

## 外国語要旨

学位論文題目 The Study of Lexicons and Notations of Loanwords in *Chuou Kouron* Published in the Taisho Period

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The purpose of this thesis is to introduce which loanwords were used, and how they were written in the Taisho Period (1912-1926).

In chapter 1, 2 and 3, I summarize the background of this study and the previous research, and explain my methodology. During the Taisho Period, loanwords began to increase suddenly and were written in not kanji but katakana. Accordingly, dictionaries and studies of loanwords began to be published. Although the Taisho Period is part of the important time for loanwords, few studies have focused on the loanwords of the period. Therefore, this study explores loanwords which appeared in sixteen volumes of the magazine *Chuou Kouron* from 1912 to 1927. A survey was conducted to examine features that have been researched little before, including proper nouns, hybrid words, abbreviations, and alphabets.

Chapter 4 focuses on the part of speech and lexicon of the loanwords. The main part of speech of loanwords is noun. As the studies to date show, ninety-eight percent of the loanwords are nouns. Part of them change into adjectival nouns or verbs by connecting several words. For example, ‘-na’ is a conjugative suffix which makes adjectival nouns, and ‘-suru’ makes verbs. Furthermore, ninety percent of high frequency words are proper nouns. The top three words are ‘America’, ‘Germany’, and ‘England.’ In contrast, the top three common nouns are ‘democracy’, ‘bourgeois’, and ‘proletarian.’ Both of them show the geographical names or the thought of the high degree of attention.

It is also evident from the survey of high frequency common nouns that the semantic fields varied according to when the words appeared first. The loanwords used before the Meiji Period are concrete nouns like ‘pan’ or ‘gas.’ On the contrary, the new loanwords in the Taisho Period are abstract nouns, such as the words of socialist movements like ‘Syndicalism.’

Chapter 5 analyzes the notations of the loanwords. There are thirteen types of notations of loanwords observed consisting of combinations of kanji, katakana, hiragana, and alphabet. Different notations were used for the purpose of presenting three aspects: information in a way easy to understand, pronunciation in Japanese, and the notation in the original language. When loanwords form a unit of phrase or sentence, the unit also combines these notations.

Some studies have claimed that the Taisho was the transition period of notations of loanwords from kanji to katakana. In most cases in *Chuou Kouron*, proper nouns were written in kanji, imitating the notational way of geographical names in Chinese. Abbreviation, such as ‘ei (英)’ for

England, were also used. By contrast, most of the common nouns were written in katakana.

Chapter 6 focuses on the hybrid words that include the loanwords. The loanwords in hybrid words promote localization in Japanese. Most of the hybrid words consist of loanwords and 'kango' (words of Chinese origin). Various notations and high word-building capacity of 'kango' make loanwords grammatical in Japanese.

Part of the hybrid words including proper nouns like 'kaizeru-hige' (literally translated as 'Kaiser's mustache', or 'handlebar mustache') are used as common words. As the result of becoming common words and taking root in Japanese, people have certain image for not only 'Kaiseru-hige' but also 'Kaizeru', which Japanese people equate with Wilhelm II. As the loanwords were combined with wago and kango, and used frequently, their meanings were fixed in Japanese and were understood without notes.

In Chapter 7, I discuss the loanwords from the point of acceptance and fixation. The loanwords in *Chuou Kouron* published in the Taisho Period were equal to the loanwords used by intellectual men of the day, judging from its readers and writers. It can be said that these loanwords were accepted by all character types in order to show the phoneme, meanings, and original words. The main notation became katakana, but kanji was also used for the existing notation, or showing the meanings concisely. Furthermore, these loanwords were assimilated to the Japanese language by using hybrid words, abbreviations, and idioms.

A further study of the synchronic and diachronic comparison with other data would increase the validity of this study, and contribute to a better understanding of loanwords.