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**ENGLISH WORDS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN**  
A Study of Dictionaries and Corpora

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# ABSTRACT

Miyuki Yamamoto: English Words of Japanese Origin: A Study of Dictionaries and Corpora

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This thesis investigates English words of Japanese origin through different dictionaries and corpora. The purpose of the thesis is to explore which Japanese borrowed words are listed in some British and American dictionaries, what kind of changes they undergo when they are listed in dictionaries, and which Japanese-based loanwords are used most frequently in the UK and the US. In addition, a comparison in the use of Japanese loans between British and American English is made owing to a lack of previous research in the area.

This is a quantitative corpus study, and frequently used Japanese-based loanwords collected chiefly from the third edition of *OED* and also six other dictionaries are examined through British and American corpora. The corpora employed for this study are *BNC1994*, *Spoken BNC2014*, *COCA*, and *COHA*. First, Japanese loans in the *OED* are sorted by frequency and the list of the top 100 Japanese loanwords is created. Then, each term is examined carefully by checking their linguistic labels and removing some rare words from the list. After that, other British and American dictionaries are used to supplement the list for my corpus study with some newer Japanese-based loanwords. All the loans listed in more than five dictionaries are candidates for my corpus study, and eventually my list of Japanese loans for my study contains 113 words in all, as shown in Table 8.

This study also looks into the use of linguistic labels in several British and American dictionaries, and the results suggest that not many Japanese loanwords are marked: only four different labels, *domain*, *time*, *slang*, and *regional* labels are detected among Japanese borrowed words analysed for this study. Interestingly, however, some loans to which labels are attached, such as *skosh* marked [American slang], and *soya* marked [chiefly British], are examined through British and American corpora and the findings are in accord with the labels.

Furthermore, loanword transformations introduced by Daulton are discussed in greater detail in this thesis. The main finding is that numerous loans undergo an orthographic change and receive a penultimate accent when they are listed in dictionaries. A unique finding is *napa* (cabbage), which undergoes semantic restriction.

The results of my corpus study suggest that the numbers of tokens are rather small in the two British Spoken corpora, *BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*. Nevertheless, some changes in the use of Japanese loans in British spoken English over 20 years are observed, such as the very high frequency of the Japanese martial art *karate* in *BNC1994DS* and highly ranked food-related loans, such as *sushi*, *soya*, *tofu*, and *ramen*, in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*.

The search for Japanese loans through the American corpora *COHA* and *COCA* yields much more occurrences than do British corpora and it is worth comparing the results from these two corpora diachronically. Interestingly, in both corpora, *soy* is the most frequently used Japanese loan, and as many as 22 of the top 30 Japanese loanwords overlap, despite differences in their rankings. It is worth noting that one of the very unfamiliar loanwords for native Japanese, *tycoon*, is found to have been used constantly in American English for many years, when looking into the frequency distribution through *COHA* and *COCA*.

As regards the comparison of British and American corpus results, it is interesting to observe that *BNC1994* shows a higher frequency of Japanese borrowed words related to economy and business, such as *Nikkei*, *zaibatsu* and *keiretsu*, as well as Japanese traditional sports, *karate* and *judo*. On the other hand, American corpora, especially *COCA*, yield more instances of food-related loans in addition to *tsunami*, *Zen*, *anime*, and *manga*. Combining dictionary study with corpus study leads to careful and empirical observations, and it is fascinating to find out that the results from the two studies achieve consistency.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, etymology, lexical borrowing, linguistic labels, Japanese-based loanwords, *the Oxford English Dictionary*

The originality of this thesis has been checked using the Turnitin OriginalityCheck service.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Living in the US, I was surprised to find a sign saying “Futon” and happily entered the shop to buy a pair of *futon* for my friend, who was staying with me in my small room. *Futon* is a set comprising a padded mattress and a duvet that can easily be folded up when not in use. However, the only *futon* I found in the shop was a sofa bed that did not fit my room at all. I complained that this should not be called *futon*, but the shop assistant insisted that *futon* was a kind of mattress used as either a bed or a sofa. At that time, I did not know that *futon* had been listed in an English dictionary such as *The Oxford English Dictionary* (hereafter *OED*) and I was shocked to learn that *futon* was not used in the Japanese sense. Another personal example is that, when I read the Finnish paper *Aamulehti*, I sometimes recognise such Japanese words as *emoji* and *umami*. *Emoji* is used without explanation, while *umami* is accompanied by a dedicated box containing a bulleted explanatory summary.<sup>1</sup> Such loanwords make me wonder how Japanese is naturalised into other languages, such as English and Finnish, and this has motivated me to study lexical borrowing.

This master’s thesis examines English words of Japanese origin using different corpora, such as *The British National Corpus 1994* (hereafter *BNC1994*), *The Spoken British National Corpus 2014* (*Spoken BNC2014*), *The Corpus of Historical American English* (*COHA*), and *The Corpus of Contemporary American English* (*COCA*), to determine which Japanese loanwords are used more frequently in a diachronic and synchronic perspective. The loanwords to be examined in different corpora will be collected mainly from the *OED*, which is a large diachronic dictionary including nearly 300,000 entries as well as about 2,500,000 quotations (Berg 1993: 3–4). According to the third edition of the *OED*, the earliest Japanese loanword *kuge*, meaning “a court noble” (*OED*, s.v.), was first cited in 1577, while the latest

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<sup>1</sup> *umami* in *Aamulehti*, accessed 26 September 2019, <https://www.aamulehti.fi/a/7776c318-1914-444b-97d9-e2e5c4062b42>

one *sudoku*, which denotes “a type of a logic puzzle” (*OED*, s.v.), was first recorded in 2000. Now that it is 2020, it must be possible to find newer loanwords in other dictionaries.

In addition to the *OED*, the *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (hereafter *MEDAL*) is employed, for it contains much newer loanwords than does the *OED*. For instance, *KonMari*, “refers to the KonMari method of tidying up and folding clothes made popular by Japanese lady Marie Kondo” (*MEDAL*, s.v. *KonMari* 1). I was surprised to find that *KonMari* is used also as a verb, as in the sentence ‘I *KonMaried* my house’. In making a list of Japanese-based English words, some American and British dictionaries besides *MEDAL* are consulted. These include *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (*AHD*), the *Collins English Dictionary* (*CED*), the *Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (*Cobuild*), *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (*MWCD*), and *Webster’s New World College Dictionary* (*WNWCD*). Thus, this study will cover both American and British English as well as different types of English dictionary. The variety of dictionaries I employ for this study is as follows: one British general-purpose dictionary (*CED*), one American equivalent (*AHD*), two British learners’ dictionaries (*Cobuild* and *MEDAL*), two American college dictionaries (*MWCD* and *WNWCD*), and one British historical dictionary (*OED*). Definitions of different types of dictionaries will be given in Chapter 2.

This thesis is a quantitative corpus study of frequently used Japanese-based English loanwords; these are collected mainly from the *OED* and from several other dictionaries. When visiting a supermarket in the UK, I found it interesting that tangerines, or mandarin oranges, were called *satsuma*, because I was unable at all to connect the Japanese former place name *Satsuma* with what, to me, were small Japanese oranges called *mikan*. Thus, the etymology of each loanword also should be traced using the *OED*. When the search term ‘satsuma’ was entered on *The Corpus of Global Web-based English* (*GloWbE*) on a trial basis, British English

displayed about twice as many occurrences as did American English. It would therefore be interesting to study some regional differences through corpus study.

The purpose of this study is to investigate which Japanese loanwords appear in American and British dictionaries, how they are treated in dictionaries, and their frequency of use in both American and British corpora. Most previous studies of Japanese-based loanwords have focussed on either American or British dictionaries and corpora. As no corresponding comparison of British and American dictionaries and corpora has yet been made, it is worth attempting in this thesis to answer the following research questions:

1. What English words of Japanese origin are listed in British and American dictionaries and which linguistic labels, if any, are assigned to them?
2. What changes do these Japanese-based loanwords undergo when they are listed in dictionaries?
3. Which Japanese-based loanwords are used most frequently in the US and in the UK?

To answer these questions, the next chapter deals with theoretical backgrounds on different types of dictionaries and linguistic labels as well as on lexical borrowing. Then, in Chapter 3, previous studies on Japanese loanwords will be reviewed to address a research gap. Chapter 3 also examines loanword transformations introduced by Daulton (2013: 81), who states that “loanwords can undergo various orthographic, morphological and semantic changes in the process” as well as explaining seven different changes in loanword transformations from Japanese to English (such as pronunciation, shortening and lengthening). Thereafter in Chapter 4, a new list of Japanese loanwords collected from the *OED* and other British and American dictionaries is presented, followed by the corpora data and methods. Chapter 5 deals with some findings in loanword transformations, dictionary study, and corpus study, as well as aiming to detect some differences between American and British English. Furthermore, Chapter 5

addresses limitations of the study. Finally, Chapter 6 draws conclusions and discusses future implications for study based on the results.

## 2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter begins by defining different types of English dictionary, following Hartmann and Gregory's (1998) descriptions. Then, linguistic labels will be reviewed: some Japanese-based loanwords in the *OED* obtain labels such as [rare] and [historical]. Thereafter, definitions and examples of lexical borrowing are discussed. This will enable analysis in Chapter 5 of changes that Japanese loanwords undergo when they are listed in dictionaries.

### 2.1 Different types of English dictionary

Hartmann and Gregory (1998: 61) define the general-purpose dictionary as “[a] type of REFERENCE WORK” aimed at giving comprehensive coverage of a vocabulary. They (*ibid.*) also remark that many users consult general-purpose dictionaries because they serve “a number of different FUNCTIONS (information on meaning, spelling, idiomatic use etc.)” The learner’s dictionary, on the other hand, more specifically targets “non-native learners of a language” (*ibid.*, p. 82) and is regarded as “[a] PEDAGOGICAL DICTIONARY” (*ibid.*). When describing college or collegiate dictionaries in light of their target users, Hartmann and Gregory (*ibid.*, p. 22) state that they are for “upper-secondary school and undergraduate students” and serve as “a LEARNER’S DICTIONARY by students and teachers of English as a foreign language” in the US. Such dictionaries cover thereby most of the information categories offered by general-purpose dictionaries. In short, learner’s dictionaries are mostly British, with college or collegiate dictionaries being their US equivalents. Regarding historical dictionaries, Hartmann and Gregory (*ibid.*, p. 68) note that they are seen as “more specialised CHRONOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES or PERIOD DICTIONARIES,” in which users can trace back “the changes in form and meaning of words.” Considering these various features of different types of dictionaries, I will examine which English words of Japanese origin are listed in British and in US dictionaries



by selecting the same number of different dictionary types from each, along with one additional British historical dictionary (namely *OED*).

## 2.2 Linguistic labels

When Atkins and Rundell (2008: 182, 226) discuss pre-lexicography and explain how to plan the entry, they describe a linguistic label as “an indication of language type” in a dictionary. They (*ibid.*, pp. 226–7) clarify what a *label* labels by illustrating Ogden and Richards’ “meaning triangle” and insist that “[o]nly an expression can be labelled, not a concept and certainly not a referent.” As Figure 1 below demonstrates, only the expression *helpmeet* is labelled [archaic]; the other expression *companion* is unmarked (*ibid.*).

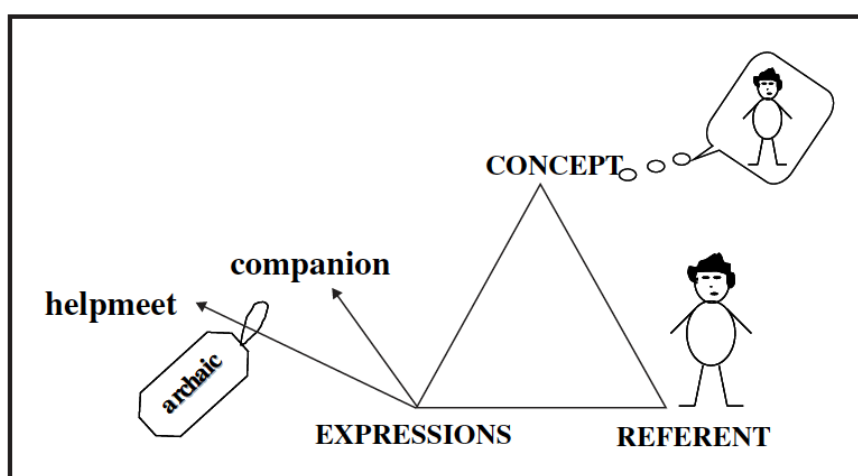


Figure 1. “Labelling says something about the expression”  
(Atkins and Rundell 2008: 226)

According to Atkins and Rundell (*ibid.*, pp. 182–6, 227–30), typical linguistic labels include *domain*, *region*, *register*, *style*, *time*, and *attitude*. For instance, time labels constitute [archaic], [rare], [historical], [old-fashioned], [obsolete], and [dated], signalling to users that the word is not in use (*ibid.*, p. 229). Domain labels refer to the fields to which “specialist vocabulary items” belong, such as *art*, *anatomy*, *astronomy*, *computing*, *mathematics*, *medicine*, and so on (*ibid.*,

pp. 182–5). In addition, Atkins and Rundell (*ibid.*, pp. 185, 228) describe regional labels as “the varieties of a language found in countries where it is spoken as an official language,” and characterise register labels as a “manner of speech or writing,” which refers to “at least three ‘levels’ of formality” (for instance, *formal*, *informal*, and *very informal*). Atkins and Rundell (*ibid.*) note that the label *slang* consists of “a subject of register labels” and shows informal language peculiar to particular groups. Each label found in this study will be discussed thoroughly in Chapter 5.

### 2.3 Lexical borrowing

Durkin (2009: 132) defines lexical borrowing as “the process by which a language (or variety) takes new linguistic material from another language (or variety), usually called the donor.” There are different types of borrowing: loanwords, semantic borrowing including loan translations and semantic loans, and loan blends (*ibid.*, p. 134). This section discusses the definitions and examples of different types of lexical borrowing, followed by the problem of the term *borrowing* posed by Jackson (2002: 39), who claims that the terms ‘borrowed’ and ‘loanwords’ sound inappropriate because the borrower has no intention of repaying the loan.

Although these classifications of lexical borrowing sound a little difficult when we attempt to differentiate them only by reading each definition, the correct examples Durkin (2009) and Winford (2010) present bring a better understanding of each category. In the words of Winford (*ibid.*, p. 173), lexical borrowings usually require some adaptation to “the phonology and morphology” of the borrowing language, and they “eventually become indistinguishable from native items.” The specific examples of English loanwords in Japanese presented by Winford (*ibid.*) are examined in the third section of Chapter 3, which discusses loanword transformations.

### 2.3.1 *Loanwords*

Durkin (2009: 134) regards the term loanword as the “borrowing of a word form and its associated word meaning, or a component of its meaning.” He (ibid.) explains that it is usual that loanwords are accompanied by “some degree of accommodation to the sound system of the borrowing language”; this is shown in the example of the English word *phase* /feɪz/, which came from the French *phase* /faz/. Durkin (ibid.) points out also that loanwords are adapted to “the inflectional morphology of the borrowing language” which, for instance, leads to the addition of a plural form in *-s* or *-es* instead of any plural morpheme found in the source language. The example includes *kimono*s, as the original Japanese noun *kimono* lacks either a plural form or a suffix added to the noun itself. To indicate a plural, it requires instead either a number followed by a counter or an adverb.

### 2.3.2 *Semantic borrowing: semantic loans and loan translation*

Semantic borrowing consists of two types, namely semantic loans and loan translations or calques (Durkin 2009: 135–7). According to Durkin (ibid.), semantic loans denote that the meaning of a word is extended by its association with another language, while loan translations refer to the structure of a foreign word or phrase reproduced by way of synonymous word components in the recipient language. In other words, in the case of semantic loans the words already present in the borrowing language acquire a new sense when associated with a model language, whereas in loan translations a new word is created by allowing elements of foreign words to be translated into English. For instance, “French *plombier* and English *plumber*” exemplify a semantic loan while “French *prêt-à-porter* is a calque on English *ready-to-wear*” (Durkin 2009: 135–6). Looking up the word ‘plumber’ in the *Online Etymology Dictionary* and the *OED Online* reveals that it was borrowed from the Old French *plomier*, denoting “lead-

smelter.”<sup>2</sup> Yet interestingly, in 1973 the Modern French *plombier* reborrowed a new meaning from English: “[a] person employed to investigate or prevent ‘leaks’ of information from a government office, department, etc.” (*OED* s.v. *plumber*).

### 2.3.3 *Loan blends*

The last category of semantic borrowing is loan blends, which refer to “borrowing of a complex word with substitution of one or more native morphs for morphs in the borrowed word” (Durkin 2009: 138). This means that a borrowed word is adapted or remodelled using an element from the borrowing language. Examples include the US state name *Pennsylvania*, Latin for ‘Penn’s Woods’, and the German term *bassig*, denoting ‘bossy’, which is created by adding to the English term *boss* the German *-ig* (Winford 2010: 172). One further example is an English term *liverwurst*, which originated from the German *Leberwurst* (Durkin 2014: 360).

### 2.3.4 *The problem of the term borrowing*

When Jackson (2002: 34–9) explains word-formational processes in English, he describes borrowing as “a misnomer” before insisting that “it is not a word formation process either” (2002: 39). According to Jackson (2002: 39), borrowing refers to the act of adopting words from a model language into a native language. This process is associated “with or without adjustments of spelling and pronunciation to conceal its origin.” He (*ibid.*) points out that “the words thus ‘borrowed’ are called ‘loanwords’, but there is no intention to ‘give back’ the borrowed word in due course.” In other words, Jackson opposes the metaphor of ‘borrowing’, preferring (*ibid.*) instead the terms ‘import’ and ‘export’; he mentions such recent imports from

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<sup>2</sup> *The Online Etymology Dictionary*, s.v. “plumber,” accessed 16 February 2020, <https://www.etymonline.com/word/plumber>.

foreign languages into English as “*karaoke, salsa, bhangra* and *fatwa*.” Durkin (2009: 132), however, suggests:

The relevant item is not taken away from the ‘donor’ language as a result of the ‘borrowing’; rather, it spreads from one language to another, with the result that it is subsequently found in both.

In agreement with Durkin’s idea on borrowing, I investigate some changes and developments undergone by both donor and borrowing languages. In sum, despite Jackson’s argument regarding the correct use of the borrowing metaphor, this thesis uses the terms *borrowed word*, *loanword*, *foreign adoption* and *foreign borrowing*. This is because, most importantly, borrowed words often allow various changes or developments in both the source language and the receiving language (Durkin: 132–3).

### 3 PREVIOUS STUDIES ON JAPANESE LOANWORDS

This chapter deals first with previous research on Japanese-based loanwords collected from different editions of the *OED* and American corpora to address a research gap. Thereafter, examples of loanword transformations are presented, following the classifications introduced by Winford (2010) and Daulton (2013).

#### 3.1 Research gap

Japanese loanwords in English are poorly studied compared with English loanwords in Japanese, probably because the number of English loans in Japanese is much higher than that of Japanese loans in English. To illustrate, Matras (2009), who examines lexical borrowing among different languages, cites Loveday's stating that "English loans make up to 7.3% of the Japanese lexicon; 94% of the 7,045 English loans recorded in Japanese are nouns" (Loveday, quoted in Matras 2009: 168). One reason for the high number of English loanwords in Japanese lies in the fact that foreign loanwords into Japanese are easily written in the *katakana* script. Written Japanese comprises three sets of traditional characters: *kanji*, *hiragana*, and *katakana*. While *kanji* are ideograms brought from China, *hiragana* and *katakana* are original, Japanese phonetic characters. The general rule is to write important nouns and verbs with *kanji*, to write secondary words such as particles with *hiragana*, and to write words borrowed from other languages in *katakana*. Without doubt, *katakana* makes it easy for the Japanese language to borrow words from English. Barrs (2018: 12), who has been living in Japan and investigating English loanwords in Japanese, remarks:

I became interested in loanwords as soon as I started studying the Japanese language, having learnt that they are typically written in *katakana*, a script primarily reserved for writing words borrowed from languages other than Chinese. This has the advantage of making them easily identifiable in the written Japanese language. I also quickly realised that if I learnt some basic rules of how English sounds are

converted into Japanese sounds, such as adding a vowel to English words ending in a consonant, like in the loanword *salada* borrowed from English ‘salad’, I was gradually able to recognise English loanwords in their spoken form as well.

As Barrs mentions above, English borrowings into Japanese are plainly recognisable, especially once one is familiar with Japanese *katakana* syllabary.

Although there are thousands of English loanwords in Japanese, the number of Japanese loanwords in English is much smaller. However, statistical data on borrowed words in English compiled by Durkin (2014: 25) showed that among the 25 most prolific loanword donor languages in the *OED*, Japanese was the tenth largest after early Scandinavian (see Figure 2 below).

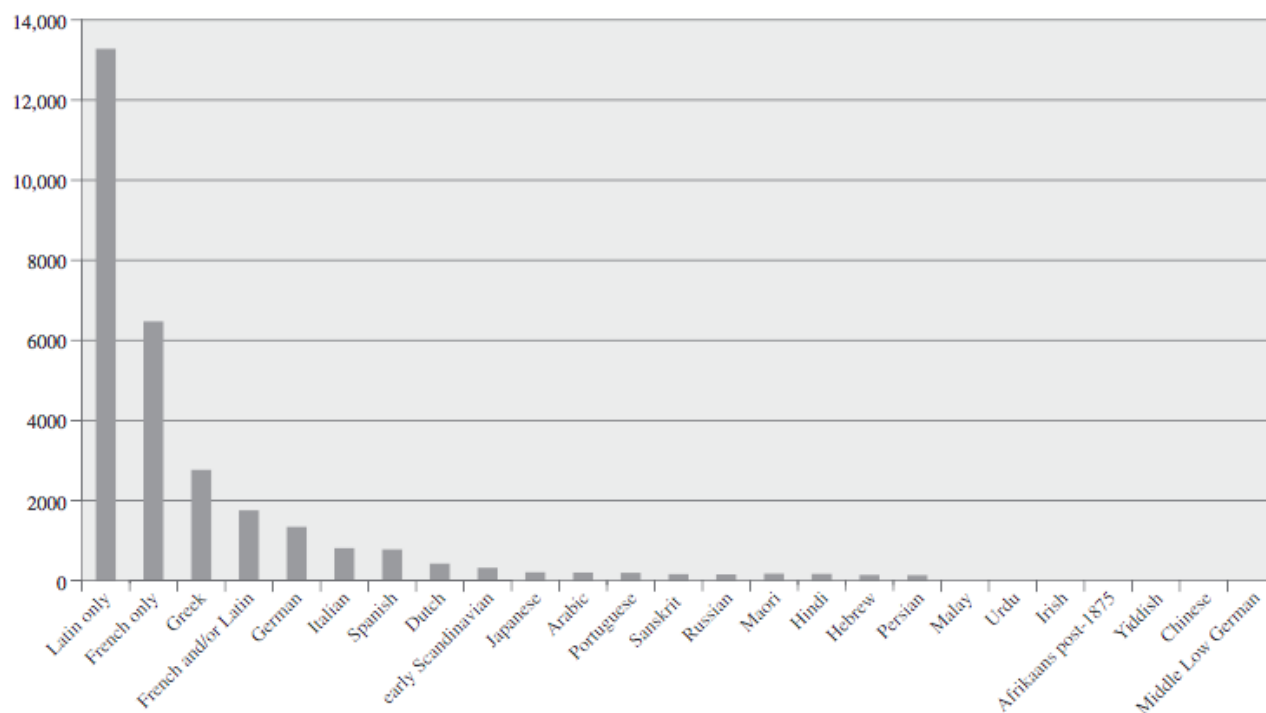


Figure 2. “Totals of loanwords from the 25 most prolific inputs in *OED3*” (Durkin 2014: 25)

Importantly, Durkin (*ibid.*, p. 28) points out that these data tell us nothing about qualitative differences in the impact on English vocabulary. For instance, although early Scandinavian loanwords such as the personal pronoun *they* contributed to the forming of basic English vocabulary, Japanese-based borrowing made no such significant contribution (*ibid.*).

Indeed, early Scandinavian loans remain prevalent in everyday English. Examples include *die*, *get*, *take*, *want*, *anger*, *cake*, *egg*, *leg*, *sister*, *skin*, *sky*, *low*, *same*, *ugly*, *both*, and the pronouns *they*, *their*, and *them* (Millward & Hayes 2012: 193, Svartvik and Leech 2016: 26). Millward and Hayes (*ibid.*) state that many of the words of Scandinavian origin look so familiar that it is difficult to recognise their being loanwords. Further, it ought to be noted that Scandinavian borrowings contain not only nouns but also important verbs and adjectives, whereas almost all Japanese loanwords are nouns. According to Millward and Hayes (*ibid.*, p. 281), some loans from Japanese to Early Modern English include “*Mikado*, *sake*, *shogun*, and *soy*.” Indeed, although the *OED Online* yields no results when searching for verbs of Japanese roots, 525 of its 530 Japanese loanword entries are nouns.

One of the few previous corpus-based studies on Japanese loanwords, conducted by Daulton (2013: 87), showed the top ten Japanese loanwords in American English using *COCA*. Carrying out the same search using *COCA* on trial seven years later, I observed slightly different results and noticed that some changes had taken place. For example, while on Daulton’s list traditional cultural icons such as *kimono* and *geisha* took respectively the second and sixth places, on mine they were ranked respectively sixth and tenth. On my list, *tofu* was the most frequently used word, followed by *sushi* and *karaoke*; meanwhile, *miso* ranked seventh.<sup>3</sup> According to Daulton’s appendix, *tofu* ranked nineteenth and *miso* was absent altogether (*ibid.*, p. 90). My educated guess is that words related to recent cultural imports, such those of food and entertainment, are used more often now than before; thus, my newer list serves this thesis by allowing discussion of the latest changes in frequency distribution.

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<sup>3</sup> This trial search was made in November 2019, before the most recent version of *COCA* was released (March 2020). This is why the result differs from those in Table 15, Table 17, and Appendix 7.



Table 1. “The top 10 Japanese loanwords in U.S. English (*COCA*)” (Daulton 2013: 87)

Rank in COCA	Romanized Japanese form →	English orthography	Occurrences in corpus
1	<i>sushi</i>	sushi	1023
2	<i>kimono</i>	kimono	629
3	<i>karaoke</i>	karaoke	615
4	<i>taikoon</i>	tycoon	581
5	<i>ninja</i>	ninja	496
6	<i>geisha</i>	geisha	364
7	<i>judo</i>	judo	282
8	<i>jinrikisha</i>	rickshaw	235
9	<i>futon</i>	futon	219
10	<i>sumo</i>	sumo	186

### 3.2 Japanese loanwords in the *OED*

When Hartmann and Gregory (1998) describe different types of English dictionary, the *OED* falls into the category of *historical dictionaries*. As already mentioned in Chapter 2, according to them (*ibid.*, p. 68) historical dictionaries enable access to detailed information on the derivation of words, that is etymology. Although general-purpose dictionaries also provide some etymological information, that of historical dictionaries is much more specialised and detailed. For example, the second edition of the *OED*, which was issued in 1989, constitutes twenty volumes. As mentioned in the introduction, some Japanese loans included in the *OED*, such as *satsuma*, are unfamiliar for native Japanese speakers. Thus, it is worth tracing changes in form and meaning through the chronologically informative *OED*.

