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your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Many Japanese words of Portuguese origin entered the Japanese words of Portuguese origin entered the Japanese words of Portuguese origin entered the Japanese during
the Muromachi period (15th and 16th centuries). The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach Japan and the first to establish direct trade between Japan and Europe, in 1543. During the 16th and 17th century, Portuguese Jesuits had undertaken a great work of Catechism, that ended only with religious persecution in the early Edo period
(Tokugawa Shogunate). Many of the words which were introduced and entered the Japanese language from Portuguese and Dutch are written in kanji or hiragana, rather than katakana, which is the more common way to write loanwords in Japanese in modern times. Kanji versions of the words are ateji, characters that are "fitted" or "applied" to the
 words by the Japanese, based on either the pronunciation or the meaning of the word. The indicates the word is archaic and no longer in use. Japanese Rmaji Japanese Rmaji Japanese Rmaji Japanese meaning Pre-modern Portuguese Modern Portuguese Modern Portuguese Modern Portuguese Modern Portuguese Modern Portuguese Rmaji Japanese Rmaji 
 "heavens" + "envoy"). bateren / a missionary priest (mainly from Jesuit)padrepadrepriestUsed in early Christianity. For the sense of "Christian missionary", the modern term is (senkyshi).battera / ja:kind of sushibateirabateira, barcoboatnamed after its shapeberandabalconyvarandavarandabalconybdamaja:marbles (spheric-shaped)----berlindes, bola-
de-gude, bolinha-de-gudemarblesabbrev. of bdoro (Japanese: 'glass', also from Portuguese: see below) + tama (Japanese: 'ball').bdoro1.(obsolete[2]) glass.2. a traditional sound-making toy made of glass, also called popin[ja].[3]vidrovidroglassbbura(dialect) kabocha pumpkin[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora[4]abbora
 kabocha in Edo (Tokyo).[5]birdo / velvetveludoveludovelvetberubetto (from English velvet) is also used today.broja: / a kind of small biscuit or cookiebolobolocakebotan / / buttonbotobotobuttoncharumeraja:small double-reed wind instrumentcharamela (caramelo, "caramel", is cognate)shawm (cf. the cognate chalumeau)formerly played in
 Japan by ramen vendorschokkiwaistcoat (UK); vest (U.S.); Jacketjaquecolete, jaquetawaistcoat (UK); vest (U.S.); JacketBesuto (from English vest) is common today.[1] DeusuChristian GodDeusDeusGodReplaced in modern usage by the terms (tentei, literally "heavens" + "emperor, king") or (tenshu, literally "heavens" + "lord, master").
 dochirinadoctrinedoutrinadoutrinadoctrineReplaced in modern usage by the terms (kyri, literally "teaching" + "reasoning") or (kygi, literally "teaching" + "right conduct; righteousness; justice; morality").furasukoja:laboratory flaskfrascofrascoflaskhiryzu, hiryzu, hiry
vegetables, also known as ganmodoki[8][7]filhs[7]filhsigirisu / the United KingdominglezinglsEnglish (adj); Englishman[1] inherunoChristian hellinfernoinfernohellReplaced in modern usage by the term (jigoku, originally the term for Buddhist hells, still used in that sense as well). iruman / // missionary next in line to become a
kabocha pumpkin.[9] (ja:)2. any squash (plant).[9]3. (obsolete) Cambodia.[9]Camboja (abbora) 
candeiacandleExtinct. Kantera from Dutch kandelaar was also used. Replaced in modern usage by the terms (sench, literally "ship" + "leader") or (ranpu, from Europe in The Age of Discovery)capitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapitocapi
 English borrowing (kyaputen).kappaja:raincoatcapacapa (de chuva)raincoat, coatreinkto (from English raincoat) is prevalent nowadays.karutaja: / karuta cards, a traditional type of playing cards which is largely different from the modern worldwide onescartas (de jogar)(cartas (de jogar)(playing) cardskarusana specific kind of hakama
trousers[10]calo[10]pt:caloshorts (as used in modern Portuguese), breeches (as used in the Portuguese of the 1600s)kasutera, kasutra, kasu
from bizcocho, a Spanish kind of biscotti. kirishitanja: // (Also written in the more negative forms and after Christianity was banned by the Tokugawa Shogunate) Christian people in 16th and 17th centuries (who were severely persecuted by the Shogunate) Christianity was banned by the Tokugawa Shogunate) Christi
 "teaching" + "student") or the English borrowing (Kurisuchan).kirisuto / ChristChristoCristoChristkoendorocoriandercoentrocoentrocoentrocoentrocorianderkonpeit / ja: / Kind of star-shaped candyconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfeitoconfe
by the term (jjika, literally "number ten" + "character" + "stand up, prop up").mantoja:cloakmantomantocloakmarumeroja:quincemarmeloquincemeriyasuja: / a kind of knit textilemediasmeiashosiery, knittingmra / mummymirramirramyrrhOriginally, mummies embalmed using myrrh.nataruChristmasNatalNatalChristmasAnnual festival
celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. Replaced in modern usage by the English borrowing (Kurisumasu).oranda / () / The Netherlands, Hollandoruganja:organ (music)orgorgoorganpanja:breadpopobreadOften wrongly connected to the Spanish pan or the French pain, both with the same meaning
and the same Latinate origin. The word was introduced into Japan by Portuguese missionaries.[12][1] paraisoparadise. Specifically in reference to the Christian ideal of heavenly paradise.parasoparadise. Specifically in reference to the Christian ideal of heavenly paradise.
maderunning the whole gamut, jumble of wheat and tares(pinta, cruz)(pinta, cruz)(pi
cactussabosabosoapIndirect derivation, involving a pronunciation shift from earlier read as sabonte, [13] literally "soap" + "hand; method, means". /saboten/The derivation is said to come from the soap-like feature of its juice, although there are controversies. See also shabon below. Santa MariaSaint MarySanta MariaSaint MariaS
MarySaint Marysarasaja:chintzsaraachintzshabonsoapMore likely from older Spanish xabon. Usually seen in compounds such as shabon-dama ('soap bubbles') in modern Japanese.shurasukoja:Brazilian style churrascobarbecueModern borrowing.subeta(an insulting word for women)espadaespadaswordOriginally a
term from playing cards, in reference to certain cards that earned the player zero points. This meaning extended to refer to "a boring, shabby, low person", and from there to mean "an unattractive woman".tabako / / tobacco, cigarettetobacotabacotobacco, cigarettetotanja:1. zinc[14] (obsolete)2. zinc-galvanized sheet iron (e.g. corrugated galvanised
iron for roofing)[14]:(2)tutanaga[14]:(1)(Could be of other origin, as Nippo jisho implies.[15])tutenag (a zinc alloy; zinc)[16]The homophone "" is sometimes mistaken as an ateji for "", but is actually a different word of native origin meaning "agony".[17]tempuraja: // deep-fried seafood/vegetablestempero, temperar;[18][19] temporatempero, temperar;
 temporaseasoning, to season; times of abstinence from meatzabonja: // pomelo, shaddockzamboapomelo, shaddockzamboa
translation of PortugueseNotesberandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalconyVarandabalcony
that the Japanese word arigat derives from the Portuguese obrigado, both of which mean "Thank you", but evidence indicates arigat is an "u"-sound change of arigataku.[23] In turn, arigataku is the adverbial form of an adjective arigatai, from older arigatashi,[24] itself a
compound of ari + katashi. Written records of arigatashi exist dating back to the Man'ysh compiled in the 8th century AD,[24]:(1) well before Japanese contact with the Portuguese in the 16th century. Ari is a conjugation of verb aru meaning "to be", and katashi is an adjective meaning "difficult", so arigatashi literally means "difficult to exist",[24]
hence "rare" and thus "precious",[24]:(3) with usage shifting to indicate gratitude for receiving an outstanding kindness.[24]:(5) The phrase to express such gratitude is arigat gozaimasu,[23]:() apanese RmajiJapanese Supposedly similar Portuguese wordEnglish translation of Japanese Supposedly similar Portuguese wordEnglish translation of Japanese RmajiJapanese Rm
 PortugueseNotesburankowikt:swing, swingsetbalanoswingNot from Portuguese[22]inoru (transcribed by Fonseca as inoriru,[22] erroneously.[27])wikt:prayorarprayNot from Portuguese[22]inoru (transcribed by Fonseca as inoriru,[20] erroneously.[27])wikt:prayorarprayNot from Portuguese[20]inoru (transcribed by Fonseca as inoriru,[20] erroneously.[27])wikt:prayorarprayNot from Portuguese[20] erroneously.[27])wikt:prayorarprayNot from Portuguese[20] erroneously.[27] erroneously.
termsJapanese words of Dutch originNippo Jisho, the first Japanese dictionary in a Western language a b c d e f Not found in "Full text search - Japan Bible Society Interconfessional Version" - . Japan Bible Society (in Japanese). Archived from the original on 2021-02-17. Retrieved 2021-01-18. "". ja: (Britannica international encyclopedia, Japanese)
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translation: So, by sometime before the 19th century, [hirysu] transformed from a fried confection to a fried savory dish. a b c " ". Nihon Kokugo Daijiten Concise edition (). Shogakukan. 2006. Retrieved 2024-04-11 via Kotobank. a b c " ". Nihon Kokugo Daijiten Concise edition (). Shogakukan. 2006. Retrieved 2024-04-11 via Kotobank. a b c d " ".
