The Flood of Japanised Foreign Words and These Futurity

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I want to discuss the flood of 'Japanised' Foreign Words which have appeared in the numerous advertising, social and educational fields, and to criticise from the point of Phonological and cultural viewpoint. Because, the making use of these strange words are very important from cultural standpoints, but, on the other hands, some serious flaws strikes my minds.

Explanation of Japanese pitch accent:-

 $\begin{array}{l} \left| \operatorname{halto} \right| = \overline{\mathcal{A}} \stackrel{}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} = \operatorname{dove}, \quad \left| \operatorname{halte} \right| = \overline{\mathcal{A}} \stackrel{}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} = \operatorname{feather}, \\ \left| \operatorname{kokolvo} \right| = \underline{\mathcal{A}} \stackrel{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} = \operatorname{mind.} \quad (2) \text{ Phonetic symbols,} \\ \left| \overset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} \right| = \left| \overset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} \right|, \quad \left| \overset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} \right| = \left| \overset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} \right|, \quad \left| \overset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{\underset{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}} \right| = \left| \overset{\scriptstyle 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For the last twenty or thirty years, and as an indirect result of the Second World War, we, even language teachers, often have been surprised at the large number of so called Japanised Foreign Words to be found in the field of advertising, and in many shops' names. Flood and utilization of foreign words into public and private informational fields, seems to me, as wonderful introducing knowlege of western civilization, given to the Japanese, but on the other hands, the thought to introduce things without critical consideration, is an abnormal thoughtlessness perhaps coming from the white-phobia of the Japanese during Meiji Restoration era. That is to say, most of Japanese advertisers may suppose without inquiry of the matter, that advertisement with so many foreign words tboth original spelling and Japanised loanwords as well), may be interested and praised by many guests, whether the foreign vocabularies are understood or not by them. How hasty deed the Japanese do!

According to my these long belief, I'll select some hundreds of familiar Japanised loanwords from about 36,000, and try to estimate their future usage and longevity.

At present, the Japanised loan words are said to be so many words including every fields, but as far as I studied the borrowed words, from educational point of view, I think about 10,000 will be enough, excluding personal names, geographical names and the names of novels and arts' works. About a half of the loanwords are English, in origin from Great Britain and U.S.A., and other minors are Chinese, French, Portuguese, Dutches, Russians, Itarians, Spanishes, Germans, Koreans, Sanscrits and Latins, etc.

1. <u>The Japanised loanwords before World</u> War 11.

I was born in a countryside of Gifu Prefecture in 1912, but I REMEMBER VIVIDLY, even at present, that we, country boys, were using, in those days, twenty or more borrowed Japanese words without thinking of them as "loanwords." For example, my mother used to say to me, 'Sappo to manto o wasure nalide, NkiFa!' = 'Don't foget to wear chapeau and manteau, Akira!'

Other loanwords I can remember from my younger days were:-

Saftsu/ - shirt, /boftan/ - botăo (P), Saftsu/ - tube, /talija/ - tire, tyre, /meFikenko - American flour, /pan/ - pão (P), /koliçi!/ coffee, /hoFumarin/ - Formalin (G), /aFukosru/ - alchol (D), /doFolopu/ - drop, /safidoit&i/sandwich, /šiFroppu/ - syrup, /sol:se:ži/ sau-age, / kaSutera / - castella (P), /katsuretsu/ - cutlet, /kaFe:ralisu/ - curried rice, /oFuretsu/ - omelette (F), /tomato/tomato, /koFrokke/ - croquette (F), /bisuk@tto/

tomato, /korokke/ - croquette (F), /bilsuketto/ - biscuit, /bahana/ - banana, /bilfuteki/ biftech (F).

2. Japanised loanwords from 1950 to 1982.

a) Among the above mentioned loanwords, pão. castella and some others were introduced from Portugues in 1774, and also coffee, syrup, beer and some others from Dutch.

Many words particularly since 1950 (but

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also going back to the Meiji Period, an important fundamental period), have become mixed with Japanese words, and this has caused confusion and problems sometimes in national language education in Japan. Perhaps, if you refer to a conv of Japanese advertising, (Reference 2. p. iv) you will be surprised to see how many loanwords are used compared to the number of Japanese words.

