

Exploring Japanese Speakers' Use of Japanese Words and Conversation Style in English Language Interactions

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The Japanese language has an extensive history of adopting words from foreign languages and adapting them substantially for easy use by its native speakers. The most recent and extensively influential contact language has been American-English from the post-World War II US occupation and currently due to the popularity of information and communication technology and pop-culture. A 2007 estimate has approximately 10% of the Japanese lexicon being of foreign origin or 'gairaigo' and of the 10% of *gairaigo* in Japanese dictionaries, up to 90% is reported to be of English origin (Daulton, 2011). In addition to these many established *gairaigo* entries in standard Japanese and/or specialized loanword dictionaries, there is frequent coining and usage of new 'pseudo' or 'made-in-Japan' English, 'wasei-eigo', and foreign language 'waseigaikokugo'. Even when the coinages are not based on English words or undergo mutations that render them unrecognizable to native speakers of English, Japanese speakers of English can regularly be heard using such coinages in English-language discourse with speakers from other cultures. Though the initial focus of the study was Japanese speakers' use of Japanese or Japanized foreign terms in English language discourse, a close look at a first time interaction between a fourth-year Japanese university student and an Indonesian researcher points to the value of also raising Japanese speakers' awareness of different conversation styles of non-Japanese speakers of English.

BACKGROUND

The Japanese language has an extensive history of adopting foreign languages and adapting them substantially for easy use by its native speakers (Cuong, 2013; Ishikawa & Rubrecht, 2007; Kay, 1995; Olah, 2007; Ogasawara, 2008; Otake, 2008). After the adoption of the Chinese writing system 'Kanji' during the first millennium, its evolution continued with Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish words from missionaries and traders during the Edo Era (1603-1868) and French, German and English during the following Meiji Era (1868-1912) of "Enlightened Rule" promoting "rapid modernization" (Kay, 1995, p. 67). The most recent and extensively influential contact language has been American-English from the post-World War II US occupation to the present popularity of information and communication technology and pop-culture. A 2007 estimate has "some 10 percent of the Japanese lexicon" (Daulton, 2011, p. 8) being of foreign origin or 'gairaigo', and of the 10% of *gairaigo* in Japanese dictionaries, up to 90% is reported to be of English origin: "The 2000 edition of *Sanseido's Concise Dictionary of Foreign Words* listed over 45,000 loanwords in Japanese [with] approximately ninety percent originating from English" (Ogasawara, 2008, p. 30). In addition to these many established *gairaigo* entries in standard Japanese and/or specialized loanword dictionaries, there is frequent coining and usage of new 'pseudo' or 'made-in-Japan' English 'wasei-eigo' (Bernard, 2014; Cuong, 2013; Kay, 1995; Ogasawara, 2008) and foreign language 'waseigaikokugo' (Otake, 2008).

Although the Japanese sound system and modifications can render Japanese approximations of the source pronunciation unrecognizable and ineffective in conversations, local coinages like [san do] or [so ma ho] for English ‘sandwich’ or ‘smart phone’ can be heard in English conversations among Japanese university students and with their foreign English language teachers. University students talk about latest versions of [so ma ho] (smart phone) and [ai pat to] (iPad), or [ga ra ke] (‘Galapagos’ mobile phone), and [pa sa kon] (personal computer) or [pi fi] (PC); their favorite foods are ‘ice’ (ice cream), [ka re rai so] (curry + rice), and [o mo rai so] (omelet + rice).

Contributing to the erroneous use is the likelihood that Japanese speakers of English (JSEs) may not always be aware of the origin of *gairaigo* or *waseigaikokugo*, and use the terms of non-English origins in English interactions:

Typical examples are, ‘I have to go to my *arbeit* after classes finish’ from the word *arubaito* (German ‘Arbeit’) meaning a part-time job in Japanese, ... and ‘He works as a cock in that restaurant’ from the loan *kokku* (Dutch ‘kok’). (Kay, 1995, p. 74).

Though Kay’s study was published over 20 years ago, the examples are still relevant today. The misunderstanding about *waseigaikokugo* continues to this day even among the JSEs specializing in the English language. Two English language education graduate students on separate occasions responded ‘zemi’ and ‘baito’ (abbreviations for German ‘seminar’ and ‘arubaito’) to an American teacher’s questions about where they were headed. When the American teacher appeared confused by *zemi*, the student elaborated the full word, pronounced [ze mi na:], based on German not English [se mə nar]. The use of the phrase ‘love of the cock’ in a 2016 university entrance exam response in reference to the care that went into preparation of traditional Japanese dishes suggests the lasting influence of the Dutch ‘kok’ in the English language repertoire of Japanese speakers.

In addition to understanding that the Japanese transliteration of ‘allergy’, ‘seminar’, and ‘virus’ are based on German, English language educators and learners would benefit from understanding the code-mixing and other significant alterations. First, code-mixing extends beyond combining of Japanese and English terms, e.g., “compounds with English and Japanese (歯ブラシ = haburashi = toothbrush)” (Ishikawa & Rubrecht, 2007, p. 312).

Of the four writing systems of the Japanese language, i.e., *Kanji*, *Hiragana*, *Katakana*, and *Romaji*, the latter two are usually used for the representation of foreign words. The words in *Romaji* (i.e., Roman alphabet) are usually accompanied by the phonetic *Katakana* script to represent the pronunciation. However, since *Katakana* is limited to the Japanese sound system of five vowels and 100 syllables, their renderings tend to represent Japanese approximations of the source pronunciation. For example, the two-syllable English word ‘Comfort’ (/kʌm.fɔrt/) would be represented in *Katakana* as a three-syllable コンフォート /kon.fo:.to:/ with available Japanese vowels. In cases when *Katakana* renderings excessively lengthen words the *waseigaikokugo* can be formed with other foreign words and after abbreviations, e.g., チョコシュー = chokoshu = English ‘choco(late)’ + French ‘choux (crème)’ = chocolate cream puff, or プレーンバウム = purenbaum = English ‘plain’ and German ‘baum kuchen’ = plain spit cake (Figure 1).

