

# Katakana Eigo-Real English Word List: A Loanword Approach to Vocabulary Building

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## Abstract

The primary purpose of this article is to present the Katakana Eigo - Real English Word List, a diverse organic collection of English words possessing commonly used Katakana Eigo cognates. The words were gathered by 643 Japanese university students from their daily environments, over a period of two years. Students individually selected Katakana Eigo words, determined their actual English equivalents (as well as derivative forms), and then produced sentences using these English words. While the list's real-world lexical items do represent a context-rich class of authentic materials, the exercise allowed students to discover firsthand just how limited the connections between Katakana Eigo and standard English can be. The word list, presented as an appendix, contains 883 baseword groups and (including derivative forms) 1,642 total entries. The list's three columns provide the English basewords in alphabetical order, the corresponding Katakana Eigo cognates, and the corresponding romanized spellings (phonetic renderings of the Japanese pronunciations using the English alphabet). The central aim is to utilize Katakana Eigo as one tool for developing vocabulary among Japanese learners of English, but the list may hold bi-directional benefits for English-speaking learners of Japanese. The paper also discusses other ESL word lists compiled by instructors based on written semantic-frequency counts. Now concluded, this project's student-centered word collection phase included both written and spoken sources. It emphasized learner autonomy, critical awareness, and independent dictionary usage skills. Development and testing of online teaching applications will represent the next step for this loanword-based approach to vocabulary development.

## INTRODUCTION

Katakana Eigo may be defined as any Japanese word that originated as English but is denoted, for purposes of either written or spoken communication, using the katakana system of monosyllabic phonograms. By any definition, these English loanwords have become widespread throughout Japanese society. According to one source, foreign loanwords (collectively called *gairaigo*) comprise 5.5% of the vocabulary in a Japanese newspaper and about 10% of spoken Japanese; roughly 80% of Japan's loanwords originate from English (Orita 1999). It can reasonably be assumed that these percentages are increasing, due to the consumerism-driven global expansion of English and the emergence of particularly English-dominated fields like information technology. In fact, Reedy (1999) found that the number of loanwords appearing on Level 1 of the annual Japanese Proficiency Test increased by 78% during the period from 1990 to 1998. Katakana Eigo was the topic of four separate paper presentations at the 12th World Congress of Applied Linguistics, held in Tokyo in August 1999. (The author presented an earlier version of this article at that "AILA '99 Tokyo" conference.)

Empirical evidence, obtained by researchers within Japan as well as abroad, suggests that L1 knowledge of Katakana Eigo loanwords facilitates knowledge of related L2 English vocabulary. Daulton (1998) found that English words possessing Katakana Eigo cognates were recognized and recalled by Japanese college students in Nagoya with

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significantly greater accuracy than words without such cognates, and recommended that students be made aware of this potential vocabulary resource. Brown and Williams (1985) found that, after listening to tape recordings of English words, Japanese college students in Sendai appeared to more accurately understand the meanings of those words with katakana loanword counterparts. Completed at an American university, Kimura's 1989 master's thesis (cited in Daulton 1998; and in Hatch and Brown 1995: 186-87) found that Japanese learners of English were better able to supply definitions for English words with Katakana Eigo equivalents, and were more confident of those definitions, than for English words without loanword equivalents.

Yoshida's 1978 study (cited in Daulton 1998; in Hatch and Brown 1995: 55; and in Nation 1990: 34) similarly noted a decreased learning burden on the part of a 3-year-old Japanese-speaking child, who was acquiring English vocabulary while living in the United States. Additionally, with the growing popularity of Japanese as a foreign language, loanword cognates were recently employed in a British university study involving L1 English students learning L2 Japanese. Uchida and Nakamura (1999) investigated the extent to which the existence of loanword cognates aided the British students in understanding unfamiliar Katakana Eigo during both reading and listening. Taken together, the above research confirms that compilation and subsequent employment of this project's word list represent worthwhile endeavors, even though quantifiable results have not yet been obtained. This author's approach is also in keeping with the fundamental educational principle of proceeding from the more familiar to the less familiar.

### PROJECT WORD LIST

Between 1997 and 1999, English words with Katakana Eigo loanword cognates were submitted by 643 students (non-English majors) at two universities: 422 students at Kurume Institute of Technology and 221 students at Fukuoka University. (Except for 41 second-year students at Fukuoka University, all of the students were in their first year and typically at the false beginner stage of English ability.) The assignment required each student to select, from either written or spoken sources, 10 Katakana Eigo loanwords personally encountered in his or her daily environment. Next, the student recorded when and where each loanword was found, thereby heightening awareness of the loanword's usage context (which can vary considerably from the English usage context). The student then looked up the real English baseword in a dictionary (most likely Japanese-English), and composed an original English sentence using the word. For extra credit, the student continued using a dictionary (English-Japanese or, ideally, monolingual English) to locate derivative forms of the English word and composed original sentences. (The objective of this extra step was to encourage students to independently explore the myriad types of baseword-derivative relationships among English words with and without loanword cognates.) Each student turned in 10 word submission cards with this detailed information.

This initial word-gathering phase (see Underwood 1998 for a more complete description) represented an open-ended, flexible and indirect approach to vocabulary building. Some degree of "incidental learning," a term typically referring to the incidental acquisition of L2 vocabulary during reading, may have taken place. (Just as Katakana Eigo is a hybrid lexicon, this project's use of L1 words that originated in the target L2 language may represent something of a hybrid learning condition, involving both incidental and intentional elements.) Some form of "reception" unfolded when students took more active, critical notice of the Katakana Eigo that constantly surrounds them, preferably choosing for closer investigation loanwords previously encountered countless times but only partially (if at all) understood in their English versions. Consisting of the English sentences, the assignment's modest "production" component yielded generally unsatisfactory results, as most students simply copied the usage example sentences directly from their dictionaries. This was not unexpected, as most students lacked English writing experience. Future applications of the word list will represent a more intentional, direct and controlled vocabulary-building

approach.

The Katakana Eigo - Real English Word List (see Appendix) contains 883 baseword groups and 1,642 total entries. English words (left column) are listed beside their Katakana Eigo loanword cognates (center column) and their romanized spellings (right column). English words listed alone were submitted as derivative forms of the English words with cognates. Although the list's content was entirely student-generated, the author arranged the words into baseword groups. In many instances, multiple students turned in the same cognate-based English word along with different derivative words, meaning that such a baseword grouping represents the input of more than one student. In addition, the author generally omitted from the list "katakana-heavy" classes of words such as the following: food words, sports words, automotive words, proper nouns, words of non-English origin, and truncated and recombined words ("made-in-Japan" Wasei Eigo terms like "sutamen," meaning starting member, and "ka-nabi," meaning car navigation system). Very short words of lighter content (e.g., hat, bed, door, taxi, cat, game, oil, bell, coat, pet, camera, tire, cup, pool, bus) were presumably already well known and left off the list, too. Other excluded words were subjectively perceived to be low in frequency or limited in range or educational potential.

The romanized spellings adopted were those necessary for inputting the katakana words into a computer using Microsoft's Windows 98J operating system. While this method of romanization differs somewhat from the traditional but occasionally arcane Hepburn system, it may grow in popularity as the computer age progresses in Japan. (Computer romanization has its own quirks, such as the need to input "thi" to obtain ティ and "dhi" to obtain ディ, morphemes the word list renders as "tei" and "dei".) Also omitted were several obscure and perhaps newer Katakana Eigo words that were not contained in Microsoft's Japanese dictionary and could not be quickly located in other dictionaries. Although any English word can be rephonologized or transliterated into Japanese, there is a marked lack of agreement among dictionaries regarding the ever-evolving corpus of Katakana Eigo (individual spellings of which can also vary). Reflecting typical out-of-class interests of young adults, Figure 1 shows a representative sample of places where students found loanwords.