Some Japanese scholars think that there is a danger that the flood of loanwords into our language may cause damage and confusion to our Japanese Mother tongue. But the majority of these loanwords surely enrich the vocabulary, and hence the culture of Japan. But we Japanese must pay important attention to the correct pronunciation of borrowed words and syllables. We must carefully compare the differences in pronunciation between the native and the Japanised pronunciation of it.

Some of these loanwords will die naturally, through lack of use or from being out of date, while others will live on and become a natural part of our language in the future.

b) Loanwords which were abbreviated into simple syllable by the Japanese:-

王方: molga/ = modern girl, 王亦 /molbo/ = modern boy, デブレ/de (Pure/=deflation, デモ/delmo/ = demonstration, <u>7/1</u> 1/masukomi/ = mass /apa.man/ = apartment house+mansion, パックスコン /na[so.kon/ = personal computor, 14.4=> /ifmeten/ = image change, just like a noun. こ力、上省-12/molga.bifjol:in/ = modern girl's beauty parlor.

3. Newly made Japanised Foreign Words.

a) We call these words "WaSei-Eligo," which means, roughly, "English made by the Japanese." Unfortunately, however, many of these words or expressions are not understood by foreigners from whose country the words are derived! For example, the sound of some of these words resembles English, but their meaning is not understood by native English speakers. The Japanese seem to like to create new words in this way. It is quite an interesting and creative use of languages. Don't you think so? I can see though that other people are more critical and offended by what they see as a misuse of language. Some examples are:-117-/nalita:/ = night game, 1-1- +17-/o:ba:.nalita:/= overnighter, which means an accessory case for a short stay, -17 - . 5"-1 Silsuta:.bo:i = sister boy, means a boy like everything well, <u> $\overline{\chi}\overline{\overline{\tau}}_{4}\overline{\overline{\tau}}_{...}\overline{\overline{\tau}}_{...-1}$ </u> /sultekki.bol.i/ stick boy, means a man who works and get money by doing a woman's walking mate, opp. stick girl, $\frac{747.7}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ /raligu.kelja/ = life care, means care for old men,

<u>ノイン・スタンド</u>/mefin.sultando/ = main stand, means main seat at baseball stadium, <u>ゴールテン・パープ</u>/gof:ruden.ull:ku/ golden week, means a week with many public holidays, ball game which can not be continued before fifth inning by rain or an accident, means a charming middle aged man, <u><u>J</u>* Y J Y</u> 792 gasorin.sutan do/ = gasoline stand. means, gas station.

b) Some New Trends in making loanwords. Recently I come across some of the following new and interesting ways of making more loanwords in Japanese:-

i) noun+suru (Verb)/sullu/ = do.

Japanese may be able to make new expression easily by <u>noun suru</u> (Verb). suru = do. ex.:- Japanese noun+suru./ rjolko:/(travel) +suru,-travel to, or make a journey.

ex.:- such a loanword + suru. / suff dppu/(stop) -suru, /saliensu/(science)+suru, /imecen/(image change).suru. etc.

ii) a loanword + Japanese noun

ex.:- /haliteku.salkai / (ハイテク、シウイ) society with high technology. /no:.hau kjol:iku/(ノーハウキョーイク) = education which respect high technical knowledge.

/mu:do. cl: ga / (スード、エーガ) = nude movie.

/kon.pju:ta:/(/KON/探 -1-9-) = /kon/ putor. Japanised loanword. = to find a mate for marriage by computor. /kelkkon/(32 32) = marriage.

c) <u>Some important sound change for under-</u> standing these loanwords in Japanese.

i) When a word moves into another country, not only the pronunciation may be changed according to the phonemic system of the new linguistic environment, but also the spelling may be changed, too.

ex.:- <u>129</u>/paltto/ - pad/ pæd/, <u>129</u>/baltči/ - badge/bæj/, <u>top. Fop</u>/hotftodolkku/ - hot.dog/hot.dog(winner), <u>729</u>/F

/gullokki/ - groggy/grogi/, etc.

According to the Japanese phonemic system, $\underline{\mathcal{M}}$ sound (a choked semi-vowel) appears only a voiceless or a semi-voiced sound, and by the long custom, Japanese people tend to use voiceless or semi-voiced instead of voiced.

ex.:- $/d/ \rightarrow /t/$, $/J/ \rightarrow /c/$, and $/g/ \rightarrow /k/$, etc.

