Collocation Differences between Adjectives in English and English Adjective Loan Words in Japanese

By

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ABSTRACT

This study examined collocational differences between seven English fashion-related adjectives and their equivalent loan word forms in Japanese: *elegant, fashionable, feminine, stylish, chic, boyish*, and *mannish*. Corpus research was conducted by using the Bank of English for English and the Sketch Engine for Japanese. Additionally, for three of the adjectives, *feminine, boyish* and *mannish,* and their corresponding loan words, survey questionnaires were developed to examine both native English and Japanese speakers' perceptions of semantic prosody of collocational examples using these words. The research explored whether the English adjectives underwent semantic changes as they were adopted into Japanese, whether English loan words are used instead of Japanese near synonyms to fill lexical gaps in Japanese, and, for selected words, whether the semantic prosody can change between English and Japanese. These questions were all answered affirmatively. In particular, semantic change occurred for six of the seven adjectives; the semantic prosody of the selected adjectives also tended to be more positive in Japanese than in English. The research also sought to understand if collocational differences between English and Japanese affect English as a foreign language (EFL) learners, however this question was not able to be confidently answered.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

English is an international language; therefore, English words have been borrowed into many languages, including Japanese. The Japanese language has a long history of borrowing words from other languages. An example is *kanji*, which are Sino-Japanese characters that came into the language many centuries ago. The Japanese language had no real writing system before the Chinese characters that became the Sino-Japanese, *kanji* was brought to Japan. Stanlaw (2004) argues that "Chinese made their first appearance" by the mid-sixth century due to the propagation of Buddhism by the Chinese. Based on *kanji*, two syllabaries, *katakana* and *hiragana* were invented. These are considered typical examples of borrowed words. These words are assimilated into and still play important roles in the Japanese language.

Nowadays, especially after World War II (WWII), English has become dominant among many foreign languages in Japan and has been increasing as a source of loan words. In addition, Morrow (1999) mentions that Japanese orthography plays an important role in the use of English loan words, *gairaigo*. The term *gairaigo* literally means "language that came from the outside" (Tomoda, 1999: 232). *Katakana*, which is one of three transcript types in Japanese, the other two being *kanji* and *hiragana*, is mainly used for Western language loan words, especially English loan words.

There are many studies of English loan words in Japanese as found in Bordilovskaya (2012), Shibatani (1990) and Loveday (1996). Tomoda (1999) argues that not existing Japanese words but loan words from another language are used in

order to fill the lexical gap if an appropriate Japanese word cannot be found. In the Japanese language, nouns, verbs and adjectives from different parts of speech in English are mainly used as loan words. Most of the loan words consist of nouns in Japanese (Loveday, 1996: 118).

There seems to be relatively little research on collocational differences between adjectives in English and their loan words in Japanese. Therefore, in this research, collocations of English loan word adjectives are chosen for study. It was hypothesized that, in general, there can be at least some collocational differences between original English words and English loan words in Japanese. Specifically, it was hypothesized that English adjectives are used in a greater variety of collocational patterns in English than seen for their loan word equivalents in Japanese. If so, this would be an example of semantic restriction, as described by Loveday (1996). It was also hypothesized that the two other types of semantic change described by Loveday (1996), semantic shift and semantic extension, might also occur as English adjectives are used as loan words in Japanese. Another possible difference is in prosody: there may be a negative or positive sense of some English adjectives that is not carried over into Japanese. Thus, these collocational differences will also be examined in this research.

There are several types of adjectives including demonstrative, common and proper. Because there are a great number of common adjectives, this research focuses on common abstract adjectives. Examples of common abstract adjectives are *delicate, nervous, special,* etc. Common abstract adjectives often appear as loan words in areas such as “fashion, cosmetics, food, audio technology, sport, housing, music, art,

business management, and engineering" (Loveday, 1996: 158). Therefore, in order to narrow the subject category of loan word adjectives in Japanese, fashion-related adjectives were chosen as the English loan word adjectives for this research, especially those adjectives commonly used in women's fashion industry. The selection of fashion-related adjectives as a significant category of Japanese loan word adjectives was based on Kuno (2007).

It seems that previous studies concerning collocational differences between English words and English loan words in Japanese have not been based on the statistical approach of corpus research as found in Bordilovskaya (2012). Corpus research offers a more quantitative analysis of collected data. Words co-occur with certain words and must therefore be considered within their context and that of the discourse. Thus, corpus research was chosen as a tool to examine collocational differences of words, and resulting semantic differences.

Corpus research was carried out using two different corpora in English and in Japanese. First, English data were obtained from the Bank of English corpus containing 450 million words of present-day English and a subcorpus aimed for teaching consisting of 56 million words which is held by COBUILD and the University of Birmingham. Second, the Sketch Engine was used as a corpus tool for English loan words in the Japanese language. The Sketch Engine is a large public-access corpus for Japanese which is owned by a research company and was founded by Adam Kilgarriff in 2003. The Sketch Engine is designed to be accessible to anyone wanting to research how words behave. It is a Corpus Query System

incorporating word sketches: one-page, automatic, corpus-derived summaries of the grammatical and collocational behaviour of a word. In order to examine the Japanese corpus, a subcorpus of the Sketch Engine, JpWaC was chosen. JpWaC comprises about 333 million entries. The collocational pattern of "adjective + noun" was examined using a corpus tool.

In addition, in order to examine potential differences in the semantic prosody of selected adjectives as used in English, compared to their use as loan adjectives in Japanese, a survey questionnaire developed based on the results of the corpus research was given to English and Japanese native speakers.

Seven loan word adjectives in Japanese and the corresponding adjectives in English were selected for this research. In English, these adjectives are *elegant*, *fashionable*, *feminine*, *stylish*, *chic*, *boyish*, and *mannish*. The following research questions were asked:

1. Are there any examples of semantic restriction, semantic shift, or semantic extension between the English and Japanese collocations?

2. Are the seven English loan words instead of those Japanese near synonyms used to fill lexical gaps in Japanese?

3. Are there any differences in semantic prosody of certain fashion-related words between English and Japanese?

4. Do collocational differences between English and Japanese affect EFL learners in Japan?

It is hoped that this research will help to provide some insight on problems in teaching the English language and in improving English competence in Japan.

This dissertation consists of six chapters. Chapter 2 will discuss the impact of loan words on the Japanese language, the behaviour and definitions of adjectives and the role of corpus research. In Chapter 3, methodologies are described for the corpus research and the survey questionnaire. In Chapter 4, the results of the corpus survey and the survey questionnaire are reviewed. Chapter 5 discusses the results of the research. This paper concludes with Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review aims to introduce corpus research, English adjectives, and the use of English loan words in Japanese.