Figure 1:

Partial list of places where students found Katakana Eigo loanwords.

hospital	gas station	bookstore
street signs	airport	pool hall
bank	library	post office
dormitory	cleaners	comic books
CD shop	part-time job	movies / all media
restaurant	karaoke box	game center
shopping center	music concert	in car / bus / train
cosmetics package	school / in textbooks	frozen food package
Internet	computer software	bike service manual

## OTHER WORD LISTS

Word lists are not new, having been widely employed by English educators over the past several decades. The "Basic English Word List" (reprinted in Carter and McCarthy 1988: 4-5) consisted of 850 basic words and was proposed by Richards and Ogden in 1943. Published in 1944, the *Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words* (cited in Nation 1990: 20) by Thorndike and Lorge was one of the earlier compilations to be based on word frequency counts obtained from written texts. *A General Service List of English Words* (West 1953) contained some 2,000 words and "remains one of the most innovative examples of foreign language pedagogy and lexicometric research this century"

(Carter and McCarthy 1988: 9). Also based on textual semantic counts, West's General Service List (GSL) indicated not only a word's gross frequency but also the frequencies of the word's various meanings, and provided usage examples for each meaning. Thus in addition to frequency, referring to the number of times a word occurs in a given text sample, most contemporary word lists also stress range, a measurement of the different types of text in which a word is found. "The most useful words for our learners are high-frequency words which have a wide range" (Nation 1990: 20).

Although not a word list per se, the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (Procter 1978) contained a 2,000-word "core lexicon" with which all the dictionary's entries were defined. The *Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English* (McArthur 1981) then used this same "defining vocabulary" to classify some 15,000 words into 14 semantic fields of a concrete nature. Generally speaking, words with wider range appear in more of the semantic fields. *JACET 4,000 Basic Words* (JACET 1993) was broken down into the Longman semantic fields as well as graded by frequency. Graded by frequency and range, the "University Word List" (Nation 1990) consisted of about 800 academic words collated from other counts that, when added to the GSL's 2,000 words, were claimed to give learners coverage of 95% of university texts. The 3,099 words in the *English for Academic Purposes Word List* (Masuko et al. 1997) resulted from a semantic count involving university textbooks from 10 distinct academic fields. "Probably the best place to start for intermediate learners of English, which most Japanese college students are after much previous study" (Loucky 1996: 58), the EAP vocabulary was ranked by frequency, range, and level of difficulty.

The *Cambridge International Dictionary of English* (Procter 1995) employed a defining vocabulary of less than 2,000 words and contained a list of English words possessing "Japanese False Friends," Katakana Eigo cognates with shifted or restricted meanings. Although the content of nearly all word lists has been based on textual frequency counts or otherwise determined by their compilers, there have been examples of student-generated lists. Lynn (1973) collected L2 textbooks from his Singaporean university students and recorded the L1 annotations that students had written in the margins, indicating the unfamiliar vocabulary items they felt were important. ("Those who might like to compile word lists along similar lines will wish to know how much labour is involved," remarked Lynn, in a comment applicable to the project described in this report.) Ghadessy's 1979 study (cited in Nation 1990: 139) similarly produced an English word list based on university students' mother-tongue annotations in textbooks. Lesser-known lists also exist (e. g., "750 High-Frequency Words: A Basic Vocabulary List"; Clark 1991), as do university department-specific "word banks" (see Stapleton 1998). Monbusho, meanwhile, maintains word lists that prescribe the lexical content for English textbooks used at secondary schools nationwide; graders readers from commercial publishers reflect the same principle. This section's cursory description of other word lists may suggest a useful jumping-off point for educators interested in the broader "control" approach to vocabulary.

## TEACHING APPLICATIONS

So far, the educational value for students has been limited to that which accrued during word collection and preparation of word submission cards, the project's first phase. The challenge, henceforth, will be to proactively utilize the Katakana Eigo - Real English Word List in a more targeted manner using the Internet. Simply handing students the full-length list of 1,642 English words, arranged alphabetically and devoid of other semantic information, would be obviously ineffective. Rather, a World Wide Web site could enable a shorter list to be graded, categorized and otherwise "extended" in various ways. Words could be grouped and cross-referenced according to where students found them, or by Longman's 14 semantic fields, or by similarity of derivative form. The latter option might furnish familiar illustrations for a lesson building on an established list of suffixes and prefixes (such as that contained in Clark 1991: 23-25, which is broken down by part of speech).

Moreover, the Internet can be a fast, efficient means of individualized testing. Based at Aichi Institute of

Technology, *The Internet TESL Journal* maintains an extensive collection of interactive “Javascript” quizzes at [www.aitech.ac.jp/~iteslj/quizzes/js/](http://www.aitech.ac.jp/~iteslj/quizzes/js/). But the central advantage of online technology like “Real Player Audio” would be the ability to provide students with native speaker English pronunciation, a crucial consideration whenever Katakana Eigo is involved. Indeed, the serious problems of both non-standard usage and highly deviant pronunciation cause many teachers to be cautious of, or actively opposed to, employing Katakana Eigo as a vocabulary resource at all. (See, for example, Sheperd 1996; and Brown and Williams 1985. ) This will make careful oversight on the part of the instructor indispensable throughout this phase. Via an audio-equipped website, students could confirm the pronunciation of individual words or interact with paragraph-length cloze quizzes.

A key step for designing such an Internet site will be to decide which words students should learn and be tested on. The “best words” for this purpose will be those high-frequency, wide-range words that also have Katakana Eigo cognates which turned up in students’ daily environments (and will thus lend themselves to partially in-context reinforcement). Daulton, who has performed the most energetic work in this area, found that out of the 1,942 words in the General Service List, 734 (or fully 38%) correlated with at least one loanword cognate. He even assigned to those loanwords semantic proximity levels indicating how closely the cognate meanings corresponded to the English baseword meanings, and estimated that roughly 25% of the University Word List items have Katakana Eigo cognates as well (Daulton 1999, 1998). Restated, concentrating on the high-frequency English vocabulary having katakana cognates located by this project’s students could give them easier “access,” in terms of lighter learning burdens, to words educators agree are “important.” For a future related study, it might be fruitful to delineate the words appearing on other lists that similarly possess loanword cognates. Such words from the Monbusho high school vocabulary lists might be more conducive to review. Such words from the EAP or JACET lists might be more effectively introduced.

The now-finished word submission process made individual students aware of concrete ways in which Katakana Eigo greatly differs from real English. Known collectively as transmutation, the variety of morphological and phonological changes that English words undergo in entering the Japanese language is fascinating, but beyond the scope of this paper. (For such a discussion see, among others, Shibatani 1990; Hatch and Brown 1995; and Underwood 1998. ) Yet an Internet website could also make other students aware of specific loanword shortcomings by means of more explicit presentation. For example, loanwords very often have narrowed or restricted meanings, so a “restricted meanings” portion of the website could convey the expanded meanings, or broader “coverage,” of their English basewords. Students could discover that the word “crawl” applies not only to the swimming stroke (the narrow Japanese context), but to the motion of traffic and babies as well. “Front” can refer rather obliquely to a hotel’s front desk, but in English its broader positional meaning is much more common. “Sign” has meanings besides signature or autograph; “default” has meanings not associated with computers.

Also, false beginners tend to confuse the singular and plural cases of nouns like fruit, suit, sport, donut and shirt (i.e., mistakenly saying “a fruits,” “a sports,” etc. ), because their katakana versions end in “tsu” (ツ) and sound like they are always plural. Grouping such nouns together could help clear up the confusion. Other cognates could be arranged according to shifted parts of speech (i.e., baseword nouns used as loanword verbs, and vice versa) or by collocational likelihood. The desirable overall effect of this sort of online presentation would be to convince students, using their own out-of-class examples, of the fundamental unsuitability of Katakana Eigo as a substitute for English. Other classes of katakana cognates currently omitted from the word list, such as those with non-English basewords, could be conveniently grouped together at a later date. The students’ truncated and recombined cognates (Wasei Eigo) could be a potentially productive source of English vocabulary, too.