TABLE 1. Loan Word Classifications (Ishikawa & Rubrecht, 2007, pp. 312-313)

Established Classifications	New Categories
1. (tail) abbreviations (リストラ = risutora = restructuring)	11. Abbreviated compounds with English and Japanese (ウラン型 = urangata = uranium-based weapon)
2. abbreviations of compounds (セクハラ = sekuhara = sexual harassment)	12. Abbreviated understood references (イエロー = ierō = yellow, an abbreviation of イエローカード = ierō kādo = yellow card)
3. compounds with English and Japanese (歯ブラシ = haburashi = toothbrush)	13. Abbreviated direct borrowings (ネック = “neck” from “bottleneck”)
4. word play (“This 伊豆 a map.” = “This is a map.”)	14. Irregular direct borrowings (右ハンドル = migi handoru = steering wheel on the right-hand side of a car)
5. Japanese phrasings in English (morning service = cheaper than usual breakfast combination)	15. Compound semantic narrowing or shift with English and Japanese (ギャラ = gyara = guarantee, or “performance fee”)
6. semantic narrowing or shift (“human” in human computer = a user-friendly computer)	16. Coinages (スパイイズム = supaiizumu = spyism, or “spy system”)
7. acronyms (OL = office lady = woman who works in an office)	17. Abbreviated word pairings (カンカンダンス = can can dance = the can can + dance)
8. direct borrowings (ビジネス = bijinesu = business)	18. Compound semantic narrowing or shift in word pairings (レアチーズケーキ = rea chīzūkēki = rare cheesecake = gelatin cheesecake)
9. English loanwords with Japanese morphology (メモる = memoru = take a memo)	
10. Japanese with English morphology (unshinjirable =unbelievable)	



FIGURE 1. Examples of *Garaigo* and *Waseigaikokugo* of Non-English Origin

RESEARCH CONTEXT

The motivation to study use of Japanese, Japanized English, and other foreign terms in English language interactions stems from the researcher’s experiences speaking to advanced-level Japanese speakers of English (JSEs). Though code-mixing among Japanese speakers is common and expected, its use with non-JSEs, particularly by typically conscientious speakers, seemed highly uncharacteristic. For example, the use of the Japanese ‘*tonkotsu ramen*’ without any English explanation in an excerpt below from a lengthy single turn (2 minutes) with multiple online self-corrections (underlined) and lengthy pauses (e.g., 1.4 seconds) had the researcher wondering at the term’s occurrence and whether it would have appeared with interlocutors assumed to be without Japanese language or cultural knowledge: e.g.,

I will I will take you I will take you to the (1.4 seconds) um to three:: points three points places. ...Fukuoka is very famous for *tonkotsu ramen* (0.6) so I will take you the to the (0.5) famous restaurant (1.2) um which is very famous. (See Appendix 1. Transcription Conventions Used)

Additionally, curiosity arose in regards to the ‘bowling’ style of conversation characterized by the speaker’s lengthy turn-holding and unnatural lack of overlap and interruptions among Japanese English speakers of English (JSEs) and whether JSEs would adapt their style accordingly in interactions with English speakers typifying the ‘basketball’ style of conversation characteristic of English L1 cultures:

Conversations in Asian culture, particularly Korea or Japan, are akin to the sport of bowling... formal conversations among groups of three or more are carefully orchestrated according to rules of etiquette and *hierarchical rank*. ...In formal conversations, only one person speaks at a time, just as only one person bowls at a time. ...this sport (or style) allows time for reflection and pauses between turns. ...

Americans know it’s OK to grab the basketball and to speak, if you will, within the guidelines of appropriate behavior. ... In particular, Americans know they don’t have to wait for a long pause or to be called on by name or to check their senior or junior status before they enter a conversation (Steinbach, 1996, pp. 12-13).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Koscielecki (2006) identifies Japanized English as terms that have been transformed so much that they are unlikely to be recognizable by non-Japanese speakers of English, i.e., those without a background and knowledge of Japanese culture and language: “The semantic change in English words can only be understood in relation to the Japanese cultural context – otherwise they have no meaning for English-speaking people” (p. 29).

With the combined use of case study and discourse analysis methods, attempts were made to address the following three research questions about Japanese speakers’ English-language interactions:

1. Do advanced level Japanese speakers of English (JSEs) use Japanese or Japanized foreign terms also with native speakers of English (NSEs) and other non-Japanese speakers of English?
2. If the terms are used, are they accompanied by definition or clarification attempts before their subsequent uses (e.g., ‘Shrine’ or ‘god of study’ for ‘tenmangu’ and ‘Sugawara no Michizane’, respectively)?
3. Do advanced level JSEs vary their conversation styles in English language interactions with native speakers of English (NSEs) and other non-Japanese speakers of English?

PARTICIPANTS

There were six participants involved in the three analyzed discussions: four Japanese speakers of English (JSE-1, JSE-2, JSE-3, and JSE-4), an Indonesian speaker of English (ISE), and an American-English speaker researcher (R). The JSEs were student and the ISE and AES faculty were faculty members at the same university in Japan. The JSE and ISE participants were approached for the study based on their advanced English proficiency levels and their availability during the data collection period. In addition to their high level of English language proficiency (TOEIC (IP) 730-875 and TOEFL 80), the four JSEs (three female and one male, ages 19 - 25, from first year undergraduate to first year doctoral students) were believed to be exceptionally highly motivated learners of English based on their academic and career aspirations as well as their long-term regular attendance at weekly *Scrabble* games hosted by the researcher. JSE-1 and

JSE-3 were planning to become English teachers and both were planning on attending graduate schools. JSE-2 planned to study abroad for a year in an English medium university and JSE-4 was then a first year doctoral student in educational philosophy whose readings were mostly English.

TABLE 2. Participant Profiles

Age, Gender	TOEIC IP (National Average)	Year (Y), Major	Hometown, Region	Tasks
JSE-1 22, F	875 (M=542) ^a	Y4, French	Fukuoka, Kyushu	1-3
JSE-2 19, F	730 (M=423) ^c	Y1, Undecided	Akashi, Kansai	1-2
JSE-3 19, F	840 (M=456) ^b	Y1, English Education	Hiroshima, Chugoku	1-2
JSE-4 25, M	TOEFL 80	PhD, Pedagogy	Tokyo, Kanto	1-2
ISE 20s, F	n/a	n/a, Engineering faculty	n/a	3
R 40s, F	n/a	n/a, EFL faculty	n/a	1-2

^a2013 TOEIC IP Average for fourth-year Japanese majors of “Language/Literature (Other than English)” (N=25,113)

^b2013 TOEIC IP Average for first-year Japanese university student examinees (N=391,620)

^c2013 TOEIC IP Average for first-year Japanese majors of English (N=52,439)

DATA COLLECTION

The data, voice-recordings of the group and pair interactions, were gathered over a seven-day period on three different days spaced three days apart in February 2015. The schedule was based on the availability of the participants during a break between academic terms. The first two interactions occurred after previously scheduled gatherings for regular attendees of the weekly *Scrabble* gathering. As a member of the *Scrabble* group, the researcher took part in the first two conversations primarily as a listener. The third conversation was arranged based on availability of one of the participants (JSE-1) and a foreign interlocutor (ISE).

Two audio-recordings were made of the four Japanese participants, each from different prefectures and regions of Japan and acting as a guide to their respective hometowns and / or neighboring areas. Background details about the participants were gathered via group interviews and observation notes during the first two speaking tasks. The pre-task preparation notes by the participants were also collected.

