
   - a military attack, especially by aircraft dropping bombs
   - an act of hitting or kicking something/somebody

216. ストレス stress 1
➢ mental pressure
   - physical pressure
   - Emphasis

217. ストロボ strobo[scope]

218. ストロー straw 4

219. スピーカー speaker 4

220. スピーチ speech 1
➢ a formal talk that a person gives to an audience
   - the ability to speak
   - the way in which a particular person speaks

221. スプーン spoon 4

222. スプリング spring 1
➢ season
➢ twisted wire
   - a place where water comes naturally to the surface from under the ground

223. スペース space 1
➢ empty area
➢ outside earth’s atmosphere
   - a period of time

224. スポーツ sports 4

225. スポーツカー sports car 4
226.ズボン jupon {French}

227.スマート smart 1. 2
- clean/neat
- intelligent
+ slim, slender

228.スライド(suru) slide 1. 2
- to move easily over a smooth or wet surface
- to move quickly and quietly, for example in order not to be noticed
+ become lower/worse or higher/better

229.スラックス slacks 4

230.スリッパ slipper 1
- room shoes that leave the heel open
- closed heel soft shoes (carpet slippers)

231.セクション section 4

232.セーター sweater 4

233.セール sale 1
- an occasion when a shop/store sells its goods at a lower price than usual
- an act or the process of selling something
- the number of items sold

234.セックス(suru) sex 1
- to have a sexual intercourse
- to determine whether an animal is male or female

235.セット(suru) set 1
- to put something/somebody in a particular place or position
- (clock/machine) to prepare or arrange something so that it is ready for use or in position
- to place the action of a play, novel or film/movie in a particular place, time, etc

236.ゼミ seminar 4

237.セメント cement 4

238.ゼリー jelly 4

239.セレモニー ceremony 4

240.ゼロ zero 4
241. センス sense 1
➢ a feeling about something important
➢ an understanding about something
➢ good understanding and judgment
- sight/hearing etc.

242. センター center 4

243. センチ（メートル） centi[mètre]

244. ソース sauce 2
+ western-style sauce
+ Worcester sauce

245. ソース source 4

246. ソックス socks 4

247. ソファー sofa 4

248. ソフト soft 2
+ soft hat
+ soft ball
+ soft ice cream

249. ソロ solo 4

250. タイトル title 4

251. タイピスト typist 4

252. タイプ(suru) type 4

253. タイプライター typewriter 4

254. タイマー timer 4

255. タイミング timing 4

256. タイム time 1
➢ how long somebody takes to run a race or complete an event
➢ the time when something happens or when something should happen
- minutes/hours/years
- time on the clock
- period

257. タイムリー timely 2
+ (baseball) timely hit
258. タイヤ  tire  4
259. ダイヤ  dia
260. ダイヤモンド diamond  4
261. ダイヤル  dial  4
261. タイル  tile  4
262. ダウン (suru)  down  Adv—verb/noun
263. タオル  towel  4
264. タクシー  taxi  4
265. ダース  dozen  4
266. ダブる  doub—ru (JP)
267. ダブル  double  2
+ shirts or pants that have lapel and cuff
268. ダム  dam  4
269. タレント  talent  2
+ TV performer, such as TV or Radio personality, actor/actress, singers, etc.
270. タワー  tower  4
271. ダンス  dance  4
272. ダンプ  dump  3
- a place where waste or rubbish/garbage is taken and left
- a temporary store for military supplies
+ dump truck(dumper truck)
273. チェック (suru)  check  1
➢ to examine something to see if it is correct, safe or acceptable
- to control something; to stop something from increasing or getting worse
- to stop yourself from saying or doing something or from showing a particular emotion
274. チェンジ(suru)  change  4
275. チーズ  cheese  4
276. チーム team 4

277. チームワーク teamwork 4

278. チップ chip 1
  ➢ a small piece of wood
  ➢ snacks (=potato chip)
  - small piece of glass, stone etc that has broken from an object

279. チップ tip 4

280. チャイム chime 4

281. チャンス chance 1
  ➢ a possibility of something happening, especially something that you want
  ➢ a suitable time or situation when you have the opportunity to do something
  - the way that some things happen without any cause that you can see or understand

282. チャンネル channel 1
  ➢ a television station, television/radio programs
  - a method or system that people use to get information, to communicate, or to send something somewhere
  - a passage of water
  - a way of expressing ideas and feeling

283. チョーク chalk 4

284. ティシュ tissue 1
  ➢ =tissue paper
  - a collection of cells

285. テキスト text 4

286. デコレーション decoration 4

287. デザイン(suru) design 4

288. デザート dessert 4

289. テスト test 4

290. デッサン dessin [French]