## CONCLUSION

Among the project's strong points to date are its flexibility and learner-centricity, as well as its use of authentic materials existing in naturalistic settings. The approach may also be applicable to English vocabulary teaching in more specialized fields involving extensive Katakana Eigo. As a general observation, higher level students appeared to become more engaged in the word collection phase, and to reap greater benefits from it, than lower level students. The word list may offer significant bi-directional applications for learners of L2 Japanese, as the romanized versions of the common cognates should be accessible even to beginners. Clearly, there are weaker points. The sentence production component did not, for the most part, produce good results. There were also instances of students turning in derivative words with false or illusory semantic relationships. Most of these students apparently completed the assignment at the last minute or used only a Japanese-English dictionary, wherein katakana words listed in close proximity do not necessarily have common English roots.

This practical hands-on approach is not presently oriented toward any particular theory or model of vocabulary acquisition, and has not attempted to address basic questions such as the following: What learning skills are being imparted, and are these skills transferable? How is the project helping to produce better language learners and, more specifically, better vocabulary learners? How exactly, perhaps in a Second Language Acquisition sense, might L1 knowledge of Katakana Eigo loanwords facilitate the learning of L2 English vocabulary? These highly complex but important questions remain to be addressed through future research involving Katakana Eigo, an increasingly vigorous field of investigation. In an often-referenced article, Richards (1976: 83) laid out "Eight Assumptions" regarding what it means to "know" a word, and considered their implications for vocabulary teaching. Among his assumptions were the following:

- \* Knowing a word implies knowing the limitations imposed on the use of the word according to variations of function and situation.
- \* Knowing a word entails knowledge of the underlying form of a word and the derivations that can be made from it.
- \* Knowing a word means knowing many of the different meanings associated with a word.

In these three senses, this project has already demonstrated its utility in terms of increased critical awareness and the resultant expansion of word knowledge. More focussed teaching applications during the upcoming phase promise the potential for more significant and measurable vocabulary development.

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## APPENDIX: Katakana Eigo-Real English Word List

ENGLISH WORD, DERIVATIVES	KATAKANA EIGO	ROMANIZED SPELLING			
ability	アビリティ	abiritei-	approach	アプローチ	apuro-chi
able	エイブル	eibururu	approachable		
academy	アカデミー	akademi-	apron	エプロン	epuron
academic			area	エリア	eria
academician			arms	アームズ	a-muzu
accelerator	アクセル	akuseru	army		
accelerate			arrange	アレンジ	arenji
accent	アクセント	akusento	arrangement		
access	アクセス	akusesu	artist	アーティスト	a-teisuto
accessible			artistic		
accessory	アクセサリー	akusesari-	artistry		
accident	アクシデント	akushidento	Asia	アジア	ajia
accidental			Asian		
accidentally			Asiatic		
accordion	アコーディオン	ako-deion	asphalt	アスファルト	azuforuto
acoustic	アコースティック	ako-suteikku	assessment	アセスメント	asesumento
acrylic	アクリル	akuriru	assess		
action	アクション	akushon	assessor		
act			assistant	アシスタント	ashisutanto
acting			assist		
active			assistance		
activity			attack	アタック	ataku
ad lib	アドリブ	ado ribu	attacker	アタッカー	ataka-
adapter	アダプター	adaputa-	attention	アテンション	atenshon
adapt			attraction	アトラクション	atorakushon
adaptation			attract		
address	アドレス	adoresu	attractive		
adjust	アジャスト	ajvasuto	auction	オークション	o-kushon
administrator	アドミニストレーター	adominisutore-ta-	audition	オーディション	o-deishon
administer			audience		
administration			automatic	オートマチック	o-tomachikku
advantage	アドバンテージ	adobante-ji	automatically		
advice	アドバイス	adobaisu	automation		
advise	アドバイス する	adobaisu suru	average	アベレージ	abere-ji
adviser			background	バックグラウンド	bakkuguraundo
advisement			bacteria	バクテリア	bakteria
aerobics	エアロビ	earobi	bacteriologist		
afterburner	アフターバーナー	afuta-ba-na-	badge	バッジ	bacchi
agent	エイジェント	eijento	balance	バランス	baransu
aggressive	アグレッシブ	aguesshibu	imbalance		
aggressor			bar code	バー コード	ba- ko-do
air	エア	ea-	bargain	バーゲン	ba-gen
air conditioner	エアコン	eakon	bartender	バーテンダー	ba-tenda-
airmail	エアメール	eame-ru	barometer	バロメーター	barome-ta-
airborne			barricade	バリケード	barike-do
alarm	アラーム	ara-mu	base	ベース	be-su
album	アルバム	arubamu	basic	ベーシック	be-shikku
alcohol	アルコール	aruko-ru	basically		
alcoholic			baton	バトン	baton
alcoholism			battery	バッテリー	batteri-
alibi	アリバイ	aribai	bazaar	バザール	baza-
alien	エーリアン	e-rian	beast	ビースト	bi-suto
alienation			beauty	ビューティー	byu-tei-
alkali	アルカリ	arukari	beautiful		
allergy	アレルギー	arerugi-	beginner	ビギナー	bigina-
allergic			begin		
alphabet	アルファベット	arufabetto	beginning		
alphabetical			bench	ベンチ	benchi
aluminum	アルミニウム	aruminiumu	bencher		
aluminum foil	アルミ ホイル	arumi hoiru	birthday	バースデー	ba-sude-
amateur	アマチュア	amachua	birth		
amateurish			birthmark		
amateurism			birthplace		
amplifier	アンプ	anpu	birthrate		
amusement	アミューズメント	amyu-zumento	black hole	ブラック ホール	burakku ho-ru
amuse			blacklist	ブラックリスト	burakkurisuto
amusing			blend	ブレンド	burendo
analog	アナログ	anarogu	blender		
animation	アニメ	anime	blind	ブラインド	buraindo
animate			blinds		
anniversary	アニバーサリー	aniba-sa-ri-	body	ボディ	bodei-
announce	アナウンス	anaunsu	bodily		
announcer			body builder		
announcement			bomber	ボンバー	bonba-
antenna	アンテナ	antena	bomb		
anthology	アンソロジー	ansoroji-	bombard		
apartment	アパート	apa-to	bonus	ボーナス	bo-nasu
appeal	アピール	api-ru	boom	ブーム	bu-mu
appointment	アポイントメント	apointmento	booth	ブース	bu-su
			bottle	ボトル	botoru