The latest version of *OED Online* contains as many as 530 words of Japanese origin. Word lists can be sorted by entry, frequency, and date. Furthermore, the “Advanced search” function allows us easily to search for Japanese borrowings; entering the name of the language

in the search field for “Language of Origin” and clicking “Search” displays a list of loanwords. Doi (2013: 17), who examined Japanese loanwords in the *OED* in his dissertation, remarks that *OED Online* “is updated once in every three months, so it frequently changed the number of entries and the definitions and illustrative sentences therein.” For this reason, Doi used the CD-ROM version of the second edition of *OED*.<sup>4</sup> While his intention was to make a complete list of Japanese loanwords included in the *OED*, mine is to examine the frequency of Japanese loanwords using different corpora; therefore I will use the latest version of *OED Online*. All headwords of Japanese loanwords included in the *OED* will be sorted by frequency and listed for my corpus study. My corpus research will employ the 100 most frequently used Japanese loanwords in *OED Online*.

Doi (2013: 31) states that the second edition of the *OED* includes 471 Japanese loanwords as headwords. He examines the chronological distribution of these Japanese borrowings throughout a period of 50 years according to the year of first attestation (see Table 2). The data from the second edition of the *OED* (hereafter *OED2*) come from Doi (*ibid.*, p. 32); those from the latest *OED Online* (hereafter *OED3*) are added in the present study. Doi (*ibid.*) emphasises the importance of two timeframes, namely of 1701-1750 and of the latter half of the nineteenth century, which show respectively a small and a considerable increase in the number of Japanese loanwords.

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<sup>4</sup> Doi (2013:17) noted that he employed “*The Oxford English Dictionary Second Edition on CD-ROM Version 3.0 for Windows*,” which was released in 2002, for his study.

Table 2. Distribution of the first citation years of Japanese loanwords in *OED2* and *OED3*

	<i>OED2</i> (Doi 2013:32)	<i>OED3</i>
Before 1601	4	3
1601–1650	15	18
1651–1700	5	4
1701–1750	39	44
1751–1800	5	1
1801–1850	15	23
1851–1900	169	186
1901–1950	120	127
1951 and later	99	124
total numbers of headwords	471	530

Doi (ibid.) states that the reasons for the increase lie in two historical events: the 1727 and 1728 publication and reprinting of Engelbert Kämpfer’s *the History of Japan*, and the 1854 Treaty of Kanagawa.

Kämpfer was a doctor from Holland who arrived in Japan in 1690 and lived there for two years (Doi 2013: 47–8). At that time, from 1600 to 1868, the Japanese government or the *Tokugawa* shogunate adopted an isolation policy forbidding both Japanese and non-Japanese to enter or leave the country (ibid., pp. 32–3). The only exceptions were Chinese and Dutch merchants and doctors, who were allowed to live on the small artificial island of *Dejima* in Nagasaki (ibid.). There Kämpfer lived and observed Japanese society, culture, and nature, and when returning to Holland he organised all his manuscripts into what later became *the History of Japan* (ibid., pp. 47–8). Doi (ibid., p. 50) describes *the History of Japan* as “the greatest contributor of Japanese loanwords in the *OED*,” digitalises the book, and lists the Japanese words found in it for comparison with the Japanese loanwords included in the *OED*. His study reveals 74 words found in both sources (ibid., p. 67).

The drastic increase in the numbers of Japanese borrowings after 1850 is closely related to the end of the isolation policy following international pressure (ibid., p. 33). When in 1853 the American Commodore Matthew C. Perry led a squadron of ships to *Edo* or former

Tokyo and demanded the country be opened and diplomatic relations be established, the *Tokugawa* shogunate relented, and the Treaty of Kanagawa was signed with the US the following year.<sup>5</sup> Doi (*ibid.*, p. 33) regards this event as a major trigger of urgent demand for “communication between Japan and the West” and thereby the massive increase in Japanese loanwords entering the *OED*. His claim is supported further by Durkin (2014: 395–8), who uses statistical data based on the *OED3*, which has been in preparation since 2000. Durkin (*ibid.*) analysed the letters completed by 2012 (A–ALZ and M–RZZ). He thus finished analysing about one third of the dictionary entries to produce the results shown in Figure 3. Obviously, his figure shows also a modest increase from 1700 to 1749 and a substantial increase from 1850 onwards.

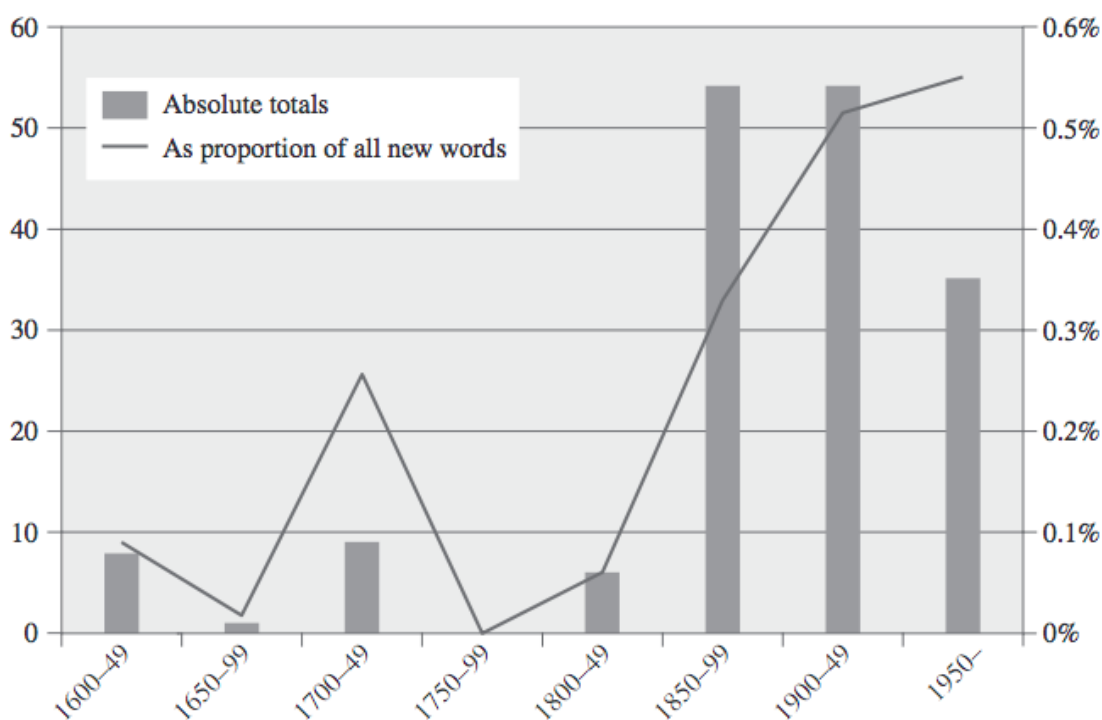


Figure 3. “Loanwords from Japanese, as reflected by *OED3* (A–ALZ and M–RZZ)”

(Durkin 2014:398)

<sup>5</sup> *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, s.v. “Treaty of Kanagawa,” accessed 4 March 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Treaty-of-Kanagawa>.

### 3.3 Loanword transformations

When Winford (2010: 173) discusses the integration of loanwords, he states that English loanwords in Japanese clearly exemplify adaptation to the phonology of Japanese, which favours a consonant-vowel syllable structure. For instance, Winford (*ibid.*) illustrates that in the loanword *besuboru*, which stems from the English word *baseball*, a vowel sound is inserted after each consonant sound, as with *salada* from English *salad* (Barrs 2018: 12). Other changes related to the phonology of Japanese include the “syllabification of glides,” as seen in *kuizu* (*quiz*), and “cluster simplification,” as with *seta* (*sweater*) (Winford 2010: 173). Indeed, although the original English *quiz* is a single-syllable word, the semivowel sound /w/ is syllabified in the loanword *kuizu*; in the loanword *seta*, the glide /w/ is deleted, decreasing the number of clusters. Winford (*ibid.*) explains further that the process of adaptation is diverse, including “truncated compounds” or shortened forms, semantic shifts, and blends. In short, his (*ibid.*) classification of English loanwords in Japanese constitutes the following six categories: epenthesis, syllabification of glides, cluster simplification, truncated compounds, semantic shifts, and blends. Table 3 below shows all these categories with examples. Although such changes as these affect English loanwords in Japanese, Daulton (2013) insists that corresponding changes occur when Japanese words become English loanwords. Daulton (*ibid.*, pp. 83–5) classifies loanword transformations from Japanese to English into seven categories: pronunciation, shortening (truncation), lengthening and collocation, semantic restriction, semantic extension, semantic shift, and obscure words. These are illustrated further in the next subsections.

Table 3. Six changes of English loanwords in Japanese (Winford 2010: 173)

		English loanwords in Japanese	Original English
1	Epenthesis	<i>besuboru</i>	<i>baseball</i>
2	Syllabification of glides	<i>kuizu</i>	<i>quiz</i>
3	Cluster simplification	<i>seta</i>	<i>sweater</i>
4	Truncated compounds	<i>pokemon</i>	<i>pocket monster</i>
5	Semantic shifts	<i>handoru</i> ‘car steering wheel’	<i>handle</i>
6	Blends	<i>dai-sutoraiku</i>	Japanese ‘big’ + <i>strike</i>

### 3.3.1 Pronunciation

According to Daulton (ibid., p. 83), *sake* (Japanese rice wine) falls into the classification of pronunciation because it contains “a final /iy/ sound” in spite of the original Japanese word’s being pronounced as it is written, /sake/, including the final /e/ or /ey/ sound. Daulton (ibid.) further notes that the Japanese loanword *sake* was previously spelt *sacky*, obviously showing a final /iy/ sound. Consulting several dictionaries reveals that the following pronunciations are employed: /'sæki/ (*CED*), /sɑ:kɪ/ or /sɑ:kɛɪ/ (*OED* and *Cobuild*), and /'saki/ (*WNWCD*). Interestingly, an /eɪ/ sound similar to the original Japanese is also listed in both the *OED* and *Cobuild*. Another change in pronunciation Daulton (ibid.) notes is that an initial /ts/ sound, as in *tsunami*, is changed into /swe/ or /su/. He remarks that English speakers struggle to pronounce /ts/ because in English, although it occurs in final word positions, it never begins words. That is why “*tsunami* is often pronounced as /swenamiy/, without the ‘t’” (Daulton 2013: 83). Although one of the US dictionary (*WNWCD*) lists /su'nami/, most others contain a /ts/ sound, as in /tsu:'na:mi/ (*OED* s.v. *tsunami*). In addition, Daulton (ibid.) mentions that sometimes a casual pronunciation, as observed in the loanword *skosh*, has become the standard pronunciation. *Skosh* originally came from the Japanese term *sukoshi*, denoting ‘a little’, and when quickly pronounced *sukoshi* tends to drop the final sound /iy/. The last change in pronunciation Daulton (ibid.) examines is “penultimate accent,” or accent “on the second from last mora/syllable.” His example includes the place name *Hiroshima*, which although in

Japanese is pronounced with stress on the first two syllables *Hiro*, in English is pronounced /hɪrə'ʃi:mə/ (*CED* s.v. *Hiroshima*).

### 3.3.2 Shortening and lengthening

Daulton (*ibid.*) mentions that the examples of shortening, or truncation, constitute mainly reborrowed Japanese loanwords such as *anime*, *cosplay* and *karaoke*, all of which coming from English shortenings: animation, costume + play, and Japanese *kara* (meaning ‘empty’ or ‘without’) + orchestra, respectively. Daulton (*ibid.*) also points out that fewer examples exist of shortened native Japanese words such as *rickshaw*, which originates from *jinrikisha*, meaning ‘human-powered cart’. An intriguing example of Daulton’s (*ibid.*) is the dog breed *Akita*, which originally comes from the Japanese terms *Akita-inu* and *Akita-ken*. When Japanese people hear the word *Akita* without *-inu* or *-ken*, which literally means a dog or a dog breed, most of them think of Akita Prefecture in northern Japan. Indeed, regarding the etymology of the word, *OED* s.v. *Akita* states “the name of a prefecture in the north-west of Honshu, the main island of Japan, where the breed is thought to have originated,” while both Japanese *Akita-inu* and *Akita-ken* literally mean ‘Akita dog’.

Lengthening has to do with loan blends, which were discussed in subsection 2.3.3 in Chapter 2. Daulton (*ibid.*) clarifies the creation of such a novel loan blend by demonstrating the English word *moxibustion*. According to the *OED*, *moxibustion* comprises the two distinct parts *mox-* (from *moxa*) and *-bustion* (from *combustion*) (*OED* s.v.). The etymology of the word *moxa* (*OED* s.v.), relates to the Japanese *mokusa* or *mogusa*, mugwort, and “Japanese *mokusa*, with devoiced usually, was perceived phonetically by English speakers as /'mɒksə/, giving rise to the spelling *moxa*.” Then a connective *-i* and affix *-bustion* are added to *mox-*. Daulton (*ibid.*) also calls this change an “innovative hybrid,” yet because of its new spelling and added affix, is difficult for native Japanese speakers to imagine the loanword’s originating with *mogusa*.

Regarding *-bustion*, *OED* s.v. *combustion* states “[t]he action or process of burning; consumption or destruction by fire.” In addition to lengthening, Daulton (*ibid.*, p. 84) argues that collocations such as “‘geisha girl(s),’ ‘sumo wrestling,’ ‘soy sauce,’ and ‘head honcho’” are noteworthy features because, although sounding redundant in Japanese, they make it easier to understand the meanings of loanwords.

### 3.3.3 *Semantic shift*

Daulton (*ibid.*) distinguishes semantic shift from semantic restriction and extension “when the ... [loanword] describes something not existing in the source country,” and his examples include *futon*, *tycoon*, and *satsuma*. It is true that, in Japan, there are no such things as futon-beds or futon-sofas, the original term for the loanword *tycoon* (*taikun*) has nothing to do with business, and *satsuma* refers not to a small orange but to a place (*ibid.*). Regarding its etymology, *OED* s.v. *satsuma* states that “it [the citrus fruit] was initially (from 1876) brought to the United States from Satsuma province.” Notably, Daulton (*ibid.*) remarks that semantic shift includes grammatical change, as when *karaoke* used as a verb: “I like to *karaoke*.”

Semantic restriction refers to a change in which a loanword adopts a narrower meaning, as opposed to the broader meaning adopted in semantic extension. Daulton’s (*ibid.*) examples of semantic restriction consist of *anime*, *tsunami*, *manga*, *katsu*, *otaku*, and *bento*, all of which have more general meanings in Japanese. Two further of Daulton’s (*ibid.*) examples are *sensei* and *senpai*, which in English refer respectively to teachers and seniors in martial arts; in Japanese, *sensei* refers to teachers in general and *senpai* refers to anyone in a senior position. Daulton (*ibid.*) remarks also that *sake* is another example of this type because, although the loanword *sake* denotes only rice wine, *sake* in Japanese denotes any kind of alcohol; Japanese rice wine is usually referred to by *nihon-shu*.



Finally, Daulton's (ibid.) examples of semantic extension include *kamikaze* driver and *geisha* (girl). As an historical dictionary, the *OED* helps to understand how the loanword *kamikaze* has expanded to mean *kamikaze* driver by displaying the word's meanings chronologically. In Japanese, *kamikaze*, which literally means 'divine wind', refers to the typhoons "that destroyed the fleet of the invading Mongols in 1274 and 1281" (*OED* s.v. *kamikaze* A. n. 1.). Later, in the Second World War, *kamikaze* was used in reference to "a Japanese aircraft, typically loaded with explosives, which makes a deliberate suicidal crash into an enemy target, esp. a ship" as well as "[t]he pilot of a kamikaze aircraft," especially "a suicide bomber," and these two definitions are now historical (*OED* s.v. *kamikaze* A. n. 2. a. b.). Later still, the word begins to be used to describe "[a] person who acts in a reckless, hazardous, or potentially self-destructive way, esp. for a cause" (*OED* s.v. *kamikaze* A. n. 2. c.). *Kamikaze* is used also figuratively as an adjective meaning "Reckless, dangerous; hazardous and potentially self-destructive," and the example sentence of this is "The kamikaze cabs did not seem to be affected ... by the condition of the streets" (*OED* s.v. *kamikaze* B. adj. 2.). Daulton (ibid.) notes that although *geisha* in Japanese is a professional entertainer specially trained in music and dancing, in English some use the term to refer to female prostitution. Indeed, *OED* s.v. *geisha* states "[a] Japanese girl whose profession is to entertain men by dancing and singing; loosely, a Japanese prostitute."

### 3.3.4 Other transformations: obscure words

Interestingly, Daulton (ibid.) points out that some loanwords are hard to understand and sound mysterious owing to being "arcane borrowings." For instance, the Japanese *taikun*, meaning 'great lord or prince' was the origin of the loanword *tycoon*, which is defined as "[t]he title by which the shogun of Japan was described to foreigners" and "[a]n important or dominant person, esp. in business or politics; a magnate. Also attributive. Originally U.S. (as a nickname of

Abraham Lincoln)” (*OED* s.v. *tycoon*). As few Japanese people have heard the term *taikun*, it would be interesting to find out how such a loanword was created historically.

Table 4. Seven changes of Japanese-based loanwords in English (Daulton 2013: 83–5)

	Japanese-based loanwords in English	Original Japanese
1 Pronunciation	- <i>sacky</i> , <i>saké</i> , <i>sake</i> /sɑːki/ - <i>tsunami</i> /swenamiy/, /su' nami/ - <i>skosh</i> - penultimate accent “HiroSHIma”	- <i>sake</i> /sɑːkei/ /sɑːke/ - <i>tsunami</i> /tsunami/ - <i>sukoshi</i> - “HIROshima”
2 Shortening (truncation)	- reborrowed Japanese LWs ( <i>anime</i> , <i>cosplay</i> , <i>karaoke</i> ) - <i>rickshaw</i> - <i>Akita</i> - <i>shogun</i>	- original English (animation, costume + play, Japanese <i>kara</i> meaning ‘empty or without’ + orchestra) - <i>jinrikisha</i> - <i>Akita-ken</i> , <i>Akita-inu</i> - <i>seii-taishogun</i>
3 Lengthening and collocation	- <i>moxibustion</i> : <i>mox-</i> in <i>moxa</i> and - bustion in <i>combustion</i> - <i>geisha</i> girl(s), <i>sumo</i> wrestling, <i>soy</i> sauce, head <i>honcho</i>	- <i>mogusa</i> - <i>geisha</i> , <i>sumou</i> , <i>shouyu</i> , <i>hanchou</i>
4 Semantic restriction	- <i>anime</i> , <i>tsunami</i> , <i>manga</i> , <i>katsu</i> , <i>otaku</i> , <i>bento</i> , <i>sensei</i> , <i>senpai</i> have more specific meanings referring to Japan	- These words have more general meanings in Japanese
5 Semantic extension	- <i>kamikaze driver</i> ‘a reckless driver’ - <i>geisha</i> (girl) ‘female prostitution’	- <i>kamikaze</i> : used for historical references - <i>geisha</i> ‘a professional entertainer’
6 Semantic shift	- <i>futon</i> ‘sofa-beds’ - <i>tycoon</i> ‘an important person in business or politics’ - <i>satsuma</i> ‘Japanese small orange’ - <i>Karaoke</i> is used both as a noun and a verb.	- <i>futon</i> ‘a set of a padded mattress and a duvet that lie on the floor’ - <i>taikun</i> ‘great lord or prince’ - <i>Satsuma</i> ‘a place name in southern Japan’ - <i>Karaoke</i> is used only as a noun.
7 Obscure words	- <i>tycoon</i>	- <i>taikun</i> [archaic]

## 4 DATA AND METHODS

This chapter first presents the frequency distribution of Japanese loans in the third edition of the *OED*. It then provides a list of Japanese borrowings into English, including such newer loans found in other dictionaries as *KonMari* and *Pokemon-going*. Thereafter, it introduces such different corpora as *COCA*, *COHA*, *BNC1994*, and *Spoken BNC2014*, followed by the technique for searching for each term.

### 4.1 A list of Japanese loanwords

The loanwords to be searched from different corpora will be collected mainly from the third edition of the *OED*. The *OED* is both the largest chronological dictionary and the only dictionary that allows all search terms to be sorted by frequency based on Google Books Ngrams data. Other British and American dictionaries are consulted both to supplement the list for my corpus study with newer Japanese loanwords and to compare the Japanese loanword lists of British and American dictionaries, as well as of different types of dictionaries.

#### 4.1.1 *The frequency distribution of Japanese loanwords in the OED*

As mentioned earlier in Chapter 3, frequency data are available in the third edition of *OED Online (OED3)*. According to the website of the *Oxford English Dictionary*,<sup>6</sup> they are based on the fundamental frequency data from “version 2 of the Google Books Ngrams data.”<sup>7</sup> They use the term *frequency bands* “from 8 (very high-frequency words) to 1 (very low-frequency)”<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Frequency band data in *the OED3*, accessed 12 February 2020, <https://public.oed.com/how-to-use-the-oed/key-to-frequency/>.

<sup>7</sup> The Google Books Ngrams data, accessed 12 February 2020, <http://storage.googleapis.com/books/ngrams/books/datasetsv2.html>.

as shown in Table 5 and indicate the frequency in current usage from 1970 onwards. In addition, the scale is logarithmic, meaning that “words in Band 8 are around ten times more frequent than words in Band 7.”<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that obsolete words are excluded from the frequency information, and thus that bands are assigned only to non-obsolete words.<sup>6</sup>

Table 5. Frequency bands and distribution in *OED3*  
(based on the data on the *OED3* website<sup>6</sup>)

Band	Frequency per million words	% of entries in <i>OED3</i>	characteristics	examples
8	> 1,000	0.02%	the most common English words	the, a, an, this, that, I, you, she, he, that, which, what, who, of, to, in, on, from, with, and, but, if, be, have, may, can, will, would, do, make, take, use, all, some, more, time, etc.
7	100 - 999	0.18%	the main semantic words which form the substance of ordinary, everyday speech and writing	man, woman, person, hand, eye, head, foot, blood, year, day, hour, month, week, animal, tree, field, food, water, house, building, room, thing, object, situation, place, point, part, quality, two, three, second, third, large, etc.
6	10 - 99	1%	a wide range of descriptive vocabulary	dog, horse, machine, army, career, desert, envelope, headache, happy, traditional, voluntary, vain, red, blue, Scottish, Canadian, Christianity, Islam, democracy, etc.
5	1 - 9.9	4%	literate vocabulary associated with educated discourse	surveillance, assimilation, tumult, penchant, paraphrase, conditional, cumulative, arithmetic, radioactive, symptomatic, authorized, appropriate, comprehend, presuppose, perpetuate, encircle, jeopardize, gravitate, etc.
4	0.1 - 0.99	11%	the words marked by much greater specificity and a wider range of register, regionality, and subject domain	overhang, life support, rewrite, nutshell, candlestick, rodeo, insectivore, astrological, insolent, combative, methylated, intern, sequester, galvanize, cull, plop, honk, skyrocket, subpoena, etc.
3	0.01 - 0.099	20%	the words not commonly found in general text types, but not overly opaque or obscure	ebullition, merengue, amortizable, contumacious, agglutinative, quantized, argentiferous, cutesy, dirt-cheap, teensy, badass, crackers, emote, mosey, josh, recapitalize, etc.
2	< 0.0099	45%	technical terms which are not part of normal discourse and unknown to most people	decanate, ennead, geogenic, abactinal, absterge, satinize, smother-kiln, haver-cake, sprunt, hidlings, unwhigged, gumnose, pantle, stoothe, lawnly, acoast, acicularly, whethersoever, etc.
1	-	18%	extremely rare words, obscure technical terms or terms restricted to occasional historical use	abaptiston, grithbreach, gurhofite, zarnich, zeagonite, etc.

When sorting all words of Japanese origin by frequency in the *OED3*, the highest frequency band is Band 5, to which approximately “4% of all non-obsolete *OED* entries” belong.<sup>6</sup> Appendix 1, which shows the first top 100 Japanese loanwords sorted by frequency in the *OED3*, includes only nine words assigned to Band 5: *dan*, *Zen*, *soy*, *ri*, *Meiji*, *mon*, *samurai*, *ki*, and *Shinto*. For a native speaker of Japanese, it is doubtful that the two terms *dan* and *ri* should be classed in Band 5; while *dan* is a technical reference to a rank indicating physical ability in the Japanese martial art *judo*, *ri* is an archaic measurement of length that I have seen only in my Japanese history textbook at school. Surprisingly, one of the most recent Japanese loanwords in the *OED3*, *sudoku*, is assigned to Band 1; it seems clear that frequency band information is seldom revised. I examined each term in Appendix 1 carefully before running searches through corpora. As my corpus study deals with the most frequently used loans in the US and the UK, I have excluded some rare terms even though they are listed in the top 100 Japanese loanwords in the *OED3*. Furthermore, I will search for newer loanwords from other British and US dictionaries and add them to a list of Japanese loanwords for my corpus study.

#### 4.1.2 *A list of Japanese loanwords in the seven dictionaries*

Using the seven different dictionaries presented in Chapter 1, I have been collecting Japanese borrowings into English since September 2019. In addition to the dictionaries mentioned, I examined each term found in Wikipedia’s *List of English Words of Japanese Origin* as well as Merriam-Webster’s list *17 English Words that Come From Japanese*. As quite a few terms on Wikipedia’s list were retrieved from the *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary* in 2009, I looked up loanwords in its latest version. The loanwords I found in the seven dictionaries and online sources are listed according to Doi’s (2013: 34) semantic categories, which are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Semantic fields in *OED2* (Doi 2013: 34)

1. administrative units	2. arts and crafts	3. botany
4. <i>bushido</i>	5. characters and letters	6. chemistry and physics
7. clothing and footwear	8. commodities	9. culture
10. customs	11. economy and business	12. entertainment
13. events	14. food and drink	15. games
16. geography	17. greetings and chants	18. historical periods
19. housing	20. lineage and family	21. literature
22. measurement	23. medicine	24. mineralogy
25. monetary	26. music	27. nature
28. professions and status	29. religion	30. residents and emigrants
31. social systems	32. sports and martial arts	33. transportation
34. weaponry	35. zoology	36. others

Although my list of Japanese loanwords does not cover all the semantic fields employed by Doi (ibid.) for his semantic study of the headwords in *OED2*, a list created according to semantic fields helps with comparison of different types of dictionaries. This is because it shows which dictionary includes more Japanese loanwords in a certain semantic category. Appendix 2 lists the Japanese loanwords I found in different dictionaries. Although some words overlap with those of the top 100 sorted by frequency in the *OED3* in Appendix 1, they are nevertheless needed to examine which words are listed in each dictionary to be studied.

