

## ***Atsui* or *Hotto* Coffee?: Further Testing of the Extended Native vs. Foreign Dichotomy in Contemporary Japanese**

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The Japanese language is characterized by the existence of the Native vs. Foreign Dichotomy expressed in the language (Loveday, 1996); it is realized at the semantic level in the existence of near synonyms of Japanese/Chinese origin (*Wago/Kango*) and foreign – mostly English – origin (*Gairaigo*). Loveday (1996) has suggested a Hypothesis of the Native vs. Foreign Dichotomy (HNFD). According to this hypothesis, *Gairaigo* near synonym is “referring to a Western phenomenon”, while *Wago/Kango* near synonym is “referring to a related version of the phenomenon belonging to native culture” (Loveday, 1996). Loveday (1996) gives a sample pair *tō/shōji* (‘Japanese sliding door’) vs. *doa* (‘Western door’). However, HNFD is applicable only to concrete nouns. Recently, the Extended HNFD (eHNFD) was suggested by Bordilovskaya (2012). eHNFD assumes that *Gairaigo* and *Wago/Kango* color terms have a tendency to collocate more often with *Gairaigo* and *Wago/Kango* nouns, respectively.

In the present study we test eHNFD on a group of other adjective derived loanwords in attributive position: *hotto* (hot), *yangu* (young), *rongu* (long) and *shōto* (short). We used the on-line version of Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (<http://www.kotonoha.gr.jp/shonagon/>). Here we employ the following collocation patterns: (1) attributive *Gairaigo* + NO/NA + *Gairaigo* noun; (2) attributive *Gairaigo* + NO/NA + *Wago/Kango* noun; (3) attributive *Wago/Kango* + (NO/NA) + *Gairaigo* noun; (4) attributive *Wago/Kango* + (NO/NA) + *Wago/Kango* noun. NO is a case marker and NA is a particle used in some attributive constructions in Japanese, however, NO and NA can be omitted for some types of attributives. The frequencies of the collocation patterns are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** The Distribution of Collocation Data for *Wago/Kango* and *Gairaigo* Attributes.

Attribute	<i>Gairaigo</i> nouns (%)	<i>Wago/Kango</i> nouns (%)	Total
<i>Hotto</i> (hot (physical temperature))	6 (75%)	2 (25%)	8 (100%)
<i>Atsui</i> (hot (physical temperature))	33 (43%)	44 (57%)	77 (100%)
Total	39	46	85
<i>Yangu</i> (young (age))	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)
<i>Wakai</i> (young (age))	16 (7%)	210 (93%)	226 (100%)
Total	23	210	233
<i>Rongu</i> (long (physical length))	16 (61,5%)	10 (38,5%)	26 (100%)
<i>Nagai</i> (long (physical length))	13 (14%)	80 (86%)	93 (100%)
Total	29	90	119
<i>Shōto</i> (short (physical length))	12 (100%)	0	12 (100%)
<i>Mijikai</i> (short (physical length))	30 (46%)	35 (54%)	65 (100%)
Total	42	35	77

The Chi-square test revealed statistically significant dependence between the origin of attribute and the origin of noun for *Hotto* vs. *Atsui* ( $\chi^2(1,226) = 234.02$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), for *Yangu* vs. *Wakai* ( $\chi^2(1,233) = 65.89$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), for *Rongu* vs. *Nagai* ( $\chi^2(1,119) = 24.93$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and for *Shōto* vs. *Mijikai* ( $\chi^2(1,77) = 11.84$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ). Furthermore, *Nagai* and *Wakai* significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) more often collocate with *Wago/Kango* nouns. For *Yangu* and *Shōto* it was possible to find collocations only with *Gairaigo* nouns. For *Hotto*, *Atsui*, *Rongu* and *Mijikai* there is a non-significant tendency to collocate more often with nouns of the same origin. These results confirm eHNFD for the selected sample of *Gairaigo* different from basic color terms.

Loanword collocations data show that contemporary Japanese demonstrates a tendency for homogeneous collocations over heterogeneous ones, i.e. the words of similar origin tend to appear together more often than words of different origin (Bordilovskaya, 2012). Present research demonstrates that the aforementioned Native vs. Foreign Dichotomy is also expressed at the level of collocations as well. Our results provide evidence for homogeneous structures prevailing over heterogeneous ones. Kelly (1955) has suggested that people perceive the world through the prism of bipolar constructs with positive vs. negative ends (poles). This idea has been adopted for language studies by Osgood and Richards (1973), who point out that positive pole occurs more frequently in the language. Thus, our results imply that homogeneous collocations represent the positive pole. Therefore, eHNFD has a potential of whole new perspective to understand the nature of functioning of loanwords in Contemporary Japanese.