bowling	ボーリング	bo-ringu
bowl		
boxing	ボクシング	bokushingu
boy	ボーイ	bo-i
boyish		
boyhood		
boycott	ボイコット	boikotto
brand	ブランド	burando
brake	ブレーキ	bure-ki
breaker	ブレーカー	bure-ka-
bridal	ブライダル	buraidaru
bride		
bridegroom		
brush	ブラシ	burashi
brushy		
brushup		
bucket	バケツ	baketsu
business	ビジネス	bijinesu
businessman	ビジネスマン	bijinesuman
businesslike		
busy		
bustle		
button	ボタン	botan
bypass	バイパス	baipasu
cable	ケーブル	ke-buru
cafeteria	カフェテリア	kafeteria
calendar	カレンダー	karenda-
call	コール	ko-ru
calorie	カロリー	karori-
camouflage	カムフラージュ	kamufura-jyu
campaign	キャンペーン	kyanpe-n
campaigner		
canary	カナリア	kanaria
cancel	キャンセル	kyanseru
cancellation		
candle	キャンドル	kyandoru
canvas	キャンバス	kyanbasu
captain	キャプテン	kyaputen
cardigan	カーディガン	ka-deigan
care	ケア	kea
careful		
carefully		
carelessly		
career	キャリア	kyaria
careerist		
carnation	カーネーション	ka-ne-shon
carnival	カーニバル	ka-nibaru
case	ケース	ke-su
cash	キャッシュ	kyasshu
cash card	キャッシュ カード	kyasshu ka-do
cassette	カセット	kasetto
cast	キャスト	kyasuto
casting		
casual	カジュアル	kajuaru
casually		
catalog	カタログ	katarogu
cataloger		
cellular	セルラー	serura-
center	センター	sentā-
ceremony	セレモニー	seremoni-
ceremonious		
chalk	チョーク	cho-ku
challenge	チャレンジ	charenji
challenger		
challenging		
champion	チャンピオン	chanpion
championship		
chance	チャンス	chyansu
channel	チャンネル	channeru
character	キャラクター	kyarakuta-
characterize		
characterization		
characteristic		
characteristically		
charge	チャージ	cha-ji
charisma	カリスマ	karisuma
charismatic		
charity	チャリティ	charitei-

charitable		
chart	チャート	cha-to
check	チェック	chekku
chief	チーフ	chi-fu
chiefly		
child	チャイルド	chairudo
choice	チョイス	choisu
choose		
cholera	コレラ	korera
cholesterol	コレステロール	koresutero-ru
chorus	コーラス	ko-rasu
Christ	キリスト	kirisuto
Christian		
Christianity		
Christmas	クリスマス	kurisumasu
circle	サークル	sa-kuru
circuit	サーキット	sa-kitto
city	シティ	shitei
civic	シビック	shibikku
claim	クレーム	kure-mu
claimant		
class	クラス	kurasu
classic	クラシック	kurashikku
classical		
classically		
cleaning	クリーニング	kuri-ningu
clean		
cleanse		
cleaner		
cleanly		
cleanliness		
clean-cut		
clear	クリア	kuria
clearly		
clearness		
clearance	クリアランス	kuriaransu
clinic	クリニック	kurinikku
clinical		
clinician		
clock	クロック	kurokku
club	クラブ	kurabu
clutch	クラッチ	kuracchi
cocktail	カクテル	kokuteru
code	コード	ko-do
coin	コイン	koin
coinage		
collection	コレクション	korekushon
collect		
collector	コレクター	korekuta-
collective		
collectable		
college	カレッジ	karejji
color	カラー	kara-
colorful		
colorable		
combination	コンビ	konbi
combine		
comedy	コメディ	komedei-
comedian		
comic		
comment	コメント	komento
commentator		
commercial	コマーシャル	koma-sharu
commercialize		
commerce		
communication	コミュニケーション	komyunike-shon
communicate		
communicative		
community		
compact	コンパクト	konpakuto
compactly		
companion	コンパニオン	konpanion
companionable		
compass	コンパス	konpasu
competition	コンペ	konpe
compete		
competitive		
complex	コンプレックス	konpurekkusu

complexity			discredit		
component	コンポ	konpo	cross	クロス	kurosu
computer	コンピューター	konpyu-ta-	culture	カルチャー	karucha-
compute			culture shock	カルチャーショック	karucha-shokku
computerize			curl	カール	ka-ru
computerization			curriculum	カリキュラム	karikyuramu
concept	コンセプト	konseputo	curtain	カーテン	ka-ten
conception			curve	カーブ	ka-bu
concert	コンサート	konsa-to	cushion	クッション	kusshon
concourse	コンコース	konko-su	custom	カスタム	kasutamu
concrete	コンクリート	konkuri-to	cyborg	サイボーグ	saibo-gu
condition	コンディション	kondeishon	cycling	サイクリング	saikuringu
conditional			cycle		
conductor	コンダクター	kondakuta-	daily	デイリー	deiri-
conduct			damage	ダメージ	dame-ji
conflict	コンフリクト	konfurikuto	dance	ダンス	dansu
conflicting			danger	デンジャー	denja-
connection	コネクション	konekushon	dangerous	デンジャラス	denjarasu
constant	コンスタント	konsutanto	data	データ	de-ta
constantly			date	デート	de-to
consultant	コンサルタント	konsarutanto	debate	ディベート	deibe-to
consult			debater		
consultation			debut	デビュー	debyu-
contact	コンタクト	kontakuto	debutante		
contact lens	コンタクト レンズ	kontakuto renzu	decoration	デコレーション	dekore-shon
contest	コンテスト	kontesuto	decorate		
continue	コンティニュー	konteinyu-	default	デフォルト	deforuto
continually			defense	ディフェンス	deifensu
continuous			defend		
continuation			defensive		
contrast	コントラスト	kontorasuto	delicate	デリケート	derike-to
contrastive			delicately		
control	コントロール	kontoro-ru	delicacy		
controller	コントローラー	kontoro-ra-	delivery	デリバリー	deribari-
controllable			demerit	デメリット	demeritto
convenience store	コンビニ	konbini	merit		
convenient			democracy	デモクラシー	demokurashi-
conveniently			democrat		
conveyor	コンベヤー	konbeya-	demonstration	デモ	demo
convey			demonstrate		
conveyance			demonstrative		
coordinate	コーディネート	ko-deine-to	deodorant	デオドラント	deodoranto
coordinator			deodorize		
coordination			design	デザイン	dezain
copy	コピー	kopi-	designer		
copycat			dessert	デザート	deza-to
copyright			developer	デベロッパー	deberoppa
cordless	コードレス	ko-doresu	develop		
corner	コーナー	ko-na-	development		
cosmetic	コスメティック	kosumeteikku	diagram	ダイヤ	daiya
cosmetician			dial	ダイヤル	daiyaru
cosmetology			misdial		
cosmos	コスモス	kosumosu	diamond	ダイヤモンド	daiyamondo
costume	コスチューム	kosochu-mu	diet	ダイエツト	daietto
costumer			dieter		
counseling	カウンセリング	kaunseringu	dietary		
counselor	カウンセラー	kaunsera-	digest	ダイジェスト	daijesuto
count	カウント	kaunto	digestion		
counter	カウンター	kaunta-	digestive		
countdown			digestible		
country	カントリー	kantori-	indigestible		
couple	カップル	kappuru	digital	デジタル	dejitaru
coupon	クーポン	ku-pon	digit		
course	コース	ko-su	digitize		
cover	カバー	kaba-	dilemma	ジレンマ	jirenma
covering			direct	ダイレクト	dairekuto
coveralls			directly		
uncover			director		
cracker	クラッカー	kurakka-	direction		
crash	クラッシュ	kurasshu	directive		
crawl	クロール	kuro-ru	discount	ディスカウント	deisukaunto
crazy	クレイジー	kureiji-	display	ディスプレイ	deisupurei
create	クリエイイト	kurieito	dock	ドック	dokku
credit	クレジット	kurejitto	docking	ドッキング	dokkingu
creditor			doctor	ドクター	dokuta-
credible			doctoral		
creditable			document	ドキュメント	dokyumento
credit card	クレジット カード	kurejitto ka-do	documentary	ドキュメンタリー	dokyumentari-