2.1 Corpus Research

Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1998: 24–25) argue that a corpus-based approach can be used to compare “native-speaker intuitions or prescriptions” with “empirical evidence from authentic language use”. Stubbs (2001) argues that each word might be “ambiguous or indeterminate in meaning” (13) and that, although the meaning of a word cannot be observed, it is possible to see co-occurring words, especially when there are repeated patterns of co-occurrence.

Sinclair (1991) argues that a concordance is “a collection of the occurrences of a word-form, each in its own textual environment” (32). Collocations are considered “actual words in habitual company” according to Firth (1957, cited in Stubbs 1996: 173).

Hunston and Francis (1999) define patterns as “all the words and structures which are regularly associated with the word and which contribute to its meaning” (37) and also mention that a pattern can be identified by the frequent occurrence of a particular word combination, a particular word choice, or a clear meaning associated with the pattern.

Corpus research has advantages and disadvantages. Hunston (2002) claims that corpora can be useful for language teaching as “information about how language works that may not be accessible to native speaker intuition” (13) is available and that they can be a “more reliable guide to language use than native speaker intuition is” (20).

There are limitations of corpus research. Hunston and Francis (1999) argue that behaviour of words cannot be described by corpus research alone. Kennedy (1998: 9) claims that corpus linguistics is not simply “a faster way of describing how a language works” nor does it concern “the nature of linguistic evidence”. While any corpus can present a number of authentic examples of a given word, they are sometimes “the product of innovation, word-play, or simple odd circumstances” and are not typical according to Hunston (2002: 107).

In this study, semantic prosody in collocational examples is also examined. Stubbs (1996) defines semantic prosody as “a particular collocational phenomenon” (176) and gives examples such as the following:

> Some words (e.g. CAUSE) have a predominantly negative prosody, a few (e.g. PROVIDE) have a positive prosody, many words are neutral in this respect, but all words are restricted in collocates with which they occur (176).

2.2 Adjectives

Hofherr and Matushansky (2010) argue that an adjective class can be found in all languages (2). Adjectives can be classified into two types in terms of syntax, attributive

adjectives and predicate adjectives. Attributive adjectives directly modify a noun while predicative adjectives appear “in the compliment a copula” (Hofherr and Matushansky, 2010: 10) and as secondary predicate. Bhat (1994: 16) discusses how adjectives feature “property in semantic class and modification in pragmatic function” in terms of syntactic categories.

Feist (2012) classifies the descriptive meaning of adjectives into two types, perceptual and conceptual. Feist (2012) defines the perceptual meaning as approximating either sense perception (as in ‘red balloon’), or “perception of the mind’s own state” (as in *anger*) (27), and conceptual meaning are “general and abstract” (27), being comparatively far from perception (as in *elementary*). Fashion-related terms are classified as having a perceptual meaning as they are subjective.

The prenominal attributive position, *adjective + noun*, is noticeable “among the basic types of phrases used in English” (Ferris, 1993: 20). Ferris (1993) argues that the adjective is employed to supplement the process because the noun alone is not enough to “identify the entity under consideration by the speaker” (5). Ferris (1993) discusses how words are fundamental linguistic expressions, assuming the listener does not specifically concentrate on particular phrases or morphemes. Ferris (1993) defines entities as “elements of a specifically linguistic construction” (4) and properties as elements in the intentional level “used by speakers in constructing their acts of linguistic communication” (4).

All adjectives in this research are classified as “quality/entity relation” as in Warren (1984: 83) who classifies adjective-noun combination into three types, “quality/entity-entity relation, entity-entity/state relation or event/state-entity relation, and qualifier-event/state-entity relation”.

Looking at English loan adjectives in Japanese, McNally and Kennedy (2008: 68) argue that there are two types of Japanese morphemes, *-i* and *-na* “to link a noun with an attributive adjective phrase in a descriptive/modifying relation”. The *i*-adjective is called a true adjective and the *na*-adjective is called a nominal adjective. An example of each is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Examples of *i*-adjectives and *na*-adjectives in Japanese

	i-adjective	*na*-adjective
Japanese	*taka-i hon*	*sizuka-na umi*
English equivalent	expensive book	quiet sea

In this research, *na*-adjectives, nominal adjectives, are studied.

2.3 English Loan Words

Daulton (2008) argues that English loan words have accounted for “genuine parts of the Japanese lexicon, found in daily conversation and the world of letters” (11) since WWII.

Stubbs (2001) examined words in culture and conducted case studies of loan words in English and found loan words which were not integrated but “spelled and pronounced as they are”. Stubbs (2001: 175–176) claims that failure of assimilation can suggest “foreignness” and that loan words in English are sometimes used to show “exoticness”. Loan words, as borrowed words, are also used in particular fields and are sometimes used based on national stereotypical views. For example, in German, English loan words do not usually show “Britishness or Americanness, but rather modernity and internationalness” (Stubbs, 2001: 177).

2.3.1 History of Loan Words in Japanese

Tomoda (1999) mentions that in ancient times, Chinese, Sanskrit and Korean were the main source languages for loan words and that since the fourteenth century, European languages such as Portuguese, Spanish, Latin and Dutch became new source languages. After the Meiji Restoration, borrowing from Western languages and cultures continued. Since the nineteenth century, borrowing has occurred from German, English, French and Russian. During the twentieth century, a great number of loan words, *gairaigo* have been used from the major European languages, as well as from American English, specifically, since WWII. Gillian (1986) claims that loan words play a great role in modern Japanese life and that they might be used where “there is no Japanese word” (23), especially to name things which came from other countries. Although Japan is not a bilingual country, “extensive presence of English” (Stanlaw, 2004: 8) can be found within the Japanese language itself.

English is “a mandatory subject in junior and senior high schools, and an integral part of college entrance exam” (Duppenthaler, 1989: 19). Hayes (1979) argues that the teaching of English began to expand due to efforts to make English a second language after WWII.

Ten per cent of modern Japanese lexicons are *gairaigo* words, found in particular areas such as “fashion, cosmetics, food, audio technology, sport, housing, music, art, business management, and engineering” (Loveday, 1996). Gottlieb (2005: 11) claims that “about 60% of today’s Japanese vocabulary is made up of loan words from other languages”.

However, Japan has a strong policy of language standardization. Gottlieb (2012) claims that a particular official script policy affects language practice in Japan.