Of the four JSE participants, only JSE-1 was able to complete all three versions of the task and will be the focus of the case study. At the time of the task performances, JSE-1 was a 22-year old fourth-year ‘Language and Culture’ major specializing in French and English. Her latest TOEIC (IP) score was 875 which was considerably higher than the year’s national average of 542 among 25,113 examinees (The Institute for International Business Communication, 2013). She was planning to start her graduate studies in French at one of the top universities in Japan. She has known the other Japanese participants for nearly a year and the researcher for nearly three years through weekly *Scrabble* games.

JSE-1 performed the three versions of the speaking tasks on three different days (February 13, 16, and 19, 2015). With the focus on the effects of shared Japanese L1 and cultural background on English language use, attempts were made to mitigate other potentially confounding factors like age, gender, or status in the third performances by seeking out a female foreign interlocutor close in age to JSE-1. Though the ISE was a higher-status individual in their institution, her position at the university was not revealed until after the speaking task. In a follow-up question, JSE-1 stated “I thought that ISE was an exchange student coming from East Asia. I also thought she might be unable to speak and understand Japanese.”

JSE-1 was encouraged to take on an ‘expert’ role encouraging her assumption of ISE being a status-

equal and similarly aged peer (‘exchange student’) new to Japan. Attempts were made to make the conditions of the third performance comparable to her earlier ones with status-equal and similarly aged Japanese peers. Though JSE-4 was an older male student, JSE-1 and JSE-3 did not interact outside of the *Scrabble* gathering where JSE-1 held the ‘expert’ status in the group as the longest-standing member and the best player.

In an email to ISE, two days before her meeting with JSE-1, she was asked to pretend ignorance of the Japanese language:

By the way, will you have about 10 - 20 minutes to spare? I’m collecting some student language data to look for differences between Japanese-Japanese speaker and Japanese-Foreign speaker English interaction. I need you to pretend you don’t understand any Japanese as my student explains something to you. (K. Song, personal communication, February 17, 2015)

Analysis

The focus of the research was on whether advanced level Japanese learners of English use Japanese or Japanized English terms in place of their English equivalents. JSE-1’s three conversations were analyzed for occurrences of L1 lexical items. Once identified, the terms were categorized according to the ways they were incorporated into the English language conversations, mainly whether their uses were accompanied by English explanations. The list of Japanese terms and their context is available in Appendix 2.

RESULTS

JSE-1 used Japanese and Japanized English terms with both Japanese and non-Japanese interlocutors (Research Question 1). The terms are listed in Table 3 and within their context in the Appendix 2.

TABLE 3. JSE-1’s Japanese Term Use Across Conversations 1-3 (Minutes: Seconds)

1 (4:18)	2 (7:19)		3 (24:37)	
²¹ <i>Dazaifu</i>	⁴ <i>Dazaifu Tenmangu</i>	¹ Fukuoka	⁷⁵ <i>oden</i>	¹⁶⁷ <i>sunaburo</i>
¹ <i>Sugawara no Michizane</i>	¹² <i>shinkansen</i>	⁵ <i>Kanku</i>	⁸⁵ <i>tonkotsu ramen</i>	¹⁷⁹ <i>yukata</i>
¹ <i>Fukuoka Castle</i>	¹⁶ <i>Sengokujidai</i>	⁵ <i>Kyushu</i>	¹¹⁹ <i>Hirodai</i>	¹⁹⁹ <i>Yufuin</i>
¹ <i>Tonkotsu ramen</i>	²⁰ <i>Nakasu</i>	³⁷ <i>Himeji</i>	¹²¹ <i>Tsushima</i>	²²⁰ <i>shinkansen</i>
³⁴ <i>Ume</i>	³⁰ <i>nabe</i>	⁴⁸ <i>samurai</i>	¹²⁷ [tɛmpɑ:k] (theme park)	²²⁸ <i>ryokan.</i>
	⁴¹ <i>ramen</i>	⁵⁶ <i>Kei Nishikori</i>	¹⁵⁹ [kæne:rɔːʃitɪ:] (Canal City)	²³⁴ [ɑːbɑːnʃitɪ:] (Urban City)
	⁴⁵ <i>oden</i>	⁶⁵ <i>ninja</i>	¹⁶⁵ <i>onsen</i>	
	⁸³ <i>karashi renkon</i>	⁶⁹ <i>Nakasu</i>	¹⁶⁷ <i>obento</i>	
	⁸⁸ <i>kabu</i>	⁷¹ <i>Nagarekawa</i>		
	¹¹ <i>karashi</i>	⁷⁵ <i>ramen</i>		

Though not always necessary, JSE-1 provided some explanations or context clues for all but one of the 24 Japanese (n=21) and Japanized English (n=3, e.g., ‘theme park’, ‘Canal (City)’, and ‘urban (city)’) terms (Research Question 2). *Tsushima* from Conversation 3 Turn 121 (Table 2) may simply have been abandoned with the topic to accommodate ISE’s interruptions:

Turn Speaker

121. JSE-1: Yes uh.. this is Nagasaki Nagasaki and.. Nagasaki.. *Tsushima*

122. ISE: Ah Nagasaki looks like more famous than Kumamoto

123. JSE-1: Um: it depends,
 124. ISE: depends okay
 125. JSE-1: but um for foreigners, Nagasaki is famous more famous
 126. ISE: so let's say JSE-1: yes
 If I only have a short time JSE-1: yes
 like two days not more than that then which one.. you'll choose for me.. I mean it's
 impossible right.. if we have to go to JSE-1: Yeah yeah yeah
 Nagasaki and everywhere

For example, JSE-1 used as examples of Japanese airports, “Narita, Haneda, and *Kanku*” (Conversation 3, Turn 5) though *Kanku* (amalgamation of Japanese ‘Kansai’ and ‘kuko’) is not the airport’s official name. However, it’s clear that it is an airport within the speech context:

Turn Speaker

- 3.1. JSE-1: I’m from Fukuoka. Do you do you know Fukuoka?
 3.2. ISE: Well, yeah, I’ve been there once.
 3.3. JSE-1: Oh really?
 3.4. ISE: Only in the airport
 3.5. JSE-1: Ah: it’s more Narita, Haneda, and *Kanku*. so maybe (1.0) um (0.8) your your first uh
 when you visit Fukuoka ISE: mm hm
 there um Fukuoka is in Kyushu. Have you ever heard Kyushu?

Also, though her pronunciation of ‘theme park’ (Turn 127), ‘Canal City’ (Turn 159), ‘urban’ (Turns 234 & 235) may not be recognizable or taken as English terms, their contexts help to clarify them as a sightseeing spot, shopping area, and description of cities or areas with less farming.