documentation			familiar	ファミリアー	famiria-
dome	ドーム	do-mu	familiarity		
doubt	ダウト	dauto	familiarize		
doubtful			family	ファミリー	famiri-
doubtless			fantasy	ファンタジー	fantaji-
dozen	ダース	da-su	fantastic	ファンタステック	fantasutekku
drama	ドラマ	dorama	fashion	ファッション	fashshon
dramatic			fashionable		
dramatize			fashionably		
dream	ドリーム	dori-mu	fax	ファックス	fakkusu
dreamer			feeling	フィーリング	fi-ringu
dreamy			fence	フェンス	fensu
drive	ドライブ	doraibu	ferry	フェリー	feri-
driver	ドライバー	doraiba-	fever	フィーバー	fi-ba-
driving			fiance	フィアンセ	fianse
drug	ドラッグ	doraggu	fiber	ファイバー	faiba-
drugstore	ドラッグストア	doragguutoa	fiction	フィクション	fikushon
dubbing	ダビング	dabingu	fictional		
dub			fictitious		
dynamic	ダイナミック	dainamikku	fictionalize		
dynamite			fight	ファイト	faito
earring	イヤリング	iyaringu	fighter		
echo	エコー	eko-	file	ファイル	fairu
ecology	エコロジー	ekoroji-	film	フィルム	firumu
ecologist			final	ファイナル	fainaru
ecological			form	フォーム	fo-mu
electric	エレクトリック	erekutoriikku	formative		
element	エレメント	eremento	formation	フォーメーション	fo-me-shon
elevator	エレベーター	erebe-ta-	formal	フォーマル	fo-maru
elevate			formally		
elevation			formality		
emperor	エンペラー	enpera-	forward	フォワード	fowa-do
empress			foundation	ファンデーション	fande-shon
encore	アンコール	anko-ru	found		
energy	エネルギー	enerugi-	fresh	フレッシュ	furesshu
energetic			freshen		
energize			freshman		
engine	エンジン	enjin	refresh		
enterprise	エンタープライズ	enta-puraizu	front	フロント	furonto
entertainment	エンターテイメント	enta-teimento	frontal		
entertain			fruit	フルーツ	furu-tsu
entertainer			fruity		
entertaining			gallery	ギャラリー	gyarari-
entry	エントリー	entori-	gallop	ギャロップ	gyaroppu
enter			gamble	ギャンブル	gyanburu
entrance	エントランス	entoransu	garage	ガレージ	gare-ji
epilogue	エピローグ	epiro-gu	garden	ガーデン	ga-den
episode	エピソード	episo-do	gardener		
episodic			gardening		
equal	イコール	iko-ru	garland	ガーランド	ga-rando
equally			gas	ガス	gasu
error	エラー	era-	gasoline	ガソリン	gasorin
err			gasification		
escalator	エスカレーター	esukare-ta-	gear	ギア	gia
escalate			general	ゼネラル	zeneraru
escalation			generation	ジェネレーション	jenere-shon
escape	エスケープ	esuke-pu	gentleman	ジェントルマン	jentoruman
essay	エッセイ	essei	gentlemanlike		
essayist			gently		
essence	エッセンス	essensu	gesture	ジェスチャー	jesucha-
essential			gesticulation		
essentially			global	グローバル	guro-baru
etiquette	エチケット	echiketto	globe	グローブ	guro-bu
event	イベント	ibento	glove	グローブ	guro-bu
eventful			goal	ゴール	go-ru
excite	エキサイト	ekisaito	goods	グッズ	guzzu
exciting			gossip	ゴシップ	goshippu
excitement			gossipy		
exhibition	エキシビション	ekishibishon	government	ガバメント	gabamento
expert	エキスパート	ekisupa-to	graphic	グラフィック	gurafikku
express	エクスプレス	ekusupuresu	graph		
extra	エキストラ	ekisutora	graphically		
extraordinary			groggy	グロッキー	guroggi-
extraterrestrial			groove	グルーブ	guru-bu
face	フェイス	feisu	groovy		
factory	ファクトリー	fakutori-	grotesque	グロテスク	gurotesuku
fair	フェア	fea	group	グループ	guru-pu
fairly			guard	ガード	ga-do

guerrilla	ゲリラ	gerira	imitator		
guide	ガイド	gaido	impact	インパクト	inpakuto
guidance			import	インポート	inpo-to
guidepost			impression	インプレッション	inpuresshon
gym	ジム	jimu	impressionist		
gymnast			impressive		
half	ハーフ	ha-fu	inflation	インフレーション	infure-shon
half-baked			deflation		
half-hour			influenza	インフルエンザ	infuruenza
half-price			information	インフォメーション	infome-shon
handbag	ハンドバッグ	handobaggu	inform		
handicap	ハンデキャップ	handekyappu	informational		
handkerchief	ハンカチ	hankachi	initial	イニシャル	inisharu
handsome	ハンサム	hansamu	initiative	イニシアチブ	inishiachibu
harmony	ハーモニー	ha-moni-	initiate		
harmonize			innocent	イノセント	inosento
harmonious			innocently		
harmonics			inspiration	インスピレーション	insupire-shon
harvest	ハーベスト	ha-besuto	instant	インスタント	insutanto
headphone	ヘッドホン	heddoho-n	instantly		
health	ヘルス	herusu	instantaneous		
healthy	ヘルシー	herushi-	instructor	インストラクター	insutorakuta-
healthiness			instruction		
helmet	ヘルメット	herumetto	instructional		
hero	ヒーロー	hi-ro-	instructive		
heroic			instruct		
heroine	ヒロイン	hiroin	instrumental	インストルメンタル	insutorumentaru
highlight	ハイライト	hairaito	instrument		
highway	ハイウェイ	haiwei	intellectual	インテリ	interi
hijack	ハイジャック	haijyaku	intellect		
hiking	ハイキング	haikingu	intelligence		
hike			interchange	インターチェンジ	inta-chenji
history	ヒストリ	hisutori	interchangeable		
historic			interior	インテリア	interia
historical			international	インターナショナル	inta-nashonaru
hitchhike	ヒッチハイク	hicchihaiku	Internet	インターネット	inta-netto
homesick	ホームシック	ho-mushikku	interview	インタビュー	intabyu-
hometown			interviewer		
homestay			introduction	イントロ	intoro
hotel	ホテル	hoteru	inverter	インバーター	inba-ta-
hint	ヒント	hinto	iron	アイロン	airon
honeymoon	ハネムーン	hanemu-n	irregular	イレギュラー	iregyura-
human	ヒューマン	hyu-man	regular		
humming	ハミング	hamingu	item	アイテム	aitemu
humor	ユーモア	yu-moa	itemize		
humorous			jealousy	ジェラシー	jerashi-
hybrid	ハイブリッド	haiburiddo	jealous		
hybridization			jeans	ジーンズ	ji-nzu
hysteria	ヒステリー	hisuteri-	jinx	ジックス	jinkusu
hysterical			journalist	ジャーナリスト	jya-narisuto
hysterically			journal		
idea	アイデア	aidea	joyful	ジョイフル	joifuru
ideal			joyfully		
idealism			joyless		
idealist			judge	ジャッジ	jajji
identity	アイデンティティ	aidenteitei	judgment		
idling	アイドリング	aidoringu	judicial		
idle			junior	ジュニア	junia
idleness			keep	キープ	ki-pu
idol	アイドル	aidoru	keeper		
idolize			keepsake		
idolatrous			kitchen	キッチン	kicchin
illumination	イルミネーション	irumine-shon	label	ラベル	raberu
illumine			laminare	ラミネート	ramine-to
illusion	イリュージョン	iryu-jon	layout	レイアウト	reiauto
illustration	イラスト	irasuto	leader	リーダー	ri-da-
illustrator	イラストレーター	irasutore-ta-	leading		
illustrate			leather	レザー	reza-
image	イメージ	ime-ji	leisure	レジャー	reja-
imagine			leisurely		
imaginary			leisureless		
imagination			lesson	レッスン	ressun
imaginative			level	レベル	reberu
imbalance	アンバランス	anbaransu	lever	レバー	reba-
balance			license	ライセンス	raisensu
imitation	イミテーション	imite-shon	limit	リミット	rimitto
imitate			limitation		
imitative			liqueur	リキュール	rikyu-ru