301. データ data 4

302. デート(suru) date 1
  ➢ to have a romantic relationship with somebody
- to write the date
- to say when something old existed or was made

303. テープ tape 4

304. テーブル table 4

305. テープレコーダー tape recorder 4

306. テーマ theme 4

307. テニス tennis 4

308. テニスコート tennis court 4

309. デパート depart Verb Noun

310. デモ/デモンストレーション demo/demonstration 1
➤ a public meeting or march at which people show that they are protesting against or supporting somebody/something
➤ an act of showing or explaining how something works or is done
- an act of giving proof or evidence for something

311. テレックス telex 4

312. テレビ television

313. テント tent 4

314. テンポ tempo 4

315. ドア door 4

316. トイレ toilet 4

317. トップ top 2
+ first thing or person of (doing) something

318. トーン tone 4

319. ドライ dry 1
➤ not wet (e.g. dry eye)
➤ skin/hair
➤ (wine) not sweet
➤ without emotion
- with very little rain
320. ドライクリーニング  dry cleaning  4

321. ドライバー  driver  4

322. ドライブ(suru)  drive  1
- to drive a vehicle
  - make somebody/something move
  - make somebody do something

323. ドライブイン  drive-in  2
+ shops and restaurants that have a huge parking spaces which are located along the highway

324. トラック  truck  1
- large truck usually used for shipping
  - railway vehicle for carrying goods or animals

325. トラック  track  1
- track for races, such as track and field
  - marks on ground
  - path or direction
  - rails for train

326. トラブル  trouble  1
- something that is wrong with a machine, vehicle, etc
- difficulty/violent situation
  - problem/worry
  - illness/pain

327. ドラマ  drama  4

328. トランジスター  transistor  4

329. トランプ  trump  3
- the highest valued card in a card game such as euchre
  + cards for a game

330. ドリル  drill  1
- a tool or machine with a pointed end for making holes
- a way of learning something by means of repeated exercises
  - practice of what to do in an emergency

331. ドレス  dress  1
- clothes for women that is made in one piece
  - clothes for either men or women

332. トレーニング(suru)  training  4
333. トン ton 4

334. トンネル tunnel 1, 2
> a passage built underground, for example to allow a road or railway/railroad to go through a hill, under a river, etc.
- underground passage made by an animal
+ (baseball) to miss a grounder and the ball pass through between a player’s legs

335. ナイター night-er

336. ナイフ knife 4

337. ナイロン nylon 4

338. ナプキン napkin 4

339. ナンセンス nonsense 4

340. ナンバー number 4

341. ニュアンス nuance 4

342. ニュー new 4

343. ニュース news 4

344. ネガ negative

345. ネクタイ necktie 4

346. ネックレス necklace 4

347. ノイローゼ Neurose [German]

348. ノック(suru) knock 1, 2
> to hit a door
> if you hear a knock, if beats hard; if your knees knock, they shake, for example from fear
- to hit something (often by accident)
+ (baseball) to hit the ball for fielding practice

349. ノート(suru) note 3
- to notice or pay careful attention to something, to mention something because of importance
+ to write down
350. バイオリン violin 4
351. ハイキング hiking 4
352. バイバイ bye-bye 4
353. パイプ pipe 2
   + a person or an organization that is an intermediary between two people or
   organizations
354. パイロット pilot 4
355. バケツ bucket 4
356. パジャマ pajamas 4
357. バス bath 1
   ➢ =bathtub, bath room
   - an act on washing your whole body by sitting or lying in water
358. バス bus 4
359. パス(suru) pass 1
   ➢ to achieve the required standard in an exam, a test, etc.
   ➢ (in ball games) to kick, hit or throw the ball to a player of your own side
   ➢ to refuse to play a card
   - to move past or to the other side of something
   - to go or move in the direction or into the position mentioned
   - to give
360. パスポート passport 4
361. パソコン personal computer
362. パター butter 4
363. パターン pattern 4
   ➢ the regular way in which something happens or is done
   ➢ a regular arrangement of lines, shapes, colors, etc.
   - an excellent example to copy
364. バッグ bag 1
   ➢ container made of paper or plastic, that opens at the top, used especially in
   shops/stores
   - the amount contained in a bag
   + backpack, handbag, satchel
365. バッジ  badge  4

366. バッテリー  battery  1
➤ a device that is placed inside a car engine, clock, radio, etc. and that produces the electricity that makes it work
➤ (baseball) a pitcher and a catcher
- a large number of things or people of the same type