Turn Speaker

- 3.127 JSE-1: if you want to enjoy the.. Netherland.. sightsee- ..um Netherland sites.. there is a Huis
 Ten Bos {[tɛ:m]} park a big {[tɛ:m]} park
 3.159 JSE-1: Fukuoka has many many shops in..a shops of fashion and um Japanese souvenir and um
 yeah also sweets um yes so the there is big area .. you can you can buy any {think} you
 want {/kænowa/} City¹(3.159)
 3.234 JSE-1: Kyushu.. is um..in a supermarket Kyushu is cheaper than Hiroshima and um the other [/
 a:ban²] cities.
 3.235 ISE: Really?
 3.235 JSE-1: I think so, yes ..especially the vegetable. Yes, um, Kyushu is um not.. not um [aban/]
 cities so every every prefecture makes vegetables so we have um.. cheaper cheaper
 vegetable.. so um I think you can you can stay cheaper than than Hiroshima or or Tokyo
 and yes Kagoshima.

The reasons behind JSE-1's use of Japanese terms without explanation has yet to be thoroughly explored for each of the unexplained items. Though ISE-1's responses to post-task questions revealed Japanese words like 'bento', 'samurai', and 'ninja' as being common enough loan words in Indonesia to be understood without explanations, JSE-1 had stated that she thought ISE might be unable to speak and understand Japanese. JSE-1 has yet to be questioned about her use of the unexplained terms.

DISCUSSION

JSE-1's attempts to establish meanings of Japanese terms progressively increased with each conversation attempt and showed that Japanese term use was not an issue for her. Though she used many Japanese terms, she was also preemptive about providing explanations for them in English:

- 2.3 *Dazaifu Tenmangu* is a *tenmangu* means maybe shrine and this is famous for study {got}...and every student who has exam came ah come to go to there and pray for his or her success
- 2.12 second, um we will ride the *shinkansen* there's a super express rapid
- 2.16 the old, the most, what should I say, the battle age we call battle age *sengokujidai*
- 2.20 there is famous area to eat *Nakasu*³ area is very very famous

In her third conversation, with an actual foreigner, JSE-1 was even more proactive about gauging and dealing with her interlocutor's limited understanding of Japanese language and culture. All three of JSE-1's itineraries included visits to the *Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine* and a castle (Fukuoka or Kumamoto), and recommendation of local dishes (e.g., *Tonkotsu ramen*, *kareshi renkon*, etc.); however, the third performance contained more details. Even before she got to "the most famous shrine that have *god* of study" (Conversation 3. Turn 7), she attempted to establish ISE's background knowledge about the shrine's location, i.e., Fukuoka city/prefecture and Kyushu region:

- 3.1 I'm from Fukuoka. Do you do you know *Fukuoka*?
- 3.5 *Fukuoka* is in Kyushu. Have you ever heard *Kyushu*?
- 3.7 Kyushu is island and we have different culture from like Hiroshima Osaka *honshu* ...so we are we are a little different from from them ...we have different original culture like accent language accent and how um what you eat ... Kyushu has maybe eight prefectures but if you stay only two days, I will take you to two prefectures. The first one is Fukuoka my hometown and Fukuoka, Fukuoka has one of the most famous shrine that have *god* of study

Furthermore, the third performance became significantly longer due to ISE's responses to JSE-1's prepared recommendations. In addition to her age and gender, ISE was asked to participate in the study because her dietary restrictions and religious beliefs would provide realistic challenges to JSE-1's prepared speeches which she had not faced in previous conversations. In addition to not eating pork or drinking alcohol, ISE also brought up the issue of limited budget that had JSE-1 coming up with alternatives during the interaction.

Considering the realistic nature of the challenges JSE-1 faced in her interactions with the Indonesian speaker and the increased opportunities for speech they provided, it would be interesting to assign specific characteristics for the JSE listeners during their role-played sequences than simply as 'foreigners'. Also, the transcripts and/or recordings of the interactions could be used to help raise awareness of 'real-world'

communication styles which differ considerably. Japanese learners of English would benefit from being aware of and practicing target-language ‘basketball’ style of interactions unlike the ‘bowling’ style typical of Japanese communication style described earlier.

The conversation among Japanese speakers typified the ‘bowling’ style with the JSEs waiting for their turn to speak without any attempts to interrupt. JSE-1 spoke for two minutes and ended her turn definitively with “So, yes, that’s it” (Turn 3). Though English was the language of conversation, the JSEs followed the Japanese ‘style’ of conversation and it was not until JSE-1 formally relinquished her turn and/or the researcher (R) asked for and posed the first questions after lengthy silence that the other JSE listeners posed their own questions and/or clarification requests:

- | Turn | Speaker |
|------|--|
| 1.15 | R: OK. Do you have any questions about what she said? (4.6) What is tonkotsu ramen? |
| 1.16 | JSE-1: (1.8) It’s a buillion |
| 1.17 | R: ‘Bullion’? It’s like [French.. |
| 1.18 | JSE-1: [Ah yes |
| 1.19 | R: style] |
| 1.20 | JSE-1: Yes] Fra- French yes...not French style (Others laugh) but um (1.0) it’s made by its made from {pick} |
| 1.21 | R: (1.0) Pork? |
| 1.22 | JSE-1: {poke} Yes {poke} (2.0) |
| 1.33 | R: Nice (0.5) any other questions about what she said? (1.5) |
| 1.34 | JSE-2: Does uh (0.7) uh Fukuoka castle:: park have many:: cherry blossoms? |
| 1.43 | R: Ok. Nice. (2.0) Who should who should, oh, question? |
| 1.44 | JSE-3: Oh, how about plum plum tree? around around Dazaifu? |
| 1.45 | JSE-1: (1.2) O:h yes yes yes ume {prum} {prum} {prompt}? |
| 1.46 | JSE-3: {prompt} I I forgot |
| 1.47 | R: Plum |

CONCLUSION

As mentioned earlier using Steinbach’s 1996 sports analogy, American and other English L1 cultures’ conversation-style is described to be akin to basketball, a style in which one speaker is not expected to hold a turn at length during a conversation. It is common for other interlocutors to jump in and take the turn. Without the understanding of such differences, Japanese speakers employing their L1 ‘bowling’ conversation-style may be seen as rude for holding their turns overly long and ignoring other interlocutors’ attempts to join the conversation. In addition to the possibility of Japanese speakers holding their turns overly long by target-language cultural standards, the Japanese practice of *aizuchi* may further hinder JSEs’ participation in English dialogic discourse. *Aizuchi* are listener backchannels or interjections frequently used in Japanese conversations that are typically not treated as attempts by the listeners to interrupt or add to the discourse. This cultural practice of ignoring interjections may also be an issue that needs to be dealt with in EFL classes.

While Japanese interlocutors may feel nothing amiss having speakers ignore and talk over *aizuchi* backchannels and waiting patiently for their turns, it appears advisable for Japanese speakers' preparation for real-world English language practice to include introduction to and practice of more 'basketball' like conversation styles in addition to attention to language.