My list of Japanese loanwords, shown in Appendix 3, contains 166 words in total. A plus sign (+) indicates that the word is listed in the dictionary; a minus (-) indicates that it is not listed. I chose about 100 words to examine for my corpus study according to the frequency band in the *OED3* and my own list of Japanese loans in Appendix 3. Appendix 3 shows how many of the seven dictionaries include a given Japanese loanword. According to Appendix 3, of 166

loanwords 28 appear in all seven dictionaries, 33 in six dictionaries, 44 in five dictionaries, 18 in four, 18 in three, 14 in two, and 11 in only one dictionary. As my corpus study requires about 100 loans, all the terms listed in more than five dictionaries are viable candidates; these are shown in Appendix 4. When comparing Appendices 1 and 4, 49 loanwords overlap. The 51 loanwords listed in Appendix 1 (*OED*), but not in Appendix 4, were looked up in the six dictionaries. Loanwords listed in more than five dictionaries, including *OED3*, were selected as candidates for my corpus study; these are shown in Table 7. Table 7 thus shows the following six loanwords listed in more than five dictionaries: *Meiji*, *Ainu*, *zazen*, *rotenone*, *nisei*, and *sen*. Of these, the term *sen* was eliminated from my study, for it denotes “a Japanese unit of currency equal to 1/100 of the yen” (*AHD* s.v.) and it is today used in only accounting. On the other hand, *Nikkei* was added to the list for my study, although it is listed in only four dictionaries. This is because *the Nikkei index* and *Nikkei average* are commonly used terms, especially in the news, making it likely that there will be quite a few instances in different corpora.

Table 7. The 51 loanwords listed in Appendix 1 (*OED*), but not listed in Appendix 4

Loanwords	<i>OED</i> *new entry / [labels]	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>	The number of dictionaries which list the word
1	<i>dan</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-	4
2	<i>ri</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Meiji</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
4	<i>mon</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	<i>ki</i>	*+	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	<i>tanto</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	<i>Bon</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	2
8	<i>tai</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>9</b>	<b><i>Ainu</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
10	<i>Maru</i>	*+	-	-	-	+	-	2
11	<i>Heian</i>	+	-	-	-	+	-	2
12	<i>Yamato</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	<i>to</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
		[Now rare]						
14	<i>Eta / eta</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	2
15	<i>Showa</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	2
16	<i>san, -san</i>	+	-	-	-	+	+	2
17	<i>Tendai</i>	+	-	-	-	+	-	2
18	<i>kata</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-	3
19	<i>rin</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	<i>kami</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	3

Loanwords	<i>OED</i> *new entry / [labels]	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>	The number of dictionaries which list the word
21	<i>kami</i>	+ [Now chiefly historical]	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>22</b>	<b><i>Nikkei</i></b>	+	+	+	-	+	-	<b>4</b>
23	<i>roshi</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-	3
24	<i>tanka</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	4
25	<i>monogatari</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>26</b>	<b><i>zazen</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
27	<i>Shingon</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	2
28	<i>kaya</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
29	<i>kanban</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	4
30	<i>mura</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
31	<i>ume</i>	*+	-	+	-	-	+	3
32	<i>koji</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	3
33	<i>koku</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	2
34	<i>Rinzai</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	2
35	<i>sensei</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	4
36	<i>Nanga</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
37	<i>shinkansen</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
38	<i>kiri</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	2
39	<i>Sohyo</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
40	<i>uta</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>41</b>	<b><i>rotenone</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
42	<i>ronin</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	4
43	<i>Midori</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>44</b>	<b><i>nisei</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
45	<i>nembutsu</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	2
46	<i>kainic, kainic acid</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	2
47	<i>kaizen</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-	4
48	<i>mondo</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	2
<b>49</b>	<b><i>sen</i></b>	+	-	+	-	+	+	<b>5</b>
50	<i>tempo</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
51	<i>Betamax</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 8 shows my list of Japanese loanwords for my corpus study, including the 107 loanwords in Appendix 4 and the six loanwords selected from Table 7. In total, 113 words are available for searching through the different corpora to find the most frequently used Japanese loans.



Table 8. A list of Japanese-based loanwords for my corpus study

	Semantic categories	Loanwords		Semantic categories	Loanwords
1	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	58	food & drink	<i>surimi</i>
2	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	59	food & drink	<i>tamari</i>
3	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	60	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>
4	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>	61	food & drink	<i>udon</i>
5	arts & crafts	<i>bokeh</i>	62	food & drink	<i>umami</i>
6	arts & crafts	<i>kakemono</i>	63	food & drink	<i>wakame</i>
7	arts & crafts	<i>makimono</i>	64	food & drink	<i>yakitori</i>
8	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	65	games	<i>go</i>
9	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	66	games	<i>shogi</i>
10	bushido	<i>hara-kiri</i>	67	greetings & chants	<i>sayonara</i>
11	bushido	<i>bushido</i>	68	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>
12	bushido	<i>seppuku</i>	69	historical periods	<i>Meiji</i>
13	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>	70	housing	<i>futon</i>
14	characters & letters	<i>katakana</i>	71	housing	<i>tatami</i>
15	characters & letters	<i>hiragana</i>	72	literature	<i>haiku</i>
16	characters & letters	<i>kana</i>	73	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>
17	chemistry & physics	<i>rotenone</i>	74	medicine	<i>moxa</i>
18	chemistry & physics	<i>urushiol</i>	75	medicine	<i>moxibustion</i>
19	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	76	monetary	<i>yen</i>
20	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>	77	music	<i>karaoke</i>
21	clothing & footwear	<i>zori</i>	78	music	<i>koto</i>
22	clothing & footwear	<i>geta</i>	79	music	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>
23	clothing & footwear	<i>inro</i>	80	nature	<i>tsunami</i>
24	commodities	<i>hibachi, hibachi grill</i>	81	others	<i>Ainu</i>
25	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	82	others	<i>kamikaze</i>
26	culture	<i>ikebana</i>	83	others	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>
27	economy & business	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	84	others	<i>emoji</i>
28	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>	85	others	<i>pachinko</i>
29	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	86	others	<i>skosh</i>
30	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>	87	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>
31	entertainment	<i>bunraku</i>	88	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>
32	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>	89	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>
33	entertainment	<i>Noh, No</i>	90	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>
34	entertainment	<i>cosplay</i>	91	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>
35	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	92	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>
36	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	93	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>
37	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	94	professions & status	<i>genro, Genro</i>
38	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	95	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>
39	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	96	religion	<i>shinto</i>
40	food & drink	<i>nori</i>	97	religion	<i>Zen</i>
41	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	98	religion	<i>koan</i>
42	food & drink	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	99	religion	<i>bonze</i>
43	food & drink	<i>sashimi</i>	100	religion	<i>satori</i>
44	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>	101	religion	<i>torii</i>
45	food & drink	<i>tempura</i>	102	religion	<i>zazen</i>
46	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>	103	residents & emigrants	<i>nisei</i>
47	food & drink	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>	104	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>
48	food & drink	<i>bento, bento box</i>	105	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>
49	food & drink	<i>dashi</i>	106	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>
50	food & drink	<i>edamame</i>	107	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>
51	food & drink	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>	108	sports & martial arts	<i>dojo</i>
52	food & drink	<i>fugu</i>	109	sports & martial arts	<i>jujitsu, jujitsu, jujutsu</i>
53	food & drink	<i>matcha</i>	110	sports & martial arts	<i>kendo</i>
54	food & drink	<i>mizuna</i>	111	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>
55	food & drink	<i>nashi (pear)</i>	112	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>
56	food & drink	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	113	zoology	<i>Akita</i>
57	food & drink	<i>sukiyaki</i>			

## 4.2 Corpus study

Lindquist and Levin (2018: 3) define the term *corpus* as “a collection of texts which is stored on some kind of digital medium and used by linguists to retrieve linguistic items for research or by lexicographers for dictionary-making.” For example, according to Lindquist and Levin, (ibid., p. 14) *Cobuild* is based on one of the general corpora, the *Bank of English*. As Meyer (2002: xiii) states, corpus linguistics is a methodology in which language analysis is based on “real data – actual instances of speech or writing – rather than on data that are contrived or ‘made-up’.” According to Biber, Conrad & Reppen (1998: 4), corpus linguistics includes the following significant features, of which I would like to make good use when I analysing the results:

- it is empirical, analysing the actual patterns of use in natural texts;
- it utilizes a large and principled collection of natural text, known as a “corpus,” as the basis for analysis;
- it makes extensive use of computers for analysis, using both automatic and interactive techniques;
- it depends on both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques.

As Biber, Conrad & Reppen (1998: 5) also emphasise the importance of “qualitative, functional interpretations of quantitative patterns,” I will take them into consideration when searching for Japanese loans in different corpora and when discussing the results. Lindquist and Levin (ibid., p. 10) discuss not only advantages but also criticisms of corpus study. They (ibid.) point out that corpus study requires “careful manual analysis” owing to the need to check “the quality of the corpus” by examining what is grammatical and disregarding some mistakes and speech errors in each corpus to be employed.

The first corpus I use for my thesis is *The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*, which contains 560 million words recorded from 1990 to 2017. According to its official website, the most recent version of *COCA* was released in March 2020; it is now a corpus of about one billion words, including the data from 2018 to 2019. The website states also that *COCA* covers all genres, including the three newly added genres *blogs*, *other web*

pages, and *TV and Movie subtitles* as well as five already present, namely *fiction, magazines, newspaper, spoken, and academic texts*. In addition, the website claims *COCA* to be a balanced corpus of American English, as each genre contains 120-130 million words.

The second corpus is *The Corpus of Historical American English (COHA)*, which consists of 400 million words of text dating from the 1810s to the 2000s (Lindquist and Levin 2018: 16). It is a historical corpus balanced roughly by genre, such as fiction, popular magazine, newspaper, and non-fiction books and by decade from 1810 to 2009 (*ibid.*). I would like to compare diachronically the results from *COCA* and *COHA*.

As for British English, I employ first *The British National Corpus 1994 (BNC1994)*, a 100-million-word corpus known for its balanced compilation of British English in the 1990s, and second *The Spoken British National Corpus 2014 (Spoken BNC2014)*. According to Lindquist and Levin (2018: 14), 10% of *BNC1994* consists of spoken language and the remaining 90% of written, of which one quarter is fiction and one third is non-fiction. Lindquist and Levin (*ibid.*) describe one of the advantages of *BNC1994* as lying in “longer text samples, often between 40,000 and 50,000 words,” which enables examination of various vocabulary and constructions “at the beginning, in the middle and at the end” of the text. Lindquist and Levin (*ibid.*) mention also that the types of text collected in *BNC1994* range from books to “periodicals, brochures and unpublished material.” In contrast, *Spoken BNC2014* is an 11.5-million-word spoken component recorded from 2012 to 2016 (Love et al. 2017: 319). It must be noted that *Spoken BNC2014* differs greatly from *BNC1994* in containing only a spoken section; the written component is not yet available. Therefore I focus on the spoken demographic component of *BNC1994*, allowing comparison of the two British corpora to discover changes in spoken British English over a twenty-year period. According to Love et al. (*ibid.*, p. 321), the spoken component of *BNC1994* includes about 10.4 million words in total and consists of two parts, namely demographically sampled (DS) and context-governed. The

former accounts for 40% of the spoken component, equal to 4.2 million words, while the latter constitutes 60%, equal to about 6.2 million words (ibid.). I restrict my searches in *BNC1994* to the 4.2-million-word DS part, ensuring that the total number of words is similar to the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*, which includes 6.1 million words. According to the *BNC2014* user manual and reference guide, the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* is a sample of the corpus, designed to ensure the best comparability with *BNC1994DS* “for the purpose of variationist sociolinguistic analysis.” These data from *BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* allow meaningful comparison of the use of Japanese loanwords in spoken British English between 1994 and 2014. When comparing the results from British and American corpora in Section 5.4, I will use both written and spoken sections. Therefore, I use the 100-million-word *BNC1994* as a representative of British English, as *BNC2014* lacks any written component.

The 113 loanwords in Table 8 will be searched for in the four corpora, and the number of instances and normalised frequencies given in a table, to discuss which loanwords are used most frequently in different corpora. According to McEnery and Hardie (2012: 247), normalised frequencies indicate “frequency of a word relative to the total number of words in the corpus,” enabling comparison of results from differently sized corpora. By using normalised frequencies, I will compare the distribution of loanwords in Britain with that of the US.

I will not use search strings (such as [tofu]\_nn\* for retrieving any form of the lemma *tofu* as a noun). This is because it lowers the number of hits: whereas in *COCA* the example string yielded 2959 instances, typing simply *tofu* into the query field instead yielded 3159 instances. I will examine each hit and count only the instances genuinely relevant to my study. When a loanword to be studied in Table 8 has several spelling variations, the following search string is used: ({spelling variation 1} | {spelling variation 2}). Specific examples include ‘({harakiri} | {hara-kiri})’ and ‘({azuki} | {aduki} | {aduzki}) ({bean} | {beans})’. As for examined loanwords’ having several meanings, the categorisation tools in *BNC1994* and

*Spoken BNC2014* allow the elimination of all instances indicating meanings unrelated to my study. For instance, *satsuma*, one of the loanwords in the semantic category of *food and drink*, has such simultaneous meanings as “[a] seedless mandarin orange originally cultivated in Japan” (*AHD* s.v.) and “a former province of SW Japan, on S *Kyushu*: famous for its porcelain” (*CED* s.v.). These instances are first categorised into the five types of *orange*, *place*, *porcelain*, *others*, and *unclear*, after which only instances indicating *orange* are counted. Interestingly, most tokens in the 68 instances of *shogun* in *BNC1994* indicate either the name of the car or the racing horse, referring thus to meanings irrelevant to my study; these false tokens are removed, leaving for consideration only the tokens referring to a military leader. Another example is the monetary unit of Japan, *yen*, which has another meaning: “a strong desire or inclination” (*AHD* s.v.). The search for *yen* in *BNC1994* returned 523 hits, of which, following categorisation, 398 were found to relate to the monetary unit. Two examples of the instances of *yen* subsequently removed are as follows (*BNC1994* codes given):

- (1a) She’ll probably write her memoirs: she always had a *yen* to be a writer ...  
(*BNC1994*: H9D 2236)
- (1b) Fei *Yen* laughed and looked down, clearly pleased by his praise.  
(*BNC1994*: G04 276)

While the loanword written in italics in (1a) denotes a strong desire, the one in (1b) refers to a proper name, Fei Yen. Thus I eliminate these instances, counting only the tokens indicating the monetary unit of Japan.

The most difficult term to categorise is *sake*, the Japanese alcohol made from rice, because the same orthography exists in English, meaning either ‘purpose’ or ‘advantage’, as in ‘for the sake of’ something or someone. The search string ‘({sake} | {saké} | {saki} | {sacky})’, entered into *BNC1994*, yields 3078 hits in 1244 different texts; most of these tokens indicate either ‘purpose’ or ‘advantage’, leaving only nine relevant instances including five related hits of *sake* and four spelling variations of *saki*. Although in *Spoken BNC2014* the same query about

‘saké’ returned 487 matches in 292 different texts, categorisation reveals all but the following two instances to be irrelevant:

(2a) ... he bought a couple of things we had two pints went and did some shopping had two more pints and then he went off to the Japanese *sake* and I went back to ... (*Spoken BNC2014*: S0424)

(2b) ... like a *Saki* yeah cheap *Saki* ... (*Spoken BNC2014*: S0198)

Interestingly, in (2a) *sake*, which is the same spelling as Japanese, is used, while in (2b) *Saki*, which undergoes loanword transformations, is detected. Other corpora I will employ for my study, *COHA* and *COCA*, offer no such a categorisation tool, requiring me to download the data to an Excel file, categorise them according to different meanings by examining each instance manually, and count the number of relevant instances to my corpus study. Unfortunately, as searches for *sake* in *COHA* and *COCA* return too many hits to categorise each instance (specifically, 23764 hits in *COHA* and 27017 hits in *COCA*), only the other three variations in the spelling of *sake* are searched for through *COHA* and *COCA* and categorised to count only the relevant instances. The three variations are *saké*, *saki*, and *sacky*. Both *OED* and *CED* employ the spelling of *saké* while *AHD* lists *sake* and *saki*. As mentioned earlier in Chapter 3, according to Daulton (2013: 83) *sacky* is an older spelling of *sake*. In *COHA*, searches for *saké*, *saki*, and *sacky* return 97 hits, of which 19 relevant instances of *saki* are detected after categorisation and none of *saké* or *sacky* are found there. In *COCA*, the search for *saké* or *sacky* yields no results, yet there exist 262 instances of *saki*. Most of the tokens, however, are written in capital letters, referring to the Japanese given name *Saki*; all of these were eliminated, leaving only 10 instances correctly indicating the Japanese alcoholic drink made from rice. While (3a) and (3b) are the examples taken from *COHA*, (4a) and (4b) are cited from *COCA*:

(3a) U. S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph Clark Grew is such a skillful diplomat that every time he criticizes the Japanese, they like him better. He has virtually all the qualities which a foreign emissary to Tokyo needs: seven years' residence in the country, tall body, grey hair, dark mustache, spectacular brows, horn-rimmed glasses, sensitivity, firmness, a

gentlemanly capacity for hard work and *saki* (rice wine)... (*COHA*, 1939, Straight from the Mouth, Time Magazine: 1939/10/30)

- (3b) He just said he went out with some Japanese friends and drank some *saki*. (*COHA*, 1957, Stop-Over: Tokyo, John P. Marquand)
- (4a) There are beer and *saki* glasses all over, and there's a geisha sitting next to them, strumming one of these traditional instruments... (*COCA*, 1995, SPOK: NPR\_ATC, 19951119, Geishas Valued Most for Their Conversation)
- (4b) Not exactly fair, as I'd never had *saki* before, or much alcohol at all for that matter. (*COCA*, 2002, FIC: Michigan Quarterly Review, 2002 Fall, Vol. 41, Issue 4, pg. 612, 18 pgs)

I observe that example (3a) includes a definition of *sake* in parenthesis, whereas examples (3b), (4a) and (4b) do not, probably because the meaning of *saki* in (3a) is more difficult to guess from the context.

## 5 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter 5 discusses findings both in dictionary study and in corpus study after detailing loanword transformations of the terms in Appendix 2. The chapter ends with a discussion based on the findings, including comparison and analysis.

### 5.1 Loanword transformations

This section examines all the terms in Appendix 2 in terms of loanword transformations, following Daulton's (2013) classifications (see Chapter 3). As Daulton elaborates (*ibid.*, pp. 83–5), Japanese loanwords undergo seven changes when they are listed in dictionaries, namely pronunciation, shortening (truncation), lengthening and collocation, semantic restriction, semantic extension, semantic shift, and obscure words. In addition to these seven transformations, one more category is added to Table 9, which describes orthographic change (such as *sumi-e*, *ukiyo-e*, and *shabu-shabu*). In Japanese, these loans are written without spaces or hyphens; yet when listed in English dictionaries, they are hyphenated. For instance, *AHD* s.v. *shabu-shabu* states “[a] Japanese dish of thin slices of meat and vegetables cooked at the table in a simmering pot of broth, then dipped into any of various sauces”; the entry mentions also the onomatopoeic origin of the word *shabu-shabu* namely an imitation of the sound of bubbling water. Thus the hyphen helps with correct pronunciation of the word so that it sounds like the original Japanese. This is true also of *sumi-e* and *ukiyo-e*, which denote respectively ‘Japanese ink paint’ (*OED* s.v. *sumi-e*) and ‘a Japanese art-form consisting of wood-block prints or paintings of scenes from everyday life’ (*OED* s.v. *ukiyo-e*). *MWCD* s.v. *ukiyo-e* clarifies that the word comes from the Japanese term *ukiyo* meaning ‘world, life’ combined with the term *e*, which literally means ‘picture’. In a similar way, *sumi-e* is a compound of *sumi* meaning ‘Indian ink’ and *e* referring to ‘drawing’ (*MWCD* s.v.). Arguably, hyphenating the loanwords makes



them easier to pronounce correctly and their meanings easier to understand. Another orthographic change refers to the Japanese vowel *-u* omitted in English. Examples are numerous, including *karoshi* (< *karoshi*), *judo* (< *juudo*), *tofu* (< *toufu*). Daulton (2013: 88) remarks that this kind of spelling change occurs in loanwords owing to the simplification of orthography and compatibility with English. All the changes that occur in the loanwords in Appendix 2 are shown in Appendix 5 and the major loanwords transformations found in this study are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Eight changes of Japanese-based loanwords in Appendix 2

	Japanese-based loanwords in English	Original Japanese
1 Pronunciation	- <i>bokeh</i> : <i>h</i> is added. - penultimate accent: “Ok <i>IN</i> Awa” “ori <i>G</i> Ami” “sa <i>T</i> Ori” “shi <i>A</i> tsu” “ta <i>T</i> Ami” “teri <i>Y</i> Aki”	- <i>boke</i> /'bəʊkə, 'bəʊkei/ - “OK <i>IN</i> awa” “OR <i>I</i> gami” “satori” “SH <i>I</i> atsu” “tatami” “teri <i>y</i> aki”
2 Shortening (truncation)	- <i>Imari</i> , <i>Kutani</i>  - <i>KonMari</i>	- <i>Imari-yaki</i> ‘ <i>Imari</i> ware’, <i>Kutani-yaki</i> ‘ <i>Kutani</i> ware’  - a name of a Japanese organizing consultant, <i>Kondo</i> <i>Marie</i>
3 Lengthening and collocation	- <i>hibachi</i> grill - <i>katsura</i> tree - <i>koi</i> carp	- <i>hibachi</i> - <i>katsura</i> - <i>koi</i>
4 Semantic restriction	- <i>nappa</i> (cabbage) ‘Chinese cabbage’	- <i>nappa</i> in Japanese means ‘any leaves of any vegetables’
5 Semantic extension	- <i>tsunami</i> ‘a sudden increase in or overwhelming number or volume of’ e.g. the <i>tsunami</i> of Olympic visitors ( <i>CED</i> s.v.) - She <i>KonMaried</i> a bad boyfriend.	- <i>tsunami</i> ‘A very large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption’ ( <i>AHD</i> s.v.)
6 Semantic shift	- <i>honcho</i> and <i>KonMari</i> are used both as a noun and a verb	- used only as a noun in Japanese
7 Obscure words	- <i>ginkgo</i> : erroneous transcription ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)	- <i>ginkyō</i> , <i>ginnan</i>
8 Orthographic change	- <i>sumi-e</i> , <i>ukiyo-e</i> , <i>shabu-shabu</i> , <i>wabi-</i> <i>sabi</i> , <i>Pokemon-going</i> , <i>teppan-yaki</i>  - <i>judo</i> , <i>karoshi</i> , <i>shogi</i> , <i>sumo</i> , <i>tofu</i> , <i>zori</i>  - <i>ramen</i> , <i>romaji</i>	- <i>sumie</i> , <i>ukiyoe</i> , <i>shabushabu</i> , <i>wabisabi</i> , <i>Pokemon GO</i> , <i>teppanyaki</i>  - <i>juudou</i> , <i>karoushi</i> , <i>shougi</i> , <i>sumou</i> , <i>toufu</i> , <i>zouri</i>  - <i>raamen</i> , <i>rōmaji</i>

## 5.2 Dictionary study

This section first compares British and US dictionaries in terms of semantic fields, the number of loanwords listed, and the labels they receive. Thereafter, the findings among different types of dictionaries are examined.

### 5.2.1 Comparison of British and US dictionaries

As shown in Table 10, all loanwords in Appendix 3 are counted according to semantic fields and types of dictionaries. 166 loanwords were found in different dictionaries and the number of loanwords in each semantic category is shown in Table 10, in which over one quarter of the total number of loanwords belong to the category *food and drink*. Both British and US general-purpose dictionaries cover most of the loanwords regarding *food and drink*. Interestingly, the US college dictionary *MWCD* contains also the same number of loanwords related to *food and drink* as *CED* and *AHD*. As for loans concerning *economy and business*, British dictionaries list more words. It is worth noting that the three US dictionaries list all the loanwords in the semantic categories of *bushido* and religion. When comparing the same number of British and US dictionaries, excluding *OED3*, the three US dictionaries contain more loanwords than their three British counterparts, as the last column in Table 10 shows. As for the new entries, a semantic field *others* includes the most loanwords. These include *hentai*, *hikikomori*, *kawaii*, *Kumon*, *otaku*, and *KonMari*, which are listed more frequently in British dictionaries.

Regarding linguistic labels, most of the loanwords in Appendix 3 receive no labels in the dictionaries studied, however some noteworthy labels are attached to the following loanwords: [photography] attached to *bokeh*, [colloquial], [informal, mainly/chiefly US], and [slang] attached to *honcho*, [US] attached to *soy*, [British] and [Chiefly British] attached to *soya*, [slang] attached to *otaku*, [US slang] attached to *skosh*, [Now historical] attached to *genro*, [Now historical] and [archaic] attached to *Mikado*, [Zen Buddhism] attached to *koan* and *satori*,

[Martial Arts] attached to *budo*, and [folklore] attached to *tanuki*. The two British dictionaries, the *OED* and *CED*, have more labels than other dictionaries, as shown in Appendix 3.