2.3.2 Features of English Loan Words in Japanese

Morrow (1987: 51) claims that loan words enable speakers to convey “certain nuances, which would not be expressed by the Japanese word”. Tomoda (1999) argues that loan words from another languages, rather than existing Japanese words, are used to fill a lexical gap when an appropriate Japanese word cannot be found. Tomoda (1999) claims that “*gairaigo* seems less embarrassing” (243), and that the image of *gairaigo* is a kind of unreality of vagueness and newness. Thus, the use of *gairaigo* can evoke the imagination of the listener or reader as reality can be escaped. Loan words are not fully comprehended and their original meanings are not protected due to lack of

cultural incentive. Peng (1975) mentions that a favourable impression is given to audiences once a few loan words are included in a speech or academic article. “connotations of ‘modern’, ‘fashionable’ or ‘high tech’” were introduced by adopting new *gairaigo* (Tomoda, 1999: 251).

Kay (1995) argues that loan words have flexibility of form and meaning and that also claims that loan word vocabulary, mainly from English, plays two main roles in responding to “linguistic need of modern Japanese society” (75) and in developing “contemporary Japanese language and culture” (75).

Irwin (2011) claims that there will be semantic shift “during the *gairaigo* borrowing process” (154). Shibatani (1990: 150) argues that “most of the common types of semantic change” which occur in the history of a single language can also be seen “in the process of foreign borrowing”. Semantic changes were classified into narrowing and specialization, semantic extension, transfer or shift in meaning, and semantic downgrading or pejoration. In narrowing and specialization which is most frequently found in foreign loan words in Japanese, only one sense of the multiple senses which a word has is adopted. The Japanese word, *sutekki* which derived from the English *stick*, refers only to “walking stick” in the Japanese. In semantic extension, the Japanese word, *handoru* which derived from the English *handle*, also refers to “the steering wheel of a car” in the Japanese. In transfer or shift in meaning, the Japanese word, *avekku* which derived from the French preposition, *avec* is used to refer to “a dating couple” in the Japanese. In semantic downgrading or pejoration, the Japanese word, *madamu* which derived from the English, *madam* refers to “the female owner of

a drinking establishment".

Loveday (1996: 80) also classified semantic changes into semantic restriction, semantic shift and semantic extension. They are similar to narrowing and specialization, transfer or shift in meaning, and semantic extension defined by Shibatani (1990) respectively. In semantic restriction, when a loan word has multiple meanings in the original language, it retains only one of these meanings in Japanese. In Loveday (1996), the Japanese word, *karute*, which derived from the German *Karte*, refers only to "a patient's chart in the medical domain" (80). In semantic shift, some shift in nuance can be seen from the meaning in the original language. In Loveday (1996), the Japanese word, *sumaato*, which derives from the English *smart*, is used to refer to slim and slender. In semantic extension, loan words carry novel and considerably different meanings in Japanese. In Loveday (1996), *dorai*, which derives from the English *dry*, is used to mean unsentimental. In this study, Loveday's (1996) definitions are used to examine collocational research results.

2.3.4 Bordilovskaya's Corpus Research on English Loan Words in Japanese

Bordilovskaya (2012) studied collocation of loaned colour terms in Japanese. Bordilovskaya (2012) used a statistical analysis of corpus research to study "the descriptive role of adjectivals" (1363), as well as "the collocation of nouns and adjectivals in attributive positions". Bordilovskaya (2012: 1363) argued that Loveday's hypothesis (1996), Foreign vs. Native Dichotomy, cannot apply to "differences between *gairaigo* derived from adjectives describing existing cultural phenomena and

their *wago/kango* counterparts". Instead, Bordilovskaya developed the hypothesis "Extended Hypothesis of Foreign vs. Native Dichotomy (EHFND)" (2012: 1363) for collocation of nouns and adjectives/adjectivals. In her assumption, foreign-oriented phenomena were described using *gairaigo* adjectivals. In other words, there is a high probability that *gairaigo* adjectivals collocate with *gairaigo* nouns in an attributive position. Bordilovskaya's (2012) main objective was to test her "Extended Hypothesis for the colour terms in modern Japanese" (1363) for eight loaned terms, white (*howaito*), black (*burakku*), red (*reddo*), yellow (*iero*), brown, purple, pink and grey. The second objective was to examine "the matter of substitution of native colour terms for the gairaigo terms". Bordilovskaya selected these words because their "long-term assimilation to the Japanese language" is clear. These colour terms have corresponding *wago/kango* synonyms. These belong to a semantic category of 'basic colour terms'.

Bordilovskaya's (2012) survey result showed that there was enough evidence to support the Extended Hypothesis. Moreover, Bordilovskaya (2012: 1367) argued that their collocational study can be "a starting point" to find explicit rules for native-like linguistic use of near synonyms.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the data and methodology of corpus research are presented. Furthermore, the method of the survey questionnaire, prepared based on the results of corpus research, is provided.

3.1 Selection of Query Words and Search Parameters

In this study, corpus research was chosen to analyse and compare collocational lines of English adjectives and their loan words in Japanese. Firstly, the data and the methodology of this corpus research are described.

There are many loan words seen in various fields of the Japanese language. Firstly, Kuno (2007) was referred to in order to determine which words are to be examined for the research of loan word collocational differences. In Kuno (2007), loan words as modifiers were classified into nine categories, as in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Categories of Japanese Loan Modifier Words *(based on Kuno 2007)*

Category	Category Description	Number of Adjectives Listed by Kuno
1	Form, Shape, and Appearance	42
2	Property	72
3	Fashion	46
4	Art and Academics	43
5	Science and Technology	21
6	Quantity	20
7	Year and Time	25
8	Space and Area	22
9	Food and Health	18

Kuno (2007) states that Japanese noun loan words have been discussed in many studies. Thus, a different part of speech was chosen for this research. Based on the assumption that collocations of English adjectives may be different from those of the corresponding Japanese loan words, adjectives were chosen.

Then, of the nine categories in Table 3.1, fashion, which consists of many loan words corresponding to English adjectives, was selected for this research. As there are 46 words in this category, I reduced the number of words to include by presenting female colleagues with the following task:

> *Please pick up ten words which you think are popular as fashion terms in the Japanese language?*

Each colleague selected 10 words from the 46 words in the list. The list of 46 words is shown in Appendix A.

After collecting and examining answers from my colleagues, some words were eliminated. Although the corresponding Japanese words for *tight*, *mini*, *simple* and *slim* were chosen by my colleagues, these words were eliminated as they have a much wider range of use than other words, based on my intuition. Finally, the following 10 words in Table 3.2 were chosen.