liquid	リキッド	rikiddo	meter	メーター	me-ta-
live	ライブ	raibu	method	メソッド	mesoddo
lively			methodical		
livelihood			methodically		
liver	レバー	reba-	microbus	マイクロバス	maikurobasu
loan	ローン	ro-n	microphone	マイク	maiku
local	ローカル	ro-karu	middle	ミドル	midoru
locally			military	ミリタリー	miritari-
locality			mitigate		
location	ロケーション	roke-shon	mineral	ミネラル	mineraru
logic	ロジック	rojikku	miniature	ミニチュア	minichua
logical			miniaturize		
logician			minor	マイナー	maina-
loose	ルーズ	ru-zu	minority	マイノリティ	mainorite
love	ラブ	rabu	miracle	ミラクル	mirakuru
lunch	ランチ	ranchi	mix	ミックス	mikksu
luncheon			mixer	ミキサー	mikisa-
lunchtime			mixture		
machine	マシーン	mashi-n	mobile	モバイル	mobairu
machinist			mobility		
machinery			mobilization		
magazine	マガジン	magajin	model	モデル	moderu
magic	マジック	majikku	modern	モダン	modan
magical			modernism		
magician			modernist		
magnet	マグネット	magunetto	modernize		
magnetic			modernization		
magnitude	マグニチュード	magunichu-do	monitor	モニター	monita-
main	メイン	mein	monochrome	モノクロ	monokuro
mainly			monotone	モノトーン	monto-n
maintenance	メンテナンス	mentenansu	monster	モンスター	monsuta-
maintain			monstrous		
major	メジャー	mejya-	montage	モンタージュ	monta-ju
majority			mood	ムード	mu-do
make-up	メークアップ	me-kyappu	moody		
mammoth	マンモス	manmosu	moon	ムーン	mu-n
manager	マネージャー	mane-jya	moonlight	ムーンライト	mu-nraito
manage			moonface		
management			moonless		
mania	マニア	mania	moral	モラル	moraru
maniac			morally		
maniacal			morale		
manicure	マニキュア	manikyua	morality		
mannequin	マネキン	manekin	immoral		
manner	マナー	mana-	motif	モチーフ	mochi-fu
mannerly			motion	モーション	mo-shon
mannerless			motionless		
mannerism	マンネリズム	mannerizumu	motor	モーター	mo-ta-
manual	マニュアル	manyuaru	motorway		
manually			motorbike		
marathon	マラソン	marason	motto	モットー	motto-
margin	マージン	ma-jin	movement	ムーブメント	mu-bumentō
mark	マーク	ma-ku	move		
markedly			movable		
market	マーケット	ma-ketto	movie	ムービー	mu-bi-
marketable			music	ミュージック	myu-jikku
marketplace			musical	ミュージカル	my-jikaru
mask	マスク	masuku	musician	ミュージシャン	my-jishan
masochism	マゾヒズム	mazohizumu	mystery	ミステリー	misuteri-
massage	マッサージ	massa-ji	mysterious		
master	マスター	masuta-	narcissist	ナルシスト	narushisuto
masterly			narrator	ナレーター	nare-ta-
material	マテリアル	materiaru	narrate		
medley	メドレー	medore-	narration	ナレーション	nare-shon
meeting	ミーティング	mi-teingu	narrative		
meet			national	ナショナル	nashonaru
melancholy	メランコリー	merankori-	nationality		
memoir	メモワール	memowa-ru	nationalism	ナショナリズム	nashonarizumu
memory	メモリー	memori-	natural	ナチュラル	nachuraru
memorial			nature		
mental	メンタル	mentaru	navigator	ナビゲーター	nabiga-ta-
mentality			navigate		
menu	メニュー	menyu-	navigable		
merit	メリット	meritto	navigability		
meritorious			neighborhood	ネイバーフッド	neiba-fuddo
demerit			neighbor		
message	メッセージ	messe-ji	nervous	ナーバス	na-basu
messenger			network	ネットワーク	nettowa-ku

neurosis	ノイローゼ	noiro-ze
neutral	ニュートラル	nyu-toraru
neutralist		
neutrality		
nickname	ニックネーム	nikkune-mu
noise	ノイズ	noizu
noisy		
nominate	ノミネート	nomine-to
nominee		
nonfiction	ノンフィクション	nonfikushon
nonsense	ノンセンス	nonsensu
nonsensical		
noodle	ヌードル	nu-doru
normal	ノーマル	no-maru
normally		
normalize		
norm		
abnormal		
nostalgia	ノスタルジア	nosutarujia
nostalgic		
nuance	ニュアンス	nyuansu
nude	ヌード	nu-do
number	ナンバー	nanba-
nylon	ナイロン	nairon
oar	オール	o-ru
oasis	オアシス	oashisu
object	オブジェクト	obujekuto
objection		
objective		
offense	オフェンス	ofensu
offensive		
offend		
offer	オファー	ofa-
office	オフィス	ofisu
officer		
official	オフィシャル	ofisharu
officially		
officiate		
Olympic	オリンピック	orinpikku
open	オープン	o-pun
opening		
openly		
opera	オペラ	opera
operation	オペレーション	opere-shon
operational		
operate		
operative		
operator	オペレーター	opere-ta-
option	オプション	opushon
optional		
orchestra	オーケストラ	o-kesutora
orchestrate		
oriental	オリエンタル	orientaru
orientalist		
orientation	オリエンテーション	oriente-shon
original	オリジナル	orijinaru
originally		
originality		
origin		
originate		
orthodox	オーソドックス	o-sodokkusu
heterodox		
outdoor	アウトドア	autodoa
overwork	オーバーワーク	o-ba-wa-ku
owner	オーナー	o-na-
own		
ownership		
pack	パック	pakku
package	パッケージ	pakke-ji
pamphlet	パンフレット	panfuretto
pamphleteer		
panic	パニック	panikku
panicky		
panic-stricken		
panorama	パノラマ	panorama
panoramic		
parade	パレード	pare-do
paradigm	パラダイム	paradaimu

paradigmatic		
parking	パーキング	pa-kingu
parliament	パースラメント	pa-ramento
parlor	パラー	pa-ra-
partner	パートナー	pa-tona-
partnership		
parts	パーツ	pa-tsu
party	パーティー	pa-tei-
passport	パスポート	pasupo-to
password	パスワード	pasuwa-do
patchwork	パッチワーク	pacchiwa-ku
patrol	パトロール	patoro-ru
patron	パトロン	patoron
patronage		
patronize		
peace	ピース	pi-su
penalty	ペナルティ	penarutei
percent	パーセント	pa-sento
percentage		
perfect	パーフェクト	pa-fekuto
perfectly		
perfection		
performance	パフォーマンス	pafo-mansu
perform		
performer		
period	ピリオド	piriodo
periodical		
permanent	パーマ	pa-ma
permanently		
permanence		
persona	パルソナ	parusona
personal computer	パソコン	pasokon
personally		
personality		
personify		
personnel		
picnic	ピクニック	pikunikku
picture	ピクチャー	pikucha-
pierce	ピアス	piasu
piercing		
pioneer	パイオニア	paionia
plan	プラン	puran
planner		
planning		
planetarium	プラネタリウム	puranetariumu
planet		
planetology		
plant	プラント	puranto
plastic	プラスチック	purasuchikku
platinum	プラチナ	purachina
playboy	プレイボーイ	pureibo-I
player	プレイヤー	pureiya-
plus	プラス	purasu
pocket	ポケット	poketto
point	ポイント	pointo
policy	ポリシー	porishi-
popular	ポピュラー	popyura-
popularly		
popularity		
porch	ポーチ	po-chi
portable	ポータブル	po-taburu
post	ポスト	posuto
postage		
postal		
postcard		
poster	ポスター	posuta-
powder	パウダー	pau-da-
powerful	パワフル	pawafuru
power		
powerless		
power steering		
prefab	プレハブ	purehabu
prefabricate		
premium	プレミアム	puremiamu
present	プレゼン	purezento
presentable		
presentation		
press	プレス	pure-su