367. バット  bat  4

368. パトカー  patrol car

369. パパ  papa  4

370. バー  bar  1
➤ a place where you can buy and drink alcoholic and other drinks
➤ a bar for sports
- a piece of something with straight sides(e.g. chocolate/soap)
- a piece of metal with wire wrapped around it that becomes red and hot when electricity is passed through it

371. パーセント  percent  4

372. パーティー  party  4

373. パート  part  2
+ part time, part timer

374. バランス  balance  4

375. バン  van  4

376. パン  pão [Portuguese]

377. ハンガー  hanger  4

378. ハンカチ  handkerchief  4

379. パンク  punk  4

380. ハンサム  handsome  1
➤ (of man) attractive, good-looking
- (women) attractive, with large strong features rather than small delicate ones
- (animal, building etc) beautiful to look at
382. パンツ  pants  4
383. ハンピュック  handbag  4
384. ハンドル  handle  1. 2
- the part of cup/bag/tool that you use to hold it, or carry it
+ steering wheel
385. ハンバーグ  Hamburg  3
- name of city, bird
+ = hamburg steak
386. ピアノ  piano  4
387. ピクニック  picnic  4
388. ビジネス  business  4
389. ピストル  pistol  4
390. ビタミン  Vitamin  4
391. ビデオ  video  4
392. ビニール  vinyl  2
+ product made of plastic (Japanese : vinyl bag = English: Plastic bag)
393. ビール  beer  4
394. ビル  building  4
395. ピン  pin  4
396. ピンク  pink  2
+ something sexual
398. ヒント  hint  4
399. ファイト  fight  1. 2
➤ competition in a sport
➤ desire to fight
- a struggle against somebody/something using physical force
- the work of trying to destroy, prevent or achieve something
+ used as shout to cheer someone (similar to “Good luck!” )
400. ファイル (suru)  file
➢ to put and keep documents, etc. in a particular place and in a particular order so that you can find them easily; to put a document into a file
- to present something so that it can be officially recorded and dealt with
- to send a report or a story to your employer

401. ファスナー  fastener
➢ zip/zipper
- hook, button

402. ファン  fan

403. フィルター  filter

404. フィルム  film

405. フォーク  fork
+ fork ball

406. フォーム  form

407. ブザー  buzzer

408. ブーツ  boots

409. ブーム  boom
➢ a sudden increase in trade and economic activity
➢ a period when something such as a sport or a type of music suddenly becomes very popular and successful
- a loud deep sound, such as guns

410. プール  pool
➢ swimming pool
- a small area of still water, especially one that has formed naturally
- a small amount of liquid or light lying on a surface

411. フライパン  frypan(frying pan)

412. ブラウス  blouse

413. ブラシ  brush

414. プラス  plus
+ profit, surplus
+ helpful, useful

415. プラスチック  plastics
416. プラットホーム platform 1
- platform at a train station where you get on or off the train
- a flat surface raised above the level of the ground or floor, used by public speakers
  or performers so that the audience can see
- a raised level surface, for example one that equipment stands on or is operated
  from

417. プラン plan 4

418. フリー free 4

419. プリント(suru) print 1
- to photocopy
- to print pictures on a cloth
- to produce books, newspapers, etc. by printing them in large quantities
- to publish something in printed form

420. ブルー(na) blue 1
- having the color of sky or the sea/ocean on a clear day
- sad, depressed
- looking slightly blue in color because the person is cold or cannot breathe easily

421. プレゼント(suru) present 1
- to give something to somebody, especially formally at a ceremony
- to show or offer something for other people to look at or consider
- to show or describe something/somebody in a particular way

422. ブレーキ brake 4

423. プロ pro /professional 4

424. プロ[duction] 4

425. プログラム program 4

426. ブローチ brooch 4

427. フロント front 2
+ front desk

428. ペア pair 1
- two things of the same type
- two people
- an object consisting of two parts that are joined together, such as trousers/glasses/
  scissors, etc.

429. ベスト best 4
430. ベスト vest 4

431. ベストセラー best-seller 4

432. ベッド bed 1
- furniture for sleeping on
- the bottom of the river, the sea etc
- an area of ground in a garden/yard or part for growing flowers, vegetables, etc.

433. ペット pet 4

434. ベテラン veteran 1
- a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area or activity
- a person who has been a soldier, sailor, etc. in the war

435. ページ page 4

436. ベース base 1
- original idea/situation
- the first or main part of a substance
- main place
- base of army, navy
- (baseball) four positions
- the lowest part of something
- the people, activity, etc. from which somebody/something gets most of their support, income, power, etc.