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LINGUIST List 12.1906 Thu Jul 26 2001 Sum: "Arigato" and "Tempura" Tracking Down Tempura" Tracking Down Tempura by Takashi Morieda Archived 2007-05-14 at the Wayback Machine Eizo, Katsuya (1916-02-12). [veranda]. [gairaigo dictionary] (in Japanese) (ed.). Tokyo: (Futamatsud shoten). p.564. doi:10.11501/937203. () [loanword from English] "veranda". A New
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Portuguese to English. HarperCollins. Archived from the original on 2023-01-14. Retrieved 2023-01-14. sci.lang.japan FAQ Japanese words of Portuguese originRetrieved from "loanwordsThis is a dynamic list and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by adding missing items with reliable sources. Gairaigo
are Japanese words originating from, or based on, foreign-language, generally Western, terms. These include wasei-eigo (Japanese pseudo-anglicisms). Many of these loanwords derive from Portuguese, due to Portugal's early role in Japanese-Western interaction; Dutch, due to the Netherlands' relationship with Japan amidst the isolationist policy of
sakoku during the Edo period; and from French and Germany's cultural and scientific prominence during Japan's modern times, there are
thousands of these English borrowings. These English borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been "Nipponized". A few of them, such as "salaryman", have been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed into English words are informally referred to as having been borrowed and the English words are informally referred to a few borrowed are informally referred to a few borrowed are informally referred to a few borrowed are informally referred to a few bor
However, since the Japanese language has such strong historical ties to the Chinese language, these loans are not generally considered gairaigo. Many loanwords are pseudo-borrowings: despite their links to foreign language words, the word forms as used in modern Japanese, are not used in the same way in their languages of origin. Many such
 terms, despite their similarity to the original foreign words, are not easily understood by speakers of those languages, e.g. left over as a baseball term for a hit that goes over the left-fielder's head, rather than uneaten food saved for a later meal as in Englishor famikon, , from "family computer", which actually refers to the Nintendo Entertainment
System.Note:US = American EnglishUK = British EnglishUK = British EnglishUK = British EnglishDue to the extent of Japanese borrowings, particularly from English, which are often mistaken for English words in Japan. Most loanwords, and all modern loans, are transcribed in
 katakana, a Japanese syllabary. Older loans may be written using ateji, with Kanji used to represent their phonetic readings without necessarily inheriting their meaning. In words composed of both a loan and native Japanese, the Japanese can function as a morpheme within a compound, and would generally be written in Kanji if possible, or can be
attached to the foreign word to inflect or otherwise modify it, as if it were okurigana, which is written in hiragana. Japanese Hepburn romanization Origin Meaning Language of originabekkuavec (meaning 'with') romantic couple Frenchafu-rekoaf(ter) + recor(ding) postrecording, dubbing Englishafut sbisuafter service customer service, user support, after-
care, serviceEnglishaidoruidol(teen) idol, pop starEnglish, aisu, aisu kurmuice/Eis, ice creamEnglish / Germanaisu-kyandice + candypopsicle, ice lollyEnglishaizen(Steig)eisen (meaning 'climbing iron' or 'crampon')cramponsGerman (from )amefutoAme(rican) foot(ball)American footballEnglishamerikan dogguAmerican dogcorn
dogEnglish or amokku or amukkuamuk or amokku or amukkuamuk or amokto run amokMalay / Indonesian (from )anisonani(me) + son(g)an anime song, most
often the themeEnglishanktoenqutequestionnaire, surveyFrenchannyuiennui, boredomFrenchansanswerreply to a question, solution to a problemEnglishanchianti-hater, anti-fanEnglishanchianti-hater, anti-fanEnglishanchianti-hate
manshon loanword) English (US) apoappo (intment) appointment English-appuup (grade) to upgrade or improve the appearance of something; image-up:
 improve the image of, improve one's outward appearance; "weight-up": to gain weight; manner-up: improve one's manners, learn (proper/better) manners or etiquette; power-up: take to the next or a higher (basic) level of quality; also base-up
(frequently abbreviated bea): to raise the base wage of the workersEnglisharoealoaloeDutcharowanaarwana or arowanaa freshwater bony fish of the family Osteoglossidae. Indonesian or arubaito or baitoArbeit (meaning 'work')part-time jobGermanrubuiRVtruck, van, SUV, recreational vehicleEnglisharukrualcohol, lcoolalcohol, alcoholic
beverage English (from Arabic) autoksuout-courseoutside Englishbaikinguvikingsmorgasbord, buffet. (Supposedly named after the restaurant "Imperial Viking" in the Imperial Vikings in the Imperial Vik
a bicycleEnglishbaipasubypassbypassEnglishbakku mirrorEnglishbakku mir
a motor vehicle to reduce damage in a collision or as a trimEnglishbaria furbarrier-freeaccessible facilities for handicapped personsEnglishbarikanBariquand et Marrehand-operated or electric hair trimmerFrenchbasu jakkubus (hi)jacka bus hijacking (possibly based on the English term "carjack")English (US)batbutterbutter, sometimes used on food
packaging for margarineEnglishbattingubatting or buttingSwing the bat in baseball; or, to project forward or propose competitively on business or others by two or more parties, like "butting heads" by animals. Englishbeb kbaby carstroller (US), pushchair or pram (UK)Englishbetdo taunbed townbedroom suburbs, bedroom community, dormitory
 suburb, commuter townEnglishbdamavi(dro) (glass) + (dama, ball)marblesPortuguese + Japanesebijinesu hoterubusiness hotelbudget hotelEnglishbintorongubinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturungbinturu
canister for storing pressurized gas, such as a propane tankGermanbru penball(point) pena ballpoint penenglishbotanbotobuttonPortuguese or buruserabloo(mer) sailor suits") and bloomers. Englishburezblazer blazer, or a Japanese school uniform that includes that
garment. It usually has buttons down the front and a vest under it with a white collared shirt. Englishburumabloomers hor exercise by girls, usually in PE class in high school English hyabin attendant flight flight attendant flight attendant flight flight flight flight flight flight flight flig
pointmost attractive feature (of a person)Englishchanpurcampurstir fry dish from OkinawaMalay / Indonesiancharenjichallengeduel, contest, competitionEnglishcher bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishcher bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishcher bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishcher bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishchen bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishchen bicherry boya male virginEnglishchen bicherry boya male virginEnglishchenji-rebchange + levergearshift, gear lever, gear stickEnglishchen bicherry boya male virginEnglishchen bicherry bicher bich
cheerleaderEnglishchiardingucheerleadingEnglishchikettoticketEicketEnglishchinkitinktuurtinctureDutch or chhai ((sh)ch) + high(ball)a kind of alcoholic drink from JapanJapanese + Englishkorabocollab(orations)collaboration; crossoverEnglish or konpyt or konpytacomputerComputerEnglish (noun), (intransitive verb). Also:
  "W"daburudouble(noun and adjective) double; double; double; double; double breasted (jacket), or turn-ups (cuffs) on trousers; (verb) to be redundant or doubledEnglishdasuto shtodust chutegarbage chuteEnglishdatchi-waifuDutch + wifesex
are part of their Latin/Greek etymons' stems.) Englishdeddo brudead ballhit by a pitchEnglishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cakeEnglish or denshi, electronic) + rangea microwave ovenJapanese + Englishdekorshon kkidecoration cakea fancy cake Englishdekorshon cakea fancy cake Englishdek
area, often focused on food and located adjacent to train stations, found in major cities in Japanesederibar herusudelivery healtha form of prostitution, essentially a call girl or escort service Englishdessandessinline drawing, sketch Frenchdesukudeskan editor for a certain section of a publication. (Derived from desks meaning as a
division of specialization in a newsroom, e.g., "the sports desk".) A desk.Englishdoakattodoor + cutselective door operationEnglishdoitsuDuits(land), Deutsch(land)GermanyDutch, German dokut sutoppudoctor stopwhen the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind", and the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdonmaidon('t) mi(nd)"don't worry about it", "don't pay (that) any mind the doctor tells a patient to stop doing somethingEnglishdon tells are the doctor tells and the doctor tells are the doctor tells and the doctor tells are the
 "it's/I'm OK", "no problem". Used when something goes wrong.Englishdoraibdrivera screwdriver; motor vehicle driverEnglishdoraibuindrive inrest area, motor lodge, drive-inEnglishdoramadramaTV drama, soap operaEnglish / Spanish / Latindorifutodriftdrifting (when a car is in a controlled skid)Englisheakonair con(ditioning) / con(ditioner)air
 conditioning or air conditionerEnglishAVbui or vuiwasei-eigo AVadult video; audiovisual (audio-video)Englishekisuex(tract)extractDutchenerugEnergyGermanenerugisshuenergischenergyGermanensutoen(gine) sto(p)stall (as in an automobile engine)EnglishNGenu-jn(ot) + g(ood)not good or no good, acronymEnglisherebtelevatorelevatorelevatore
(US), lift (UK)English (US)eroero(s)eroticGreek / English / Spanisheroquero(tic) + (b)logerotic blog, adult-oriented blogEnglisheroquero(tic) gro(tesque)an artistic movement featuring "erotic grotesque nonsense" that emerged in Japan in the early 20th centuryEnglishruyell(1) to cheer on a player in a sports competition; (2) to express support for a
 candidate in an election English LLCeruerus hacronym for "long-life coolant antifreeze co
 System, known as the Family Computer in Japan. Also a catch-all term by the older generation for any gaming console. English fanfare a musical fanfare family Computer in Japan. Also a catch-all term by the older generation for main memory when a
release dateEnglishfuraido potetofried potatofrench fries (US), chips (UK)English()furaingu (sutto)flying (start)premature start, breakawayEnglish or , fur daiaru or fur daiyaru, fur krufree dial, free callEnglishfur saizufree sizeone-size-fits-allEnglishfurtfree Arbeiter ("worker")or: free timeunderemployed young adults, people who opt to
 work (a series of) part-time jobs rather than engage in permanent employmentEnglish + Germanfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfuronto garasufront glasswindshield (US), windscreen (UK)Englishfuronto garasufront desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception desk, e.g. at a hotel or a sentEnglishfurontofront (desk)the reception (desk)the reception (desk)the reception (desk)the reception (desk)the reception (desk)the recep
 work sitesEnglish or garasuglas or glassglass (material)Dutch / Englishgasorin sutandogasoline station (UK)Englishgata pchagetah perca or gutta perchaa hard tough thermoplastic substance which is the coagulated latex of certain Malaysian treesMalay / Indonesian via Englishgatorin sutandogasoline station (UK)Englishgata pchagetah perca or gutta perchaa hard tough thermoplastic substance which is the coagulated latex of certain Malaysian treesMalay / Indonesian via Englishgatorin sutandogasoline station (UK)Englishgata pchagetah perca or gutta perchaa hard tough thermoplastic substance which is the coagulated latex of certain Malaysian treesMalay / Indonesian via Englishgatorin sutandogasoline station (UK)Englishgatorin sutandogasoline station sutandogasoline stat
 named for boxer Guts Ishimatsu[2]EnglishgzeGazegauzeGermangmu kuritgame creatorgame developerEnglish or gmu sent or gsengame centrevideo arcadeEnglishgmu settoGame, set(, match)announcement for the conclusion of a competition. Used in sports, as well as some video games (such as Super Smash Bros.)EnglishgerendeGeInde (meaning
 'site; ground; premises')ski slopeGerman()gibu(appu)give (up)to give upEnglish or gibusuGipscast (gipusu also means a plaster cast, while gibusu refers to a plastic brace)Germangomugomrubber, eraser, rubber bandDutch or gruden aw or gruden taimugolden hour or golden timeprime time in Japanese televisionEnglish or gruden wku or
gruden ukugolden weekA week of holidays in Japan, Golden Week. Englishgurugoog(le) + -ru (Japanese verb ending)to google Englishgurogro(tesque)grotesque Englishguragalleryan art gallery, audience, or a pool of celebrities on a program. Englishgyarugalassdrinking glass Englishgurogro(tesque)grotesque Englishgyarugalleryan art gallery, audience, or a pool of celebrities on a program. Englishgyarugalassdrinking glass Englishgurogro(tesque)grotesque Englishgyarugalassdrinking glass Englishgurogro(tesque)grotesque Englishgyarugalassdrinking glass Englishgurogro(tesque)grotesque Englishgurogro(tesque)grot
young woman who belongs to the gyaru subculture Englishhaikarahigh colla(r)(1920s slang) a person who was devoted to Western fashions, trends and values. E.g., manga/anime Haikara-san ga Tru ("Here Comes Miss High-Collar"). Englishhainekkuhigh neckA turtleneck style shirt or sweater Englishhaiokuhigh octanehigh-octane
 gasolineEnglishhaitatchihigh touchHigh fiveEnglishhakkhackerrefers specifically to a computer black hatEnglishhamoruharmo(ny) + -ru (Japanese verb ending)to harmonize (when singing)English + Japanesehanbguhamburg(er steak)Salisbury steak (culinary term)Englishhanchingu-bhunting + (b, hat, cap)deerstalker cap, hunting capEnglish
  Japanesehandoruhandlesteering wheel or bicycle handlebarsEnglishhandoru kphandle keeperdesignated driverEnglishhandoru nmuhandle namehandle, screen nameEnglishhansutohun(ger) st(rike)hunger strikeEnglishhapp endohappy enda happy endingEnglish ()hausu (binru hausu)house (vinyl
  house)greenhouse or glasshouseEnglishhazdo ranpuhazard lamphazard lamphazard flashers or hazard lightsEnglishhepin kbuhairpin curvehairpin turnEnglishhippuhoppuhippom style of popular music of US black and Hispanic
 origin, featuring rap with an electronic backing Englishhringuhealing psychological process of dealing with a problem (psychological or spiritual healing) Englishhorumon Hormonhormone; also offal when served for yakiniku or hotpot Germanhsuhoosa hose Dutchhotchikisu Hotchkiss tapler (a genericized trademark of the E. H. Hotchkiss tapler).