Table 3.2 Query Words (first search)

English	Loan word in Japanese	Roman alphabet
boyish	ボーイッシュ	booissyu
casual	カジュアル	kajyuaru
chic	シック	shikku
elegant	エレガント	ereganto
fashionable	ファッショナブル	fassyonaburu
feminine	フェミニン	feminin
formal	フォーマル	foomaru
mannish	マニッシュ	manissyu
sporty	スポーティー	supootii
stylish	スタイリッシュ	sutairissyu

These adjectives are attributive and quality-related words (Thomson and Martinet: 1986). These ten words were originally attributive adjectives in English. In the English corpus, collocational lines were searched under the query condition of attributive adjective with modified noun.

From the Japanese corpus, English loan words were chosen for the corpus research. When an English adjective is used as a loan word in Japanese, it is called the adjectival noun in the grammar of the traditional Japanese national language and *na*-adjective in the grammar of the current Japanese language for foreigners. When

borrowed into Japanese, English adjectives take the suffix -*na* to conform to the native Japanese form of adjectives. In other words, English loan word adjectives are usually transcribed in *katakana* characters and require -*na* to shape the attributive form which is used to modify a noun. Thus, collocational lines in the Japanese corpus were searched under the query condition of adjective, -*na* and noun.

Collocations for original English words were surveyed using the Bank of English (hereinafter referred to as BOE) while collocations for their loan words in Japanese were surveyed using the Sketch Engine (hereinafter referred to as SKE). At first, 100 concordance lines were selected for each word. Subsequently, I reduced these to obtain 50 concordance lines, in accordance with time available. In each concordance line, 80 characters were chosen for the BOE survey. In Japanese corpus research, 40 characters were selected in the KWIC (Key Word In Context) mode where the queried text (node) is in a central column and context is displayed on either side.

At first, 10 query words were chosen. However, three query words were eliminated due to the size and time available for this study and other anomalies. For example, no significant difference between the original English word and its loan word in Japanese was found for *sporty*, therefore *sporty* was eliminated. In addition, *casual* and *formal* were eliminated as they had a wider range of meanings in addition to their fashion-related meaning.

Thus, the remaining seven words listed in Table 3.3 were retained for corpus research. For each word, 50 collocational lines were obtained respectively in English

and in Japanese. Eighty characters were chosen in each concordance line for research in BOE. Forty characters were selected in SKE.

Table 3.3 Query Words (second search)

English	Loan word in Japanese	Roman alphabet
boyish	ボーイッシュ	booissyu
chic	シック	shikku
elegant	エレガント	ereganto
fashionable	ファッショナブル	fassyonaburu
feminine	フェミニン	feminin
mannish	マニッシュ	manissyu
stylish	スタイリッシュ	sutairissyu

3.2 Types of Corpus

For the English corpus, BOE was used. BOE contains a 450 million word corpus of current English and a subcorpus for teaching containing 56 million words. All subcorpora of BOE were selected. The survey was conducted under the following query condition in BOE to see the collocational lines of adjective and the modified noun:

adjective/JJ + NOUN.

Fifty random samples of collocational lines for each query word were examined.

The Japanese language corpus has not yet well been established. Because of its availability and ease of use, SKE was chosen. SKE is designed to investigate

frequency of words. It is a Corpus Query System incorporating word sketches: one-page, automatic, corpus-derived summaries of the grammatical and collocational behaviour of a word. Initially, a subcorpus of SKE, JpWaC, a Japanese web corpus, was used. JpWaC consists of 409.4 million tokens and 333.2 million words.

However, due to the low frequency of each query word, jpTenTen11 [MeCab+UniDic2] was used instead. In jpTenTen11 [MeCab+UniDic2], TenTen means 10^{10} (ten billion words) while jp means the Japanese language. jpTenTen11 [MeCab+UniDic2] consists of 10.3 thousand million tokens, 8.4 thousand million words and 0.73 million domains.

In SKE, I examined concordance lines under the following condition:

[word="ボーイッシュ"][word="な"][tag="N.*"].

Here, “ボーイッシュ” (booissu) means *boyish*. “な” (*na*) is used to shape the adjectival noun to modify the following noun. Fifty collocational lines were randomly selected for corpus research. I chose Query Type in Concordance and then entered the above query search condition in the CQL column for examination.

3.3 Definitions of Words

For reference purposes, definitions are provided for each English word from online dictionaries such as Collins English Dictionary (CED) and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE) and for each Japanese word from an online

dictionary, Japan Knowledge +, Appendix B. CED has 220,000 dictionary entries and contains synonyms, translations, word frequency graphs and illustrative Flickr photos. LDOCE has 207,000 words, phrases and meanings, including 7,000 references to people, places, events and organizations.

Japan Knowledge + is an online dictionary and encyclopaedia containing about 40 types of dictionaries. From this, the subdictionaries "*imidas*" or "*Gendaiyogo No Kisochishiki*" (GK), meaning Modern Language Basic Knowledge, were mainly used. Although *imidas* was used because it covered the definitions for most words, GK was used when no definition was found in *imidas*. Both Japanese dictionaries have less entries and lack authenticity with insufficient data compared with English dictionaries.

Imidas has 62,000 entries and consists of the latest glossary in about 140 fields such as politics, economics, international situation, society, science, culture, sport, etc. *Imidas* was released in May 2005 by *Shueisya*. It is a database that compiles *katakana* words, abbreviated words of European languages, coined words and buzzwords.

GK is a modern language dictionary containing 19,000 entries. GK was released in 2002 by *Jiyu Kokuminsya* and contains words in about 300 fields. The glossary includes culture, art, science, buzzwords and trivia, as well as specialized knowledge and basic vocabulary in the fields of international situation, economics, politics, welfare and public administration, etc.

3.4 Survey Questionnaire

A survey questionnaire was prepared by me based on the results of corpus research. The survey questionnaire in English was presented to students and teachers via the mailing list of the MA Open Distance Learning Programme at the University of Birmingham and my friends via e-mail. In contrast, the survey questionnaire in Japanese was presented to my friends and acquaintances. The full surveys in both English and Japanese can be found in Appendices F and G. Due to time limitation, the survey questionnaire was limited to the three gender-related query words as in Table 3.4. The survey was conducted using a free online survey site.