As demonstrated by Ishikawa and Rubert's 2007 Loan Word Classifications (Table 1), Japanese adaptations of foreign terms more often than not appear to be methodical and demonstrate creativity more than errors. The issue is then, not the existence or continued coinages of these Japanized terms but with their users who overestimate their communicative effectiveness with a wider audience or for longer periods. For instance, *wasei-eigo* coinages like セルイン[se rō in] (Figure 2) and ナチュ[natʃu], abbreviated compounds for 'self-introduction' and 'natural sciences', are narrowly applicable only for use in Japanese language interactions with education majors at one university. However, English majors may use [se rō in] outside the orientation event in their English conversations with non-Japanese interlocutors. The same wider use may occur with the term [natʃu] to mean 'science education majors' when referring to them in English to a wider audience.

Since many of the Japanese adaptations do appear to render the words unrecognizable from their native-language forms, the study of their etymology and transformation process as well as the discrepancies of the Japanese adaptations from their original forms would be of great value to JLEs' (Guong, 2013; Daulton, 2011; Olah, 2007; Ogasawara, 2008; Otake, 2008). Two major limitations of the study in picking up examples of Japanized English and other foreign terms are the number of participants involved and unnatural speaking contexts. Even if the focus was kept on a single speaker, additional recordings of her English interactions with other foreign speakers of English in natural settings should be collected and analyzed as examples of authentic speech and interactional behavior samples. Future studies would also need to include "stimulated recall" or extensive review of the collected data with the participants to garner their input for more accurate and/or enhanced interpretation of the data (Fuji et. al, 2008; Mackey, 2002). The practice would help to understand JSE-1's atypical pronunciations of 'theme park' and 'canal city'. It would be interesting to discover how her knowledge of French and German may have influenced her pronunciation of English words and the use of French 'bouillon' and 'pot-au-feu', specifically whether she believed such terms to be part of English language lexicon.

NOTE

- 1) {/kænowa/} City, assumed to mean Canal City Hakata, "large shopping and entertainment complex in Fukuoka"(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canal_City_Hakata)
- 2) {/ɑ:ban/} is assumed to mean 'urban'
- 3) *Nakasu*, a historical red light district with various restaurants and food stalls open late

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APPENDIX 1. Transcription Conventions Used

3 points	places	Self-corrections	underlined
(1.4)		Pause, timed in seconds, i.e., 1.4 seconds	
<i>Italics</i>		Japanese (<i>dazaifu</i>)	
..		pause, untimed	
{got}		words as pronounced (e.g., ‘god’ as {got}, ‘food’ as {hood})	
::		elongated sound (e.g., many:: (0.6) many student who:: (0.6) has exam)	
/???		unclear (e.g., a lot of shop which has has um /???) (3.0))	
[]		overlapped segments	
9	R:	‘Bullion’? It’s like [French..	
10	JSE1:	[Ah yes	
11	R:	style]	
12	JSE1:	Yes] Fra- French yes...not French style	
-		abrupt cut off (e.g., ‘Fra- French’)	
(.)		Micro-pause & restart (e.g., So people visit (.) April seems very late because exams are before that. So when do people most people visit this place?)	

APPENDIX 2. Japanese and Japanized English Terms (English Equivalents) in Order of Appearance

1. Dazaifu / Dazaifu Tenmangu (Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine)¹⁾

Turn Speaker

1.1 JSE-1: First is historical places ⁽²⁾R: mm hm Fukuoka has *dazaifu* (JSE-4: hm) which is um (1.5)³⁾ which has {got}⁴⁾ (0.8) of (0.6) study (1.0) (R: uh::⁵⁾)

1.26 R: You say people go for this um the shrine. Is it temple or shrine [about the

1.27 JSE-1: [??datta ke ???] *tenmagu dattara* shrine

2.4 JSE-1: *Dazaifu Tenmangu Daz* is a *tenmangu* means maybe shrine and this is famous for study {got} there is study {got} and every student who has exam came ah come to go to there and pray for his or her success”

3.7 JSE-1: Fukuoka, Fukuoka has (1.0) has um one of the most (0.6) famous shrine (1.1), that..⁶⁾ that’s.. have *god* of study Sugawara no Michizane”

2. Sugawara no Michizane (“a scholar, poet, and politician of the Heian Period of Japan. ... and is today revered as the god of learning”(Wikipedia⁷⁾)

1.1 JSE-1: Fukuoka has *dazaifu* (M: hm) which is um (1.5) which has {got} (0.8) of (0.6) study (1.0) (R: uh::)

Sugawara no Michizane

3. Tonkotsu ramen (“pork bone soup ramen”(Fukuoka Ramen Guide, <http://findingfukuoka.com/ramen/>))

1.4 R: Ok. Do you have any questions about what she said? (4.6) What is *tonkotsu ramen*?

1.5 JSE-1: (1.8) It’s a bullion

1.6 R: ‘Bullion’? It’s like [French..

1.7 JSE-1: [Ah yes

1.8 R: style]

1.9 JSE-1: Yes] Fra- French yes...not French style (Others laugh) but um (1.0) it’s made by it’s made from {pick}⁸⁾ (1.0)

1.10 R: Pork?

1.11 JSE-1: Pork Yes {poke}⁹⁾ (2.0)

1.12 R: Pork. Uh, pork

1.13 JSE-1: The {source}¹⁰⁾ is made made from pork

1.14 R: Is it like pasta sauce? (2.0)

- 1.15 JSE-1: Um (1.0) yes (1.0) Pasta soup
 1.16 R: Pasta soup.
 1.17 JSE-1: (0.5) Ah no no no no su- near not (0.7) {source} but soup
 1.18 R: OK sort of (0.8) OK *tonkotsu* sort of pork flavored (0.5)
 1.19 JSE-1: Yes soup
 1.20 R: Noodle soup.
 1.21 JSE-1: Noodle soup.
- 3.85 JSE-1: so: and uh yeah Nakasu you can eat *ramen*. Fukuoka is famous for *Tonkotsu ramen*. (0.5) Have you ever.. eaten? (0.5)
 3.86 ISE: N::n no::
 3.87 JSE-1: And do you know *tonkotsu*? (0.7)
 3.88 ISE: No.
 3.89 JSE-1: Um
 3.90 ISE: Sorry, [laughter] (1.0)
 3.91 JSE-1: I I um (0.7) yeah *tokotsu* is made by *tonkotsu* is a soup (0.7) made.. made from the (1.2) the {rod (0.5) of poke}¹¹. (0.7)
 3.92 ISE: uh (0.5)
 3.93 JSE-1: Yes um its very ah the (0.6) the smell is very strong (0.9) so: (0.5) some people like love that but some people doesn't like that (0.7) yeah (0.8) and (1.9) can you can you eat that? No, maybe not.

4. *ume* (plum)

- 1.33 JSE-3: OH, how bout plum plum tree? around around Dazaifu? (1.2)
 1.34 JSE-1: O:h yes yes yes yes *ume* {prum} {prum} {prompt}¹²?