437. ヘリコプター helicopter 4

438. ベル bell 4

439. ベルト belt 4

440. ペン pen 4

441. ペンキ pek [Dutch]

442. ペンチ bench 1
- long seat usually made of wood
- (baseball) the seats where players sit
- a judge in court or the seat where s/he sits

443. ペンチ pinch[ers]

444. ボイコット boycott 4
445. ポイント point 1. 2
➤ opinion/fact
➤ main idea
- the purpose or aim of something
+ a particular spot in the water where fishes gather

446. ポケット pocket 4

447. ポジション position 1
➤ the place where somebody/something is located
➤ a job
➤ the place of players in sport, such as baseball
- the way in which somebody is sitting or standing, or the way in which something is arranged
- the situation that somebody is in, especially when it affects what they can and cannot do

448. ポスター poster 4

449. ポスト post 1
➤ mail box
➤ position in a job
➤ goalpost in sports
- postal service
- the place where somebody, especially a soldier, does their job

450. ボタン button 4

451. ポット pot 1, 2
➤ coffee pot, tea pot
- a container of various kinds
- a deep round container used for cooking things in
+ (=thermos) a container like a bottle with double walls with a vacuum between them, used for keeping liquids hot or cold

452. ホテル hotel 1
➤ western-style hotel
- Japanese style hotel

453. ボーイ boy 1
➤ a male child or a young male person
- son

454. ホース hose 1
➤ a long tube made of rubber, plastic, etc., used for putting water onto fires, gardens, etc.
- tights, stockings and socks

455. ポーズ pose 4

456. ポーズ pause 4

457. ボート boat 4

458. ポーナス bonus 4

459. ホーム home 4

460. ホール hall 4

461. ホール hole 1
  ➢ button hole
  ➢ a hollow in the ground that you must get the ball into; one of the sections of a
golf course with the tee at the beginning and the hole at the end
  - a hollow space in something solid or in the surface of something
  - animal’s home

462. ボール ball 4

463. ボール bowl 1
  ➢ container for food or liquid
  - the amount contained in a bowl
  - the part of some objects that is shaped like a bowl, such as spoon

464. ボールペン ball + pen

465. ボルト volt 4

466. ボルト bolt 4

467. ポンプ pump 4

468. マイ〜 my〜 4

469. マイク/マイクロフォン mic/ microphone 4

470. マイナス minus 2
  + disadvantage
  + deficit

471. マスク mask 2
  + facial feature
472. マスコミ mass comm[unication]

473. マスター(suru) master 4

474. マッサージ massage 4

475. マッチ(suru) match 4

476. マフラー muffler 4

477. ママ mama 2
+ a woman who owns a bar (proprietress)

478. マーク(suru) mark 1
➢ to write or draw a symbol, line, etc. on something in order to give information it
➢ to pay attention
➢ to establish a record in sports or exams
- to make a mark on something in a way that spoils or damages it

479. マーケット market 4

480. マラソン marathon 1, 2
➢ a long running race of about 42 kilometers or 26 miles
- an activity or a piece of work that lasts a long time and requires a lot of effort and patience
+ long distance running (any distance)

481. マンション mansion 3
- a large impressive house
+ an apartment, flat

482. ミシン [sewing] machine * pronunciation is not same

483. ミス(suru) miss 1, 2
➢ not hit, catch, etc
- to fail to hear, see or notice something
- to fail to understand something
+ to make a mistake

484. ミス Miss 4

485. ミスプリント misprint 4

486. ミセス Mrs. 4

487. ミュージック music 1
➢ People sing music or play it on instruments
- the art of writing or playing music
  - the written or printed signs that represent the sounds to be played or sung in a piece of music

488. ミリメートル millimeter 4

489. ミルク milk 4

490. ムード mood 1
  - the way you are feeling at a particular time
  - the atmosphere in a place or among a group of people
  - a period of being angry or impatient

491. メッセージ message 1
  - a written or spoken piece of information
  - a piece of information sent in electronic form
  - an important moral, social or political idea that a book, speech, etc. is trying to communicate

492. メディア media 4

493. メニュー menu 2
  + schedule (e.g. training menu)

494. メーカー maker 4

495. メーター/メートル meter 4

496. メール/eメール/Eメール mail, email 4

497. メモ(suru) memo[random] noun = verb

498. メロディー melody 4

499. メンバー member 4

500. モダン modern 4

501. モデル model 4

502. モニター(suru) monitor 2
  - to watch and check something
  + to watch television or to use new product, and to give their opinion about them.
  (the things consumer reception testers or test users do.)