Table 3.4 Three Query Words in Survey Questionnaire

English	Loan word in JPN	Roman alphabet
boyish	ボーイッシュ	booissyu
feminine	フェミニン	feminin
mannish	マニッシュ	manissyu

The survey questionnaire consisted of five questions for each query word; 15 questions in total. Five collocational examples were selected based on the frequency of a word to the right of the query word if the frequency was high. However, if the frequency of a word to the right of the query word was low, one or two examples were chosen from the list of collocational examples, based on the more frequent category. Finally, if the same or similar words were chosen for different query words from the same corpus, the duplication was avoided. The only exceptions were *atmosphere* and *coordinates* in SKE which were used twice in the survey questionnaire. The

collocational examples used for the survey questionnaire are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 List of Collocation Examples in Survey Questionnaire

Query Word	BOE	SKE
boyish	boyish figure	boyish cloth
	boyish charm	boyish girl
	boyish enthusiasm	boyish item
	boyish look	boyish looking
	boyish prank	boyish silhouette
feminine	feminine element	feminine colour
	feminine impression	feminine atmosphere
	feminine lady	feminine blouse
	feminine side	feminine coordinates
	feminine weakness	feminine impression
mannish	mannish boy	mannish atmosphere
	mannish lace up brogues	mannish coordinates
	mannish trousers	mannish person
	mannish behaviour	mannish charm
	mannish woman	mannish suit

In the survey questionnaire, the following question was put to the participants both in English and Japanese:

> *Do you associate "query word" with a positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages?*

There were, therefore, three answer options for each usage: positive, neither positive nor negative, or negative. Each response was assigned a numerical value for scoring purposes: 1, 0, and -1, respectively. The scores were then added together and divided by the number of participants to produce the final values.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

In this chapter, the results of the corpus research and survey questionnaires are shown. The results are given in the following sequence:

1. Raw frequency of each query word under the search condition specified. The words are ranked by frequency and displayed in order of rank.

2. The breakdown of frequency of each query word in each BOE subcorpora is shown to display the trend of occurrence of each query word in the subcorpora.

3. The dictionary definitions of each query word are presented to see the differences between English words and Japanese loan words.

4. The results of the corpus research are examined for each query word both in the English and Japanese corpora. Query words are ranked by frequency.

5. The results of the surveys, developed based on the corpus research results, are examined per survey question.

4.1 Raw Frequency of Each Query Word

In this section, the raw frequency of each query word in both BOE and SKE is shown (Table 4.1). Query words are ordered in descending frequency.

Table 4.1 Raw Frequency of Each Query Word in BOE and SKE (per 100 million words)

BOE Search Results[1]			**SKE Search Results[1]**		
Rank	Word	Frequency under Search Conditions[2]	Rank	Word	Frequency under Search Conditions[3]
1	elegant	1164.8	1	stylish	357.8
2	fashionable	704.1	2	elegant	294.4
3	feminine	646.8	3	chic	276.3
4	stylish	616.3	4	feminine	109.6
5	chic	277.1	5	fashionable	37.1
6	boyish	147.2	6	boyish	31.4
7	mannish	19.0	7	mannish	12.9

[1] Out of 100 million words.
[2] *adjective*/JJ+NOUN
[3] [word="*adjective*"] [word="*na*"] [tag="N.*"]

Then, the raw frequency results of each query word in BOE were compared to those in SKE to identify similarities and differences across both corpora and within each one. For ease of comparison, frequencies were calculated in both corpora as per 100 million words. However, it should be kept in mind that the size of the population and data characteristics in BOE and SKE are different. In addition, it is not possible to directly translate all English words into Japanese as there are not always exact equivalents in Japanese. These limitations must be taken into account when the BOE and SKE results are compared. It is assumed here that the data reveal general comparative information

that is valid, however that the exact numbers may not be completely accurate.

Observations within BOE

1. The query words fall into two clusters, thematically:

   -- General fashion words with a positive orientation: *elegant*, *fashionable*, *stylish*, and *chic*;

   -- Gender-related fashion words (prosody not clear): *feminine*, *boyish*, and *mannish*.

2. The query words fall into several clusters, in terms of closeness of the relative frequencies:

   Set A: general fashion words:

   -- *Elegant* is clearly the most common; the second (*fashionable*) is at a frequency of only about 60% of that of *elegant*.

   -- *Fashionable* and *stylish* seem to be used in roughly equal proportions (perhaps they are considered to be roughly synonymous; which will be shown later from subcorpora usage, dictionary references, and collocation analysis).

   -- There is a clear divide between the above fashion words and *chic* (277.1 is roughly a fifth the frequency of *elegant*; suggesting that *chic* appears to be less popular than the other words).

Set B: gender-related fashion words

-- *Feminine* is a popular word in fashion; it is ranked third (after *elegant* and *fashionable*). It is assumed to be mostly used in a positive sense, however that will be tested in the survey.

-- *Boyish* and *mannish* have far lower frequencies; boyish occurs half as often as *chic* and displays an eighth of the frequency of *elegant*. These are both rarely used; and *mannish* occurs at only a seventh of the frequency of *boyish.*

Observations within SKE:

Set A: general fashion words:

-- There is no clear leader in popularity among the words, as *elegant* was in English.

-- The most common word is *stylish*, however this actually occurs in a cluster together with the overall top three: *stylish*, *elegant* and *chic*. Frequency differences may not be significant (357, 294 and 276).

-- The one general fashion word that falls significantly below this cluster is *fashionable* (a tenth the usage of *stylish*); comparable to *chic* in BOE, which was about a quarter the frequency of *elegant*.

Set B: gender-related fashion words:

-- *Feminine* is the most popular word; it does not cluster with any other, and is used only about half as often as the next frequently used word in the rank, *chic*.

-- Although *boyish* and *mannish* are the least frequent, the gap between these

two and those higher in rank is much less than in BOE: *boyish* and *fashionable* feature about the same frequency; and *mannish* and *stylish* differ by a factor of 30, compared to *mannish* and *elegant* (which differ by a factor of 1000).

Comparisons with BOE and SKE

Table 4.1 suggests some interesting differences:

-- The range of differences in usage is much greater in BOE than in SKE. There are about five clusters of frequency in BOE: *elegant* at 1164; then *fashionable*, *feminine* and *stylish* at 704, 646 and 616; *chic* by itself at 277; then the two male-related adjectives (*boyish* and *mannish*) at 147 and 19 differ by a factor of 7.7.

-- *Boyish* and *mannish* rank the same and are used less in both BOE and SKE.

-- There are about four clusters of frequency in SKE: *stylish*, *elegant* and *chic* together at 358, 294 and 276; then *feminine* by itself at 110; then *fashionable* and *boyish* at the same level at 37 and 31; and finally *mannish* by itself at 13, however only about a third that of *boyish* or *fashionable*.

-- The different ranking of the word *feminine* in BOE and SKE (ranked among the higher frequency general fashion words in BOE; however below the cluster in SKE) suggests that it is less important as a fashion word in English than in Japanese. A potential prosody issue is to be examined in the discussion of the survey results and a cultural difference is to be speculated.