pressure	プレッシャー	puressha-	regular	レギュラー	regyura-
price	プライス	puraisu	regularly		
pride	プライド	puraido	regularity		
prideful			regulate		
print	プリント	purinto	regulation		
printer	プリンター	purinta-	rehabilitation	リハビリテーション	rihabirite-shon
private	プライベート	purai-be-to	rehearsal	リハーサル	riha-saru
privately			rehearse		
privacy	プライバシー	purai-bashi-	relax	リラックス	rirakkusu
process	プロセス	purosesu	relaxation		
procession			release	リリース	ri-ri-su
produce	プロデュース	purodeyu-su	relief	リリーフ	ri-ri-fu
producer	プロデューサー	purodeyu-sa-	renaissance	ルネッサンス	runessansu
production	プロダクション	purodakushon	renewal	リニューアル	rinyu-aru
product			renew		
productive			rental	レンタル	rentaru
professional	プロフェッショナル	purofeshonaru	rent		
professor			renter		
profile	プロフィール	purofi-ru	repair	リペア	ri-pei-a
program	プログラム	puroguramu	repairable		
programmer			repeat	リピート	ri-pei-to
programmatic			repertory	レパートリー	repa-tori-
project	プロジェクト	purojekuto	report	レポート	repo-to
promise	プロミス	puromisu	reporter		
proof	プルーフ	puru-fu	reportedly		
prove			request	リクエスト	rikuesuto
propose	プロポーズ	puropo-zu	requester		
proposal			rescue	レスキュー	resukyu-
proposition			rescuer		
protect	プロテクト	purotekuto	research	リサーチ	ri-sa-chi
protection			researcher		
protective			resistance	レジスタンス	rejisutansu
provider	プロバイダー	purobaida-	resist		
provide			resort	リゾート	ri-zo-to
pure	ピュア	pyua	respect	リスペクト	risupekuto
impure			restaurant	レストラン	resutoran
puzzle	パズル	pazuru	restructuring	リストラ	risutora
pyramid	ピラミッド	piramiddo	result	リザルト	rizaruto
quality	クオリティ	kuoritei	retire	リタイア	ritaia
question	クエスション	kuesuchon	retirement		
questionable			reverse	リバース	ri-ba-su
quest			reversal		
quick	クイック	kuikku	reversible	リバーシブル	ri-ba-shiburu
radar	レーダー	re-da-	review	レビュー	rebyu-
radio	ラジオ	rajio	reviewer		
radioactive			revolution	レボリューション	reboryu-shon
radiograph			revolutionary		
rainbow	レインボー	reinbo-	revolutionist		
ranking	ランキング	rankingu	rhythm	リズム	rizumu
rank			rich	リッチ	ricchi
rare	レア	rea	risk	リスク	risuku
rarely			risky		
reaction	リアクション	riakushon	rival	ライバル	raibaru
real	リアル	riaru	rivalry		
realize			rocket	ロケット	roketto
realism	リアリズム	riarizumu	romance	ロマンス	romansu
reality	リアリティ	riaritei-	romantic	ロマンチック	romanchikku
recall	リコール	riko-ru	romanticist		
receipt	レシート	reshi-to	romanticism		
receive			romanticize		
receptive			room	ルーム	ru-mu
reception			roommate		
recital	リサイタル	risaitaru	rotation	ローテーション	ro-te-shon
recreation	レクリエーション	rekurie-shon	rotational		
recreational			rotate		
recreate			rotator		
recycle	リサイクル	risaikuru	rotary		
cycle			rough	ラフ	rafu
reform	リフォーム	rifo-mu	route	ルート	ru-to
reformation			safe	セーフ	se-fu
reformatory			safely		
refresh	リフレッシュ	rifuresshu	safety		
refresher			salary	サラリー	sarari-
refreshing			sale	セール	se-ru
refreshment			salable		
register	レジスター	rejisuta-	salesroom		
registration			salon	サロン	saron
registrar			sample	サンプル	sanpuru

sampler	サンプリング	sanpuringu	simulation	シミュレーション	shimyure-shon
sampling	サンディング	sandoicchi	simulate	サイレン	sairen
sandwich	サンタクロース	santa kuro-su	siren	シチュエーション	shichue-shon
Santa Claus	スケール	suke-ru	situation	サイズ	saizu
scale	スキャンダル	sukyandaru	situatate	スケッチ	sukecchi
scandal	シナリオ	shinario	size	スラング	surangu
scandalize	スケジュール	sukeju-ru	sizeable	スレンダー	surenda-
scandalous	サイエンス	saiensu	sketch	スライド	suraido
scenario	スコア	sukoa	slang	スローガン	su-ro-gan
schedule	スカウト	sukauto	slender	スランプ	suranpu
science	スクランブル	sukuranburu	slide	スムーズ	sumu-zu
scientific	スクリーン	sukuri-n	slogan	ソックス	sokkusu
score	シーズン	shi-zun	slump	ソリッド	soriddo
scout	シークレット	shi-kuretto	smooth	ソニック	sonikku
scramble	セクション	sekushon	smoothie	ソウル	souru
scrambler	セクショナリズム	sekushonarizumu	socks	サウンド	saundo
screen	セキュリティ	sekiryutei	solid	スペース	supe-su
season	セレクト	serekuto	solid	スペア	supea
secret	セレクション	serekushon	sonic	スピーカー	supi-ka-
section	セルフ	serufu	soul	スピーチ	supi-chi
sectional	セミナー	semina-	soul-stirring	スペシャル	supesharu
sectionalism	シニア	shinia	sound	スペシャリスト	supesharisuto
security	センセーション	sense-shon	soundproof	スピーシーズ	supi-shi-zu
security	センス	sensu	space	スペクタクル	supekutakuru
secure	センサ	sensa-	space	スピード	supi-do
select	センチメンタル	senchimentaru	spare	スピーディ	speedy
selective	シリーズ	shiri-zu	speaker	スピーディ	speedily
selection	サービス	sa-bisu	speech	スペル	spell
self	シビア	shibia	special	スペル	spelling
self	シェイク	sheiku	specially	スパイス	spice
seminar	シャンプー	shanpu-	specialty	スピリット	spirit
seminarist	シフト	shifuto	specialist	スピリット	spiritual
senior	シャツ	shatsu	species	スポンサー	sponsor
seniority	ショック	shokku	spectacle	スポーツ	sport
sensation	ショップ	shoppu	spectacular	スパイ	spy
sensational	シャッター	shatta-	speed	スパイ	spyglass
sense	シャトル	shatoru	speedy	スタジアム	stadium
sensible	シャイ	shai	speedily	スタッフ	staff
sensibility	サイン	sain	spell	スタミナ	stamina
sensitive	シグナル	shigunaru	spelling	スタンプ	stamp
sensor	サイレント	sairento	spell	スタンス	stance
sensor	シンプル	shinpuru	spelling	スタンダード	standard
sentimental			spelling	スタンダード	standardize
sentiment			spelling	スタンダード	standardization
sentimentalist			spelling	スタンダード	station
sentimentalism			spelling	スタンダード	stationary
series			spelling	スタンダード	steam
series			spelling	スタンダード	stock
serial			spelling	スタンダード	stocking
service			spelling	スタンダード	straight
serve			spelling	スタンダード	street
servant			spelling	スタンダード	streetcar
servile			spelling	スタンダード	stress
servitude			spelling	スタンダード	stressful
serviceable			spelling	スタンダード	stressor
serviceman			spelling	スタンダード	stretch
severe			spelling	スタンダード	stretcher
shake			spelling	スタンダード	strike
shakily			spelling	スタンダード	studio
shampoo			spelling	スタンダード	style
shift			spelling	スタンダード	stylish
shifty			spelling	スタンダード	stylist
shirt			spelling	スタンダード	subway
shock			spelling	スタンダード	suit
shocker			spelling	スタンダード	summit
shocking			spelling	スタンダード	summiteer
shop			spelling	スタンダード	supplement
shopping			spelling	スタンダード	supplemental
shutter			spelling	スタンダード	
shut			spelling	スタンダード	
shuttle			spelling	スタンダード	
shuttlecock			spelling	スタンダード	
shy			spelling	スタンダード	
sign			spelling	スタンダード	
signal			spelling	スタンダード	
silent			spelling	スタンダード	
silence			spelling	スタンダード	
simple			spelling	スタンダード	
simple-minded			spelling	スタンダード	
simply			spelling	スタンダード	
simplify			spelling	スタンダード	
simplicity			spelling	スタンダード	