Table 10. The number of loanwords listed in Appendix 3 in different dictionaries

Semantic categories	loanwords in each category	<i>OED3</i>	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
		British	British	British	British	US	US	US
		Historical	Learner's	General	Learner's	General	College	College
arts & crafts	16	15	6	12	3	9	14	7
botany	3	2	1	3	0	2	3	2
<i>bushido</i>	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3
characters & letters	7	7	3	5	0	4	6	4
chemistry & physics	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
clothing & footwear	6	6	5	6	1	6	5	4
commodities	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
culture	4	4	3	3	1	2	3	2
economy & business	8	8	4	8	1	4	4	3
entertainment	6	5	5	5	0	4	4	3
food & drink	45	39	26	41	5	41	41	22
games	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
greetings & chants	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2
housing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
literature	5	3	2	3	1	2	3	2
medicine	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3
monetary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
music	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
nature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
others	13	11	10	9	3	7	6	3
place	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
professions & status	11	10	6	11	3	10	11	9
religion	6	6	3	6	2	6	6	6
sports & martial arts	8	8	6	8	3	7	8	7
transportation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
weaponry	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
zoology	4	2	1	3	0	2	4	2
The total number of words	166	148	96	144	31	128	140	94
British / American dictionaries	Three British dictionaries 271 words			Three US dictionaries 362 words				

### 5.2.2 Comparison of different types of dictionaries

According to Table 10, the British historical dictionary *OED3* contains the highest numbers of loanwords, followed by the British general-purpose dictionary *CED* and then the US college dictionary *MWCD*. Meanwhile the British learner's dictionary *Cobuild* includes the fewest

loanwords of the seven dictionaries. Among British dictionaries, the general-purpose dictionary *CED* contains more loanwords than the two learners' dictionaries, whereas among American dictionaries, one of the college dictionaries, *MWCD* includes slightly more loanwords than the American general-purpose dictionary *AHD*. More specific examples are examined in Section 5.4. It is interesting to note that no major differences can be detected between general-purpose dictionaries and college dictionaries in America, but in Britain there is a large difference in the number of loanwords among different types of dictionaries, for a historical dictionary and a general-purpose dictionary include much more loans than do learners' dictionaries.

### 5.3 Corpus study

This section presents the results gathered from the two British corpora *BNC1994* and *Spoken BNC2014* and the two American corpora *COCA* and *COHA*. I searched for the 113 loanwords shown in Table 8 through the different corpora and compiled a list according to the number of occurrences and their normalised frequencies per million words (hereafter pmw). I will first examine the findings from the two British corpora, with a focus on the number of occurrences, and then present and discuss diachronically the findings from the two American corpora. The comparison of US English and British English will be made in Section 5.4, Discussion.

#### 5.3.1 Findings in spoken British English (*BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*)

The overall number of Japanese loanwords both in the spoken demographic component of *BNC1994* and in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* is very low, as shown in Appendix 6. When searching *Spoken BNC1994DS* for the 113 loans in Table 8, 14 loans returned hits; no instances were found in the queries for the other 99 loans. Although the query *zen* in fact returned 8 matches, after categorisation they all turned out to be irrelevant. Similarly, the query ‘({sake} |

{saké} | {saki} | {sacky})’ returned 186 hits yet, following categorisation, these tokens indicated not Japanese rice wine but either a benefit or a purpose, and thus were eliminated from the result. Moreover, no spelling variations such as saké, *saki*, and *sacky* were detected in *BNC1994DS*. Table 11 below shows the top 8 Japanese loanwords in *Spoken BNC1994DS*, while Table 12 presents the top 10 Japanese loanwords in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*.

Table 11. The Top 8 Japanese loanwords in *Spoken BNC1994DS*

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
1	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	31	7.32
2	music	<i>karaoke</i>	7	1.65
3	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	6	1.42
3	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	6	1.42
3	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	6	1.42
4	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	5	1.18
5	zoology	<i>koi, koi</i> <i>carp</i>	4	0.94
6	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	3	0.71
6	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	3	0.71
7	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	2	0.47
7	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	2	0.47
8	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	1	0.24
8	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>	1	0.24
8	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>	1	0.24

Table 12. The Top 10 Japanese loanwords in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
1	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	33	5.35
2	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	18	2.92
3	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	15	2.43
4	others	<i>emoji</i>	11	1.78
5	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	10	1.62
6	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	9	1.46
7	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	8	1.30
8	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	6	0.97
9	music	<i>karaoke</i>	5	0.81
10	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	4	0.65
10	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	4	0.65
10	monetary	<i>yen</i>	4	0.65
10	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	4	0.65

It must be stated that the top 10 Japanese loanwords in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* include several newer loanwords, such as *anime* and *emoji*, as well as quite a few

food-related terms such as *sushi*, *tofu*, and *ramen*, while queries about these terms in *BNC1994DS* show no results. Moreover, the term *yen* ranks tenth in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*, whereas *BNC1994DS* yields no instances of *yen*. As is apparent from Table 11, the most frequent loan in *BNC1994DS* is one of the Japanese martial arts, *karate*, with a very high frequency of 7.32. As another martial art, namely *judo*, takes sixth place, it is clear that sports-related loans are those most frequently found in spoken British English in the 1990s. Furthermore, some such historical terms as *kamikaze* and *shogun* were used more often in the 1990s. Regarding food-related loans in the 1990s, *satsuma* is the most frequent followed by *soy(a)*. Several traditional cultural icons, such as *kimono*, *bonsai*, and *ninja*, are ranked high both in *BNC1994DS* and in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*. It is interesting to observe that most instances of *ninja* indicate the names of comics, films, and video games, as shown in (5a) and (5b).

(5a) I wouldn't mind Teenage Mutant *Ninja* Turtles the video ...  
(*BNC1994DS*, KCT 1294 Audio)

(5b) I allowed her to play on my tablet but only on Fruit *Ninja*. (The core set  
of *Spoken BNC2014*, S0655)

While these two British corpora enable us to see which Japanese loans are used in real-life situations from the 1990s to the 2010s in spoken British English, obviously it is very difficult to find low-frequency Japanese loans in spoken texts. It would be helpful if corpora as large as *COCA* existed also for British English. As *BNC1994* also consists overwhelmingly (90%) of written language, the results from searches within it, including both written and spoken texts, are presented below in Table 13 in order to compare American corpora in Section 5.4.

When searching for *soy(a)*, the search string ‘({soy} | {soya})’ was employed in two British corpora. The search was undertaken within the entire corpus, and after categorising and eliminating irrelevant tokens, 21 instances of *soy* and 26 counterparts of *soya* were detected in

*Spoken BNC2014*; *BNC1994* yielded 105 instances of *soy* and 120 of *soya*. In both British corpora, *soya* is used more often than *soy*. Therefore, this corpus result corresponds to the linguistic labels attached to *soya* and *soy* mentioned in subsection 5.2.1. The results of the entire-corpus search of *BNC1994* and *Spoken BNC2014* are presented in Appendix 8.

Table 13. The Top 30 Japanese loanwords in *BNC1994*

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
1	monetary	<i>yen</i>	398	4.05
2	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	303	3.08
3	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>	271	2.76
4	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	225	2.25
5	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	203	2.06
6	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	132	1.34
7	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	97	0.99
8	music	<i>karaoke</i>	85	0.86
9	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	60	0.61
10	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	57	0.58
11	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	55	0.56
12	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	52	0.53
13	religion	<i>Zen</i>	50	0.50
14	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	47	0.48
15	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	44	0.45
16	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	37	0.38
16	historical periods	<i>Meiji</i>	37	0.38
17	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>	29	0.29
18	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>	26	0.26
19	literature	<i>haiku</i>	25	0.25
19	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	25	0.25
20	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	23	0.23
21	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	22	0.23
22	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	21	0.21
22	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	21	0.21
23	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>	20	0.2
23	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	20	0.20
24	religion	<i>shinto</i>	18	0.18
25	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	17	0.17

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
26	housing	<i>futon</i>	16	0.16
26	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>	16	0.16
27	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>	15	0.15
28	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>	14	0.14
29	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>	13	0.13
30	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>	12	0.12

### 5.3.2 Findings in US English (COCA and COHA)

As stated in Chapter 4, the two corpora *COCA* and *COHA* are employed to look for changes in the use of Japanese loans in American English between the 1810s and 2019. Appendix 7 presents *COCA* and *COHA* results, which show the number of hits and frequency of the 113 Japanese-based loans in Table 8. In the two American corpora, the search for most of the words in Table 8 returns hits. For instance, in *COCA*, there is only one Japanese-based loan which did not yield any results. The word is *makimono*, which denotes ‘a Japanese scroll’ (*OED* s.v. *makimono*). Although the search for *makimono* in *COCA* in fact yielded 12 raw instances, all of them indicated an irrelevant meaning of *makimono*, namely ‘rolled *sushi*’, and were thus excluded. In contrast, *COHA* did not yield any hits of five loans. They are *bokeh*, *emoji*, *matcha*, *nashi*, and *shogi*. As *bokeh* and *matcha* are both new entries in *OED3*, it is unsurprising that the historical corpus *COHA*, which contains the data from 1810 to 2009, included no instances. Although the search for *nashi* yielded 31 raw tokens, all referred not a Japanese pear but to proper names; there were no results when searching for *emoji* and *shogi*.

Table 14 below shows the top 30 Japanese loanwords in *COHA*, while Table 15 presents the counterpart in *COCA*. Surprisingly, in both corpora *soy(a)* is ranked at the top with a frequency of 1.97 in *COHA* and 7.19 pmw in *COCA*. In *COHA*, there were 845 raw instances of *soy* of which, after categorisation and elimination of unrelated meanings, 738 produced relevant tokens; *soya* yielded 67 raw hits, producing 61 correct instances after categorisation.



In *COCA*, the search for *soy* yielded 7337 raw hits, of which 343 irrelevant tokens, such as proper names and languages other than English, were eliminated. Most of the correct tokens indicate either *soy* sauce or *soy* milk. As for the search for *soya*, there existed only two irrelevant tokens, indicating respectively the names of a person and of a strait, leaving 141 relevant instances. It is clear that, in US English, *soy* is used much more frequently than *soya*, which instead is more frequent in British English.

Table 14. The Top 30 Japanese loanwords in *COHA*

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
1	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	799	1.97
2	monetary	<i>yen</i>	647	1.60
3	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	526	1.30
4	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	510	1.26
5	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	281	0.69
6	religion	<i>Zen</i>	242	0.60
7	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	241	0.60
8	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	231	0.57
9	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	215	0.53
10	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	189	0.47
11	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	187	0.46
12	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>	177	0.44
13	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	176	0.43
14	others	<i>Ainu</i>	175	0.43
15	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	162	0.40
16	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	160	0.40
17	housing	<i>futon</i>	128	0.32
18	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	115	0.28
19	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	113	0.28
20	religion	<i>shinto</i>	112	0.28
21	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	98	0.24
22	housing	<i>tatami</i>	97	0.24
22	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	97	0.24
23	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	93	0.23
24	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>	90	0.22
25	music	<i>karaoke</i>	85	0.21
26	residents & emigrants	<i>nisei</i>	82	0.20
27	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>	76	0.19

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
28	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	69	0.17
28	literature	<i>haiku</i>	69	0.17
29	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	67	0.17
30	bushido	<i>hara-kiri, harakiri</i>	64	0.16

Table 15. The Top 30 Japanese loanwords in COCA

Rank	Semantic categories	Loanwords	The number of hits	Frequency (pmw)
1	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	7135	7.19
2	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	4795	4.83
3	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	4177	4.21
4	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	3678	3.70
5	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	3159	3.18
6	religion	<i>Zen</i>	2881	2.90
7	monetary	<i>yen</i>	2274	2.29
8	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	2185	2.20
9	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	1969	1.98
10	music	<i>karaoke</i>	1812	1.82
11	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	1777	1.79
12	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	1404	1.41
13	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	1079	1.09
14	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	934	0.94
15	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	821	0.83
16	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	742	0.75
17	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	704	0.71
18	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	680	0.68
19	housing	<i>futon</i>	669	0.67
20	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	658	0.66
21	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	598	0.60
22	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	597	0.60
23	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	563	0.57
24	literature	<i>haiku</i>	530	0.53
25	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	520	0.52
26	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>	486	0.49
27	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>	481	0.48
28	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>	480	0.48
29	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	474	0.48
30	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	440	0.44

Surprisingly, most of the top 30 Japanese loanwords in *COHA* and *COCA* overlap. Specifically, the following 22 loans are ranked in the top 30 of both corpora: *futon*, *geisha*, *ginkgo*, *haiku*, *judo*, *kamikaze*, *karaoke*, *karate*, *kimono*, *kudzu*, *miso*, *ninja*, *rickshaw*, *samurai*, *soy(a)*, *sumo*, *sushi*, *tofu*, *tsunami*, *tycoon*, *yen*, and *Zen*. What is interesting is that these words' rankings differ in each corpus from the second place to the tenth, with the exception of *Zen* which ranks sixth in both. For instance, *tofu* and *sushi* each rank eighth and ninth in *COHA*, yet rank higher in *COCA*, where *sushi* takes fourth place and *tofu* fifth. In *COHA*, traditional cultural icons such as *kimono*, *Mikado*, *netsuke*, and *hara-kiri* are used more frequently and rank higher on the top-30 list than in *COCA*. In contrast, newer loans absent from the *COHA* top 30 appear on that of *COCA*, for instance *anime*, *manga*, *ramen*, *wasabi*, *Nikkei*, and *shiitake*. It is interesting to see three of them, namely *ramen*, *wasabi*, and *shiitake*, relating to food; it is thus uncontroversial to state that the vocabulary of recent cultural imports such as food is more frequent.

The most interesting loan found in the top 30 list in *COHA* and *COCA* is *tycoon*, originating from the Japanese *taikun* meaning 'great lord or prince', because it seems to have been naturalised into English after undergoing semantic shift. Almost all its instances in both *COHA* and *COCA* indicate '[a] wealthy and powerful businessperson or industrialist' (*AHD* s.v. *tycoon*), as illustrated in (6a) and (6b):

- (6a) John Magee, Manhattan coal and railroad **tycoon**, became aware, as he opened his mouth to munch a meal last week that three of his front teeth were missing. (*COHA*, 1928, MAG Time: 1928/09/30, People)
- (6b) Trump plays on reality television a character that Ross Perot embodied in real life: The self-made **tycoon** who created a successful company and earned his billions by pluck and hard work. (*COCA*, 2019, NEWS: The Seattle Times: 2019 (19-07-10), H. Ross Perot pioneered the insurgent trail that Trump rode to victory)

While (6a) mentions a coal and railway tycoon, (6b) talks about a self-made tycoon. Other phrasal prefixes of tycoon found in *COCA* include oil, real estate, media, biotech, newspaper, publishing, and textile, whereas those detected in *COHA* include tobacco, steel, coal and iron,

chemical, shoe, chocolate, tea, steel, automobile, and business. Figures 4 and 5 show the normalised frequencies of *tycoon* in *COHA* and *COCA*, revealing that the loanword *tycoon* has been used constantly from 1830 to the present.

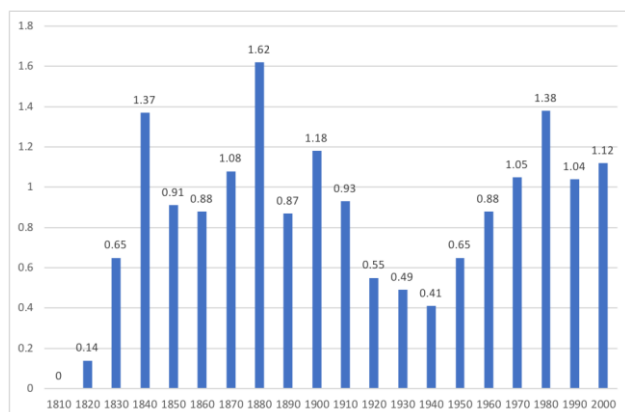


Figure 4. The frequency of *tycoon* in *COHA* (pmw)

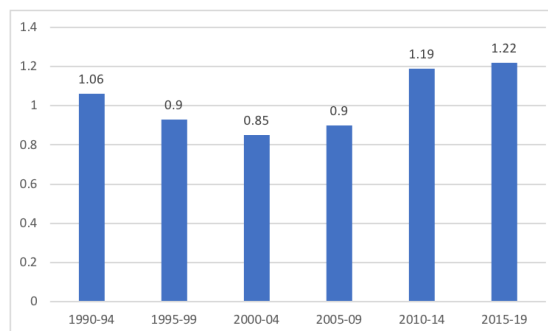


Figure 5. The frequency of *tycoon* in *COCA* (pmw)

Although one of the familiar Japanese loans *origami* is ranked 17th in *COCA*, as shown in Table 14 it is absent altogether from the top 30 list for *COHA*. According to the *OED*, *origami* was first recorded in 1948 with the remark: “*Nippon Times* 9 Mar. 4/5 ‘Origami’ or paper-folding is a pastime popular among Japanese children, particularly girls” (*OED* s.v.). Figures 6 and 7 show that, when researching its frequency distribution in *COHA* and *COCA*, the word shows more frequent use from 2000 onwards. This result suggests that, although *origami* was introduced in as early as 1948, its general usage actually began much later.

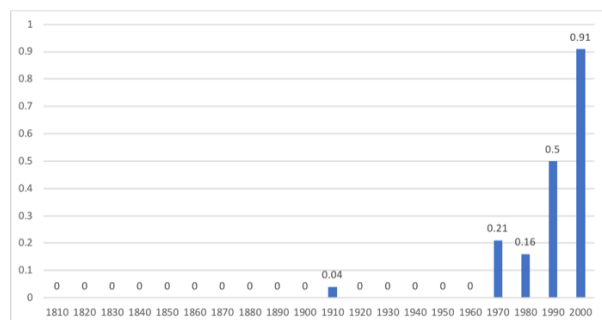


Figure 6. The frequency of *origami* in *COHA* (pmw)

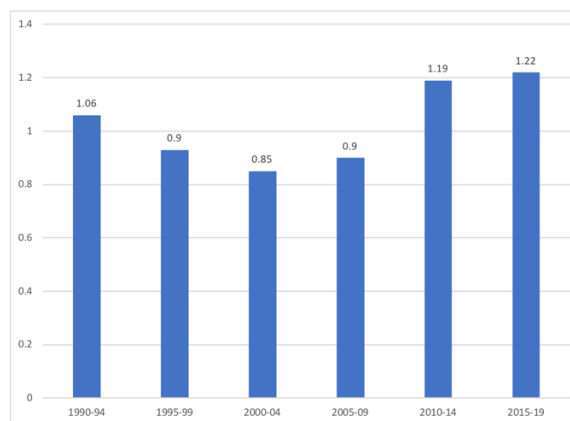


Figure 7. The frequency of *origami* in *COCA* (pmw)

#### 5.4 Discussion

This section analyses in detail the results in loanword transformations as well as in dictionary and corpus study. In addition, it answers the three research questions. Lastly, it addresses limitations of the study.

First, studying loanword transformations and analysing each loanword in Appendix 2 enabled me to realise the uniqueness of Japanese pronunciation, for most of the loanwords are written differently from the original Japanese, often by omitting a long vowel in Japanese pronunciation. Examples include *judo*, ‘a martial art originating in Japan’ > *juudou*; *karoshi*, ‘death caused by overwork’ > *karoushi*; *shogi*, ‘a Japanese board game resembling chess’ > *shougi*; *sumo*, > *sumou*; *tofu* > *toufu*; and *zori*, ‘a Japanese thonged sandal’ > *zouri*. As Daulton (2013: 88) mentions, these loanwords shortened to omit the long vowel sound are “more compatible with English.” A long vowel sound is avoided also by adding a final *-h* in loanword spellings. For example, *bokeh*, a technical term in photography, comes from the Japanese *boke*, which is pronounced /bōke/. If the *-h* were absent, many native English speakers would pronounce the *o* with a long vowel sound, as in /'bouk/. In addition, a traditional Japanese masked drama called *Nou* in Japanese is written *Noh* in English; the final *-h* is added probably to distinguish from the very common English word *no*. As for semantic restriction, I found one

interesting loanword, *napa* (cabbage), which is listed in *OED*, *CED*, and *MWCD* of the seven dictionaries examined. *Napa*, which originates from the Japanese term *nappa*, in English refers to only Chinese cabbage, while in Japanese *nappa* means any leaves of any vegetables; the meaning of the loanword is thus much narrower than that of the original Japanese term.

As mentioned earlier in subsection 5.2.1, few linguistic labels were detected for Japanese loanwords in the seven dictionaries examined. Yet as can be seen from Appendices 1 and 3, the four different labels of *domain*, *time*, *slang*, and *regional* are found in the present study. Table 16 presents a summary of labels in the seven dictionaries. The loanwords that receive linguistic labels are collected from Appendices 1 and 3. Linguistic labels are bracketed, whereas labels mentioned inside the definition are in parentheses.

Table 16. A summary of labels in the seven dictionaries

Loanwords (Semantic categories)	<i>OED</i>	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
	<i>*New entry in OED3</i>						
	British Historical	British Learner's	British General	British Learner's	American General	American College	American College
<i>bokeh</i> (arts & crafts)	[Photography] *+	+	[photography] +	-	+	+	-
<i>honcho, head honcho</i> (economy & business)	[colloquial] (noun), [U.S. slang] (verb) +	+	[informal, mainly US] +	[mainly US, informal] +	[Slang] +	[chiefly US, informal] +	[US, Slang] +
<i>soy</i> (food & drink)			(US and Canadian)	[US]			
<i>soya</i> (food & drink)			[British]	[British]	[Chiefly British]		
<i>to</i> (measurement)	[Now rare] +	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>otaku</i> (others)	[slang] *+	+	[slang] +	-	-	-	-
<i>skosh</i> (others)	[U.S. slang] +	+	[U.S. slang] +	-	[slang] +	+	-
<i>daimyo, daimio</i> (professions & status)	+	-	+	-	+	+	[obsolete] +
<i>Genro, genro</i> (professions & status)	[Now historical] +	-	+	-	+	+	+
<i>kami</i> (professions & status)	[Now chiefly historical] +	-	-	-	-	-	-

Loanwords (Semantic categories)	<i>OED</i> *New entry in <i>OED3</i>	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
	British Historical	British Learner's	British General	British Learner's	American General	American College	American College
	<i>Mikado</i> , <i>mikado</i> (professions & status )	[Now historical] +	-	[archaic] +	-	+	+
<i>koan</i> (religion)	[Zen Buddhism] +	(in Zen practice) +	(in Zen Buddhism) +	-	(in Zen Buddhism) +	(Zen Buddhist monks) +	(in Zen Buddhism) +
<i>satori</i> (religion)	[Zen Buddhism] +	-	[Zen Buddhism] +	-	[Buddhism] +	(of Zen Buddhism) +	(term used esp. in Zen Buddhism) +
<i>budo</i> (sports & martial arts)	[Martial Arts] +	-	[martial arts] +	-	-	+	-
<i>tanuki</i> (zoology)	-	-	[folklore] +	-	-	+	-
15 labels	11 labels	1 labels	11 labels	3 label	5 labels	3 labels	4 labels
		Three British dictionaries 15 labels				Three American dictionaries 12 labels	

First, domain labels are found in the following five loanwords: *bokeh*, *koan*, *satori*, *budo*, and *tanuki*. Both *koan* and *satori* are labelled with [Zen Buddhism], and every dictionary listing these two terms adds either labels or comments inside their definitions; it is thus obvious that *koan* and *satori* are specialist vocabulary items used only in their respective fields. This is true for the terms *budo* and *bokeh*, although only two dictionaries (*OED3* and *CED*) mark the words with the respective labels [martial arts] and [photography]. *Tanuki* is listed in only *CED* and *MWCD*, and in the former marked with [folklore]. It is interesting to observe that *CED* s.v. *tanuki* states “a Japanese raccoon dog, formerly believed in Japan to be a mischievous animal capable of shape-shifting.” It is true that in Japanese folktales, *tanuki* is depicted as a humorous and naughty animal, appearing in disguise and deceiving people.

Second, time labels are observed mainly in the loanwords listed in the chronological dictionary, the *OED*. Here, *to*, *Genro*, *kami*, and *Mikado* are marked as either [rare] or [historical], while in other dictionaries they are not marked at all except for *mikado* in *CED*, which receives the label [archaic], and *daimyo* in *WNWCD*, which is marked [obsolete].

Interestingly, an alternative for *mikado* is given in *CED* with “compare *tenno*,” which means “the formal title of the Japanese emperor” (*CED* s.v. *tenno*).

The last two labels observed in this study are register, including slang, and regional labels. First, *soy* and *soya* receive regional labels, [US] and [British] or [Chiefly British] respectively. Thereafter the two loanwords *honcho* and *skosh* both have the regional labels [US]; it would be interesting to compare the frequency distribution of these loans in American and British corpora, which will be discussed later in this present section. The words are marked also [colloquial], [informal], or [slang]. Indeed, regarding the etymology the *OED* s.v. *honcho* states that the word *honcho* originates from the Japanese *hanchou*, denoting “group leader, squad leader,” and was “[o]riginally used among American prisoners of war in Japan during the Pacific phase (1941–5) of the Second World War.” An interesting pattern is the alliterative phrase or collocation *head honcho*, which is listed in *MWCD*. It would be worth discovering the words that collocate with *honcho* in other corpora. *Skosh* is another loanword possessing both slang and regional labels in the *OED* and *CED*; its etymology therefore requires confirmation. Merriam-Webster’s list titled *17 English Words that Come From Japanese* provides a detailed explanation about the historical development of *skosh* as follows:

*Skosh* is another word introduced into English by U.S. soldiers, though this time those soldiers learned the word while stationed in Japan after World War II had ended—our earliest evidence of it in use in English is from 1952. Our word *skosh* comes from Japanese *sukoshi*, which is pronounced /skoh-shee/. *Sukoshi* is translated as “a tiny bit” or “a small amount,” making our word *skosh* identical in meaning to its parent word. The English word, however, is also sometimes used adverbially with *a*, as in “I’m fine, just a *skosh* tired.”

What is noteworthy in the quotation above is the adverbial usage of *skosh* accompanied by *a*, for it is used in the same way as a very common phrase, *a little* (bit) or *a bit* in English; it seems thus that the word is naturalised into English. Lastly, one of the new loanwords, *otaku*, which is listed in *OED*, *MEDAL*, and *CED*, has the *slang* label in two of them (*OED* and *CED*). It must be noted that there is a difference in their definitions. *MEDAL* s.v. *otaku* states that the



word means “a young person who is an extremely keen fan of Japanese popular culture, such as comics, TV shows, video games, and toys,” showing that it is clearly connected with semantic restriction; while Daulton (2013: 84) explains that *otaku* refers to “anime freak” in English, in Japanese it denotes “any kind of obsessive geek or nerd.” The definition of *otaku* in the *OED*, that is “a person extremely knowledgeable about the minute details of a particular hobby (esp. a solitary or minority hobby)” is closer to the more general original Japanese meaning than to the counterpart entry in *MEDAL*. Interestingly, *CED* s.v. *otaku* offers the following two meanings: “1. a computer enthusiast 2. a person absorbed in a very particular technical hobby who is generally considered to be socially inept.” It is interesting that *CED* also offers a narrower meaning, referring to computer and technical hobbies in the definition. All three dictionaries offer differing definitions, but the label [slang] seems appropriate because *otaku* is a non-standard word used among a particular group.

As Table 16 shows, British dictionaries receive more linguistic labels than do their American counterparts. As for comparison among different types of dictionaries, those with the most labels are *OED3*, a British historical dictionary, and *CED*, a British general-purpose dictionary. However, the number of dictionaries in each type employed in this study is very low, so I cannot make any firm conclusions about differences between different types of dictionaries. Analysis of more dictionaries in each type would offer a more persuasive discussion of the difference in number.