company, also used in Korea) Englishhote-herusuhote(l) + healtherotic massage provided in a hotel room Englishhotto kkihotcakea pancake, hotcake Englishhmu(plat) forma railway platform Englishhowaito dWhite + DayWhite Day, a month after Valentine's
DayEnglishiesuJesusJesusGreek (reconstructed)iesyesyesEnglishigirisu*ingls or inglsEnglish (reconstructed)iesyesyesEnglishigirisu*ingls or inglsEnglishigirisu*ingls or inglsEnglishigirisu*in
 advertising and design, a conceptual description intended to conjure a mental image of an abstract situation; (the public's) impression or perception of an entity. Englishim ji-kurabuimage + cluba type of brothel in which the staff dress in costumes (schoolgirl, nurse, etc.) Englishim sutaInstagram Englishin fureinfla (tion) inflation Englishin kin
keylocking one's car keys inside of one's car Englishirasutoillust(ration)an illustrationEnglish or [a]Espanha or HispaniaSpainPortuguese / Latiniy obu za kchiyear of the coachcoach of the year (a title given to coaches by Asahi Shimbun and the High School Baseball Federation from 2003 to 2005)Englishjanpjumperjacket, jumperacket, jumperacke
(ski jumping athlete) EnglishjanpujumpEnglishjend furgender freegender equality, gender blindEnglishjetto ksutjet coasterTenglishjingisukan (Mongolian-style barbecue with cut lamb and vegetables) Mongolianjpanjea(ns) + pan(ts) jeansEnglishjingisukan (mongolian-style barbecue with cut lamb and vegetables) Mongolianjpanjea(ns) + pan(ts) jeansEnglishjingisukan (mongolian-style barbecue with four-wheel drive
 especially one used by the militaryEnglishjsujuicesoda or energy drinks, regardless of whether they contain any juiceEnglishk-sekkusucar + sexpublic sex (in a car)EnglishkachshaKatyusha, a character in the novel ResurrectionAlice band: horseshoe-shaped hairband made of metal or plastic (often covered with cloth). However, in Russian it is
(obodk). Russiankameramancameramanphotographer or cameramanEnglish or kamno or kamncome on An invitation to join an activity or event. English or kappacapa (de chuva), capa (de lluvia) (rain) coatPortuguese / SpanishkarankraanfaucetDutchkaraoke (kara, empty) +
orche(stra)karaokeJapanese + English or or kariumu or karikaliumpotassiumDutchkarukikalklime (mineral)DutchkaruteKarte(a patient's) medical
recordGermanKash nattsucashew nutcashewEnglishkasutera(po de) Castela (bread from Castile)castella, a kind of sponge cake at festivals and a street food in JapanPortuguesekatarushisukatharsis ()catharsis, purification, purgationGreekk horudkey holderkey ring or key chainEnglishkbdokeyboarda keyboardEnglish or
kirisutoCristoChrist*Portuguese / Spanishkisu mkukiss markhickeyEnglishkoin rokk beibcoin locker babyCoin-operated-locker babies, babies abandoned in a coin
 lockerEnglishkokkukoka cookDutch or CMkomsharu messejicommercial messagetelevision advertisementEnglishkomikaraizucomic[al] + -izeto make a comic strip (manga) version of an originally non-comic strip (title, such as a novel, movie, or TV show. Englishkonbiniconveni (ence store) convenience store Englishkonbinto (kombinat, meaning
 'combine')combine (enterprise)Russiankonkruconcoursa contest, a competitionFrenchkonsentoconcent(ric plug)electrical outletEnglishkontocontea short comedyFrenchkoppucopoa glass or tumblerPortuguesekorgenKollagenCermankorokkecroquette, a small fried rollEnglishkosupurecos(tume) playcosplay (dressing up in costumes
especially from manga, anime and video games) English or kurabucluba club or society Englishkurakushon Klaxonhorn (on an automobile) Englishkurn-gmucrane + gameclaw crane (an alternate term used in Japan is "UFO catcher", derived from the Sega game of the same
 name)Englishkurisutarucrystalshiny or clearEnglishkyabakuracabaret clubhostess clubEnglishkyabetsucabbageEnglishkyanpncampaigna sales campaign or sweepstakesEnglishkyatchi brucatch ballthe game of catch or a fast-paced
conversation, especially in EnglishEnglishkyatchi honcatch phonecall waitingEnglishkyatchi kopcatch copytaglineEnglishkyatchi kopcatch copytaglineEnglishkyatchi kopcatch copytaglineEnglishkyatchi honcatch phonecall waitingEnglishkyatchi kopcatch copytaglineEnglishkyatchi honcatch phonecall waitingEnglishkyatchi kopcatch copytaglineEnglishkyatchi kopcatchi kopcatchi kopcatchi kopcatchi kopcatchi kop
 house; mai psu: doing things at one's own (leisurely) pace, taking one's time (often somewhat derogatory). Confusingly for English speakers, this can be used to refer to someone else's car, wife, home, etc. Englishmajikku inkiMagic Inkpermanent marker (a genericized trademark of Uchida Yoko Co.) Englishmajikku tpumagic
 tapevelcroEnglishmamamammomSpanish or mandara (mala)mandalaSanskrit via Chinesemaniamaniaenthusiasm, enthusiastEnglishmanjakani (Aleppo oak)a species of oak, bearing galls that used for traditional medicine in AsiaMalay / Indonesianmanshonmansionmodern concrete apartment / condominium blockEnglishmantan (man, full)
 tan(k)full tank (as in the fuel tank of an automobile)Japanese + Englishman-toruman(sion) + Tur(kish bath)sexual services provided in a private apartmentEnglishmazakonmother com(plex)[3]Oedipus complex, a strong attachment to one strong attachment at a strong attachment at 
 mother (often used derogatorily); "girly man"Englishmazo (abbr. "M")masochistFrenchmkmakermanufacturerEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-mailEnglishmrumaile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-maile-ma
rap, hip-hop, and reggae influences; also, as a catch-all term to describe such genres as rap rock, nu metalEnglishmini-arubamumini + albumextended playEnglish or mramirra (myrrh: an oil used in preservation)a mummyPortuguese / Spanishmirukumilkmilk, non-dairy creamerEnglishmishinmachineEnglishmobairumobilemobile
communications, mobile communications capabilities englishmobamemobile + mailmobile phone-based mailing list subscription, usually used by entertainers to share their daily activities with fansEnglishmobomo(dern) bo(y)(1920s slang)
young men adopting western styles and behaviours. flapperEnglishmorning coatmorning coatmorning western styles and behaviours, flapperEnglishmorning coatmorning coatmorning western styles and behaviours.