5. Fukuoka (Prefecture / city in Kyushu)

- 3.1 JSE-1: Fukuoka is very famous for *tonkotsu ramen*¹³ (0.6) so I will take you the to the (0.5) famous restaurant (1.2) um which is very famous. And um (1.0) yeah then after that ah Fukuoka has a (0.6) strong baseball team
- 3.1 JSE-1: I'm from Fukuoka. do you do you know Fukuoka? (3.1-6)
 3.2 ISE: Well, yeah, I've been there once.
 3.2 JSE-1: Oh really?
 3.4 ISE: Only in the airport
 3.5 JSE-1: Ah:: it's more Narita, Haneda, and Kanku. so maybe (1.0) um (0.8) your your first uh when you visit Fukuoka there um Fukuoka is in Kyushu. Have you ever heard Kyushu?

6. Shinkansen ('high-speed train' / bullet train' (Japan-guide.com¹⁴))

- 2.13 JSE-1: we will ride the shinkansen there's a super express

7. Kumamoto Castle

- 2.13 JSE-1: Kumamoto Castle Japanese castle style" (2.13)
 2.17 JSE-1: Kumamoto Castle is one of the best castle in in Japan" (2.17)
 3.27 JSE-1: and then the next Japanese (0.8) stuff is: in Kumamoto (.5) and have you ever seen the castle Japanese castle?" (3.27)

8. *Sengokujidai* (Sengoku Period¹⁵, Warring States Period (Wikipedia))

- 2.17 JSE-1: mm what should i say (1.0) the battle age we call battle age 'sengokujidai' JSE-4: oh and um yeah
 2.18 R: when was that?
 2.19 JSE-1: It was 16: hundred (1.3) yes it was sixteen hundred

9. *Nakasu*¹⁶ ("is the red-light district which exists between the sandbank of the Naka River (那珂川 Nakagawa?) and the

Hakata River (博多川 Hakatagawa?) in Fukuoka City”(Wikipedia))

- 2.21 JSE-1: there is famous area to eat *Nakasu* area is very very famous for” (2.21-23)
- 2.54 JSE-1: night um *Nakasu* uh we can go *Nakasu* at night because um yeah maybe in in the in the morning and in the afternoon *Nakasu Nakasu* a restaurant is all closed the restaurant in *Nakasu* will open at at seven or six or seven from six or seven to to four or five in the morning so (2.54)
- 3.71 JSE-1: Yes um.. it’s it’s like a lukawa, ah chigau I’m sorry Na- Nagarekawa in Hiroshima (0.9) um many: white [collar] (0.6) [worker] go to there go there and drink some [alcohol]
- 3.72 ISE: Hh hh hh
- 3.73 JSE-1: Yes, there there is a place like that (0.7)
- 3.74 ISE: hh hh
- 3.75 JSE-1: Yes and *Nakasu* um (1.0) every: (0.7) um my (2.0) every person.. that I came from Fukuoka asked me(0.8) that (0.7) *Nakasu* is very famous [and you can eat (0.6) good ramen or good oden in (0.7) in *Nakasu*, but I I I don’t (0.7) I don’t I I don’t go there yeah because in the night many are ah many people who drink alcohol and its dangerous.

10. *Nabe*¹⁷⁾ (“refers to a variety of Japanese hot pot dishes, also known as one pot dishes” (Wikipedia))

- 2.34 JSE-1: Yes boil
- 2.38 JSE-1: Like like ‘pot-au-feu’
- 2.39 JSE-4: pot off
- 2.40 JSE-1: ‘pot-au-feu’ ah it’s it’s French
- 2.41 R: French
- 2.42 JSE-1: Um (1.3) yeah do have you ever [heard] the:: ramen (1.0)

11. *Ramen* (“a Japanese noodle soup dish”(Wikipedia¹⁸⁾))

- 2.30 R: What kind of food?
- 2.31 JSE-1: Um *Nabe*
- 2.32 JSE-4: *Nabe*
- 2.33 R: *Nabe* (1.0)
- 2.34 JSE-1: Yes boil
- 2.35 R: is it like pancake ones?
- 2.36 JSE-1: uh, may be not
- 2.37 R: maybe maybe not? [laughs]
- 2.38 JSE-1: Like like *pot-au-feu*
- 2.39 J4: pot off
- 2.40 JSE-1: *pot-au-feu* ah it’s it’s French
- 2.41 R: French
- 2.42 JSE-1: Um (1.3) yeah do have you ever {hurt}¹⁹⁾ the: *ramen* (1.0)
- 2.43 R: *ramen* those noodle the soup
- 2.44 JSE-1: yes noodle yes
- 2.45 R: ramen

12. *Oden* (“a Japanese winter dish consisting of several ingredients such as boiled eggs, daikon, konjac, and processed fishcakes stewed in a light, soy-flavoured dashi broth”(Wikipedia²⁰⁾))

- 2.58 JSE-1: *Oden* is um um *Oden* is a traditional Japanese food”
- 2.59 R: Do you eat everything together *ramen*, *nabe*, and *oden*, together?
- 2.60 JSE-1: Maybe not [laughs] one one food enough but all are very hot and delicious so
- 3.101 JSE-1: *oden* is suit- suitable (0.5) in colder seasons (3.101)

13. *Karashi renkon* (“lotus root that’s been boiled and filled with a mustard and miso paste and then fried” (*Japan Week*²¹⁾))

- 2.84 JSE-1: Yes, but um what should I say um Kumamoto is famous for *karashi renkon* um
- 2.85 JSE-4: *karashi*
- 2.86 R: spicy:
- 2.87 JSE-1: spicy *renkon*:
- 2.88 R: *Renkon* is a kind of fish?
- 2.89 JSE-1: No no no kind of (2.0) ?? *kabu kabu*
- 2.90 R: Uh, fruits, vegetables?
- 2.91 JSE-1: No no no vegetable, yes
- 2.92 R: vegetable
- 2.93 JSE-1: Solid vegetable
- 2.94 R: So::lid vegetable
- 2.95 JSE-1: Yes
- 2.96 R: Does it taste like um what does it taste like?
- 2.97 JSE-1: Um (1.5)
- 2.98 R: Solid vegetable, like carrots? (1.7) potatoes?
- 2.99 JSE-1: that white white one
- 2.100 R: White carrot
- 2.101 JSE-1: No no no um (3.0)
- 2.102 R: Radish?
- 2.103 JSE-1: Yes radish
- 2.104 R: O::h, spicy radish
- 2.105 JSE-4: Oh
- 2.106 JSE-1: (1.0) Um not radish but (0.6)
- 2.107 R: like radish.
- 2.108 JSE-1: (1.0) yes the vegetable who who nai?? which has um (1.6) air and um (1.3)
- 2.109 R: Lotus roots
- 2.110 JSE-1: Yes yes yes yes
- 2.111 R: I had them Chinese restaurants before
- 2.112 JSE-1: Oh really and a very spicy (0.5) yellow one
- 2.113 R: Spicy oh like soup like soup
- 2.114 JSE-1: Spice ah we call *karashi* is spice
- 2.115 R: Ok
- 2.116 JSE-1: And very very spicy

14. *Kabu*²²⁾ ('turnip' / 'root vegetable' (Wikipedia))

- 2.89 R: *Renkon* is a kind of fish?
- 2.90 JSE-1: No no no kind of (2.0) ?? *kabu kabu*

15. *Karashi* ("a type of mustard used as a condiment or as a seasoning in Japanese cuisine"(Wikipedia²³⁾)

- 2.114 JSE-1: Spice ah we call *karashi* is spice

16. *Kanku* ("Kansai International Airport (*Kansai Kokusai Kuko*)...located on an artificial island in the middle of Osaka Bay, ...is colloquially known as *Kankū* in Japanese" (Wikipedia²⁴⁾)

- 3.5 JSE-1: Ah:: it's more Narita, Haneda, and *Kanku*. so maybe (1.0) um (0.8) your your first uh when you visit Fukuoka there um Fukuoka is in Kyushu. Have you ever heard Kyushu?