The corpus study reveals that most of the Japanese-based loanwords in Table 8 have either only few instances or none at all in spoken British English, so far as *Spoken BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* are concerned. Yet it is interesting to see that the top 8 and top 10 loans in each corpus show several such common loanwords as *bonsai*, *karaoke*, *karate*, *kimono*, and *soy(a)*, while instances of *anime*, *emoji*, *ramen*, *sushi*, *tofu*, and *yen* are detected in only the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*. Food-related loanwords and *ninja* used in the

titles of video games, comics, and films stand out in *Spoken BNC2014*, whereas in *Spoken BNC1994DS*, *karate* in the categories of *sport and martial arts* is the most frequent loan.

Comparing the corpus study results of *BNC1994* with those of the American corpora *COCA* and *COHA*, although the loans *soy(a)*, *yen*, *karate*, and *tycoon* are rank high in the three corpora, *BNC1994* includes a much higher frequency of Japanese loans related to *sports and martial arts*, such as *karate* and *judo*, than do American corpora. Moreover, *BNC1994* includes more loans belonging to the semantic category of *economy and business*, such as *Nikkei*, *zaibatsu*, and *keiretsu*. On the other hand, in American corpora and especially in *COCA*, food-related loanwords such as *sushi*, *tofu*, *ramen*, *miso*, *wasabi*, and *shiitake* stand out. In *COCA*, *tsunami* is ranked much higher than in the other two corpora, and it must be noted that *COCA* includes *anime* and *manga* as one of its high-frequency loans. All three corpora contain *kimono* in their top 30 Japanese loans, but it must be stated that the historical corpus *COHA* shows the highest frequency of the word. The interesting token in *BNC1994* is *koi (carp)*, which is ranked third. The query *koi (carp)* in *BNC1994* returns as many as 276 hits, although these tokens come from only 18 different texts. Most of these sources are periodicals on practical fishkeeping and gardening. It is no wonder that I did not need to remove unrelated instances. In fact, there were only five irrelevant hits, leaving 271 correct instances to secure the loanword as high-frequency.

As mentioned earlier in this section, *honcho* and *skosh* as well as *soy* receive the regional label, [US], necessitating a closer look should at the frequency distribution of these loans in US and British corpora. The difference in frequency of *soy* and *soya* has been discussed already in subsections 5.3.1 and 5.3.2, and the corpus data clearly back up regional labels in the British and US dictionaries. When comparing the number of hits and frequency of *honcho*, the two British corpora yield a very low frequency. Specifically, *BNC1994* yields eight occurrences with a frequency of 0.08 pmw while *Spoken BNC2014* yields only one hit with a frequency of 0.09 pmw. In contrast, the American corpora yields more occurrences with a higher frequency:

while *COHA* has 47 hits with a frequency of 0.12 pmw, *COCA* obtains 396 instances with a frequency of 0.40 pmw. Therefore, *honcho* is without doubt more pervasive in US English. In *COCA*, it is interesting to discover that 150 hits, that is about 40% of the instances of *honcho*, collocate with *head*, as in *head honcho*. Other collocations in *COCA* encompass *chief honcho*, *corporate honcho*, *campaign honcho*, *the Apple honcho*, *Disney honcho*, *CBS honcho*, *eBay honcho*, and so on.

As for the frequency of *skosh*, neither *BNC1994* nor *Spoken BNC2014* yields any results. In the two American corpora, there are fewer instances than I expected. Nevertheless, 45 correct tokens with a frequency of 0.05 pmw were detected in *COCA* and one relevant occurrence in *COHA*. It is interesting to see how *skosh* is used in real-life conversation or natural texts, as shown in the following instances (7a–c) taken from *COHA* and *COCA*:

- (7a) This time Miss Pittipat’s reflexes were just a ***skosh*** too slow to prevent the inevitable. (*COHA*, 1997, Fantasy & Science Fiction May 97, Vol. 92 Issue 5, p 72, 19p, Miss Thing, Friesner, Esther M.)
- (7b) Casual readers are apt to open a book subtitled “How Microbes Made Earth Habitable” with a ***skosh*** of skepticism. (*COCA*, 2015, MAG, Natural History, Jun2015, Vol. 123 Issue 5, pp 46-47. 2p., Life's Engines: How Microbes Made Earth Habitable, MARSCHALL, LAURENCE A.)
- (7c) You might want to just step back a ***skosh***. (*COCA*, 2019, TV, Modern Family, Year: 2019, Genre: Crime, Drama, Musical, Episode: Whanex?)

All instances of *skosh* in (7a–c) are accompanied by *a*, as in *a skosh*. Indeed, 42 out of 45 instances of *skosh* in *COCA* are used for the phrase *a skosh*. The corpus results prove that *skosh* is used more often in American English, although the number of occurrences is much lower than that of other Japanese-based loans.

In comparison with the results of the study of Japanese loans in *COCA* conducted by Daulton (2013: 87, 90), it is obvious that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of hits throughout the seven years. When Daulton employed *COCA* in 2013, it contained about 450 million words; in contrast, the latest (March 2020) version of *COCA*, used for the present

study, includes approximately as many as one billion words. As Daulton's list includes no normalised frequency, when comparing the results only the number of hits or occurrences in *COCA* are used, and the primary focus is on the rank. Table 17 presents the results of the present study and those of Daulton's (ibid.) study. A few observations about the similarities and differences are as follows. First, *sushi*, *ninja*, and *karaoke* are ranked among the top 10 in both studies. The high frequency loans in the latest *COCA*, such as *soy(a)*, *yen*, *samurai*, *kamikaze*, *Nikkei*, *wasabi*, *kabuki*, *shiitake*, *ginkgo*, and *kudzu*, are absent from Daulton's list. Second, the list in the present study lacks the two loanwords *sensei* and *typhoon*, which are ranked 15th and 17th in Daulton's list. *Sensei* is not in the list for my corpus study, namely Table 8, because the term is missing from more than five of the dictionaries analysed. Conducting a search for *sensei* through the latest *COCA* now, however, yields 877 raw instances. It could thus have been ranked around 15th in Table 17, although this would depend on the results of categorisation: as discussed in Chapter 3, *sensei* is one of the loanwords that undergo semantic restriction. As Daulton (2013: 84) points out, some Japanese loans are used specifically for martial arts, despite that in Japanese *sensei* refers to 'a teacher in general'. The *OED* (s.v.) defines *sensei* as "(a respectful title or form of address for) a teacher, master, or skilled artist," while *AHD* s.v. *sensei* states "[a] teacher or mentor, especially of a martial art." *MWCD* s.v. *sensei* also states that the word denotes "a teacher or instructor usually of Japanese martial arts (such as *karate* or *judo*)." It would be interesting to search for *sensei* in the latest version of *COCA* and categorise each instance according to the meanings offered, such as a teacher in general, a martial art instructor, and a proper name appearing in *manga*, TV programs, or films. As for *typhoon*, many dictionaries, including *AHD*, *CED*, *OED*, and *WNWCD*, list it as a Chinese-based borrowed word, indicating perhaps the Cantonese *tai fung*; consequently, it is not included in the list for my dictionary or corpus study.

Table 17. The Top 30 Japanese loanwords in *COCA* in 2020 (adapted from Table 15) and in 2013 (adapted from Daulton 2013: 90)

Rank	Loanwords	Occurrences in 2020	Rank	Loanwords	Occurrences in 2013
1	<i>soy(a)</i>	7135	1	<i>sushi</i>	1023
2	<i>tsunami</i>	4795	2	<i>kimono</i>	629
3	<i>ninja</i>	4177	3	<i>karaoke</i>	615
4	<i>sushi</i>	3678	4	<i>tycoon</i>	581
5	<i>tofu</i>	3159	5	<i>ninja</i>	496
6	<i>Zen</i>	2881	6	<i>geisha</i>	364
7	<i>yen</i>	2274	7	<i>judo</i>	282
8	<i>samurai</i>	2185	8	<i>rickshaw</i>	235
9	<i>karate</i>	1969	9	<i>futon</i>	219
10	<i>karaoke</i>	1812	10	<i>sumo</i>	186
11	<i>anime</i>	1777	11	<i>teriyaki</i>	168
12	<i>manga</i>	1404	12	<i>origami</i>	164
13	<i>tycoon</i>	1079	13	<i>honcho</i>	163
14	<i>kimono</i>	934	14	<i>koi</i>	142
15	<i>judo</i>	821	15	<i>sensei</i>	109
16	<i>ramen</i>	742	16	<i>anime</i>	94
17	<i>origami</i>	704	17	<i>typhoon</i>	91
18	<i>miso</i>	680	18	<i>tempura</i>	86
19	<i>futon</i>	669	19	<i>tofu</i>	85
20	<i>kudzu</i>	658	20	<i>karate</i>	75
21	<i>sumo</i>	598	21	<i>aikido</i>	70
22	<i>geisha</i>	597	22	<i>zen</i>	63
23	<i>kamikaze</i>	563	23	<i>jujitsu</i>	62
24	<i>haiku</i>	530	24	<i>tsunami</i>	62
25	<i>Nikkei</i>	520	25	<i>dojo</i>	59
26	<i>wasabi</i>	486	26	<i>shogun</i>	55
27	<i>kabuki</i>	481	27	<i>manga</i>	47
28	<i>shiitake</i>	480	28	<i>sayonara</i>	47
29	<i>ginkgo</i>	474	29	<i>haiku</i>	25
30	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	440	30	<i>ramen</i>	25

Some other loanwords listed in Daulton's top 30, such as *teriyaki*, *honcho*, *koi*, *tempura*, *aikido*, *jujitsu*, *dojo*, *shogun*, and *sayonara*, are all ranked between 32nd and 56th, and as shown in Appendix 7 yield more hits in the latest *COCA*. It ought to be noted that, in the latest *COCA*, *tsunami* is a very high-frequency loan. According to *OED* s.v. *tsunami*, it was first cited in English texts in 1897, and originates from the Japanese *tsu*, meaning 'harbour', in combination with *nami*, meaning 'waves'. Figures 8 and 9 show the frequency distribution of *tsunami* in US English. In the historical American corpus *COHA*, *tsunami* is first recorded in 1940, and with a considerable increase in 2000. The other American corpus, *COCA*, continues

to suggest a dramatic increase between 2005 and 2009 followed by a continuing very high frequency between 2010 and 2014.

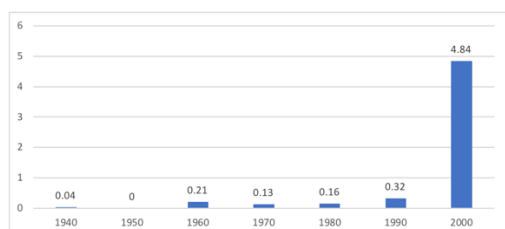


Figure 8. The frequency of *tsunami* in *COHA* (pmw)

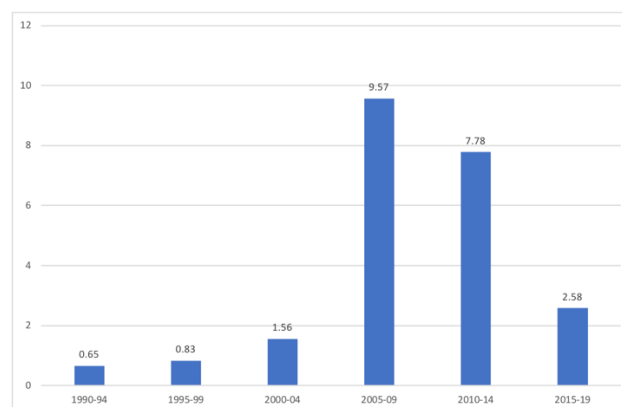


Figure 9. The frequency of *tsunami* in *COCA* (pmw)

When taking a closer look at tokens in *COCA* from 2005 to 2014, most instances indicate a natural disaster *tsunami*. More specifically most of the occurrences mention either the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and *tsunami* or the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. The following instances (8a–b) are taken from *COCA*:

- (8a) The somber count of victims of the late 2004 *tsunami* continued all year, the death toll eventually climbing to an incomprehensible 176,000. (*COCA*, 2005, NEWS: Associated Press, 20051213, A year of suffering, etched on faces around the world, ERIN McCLAM, AP National Writer)
- (8b) But the earthquake and *tsunami* in Japan last year underscored the potential dangers, when reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi plant suffered partial meltdowns. (*COCA*, 2012, SPOK: PBS NewsHour For February 15, 2012)

In *COHA* and *COCA*, *tsunami* collocates with *aid*, *disaster*, *warning*, *relief*, *survivors*, *victims*, *warning*, and *waves*. In addition, clusters such as *the Indian Ocean tsunami*, *Asian tsunami*, *Japanese tsunami*, *deadly / devastating / massive / powerful tsunami* are frequently found in *COCA*. It ought to be remembered that *tsunami* has another meaning, being one of the loans

undergoing semantic extension as explained in Table 9. The examples (9a–b) of *tsunami* denoting ‘a sudden increase’ are taken from *COHA*:

- (9a) A *tsunami* of applause. Clapping in unison. Bravos and bravissimos. (*COHA*, 1978, MAG: Talk of the Town, New Yorker, 1978-01-23, p. 19-23, Schell, Jonathan)
- (9b) But what has really opened consumers’ eyes is a *tsunami* of inexpensive, high-quality imported goods, made even cheaper by the strong *yen*, that is washing, up in Japanese stores. (*COHA*, 1994, Fortune: Oct 31, 1994, Vol. 130, Iss. 9; p. 117, 7 pgs, Japan's new realism, Schlender, Brenton R.)

Clearly there is a significant increase in the frequencies of *tsunami* after particular natural disasters. It would be interesting to examine more instances and categorise them according to different meanings, for the loanword *tsunami* undergoes not only semantic extension but also semantic restriction, meaning either Japanese or Asian tidal waves although, as Daulton (2013: 84) elaborates, the Japanese *tsunami* denotes any large waves caused by an earthquake.

Finally, although *sake* must be one of the frequently used loanwords, because of the huge numbers of instances of the orthographically identical English word, meaning ‘purpose’ or ‘benefit’, it is difficult to retrieve only relevant instances in the two American corpora. Therefore, correct instances of *sake* were obtained only through British corpora in this study, as shown in Appendices 6 and 8.

## 6 CONCLUSION

This thesis has examined Japanese-based loanwords through British and US dictionaries and corpora with the following three purposes: (1) to investigate which Japanese loans are listed in some British and US dictionaries, how they are treated in different types of dictionaries, and which linguistic labels, if any, are attached to them, (2) to discover changes that Japanese-based loanwords undergo when they are listed in dictionaries, and (3) to detect frequently used Japanese loans in British and American corpora. In addition, this thesis aimed to compare Japanese loans in British dictionaries and corpora with those of US counterparts, owing to a lack of previous comparative studies on Japanese-based loanwords in British and American English.

The first research question was answered by employing different types of dictionaries, including both British and US dictionaries, and the results are presented in Appendices 1–3. The *OED3* was a primary dictionary for my study as it both is the largest historical dictionary and allows the sorting of all Japanese-based loans by frequency, based on the Google Books Ngrams data as explained in subsection 4.1.1. When examining each term in the top 100 Japanese loans sorted by frequency in the *OED3*, I noticed that some terms seemed either historical or technical, and thus presumably would not yield many hits in my corpus study. In addition, other British and US dictionaries were employed to supplement the list for my corpus study with more recent Japanese loanwords. This selection of supplementary dictionaries includes one British general-purpose dictionary (*CED*), one US equivalent (*AHD*), two British learners' dictionaries (*Cobuild* and *MEDAL*), and two US college dictionaries (*MWCD* and *WNWCD*). The comparison between these different types of dictionaries in terms of loanword frequency is presented in Table 10. Table 10 indicates that over 25% of the loans listed in Appendix 3 belong to the semantic category of *food and drink*, and most of the dictionaries examined list over half of these food-related terms; the exceptions are *Cobuild* and *WNWCD*.



The corpus study proves also that food-related loans stand out especially in the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* and *COCA*. When comparing the total number of loanwords listed between British and US dictionaries, the latter contain more Japanese loans. British dictionaries, however, list more loanwords pertaining to *economy and business*, which is very interestingly in accord with my corpus result (for instance the higher frequency of *Nikkei*, *zaibatsu*, and *keiretsu* in *BNC1994* than in the American corpora *COCA* and *COHA*).

As regards linguistic labels, not many of the loans in Appendices 1 and 3 receive any. Table 16 summarises the four different labels (*domain*, *time*, *slang*, and *regional*) found in the seven dictionaries analysed for this study. It was, however, noteworthy that several labels detected in this study, such as [US slang] attached to *skosh* and [chiefly British] attached to *soya*, help us to recognise the difference between American and British English. The term *honcho* receives either the label [slang] or the label [informal] in six dictionaries. Moreover, *koan* and *satori* are marked [Zen Buddhism] in most dictionaries. As Table 16 shows, British dictionaries list more labels than their US counterparts; yet the number of dictionaries of each type in this study is too low to make general observations about the labelling differences between different types of dictionaries. It would be interesting to examine more dictionaries, for example at least five dictionaries of each type, and make a detailed comparison to discover similarities and differences in their treatment of Japanese loanwords.

The second research question deals with loanword transformations. In line with Daulton's (2013) classifications, 166 loanwords were analysed. The main results of this study are presented in Table 9, while Appendix 5 shows the entire results. In addition to Daulton's existing classifications, one more category was added to this study, namely orthographic change; this is exemplified by such hyphenated loans as *shabu-shabu* and *ukiyo-e*, and by such omissions of the vowel *-u* as in the English *karoshi*, compared with *karushi* in Japanese. The latter pattern is so numerous that *-u* was omitted in 29 loans in Appendix 5. However, the most

prominent category was altered pronunciation, especially the penultimate accent, or the accent on the second-to-last syllable; 54 loanwords, that is about 33% of all the loans in Appendix 5, fell into this category. Examples include *ikebana* /,i:kə'ba:nə/, *edamame* /,ɛdə'mɑ:mɛɪ/, *sukiyaki* /,su:ki'jɑ:kɪ/, *umami* /u:'mɑ:mɪ/, *sayonara* /,sɑɪə'nɑ:rə/, *shiatsu* /ʃi:'ætsu:/, *hikikomori* /,hɪkɪkə'mɔ:ri/, and so on.

The most interesting finding was *napa* (cabbage), which undergoes semantic restriction. Googling the term results mainly in pictures of Chinese cabbage. That is how I noticed that the meaning might be narrower than that of the original Japanese term *nappa*, denoting any leaves of any vegetables. Then I consulted several dictionaries to find that a few of them define *napa* as Chinese cabbage. Furthermore, when I asked an American friend (personal communication, 19 March 2020) about the word, she answered “Yes, *napa* (cabbage) refers to only Chinese cabbage. I did not even know that was a Japanese loanword. I guess it makes sense with the agricultural history in America with Japanese American farmers before World War II. Since they were so involved in it, it makes sense that some Japanese words would cross over.” This comment suggests a future development of this study, in that it would be interesting to explore Japanese loans potentially introduced by Japanese-Americans, as part of examining the history of immigrants from Japan to America. It is revealing that the American corpora *COHA* and *COCA* yield as many as 82 instances, with a frequency of 0.20 pmw and 232 instances with a frequency of 0.23 pmw respectively, of the word *nisei*, meaning “[a] person born to parents who emigrated from Japan” (*AHD* s.v.), as well as that *nisei* is ranked 26th in the historical American corpus *COHA* in Table 14, whereas in *BNC1994* the word returned only one hit.

In order to answer the third research question, a specified list of Japanese loanwords was created by selection according to the frequency band in the *OED3* and to the number of dictionaries in which the words in Appendix 2 are listed. Table 8, which consists of 113 selected

loanwords, was used for my corpus study. First, the two British Spoken corpora, *BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014*, were employed to see the possible changes in spoken British English between 1994 and 2014. In both corpora, only a small number of instances of Japanese loans were found, as shown in Appendix 6; nevertheless, Tables 11 and 12 demonstrate some changes in the use of Japanese loans over the twenty years. For instance, the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* includes more occurrences of food-related loans and such newer loanwords as *anime* and *emoji*, while *Spoken BNC1994DS* shows more instances of loanwords related to martial arts.

Following this, the results from the two American corpora *COHA* and *COCA* were compared from a diachronic perspective. Unlike British corpora, the search for Japanese loans in the two American corpora returned more hits, particularly in the semantic category of *food and drink*, and within this category especially the words *soy*, *sushi*, and *tofu*. As Table 14 shows, in *COHA* some traditional terms such as *kimono*, *Mikado*, *netsuke* and *hara-kiri* display a higher frequency than in *COCA*. On the other hand, in *COCA* the terms *tsunami*, *ninja*, *Zen*, *yen*, *samurai*, *karate*, *karaoke*, *anime*, and *manga*, in addition to the food-related terms above, ranked highly, as Table 15 shows. When the frequency distribution of *tycoon* was examined through *COHA* and *COCA*, it showed a stable frequency pattern after 1830 for about 190 years, indicating that *tycoon* is naturalised into US English. One of the well-known Japanese loans, *origami*, also was analysed through *COHA* and *COCA*, because it is absent from the top 30 Japanese loanwords in *COHA* (Table 14), even though *OED* s.v. *origami* states that it was first cited in 1948. The corpus data shown in Figures 6 and 7 indicate that it is not until 2000 that we see the more frequent use of *origami*.

When comparing British and American corpora, the results from the whole corpus in *BNC1994* were used. Comparison of British and US English through corpora suggests both similarities and differences in their results of the frequency of Japanese loans. In *BNC1994* and

the American corpora *COCA* and *COHA*, the terms *soy(a)*, *yen*, *karate*, and *tycoon* are very frequently used loanwords. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, some differences can be observed in the frequency of loans related to *economy and business*, as well as to food-related words and to terms concerning *sports and martial arts*, for *BNC1994* contains a higher frequency of *Nikkei*, *zaibatsu*, *keiretsu*, *karate*, and *judo* than do the two American corpora. Meanwhile, American corpora, especially *COCA*, contain more food-related loanwords than does *BNC1994*. Further, *tsunami*, *ninja*, *anime*, and *manga* are also high-frequency loans in *COCA*, while *COHA* shows the highest frequency of *kimono* of all three corpora.

There are several avenues for further research in this study of Japanese loanwords. First, it would be interesting to conduct a corpus study on Japanese loanwords through a British corpus of similar size to *COCA* in US English. Moreover, it would be helpful if the written component of *Spoken BNC2014* were released in the near future. Second, as mentioned earlier, it would be more informative and convincing to examine the similarities and differences in the number of linguistic labels among different types of dictionaries if I were to employ more dictionaries of each type. Third, it would be more insightful to investigate collocations of more loanwords statistically. I attempted in this study to examine some collocations, including *honcho*, *skosh*, and *tycoon*, and found them interesting, for the kind of collocation they display is unique to loanwords. As Daulton (2013: pp. 83–4) elaborates, collocations make the meanings of some unfamiliar or obscure loanwords more comprehensible and approachable, although they sound redundant in Japanese. The present study shows the results of loanword transformations, including collocations, in Appendix 5; *katsura* tree, *hibachi* grill, and *koi* carp could be candidates for a collocation search through corpora. Finally, as stated earlier, it would be interesting also to categorise Japanese loans that undergo semantic restriction (such as *tsunami* and *sensei*) according to different meanings, and investigate the corresponding number of hits through corpora.

Combining dictionary study with corpus study helped me to make more interesting observations: on the one hand, dictionaries, especially *OED3*, allowed me access to the etymology of Japanese loanwords, their first citation years, meanings, and examples, in chronological order, while on the other hand, different corpora enabled me to analyse actual occurrences of Japanese loans in a natural context. It was good that linguistic labels attached to some loanwords were examined through corpora. For instance, the label [American slang] is in fact used more often in US than in British corpora. In addition, regional labels attached to *soy* and *soya* were further supported by the empirical corpus data when searching for the spelling variations *soy* and *soya* in British and American corpora. I observed noteworthy consistency in the results of dictionary study on linguistic labels and of corresponding corpus study. I learned that it is significant to investigate actual instances through corpora after examining linguistic labels, definitions, etymologies, and example sentences through dictionary study. I hope that this thesis has contributed to observing changes in the use of Japanese loanwords in British and American English.

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## 8 APPENDICES

Appendix 1. The top 100 Japanese loanwords sorted in the *OED3* by frequency

All the data except for the ones on semantic categories are taken from the *OED3*.

Semantic categories are borrowed from the examples of Doi (2013: 34).

An asterisk (\*) in the third column refers to a new entry in *OED3*.

	Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category
1	<i>dan</i>		n.	1941	5	In Judo, a degree of proficiency	sports & martial arts
2	<i>Zen</i>		n. and adj.	1727	5	A Japanese school of Mahayana Buddhism emphasizing the value of meditation and personal awareness	religion
3	<i>soy</i>		n.	1696	5	A sauce prepared chiefly in Japan, China, and India, from soybeans	food & drink
4	<i>ri</i>		n.	1817	5	A traditional East Asian unit of length now equal to approx. 3.93 kilometres (2.44 miles) / the smallest subdivision of rural administration	measurement/ administrative units
5	<i>Meiji</i>		n. and adj.	1871	5	The period of rule (1868-1912) of the Japanese emperor Mutsuhito	historical periods
6	<i>mon</i>		n.	1861	5	A Japanese family crest or badge, frequently used in decorative art	culture
7	<i>samurai</i>		n.	1727	5	In Japan during the continuance of the feudal system, one of the class of military retainers of the daimios	professions & status
8	<i>ki</i>	*	n.	1893	5	Vital energy; circulating physical life-force, the existence and properties of which are fundamental to the theory and practice of many forms of Japanese martial art and therapeutic medicine	Sports & martial arts, medicine
9	<i>Shinto</i>		n.	1727	5	The native religious system of Japan	religion
10	<i>tanto</i>		n.	1885	4	A short sword or dagger worn in the sash, esp. by warriors	weaponry
11	<i>tsunami</i>		n.	1897	4	A brief series of long, high undulations on the surface of the sea caused by an earthquake or similar underwater disturbance	nature
12	<i>Bon</i>		n.	1899	4	A Japanese Buddhist festival held annually in August to honour the dead	events
13	<i>tai</i>		n.	1620	4	A Pacific sea bream	food & drink
14	<i>tofu</i>		n.	1880	4	A curd made in Japan and China from mashed soya beans	food & drink
15	<i>kimono</i>		n.	1886	4	A long Japanese robe with sleeves	clothing & footwear
16	<i>tycoon</i>		n.	1857	4	The title by which the <i>shogun</i> of Japan was described to foreigners/An important or dominant person, esp. in business or politics	professions & status

	Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category
17	<i>haiku</i>		n.	1899	4	A form of Japanese verse, developed in the mid-16th century, usually consisting of 17 syllables and originally of jesting character	literature
18	<i>Kabuki</i>		n.	1899	4	A traditional and popular form of Japanese drama which employs highly stylized singing, miming, and dancing in addition to acting	entertainment
19	<i>Ainu</i>		n. and adj.	1811	4	A member of (the people descended from) an aboriginal people of northern Japan	others
20	<i>karate</i>		n.	1955	4	A Japanese system of unarmed combat in which hands and feet are used as weapons	sports & martial arts
21	<i>daimio</i>		n.	1839	4	The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the <i>mikado</i> ; now abolished	professions & status
22	<i>Maru</i>	*	n.	1903	4	As a pre- or postmodifier: designating a Japanese merchant ship	transportation
23	<i>shogun</i>		n.	1615	4	The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, until 1867 the virtual ruler of Japan	professions & status
24	<i>Heian</i>		adj.	1893	4	Of or pertaining to a period in Japanese history from the late 8th to the late 12th century A.D.	historical periods
25	<i>Yamato</i>		n.	1879	4	The style or school of art in Japan which culminated in the 12th and 13th centuries and dealt with Japanese subjects in a distinctively Japanese	arts & crafts, others
26	<i>zaibatsu</i>		n.	1937	4	In Japan, a large capitalist organization, usually based on a single family having controlling interests in a variety of companies, of a type that existed before the war of 1939-45	economy & business
27	<i>Noh</i>		n.	1871	4	A traditional Japanese masked drama with dance, mime, and song, evolved from Shinto rites	entertainment
28	<i>sushi</i>		n.	1893	4	A Japanese dish consisting of small balls of cold boiled rice flavoured with vinegar and commonly garnished with slices of fish or cooked egg	food & drink
29	<i>to</i>	Now rare	n.	1871	4	A Japanese unit of capacity equal to ten <i>sho</i> , equivalent to approximately 3.97 gallons	measurement
30	<i>Eta / eta</i>		n.	1897	4	A member of a class of Japanese outcasts	professions & status
31	<i>geisha</i>		n.	1887	4	A Japanese girl whose profession is to entertain men by dancing and singing; loosely, a Japanese prostitute	professions & status

Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category	
32	<i>Showa</i>	n. and adj.	1926	4	The period of rule (1926-1989) of the Japanese emperor Hirohito	historical periods	
33	<i>koan</i>	n.	1946	4	Zen Buddhism. A paradox put to a student to stimulate his or her mind	religion	
34	<i>san</i>	n.	1878	4	A Japanese honorific title, equivalent to Mr., Mrs., etc., suffixed to personal or family names as a mark of politeness	others	
35	<i>judo</i>	n.	1889	4	A martial art originating in Japan, using movement, holds, and leverage to unbalance the opponent	sports & martial arts	
36	<i>kamikaze</i>	n. and adj.	1896	4	In Japanese tradition: a powerful wind, said to be a gift from the gods/The pilot of a kamikaze aircraft/A person who acts in a reckless way/Reckless, dangerous	religion, others	
37	<i>Mikado</i>	Now historical	n.	1727	4	In Western use: the emperor of Japan	professions & status
38	<i>miso</i>	n.	1615	4	A paste, made from fermented soya beans and barley or rice malt with salt, used in Japanese cookery	food & drink	
39	<i>keiretsu</i>	*	n.	1965	4	In Japan: a conglomeration of separate businesses linked together by cross-shareholdings in one another to form a robust corporate structure, highly resistant to take-over bids or drastic losses	economy & business
40	<i>Tendai</i>	n.	1727	4	A Buddhist sect introduced into Japan from China by the monk Saichō (767–822)	religion	
41	<i>bonsai</i>	n. and adj.	1899	4	The practice of cultivating ornamental, artificially dwarfed trees and shrubs which are grown in containers and pruned so as to resemble mature, full-sized plants	culture	
42	<i>kata</i>	n.	1954	4	A system of basic exercises or formal practice used to teach and improve the execution of <i>Judo</i> techniques	sports & martial arts	
43	<i>rin</i>	n.	1868	4	A Japanese monetary unit, equal to 110 <i>sen</i>	monetary	
44	<i>kami</i>	n.1	1601	4	In the Japanese Shinto religion: a spirit abiding invisibly in nature, revered or worshipped as a deity	religion	
45	<i>kami</i>	Now chiefly historical	n.2	1727	4	With capital initial. In Japan: (a title for) a governor, daimyo, or other person of authority or high rank	professions & status
46	<i>Nikkei</i>	n.	1970	4	The Nikkei index, average, or exchange/the Nikkei Keizai Shimbun newspaper	economy & business	

Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category	
47	<i>roshi</i>	n.	1909	4	(The title of) the spiritual leader of a monastic or lay community; an advanced practitioner of Zen meditation	professions & status	
48	<i>tanka</i>	n.	1877	4	A form of Japanese verse which consists of thirty-one syllables, the first and third lines containing five and the other three lines seven syllables	literature	
49	<i>kana</i>	n.	1727	4	Japanese syllabic writing, the chief varieties of which are hiragana and katakana	characters & letters	
50	<i>kanji</i>	n.	1920	4	The corpus of borrowed and adapted Chinese ideographs which forms the principal part of the Japanese writing system	characters & letters	
51	<i>koto</i>	n.	1795	4	A Japanese musical stringed instrument played with both hands	music	
52	<i>manga</i>	*	n.2	1951	4	A Japanese genre of cartoons and comic books, drawn in a meticulously detailed style	arts & crafts
53	<i>monogatari</i>	n.	1876	4	In Japan: a tale, story, or narrative	literature	
54	<i>zazen</i>	n.	1727	4	Seated meditation practised in Zen Buddhism	religion	
55	<i>Shingon</i>	n.	1727	4	The name of a Buddhist sect founded in Japan in the eighth century and devoted to esoteric Buddhism	religion	
56	<i>karaoke</i>	n.	1977	4	A form of entertainment, originating in Japan, in which a person sings the vocal line of a popular song to the accompaniment of a pre-recorded backing tape	music	
57	<i>kaya</i>	n.	1889	4	A Japanese evergreen tree, <i>Torreya nucifera</i>	botany	
58	<i>sumo</i>	n.	1864	4	A wrestler who competes in the sport of sumo	sports & martial arts	
59	<i>tatami</i>	n.	1614	4	A rush-covered straw mat which is the usual floor-covering in Japan	housing	
60	<i>kanban</i>	n.	1977	4	In Japanese industry: a card or sheet displaying a set of manufacturing specifications and requirements	economy & business	
61	<i>mura</i>	n.	1876	4	In Japan: a village; (also) a rural administrative division corresponding to such a community	administrative units	
62	<i>ume</i>	*	n.	1822	4	A deciduous tree of eastern Asia, related to the plum and apricot	botany
63	<i>futon</i>	n.	1876	4	A Japanese bed-quilt	housing	
64	<i>koji</i>	n.	1878	4	An enzyme preparation derived from various moulds, and used to bring about the fermentation involved in the production of saké, soy sauce, etc	food & drink	

	Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category
65	<i>koku</i>		n.	1727	4	A Japanese unit of capacity equal to ten to, used for liquids and solids ; equivalent to approximately 39.7 gallons (180 litres)	measurement
66	<i>Rinzai</i>		n.	1833	4	One of the three principal branches of Zen Buddhism, characterized by the active pursuit of enlightenment, esp. through the extensive use of <i>koans</i>	religion
67	<i>satori</i>		n.	1727	4	Sudden spiritual awakening or enlightenment	religion
68	<i>sensei</i>		n.	1874	4	(a respectful title or form of address for) a teacher, master, or skilled artist	professions & status
69	<i>shiatsu</i>		n.	1967	4	A kind of therapy, of Japanese origin, in which pressure is applied with the thumbs and palms to certain points on the body	medicine
70	<i>koi</i>		n.	1727	4	A local name in Japan for the common carp	zoology
71	<i>Nanga</i>		n.2 and adj.	1910	4	An expressive style of Japanese painting which developed from that of the Chinese Southern school, and was practised in Japan during the 18th and 19th centuries	arts & crafts
72	<i>ninja</i>		n. and adj.	1964	4	A person trained in the feudal Japanese art of ninjutsu or a modern version of it	professions & status
73	<i>origami</i>		n.	1948	4	The Japanese art of folding paper into intricate decorative designs and objects; paper folded in this way	arts & crafts
74	<i>shiitake</i>		n.	1877	4	A mushroom, <i>Lentinus edodes</i> , of the family Agaricaceae, cultivated in Japan and China on logs	food & drink
75	<i>shinkansen</i>		n.	1968	4	In Japan, a railway system carrying high-speed passenger trains	transportation
76	<i>kiri</i>		n.	1727	4	paulownia	botany
77	<i>kudzu</i>		n.	1893	4	In full, kudzu vine. A perennial climbing plant, <i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	botany
78	<i>Sohyo</i>		n.	1953	4	In Japan, the left-wing trade union federation	economy & business
79	<i>tamari</i>		n.	1977	4	A Japanese variety of rich soy sauce	food & drink
80	<i>uta</i>		n.	1855	4	A Japanese poem; specifically, <i>tanka</i>	literature
81	<i>rotenone</i>		n.	1904	3	A poisonous compound obtained from the roots of several species of plant	chemistry & physics
82	<i>yakuza</i>		n.	1964	3	A Japanese gangster or racketeer	professions & status
83	<i>dojo</i>		n.	1942	3	A room or hall in which <i>judo</i> is practised	sports & martial arts

Loanwords	*New entry /Labels	Word class	First citation	Frequency band	Meaning	Semantic category
84	<i>nori</i>	n.	1891	3	A Japanese edible seaweed, eaten either dried and stuck together in small sheets, or fresh	food & drink
85	<i>ronin</i>	n.	1858	3	In feudal Japan: a samurai without a lord or master, esp. one who lives as a mercenary warrior	professions & status
86	<i>Midori</i>	n.	1978	3	a Japanese melon liqueur	food & drink
87	<i>go</i>	n.2	1840	3	A Japanese board game of territorial possession and capture, played with (usually black and white) stones or counters on a square board	games
88	<i>tempura</i>	n.	1920	3	A Japanese dish consisting of prawn, shrimp, or white fish, and often vegetables, coated in batter and deep-fried	food & drink
89	<i>aikido</i>	n.	1954	3	A Japanese form of self-defence and martial art, developed from ju-jitsu	sports & martial arts
90	<i>nisei</i>	adj. and n.	1934	3	Of, relating to, or designating a person from North, Central, or South America whose parents were immigrants from Japan	residents & emigrants
91	<i>sashimi</i>	n.	1880	3	A Japanese dish consisting of thin slices of raw fish	food & drink
92	<i>nembutsu</i>	n. and adj.	1887	3	In some forms of Japanese Buddhism: an invocation of Amida (Amitabha) chanted to achieve self-purification and spiritual awakening	religion
93	<i>kainic</i>	adj.	1954	3	a neurotoxic organic acid	chemistry & physics
94	<i>kaizen</i>	n.	1985	3	A Japanese business philosophy of continuous improvement in working practices, personal efficiency, etc.	economy & business
95	<i>mondo</i>	n.	1927	3	An instructional technique consisting of a rapid dialogue of questions and answers between master and pupil	religion
96	<i>sen</i>	n.	1727	3	A Japanese copper or bronze coin (see quot. 1897), now a hundredth part of a yen	monetary
97	<i>tempo</i>	n.2	1860	3	An oval-shaped bronze coin of Japan, with a square hole in its centre	monetary
98	<i>teriyaki</i>	n.	1961	3	A Japanese dish consisting of fish or meat marinated in soy sauce and broiled	food & drink
99	<i>Betamax</i>	n.	1975	3	A proprietary name for the videocassette format also known as Beta (beta)	commodities
100	<i>shoyu</i>	n.	1727	3	soy; frequently attributive as <i>shoyu</i> sauce	food & drink

## Appendix 2. A list of Japanese loanwords

The 1st and the 2nd columns: the loanwords found in different dictionaries are listed according to semantic categories.

The 3rd column: when English orthographies in loanwords are different from Japanese, original romanised Japanese forms are given in the third column.

The 4th column: the meaning is cited chiefly from the *OED3*, but when the word is not listed in the *OED3* or the definition in other dictionaries are more intelligible than the one in the *OED3*, the meaning is cited from other dictionaries.

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
1	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>		A genre of Japanese or Japanese-style animated film or television entertainment ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
2	arts & crafts	<i>bokeh</i>	<i>boke</i>	[Photography] Blurring or hazing in the out-of-focus areas of a photographic image ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
3	arts & crafts	<i>Imari</i>	<i>Imari-yaki</i>	A type of <i>Hizen</i> porcelain ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
4	arts & crafts	<i>kakemono</i>		A Japanese wall-picture, painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
5	arts & crafts	<i>kakiemon</i>		A Japanese porcelain first made by Kakiemon at <i>Arita</i> , characterized by asymmetrical designs ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
6	arts & crafts	<i>kirigami</i>		A form of origami (=the Japanese art of paper folding) which involves cutting ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
7	arts & crafts	<i>Kutani</i>	<i>Kutani-yaki</i>	<i>Kutani</i> ware, a kind of gold and dark red Japanese porcelain ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
8	arts & crafts	<i>makimono</i>		A Japanese scroll containing a narrative, usually in pictures and with explanatory writing, designed to be examined progressively from right to left as it is unrolled ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
9	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>		A Japanese genre of cartoons and comic books, drawn in a meticulously detailed style ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
10	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>		In Japanese traditional dress: a small piece of ivory, wood, metal, ceramic, or other material ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
11	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>		The Japanese art of folding paper into intricate decorative designs and objects; paper folded in this way ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
12	arts & crafts	<i>shibuichi</i>		An alloy consisting of three parts of copper to one of silver, extensively used by the Japanese on account of its beautiful silver-grey patina ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
13	arts & crafts	<i>sumi</i>		A stick made of soot mixed with glue, dipped in water and used in a style of Japanese writing and painting ( <i>WNWCD</i> s.v.)
14	arts & crafts	<i>sumi-e</i>		Japanese ink painting ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
15	arts & crafts	<i>ukiyo-e</i>	<i>ukiyoe</i>	A Japanese art-form consisting of wood-block prints or paintings of scenes from everyday life simply treated ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
16	arts & crafts	<i>urushi</i>		The Japanese lacquer tree; also, Japan lacquer, used for coating Japan ware ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
17	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	<i>ginkyou</i>	A deciduous, dioecious tree ( <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> ) native to China and having fan-shaped leaves used in herbal medicine ( <i>AHD</i> s.v.)
18	botany	<i>katsura, katsura tree</i>		a deciduous tree ( <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> of the family <i>Cercidiphyllaceae</i> ) of Japan and China ( <i>MWCD</i> s.v.)

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
19	botany	<i>kudzu</i>		In full, kudzu vine. A perennial climbing plant, <i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
20	bushido	<i>bushido</i>	<i>bushidou</i>	In feudal Japan, the ethical code of the Samurai or military knighthood ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
21	bushido	<i>hara-kiri</i>	<i>harakiri</i>	Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the samurai of Japan ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
22	bushido	<i>seppuku</i>		<i>hara-kiri</i> ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
23	characters & letters	<i>hiragana</i>		The cursive form of the Japanese syllabary ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
24	characters & letters	<i>iroha</i>		The Japanese kana or syllabary ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
25	characters & letters	<i>kana</i>		Japanese syllabic writing, the chief varieties of which are hiragana ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
26	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>		The corpus of borrowed and adapted Chinese ideographs which forms the principal part of the Japanese writing system ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
27	characters & letters	<i>katakana</i>		One of the two varieties of the Japanese syllabic writing, and used chiefly in scientific and official documents and in spelling out foreign words adopted into the Japanese language ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
28	characters & letters	<i>manyogana</i>	<i>manyogana</i>	A system of writing in use in Japan in the 8th cent., in which Chinese characters were used to represent Japanese sounds ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
29	characters & letters	<i>romaji</i>	<i>rōmaji</i>	A system for transliterating Japanese into roman script; roman letters as used in such transliteration ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
30	chemistry & physics	<i>urushiol</i>		An oily phenolic liquid causing skin irritation which is present in various plants and is the main constituent of the lacquer obtained from the Japanese lacquer tree ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
31	clothing & footwear	<i>geta</i>		A Japanese shoe, usually wooden, with a thong to pass between the first (big) toe and the second toe. ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
32	clothing & footwear	<i>inro</i>	<i>inrou</i>	An ornamental nest of boxes, connected by a thin cord, made of lacquer, ivory, or the like, in which seals, medicines, and other necessaries can be carried ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
33	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>		A long Japanese robe with sleeves ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
34	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>		A broad band of material (usually silk) wound tightly around the waist as a tie for an outer garment (as a kimono, etc.) or for the jacket worn in various martial arts ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
35	clothing & footwear	<i>yukata</i>		A light cotton kimono ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
36	clothing & footwear	<i>zori</i>	<i>zouri</i>	Japanese thonged sandals with straw (or leather, wood, etc.) soles ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
37	commodities	<i>hibachi, hibachi grill</i>		A large earthenware pan or brazier in which charcoal is burnt esp. in order to warm the hands or heat a room ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
38	commodities	<i>keitai</i>		In Japan: a mobile phone ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
39	culture	<i>bonsai</i>		The practice of cultivating ornamental, artificially dwarfed trees and shrubs which are grown in containers and pruned so as to resemble mature, full-sized plants ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
40	culture	<i>ikebana</i>		The art of Japanese flower arrangement in which flowers are formally displayed according to strict rules, sometimes with other natural objects ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)



	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
41	culture	<i>ninjutsu</i>		The Japanese art of stealth, camouflage, sabotage, and assassination, developed in feudal times for military espionage, but subsequently used in the training of warriors and others ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
42	culture	<i>wabi, sabi, wabi-sabi</i>		In Zen Buddhist philosophy, a quality of simple, serene, and solitary beauty of a slightly sombre kind ( <i>OED s.v. wabi</i> ) In Zen Buddhist philosophy, a quality of simple, restrained, and mellowed beauty ( <i>OED s.v. sabi</i> )
43	economy & business	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	<i>hanchou</i>	The leader of a small group or squad, any person in charge; a manager, a boss ( <i>OED s.v. honcho n.</i> ) To oversee, head; to be in charge of ( <i>OED s.v. honcho v.</i> )
44	economy & business	<i>kaizen</i>		A Japanese business philosophy of continuous improvement in working practices, personal efficiency, etc.; hence, an improvement in performance or productivity ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
45	economy & business	<i>kanban</i>		Usually attributive, esp. as <i>kanban</i> system. The coordinated manufacturing system employing <i>kanbans</i> , which ensures that components arrive from suppliers at the time they are required for assembly, thus minimizing factory storage and surplus ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
46	economy & business	<i>karoshi</i>	<i>karoushi</i>	In Japan: death brought on by overwork or job-related exhaustion ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
47	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>		A hierarchy of suppliers, subcontractors, etc., owned or part-owned by a parent company which they serve ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
48	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>		A Japanese conglomerate, especially a powerful family-controlled monopoly before World War II ( <i>AHD s.v.</i> )
49	economy & business	<i>zaitech</i>		Investment in financial markets by a company as a means of supplementing the earnings which it receives from its principal operations ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
50	economy & business	<i>zaikai</i>		Financial circles; the business world or power elite who control it ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
51	entertainment	<i>bunraku</i>		The Japanese puppet theatre in general ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
52	entertainment	<i>cosplay</i>		The action or pastime of dressing up in costume, esp. as a character from anime, manga, or video games; performances involving people dressed in this way ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
53	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>		A traditional and popular form of Japanese drama which employs highly stylized singing, miming, and dancing in addition to acting ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
54	entertainment	<i>Noh, No</i>	<i>nou</i>	A traditional Japanese masked drama with dance, mime, and song, evolved largely from Shinto rites ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
55	entertainment	<i>Pokemon-going</i>		The activity of getting out of your house and walking around playing <i>Pokemon GO</i> ( <i>MEDAL s.v.</i> )
56	entertainment	<i>Tamagotchi</i>		An egg-shaped hand-held electronic toy featuring a pet whose animated image is displayed on a small screen, and which can be cared for and responded to (by pushing buttons) as if it were a real pet ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
57	food & drink	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>		The dark red edible bean of the leguminous plant <i>Vigna angularis</i> , a bushy annual cultivated in China and Japan ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
58	food & drink	<i>arame</i>		A dark brown or black seaweed ... used in Japanese cuisine ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)
59	food & drink	<i>bento, bento box</i>	<i>bentou</i>	A Japanese or Japanese-style packed lunch traditionally consisting of rice, vegetables, and Japanese specialties such as <i>sashimi</i> and <i>teriyaki</i> , and served in a lacquered or decorated wooden box ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
60	food & drink	<i>daikon</i>		A large long hard white radish used especially in Asian cuisine ( <i>WNWCD</i> s.v.)
61	food & drink	<i>dashi</i>		Cooking stock, esp. a fish stock based upon dried bonito and seaweed ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
62	food & drink	<i>edamame</i>		Fresh green soybeans, typically boiled or steamed and served in their pods, seasoned with salt, as an appetizer or snack ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
63	food & drink	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>	<i>enokidake, enokitake</i>	A long, thin white mushroom, used in Japanese, Korean and Chinese cuisines ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
64	food & drink	<i>fugu</i>		The potentially deadly flesh of the pufferfish, which in Japan must by law be prepared by specially trained chefs ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
65	food & drink	<i>kombu</i>		A brown seaweed, ..., used as food, esp. as a base for stock ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
66	food & drink	<i>matcha</i>		Powdered green tea leaves which are added to hot water to make tea or used as a flavouring in desserts ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
67	food & drink	<i>matsutake</i>		An edible fungus, ..., found in pine forests of Japan and Korea, and much prized as a delicacy in Japan ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
68	food & drink	<i>mirin</i>		A sweet alcoholic liquid resembling sake, used as a flavouring in Japanese cookery ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
69	food & drink	<i>miso</i>		A paste, made from fermented soya beans and barley or rice malt with salt, used in Japanese cookery ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
70	food & drink	<i>mizuna</i>		An oriental variety of brassica, ..., having finely cut leaves with a mildly spicy taste, grown in Japan and increasingly in the West for use in salads and oriental dishes ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
71	food & drink	<i>mochi</i>		A cake made from glutinous rice, steamed and pounded, sometimes with the addition of other ingredients ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
72	food & drink	<i>napa (cabbage)</i>	<i>nappa</i> 'the leaves of any vegetable'	In full napa cabbage. A form of Chinese cabbage, ..., with pale green leaves forming a tight barrel-shaped head, which is used in salads and oriental dishes ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
73	food & drink	<i>nashi (pear)</i>		Asian pear, Japanese pear ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
74	food & drink	<i>nori</i>		A Japanese edible seaweed ..., eaten either dried and stuck together in small sheets, or fresh ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
75	food & drink	<i>panko</i>		Breadcrumbs, esp. dried and pre-packaged long-life breadcrumbs prepared from bread from which the crust has been removed ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
76	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	<i>raamen</i>	Chinese-style wheat-flour noodles, served fresh in a broth with garnishes such as meat, seaweed, and vegetables ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
77	food & drink	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	<i>sake</i>	A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
78	food & drink	<i>sashimi</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of thin slices of raw fish ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
79	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	<i>mikan</i>	A variety of citrus fruit originally cultivated in Japan, closely related to the tangerine and mandarin ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
80	food & drink	<i>shabu-shabu</i>	<i>shabushabu</i>	A Japanese dish of thinly sliced beef or pork cooked with vegetables in boiling soup ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
81	food & drink	<i>shibui</i>		Tastefulness, refinement, appreciation of elegant simplicity ( <i>OED</i> s.v. <i>shibui</i> n.) Tasteful in a quiet, profound, or unostentatious way ( <i>OED</i> s.v. <i>shibui</i> a.)
82	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>		A mushroom, <i>Lentinus edodes</i> , of the family Agaricaceae, cultivated in Japan and China on logs ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
83	food & drink	<i>shiso</i>		Any of several cultivated varieties of the East Asian annual herb <i>Perilla frutescens</i> ..., which has aromatic green or purple leaves used in Japanese cookery, esp. as a garnish with <i>sashimi</i> ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
84	food & drink	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	<i>shoyu</i>	soy ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
85	food & drink	<i>soba</i>		A type of noodle that is made from buckwheat ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
86	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>		A sauce prepared chiefly in Japan, China, and India, from soybeans, and eaten with fish, etc. ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
87	food & drink	<i>sukiyaki</i>		A Japanese dish, consisting of very thin slices of beef fried with vegetables in sugar and soy sauce ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
88	food & drink	<i>surimi</i>		A fish product made from inexpensive whitefish and often processed to resemble more expensive seafood (such as crabmeat) ( <i>MWCD</i> s.v.)
89	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of small balls of cold boiled rice flavoured with vinegar and commonly garnished with slices of fish or cooked egg ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
90	food & drink	<i>tamagoyaki</i>		A type of Japanese omelette made by rolling several layers of cooked egg together ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
91	food & drink	<i>tamari</i>		A Japanese variety of rich soy sauce ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
92	food & drink	<i>tempura</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of prawn, shrimp, or white fish, and often vegetables, coated in batter and deep-fried ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
93	food & drink	<i>teppan-yaki, teppanyaki</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of meat, fish, (or both) fried with vegetables on a hot steel plate which forms the centre of the table at which the diners are seated ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
94	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of fish or meat marinated in soy sauce and broiled ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
95	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	<i>toufu</i>	A curd made in Japan and China from mashed soya beans; bean curd ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
96	food & drink	<i>udo</i>		A perennial plant ( <i>Aralia cordata</i> ) native to East Asia, having bipinnately compound leaves and young shoots that are cooked and eaten as a vegetable ( <i>AHD</i> s.v.)
97	food & drink	<i>udon</i>		A kind of noodle made from wheat flour ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
98	food & drink	<i>umami</i>		A category of taste corresponding to the 'savoury' flavour of free glutamates in various foods, esp. protein-rich fermented and aged ones such as mature cheeses and soy sauce; spec. the flavour of monosodium glutamate ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
99	food & drink	<i>wakame</i>		A brown seaweed, ..., used in China and Japan as food or (esp. in dried form) as a cooking ingredient ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
100	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>		A Japanese herb, <i>Eutrema wasabi</i> , whose thick root is used in Japanese cooking ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
101	food & drink	<i>yakitori</i>		A Japanese dish consisting of pieces of chicken grilled on a skewer ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
102	games	<i>go</i>		A Japanese board game of territorial possession and capture, played with (usually black and white) stones or counters on a square board marked with intersecting lines ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
103	games	<i>shogi</i>	<i>shougi</i>	A Japanese board game resembling chess ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
104	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>		A shout or cheer used by the Japanese ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
105	greetings & chants	<i>sayonara</i>	<i>sayounara</i>	used to express good wishes when parting; 'goodbye' ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
106	housing	<i>futon</i>		A Japanese bed-quilt ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
107	housing	<i>tatami</i>		A rush-covered straw mat which is the usual floor-covering in Japan ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
108	literature	<i>haiku</i>		A form of Japanese verse, developed in the mid-16th century, usually consisting of 17 syllables and originally of jesting character ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
109	literature	<i>keitai shosetsu</i>	<i>keitai shousetsu</i>	A novel that is meant to be read on a mobile phone ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
110	literature	<i>keitai tanka</i>		A 31-syllable Japanese poem, composed and distributed using a mobile phone ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)
111	literature	<i>senryu</i>	<i>senryuu</i>	A type of Japanese verse, similar in form to haiku ... but more intentionally humorous or satirical in content and usually without seasonal references ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
112	literature	<i>tanka</i>		A form of Japanese verse which consists of thirty-one syllables, the first and third lines containing five and the other three lines seven syllables ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
113	medicine	<i>moxa</i>	<i>mogusa</i>	A downy material obtained from various plants and used in Oriental medicine by being burned on the skin as a cauterizing agent or counterirritant for the skin ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)
114	medicine	<i>moxibustion</i>		The therapeutic practice of burning moxa or another substance on or next to the skin ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
115	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>		A kind of therapy, of Japanese origin, in which pressure is applied with the thumbs and palms to certain points on the body ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
116	monetary	<i>yen</i>		A Japanese coin, of gold or silver, representing the monetary unit of Japan since 1871 ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
117	music	<i>karaoke</i>		<i>Karaoke</i> is a form of entertainment in which a machine plays the tunes of songs, and people take it in turns to sing the words ( <i>Cobuild</i> s.v.)
118	music	<i>koto</i>		A Japanese musical stringed instrument played with both hands ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
119	music	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	<i>shamisen</i>	A Japanese guitar of three strings, played with a plectrum ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
120	nature	<i>tsunami</i>		A brief series of long, high undulations on the surface of the sea caused by an earthquake or similar underwater disturbance. These travel at great speed and often with sufficient force to inundate the land; frequently misnamed a tidal wave ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
121	others	<i>domoic acid</i>	<i>Japanese dialectal (Tokunoshima Island) domoi</i>	An amino acid found in shellfish that can cause food poisoning ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)
122	others	<i>emoji</i>		A small digital image or icon used to express an idea, emotion, etc., in electronic communications ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
123	others	<i>hentai</i>		Sexually explicit or pornographic manga and anime, often of an extreme or outlandish nature ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
124	others	<i>hikikomori</i>		Abnormal avoidance of social contact; acute social withdrawal ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
125	others	<i>ikigai</i>		A motivating force; something or someone that gives a person a sense of purpose or a reason for living. Also more generally: something that brings pleasure or fulfilment ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
126	others	<i>kamikaze</i>		A Japanese aircraft, typically loaded with explosives, which makes a deliberate suicidal crash into an enemy target, esp. a ship. Also (with the and plural agreement): a military unit of such aircraft. A person who acts in a reckless, hazardous, or potentially self-destructive way ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
127	others	<i>kawaii</i>		Cute, esp. in a manner considered characteristic of Japanese popular culture; charming, darling; ostentatiously adorable. That which is kawaii; cuteness ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
128	others	<i>KonMari</i>		Refers to the <i>KonMari</i> method of tidying up and folding clothes made popular by Japanese lady Marie Kondo ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v. <i>KonMari</i> a.)
129	others	<i>Kumon</i>		A proprietary name for: a tuition programme, originating in Japan and chiefly used as a form of supplementary education, in which children build up their skills in a subject (esp. mathematics) by completing worksheets of increasing difficulty, under the guidance of a special instructor ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
130	others	<i>otaku</i>		A person extremely knowledgeable about the minute details of a particular hobby (esp. a solitary or minority hobby) ( <i>OED</i> s.v.) a young person who is an extremely keen fan of Japanese popular culture, such as comics, TV shows, video games, and toys ( <i>MEDAL</i> s.v.)
131	others	<i>pachinko</i>		A form of pinball originating in Japan and played on an upright machine ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
132	others	<i>skosh</i>	<i>sukoshi</i>	A little, a small amount ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
133	others	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>		A type of logic puzzle, the object of which is to fill a grid of nine squares by nine squares (subdivided into nine regions of three-by-three squares) with the numbers one to nine ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
134	place	<i>Okinawa</i>		An island group of the central Ryukyu Islands in the western Pacific Ocean southwest of Japan. In World War II Okinawa, the largest island in the group, was the scene of fierce combat between the Japanese and US Army and Marine forces (April 1-June 21, 1945). The islands were returned to the Japanese in 1972 ( <i>AHD</i> s.v.)
135	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	<i>daimyou</i>	The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
136	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>		A Japanese girl whose profession is to entertain men by dancing and singing; loosely, a Japanese prostitute ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
137	professions & status	<i>genro, Genro</i>	<i>genrou</i>	The 'elder statesmen' of Japan, a body of retired statesmen at times informally consulted by the emperor ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
138	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>		In Western use: the emperor of Japan ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
139	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>		A person trained in the feudal Japanese art of ninjutsu or a modern version of it ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
140	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>		During the continuance of the feudal system, one of the class of military retainers of the daimios; sometimes in wider sense, a member of the military caste, whether a <i>samurai</i> proper or a <i>daimio</i> ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
141	professions & status	<i>sensei</i>		(A respectful title or form of address for) a teacher, master, or skilled artist. Also in extended use: a guide or mentor. (A respectful title or form of address for) a teacher of (esp. Japanese) martial arts ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
142	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	<i>seii-taishougun</i>	The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, until 1867 the virtual ruler of Japan. Also called <i>tycoon</i> ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
143	professions & status	<i>tenno</i>	<i>tennou</i>	The formal title of the Japanese emperor, esp when regarded as a divine religious leader ( <i>CEC s.v.</i> )
144	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	<i>taikun</i>	The title by which the shogun of Japan was described to foreigners. An important or dominant person, esp. in business or politics; a magnate ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
145	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>		A Japanese gangster or racketeer ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
146	religion	<i>bonze</i>	<i>bonsou</i>	Chiefly in China and Japan: a Buddhist priest or religious teacher ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
147	religion	<i>koan</i>	<i>kouan</i>	[Zen Buddhism] A paradox put to a student to stimulate his or her mind ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
148	religion	<i>satori</i>		[Zen Buddhism] Sudden spiritual awakening or enlightenment which defies reason and is achieved by meditation and study ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
149	religion	<i>shinto</i>	<i>shintou</i>	The native religious system of Japan ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
150	religion	<i>torii</i>		A ceremonial gateway in front of a Japanese <i>Shinto</i> shrine ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
151	religion	<i>Zen</i>		A Japanese school of Mahayana Buddhism emphasizing the value of meditation and personal awareness ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
152	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>	<i>aikidou</i>	A Japanese form of self-defence and martial art, developed from ju-jitsu, in which locks, holds, throws, and the opponent's own momentum are used to gain advantage ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
153	sports & martial arts	<i>budo</i>	<i>budou</i>	The ethos underlying the study and practice of Japanese martial arts; the spiritual development central to and resulting from (training in) these arts ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
154	sports & martial arts	<i>dojo</i>	<i>doujou</i>	A room or hall in which <i>judo</i> is practised ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
155	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	<i>juudou</i>	A martial art originating in Japan, using movement, holds, and leverage to unbalance the opponent ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
156	sports & martial arts	<i>jujitsu, jiujitsu, jujutsu</i>	<i>juujutsu, jūjutsu</i>	A Japanese system of wrestling and physical training, characterized by the use of certain techniques and holds to overcome an adversary ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )
157	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>		A Japanese system of unarmed combat in which hands and feet are used as weapons ( <i>OED s.v.</i> )