-- The low occurrence of *boyish* and *mannish* in BOE may raise the question of why these words were included in the first place. However the words were

selected on the basis of Japanese perceptions as to their importance (first, Kuno 2007, then the two of my female colleagues, and then me), which suggests that these words may be more common in Japanese. The results display that *fashionable* and *boyish* feature about the same in terms of frequency; and *mannish* features only a third less.

-- The difference between *fashionable* in BOE and that in SKE is striking. *Fashionable* is the second most popular word in BOE and the fifth in SKE.

-- The difference between *elegant* in BOE (vastly higher frequency than all other words) and in SKE (no clear preference between the top three, however if anything, *stylish* is preferred).

-- The difference between *chic* in BOE (the fifth most popular word, and in a cluster by itself) and SKE (among the top three).

4.2 Subcorpora of Each Query Word in BOE

Subcorpora of each of the seven query words under the above search conditions were reviewed and compared. As there were no subcorpora data available in SKE, only the data of BOE were shown.

In this section, the breakdown of subcorpora for each query word under the search condition "*adjective*/JJ+NOUN" is reviewed. Table 4.2 shows the top three BOE subcorpora in which each query word was used.

Table 4.2 Top Three BOE Subcorpora in Which Each Query Word Was Used

Query Word	**Rank 1**		**Rank 2**		**Rank 3**	
	Subcorpora	Frequency (per million)	Subcorpora	Frequency (per million)	Subcorpora	Frequency (per million)
elegant	US ephemera[1]	61.6	UK ephemera	38.4	UK magazines	31.8
fashionable	UK magazines	15.3	UK Times	12.3	UK Independent	11.4
feminine	US books	19.5	US academics	18.8	UK magazines	14.7
stylish	UK ephemera	32.1	UK magazines	18.6	US ephemera	12.8
chic	UK magazines	8.6	UK Times	5.3	UK Independent	4.3
boyish	UK magazines	3.7	US academics	2.4	Canadian mixed corpus	2.1
mannish	US academics	1.6	UK magazines	0.7	US ephemera	0.6

[1]ephemera is a leaflet or note for information.

As shown in Table 4.2, in general, the frequencies of each query word are very low. The following limited subcorpora were in Rank 1, 2 or 3 in each query word: US academics, US and UK ephemera, UK magazines, UK Times, UK Independent and Canadian mixed corpus. Frequency differences between Ranks 1 and 2 in *elegant*, those between Ranks 1 and 2 in *stylish*, and those between Ranks 1 and 2 in *mannish* are almost double in each case. The most common of all query words is *elegant*; however, it is used more in the US than in the UK.

Table 4.3 Top BOE Subcorpora Genres

Subcorpora Genre	Frequency[1]
magazines	7
ephemera	5
newspapers (Times or Independent)	4
academics	3
books and other	2

[1]This number shows how many times each genre is in the top 3 rank in Table 4.2.

UK magazines were in Rank 1, 2 or 3 for all seven query words. It seems that these seven fashion terms are used more frequently in magazines. Magazines are the most important subcorpora since there is a genre of "fashion magazines" and the data reflects that.

4.3 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of Each Query Word

In this section, the dictionary definitions of each English query word and its loan word equivalent in Japanese are compared. This has been done for several reasons:

1. To establish the basic meanings of these words as a reference point for understanding the collocational examples found through corpus research. It is assumed that most collocational examples would reflect the accepted meanings and uses of the words; however, there could be isolated cases where the word simply does not fit, possibly due to speaker or writer error.

2. To see what kinds of semantic change have occurred as these words entered the Japanese language, through the mechanism of loan words.

3. To identify which words might be considered as native Japanese alternatives to these loan words, and whether there is any difference in frequency of use.

English definitions are obtained from both UK and US dictionaries: the online versions of Collins English Dictionary (CED) and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE). Japanese definitions are obtained from the subdictionaries, *imidas* or GK of the online Japan Knowledge +. These English and Japanese definitions for each query word are shown in Tables 4.4 through 4.10. The details of each definition are listed in Appendix B. As well as definitions of each query word, semantic changes of English loan words in each query word are also reviewed.

Table 4.4 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *elegant* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
elegant	CED	1. tasteful in dress, style or design. 2. dignified and graceful in appearance, behaviour, etc. 3. cleverly simple; ingenious.
	LDOCE	1. beautiful, attractive, or graceful. 2. an idea or a plan that is very intelligent yet simple.
Japanese equivalent ***ereganto***	imidas	graceful, refined and sophisticated

In both English dictionaries and one Japanese dictionary, *elegant* implies affirmative senses, as shown in Table 4.4. In the Japanese dictionary, *graceful*, *refined* and *sophisticated* are used to describe *elegant*. Semantic restriction as defined by Loveday (1996) can be seen in the *imidas* definition for the word *elegant*, as it lacks the third definition given in CED and the second in LDOCE. *Yuuga* (優雅) might be used as an alternative to *elegant* although it is not strictly a synonym.

Table 4.5 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *fashionable* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
fashionable	CED	1. conforming to fashion; in vogue 2. of, characteristic of, or patronized by people of fashion 3. usually foll by *with* patronized (by); popular (with)
	LDOCE	1. popular, especially for a short period of time 2. popular with, or used by, rich people
Japanese equivalent ***fassyonaburu***	*imidas*	reflecting trends of time; cutting edge

There is a clear difference between the English and Japanese dictionary definitions of *fashionable*, as shown in Table 4.5. Although *popular* is a key word in CED and LDOCE to define *fashionable*, it is not used in the *imidas* definition. Semantic extension as defined by Loveday (1996) can be seen in the *imidas* definition as it specifies *cutting edge*. No clear alternative to *fashionable* can be found in the *imidas* definition as they are not used as alternatives in Japanese.

Table 4.6 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *feminine* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
feminine	CED	1. suitable of or characteristic of a woman 2. possessing qualities or characteristics considered typical or appropriate to a woman 3. effeminate; womanish 4. (*grammar*)
	LDOCE	1. having qualities that are considered to be typical of women, especially by being gentle, delicate, and pretty 2. relating to being female 3. feminine noun, pronoun etc. belongs to a class of words that have different inflections from masculine and neuter words
Japanese equivalent ***feminin***	*imidas*	Female; womanly; and female-specific

Feminine is used to describe a person who possesses characteristics of a woman in both English dictionaries, as shown in Table 4.6. In principle, no semantic change can be found in *imidas*. *Jyosei rashii* defined in *imidas*, as in Appendix B, might be used as a near synonym although there was no definite alternative of *feminine* in Japanese.