 egg et al. that is served at cafes when a cup of coffee is ordered (only seen in some parts of Japan)Englishmoratorium + (ningen, person)a person who, having completed education and other preparations, delays the transition from student to productive member of society, staying in an uncertain limbo of continued education, parts
time work, and parental support (similar to freeter) English + Japanesemterumotelrecently called as "love hotel". Does not have meaning of English mnsarutomoon + Saltoan artistic gymnastics maneuver. Also used to describe a professional wrestling maneuver. English +
Germannaitnight + -era night gameEnglishnanb disupureinumber displaycaller IDEnglishnanb disupureinumber plate (UK), license p
via German or NEETntoNot in Employment, Education or Trainingunderemployed young adults, akin to freeterEnglishnoruma (norma, meaning 'standard; norm')quota, minimum requirement (tasks)Russianntonotea notebookEnglishnto-pasokonnote +
perso(nal) + com(puter)laptopEnglishnyhfunew-halfA transgender individual that has undergone a sex change operation. Englishboveroverreaction to a situation or the end of a dating relationshipEnglishobuofofEnglishOB, OGb, jold boy, old girlalumnus, alumna, former student; furthermore used for former sport team members, employees, politicians
 etc., for former members of any kind of organisation likewiseEnglishd-mdoorder + madebespoke (tailoring)Englishdiensuaudiencegroup of people who participate in a showEnglishdoburuhors-d'uvreFrencheruO.L. (office lady)female office worker, usually in a clerical or support jobEnglishofuoffa sale at a store; e.g., a "big summer off
(=big summer sale)Englishofu-vkaruoff + vocalbacking track, instrumentalEnglishoiru-shokkuoil + shockoil crisisEnglishjorgyan orgyEnglishonanOnaniemasturbation (see Onan)Germanonrwanonly one-of-a-kind or unique; e.g., (-gijutsu, "unique technology") or (-shhin, "one-of-a-kind products")EnglishopeOP (abbr. from
operation) surgical operation, minor surgery Germanpun kopen carconvertible (automobile) Englishraia(ll) right, OKEnglishorugruorgela music box or any instrument that operates off of a music roll, such as a calliope Dutchtobaiauto-bi(cycle) motorcycle, motorbike Englishpainpine (apple) pineapple Englishpmaperma (nent
 wave)permEnglishpanpo, panbreadPortuguese / Spanishpanerisutopanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistpanelistp
or papdadItalian / Spanishpechika (pechka, meaning 'little oven')Russian stoveRussianpea rukkupair lookmatching outfits (usually between a couple)Englishpenshonpensiona resort hotel / chalet / cottageFrenchpp kanpanpaper companydummy company, shell companyEnglishpp doraibpape
drivera person who has a driver's license but does not usually drive (i.e., a driver only on paper)English, peparoni, pepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPepperoniPe
 pizzapizzapizzaItalianpin-saronpink + salonsex parlor Englishpinchipinchipinchpotentially disastrous situation (from "in a pinch") Englishpinsettopincettweezers Dutchpoempoema (poem) + -era poet English pinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchipinchi
 bagFrenchposutoposta mailbox (US), a postbox (UK)Englishpote-chipotato + chipspotato chipsEnglishpurasu arufaplus alpha () (a misreading of "+ X")in addition, a little bit more, with something elseEnglishpurei gaidoplay + guide(theater)
 ticket agencyEnglishpurikuraPrint Club (trademark)Photo boothEnglishpuroprofessional wrest(ling)professional sportsEnglishpusshu honpush phonepush-button telephone. A genericized trademark first registered by the Nippon
 shows/movies involving real actors. It's the opposite of komikarizuEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraifurainlifelineinfrastructureEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraibu hausulive houseclub with live music, rock barEnglishraib
 back, carried by young children to schoolDutchranjer-pabulingerie + puba public house in which the waitresses work in their underwearEnglishranningu shirta sleeveless T-shirtEnglishransalangsatLansium parasiticumMalay / Indonesianrejumersuma
 resume, an outlineFrenchrentogenRntgenX-ray, X-ray medical imagingGermanrsu kunrace queenumbrella girlsEnglishresutoranrestaurantFrenchribenjirevengereturn match, rematch, chance for redemption after a failed attemptEnglishrchireachOne step away from winning. Usually used in mahjong. Englishrdo onr menbread-only
 memberan internet lurker, thought to be a pun on "read-only memory" Englishrimwarurenewalremodel, renovation (as in a building) Englishrimkururenewalremodeling Englishrimkururenewalremodel, renovation (as in a building) Englishrimkururenewalremodeling Englishrimkururenewalremodel, renovation (as in a building) Englishrimkururenewalremodeling Englis
appliances, housewares, and clothes; slightly different from non-profit or charity thrift shops in that they are fundamentally for-profit shops and perceived as one way to help reduce trash)Englishrise-marareset marathonuninstalling and reinstalling a game in order to re-roll certain starting items or statistics until a desirable result is
 achievedEnglishrisutorarestru(cturing)(noun) restructuring, but with emphasis on lowering headcounts as in downsizing, termination as a redundancy; (verb) to downsized (out of a job)Englishrdo shroadshowpremiere, especially
of a filmEnglish, rokshon hantingu, rokehanlocation huntinglocation scoutEnglishromannovel, something that rouses one's dreams / longingsFrenchromansu gurromance greysilver-gray hairEnglishromannovel, something that rouses one's dreams / longingsFrenchromansu gurromance greysilver-gray hairEnglishromannovel, something that rouses one's dreams / longingsFrenchromansu gurromance greysilver-gray hairEnglishromannovel, something that rouses one's dreams / longingsFrenchromannovel, something that rouses one's dreams / longingsFrenchr
Parisslang for strabismus (crosseyed, wandering eye), alluding to one eye looking toward London while the other looking toward ParisEnglish + FrenchrpuwropewayPenglishrorikonLoli(ta) (title of a novel by Vladimir Nabokov) com(plex)sexual attraction to fictional and real underage girls, or ephebophilia. (reborrowed into English to refer a
genre of manga-style sexual artwork involving childlike female characters) Englishrouxroux, most commonly used in describing the sauce of the popular dish, curry riceFrenchruporepo(rtage) reportageFrenchruporepo(rtage) reportageFrenchruporepo(rtage
describe something as being free of chargeEnglishsaborusabo(tage) + -ru (Japanese verb ending)to slack off, to shirk one's dutiesFrench + Japanesesado (abbr. "S")(Marquis de) SadesadistFrenchsaido burkiside brakehand brake, parking brake, emergency brakeEnglishsaidcidera kind of soda unrelated to actual
 ciderEnglishsaikopsychopsychopsychopsychopsychopsychopathEnglishsainsignsignature, autographEnglishsainpensign penmarker, Trade name of Pentel'sEnglishsaradasalada or saladsaladPortuguese or Englishsararmansalaried mansalaryman: a salaried office/white collar
 workerEnglishsekkususexsexual intercourseEnglishsefurese(x) + frie(nd)casual sexual partnerEnglishsekuharasex(ual) hara(ssment)sexual harassmentEnglishseeunderstanding of subtletiesEnglishserebuceleb(rity)a rich person, whether
or not they are famousEnglish or setsuna (kaa)momentSanskrit via Chineseshabondamaxabon ("soap" in Old Spanish) + (tama, "ball")soap bubbleSpanish + Japanese or shpu penshiru or shpenShar(p) pencilmechanical pencil (referring to Sharp, a manufacturer)Englishshatt-chansushutter + chancethe perfect opportunity to take a
 photographEnglishshemuC.M. ("commercial message") television commercialEnglishshrusealsticker, decalEnglishshkurmuchou (la) crmea cream puffFrench, EnglishShupruspoortrail from/for skisDutch / shurfu / shurfuzakkuSchlaf
 Schlafsacksleeping bagGermansofsofaa sofaEnglish (from Arabic)sofutosoft(ware)video game console or computer software; also used to describe tasks or work (such as design) requiring imagination, foresight, and intuitionEnglishsofuto kurmu or softcreamsoft (ice) creamsoft serve (ice cream)Englishsr shisutemusolar systema solar batteryEnglish or
 subetaespada ("spade")unattractive woman*Portuguese / Spanishsuke rooma suite in a hotelEnglishsukebska(te)bo(ard)skateboardEnglishsukerutonskeletontranslucentEnglishsukoppuschoptrowel, spade, shovelDutchsumtosmartslim
 stylish, well-dressed, cool, handsomeEnglishsumahosma(rt) + (p)ho(ne)smartphoneEnglishsumzusmooth (transaction)When a plan or transaction happens without incidentEnglishspsuper(market)supermarketEnglish, supattsu, supattsu taitsuspats, spats tightstights (US), leggingsEnglishSupeinSpainEnglishsuperuspell(noun)
 spellingEnglishsupinspina ribbon or tassel on a bookEnglishsupoitospuitsyringe, dropperDutchsur saizuthree sizethree primary female body measurements (bust, waist, hips)Englishsuteirustylebody shape; styleEnglishsutorto
 tstraight teablack tea without milk or lemonEnglishsutbustovespace heaterEnglishstsu akutsuits actorsuit actor, an actor who performs wearing a cartoon-character costumeEnglish or tabakotabacotobacco, cigarette*Portuguese / Spanishtaimu btime overwhen a time limit has been reachedEnglishtaimurtimely (hit)a clutch hit (in baseball), on
("ember days", a Catholic holiday). Portugues etenshontensiona state of excitement English terebi televi(sion) television English terebi televi(sion) television English terebi televi(sion) game video game English terebi televi(sion) television English terebi television English television English television English terebi television English television English television English te
 'point')bunkerRussiantoiretoilettoilet, bathroom, washroom, restroomEnglishtomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatotomatoto
 trouble, to break down or not function as expected (e.g., a device)Englishtorakkumktrack makermusic producerEnglishtoranputrump(s)playing cardsEnglishtsuittTwitterTwitter appEnglish or wink or uinkwinkerturn signal, a.k.a. blinker or
 indicator on an automobileEnglishprpwooper looperWasei-eigo for axolotlEnglishvjin rdovirgin roadthe aisle (in a Western-style or Christian wedding ceremony, as followed by the bridal procession)Englishwan patnone patternof (artificial or boring
  uniformity or conformity, lacking of (spontaneous) variation. Used to describe behavior and responses as well as objects. Being "in a rut"Englishwoshurettowashlet (wash+(toi)let)a toilet with a built-in bidet (a genericized trademark of
Toto)Englishyottoyachta sailboat or yachtEnglishyan eguyoun(g) ex(ecutive)young executiveEnglishydojoodiodineDutchyunitto basuunit bathmodular bath, prefabricated bathEnglishUytn rasshuU-turn rushthe rush of traffic and people, and attendant traffic jams and crowding of transportation facilities
that occurs as everyone returns home after extended holidays, esp. New Year's, Golden Week, and the summer o-bon week. EnglishzairuSeil (meaning 'rope')rope (used in a climbing context, in preference to the general term 'rpu')German or zeminar or Semi(nar)seminar or
ChinesezerozrozeroFrench / Italian / Latinzubonjupon (meaning "petticoat") trousers (UK), pants (US)FrenchList of Japanese abbreviated and contracted words of Japanese words of Japanese words of Japanese words of Japanese abbreviated and contracted words of Japanese words of Japane
Japanese words of French origin[ja]Glossary of Japanese words of German origin[ja]^ a b Japanese obsolete term for Spain now replaced with Supein ()^ "Depachika". Japan National Tourism Organization. Retrieved 6 December 2016.^ McClain, K. J. (2017-09-19). "Video: Learn About the "Guts Pose!" and Why It's In So Many Games". Nintendo Life
 Retrieved 2022-04-06. Takie Sugiyama Lebra; Henshall, Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Japanese Society: Gender, Margins and Mainstream by Kenneth G. (November 2000), "Review of Dimensions of Dimensi
Pokmon. TIME. February 9, 2024. p.30. ISBN 978-1547865239. Takashi Ichikawa, et al. (1998). Sanseid New Modern Dictionary (, Sanseid-gendai-shin-kokuqo-jiten), Tokyo, Japan: Sanseid New Modern Dictionary (, Sanseid-gendai-shin-kokuqo-jiten), 
introduced Christian ideas and things to the Japanese duringthe Muromachi period (1337-1573). Here is a list of some of them have kanji? Here are some words from Portuguese which have survived until
the present day. Bateren, which means priest, father, came from Portuguese padre. (In modern Portuguese vidro, Although Japanese now uses gurasu () from the English for glass, came from Portuguese vidro, which means glass, came from Portuguese vidro, and glass balls known.