Semi-voiced sounds are /pa/ /pi/ /pu/ /pe/ /po/, /pja/ /pju/ /pjo/.

ii) The choked sound $\underline{\gamma}$ is one kind of a stop or fricative consonant having Japanese one syllable value. I think this special consonant resembles a Glottal Stop in an English consonant.

ex.:- $\frac{1}{1}$ / $\frac{1}{5}$ / stop consonant.

d) It is important for us to differentiate between the pronunciation of syllables in the Japanised loanwords, and in the country of origin of the loanwords.

i) We must take particular care about the changes and differences in pronunciations of vowels, consonants, syllable accent of pitch and stress, and closed and opened syllables.

ex.:-スポークス、マン/supol:kusuman/ - 7 syllables. spokes.man/spouksm@n/ - 2 syllables.

コスモボリタン/ko [sumoporitan/-7 syllables. cosmopolitan/kozməpolitən/ - 5 syllables.

ii) <u>A little explanation of Japanese</u> Syllabary.

The syllabary (/onsetsu.moži/) is denoted with 'kana'-characters. Below is the systematic table of the fifty sounds of the kana syllabary in the Japanese language, which was thought to have been completed about 1695 A.D.

The kana syllabary (50 sounds).

ワ	ラ	+	才	八	+	夕	4	7)	7
(wa)	(ra)	(ya)	(ma)	(ha)	(na)	(ta)	(sa)	(ka)	(1)
#	1)	1	ž	ヒ	=	7	ジ	#	1
(i)	(ri)		(mi)	(hi)	(ni)	(chi)	(shi)	(ki)	(i)
ウ	N	고	لم	7	प्र	ッ	ス	1	ウ
(u)	(ru)	(yu)	(mu)	(fu)	(nu)	(tsu)	(su)	(ku)	(u)
工	レ	X	¥	(he)	*	Ŧ	-१:	5	. I
(e)	(re)	(e)	(me)		(ne)	(te)	(se)	(ke)	(e)
7 (0)	tro)	∃ (yo)	€ (mo)	木 (ho)	(no)	+ (to)	'/ (so)	⊐ (ko)	* (0)

This table does not always show whole syllables of Japanese, but vertically 5 letters, and horisontally 10 letters, make 50 sylla-

We can see from the table that Japanese syllables are constructed in the following:-

- 1) one vowel $... /a/\frac{7}{2}$ 2) one consonant+one vowel $... /ka/\frac{7}{2}$
- one consonant+one glide+one vowel .. /kyo/ $\frac{1}{23}$, /kwa/ $\frac{7}{23}$, etc. 3)

We know of course all syllables have always at least one vowel, therefore Japanese is an open-syllabled.

4. In conclusion.

Within the limits of these four pages, I have tried to introduce you, my friends and fellow phoneticians from around the world, some of the many loanwords from different countries which have become a part of the Japanese language, and how these words have changed from their original pronunciation to become Japanised. There are so many of these words in Japanese now and it is not easy to make summary of them all in their address. But I have attempted to select a few appropriate, and I hope, interesting examples for you when I say 'bye-bye,' 'my home, ' 'golden week, ' and '/sayonara/homerun,' I think of these words now as Japanese words, not as Japanised foreign words. The Japanese people are now very familiar with such words.

In ending, I would like to say that language is one of the best tools we have, to enable us to become close friends with each other. It can and should strengthen mutual understanding and friendship betweem us. Language scholars can make a significant contribution to the welfare of different people and their communities.

So, let's increase exchanging programmes between our different countries, Now is the best time to implement these programmes.

Thank you for your attention!

Reference No. 1

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(1) Empirical J.C. shareboth(1), 2019, 57,201, 150,152,212,01,000,000,210,014
 (1) A.D.S.(1714)(4) Su, 301, 300 (1993)(10), 110(1994)(1993)(1993)(1994)(1

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Reference No. 2



National/Panasonic 時代のニーズに的確に応えた画期的ビデオ技術 <u> メウルオリンビックの国際中継へ向けて、いま実用開始</u>

米国放送界を代表するテレビネットワークのひょう、NNU放送では、情報化社会の 高度化に件って、コュースやドキュメントなど報道番組の正要性が高まるなかで、 以前から小型・高性能で使い易く、両質・者質ともに優れた新しいビデオシステム を求めていました。そしてこの厳しい要求をみたす、面別的な放送用」
シテオシス テムとして、松下電話が開発した。NDフォーマット」新ビデオシステム機器を全面