	1. Semantic categories	2. Loanwords	3. Original Japanese	4. Meanings
158	sports & martial arts	<i>kendo</i>	<i>kendou</i>	The Japanese sport of fencing with bamboo swords ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
159	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	<i>sumou</i>	A wrestler who competes in the sport of <i>sumo</i> . A Japanese form of wrestling traditionally involving male wrestlers of a large size and body mass, in which a competitor wins a bout by forcing his opponent out of a circular ring ... ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
160	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	<i>jinrikisha</i> 'human powered car'	A light two-wheeled hooded passenger vehicle drawn by one or more persons ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
161	transportation	<i>Shinkansen</i>		In Japan, a railway system carrying high-speed passenger trains, originally between Tokyo and Osaka ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
162	weaponry	<i>katana</i>		A long single-edged sword of the Japanese samurai ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
163	zoology	<i>Akita</i>	<i>Akita-ken</i>	A breed of large dog of spitz type, developed in northern Japan ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
164	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>		A local name in Japan for the common carp ( <i>OED</i> s.v.)
165	zoology	<i>Shiba Inu</i>		Any of a breed of small thick-coated agile dogs developed in Japan ( <i>MWCD</i> s.v.)
166	zoology	<i>tanuki</i>		A Japanese raccoon dog, formerly believed in Japan to be a mischievous animal capable of shape-shifting ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)

## Appendix 3. A list of Japanese loanwords from the seven different dictionaries

Words with asterisks (\*) are new entries in the *OED3*.

Linguistic labels are bracketed and comments inside the definition are in parentheses.

	Loanwords	<i>OED</i> *New entry	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
1	<i>anime</i>	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	<i>bokeh</i>	[Photography] *+	+	[photography] +	-	+	+	-
3	<i>Imari</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
4	<i>kakemono</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
5	<i>kakiemon</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
6	<i>kirigami</i>	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
7	<i>Kutani</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
8	<i>makimono</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
9	<i>manga</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	<i>netsuke</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
11	<i>origami</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	<i>shibuichi</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
13	<i>sumi</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
14	<i>sumi-e</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
15	<i>ukiyo-e</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
16	<i>urushi</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
17	<i>ginkgo</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
18	<i>katsura,</i> <i>katsura tree</i>	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
19	<i>kudzu</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
20	<i>bushido</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
21	<i>hara-kiri</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	<i>seppuku</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
23	<i>hiragana</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
24	<i>iroha</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
25	<i>kana</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
26	<i>kanji</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
27	<i>katakana</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
28	<i>manyogana</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	<i>romaji</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
30	<i>urushiol</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
31	<i>geta</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
32	<i>inro</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
33	<i>kimono</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	<i>obi</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
35	<i>yukata</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
36	<i>zori</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
37	<i>hibachi,</i> <i>hibachi grill</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
38	<i>keitai</i>	*+	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	<i>bonsai</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
40	<i>ikebana</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
41	<i>ninjutsu</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
42	<i>wabi, sabi,</i> <i>wabi-sabi</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
43	<i>honcho,</i> <i>head</i> <i>honcho</i>	[colloquial] (noun), [U.S. slang] (verb) +	+	[informal, mainly US] +	[mainly US, informal] +	[Slang] +	[chiefly US, informal] +	[US, Slang] +
44	<i>kaizen</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
45	<i>kanban</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
46	<i>karoshi</i>	*+	+	+	-	-	-	-



Loanwords	OED *New entry	MEDAL	CED	Cobuild	AHD	MWCD	WNWCD
47	<i>keiretsu</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	+
48	<i>zaibatsu</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-
49	<i>zaitech</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-
50	<i>zaikai</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-
51	<i>bunraku</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
52	<i>cosplay</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
53	<i>kabuki,</i> <i>Kabuki</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
54	<i>Noh, No</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
55	<i>Pokemon-</i> <i>going</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-
56	<i>Tamagotchi</i>	*+	-	+	-	-	-
57	<i>adzuki bean,</i> <i>azuki bean,</i> <i>aduki bean</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-
58	<i>arame</i>	-	-	+	-	+	-
59	<i>bento, bento</i> <i>box</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
60	<i>daikon</i>	-	+	+	-	+	-
61	<i>dashi</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-
62	<i>edamame</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
63	<i>enoki</i> <i>mushroom,</i> <i>enokitake</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+
64	<i>fugu</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+
65	<i>kombu</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-
66	<i>matcha</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
67	<i>matsutake</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	-
68	<i>mirin</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	-
69	<i>miso</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
70	<i>mizuna</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	+
71	<i>mochi</i>	+	+	-	-	+	-
72	<i>napa</i> <i>(cabbage)</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	-
73	<i>nashi (pear)</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
74	<i>nori</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
75	<i>panko</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
76	<i>ramen</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
77	<i>sake, saké,</i> <i>saki, sacky</i>	+	-	+	+	+	+
78	<i>sashimi</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
79	<i>satsuma</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
80	<i>shabu-</i> <i>shabu</i>	+	-	-	-	+	?-
81	<i>shibui</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
82	<i>shiitake</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
83	<i>shiso</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	-
84	<i>shoyu, sho-</i> <i>yu, shoya</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+
85	<i>soba</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-
86	<i>soy(a)</i>	+	+	<i>soya</i> [British] <i>soy</i> (US and Canadian) +	<i>soya</i> [British] <i>soy</i> [US] +	<i>soya</i> [Chiefly British] +	+
87	<i>sukiyaki</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+
88	<i>surimi</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+
89	<i>sushi</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
90	<i>tamagoyaki</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-
91	<i>tamari</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+
92	<i>tempura</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+
93	<i>teppan-yaki,</i> <i>teppanyaki</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-

	Loanwords	OED *New entry	MEDAL	CED	Cobuild	AHD	MWCD	WNWCD
94	<i>teriyaki</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
95	<i>tofu</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
96	<i>udo</i>	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
97	<i>udon</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
98	<i>umami</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
99	<i>wakame</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
100	<i>wasabi</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
101	<i>yakitori</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
102	<i>go</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
103	<i>shogi</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
104	<i>banzai</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
105	<i>sayonara</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
106	<i>futon</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
107	<i>tatami</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
108	<i>haiku</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
109	<i>keitai shosetsu</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
110	<i>keitai tanka</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
111	<i>senryu</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
112	<i>tanka</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
113	<i>moxa</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
114	<i>moxibustion</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
115	<i>shiatsu</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
116	<i>yen</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
117	<i>karaoke</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
118	<i>koto</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
119	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
120	<i>tsunami</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
121	<i>domoic acid</i>	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
122	<i>emoji</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
123	<i>hentai</i>	*+	+	-	-	+	-	-
124	<i>hikikomori</i>	*+	+	-	-	-	-	-
125	<i>ikigai</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	<i>kamikaze</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
127	<i>kawaii</i>	*+	+	+	-	-	-	-
128	<i>KonMari</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
129	<i>Kumon</i>	*+	-	+	-	-	-	-
130	<i>otaku</i>	[slang] *+	+	[slang] +	-	-	-	-
131	<i>pachinko</i>	*+	+	+	-	+	+	+
132	<i>skosh</i>	[U.S. slang] +	+	[U.S. slang] +	-	[slang] +	+	-
133	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+
134	<i>Okinawa</i>	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
135	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	[obsolete] +
136	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
137	<i>genro, Genro</i>	[Now historical] +	-	+	-	+	+	+
138	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>	[Now historical] +	-	[archaic] +	-	+	+	+
139	<i>ninja</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
140	<i>samurai</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
141	<i>sensei</i>	*+	-	+	-	+	+	-
142	<i>shogun</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
143	<i>tenno</i>	-	-	+	-	-	+	-

	Loanwords	<i>OED</i> *New entry	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
144	<i>tycoon</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
145	<i>yakuza</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
146	<i>bonze</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
147	<i>koan</i>	[Zen Buddhism] +	(in Zen practice) +	(in Zen Buddhism) +	-	(in Zen Buddhism) +	(Zen Buddhist monks) +	(in Zen Buddhism) +
148	<i>satori</i>	[Zen Buddhism] +	-	[Zen Buddhism] +	-	[Buddhism] +	(of Zen Buddhism) +	(term used esp. in Zen Buddhism) +
149	<i>shinto</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
150	<i>torii</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
151	<i>Zen</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
152	<i>aikido</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
153	<i>budo</i>	[Martial Arts] +	-	[martial arts] +	-	-	+	-
154	<i>dojo</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
155	<i>judo</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
156	<i>jujitsu, jiujitsu, jujutsu</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
157	<i>karate</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
158	<i>kendo</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
159	<i>sumo</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
160	<i>rickshaw/ ricksha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
161	<i>Shinkansen</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	<i>katana</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
163	<i>Akita</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
164	<i>Koi, koi carp</i>	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
165	<i>Shiba Inu</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
166	<i>tanuki</i>	-	-	[folklore] +	-	-	+	-

## Appendix 4. A list of Japanese loanwords listed in more than five dictionaries

	Loanwords	The number of dictionaries which list the word	<i>OED</i> *New entry	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
1	<i>anime</i>	7	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	<i>manga</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	<i>origami</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	<i>netsuke</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	<i>bokeh</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
6	<i>kakemono</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
7	<i>makimono</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
8	<i>kudzu</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
9	<i>ginkgo</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
10	<i>hara-kiri</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	<i>bushido</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
12	<i>seppuku</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
13	<i>kanji</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
14	<i>katakana</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
15	<i>hiragana</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
16	<i>kana</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
17	<i>urushiol</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
18	<i>kimono</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	<i>obi</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
20	<i>zori</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
21	<i>geta</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
22	<i>inro</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
23	<i>hibachi,</i> <i>hibachi</i> <i>grill</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
24	<i>bonsai</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	<i>ikebana</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
26	<i>honcho,</i> <i>head</i> <i>honcho</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	<i>keiretsu</i>	5	*+	-	+	-	+	+	+
28	<i>zaibatsu</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
29	<i>bunraku</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
30	<i>kabuki,</i> <i>Kabuki</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
31	<i>Noh, No</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
32	<i>cosplay</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
33	<i>satsuma</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	<i>soy(a)</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
35	<i>sushi</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
36	<i>tofu</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
37	<i>miso</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
38	<i>nori</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
39	<i>ramen</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
40	<i>sake, saké,</i> <i>saki sacky</i>	6	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
41	<i>sashimi</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
42	<i>shiitake</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
43	<i>tempura</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
44	<i>wasabi</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
45	<i>adzuki</i> <i>bean,</i> <i>azuki</i> <i>bean,</i> <i>aduki bean</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
46	<i>bento,</i> <i>bento box</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-

	Loanwords	The number of dictionaries which list the word	OED *New entry	MEDAL	CED	Cobuild	AHD	MWCD	WNWCD
47	<i>dashi</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
48	<i>edamame</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
49	<i>enoki</i> <i>mushroom,</i> <i>enokitake</i>	5	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
50	<i>fugu</i>	5	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
51	<i>matcha</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
52	<i>mizuna</i>	5	*+	-	+	-	+	+	+
53	<i>nashi</i> <i>(pear)</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
54	<i>shoyu,</i> <i>sho-yu,</i> <i>shoya</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
55	<i>sukiyaki</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
56	<i>surimi</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
57	<i>tamari</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
58	<i>teriyaki</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
59	<i>udon</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
60	<i>umami</i>	5	*+	+	+	-	+	+	-
61	<i>wakame</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
62	<i>yakitori</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
63	<i>go</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
64	<i>shogi</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
65	<i>sayonara</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
66	<i>banzai</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
67	<i>futon</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
68	<i>tatami</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
69	<i>haiku</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
70	<i>shiatsu</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
71	<i>moxa</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
72	<i>moxibustion</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
73	<i>yen</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
74	<i>karaoke</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
75	<i>koto</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
76	<i>samisen,</i> <i>shamisen</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
77	<i>tsunami</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
78	<i>kamikaze</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
79	<i>Sudoku,</i> <i>sudoku</i>	7	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+
80	<i>emoji</i>	6	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
81	<i>pachinko</i>	6	*+	+	+	-	+	+	+
82	<i>skosh</i>	5	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
83	<i>geisha,</i> <i>geisha</i> <i>girl(s)</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
84	<i>samurai</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
85	<i>tycoon</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
86	<i>ninja</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
87	<i>shogun</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
88	<i>yakuza</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
89	<i>daimyo,</i> <i>daimio</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
90	<i>genro,</i> <i>Genro</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
91	<i>Mikado,</i> <i>mikado</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
92	<i>shinto</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
93	<i>Zen</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
94	<i>koan</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+

	Loanwords	The number of dictionaries which list the word	<i>OED</i> *New entry	<i>MEDAL</i>	<i>CED</i>	<i>Cobuild</i>	<i>AHD</i>	<i>MWCD</i>	<i>WNWCD</i>
95	<i>bonze</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
96	<i>satori</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
97	<i>torii</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
98	<i>judo</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
99	<i>karate</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
100	<i>sumo</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
101	<i>aikido</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
102	<i>dojo</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
103	<i>jujitsu,</i> <i>jiujitsu,</i> <i>jujutsu</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
104	<i>kendo</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
105	<i>rickshaw,</i> <i>ricksha</i>	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
106	<i>koi, koi</i> <i>carp</i>	6	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
107	<i>Akita</i>	5	+	-	+	-	+	+	+

## Appendix 5. Loanword transformations

The loanwords listed in Appendix 2 are examined in terms of the following loanword transformations:

1 Pronunciation, 2 Shortening, 3 Lengthening and collocation, 4 Semantic restriction, 5 Semantic extension, 6. Semantic shift, 7 Obscure words, 8 Orthographic change.

	Loanwords	Original Japanese	Loanword transformations	Explanations
1	<i>anime</i>		2, 4	2 shortened English, animation 4 Japanese animation in English, but is more general in Japanese
2	<i>bokeh</i>	<i>boke</i>	1	1 Romanized Japanese form is <i>boke</i> , pronounced /'bəʊkə, 'bəʊkeɪ/, but in English orthography it is <i>bokeh</i> . -h is added to avoid pronouncing /bouk/.
3	<i>Imari</i>	<i>Imari-yaki</i>	1, 3	1 / i:'mɑ:ri/, 3 <i>Imari-yaki</i> , meaning 'Imari ware' is changed into <i>Imari</i> in English.
4	<i>kakemono</i>		1	1 /kækɪ'məʊnəʊ/
5	<i>kakiemon</i>		1	1 /kækɪ'eɪmən/
6	<i>kirigami</i>		1	1 /kɪrɪ'gɑ:mɪ/
7	<i>Kutani</i>	<i>Kutani-yaki</i>	1, 3	1 /kʊ'tɑ:ni/, 3 <i>Kutani-yaki</i> , meaning 'Kutani ware' is shortened into <i>Kutani</i> in English.
8	<i>makimono</i>		1	1 /,mɑ:kɪ'məʊnəʊ/
9	<i>manga</i>		4	4 any kind of comics in Japanese
10	<i>netsuke</i>			
11	<i>origami</i>		1	1 /,ɔ:rə'gɑ:mɪ/
12	<i>shibuichi</i>		1	1 /,ʃɪbə'ɪtʃɪ/
13	<i>sumi</i>			
14	<i>sumi-e</i>	<i>sumie</i>	8	8 hyphenated
15	<i>ukiyo-e</i>	<i>ukiyoe</i>	8	8 hyphenated
16	<i>urushi</i>		1	1 /u:'ru:ʃɪ/
17	<i>ginkgo</i>	<i>ginkyō</i>	7, 8	7 <i>ginkgo</i> : erroneous transcription ( <i>OED</i> s.v.) 8 a vowel -u is omitted in English
18	<i>katsura, katsura tree</i>		3	3 collocation: <i>katsura tree</i>
19	<i>kudzu</i>			
20	<i>bushido</i>	<i>bushidou</i>	8	8 a vowel -u is omitted in English
21	<i>hara-kiri</i>	<i>harakiri</i>	1, 8	1 /,hærə'kɪrɪ/, 8 hyphenated
22	<i>seppuku</i>		1	1 /se'pu:ku:/
23	<i>hiragana</i>		1	1 /,hɪərə'gɑ:nə/
24	<i>iroha</i>		1	1 /i:'rəʊhɑ/
25	<i>kana</i>			
26	<i>kanji</i>			
27	<i>katakana</i>		1	1 /,kɑ:tə'kɑ:nə/
28	<i>manyogana</i>	<i>manyōgana</i>	8	8 a vowel -u is omitted in English
29	<i>romaji</i>	<i>rōmaji</i>	8	8 a long vowel is omitted in English
30	<i>urushiol</i>			
31	<i>geta</i>			
32	<i>inro</i>	<i>inrou</i>	8	8 a vowel -u is omitted in English
33	<i>kimono</i>		1	1 /kɪ'məʊnəʊ/
34	<i>obi</i>			
35	<i>yukata</i>		1	1 /jʊ'kɑ:tə/
36	<i>zori</i>	<i>zouri</i>	8	8 a vowel -u is omitted in English
37	<i>hibachi / hibachi grill</i>		1, 3	1 /hɪ'batʃɪ/ 3 collocation: <i>hibachi grill</i>
38	<i>keitai</i>			
39	<i>bonsai</i>			
40	<i>ikebana</i>		1	1 /,i:kə'bɑ:nə/
41	<i>ninjutsu</i>		1	1 /nɪn'dʒʌtsu:, nɪn'dʒʊtsu:/
42	<i>wabi, sabi, wabi-sabi</i>		8	8 hyphenated