as "marbles"in English.Birdo, which means a type of cake or biscuit, came from Portuguese veludo. The kanji may also be read as , the on'yomireading (Daijirin, Kjien). It may also have come from the Spanish velludo (Kjien lists both possiblities.) Bro, bru by CC licenceBro, bru, which means a type of cake or biscuit, came from Portuguese bolo. Botan, which means
button, came from Portuguese boto. Buranko, which means swing (suspended seat), may have come from Portuguese Balano. Charumera, charumera, which means waistcoat (UK English) or vest (US English), may have come from Portuguese boto. Buranko, which means swing (suspended seat), may have come from Portuguese Charumera, charumera, charumera, which means waistcoat (UK English) or vest (US English), may have come from Portuguese Charumera, c
jaqueta. (In modern Portuguese, this word is colete.) The source language and exact source of this word are uncertain. Furasuko, which means England/The United Kingdom, came from Portuguese, this word is ingle.) In Portuguese, ingle means England/The United Kingdom, came from Portuguese, this word is ingle.) In Portuguese, ingle means England/The United Kingdom, came from Portuguese, this word is ingle.) In Portuguese, ingle means England/The United Kingdom, came from Portuguese, ingle means
 Englishman, but in Japanese, igirisu generally means 'The United Kingdom' rather than England specifically. Jro, which means watering can, may have come from Portuguese jorro as a possible origin. Jiban, juban, which means watering can, may have come from Portuguese jorro as a possible origin. Jiban, juban, which means
underwear, came from Portuguese gibo. In Portuguese capito, Kanakin, which means unbleached muslin/calico, came from Portuguese capequim. The word caneguim is not used in present-day
 Portuguese. Kappa, which means raincoat, came from Portuguese caramelo. Daijirin but not Kjien notes the Portuguese caramelo as a source for this word. Karuta, which means playing cards, came from Portuguese carta. (In modern
 Portuguese, this word is cartas (de jogar).) Kirishitan, which means Christian, came from Portuguese cristo. Kirisuto, which means a kind of star-shaped candy, came from Portuguese confeito. The modern Portuguese word "confeito" more commonly means
  "sugar-plum"or "comfit", though it also signifies a small candy made with hardenedmelted sugar, to which various dyes or ingredients are added, sold inwrapped paper. In this case, it is also called "rebuado". "Confeito"is also related to the English word "confetti". Kurusu, which means cross, came from Portuguese cruz. The kiri in pin kara kiri made is
 said to be a corruption of .Marumero, which means quince, came from Portuguese marmelo. The kanji writing may also be read as . See What does boke mean? formore on this word. Meriyasu, which means mummy (embalmed human), came from
Portuguese mirra. In Portuguese, mirra means "myrrh". Oranda, which means Holland, came from Portuguese po. Pin kara kiri made, which means completely, utterly, may have come from Portuguese pinta, cruz. Rasha, which means felt, came
from Portuguese raxa. This is usually called feruto () in modern Japan.Rozario, which means Saturday, came from Portuguese rosario. (In modern Portuguese sbado. Kjien also notes the Dutch sabbat as a possible source for this word. Saboten, which means cactus, may have
come from Portuguese sabo. This may have originated from Portuguese sabo, meaning "soap" (see shabon), in a formation from sabontei () meaning "soap-like object". Sarasa, which means soap, came from Portuguese sabo. Although the word
sekken () has replaced this in most uses, shabon is still used in the form shabon-dama, "soap bubble". Shro, which means tobacco, cigarettes, came from Portuguese tabaco. Totan, which means tobacco, cigarettes, came from Portuguese tabaco. Totan, which means tobacco, cigarettes, came from Portuguese tabaco. Totan, which means tobacco, cigarettes, came from Portuguese tabaco.
roofingmaterial in Japanese. In Portuguese, "tutanaga" is a whitish alloymade of copper, zinc and nickel to which bits of iron, silver orarsenium are added. It is considered a Chinese invention, thoughPortuguese inherited the word via Persian "tutia-nak", meaning "zincoxide". Tempura by Kanko*CC licenceTempura, vegetables or fish deep fried in
batter, may have come from Portuguese tmporas. (In modern Portuguese, this word is tempero.) Tempero is Portuguese for spice or seasoning, but the Japanese word tempura means batteredand deep-fried fish or vegetables. Zabon, a kind of large citrus fruit called pomelo or shaddock (Latin name: Citrus maxima), came from Portuguese zamboa. This
fruit is also called buntan and bontan. In the above lists, the symbol marks uncommon words, readings andvariations. This list was derived from Paul Blay. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even
commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license reading as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in
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may limit how you use the material. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Loanwords in Japanese" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (May 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this
message) Gairaigo (; Japanese pronunciation: [aiaio]) is Japanese for "loan word", and indicates a transcription into Japanese word of foreign origin that was not borrowed in ancient times from English.
Portuguese, Dutch, and modern Chinese languages, such as Standard Chinese and Cantonese. These are primarily written in the katakana phonetic script, with a few older terms written in Chinese characters (kanji); the latter are known as ateji. Japanese has many loan words from Chinese and Cantonese. These are primarily written in the katakana phonetic script, with a few older terms written in Chinese and Cantonese.
words were borrowed during ancient times and are written in kanji. Modern Chinese loanwords are generally considered gairaigo and written in katakana, or sometimes written in kanji (either with the more familiar word as a base text gloss and the intended katakana as furigana or vice versa); pronunciation of modern Chinese loanwords generally
differs from the corresponding usual pronunciation of the characters in Japanese. For a list of gairaigo and wasei-eigo terms, see the List of gairaigo and wasei-eigo terms, see the List of gairaigo and wasei-eigo terms. See also: Glossary of Japanese words of Portuguese origin and Glossary of Japanese words of Portuguese origin and Glossary of Japanese words of Dutch origin.
fourth century AD. Some ancient gairaigo words are still being used nowadays, but there are also many kinds of gairaigo words that were borrowed more recently. Most, but not all, modern gairaigo words that were borrowed more recently. Words are taken from English for concepts that do not exist in Japanese,
but also for other reasons, such as a preference for English terms or fashionability many gairaigo have Japanese near-synonyms.[1]In the past, more gairaigo came from other languages besides English. The first period of borrowing occurred during the late fourth century AD, when a massive number of Chinese characters were adopted. This period
could be considered one of the most significant in the history of gairaigo, because it was the first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems using kanji were formed. The first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication systems are sufficient to the first moment when the written communication when the written communication when the written communication when the writen communication when the writte
Portuguese and Dutch, many of which are still used. The interaction between Japan and Portuguese is rasha, meaning a thick wool cloth that was indispensable during the period, but not used often nowadays. In the Edo era (16031853),
words from the Dutch language, such as glas, gas, and alcohol, started to have an impact in the Japanese language. Also, during the Edo era, many medical words such as rouge and dessin came from French. Most of the gairaigo since the nineteenth century came
from English.In the Meiji era (late 19th to early 20th century), Japan also had extensive contact with Germany, and gained many loanwords from German, particularly for Western medicine, which the Japanese learned from the Germany loanwords from German, particularly for Western medicine, which the Japanese learned from the Germany.
and energy (; energy) from German Energie. They also gained several loanwords from French at this time. In modern times, there are some borrowings from Modern Chinese and Modern Korean, particularly for food names, and these continue as new foods become popular in Japan; standard examples include ron ( "oolong tea") and kimuchi (
"kimchi"), respectively, while more specialized examples include hoikr ( "twice cooked pork") from Chinese characters, but with katakana gloss to indicate the unusual pronunciation, while Korean words, which no longer regularly use Chinese characters
(hanja), are represented in katakana. There is sometimes ambiguity in pronunciation of these borrowings, particularly voicing, such as to () vs. do () compare English's DaoismTaoism romanization issue. Some Modern Chinese borrowings occurred during the 17th and 18th centuries, due both to trade and resident Chinese in Nagasaki, and a more
recent wave of Buddhist monks, the baku school, whose words are derived from languages spoken in Fujian. More recent Korean borrowings are influenced both by proximity, and to the substantial population of Koreans in Japan since the early 20th century. In 1889, there were 85 gairaigo of Dutch origin and 72 gairaigo of English origin listed in a
Japanese dictionary.[which?][citation needed] From 1911 to 1924, 51% of gairaigo listed in dictionaries were of English origin, and today, 80% to 90% of gairaigo are of English origin, and today, 80% to 90% of gairaigo are of English origin, and today, 80% to 90% of gairaigo are of English origin, and today, 80% to 90% of gairaigo are of English origin.