採用することに決定しました。

金システムをいってンチカセットで統一がいかっというといいのいいろうちょうと

一般に放送局では、さまざまなりためと、「連釣し」ゴニーズやドラマ、コマーシャルなどを 使いわけています。そしてーーンチや2インチの 自動的に送出することが可能になります。 マートトレーンショールう式ですから、猫は「Nヨフォーマット」は、まるに放送の将来を などの院ナーマ独作が仮推になり、鉄梯を要、見すえたビデオシステムといえます。

12日マサーマランは、後米はなしていたスティー 総合ビデオ技術に高い評価 マットを、カメラ掛りから送出まで一季にしる 松下電話は、ご家庭川ビテオはもちろん、早く インナカセットナーフで統一家庭用の>HS」から実務用ビナオのあらゆるメチム独立の ビデオカセットとはば同じ大きさですから、装 閉発に取り組んできました。今回の「W=フォー なを休しこれまでの約しつに小型化されます。 ゴーンばかりでなく、その総合ビナオ技術は、 カケット化デテーブ操作も簡単になりました。 すでに国内外で高いは親を許ています。

高面質と長時間録画を両立

「NDフォーマット」は、高密度記録が可能な メタルテーフを採用しています。そしてタビング **時の過賞劣化が少ない、独自のヨンボーネント** 記は方式を開発。これによって、レウインチで ーインチャーフ なみの高声賞を得ながら、3分 という 長時間 泳園を可能にしました。

またボータブが使用に小いカセットを開発し、 ニーマ取材専用の「ボータブル式放送用カメラ 一体型とテオーも、従来の約~つうままに小型化。 きらに、ガロフォーマント」は、従来の牧道川 ビチ オのオーチィオタチャンネルに、アンタナッシネル を加え、各議を承諾的に向上させました。この 煮もNHC林送む、(N=>ャート・トー)全面 採用に訪み切ったとうなポイントです。

血畜救田採掘リー友役

朝近システムとして大かせない自動送出も旅 KARA-IGSNOV+" ZHENDANA



システムへの展開によって、コンヒュータ制印の

Key to phonetic symbols

Vowels and diphthongs

1	i:	us in	800 /SI:/	11	а:	as in	fur /fa:(r)/
2	1	us in	sit /sil/	12	ə	as in	ago /əˈɡəʊ/
3	e	us in	ten /ten/	13	eı	us in	page /peid3/
4		us in	hat /hæl/	14	3 0	us in	home /houm/
5	0:	us in	erm/a:m/	15	aı	us in	five /faiv/
6		as in	eot /gpt/	16	au	us in	now/nau/
7	5 :	as in	sew/so:/	17	э	us in	join /dʒɔɪn/
8	0	us in	put /p01/	18	I9	as m	near /niə(r)/
9	- u:	us m	too /1u:/	19	eə	us in	hair /he#(r)/
10	Λ.	as in	cup /kap/ .	20	U9	us in	pure /pjuə(r)/

Consonants

1	p	us in	pen/pen/	13	\$	us in	so /səu/
2	ь	us in	bed /bad/	14	z	us in	200 /zu:/
3	۱	as in	tea/ti:/	15	ſ	us in	she /∫i:/
4	d	us in	did/did/	16	3	as in	vision/'vi3n/
5	k	us in	cat/kæl/	17	h	us in	how /hao/
6	g	us in	got/qui	18	m	us in	man /mæn/
7	ι	as in	chin /test	19	n	as in	no /nəʊ/
8	d's	us in	June /dʒu:n/	20	Ð	us in	sing /siŋ/
9	ſ	as in	fall /fo:l/	21	1	us in	leg /leg/
10	۷	as in	voice /vois/	22	г	as in	red / red/
11	θ	us in	thin /0m/	23	i	us in	yes /jes/
12	ð	as in	then /ðen/	24	w	us in	wet/wel/

/'/ represents primary stress as in about /a'baot/ /,/ represents secondary stress as in academic /,#ka'demik/

- (r) An 'r in parentheses is heard in British pronunciation when it is immediately followed by a word, or a suffix, beginning with a vowel. Otherwise it is omitted. In American pronunciation no 'r of the phonetic spelling or of the ordinary spelling is omitted.
- /-/ Hyphens preceding and/or following parts of a repeated transcription indicate that only the repeated part changes.
- the Introduction for a full explanation of the phonetic information.