Table 4.7 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *stylish* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
stylish	CED	having style; smart; fashionable
	LDOCE	attractive in a fashionable way
Japanese equivalent ***sutairissyu***	GK	vogue; smart; refined

There was no clear difference in *stylish* between the English and Japanese dictionary definitions, as shown in Table 4.7. No semantic change in the GK definition is found. *Ryuuko no* (流行の) defined in GK, as in Appendix B, might be used as a near synonym although there is no definite alternative of *stylish* in Japanese.

Table 4.8 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *chic* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
chic	CED	1. (esp. of fashionable clothes, women, etc.) stylish or elegant
	LDOCE	very fashionable and expensive, and showing good judgment of what is attractive and good style
Japanese equivalent ***shikku***	*imidas*	smart(-looking); refined; sophisticated

Chic is defined as *smart(-looking)*, *refined* or *sophisticated* in the Japanese dictionary, as shown in Table 4.8, while these definitions are not found in either English dictionary.

Semantic shift, as defined by Loveday (1996), can be found in the Japanese dictionary. *Iki na* (いきな) defined in *imidas*, as in Appendix B, might be used as a near synonym of *chic*.

Table 4.9 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *boyish* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
boyish	CED	of or like a boy in looks, behaviour, or character, esp. when regarded as attractive or endearing
	LDOCE	someone who is boyish looks or behaves like a boy in a way that is attractive
Japanese equivalent ***booissyu***	*imidas*	look like a boy; act like a boy; (of a woman's clothes) look like a boy

Boyish is defined as *(of a woman's clothes) looking like a boy* in the Japanese dictionary. There is a definite semantic restriction in the Japanese dictionary. A loan word of *boyish* in Japanese is never used to describe a man unless the man resembles a woman who looks like a boy, as found in my corpus research results in Chapter 4.4. *Syonen rashii* (少年らしい) defined in *imidas*, as in Appendix B, might be a near synonym of *boyish*.

Table 4.10 Comparison of Dictionary Definitions of *mannish* and Its Corresponding Japanese Loan Word

English / Japanese Word	Dictionary	Dictionary definition
mannish	CED	1. (of a woman) having or displaying qualities regarded as typical of a man 2. of or resembling a man
	LDOCE	a woman who is mannish, or who wears mannish clothes, looks or behaves like a man - used especially when this is considered unattractive
Japanese equivalent ***manissyu***	*imidas*	(of a woman) wears manly clothes; also called masculine

Mannish is described as *(of a woman) wearing manly clothes* in *imidas*, Table 4.10. There is a definite semantic restriction and shift for *mannish* in the Japanese dictionary definition. Semantic shift is found since a loan word of *mannish* is not considered unattractive while it is defined unattractive in LDOCE. In addition, semantic restriction is considered since a loan word of *mannish* is not used to describe a man in Japanese. There is no definite alternative in Japanese of a loan word of *mannish*.

In order to compare Japanese synonyms, which are not loan words, for each Japanese query word in SKE and Japanese loan words in SKE, Japanese near synonyms were sought, as in Table 4.11. The reason why the phrase ‘near synonym’ is used here is that there is no definite alternative of English loan words in Japanese; however, there are words with close meaning to the English loan words. English loan words and Japanese near synonyms of those loan words were compared. It is important to note that dictionary definitions are not synonyms and cannot be used as alternatives of English loan words. Thus, I picked up just one representative from each dictionary definition in Appendix B, and chose none if no definitions were acceptable alternatives to the English loan word.

Table 4.11: Frequency of Japanese Near Synonyms Used in the Definitions of Loan Words

English query word	English loan word	Japanese near synonyms used in dictionary definition	SKE search results for loan words	SKE search results for near synonyms
elegant	***ereganto***	yuuga (優雅)	294.4	327.61
fashionable	***fassyonaburu***	N/A[1]	37.1	N/A
feminine	***feminin***	jyosei rashii (女性らしい)	109.6	31.13
stylish	***sutairissyu***	ryuuko no (流行の)	357.8	383.84
chic	***shikku***	iki na (いきな)	276.3	6.44
boyish	***booissyu***	syonen rashii (少年らしい)	31.4	1.72
mannish	***manissyu***	N/A	12.9	N/A

N/A[1] means no near synonyms are available.

Overall, English loan words were more frequent than their near synonyms. For example, a near synonym of a loan word of *feminine* featured about a third as often as the loan word itself. In addition, a near synonym of a loan word of *chic* occurred at about a 40th of the frequency of the loan word. Moreover, a near synonym of a loan word of *boyish* occurred at about a 20th of the frequency of the loan word.

The results did not confirm my assumption that Japanese synonyms would be less frequent than Japanese loan words. For example, *yuuga* (優雅) which is part of a definition of Japanese loan word *elegant*, was sought under the same condition as for each Japanese query word, [word="優雅"][word="な"][tag="N.*"]. The result was 327.6 per 100 million words which was more frequent than that of the English loan word *elegant* (294.4). *Ryuko no* (流行の) was also sought under the same condition.

Ryuko no was more frequent than the English loan word *stylish*. However, I assume, as a native speaker of Japanese, that these two near synonyms are not considered generally-accepted alternatives of their respective loan words. Japanese dictionaries do not define each query word in detail. I assume that it is difficult to define loan words in detail due to a lack of exhaustive examination of definitions and usages, and that it is extremely difficult to specify hidden nuances of each loan word as they had no original equivalents.

In general, it appears from these results that English loan words are used to fill the lexical gap as there are no definite alternatives in Japanese of each English loan word.

4.4 Corpus Research Results

In this section, the collocational examples found for each query word in corpus research are examined. Initially, it was planned to only look directly at 50 collocational examples for each word in each corpus. However, due to the low frequency of each collocational example for some query words in both BOE and SKE, those collocational examples were categorised and the categories were reviewed for comparison of BOE and SKE corpus research results.

Appendix C shows the 50 collocational examples for each query word ordered by rank of BOE, as given earlier in Table 4.1. Similarly, 50 collocational examples were found for SKE, as in Appendix D. Individual words to the right of the query word are shown and are categorised for examination of the results.

All words were initially categorized by me. However, as I am not a native English speaker, the categorization was reviewed by a native English speaker, an ESL teacher in Japan personally known by me. Some word categorizations were changed based on this review.

Subsequently, because of the mixture of collocational words in each category, I decided to divide examples of these words into subcategories as found in Appendix E. These subcategories were selected by me, with a subsequent review by the native English speaker.

Finally, the corpus research results are arranged in Tables 4.12 to 4.25. Each table shows the number of collocational words (out of 50) in each category. Examples of these words are shown by subcategory. The subcategories were standardised for all tables, therefore if a word did not match any particular subcategory, it was placed under “other”. Some nonsense words or incomprehensible words were not listed, so not all tables have a total of 50 collocational words.