17. *Kyushu* ("Kyushu²⁵⁾ (...lit. "Nine Provinces") is the third largest island of Japan and most southwesterly of its four main islands" (Wikipedia))

- 3.5 JSE-1: Ah:: it's more Narita, Haneda, and *Kanku*. so maybe (1.0) um (0.8) your your first uh when you visit Fukuoka there um Fukuoka is in *Kyushu*. Have you ever heard *Kyushu*?
- 3.6 ISE: (1.3) Hear:d yeah [only
- 3.7 JSE-1: *Kyushu Kyushu* is island and um we have different culture from um hiro like Hiroshima Osaka *honshu* (1.0) and and a long island so we are we are a little um different from from them (0.7) we have different original: culture like (0.9) accent (1.0) language accent and um (0.7) how um what you eat (0.8) so: but

(1.0) but (0.6) Kyushu is: Japan so I want to introduce some: Japanese original: (0.4) building: (0.6) or food and um Kyushu has (0.3) yeah (0.9) Kyushu has maybe (1.2) eight (0.6) prefectures but um (0.5) if you stay: two only two days, I will take you to: two prefectures (0.9) um the first one is Fukuoka my hometown (0.6) and um Fukuoka, Fukuoka has (1.0) has um one of the most (0.6) famous shrine (1.1), that.. that's.. have god of study

18. Honshu²⁶⁾ (“literally ‘Main Island’ or ‘Main Province’;” “the largest and most populous island of Japan”(Wikipedia))

3.5 JSE-1: Kyushu Kyushu is island and um we have different culture from um hiro like Hiroshima Osaka *honshu* (1.0) and and a long island so we are we are a little um different from from them

19. Himeji Castle²⁷⁾ (“The castle is frequently known as Hakuro-jō (‘White Egret Castle’) or Shirasagi-jō (‘White Heron Castle’) because of its brilliant white exterior and supposed resemblance to a bird taking flight”(Wikipedia))

3.37 JSE-1: *Himeji* yes Himeji Castle said um (0.6) called (1.0) white:: bird:: castle:: because its..white..

20. Samurai (“the military nobility of medieval and early-modern Japan”(Wikipedia²⁸⁾))

3.48 JSE-1: Yes and you can see the *samurai* (0.6)

3.49 ISE: *Samurai*, real *samurai* (1.2)

3.50 JSE-1: ...yeah

3.51 ISE: a real samurai?

3.52 JSE-1: yeah all Japanese men are samurai I think [laugh]

3.53 ISE: [laughs] really?

3.54 JSE-1: Ok: [laughs] um: (2.0) it it's it's (0.6) yeah I exaggerate but um (laugher)(2.0) but um some some Japanese mens are samurai, I think like sports player,

3.55 ISE: o..k..

3.56 JSE-1: Yes ex- for example like Kei Nishikori, one of the most famous (0.6) tennis player (0.7) is (0.5) samurai [laughs] but um (0.6) samurai ah (0.6) costume

21. Kei Nishikori (Video: *Samurai Nishikori Shines in Cup ‘O Noodles Ad*²⁹⁾)

3.54 JSE-1: Ok: [laughs] um: (2.0) it it's it's (0.6) yeah I exaggerate but um (laugher)(2.0) but um some some Japanese mens are samurai, I think like sports player,

3.55 ISE: o..k..

3.56 JSE-1: Yes ex- for example like Kei Nishikori, one of the most famous (0.6) tennis player (0.7) is (0.5) samurai [laughs] but um (0.6) samurai ah (0.6) costume

22. Ninja (“a covert agent or mercenary in feudal Japan”(Wikipedia³⁰⁾))

3.62 JSE-1: Yes army: o:l d um ancient army (1.5)

3.63 ISE: Like ninja?

3.64 JSE-1: Um: (1.5) kind of that yes you can see maybe you can see [you can also (ISE: Oh okay) see the ninja (1.0)

23. Nagarekawa (Nagarekawa is Hiroshima's answer to Osaka's Dotonbori, once it was the hip centre for artists and writers, now it is the party district with thousands of bars and eateries and plenty of back street action with pachinko's and adult entertainment venues. (<http://www.happyjappy.com/hiroshima/nagarekawa.html>))

3.69 JSE-1: Fukuoka is also famous for night.. restaurant.. street it called *Nakasu* (0.9)

3.70 ISE: *Nakasu*

3.71 JSE-1: Yes um.. it's it's like a *lukawa*, *ah chigau* I'm sorry Na- *Nagarekawa* in Hiroshima (0.9) um many:: white {kara} (0.6) {walker}³¹⁾ go to there go there and drink some {are coal}³²⁾.

24. [tɛmpa:k]³³⁾ (Theme park (テーマパーク))

3.127 JSE-1: [There] is a Huis Ten Bos [te:ma] park a big [te:ma] park,(3.127)).

25. [kænaro fitʃ] (Canal City, name of a shopping center)

3.159 JSE-1: you can you can buy any think you want /kænowa/ city

26. Onsen (hot springs)

3.165 JSE-1: “Kagoshima is...is very very famous for *onsen*” (3.165)

3.199 JSE-1: “Oita is we can enjoy the *onsen* too hot spring” (3.199)

27. Obento³⁴⁾ (“a single-portion takeout or home-packed meal common in Japanese cuisine” (Wikipedia))

3.167 JSE-1: ...there are there are some kind of train you can.. a while um you can see the beautiful s- um scenery and you can eat some good ben- *obento* (3.167)

28. Sunaburo (Lit. ‘sand bath’, Blue-robed visitors come and lay in warm sand pits and are gradually covered with volcanic sand up to their necks. The weight and heat of the sand assists in the body’s blood circulation and, after about 10 minutes, the whole body begins to perspire. It is a relaxing sensation both young and old alike enjoy. (*Ibusuki Area*³⁵⁾, JNTO Website)