unknowingly borrowed from Chinese.[2]In some cases, doublets or etymologically related words from different languages may be borrowed and sometimes used distinctly. The most common basic example is kappu (; "cup (with handle), mug") from English cup versus earlier koppu (; "cup (without handle), tumbler")
from Dutch kop or Portuguese copo, where they are used distinctly. A similar example is gurasu (; "glass (drinkware)") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu no gurasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "glass (material); pane") from English glass versus earlier garasu (; "gl
technical example is sorubitru () (English sorbitol) versus sorubitru () (German Sorbit), used synonymously, In addition to borrowings, which adopted both meaning and pronunciation, Japanese also has an extensive set of new words that are crafted using existing Chinese morphemes to express a foreign term. These are known as wasei-kango,
"Japanese-made Chinese words". This process is similar to the creation of classical compounds in European languages. Many were coined in the Meiji period, and these are very common in medical terminology. These are not considered gairaigo, as the foreign word itself has not been borrowed, and sometimes a translation and a borrowing are both
used. Main article: Transcription into Japanese In written japanese, gairaigo are usually written in katakana. Older loanwords are also often written using ateji (kanji chosen for their phonetic value, or sometimes for meaning instead) or hiragana, for example tabako from Portuguese, meaning "tobacco" or "cigarette" can be written (katakana),
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(hiragana), or (the kanji for "smoke grass", but still pronounced tabako an example is tempura, which is usually written in mixed kanji/kana (mazegaki) as, but is also written as, (rare kanji) or (common kanji) here it is sound-based ateji, with the characters used for their phonetic values only. Few gairaigo are sometimes written with a single kanji character (chosen for meaning or newly created); consequently, these are considered kun'yomi rather than ateji because the single characters are used for meaning rather than for sound and are often written as katakana. An example is pji (; page); see single-character loan words for details. There are numerous causes for confusion in gairaigo are often abbreviated, (2) their meaning may change (either in Japanese or in the original language after the borrowing has occurred), (3) many words are not borrowed but rather coined in Japanese (wasei-eigo "English made in Japane"), and (4) not all gairaigo

come from English. Due to Japanese pronunciation rules and its mora-based phonology, many words take a significant amount of time to pronounce. For example, a one-syllables when pronounced in Japanese (in this case, burki (), which amounts to four moras). The Japanese language, therefore, contains many abbreviated and contracted words, and there is a strong tendency to shorten words. This also occurs with gairaigo words. For example, "remote control", when transcribed in Japanese, becomes rimto kontorru (), but this has then been simplified to rimokon (). For another example, the transcribed word for "department store" is deptomento sutoa () but has since been shortened to depto (). Clipped compounds, such as wpuro () for "word processor", are common. Karaoke (), a combination of the Japanese word kara "empty" and the clipped form, oke, of the English loanword "orchestra" (J. kesutora), is a clipped compound that has entered the English language. Japanese ordinarily takes the first part of a foreign word, but in some cases the second syllable is used instead; notable examples from English include hmu (; from "(train station) plat-form") and nerushatsu (; "flan-nel shirt"). Some Japanese people are not aware of the origins of the words in their language, and may assume that all gairaigo words are legitimate English words. For example, Japanese people may use words like tma (, from German Thema, meaning "topic/theme") in English, or rimokon, not realizing that the contraction of "remote control" to rimokon took place in Japan. Similarly, gairaigo, while making Japanese easier to learn for foreign students in some cases, can also cause problems due to independent semantic progression. For example, English "stove", from which sutbu () is derived, has multiple meanings. Americans often use the word to mean a cooking appliance, and are thus surprised when Japanese take it to mean a space heater (such as a wood-burning stove). The Japanese term for a cooking stove is another gairaigo term, renji (), from the English "range"; a gas stove is a gasurenji (). Additionally, Japanese combines words in ways that are uncommon in English. As an example, left over is a baseball term for a hit that goes over the left-fielder's head rather than uneaten food saved for a later meal. This is a term that appears to be a loan but is actually wasei-eigo. It is sometimes difficult for students of Japanese to distinguish among gairaigo, giseigo (onomatopoeia), and gitaigo (ideophones: words that represent the manner of an action, like "zigzag" in English jiguzagu in Japanese), which are also written in katakana. Wasei-eigo presents more difficulties for Japanese and learners of Japanese as such words, once entered the lexicon, combine to form any number of potentially confusing combinations. For example, the loanwords and other English loanwords to produce any number of combination words and phrases. 'Up', or appu, is famously combined with other words to convey an increase or improvement, such as seiseki appu (increased results) and raifu appu (improved quality of life). 'My', or mai, also regularly appears in advertisements for any number and genre of items. From "My Fanny" toilet paper to "My Hand" electric hand drills, mai serves as a common advertising tool. Infamously, the beverage brand Calpis sold a product named mai pisu or 'my piss' for a short time.[3] Wasei-eigo is often employed to disguise or advertise risque or sexual terms and innuendos, especially when used by women. Wasei-eigo is often employed to disguise or advertise risque or sexual terms and innuendos, especially when used by women. Wasei-eigo is often employed to disguise or advertise risque or sexual terms and innuendos, especially when used by women. appear as Japanese street slang, from poteto chippusu or 'potato chipps' for a hick and esu efu 'SF' for a 'sex friend'.[3]Gairaigo are generally nouns, which can be subsequently used as verbs by adding auxiliary verb -suru (; "to do"). For example, "play soccer" is translated as (sakk o suru). Some exceptions exist, such as sabo-ru (; "cut class", from sabotage), which conjugates as a normal Japanese verb note the unusual use of katakana () followed by hiragana (). Another example is gugu-ru (, "to google"), which conjugates as a normal Japanese verb note the unusual use of katakana () followed by hiragana (). Another example is gugu-ru (, "to google"), which conjugates as a normal Japanese verb, in which the final syllable is converted into okurigana to enable conjugates as a normal Japanese verb, in which the final syllable is converted into okurigana to enable conjugates as a normal Japanese verb note the unusual use of katakana () followed by hiragana (). addition to wasei eigo (words or phrases from combining gairaigo), gairaigo can combine with morphemes of Japanese or Chinese origin in words and phrases, as in jibru (; local beer) (compare jizake (; local sake)), yzmei (; user name) (compare shimei (; full name)) or seiseki-appu (; improve (your) grade). In set phrases, there is sometimes a preference to use all gairaigo (in katakana) or all kango/wago (in katakanana) or all kango/wa KatakanaBorrowings traditionally have had pronunciations that conform to Japanese phonology and phonotactics. For example, platform was borrowed as /hmu/, because */fo/ is not a sound combination that traditionally occurs in Japanese. However, in recent years, some gairaigo are pronounced more closely to their original sound, which is represented by non-traditional combinations of katakana, generally using small katakana or diacritics (voicing marks) to indicate these non-traditional sounds are used, and sumtofon (; "smart-phone"), a variant of the latter word using traditional sounds, where the non-traditional combination (fu-o) is used to represent the non-traditional sound combination (fu/o). This leads to long words; e.g., the word for "fanfare" is spelled out as fanfre (), with seven kana, no shorter than the Roman alphabet original (it is possible that it was not loaned from English because the "e" is not silent). Similarly, Japanese traditionally does not have any /v/ phoneme, instead approximating it with /b/, but today /v/ (normally realized not as [v] but as bilabial []) is sometimes used in pronunciations: for example of the Japanese transformation of English pronunciation is takush (), in which the two-syllable word taxi becomes three syllables (and four morae, thanks to long) because consonant clusters do not occur in traditional Japanese (with the exception of the coda / or /n/), and in which the sound [si] ("see") of English is pronounced [i] (which to monoglot English speakers will sound like "she") because /si/ in Japanese is realized as such. This change in Japanese phonology following the introduction of foreign words (here primarily from English) can be compared to the earlier posited change in Japanese phonology following the introduction of Chinese loanwords, such as closed syllables (CVC, not just CV) and length becoming a phonetic feature with the development of both long vowels and long consonants see Early Middle Japanese have in distinguishing "l" and "r", this expansion of large have a large has been proposed as early as Meiji era. Therefore, words with /l/ or /r/ may be spelled identically if borrowed into Japanese typically borrows English words in a non-rhotic fashion. The English words that are borrowed into Japanese include many of the most useful English words, including high-frequency vocabulary and academic vocabulary. Thus gairaigo may constitute a useful built-in lexicon for Japanese learners of English. Gairaigo assist in English-word aural recognition and pronunciation, spelling, listening comprehension, retention of spoken and written English, and recognition and recall at especially higher levels of vocabulary. Moreover, in their written production, students of Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have become gairaigo to those that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have become gairaigo to those that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have
become gairaigo to those that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have become gairaigo to those that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words that have not.[4]The word arigat (Japanese prefer using English words) are sufficiently as a sufficient that have not arise to the prefer using English words (Japanese prefer using English words) are sufficiently as a sufficient that have not arise to the prefer using English words (Japanese prefer using English words) are sufficiently as a sufficient that have not a sufficie obrigado, which has the same meaning. Given the number of borrowings from Portuguese, it may seem reasonable to suppose that the Japanese imported that wordwhich is the explanation accepted and indeed published by many. However, arigat is not a gairaigo; rather, it is an abbreviation of arigat gozaimasu, which consists of an inflection of the native Japanese adjective arigatai () combined with the polite verb gozaimasu.[5] There is evidence, for example in the Man'ysh, that the word arigatai was in use several centuries before contact with the Portuguese. This makes the two terms false cognates. If the Portuguese word had been borrowed, it would most likely have taken the form (oburigado), or maybe rigado (due to historical afu and ofu collapsing to), and while it is even possible that it would be spelled with as ateji, it would regardless start with o rather than a, and the final o would have been short rather than long. Further information: Reborrowing Some gairaigo words have been reborrowed into their original source languages, particularly in the jargon of fans of Japanese entertainment. For example, anime () is gairaigo derived from the English word for "animation". Similarly, puroresu () derives from "professional wrestling", and has been adopted by English-speaking wrestling fans as a term for the style of pro wrestling performed in Japan. Kosupure (), or cosplay, was formed from the English words "costume play", referring to dressing in costumes such as those of anime, manga, or videogame characters, and is now commonly used in English and other languages (also using Western cartoon realms). There are also rare examples of borrowings from Indo-European languages, which have subsequently been borrowed by other Indo-European languages, thus yielding distant cognates. An example is ikura (; salmon eggs), originally borrowed from Russian (ikra), and possibly distantly cognate (from the same Indo-European languages, thus yielding distant cognates. An example is ikura (; salmon eggs), originally borrowed from Russian (ikra), and possibly distantly cognate (from the same Indo-European languages, thus yielding distant cognates. only indication is the shared "r". CognateList of gairaigo and wasei-eigo terms Japanese words of Portuguese origin Japanese words of Dutch origin English Inline citations Akamatsu, Tsutomu (2020). "Chaos in the Japanese lexis". La linguistique (in French). 