503. モノレール monorail 4
504. モーター  motor  4

505. モーテル  motel  2
+ short-stay hotel found in Japan operated primarily for the purpose of allowing couples privacy, called “love hotel”

506. ヤング  young  1
➢ young people
- (animal, plant, country, organization, science etc) having lived or existed for only a short time; not fully developed

507. ユニーク  unique  1
➢ very special or unusual
- being the only one of its kind

508. ユニフォーム  uniform  4

509. ユーモア  humor  4

510. ヨット  yacht  1
➢ sailboat which is not large
- a large sailing boat, often also with an engine and a place to sleep on board, used for pleasure trips and racing

511. ヨーロッパ  Europe  4

512. ライス  rice  4

513. ライター  lighter  4

514. ライト  light  1, 2
➢ energy from lamps
- energy from sun
+ (food) weak taste

515. ライト  right  1
➢ not left side
- what is morally good or correct
- a moral or legal claim to have or get something or to behave in a particular way
- the authority to perform, publish, film, etc. a particular work, event, etc.

516. ライバル  rival  4

517. ラケット  racket  4

518. ラジオ  radio  4
519. ラジカセ radio [cassette recorder]

520. ラッシュアワー rush hour 4

521. ラベル label 4

522. ランチ lunch 2
+ a set meal on a plate (kid’s lunch=kid’s plate)

523. ランニング running 1, 2
- the action or sport of running
- the activity of managing or operating something
+ running shirts (sleeveless underwear or sport wear shirt)

524. ランプ lamp 4

525. リズム rhythm 4

526. リットル liter 4

527. リボン ribbon 1
- a narrow strip of material, used to tie things or for decoration
- something that is long and narrow in shape
- a ribbon in special colors, or tied in a special way, that is given to a subject as a prize or as a military honor, or that is worn by subject to show that they belong to a particular political party, or support a specific cause

528. リード(suru) lead 1
- to go with or in front of a person or an animal to show the way or to make them go in the right direction
- to connect one object or place to another
- (road/path/door) to go in a particular direction or to a particular direction or to a particular place

529. ルーズ(na) loose 1, 2
- (clothes) not fitting closely
- not firmly fixed or tied where it should be
- free to move around without control
+ not punctual, slovenly

530. ルール rule 4

531. レインコート rain coat 4

532. レギュラー regular 1, 2
- usual
- member of team
- following a pattern, especially with the same time and space in between each thing and the next
- done or happening often
- doing the same thing or going to the same place often
+ a person who appears on a same broadcasting program every time.

533. レクリエーション recreation 4
534. レコード record 4

535. レジ register

536. レジャー leisure 2
+ activities or things people do for enjoyment (used as synonym for “recreation” or “amuse”)

537. レストラン restaurant 4

538. レッスン lesson 1
➢ a period of time in which somebody is taught something
➢ something that is intended to be learned
- an experience, especially an unpleasant one, that subject can learn from so that it does not happen again in the future

539. レディー lady 4

540. レバー lever 4

541. レベル level 4

542. レポート/リポート report 4

543. レース race 4

544. レース lace 1
➢ a delicate material made from thread of cotton, silk, etc. that are twisted into a pattern of holes
- shoelace

545. レンジ range 1. 2
➢ the distance over which something can be seen or heard
- a variety of things of a particular type
+ microwave

546. レンズ lens 4

547. レンタカー rent-a-car
548. レントゲン Röntgen [German]
549. ロケット rocket 4
550. ロッカー locker 4
551. ロビー lobby 4
552. ロマンチック／ロマンティック romantic 4
553. ロープ rope 4
554. ロープウェイ ropeway 4
555. ローマじ Roma + ji (JP)
556. ワイシャツ white + shirt
557. ワイン wine 4
558. ワット watt 4
559. ワープロ word processor
560. ワンピース one-piece 4
Appendix B

Loanword list
categories
1. Semantic narrowing : restricted meaning
2. Semantic widening : extend meaning
3. Semantic transfer : sifted meaning
4. Same meaning in English and Japanese

Suffixes that indicate grammatical function
(-suru) : verb / (-na) : adjective / (-ni) : adverb

Exceptions: Some words are crossed-out on the list. They indicate those words are the exceptions.

- compound words, pseudo word (e.g. auto-bicycle) --- ×
- non English origin word--- × (if the word does not exist in English)
- shorten words --- × (if the shorten form is not a real English word)
- grammatical function change--- ×

Structure
(loanword in Japanese) (Original word in English) (category number)
1. OOOOOO OOOOOO 1~4

➢ (meaning used in loanword and the meaning exist in a original English word.)
- (meaning that is omitted in loanword)
+ (meaning that is added in loanword)