3.172 JSE-1: Kagoshima has three or two famous hot spring spot and you can enjoy the *sunaburo*

3.173 ISE: *sunaburo*

3.174 JSE-1: um sunaburo means.. ah you you (1.8) you will be... in the sand... hot sand (1.0)

3.175 ISE: Ah::

3.176 JSE-1: Yes (1.5) and uh.. blood circulation will will more active [laughter]

29. Yukata³⁶⁾ (“A yukata is a Japanese garment, a casual summer kimono usually made of cotton or synthetic fabric, and unlined”(Wikipedia))

3.179 JSE-1: You’re you’re not naked and you you can wear the *yukata*

30. Yufuin (Yufuin is a [spa town] located in Ōita District, Ōita Prefecture, Japan. ...Sights & Sounds: Yufu Mountain and Golden Scale Lake are commonly viewed and photographed by tourists (*Yufuin, Oita*, Wikipedia))

3.199 JSE-1: Oita is we can enjoy the *onsen* too hotspring and a Yufuin I recommend Yufuin Yufuin is beautiful mountains and and you can relax (1.0) in Yufuin so no:: crowded people and no: crowded um...no: dangerous night.. restaurant or bars and um

31. ryokan³⁷⁾ (“a type of traditional Japanese inn”(Wikipedia))

3.225 ISE: how about the hotel?

3.226 JSE-1: hotel, hotel, um the the {coast}?

3.227 ISE: everything

3.228 JSE-1: everything. Yeah Fukuoka you can you can find from cheap one to expensive one from gorgeous one to modest one. (ISE: [laughs]) Yes, and um yes, Oita is yes um...you can enjoy the *ryokan* Japanese inn, in Oita

32. [a:banʃitr:] (urban city)

3.234 JSE-1: Kyushu.. is um..in a supermarket Kyushu is cheaper than Hiroshima and um the other [a:banʃ³⁸⁾] *cities*

1) Japanguide.com (<http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e4851.html>)

2) R=Researcher

3) (1.5) = pause timed at 1.5 seconds

4) Pronounces as {got} but assumed to mean ‘god’. J1 tended not to voice final consonants and lengthen preceding vowels sufficiently.

5) :: = elongated sound

6) .. pause, untimed

7) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugawara_no_Michizane

8) {pick} is assumed to mean ‘pig’

9) {poke} is assumed to mean ‘pork’

10) {source} is assumed to mean ‘sauce’

11) {rod of poke} is assumed to be ‘lard of pork’

- 12) assumed to mean ‘plum’
- 13) *tonkotsu ramen*, Japanese term used without explanation
- 14) *Shinkansen*, <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2018.html>
- 15) *Sengoku Period*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sengoku_period
- 16) *Nakasu*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakasu>
- 17) *Nabemono*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabemono>
- 18) *Ramen*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramen>
- 19) heard
- 20) *Oden*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oden>
- 21) *Karashi Renkon*, <http://japanweek.us/food-sake/karashi-renkon/>
- 22) *Kabu*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabu>; *Turnip*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turnip>
- 23) *Karashi*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karashi>
- 24) Kansai International Airport, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kansai_International_Airport
- 25) *Kyushu*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyushu>
- 26) *Honshu*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honshu>
- 27) *Himeji Castle*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himeji_Castle
- 28) *Samurai*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samurai>
- 29) <http://www.tennisnow.com/Blogs/NET-POSTS/January-2015-%281%29/Video-Samurai-Nishikori-Shines-in-Cup-%E2%80%98Noodles.aspx>
- 30) *Ninja*: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninja>
- 31) {kara walker} is assumed to mean ‘collar worker’ for ‘white collar worker’
- 32) {*are coal*} is assumed to mean ‘alcohol’
- 33) English word ‘theme’ is pronounced as [t̚e ma], which is from the German loan word ‘thema’. Though German ‘themenpark’ is not written with ‘thema’ and sounds similar to English ‘theme park’, the Japanized version of the English word sounds to be combination of German ‘thema’ and English ‘park’.
- 34) *Bento*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bento>
- 35) *Ibusuki Area*, <http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/location/regional/kagoshima/ibusuki.html>
- 36) *Yukata*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yukata>
- 37) *Ryokan* (Inn), http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ryokan_%28inn%29
- 38) {/a:ban/} is assumed to mean ‘urban’ (アーバンシティ)

ABSTRACT

Exploring Japanese Speakers' Use of Japanese Words and Conversation Style in English Language Interactions

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The Japanese language has an extensive history of adopting words from foreign languages and adapting them substantially for easy use by its native speakers. The most recent and extensively influential contact language has been American-English from the post-World War II US occupation and currently due to the popularity of information and communication technology and pop-culture. A 2007 estimate has approximately 10% of the Japanese lexicon being of foreign origin or 'gairaigo' and of the 10% of *gairaigo* in Japanese dictionaries, up to 90% is reported to be of English origin (Daulton, 2011). In addition to these many established *gairaigo* entries in standard Japanese and/or specialized loanword dictionaries, there is frequent coining and usage of new 'pseudo' or 'made-in-Japan' English, 'wasei-eigo', and foreign language 'waseigaikokugo'. Even when the coinages are not based on English words or undergo mutations that render them unrecognizable to native speakers of English, Japanese speakers of English can regularly be heard using such coinages in English-language discourse with speakers from other cultures. Though the initial focus of the study was Japanese speakers' use of Japanese or Japanized foreign terms in English language discourse, a close look at a first time interaction between a fourth-year Japanese university student and an Indonesian researcher points to the value of also raising Japanese speakers' awareness of different conversation styles of non-Japanese speakers of English.

要 約

日本語話者の英語コミュニケーションにおける日本語使用と会話スタイルの考察

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日本語は、外国語を積極的に取り入れ、そしてそれらを日本語母語話者が普段に使用できるように変容してきた長い歴史を持っている。近年の最も影響力を持つ言語接触は、第二次世界大戦後の米国占領軍のアメリカ英語であり、昨今では ICT（情報通信技術）とポップ・カルチャーの普及である。2007年時点での推定では、日本語辞書の掲載語彙の約 10% が外国語に語源を持つ「外来語」であり、その内の 9 割が英語に語源をもつとされている（Daulton, 2011）。このように標準日本語や借用語辞典に確固たる位置を占める外来語に加えて、「造語」や新たな「疑似英語」あるいは「和製英語」や「和製外来語」も多く見られる。それらの造語が英語に基づいていなかったり、あるいは英語母語話者には認知されないような変化をしたりしていても、日本人英語話者は異なる文化背景を持つ話者との英語コミュニケーションにおいてこのような造語を用いることは頻繁にある。本研究の目的は、英語コミュニケーションにおける日本人英語話者の日本語使用と日本語化された外来語に関する報告であるが、日本人大学 4 年生とインドネシア研究者の初対面における相互作用を詳細に考察することにより、日本人話者と非日本人話者の会話スタイルの違いに気付くことの重要性についても指摘をする。