56 (2): 318. doi:10.3917/ling.562.0003. ISSN0075-966X.^ "Sanskrit Names And Their Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). 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"Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller, Laura (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined in Japanese Equivalents" ^ a b Miller (1997). "Wasei-eigo: English loanwords coined Acquisition". Angelfire. Retrieved 2021-01-17. "Is arigat related to Portuguese "obrigado"?". www.sljfaq.org. Retrieved 2021-01-17. Sources[permanent dead link] dead Vol.9, No.1, pp.177188, December 2007. "Gairaigo towa ()", (, , , , , (),). Kotobank, the Asahi Shimbun. Miller, Laura. "Wasei eigo: English "loanwords" coined in Japan". Papers in Linguistics in Honor of William Bright. academia.edu: 123139. Retrieved from "Portuguese arrived to Japan as merchants and missionaries in 1543, during the Muromachi period () which lasted from 14th to 16th Century. As the first Europeans to reach Japan, bringing with them new goods and Christianity, many Portuguese words found their way into Japanese and their influence on the language can still be seen today in the form of loanwords. However, this was not a one-sided exchange - as the Japanese learned from the Portuguese, the Portuguese also learned from the Japanese. For example, in 1603, Portuguese missionaries compiled the Nippo Jisho () or Vocabulario da Lingua do Japanese and a European language. In Japanese, the Portuguese and becoming the first dictionary between Japanese and a European language. In Japanese, and a European language. loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords, such as many of those originating from Portuguese, are written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords, such as many of those originating from Portuguese, are written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords, such as many of those originating from Portuguese, are written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages are typically written in katakana (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (or gairaigo,) from foreign languages (), a phonetic script. However, older loanwords (), a phonetic script. However, o example, the Japanese word tabako from the Portuguese tabaco can be written in kanji as: meaning grass. Most of the words introduced into Japanese from Portuguese traders such as kappa () from capa(cape) and botan () from boto(button), as well as pan () from po(bread). Whilst these words are still used in Japanese, many other Portuguese loanwords, especially Christian religious terms, are archaic and arent generally heard in modern-day Japan. Another food that was introduced to Japan by the Portuguese is tempura, known in Japanese as tenpura () from the Portuguese tempora. Now typical of Japanese cuisine, tempura was a traditional Portuguese dish of deep-fried battered seafood or vegetables, eaten during periods of religious fasting and abstinence from meat. Portuguese dish of deep-fried battered seafood or vegetables, eaten during periods of religious fasting and abstinence from the garden) and theyre delicious! January 10, 2020 January 10, 2020/ Step Up Japanese/ Fran Wrigley Did you guess what non-English languages these loanwords come from?Koohii coffee - PortugueseKoppu cup - Dutch; FlemishSarada salad - PortugueseKokku cook - Dutch; FlemishStudents often ask why there are so many Portuguese and Dutch loanwords in Japanese. Words from these two languages have been used as loanwords in Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established
trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries, when both countries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with Japanese since the 16th and 17th centuries established trade with 18th and 18th and 18th and 18th and 18th and 18th and Japanese/ Fran Wrigley/ previous post | next post Len Leverson sent me his unpublished paper titled "O 'po' Portuguese word for bread across the globe. That got me to thinking about how many words of Portuguese origin are in Japanese. I'll focus on "po" more squarely in a moment, but first just a quick list of some important and interesting words of Portuguese origin in Japanese. The first one that pops into my mind (for obvious reasons since I spent a couple of decades studying the mummies to the Japanese as medicine, they often mentioned myrrh as one of the preservatives, and the Japanese took the part for the whole. Starting in 1543, the Portuguese were the first modern Europeans to visit Japan. Consequently, many words of Portuguese origin entered the Japanese took the part for the whole. Starting in 1543, the Portuguese were the first modern Europeans to visit Japan. tempero ["seasoning"]). The Japanese word for "pants; trousers") is a little bit more complicated. Portuguese jibo ("underwear") led to Japanese juban / jiban / j manto < Port. manto ("cloak") Jap. chokki < Port. jaque ("jacket; vest") Jap. kurusu < Port. cruz ("cross") Jap. rozario < Port. rosario ("rosary") Japn. fetisshu < Port. feitio ("spell; charm; sorcery"), though I suppose this may have come via English So, the next time you go to a Japanese restaurant wearing a cape or cloak, vest, and trousers (well, underpants) to have tempura with bread, you can thank the Portuguese who brought these items and words to Japan. But avoid the mummies in Japanese museums, for they might cast a fetish upon you, causing you to run for your rosary and cross. Now, let's look more closely at Portuguese "po": From Old Portuguese pan, from Latin pnem, accusative singular form of pnis, possibly from a derivative of Proto-Indo-European *peh- (to feed, graze). (compare Catalan pa, French pain, Galician pan, Italian pane, Romanian pine, Spanish pan). (source) Descendants Guinea-Bissau Creole: pon Kabuverdianu: pom Korlai Creole Portuguese: pw Kristang: pang Papiamentu: pan Bengali: (purui) Burmese: (paungmun.) (compounded with (mun., snack)) Gujarati: (p) Hindi: (pv) Japanese: (pan) (see below for further descendants) Kadiwu: paon Makalero: paun (bread) Marathi: (pv) Sinhalese: (pn) Thai: (bpang) Tetum: paun (source) Zeroing in on Japanese pan ("bread"; also "pastries, any baked good with a crust [a type of food]"): Usage notes The kanj spellings, , and are examples of jukujikun. Use of these spellings is extremely rare in modern Japanese. While usually translated as 'bread', the term also covers a wide variety of baked goods that would not be called bread in English. This includes bread-like sweets like brioche, filled puff pastries and similar items, as well as various Asian steamed dough dumplings. Descendants Ainu: (pan) Amis: epang Bunun: paang Hakka: (phng) Korean: (phng) Korean: (phng) Minnan: on the Minnan word, unless you are literate in Sinographic Taiwanese, chances are that you will not recognize the non-Unicode character in the name of the shop run by the Taiwanese master baker Wu Pao-chun: That's (semantophore mi ["wheat"] + phonophore fing ["square; topo-"]). Another lesson in how words, plus the things and ideas they designate, travel around the world. In my estimation, neither the things and ideas, nor the words to represent them, would traverse such vast expanses unless people took them. Selected readings Permalink Loan words in Japanese, or gairaigo (), arewords borrowed from foreign countries other than China but not bureddo and part-time jobs are called (arubaito) and not paatotaimujobu? Thats because these words actually originate from other European languages. In fact, Portuguese was the first European swho traded with Japan way back in the 16th century. While the Meiji Restoration and worldwide popularity of English have made it a large source of Japanese loanwords, many common loanwords from non-English Speaking countries are still being used today. Here is a list of some of the more frequently used Japanese loanwords from German, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Russian. Next time, youl sound like a linguistic expert when your friends ask you to teach them some useful. loanwords. Well give you a brief rundown of gairaigo and its significance in Japanese culture. We all like to think that gairaigo() in the Japanese came from other language mostly comes from English wasnt the first language that Japan borrowed its words from. Japan first started borrowing words from other languages in the fourth century when they began adopting Chinese words were mixed into Japanese that they werent even considered loan words anymore. Now, most Chinese loan words are written in kanji and use the Chinese reading called onyoumi. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Japan began adopting more loanwords from Portuguese and Dutch. For example, the word rasha is an old loanword that comes from Portuguese, meaning a thick wool cloth. The Japanese language continued to borrow from the Weiji Period, Japan learned a lot of vocabulary words from the Germans: arubaito() came from the word arbeit(work) and enerugii(, energy)from Germanenergie. It wasnt until the 19th century that English became the number one source for loanwords. Today, most (but not all) garaigo we know off are stemmed from the English. Besides that, Japan also borrows words from Morea, and bibinba (), taken from Koreas rice dish bibimbap Now, instead of grouping the Japanese language based on its writing system (hiragana, katakana and kanji), we can categorize them based on their origin: wago (), kango (), kango are loanwords taken from other countries other than China. Kango dominates the Japanese language, taking up 60% of the vocabulary. Keep in mind that modern and traditional Chinese are different. Kango tends to sound more academic. On the other hand, more newly adopted Chinese words can still be written in katakana, like uuron (), or oolong tea, which is sourced from . However, for loanwords that come from other languages, you can easily identify them if theyre written in katakana. Unlike hiragana, which is used for Japanese words that arent covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that arent covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words that are the covered by kanji and Japanese words the covered by kanji and the covered by the covered do you transform a foreign language into a gairaigo in Japanese? How a word appears as katakana depends on how the word is heard by native speakers. Japanese has fewer different sounds than English, and it does not have many ending consonants. Words tend to gain extra vowels or reduced to the closest sound the language has. So how do you transform a foreign language into a gairaigo in Japanese? The English language has 20 distinct vowel systems of any language in the world. In comparison, the Japanese language has only 5 vowels: a, i, u, e, o. They are terse vowels, pronounced clearly and sharply. As such, vowels and consonants from foreign words are usually changed into the nearest equivalent Japanese alphabet. For example, the word hug has the vowel thats closest to a, so Japanese word here. Read More: What is Katakana? Free Katakana Chart and Learning Guide With Japan now becoming more and more of a petri dish for multiple cultures, its constantly growing more loanwords particularly those from English. In fact, this viral parody gives you a good idea of just how many loanwords Japan has soaked. Funnily enough, a lot of gairaigo has its Japanese equivalent or synonyms in Japanese. For example, the word, which is milk, is a loanword taken from English, but theres already a Japanese word for it: (gyuunyuu). For English speakers, this might be a walk in the park one less vocabulary to remember, right? But whats the Japanese word for it: (gyuunyuu). joggingu shimashouka? My best friend, should we go jogging? There are a few reasons attributed to this: Japan needs to compensate for its lack of vocabulary in certain