	Loanwords	Original Japanese	Loanword transformations	Explanations
43	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	<i>hanchou</i>	1, 3, 6, 8	1 pronunciation 3 collocation: head <i>honcho</i> 6 semantic shift 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
44	<i>kaizen</i>			
45	<i>kanban</i>			
46	<i>karoshi</i>	<i>karoushi</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
47	<i>keiretsu</i>		1	1 /kei'retsu:/
48	<i>zaibatsu</i>		1	1 /zΔi'batsu:/
49	<i>zaitech</i>		Loan blends	zai 'wealth' in Japanese + tech < technology
50	<i>zaikai</i>			
51	<i>bunraku</i>		1	1 /bun'ra:ku:/
52	<i>cosplay</i>		2	2 shortened English, costume + play
53	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>		1	1 /kæ'bu:ki/
54	<i>Noh, No</i>	<i>nou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
55	<i>Pokemon-going</i>		8	8 hyphenated
56	<i>Tamagotchi</i>			
57	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>		1	1 /æd'zu:ki/
58	<i>arame</i>		1	1 /ə'ra:mi:/
59	<i>bento, bento box</i>	<i>bentou</i>	4, 8	4 any kind of packed lunch, including sandwiches in Japanese 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
60	<i>daikon</i>			
61	<i>dashi</i>			
62	<i>edamame</i>		1	1 /,edə'mɑ:meɪ/
63	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>		1	1 /ɛ'nooki/
64	<i>fugu</i>			
65	<i>kombu</i>			
66	<i>matcha</i>			
67	<i>matsutake</i>		1	1 /,mætsu'tæki/
68	<i>mirin</i>			
69	<i>miso</i>			
70	<i>mizuna</i>		1	1 /mi'zu:nə/
71	<i>mochi</i>			
72	<i>napa (cabbage)</i>	<i>nappa</i>	4, 8	4 <i>napa</i> in English denotes 'a type of Chinese cabbage,' while <i>nappa</i> in Japanese means any kinds of leaves of any vegetable.' 8 a <i>nappa</i> is simplified into <i>napa</i> in English
73	<i>nashi (pear)</i>			
74	<i>nori</i>			
75	<i>panko</i>			
76	<i>ramen</i>	<i>raamen</i>	8	8 a long vowel is omitted in English
77	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	<i>sake</i>	1, 4	1 a final /e/ or /ey/ sound in Japanese is replaced by a final /iy/ sound in English. 4 alcohol generally in Japanese, and <i>nihon-shu</i> refers to Japanese rice wine.
78	<i>sashimi</i>			
79	<i>sashimi</i>	<i>mikan</i>	6	6 it refers to what is called <i>mikan</i> in Japanese
80	<i>shabu-shabu</i>	<i>shabushabu</i>	8	8 hyphenated
81	<i>shibui</i>			
82	<i>shiitake</i>		1	1 /,ʃi'ta:keɪ/
83	<i>shiso</i>			
84	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	<i>shoyu</i>	8	8 hyphenated, a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
85	<i>soba</i>			
86	<i>soy(a)</i>			
87	<i>sukiyaki</i>		1	1 /,su:ki'ja:ki/
88	<i>surimi</i>		1	1 /,su:'ri:mi/
89	<i>sushi</i>			



	Loanwords	Original Japanese	Loanword transformations	Explanations
90	<i>tamagoyaki</i>			
91	<i>tamari</i>		1	1 /tə'mɑ:ri/
92	<i>tempura</i>			
93	<i>teppan-yaki, teppanyaki</i>		1, 8	1 /,tɛpæn'jækɪ/, 8 hyphenated
94	<i>teriyaki</i>		1	1 /,tɛrɪ'jɑ:ki/
95	<i>tofu</i>	<i>toufu</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
96	<i>udo</i>			
97	<i>udon</i>			
98	<i>umami</i>		1	1 /u:'mɑ:mi/
99	<i>wakame</i>		1	1 /wæ'kæmi/
100	<i>wasabi</i>			
101	<i>yakitori</i>		1	1 /,jækɪ'tɔ:ri/
102	<i>go</i>			
103	<i>shogi</i>	<i>shougi</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
104	<i>banzai</i>			
105	<i>sayonara</i>	<i>sayounara</i>	1, 8	1 /,sɑɪnə'nɑ:rə/, 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
106	<i>futon</i>		6	6 No futon beds, futon sofa-beds in Japan
107	<i>tatami</i>		1	1 /tə'tɑ:mi/
108	<i>haiku</i>			
109	<i>keitai shosetsu</i>	<i>keitai shousetsu</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
110	<i>keitai tanka</i>			
111	<i>senryu</i>	<i>senryuu</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
112	<i>tanka</i>			
113	<i>moxa</i>	<i>mogusa</i>	1,8	1,8 pronunciation: Japanese <i>mogusa</i> < <i>mokusa</i> , with devoiced usually, was perceived phonetically by English speakers as /'mɒksə/, giving rise to the spelling <i>moxa</i>
114	<i>moxibustion</i>	<i>mogusa</i>		3 from Japanese <i>mogusa</i>
115	<i>shiatsu</i>		1	1 /ʃi:'ætsu:/
116	<i>yen</i>			
117	<i>karaoke</i>		1, 2, 3, 6	1 /kərə'əʊki/, 2 <i>kara</i> 'without', orchestra 3 <i>karaoke</i> machine, bar, night, party 6 <i>karaoke</i> as a verb in English. used only as a noun in Japanese
118	<i>koto</i>			
119	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	<i>shamisen</i>		
120	<i>tsunami</i>		1, 4, 5	1/sewnamiy/ without the "t," 4 any tidal wave in Japanese, 5 semantic extension: <i>tsunami</i> 'a sudden increase ...' e.g. the <i>tsunami</i> of Olympic visitors ( <i>CED</i> s.v.)
121	<i>domoic acid</i>	<i>Japanese dialectal (Tokunoshima Island) doumoi</i>	Loan blends	<i>doumoi</i> 'a red alga' in Japanese + suffix <i>-ic</i>
122	<i>emoji</i>		1	1 /ɪ'məʊdʒɪ/
123	<i>hentai</i>			
124	<i>hikikomori</i>		1	1 /,hɪkɪkə'mɔ:ri/
125	<i>ikigai</i>			
126	<i>kamikaze</i>		1, 3, 5	1 /,kæmɪ'ka:zɪ/, 3 collocation: <i>kamikaze</i> -driver 5 semantic extension: <i>kamikaze</i> -driver
127	<i>kawaii</i>			
128	<i>KonMari</i>		2, 6	2 shortening of <i>Kondo Marie</i> 6 used also as a verb
129	<i>Kumon</i>			
130	<i>otaku</i>		1, 4	1 /ə(ʊ)'tɑ:ku:/ 4 any kind of obsessive geek or nerd in Japanese, while meaning an <i>anime</i> freak in English
131	<i>pachinko</i>			
132	<i>skosh</i>	<i>sukoshi</i>	1, 8	1 /skəʊʃ/, 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
133	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>			
134	<i>Okinawa</i>		1	1 /,əʊkɪ'nɑ:wə/

	Loanwords	Original Japanese	Loanword transformations	Explanations
135	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	<i>daimyou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
136	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>		3, 5	3 collocation: <i>geisha girl(s)</i> 5 semantic extension: <i>geisha girl(s)</i>
137	<i>genro, Genro</i>	<i>genrou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
138	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>		1	1 /mɪ'ka:dəʊ/
139	<i>ninja</i>			
140	<i>samurai</i>			
141	<i>sensei</i>		4	4 martial arts teachers in English, while general term of respect in Japan used for teachers and experts
142	<i>shogun</i>	<i>sei-taishougun</i>	2, 8	2 <i>sei-taishougun</i> , 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
143	<i>tenno</i>	<i>tennou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
144	<i>tycoon</i>	<i>taikun</i>	1, 6, 7	1 /taɪ'ku:n/ 6 no connection to business in Japan 7 <i>taikun</i> [archaic]
145	<i>yakuza</i>		1	1 /jɑ:'ku:zə/
146	<i>bonze</i>	<i>bonsou</i>	1	1 /bɒnz/
147	<i>koan</i>	<i>kouan</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
148	<i>satori</i>		1	1 /sə'tɔ:ri/
149	<i>shinto</i>	<i>shintou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
150	<i>torii</i>			
151	<i>Zen</i>			
152	<i>aikido</i>	<i>aikidou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
153	<i>budo</i>	<i>budou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
154	<i>dojo</i>	<i>doujou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
155	<i>judo</i>	<i>juudou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
156	<i>jujitsu, jujitsu, jujutsu</i>	<i>juujutsu, jūjutsu</i>	1, 8	1 /,dʒu'dʒɪtsu/ 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
157	<i>karate</i>		1	1 / kə'ra:ti/
158	<i>kendo</i>	<i>kendou</i>	8	8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
159	<i>sumo</i>	<i>sumou</i>	3,8	3 sumo wrestling 8 a vowel <i>-u</i> is omitted in English
160	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	<i>jinrikisha 'human powered cart'</i>	2	2
161	<i>Shinkansen</i>			
162	<i>katana</i>		1	1 / kə'tɑ:nə/
163	<i>Akita</i>	<i>Akita-ken</i>	2	2 shortening
164	<i>koi, koi carp</i>		3	3 collocation: <i>koi carp</i>
165	<i>Shiba Inu</i>			
166	<i>tanuki</i>			

Appendix 6. *BNC1994DS* and the core set of *Spoken BNC2014* results

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994DS</i>		<i>The core set of Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
1	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	0	0	6	0.97
2	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	0	0	1	0.16
3	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	1	0.24	9	1.46
4	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	arts & crafts	<i>bokeh</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	arts & crafts	<i>kakemono</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	arts & crafts	<i>makimono</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	bushido	<i>hara-kiri, harakiri</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	bushido	<i>bushido</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	bushido	<i>seppuku</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	characters & letters	<i>katakana</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
15	characters & letters	<i>hiragana</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	characters & letters	<i>kana</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	chemistry & physics	<i>rotenone</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	chemistry & physics	<i>urushiol</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	3	0.71	4	0.65
20	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>	1	0.24	0	0.00
21	clothing & footwear	<i>zori</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	clothing & footwear	<i>geta</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
23	clothing & footwear	<i>inro</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	commodities	<i>hibachi, hibachi grill</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	6	1.42	10	1.62
26	culture	<i>ikebana</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	economy & business	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
28	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	entertainment	<i>bunraku</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
33	entertainment	<i>Noh, No</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
34	entertainment	<i>cosplay</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
35	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	6	1.42	2	0.32
36	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	2	0.47	15	2.43
37	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	0	0.00	18	2.92
38	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	0	0.00	8	1.30
39	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994DS</i>		<i>The core set of Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
40	food & drink	<i>nori</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
41	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	0	0.00	4	0.65
42	food & drink	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	0	0.00	3	0.49
43	food & drink	<i>sashimi</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
44	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
45	food & drink	<i>tempura</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
46	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
47	food & drink	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
48	food & drink	<i>bento, bento box</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
49	food & drink	<i>dashi</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
50	food & drink	<i>edamame</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
51	food & drink	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
52	food & drink	<i>fugu</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
53	food & drink	<i>matcha</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
54	food & drink	<i>mizuna</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
55	food & drink	<i>nashi (pear)</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
56	food & drink	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
57	food & drink	<i>sukiyaki</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
58	food & drink	<i>surimi</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
59	food & drink	<i>tamari</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
60	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>	1	0.24	2	0.32
61	food & drink	<i>udon</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
62	food & drink	<i>umami</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
63	food & drink	<i>wakame</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
64	food & drink	<i>yakitori</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
65	games	<i>go</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
66	games	<i>shogi</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
67	greetings & chants	<i>sayonara</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
68	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
69	historical periods	<i>Meiji</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
70	housing	<i>futon</i>	0	0.00	3	0.49
71	housing	<i>tatami</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
72	literature	<i>haiku</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
73	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
74	medicine	<i>moxa</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
75	medicine	<i>moxibustion</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
76	monetary	<i>yen</i>	0	0.00	4	0.65
77	music	<i>karaoke</i>	7	1.65	5	0.81
78	music	<i>koto</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
79	music	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
80	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
81	others	<i>Ainu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
82	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	5	1.18	1	0.16
83	others	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
84	others	<i>emoji</i>	0	0.00	11	1.78
85	others	<i>pachinko</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
86	others	<i>skosh</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
87	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994DS</i>		<i>The core set of Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
88	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	0	0.00	2	0.32
89	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
90	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	6	1.42	33	5.35
91	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	2	0.47	0	0.00
92	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
93	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
94	professions & status	<i>genro, Genro</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
95	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
96	religion	<i>shinto</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
97	religion	<i>Zen</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
98	religion	<i>koan</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
99	religion	<i>bonze</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	religion	<i>satori</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
101	religion	<i>torii</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
102	religion	<i>zazen</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
103	residents & emigrants	<i>nisei</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
104	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	3	0.71	3	0.49
105	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	31	7.32	4	0.65
106	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
107	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>	0	0.00	2	0.32
108	sports & martial arts	<i>dojo</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
109	sports & martial arts	<i>jujitsu, jiujitsu, jujutsu</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
110	sports & martial arts	<i>kendo</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00
111	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	0	0.00	1	0.16
112	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>	4	0.94	0	0.00
113	zoology	<i>Akita</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00

## Appendix 7. COCA and COHA results

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	COCA		COHA	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
1	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	1777	1.79	33	0.08
2	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	1404	1.41	33	0.08
3	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	704	0.71	51	0.13
4	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>	86	0.09	76	0.19
5	arts & crafts	<i>bokeh</i>	179	0.18	0	0.00
6	arts & crafts	<i>kakemono</i>	1	0.00	11	0.03
7	arts & crafts	<i>makimono</i>	0	0.00	2	0.00
8	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	658	0.66	189	0.47
9	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	474	0.48	113	0.28
10	bushido	<i>hara-kiri, harakiri</i>	62	0.06	64	0.16
11	bushido	<i>bushido</i>	96	0.10	18	0.04
12	bushido	<i>seppuku</i>	50	0.05	9	0.02
13	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>	380	0.38	32	0.08
14	characters & letters	<i>katakana</i>	33	0.03	6	0.01
15	characters & letters	<i>hiragana</i>	49	0.05	4	0.01
16	characters & letters	<i>kana</i>	8	0.01	11	0.03
17	chemistry & physics	<i>rotenone</i>	169	0.17	10	0.02
18	chemistry & physics	<i>urushiol</i>	38	0.04	16	0.04
19	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	934	0.94	526	1.30
20	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>	63	0.06	22	0.05
21	clothing & footwear	<i>zori</i>	6	0.01	23	0.06
22	clothing & footwear	<i>geta</i>	18	0.02	3	0.01
23	clothing & footwear	<i>inro</i>	5	0.01	3	0.01
24	commodities	<i>hibachi, hibachi grill</i>	101	0.10	26	0.06
25	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	410	0.41	69	0.17
26	culture	<i>ikebana</i>	49	0.05	10	0.02
27	economy & business	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	396	0.40	47	0.12
28	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>	116	0.12	5	0.01
29	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	520	0.52	43	0.11
30	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>	52	0.05	42	0.10
31	entertainment	<i>bunraku</i>	19	0.02	3	0.01
32	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>	481	0.48	62	0.15
33	entertainment	<i>Noh, No</i>	266	0.27	13	0.03
34	entertainment	<i>cosplay</i>	200	0.20	1	0.00
35	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	42	0.04	5	0.01
36	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	7135	7.19	799	1.97
37	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	3678	3.70	215	0.53
38	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	3159	3.18	231	0.57
39	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	680	0.68	93	0.23

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	COCA		COHA	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
40	food & drink	<i>nori</i>	174	0.18	3	0.01
41	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	742	0.75	25	0.06
42	food & drink	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	10	0.01	19	0.05
43	food & drink	<i>sashimi</i>	306	0.31	38	0.09
44	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>	480	0.48	47	0.12
45	food & drink	<i>tempura</i>	191	0.19	27	0.07
46	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>	486	0.49	32	0.08
47	food & drink	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>	61	0.06	3	0.01
48	food & drink	<i>bento, bento box</i>	153	0.15	3	0.01
49	food & drink	<i>dashi</i>	72	0.07	5	0.01
50	food & drink	<i>edamame</i>	373	0.38	8	0.02
51	food & drink	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>	33	0.03	7	0.02
52	food & drink	<i>fugu</i>	77	0.08	6	0.01
53	food & drink	<i>matcha</i>	114	0.11	0	0.00
54	food & drink	<i>mizuna</i>	87	0.09	2	0.00
55	food & drink	<i>nashi (pear)</i>	3	0.00	0	0.00
56	food & drink	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	33	0.03	3	0.01
57	food & drink	<i>sukiyaki</i>	34	0.03	13	0.03
58	food & drink	<i>surimi</i>	153	0.15	5	0.01
59	food & drink	<i>tamari</i>	246	0.25	24	0.06
60	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>	342	0.34	30	0.07
61	food & drink	<i>udon</i>	85	0.09	4	0.01
62	food & drink	<i>umami</i>	153	0.15	2	0.00
63	food & drink	<i>wakame</i>	38	0.04	3	0.01
64	food & drink	<i>yakitori</i>	32	0.03	1	0.00
65	games	<i>go</i>	5	0.01	6	0.01
66	games	<i>shogi</i>	5	0.01	0	0.00
67	greetings & chants	<i>sayonara</i>	296	0.30	26	0.06
68	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>	180	0.18	90	0.22
69	historical periods	<i>Meiji</i>	256	0.26	48	0.12
70	housing	<i>futon</i>	669	0.67	128	0.32
71	housing	<i>tatami</i>	183	0.18	97	0.24
72	literature	<i>haiku</i>	530	0.53	69	0.17
73	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>	168	0.17	6	0.01
74	medicine	<i>moxa</i>	6	0.01	8	0.02
75	medicine	<i>moxibustion</i>	17	0.02	1	0.00
76	monetary	<i>yen</i>	2274	2.29	647	1.60
77	music	<i>karaoke</i>	1812	1.82	85	0.21
78	music	<i>koto</i>	13	0.01	9	0.02
79	music	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	25	0.03	11	0.03
80	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	4795	4.83	162	0.40
81	others	<i>Ainu</i>	79	0.08	175	0.43
82	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	563	0.57	115	0.28
83	others	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>	205	0.21	12	0.03
84	others	<i>emoji</i>	382	0.38	0	0.00
85	others	<i>pachinko</i>	89	0.09	40	0.10
86	others	<i>skosh</i>	45	0.05	1	0.00
87	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	597	0.60	160	0.40

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	COCA		COHA	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
88	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	2185	2.20	281	0.69
89	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	1079	1.09	510	1.26
90	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	4177	4.21	97	0.24
91	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	368	0.37	98	0.24
92	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>	368	0.37	44	0.11
93	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	35	0.04	19	0.05
94	professions & status	<i>genro, Genro</i>	2	0.00	11	0.03
95	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>	128	0.13	177	0.44
96	religion	<i>shinto</i>	316	0.32	112	0.28
97	religion	<i>Zen</i>	2881	2.90	242	0.60
98	religion	<i>koan</i>	176	0.18	10	0.02
99	religion	<i>bonze</i>	2	0.00	18	0.04
100	religion	<i>satori</i>	86	0.09	8	0.02
101	religion	<i>torii</i>	22	0.02	6	0.01
102	religion	<i>zazen</i>	59	0.06	3	0.01
103	residents & emigrants	<i>nisei</i>	232	0.23	82	0.20
104	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	821	0.83	176	0.43
105	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	1969	1.98	241	0.60
106	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	598	0.60	67	0.17
107	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>	176	0.18	9	0.02
108	sports & martial arts	<i>dojo</i>	294	0.30	11	0.03
109	sports & martial arts	<i>jujitsu, jiujitsu, jujutsu</i>	246	0.25	41	0.10
110	sports & martial arts	<i>kendo</i>	62	0.06	6	0.01
111	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	440	0.44	187	0.46
112	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>	363	0.37	26	0.06
113	zoology	<i>Akita</i>	31	0.03	7	0.02



Appendix 8. *BNC1994* (whole corpus) and *Spoken BNC2014* (whole corpus) results

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994</i>		<i>Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
1	arts & crafts	<i>anime</i>	0	0	10	0.875
2	arts & crafts	<i>manga</i>	25	0.25	9	0.788
3	arts & crafts	<i>origami</i>	23	0.23	10	0.875
4	arts & crafts	<i>netsuke</i>	4	0.04	0	0
5	arts & crafts	<i>bokeh</i>	0	0	0	0
6	arts & crafts	<i>kakemono</i>	1	0.01	0	0
7	arts & crafts	<i>makimono</i>	0	0	0	0
8	botany	<i>kudzu</i>	0	0	0	0
9	botany	<i>ginkgo</i>	5	0.05	0	0
10	bushido	<i>hara-kiri, harakiri</i>	10	0.1	0	0
11	bushido	<i>bushido</i>	1	0.01	0	0
12	bushido	<i>seppuku</i>	0	0	0	0
13	characters & letters	<i>kanji</i>	20	0.2	2	0.175
14	characters & letters	<i>katakana</i>	4	0.04	1	0.088
15	characters & letters	<i>hiragana</i>	0	0	0	0
16	characters & letters	<i>kana</i>	8	0.08	0	0
17	chemistry & physics	<i>rotenone</i>	1	0.01	0	0
18	chemistry & physics	<i>urushiol</i>	2	0.02	0	0
19	clothing & footwear	<i>kimono</i>	47	0.48	5	0.438
20	clothing & footwear	<i>obi</i>	1	0.01	0	0
21	clothing & footwear	<i>zori</i>	0	0	0	0
22	clothing & footwear	<i>geta</i>	1	0.01	1	0.088
23	clothing & footwear	<i>inro</i>	2	0.02	0	0
24	commodities	<i>hibachi, hibachi grill</i>	0	0	0	0
25	culture	<i>bonsai</i>	55	0.56	10	0.875
26	culture	<i>ikebana</i>	7	0.07	0	0
27	economy & business	<i>honcho, head honcho</i>	8	0.08	1	0.088
28	economy & business	<i>keiretsu</i>	26	0.26	0	0
29	economy & business	<i>Nikkei, the Nikkei index, Nikkei average</i>	97	0.99	0	0
30	economy & business	<i>zaibatsu</i>	29	0.29	0	0
31	entertainment	<i>bunraku</i>	2	0.02	0	0
32	entertainment	<i>kabuki, Kabuki</i>	9	0.09	0	0
33	entertainment	<i>Noh, No</i>	6	0.06	0	0
34	entertainment	<i>cosplay</i>	0	0	2	0.175
35	food & drink	<i>satsuma</i>	9	0.09	3	0.263
36	food & drink	<i>soy(a)</i>	225	2.25	47	4.115
37	food & drink	<i>sushi</i>	21	0.21	30	2.626
38	food & drink	<i>tofu</i>	22	0.23	15	1.313
39	food & drink	<i>miso</i>	11	0.11	4	0.35

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994</i>		<i>Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
40	food & drink	<i>nori</i>	1	0.01	0	0
41	food & drink	<i>ramen</i>	1	0.01	5	0.438
42	food & drink	<i>sake, saké, saki, sacky</i>	9	0.09	2	0.175
43	food & drink	<i>sashimi</i>	1	0.01	1	0.088
44	food & drink	<i>shiitake</i>	2	0.02	0	0
45	food & drink	<i>tempura</i>	2	0.02	1	0.088
46	food & drink	<i>wasabi</i>	2	0.02	8	0.700
47	food & drink	<i>adzuki bean, azuki bean, aduki bean</i>	3	0.03	0	0
48	food & drink	<i>bento, bento box</i>	0	0	2	0.175
49	food & drink	<i>dashi</i>	0	0	0	0
50	food & drink	<i>edamame</i>	0	0	0	0
51	food & drink	<i>enoki mushroom, enokitake</i>	0	0	0	0
52	food & drink	<i>fugu</i>	2	0.02	1	0.088
53	food & drink	<i>matcha</i>	0	0	6	0.525
54	food & drink	<i>mizuna</i>	1	0.01	0	0
55	food & drink	<i>nashi (pear)</i>	0	0	0	0
56	food & drink	<i>shoyu, sho-yu, shoya</i>	1	0.01	0	0
57	food & drink	<i>sukiyaki</i>	0	0	0	0
58	food & drink	<i>surimi</i>	0	0	0	0
59	food & drink	<i>tamari</i>	1	0.01	0	0
60	food & drink	<i>teriyaki</i>	13	0.13	2	0.175
61	food & drink	<i>udon</i>	0	0	1	0.088
62	food & drink	<i>umami</i>	0	0	1	0.088
63	food & drink	<i>wakame</i>	0	0	0	0
64	food & drink	<i>yakitori</i>	1	0.01	0	0
65	games	<i>go</i>	0	0	0	0
66	games	<i>shogi</i>	0	0	0	0
67	greetings & chants	<i>sayonara</i>	2	0.02	1	0.088
68	greetings & chants	<i>banzai</i>	12	0.12	0	0
69	historical periods	<i>Meiji</i>	37	0.38	0	0
70	housing	<i>futon</i>	16	0.16	17	1.488
71	housing	<i>tatami</i>	4	0.04	0	0
72	literature	<i>haiku</i>	25	0.25	1	0.088
73	medicine	<i>shiatsu</i>	14	0.14	0	0
74	medicine	<i>moxa</i>	1	0.01	0	0
75	medicine	<i>moxibustion</i>	2	0.02	0	0
76	monetary	<i>yen</i>	398	3.98	8	0.700
77	music	<i>karaoke</i>	85	0.86	10	0.875
78	music	<i>koto</i>	1	0.01	0	0
79	music	<i>samisen, shamisen</i>	0	0	0	0
80	nature	<i>tsunami</i>	20	0.20	11	0.963
81	others	<i>Ainu</i>	8	0.08	0	0
82	others	<i>kamikaze</i>	37	0.38	1	0.088
83	others	<i>Sudoku, sudoku</i>	0	0	4	0.438
84	others	<i>emoji</i>	0	0	11	0.963
85	others	<i>pachinko</i>	11	0.11	0	0
86	others	<i>skosh</i>	0	0	0	0
87	professions & status	<i>geisha, geisha girl(s)</i>	17	0.17	1	0.088

	Semantic categories	Loanwords	<i>BNC1994</i>		<i>Spoken BNC2014</i>	
			the number of hits	frequency (pmw)	the number of hits	frequency (pmw)
88	professions & status	<i>samurai</i>	60	0.61	2	0.175
89	professions & status	<i>tycoon</i>	203	2.06	0	0
90	professions & status	<i>ninja</i>	57	0.58	41	3.59
91	professions & status	<i>shogun</i>	11	0.11	2	0.175
92	professions & status	<i>yakuza</i>	16	0.16	0	0
93	professions & status	<i>daimyo, daimio</i>	21	0.21	0	0
94	professions & status	<i>genro, Genro</i>	2	0.02	0	0
95	professions & status	<i>Mikado, mikado</i>	1	0.01	0	0
96	religion	<i>shinto</i>	18	0.18	0	0
97	religion	<i>Zen</i>	50	0.50	2	0.175
98	religion	<i>koan</i>	0	0	0	0
99	religion	<i>bonze</i>	0	0	0	0
100	religion	<i>satori</i>	3	0.03	0	0
101	religion	<i>torii</i>	0	0	0	0
102	religion	<i>zazen</i>	0	0	0	0
103	residents & emigrants	<i>nisei</i>	1	0.01	0	0
104	sports & martial arts	<i>judo</i>	132	1.34	4	0.35
105	sports & martial arts	<i>karate</i>	303	3.08	11	0.963
106	sports & martial arts	<i>sumo</i>	44	0.45	0	0
107	sports & martial arts	<i>aikido</i>	15	0.15	10	0.875
108	sports & martial arts	<i>dojo</i>	5	0.05	0	0
109	sports & martial arts	<i>jujitsu, jiujitsu, jujutsu</i>	2	0.02	0	0
110	sports & martial arts	<i>kendo</i>	5	0.05	0	0
111	transportation	<i>rickshaw, ricksha</i>	52	0.53	4	0.350
112	zoology	<i>koi, koi carp</i>	271	2.76	0	0
113	zoology	<i>Akita</i>	9	0.09	0	0