supplementary		
supply	サプライ	sapurai
support	サポート	sapo-to
supporter	サポーター	sapo-ta-
supportive		
survival	サバイバル	sabaibaru
survive		
survivable		
suspense	サスペンス	sasupensu
suspend		
suspension		
switch	スイッチ	suicchi
syllabus	シラバス	shirabasu
symbol	シンボル	shinboru
symbolic		
symbolize		
sympathy	シンパシー	shinpashi-
symphony	シンフォニー	shinfonti-
symposium	シンポジウム	shinpojiumu
system	システム	shisutemu
systematic		
T-shirt	ティーシャツ	tei-shatsu
table	テーブル	te-buru
tablecloth		
taboo	タブー	tabu-
tackle	タックル	takkuru
talent	タレント	tarento
talentless		
tape recorder	テープレコーダー	te-pu reko-da-
taste	テイスト	teisuto
tasteful		
tastefulness		
team	チーム	chi-mu
teamwork		
technique	テクニック	tekunikku
technical		
technicality		
technician		
technology	テクノロジー	tekunoroji-
technologist		
technological		
telephone	テレフォン	terefuon
telephone card	テレホンカード	terehon ka-do
television	テレビ	terebi
televise		
TV game	テレビゲーム	terebi ge-mu
tempo	テンポ	tempo
tenant	テナント	tenanto
tenantry		
tenantless		
tension	テンション	tenshon
tense		
terminal	ターミナル	ta-minaru
terminate		
termination		
territory	テリトリー	teritori-
territorial		
terrorist	テロリスト	terorisuto
terror		
test	テスト	tesuto
textbook	テキスト	tekisuto
theater	シアター	shiata-
theatrical		
theatricalize		
theme	テーマ	te-ma
theme park		
theme song		
theory	セオリー	seori-
therapy	セラピー	serapi-
therapist		
thrill	スリル	suriru
thrilling	スリリング	suriringu
throw	スロー	suro-
ticket	チケット	chiketto
time card	タイムカード	taimu ka-do
timing	タイミング	taimingu
tip	チップ	chippu
tissue	ティッシュ	teisshu

title	タイトル	taitoru
toast	トースト	to-suto
toaster		
tobacco	タバコ	tabako
toilet	トイレット	toiretto
tool	ツール	tsu-ru
topic	トピック	topikku
topping	トッピング	toppingu
tough	タフ	tafu
toughness	タフネス	tafunesu
tour	ツアー	tsua-
tourism		
tourist	ツーリスト	tsu-risuto
touring	ツーリング	tsu-ringu
tournament	トーナメント	to-namento
tourney		
towel	タオル	taoru
tower	タワー	tawa-
trade	トレード	tore-do
trader		
trademark		
trading card		
training	トレーニング	tore-ningu
train		
trainer	トレーナー	tore-na-
trainee		
trauma	トラウマ	torauma
traumatic		
traumatize		
travel	トラベル	toraberu
traveler's check	トラベラーズチェック	torabera-zuchekku
treasure	トレジャー	toreja-
treatment	トリートメント	tori-tomento
treat		
trend	トレンド	torendo
trendy	トレンドィー	torendei-
trendsetter		
trick	トリック	torikku
tricky		
trio	トリオ	torio
trumpet	トランペット	toranpetto
trumpeter		
trump	トランプ	toranpu
trunk	トランク	toranku
tunnel	トンネル	tonneru
turn	ターン	ta-n
twilight	トワイライト	towairaito
type	タイプ	taipu
typewriter	タイプライター	taipuraita-
typescript		
umpire	アンパイア	anpaia
unbelievable	アンビリバボー	anbiribabo-
unbeliever		
unbelievably		
underline	アンダーライン	anda-rain
uniform	ユニフォーム	yunifo-mu
unique	ユニーク	yuni-ku
uniqueness		
unit	ユニット	yunitto
unite	ユナイト	yunaito
unity		
United States		
universal	ユニバーサル	yuniba-saru
universe		
university	ユニバーシティ	yuniba-shitei
user	ユーザ	yu-za-
vacation	バケーション	bake-shon
vacate		
vacationer		
vaccine	ワクチン	wakuchin
valentine	バレンタイン	barentain
value	バリュー	baryu-
valuable		
valueless		
evaluate		
variety	バラエティー	baraetei-
variation	バリエーション	barie-shon
vary		

various		
variable		
variance		
variant		
vehicle	ビークル	bi-kuru
veranda	ベランダ	beranda
version	バージョン	ba-jon
veteran	ベテラン	beteran
video	ビデオ	bideo
videotape	ビデオテープ	bideote-pu
vintage	ビンテージ	binte-ji
vinyl	ビニール	bini-ru
virtual	バーチャル	ba-charu
vision	ビジョン	bijon
visionary		
visual	ビジュアル	bijuaru
visually		
visualize		
vitality	バイタリティー	baitaritei-
vital		
vitamin	ビタミン	bitamin
vocal	ボーカル	bo-karu
vocalist	ボーカリスト	bo-karisuto
volume	ボリューム	boryu-mu
volunteer	ボランティア	boranteia
volunteerism		
voluntary		
voluntarily		
waist	ウエスト	uesuto
waist-deep		
waitress	ウエイトレス	ueitoresu
waiter		
walker	ウォーカー	wo-ka-
walk		
water	ウォーター	wo-ta-
waterproof	ウォータールーフ	wo-ta-puru-fu
fireproof		
soundproof		
wear	ウェア	uea
weather	ウェザー	weza-
weekend	ウィークエンド	ui-kuendo
whistle	ホイッスル	hoissuru
wild	ワイルド	wairudo
window	ウインドー	uindo-
wizard	ウィザード	uiza-do
wizardry		
word processor	ワープロ	wa-puro
work boots	ワークブーツ	wa-ku bu-tsu
World Cup	ワールドカップ	wa-rudo kappu
wrapping	ラッピング	rappingu
wrap		
wrapper		
x-ray	レントゲン	rentogen
yellow	イエロー	iero-
yellow card	イエローカード	iero-ka-do
young	ヤング	yangu
youth	ユース	yu-su
youthful		
zipper	チャック	chakku
zone	ゾーン	zo-n
zonal		

APPENDIX: Katakana Eigo-Real English Word List

English words (left column) are listed beside their Katakana Eigo loanword cognates (center column) and their romanized spellings (right column). English words listed by themselves were submitted as derivative forms of English words with cognates.

Total baseword groups=883

Total word entries=1,642

Number of participants=643