fields, and modernization opens up more and more new discoveries that the Japanese language didnt even know existed before. For example, many natively German loanwords are used in the field of medicine. Foreign cuisine needs to be adopted directly from the original countrys language. However, the biggest influence today is mainstream media. Today, the English loanwords, no matter the actual effect saying it might be. Cultural and social trends particularly influence younger people to use English to look more modern and up to date. Gairaigo words arent just used individually. Youll find a lot of loanwords attached to a Japanese word. The longer you live in Japan, the more youll pick up a general preference. For example, instead of saying (nyuukyosha boshuu), which means looking for a tenant, youll see (tenanto boshuu). Youll find other combinations of Japanese words and loan words. JapaneseRomajiMeaningShokupanBreadShoueneEnergy savingRejibukuroPlastic shopping bagShiopanSalt breadEbifuraiFried shrimp JapaneseRomajiOriginMeaningArubaitoArbeitPart-time jobEnerugEnergieEnergyEnerugisshuEnergischEnergeticFurtFree ArbeiterFreeter (Unemployed Young Adults)GzeGazeGauzeGipusuGipsCastHisuterHysterieLoss Of ControlKaruteKarteMedical RecordKorgenKollagenCollagenKurankeKrankerPatientMeruhenMrchenFairy TaleMesseMesseTrade FairNoirzeNeurosisRentogenRntgenX RayRyukkusakkuRucksackBackpackZairuSeilRopeZeminruSeminarTmaThemaThemaSource: Wikipedia Japanese Romaji Origin MeaningBotanBotoButtonKappaCapaRaincoatKarutaKasuteraCastellaKoppuCopoGlassOrandaHollandaTheNetherlandsIgirisuInglsEnglishPanPoBreadSabotenSaboCactusSaradaSaladTabakoTabacoTobaccoTenpuraTemperoTempuraBdamaVidro + (Dama)MarblesSource: Wikipedia Japanese Romaji Origin MeaningAbekkuAvecRomantic CoupleBarikanBariquand Et MarreHair TrimmerKafeoreCafe au laitLatteShkurmuChou CrmeCream PuffKonkruConcoursCompetitionDessanDessinSketchAnnyuiEnnuiBoredomAnktoEnquteQuestionnaireEsuteEsth(Tique)BeautySalonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMaronMarronChestnutMaronMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutMaronMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonJuponTrousersMarronChestnutPieroPierrotClownPoshettoPochetteSmallonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHors-DuvreZubonFuromaajuFromageCheesedoburuHorBagPurofruProfilProfileResutoranRestaurantRestaurantRejumeRsumResumeRomanRomance NovelRRouxRouxSaboruSabotage + RuTo Slack OffSource: Wikipedia Japanese Romaji Origin MeaningAroeAloAloeBruBierBeerDoitsuDuitslandGermanyEkisuExtractGarasuGlasGomuGomRubberHsuHoosHoseKanKanCanKhKoffieCoffeeKokkuKokCookPinsettoPincetTweezersPonpuPompPumpRandoseruRanselSchoolbagSukoppuSchopShovelSupoitoSpuitSyringeSource: Wikipedia Japanese Romaji Origin MeaningIkura (Ikra)Salmon RoeKachshaKatyushaAlice BandKonbinto (Kombinat)CombineNoruma (Norma)QuotaSource: Wikipedia Get in touch with us and let us know how we can help you achieve your Japanese language target. If youre unsure where you are, we provide a Japanese level check. Many Japanese words of Portuguese origin entered the Japanese language when Portuguese Jesuit priests and traders introduced Christian ideas, Western science, medicine, technology and new products to the Japanese during the Muromachi period (15th and 16th centuries). The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach Japan and the first to establish direct trade between Japan and Europe, in 1543. During the 16th and 17th century, Portuguese Jesuits had undertaken a great work of Catechism, that ended only with religious persecution in the early Edo period (Tokugawa Shogunate). Many of the words which is the more common way to write loanwords in Japanese in modern times. Kanji versions of the words are ateji, characters that are "fitted" or "applied" to the word is archaic and no longer in use Japanese Rmaji Japanese script Japanese meaning Pre-modern PortugueseModern PortugueseEnglish translation of PortugueseNotes[1] anjoangelanjoanjoangelReplaced in modern usage by (tenshi, literally "heavens" + "envoy"). bateren / a missionary priest (mainly from Jesuit)padrepadrepriestUsed in early Christianity. For the sense of "Christian missionary", the modern term is (senkyshi).battera / ja:kind of sushibateirabateira, barcoboatnamed after its shapeberandabalconyvarandavarandabalconyvarandabalcony called popin[ja].[3]vidrovidroglassbbura(dialect) kabocha pumpkin[4]abbora[buttonbotobotobuttoncharumeraja:small double-reed wind instrumentcharamela
(caramelo, "caramel", is cognate chalumeau)formerly played in Japan by ramen vendorschokkiwaistcoat (UK); vest (U.S.); JacketBesuto (from English vest) is common today.[1] DeusuChristian GodDeusDeusGodReplaced in modern usage by the terms (tentei, literally "heavens" + "lord, master"). dochirinadoctrinedoutrinado righteousness; justice; morality").furasukoja:laboratory flaskfrascofrascoflaskhiryzu, hiryzuja:1.(obsolete)[6] Deep-fried glutinous rice balls[7]filhsigirisu / the United KingdominglezinglsEnglish (adj); Englishman[1] inherunoChristian hellinfernoinfernohellReplaced in modern usage by the term (jigoku, originally the term for Buddhist hells, still used in that sense as well). iruman / / missionary next in line to become a priestirmoirmobrotherUsed in early Christianity. Replaced in modern usage by the term (joshshi, literally "assist" + "training" + "male person").jroja: / watering canjarrojarrojug, watering can"possibly from Portuguese" (Kjien dictionary)juban/jiban / ja:undervest for kimonogiboundervestThe French form jupon led to zubon (trousers).kabochaja: / 1. kabocha pumpkin,[9] (ja:)2. any squash (plant).[9]3. (obsolete) Cambodia,[9] imported by the Portuguese.kanakin/kanekin // shirting, percalecanequimunbleached muslin/calicojargon from the textile business kandeyaoil lampcandeia, candelavela, ships from Europe in The Age of Discovery)capito which is largely different from the modern worldwide onescartas (de jogar)cartas (de jogar) Castela(Bread/cake of) CastileTheories cite Portuguese castelo (castela in Portuguese). The cake itself may originally derive from bizcocho, a Spanish kind of biscotti. kirishitanja: // (Also written in the more negative forms and after Christianity was banned by the Tokugawa Shogunate) Christian people in 16th and 17th centuries (who were severely persecuted by the Shogunate)christocristoChristianReplaced in modern usage by the terms (Kirisuto / ChristChristoCristoChristoC candyconfeitoconfeitoconfection, candies(related to confetti)koppucupcopocopocup[1] kurusuChristian crosscruzcruzcrossUsed in early Christianity. Replaced in modern usage by the term (jika, literally "number ten" + "stand up, prop up").mantoja:cloakmantomantocloakmantocl Netherlands, Hollandoruganja:organ (music)orgorgoorganpanja:breadpopobreadOften wrongly connected to the Spanish pan or the French pain, both with the same meaning and the same
paradise.parasoparasoparasoparadiseReplaced in modern usage by the terms (tengoku, literally "heavens" + "country") or the English borrowing (paradaisu).pin kara kiri maderunning the whole gamut, jumble of wheat and tares(pinta, cruz)(dot, cross)literally 'from pin to kiri'rashaja: / a kind of wool woven textileraxa (feltro)feltrozariorosaryrosariorosaryrosariorosary sabatoSaturdaySbadosbadoSaturdayReplaced in modern usage by the term (Doybi, literally "soap" + "hand; method, means". /sabonte/ /saboten/The derivation is said to come from the soap-like feature of its juice, although there are controversies. See also shabon below. Santa MariaSaint MarySanta MariaSaint MarySaint Ma modern Japanese.shurasukoja:Brazilian style churrasco barbecueeModern borrowing.subeta(an insulting word for women)espadaespadaswordOriginally a term from playing cards, in reference to certain cards that earned the player zero points. This meaning extended to refer to "a boring, shabby, low person", and from there to mean "an unattractive woman".tabako / / tobacco, cigarettetobaccotabaccotobacco, cigarettetotanja:1. zinc[14] (obsolete)2. zinc-galvanized sheet iron (e.g. corrugated galvanized sheet iron (e.g. corrugated galvani ateji for "", but is actually a different word of native origin meaning "agony".[17]tempuraja: // deep-fried seafood/vegetablestempero, temperar; temporaseasoning, to season; times of abstinence from meatzabonja: // pomelo, shaddockzamboazamboazamboapomelo, shaddock[1] zesu or zezusu, JesusJesusJesusJesusJesusReplaced in modern usage by the term (Iesu), a reconstruction of the Ancient Greek term. Japanese RmajiJapanese Rmaji which in turn probably originated from Portuguese: varanda.[21]Some word pairs that appear similar are actually false cognates of unrelated origins.Look up in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. It is often suggested that the Japanese word arigat derives from the Portuguese: varanda.[21]Some word pairs that appear similar are actually false cognates of unrelated origins. Look up in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. It is often suggested that the Japanese word arigat derives from the Portuguese: varanda.[21]Some word pairs that appear similar are actually false cognates of unrelated origins. purely Japanese origin, [22] so these two words are false cognates. Arigat is an "u"-sound change of arigataku. [23] In turn, arigataku is the adverbial form of an adjective arigatashi exist dating back to the Man'ysh compiled in the 8th century AD, [24]: (1) well before Japanese contact with the Portuguese in the 16th century. Ari is a conjugation of verb aru meaning "to be", and katashi is an adjective meaning "difficult", so arigatashi literally means "difficult to exist", [24] hence "rare" and thus "precious", [24]: (3) with usage shifting to indicate gratitude for receiving an outstanding kindness. [24]: (5) The phrase to express such gratitude is arigat gozaimasu,[23]:() or arigat for short.[23]:() Japanese RmajiJapanese Supposedly similar Portuguese wordEnglish translation of Japanese Supposed wordEnglish trans Portuguese[22]inoru (transcribed by Fonseca as inoriru,[22] erroneously.[27])wikt:prayorarprayNot from Portuguese[22]miruwikt:seemirarlook[28]Not from Portuguese[28]Not from Portugue search - Japan Bible Society Interconfessional Version" - . Japan Bible Society (in Japanese). Archived from the original on 2021-01-18.^ "". ja: (Britannica Japan. 2014. Retrieved 2021-01-20.^ " (2)". Nihon Kokugo Daijiten Concise edition () via Kotobank. Shogakukan. 2006. Retrieved 2021-01-20. a b "". 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Nihon Kokugo Daijiten Concise edition () via Kotobank. Shogakukan. 2006. Retrieved 2021-11-24. [Japanese verb conjugation ra column Godan verb (yodan verb in Classical Japanese)]: This means that this verb has no "-riru" form. "search ". Kotobank. Retrieved 2021-11-24. returns no valid result.^ "mirar". Collins Portuguese to English. HarperCollins. Archived from the original on 2023-01-14. Retrieved 2023-01-14.sci.lang.japan FAQ Japanese words of Portuguese originRetrieved from "Some time ago, I was listening to a rakugo story called Gamano Abura () and came across a word that I did not understand. The word was manteika (). It made no sense whatsoever to me. I looked up the word in my beloved rakugo dictionary (yes, there is such a thing!) and finally found out the meaning! Of course, I didnt understand it because it was a Portuguese word that meant butter (manteiga). But in Japan, manteika meant fat from inoshishi (; Japanese wild boars) or pigs, and it was used as an ointment for medical purposes. You may not be aware of how crucial Portuguese word that meant butter (manteiga). But in Japan, manteika meant fat from inoshishi (; Japanese wild boars) or pigs, and it was used as an ointment for medical purposes. word- the west end of Europe and Far East. In 1543, the Portuguese arrived in Japan and became the first westerners to land on the country of the rising sun (some theory says it was actually 1541). They even introduced us to guns. Soon after in 1549, the Spanish missionaries followed and brought Christianity to Japan.
Therefore, Portugal and Spain became our first portals to the western world. As Portuguese was influenced by Portuguese/ Spanish from very early on. Tempura was originally a Portuguese word as well. It was from tempero. The Portuguese introduced the deep frying technique to Japan, so tempura was originally NOT a Japanese dish. Here are other Portuguese words that have become Japanese, which we still use today: Buranko (; from balano) = swing Furasuko (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (; from capa) = rain jacket Karuta (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (; from capa) = rain jacket Karuta (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (; from capa) = rain jacket Karuta (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (; from capa) = rain jacket Karuta (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (; from capa) = rain jacket Karuta (; from frasco) = flask (for experiment) Jouro (; from jarro) = watering can Kappa (carta) = a kind of Japanese card game Japanese women playing karuta (circa 1900) Konpeitou (; from copo) = cup Miira (; from mirra) = mummy (as in an Egyptian mummy, not a British mummy) Shabon (; from sabo) = bubbles from soap REFERENCE PHOTO CREDIT Midori / CC BY-SA (Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy.

Portuguese words in japanese. Portuguese loan words in english. French loan words in japanese. List of japanese loan words.

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