The results for each query word are discussed below. For a complete list of the collocations for each query word and the categorization assigned, see Appendix C for BOE results and Appendix D for SKE results.

4.4.1 Corpus Research Results of *elegant* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.12 and 4.13 show the categorization of collocations with *elegant* in

BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.12 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *elegant* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	16	clothing	piece of golf apparel
		food/drink	cups of tea, dinners, wine
		body parts	brow muscles
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	thing, gold, hand-printed card, lines, magazine, parts, personal organiser, china, drapery, fragrance
places	12		18th century mansion, Central American country, city, glass-fronted building, home, inside, restreats, square, surroundings, West End of Glasgow, Osborne House
people	10	male	none
		female	lady, woman (2)[1], Mrs Hayes
		gender unknown	Breton aristocrat, Italian, people (2), scholars, strokeplayer,
abstract noun	8	language	word
		time	evening
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	addition, daydreams and whims, deal, production, simplicity, symmetry
concrete noun	0	design	none
		style	none
		other	none
other	4	colour	none
		other	resorts (2), universe, freeskate

[1]The numbers in parentheses show the frequency of the words.

Table 4.13 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *elegant* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	23	clothing	one-piece dress, pants
		food/drink	wine (2)
		body parts	none
		accessories	dress watch, Duncan Glass, embroidery, necklace, hat
		vehicle	none
		other	bag, ballet sneaker, Cartier belt, celebrity eyebrow, drape, façade, glitter, jasmine flower, lace place mat, metal frame, something elegant, stud, twin knit, unit
places	3		cafe, hotel
people	3	male	none
		female	lady model
		gender unknown	member, person
abstract noun	11	language	none
		time	none
		image	upscale image, image
		atmosphere	atmosphere (4)
		impression	impression (2)
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	solution, stylishness, sound
concrete noun	9	design	design (2)
		style	style (3)
		other	accent, answer, finish, floral pattern
other	1	colour	none
		other	expression

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *elegant* is associated, but also some differences as found in Tables 4.12 and 4.13. While *elegant* collocates fairly strongly with objects, places and people in English, it collocates most strongly with objects. In Japanese *elegant* also collocates most strongly with objects, however it collocates with places and people to a much lower extent than in English. With regard to individual words, only one word, *wine*, was found both in BOE and SKE. Four words collocated with *elegant* more than once in Japanese – atmosphere, style, design and impression.

Elegant is used to describe concrete nouns such as design and style in Japanese while there are no such collocational examples in English. Thus, there might be semantic extension in Japanese.

4.4.2 Corpus Research Results of *fashionable* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.14 and 4.15 show the categorization of collocations with *fashionable* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.14 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *fashionable* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	13 (12)[1]	clothing	clothes
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	hat, flap, accessory, headgear
		vehicle	road car
		other	type, designer spectacles, favorites, Italian nibble, thing, ideas and models[1]
places	18		clubs, destination, alleys, area, bars, disco and piano bar, East Berlin, Hampstead (2), hotels, Knightsbridge, Nuevo Latino restaurant, penthouse, pubs, quarters, restaurants, sectors, Zermatt. St Morits and the like
people	7	male	none
		female	ladies, Linda Mcgill, women
		gender unknown	group, stars, teams, model
abstract noun	9 (8)[1]	language	analogy
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	trends, festivities, narrative method, opinion, specialisation, theories, view, ideas and models[1]
concrete noun	1	design	none
		style	blandness
		other	none
other	3	colour	none
		thing	none
		other	parties, chatter

[1]Ideas and models might be categorized as objects or abstract nouns.

Table 4.15 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *fashionable* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	20	clothing	clothes (3), lingerie, long vest, lowrise denim, outer wear, swimsuit (2), fitness shoe
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	hat, sunglass, stick
		vehicle	three-wheeled scooter
		other	graphic illustration, monogram series, long wallet, cloth diaper, disposable adult diaper
places	7		6th arrondissement of Paris, area, Avenue Louise, Grafton Street, Korea, Petitenget beach, streets
people	4	male	none
		female	girl, woman, women
		gender unknown	thinker
abstract noun	10	language	none
		time	time, year, days
		image	none
		atmosphere	atmosphere
		impression	impression (2)
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	life, means, phantasm, space
concrete noun	4	design	design (3)
		style	training style
		other	none
other	5	colour	none
		thing	female vocal, interior/exterior
		other	3color variation, authorized agent, event

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *fashionable* is associated, but also some differences, as shown in Tables 4.14 and 4.15. In both languages, *fashionable* collocates with objects and abstract nouns. However, in English, *fashionable* collocates more strongly with places and people. In Japanese, *fashionable* collocates most strongly with objects, especially clothing: in Japanese, *clothes* and *design* were found to occur three times.

No semantic change in the case of *fashionable* can be found in Japanese as there

are no significant changes in each category between English and Japanese.

4.4.3 Corpus Research Results of *feminine* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.16 and 4.17 show the categorization of collocations with *feminine* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.16 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *feminine* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	2	clothing	none
		food/drink	none
		body parts	curves
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	fabrics
places	0		none
people	8	male	none
		female	Kathy, lady, woman (2), women
		gender unknown	child, group, playmate
abstract noun	36	language	endings,[1] singular[2]
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	impression
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	artificies, attachment, beauty, behaviour, combination, distance, divinity, element(s) (2), emotion, era, feel, freedom, identity, influences, ingenuity, leadership, mystique, part, praise, principle, sense of humor, sensuality, side (4), soul, spin, stereotypes, subjectivity, trait, weakness
concrete noun	0	design	none
		style	none
		other	none
other	4	colour	none
		other	activities, purity, quality, voices

[1,2]Feminine endings and singular are parts of grammatical terms.

Table 4.17 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *feminine* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	8	clothing	a suit of clothes, blouse, pink checked pleated skirt, tunic
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	ribbon
		vehicle	none
		other	curve, rose, strap sandal
places	0		none
people	0	male	none
		female	none
		gender unknown	none
abstract noun	27	language	none
		time	none
		image	image (2)
		atmosphere	atmosphere (6)
		impression	impression (6)
		look	none
		appearance	appearance
		charm	charm (3)
		other	cashing within shopping limit, detail, drape feeling, form, marine taste, sensitivity, type, silhouette (2)
concrete noun	5	design	balloon design, design (2)
		style	style (2)
		other	none
other	10	colour	colour, colouring, brightness,
		other	eyes, coordinates, dressing[2], coordinates[3], ennui

[2,3]Dressing and coordinates are literally translated from Japanese into English and are not objects so that they were not included in the category of objects.

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *feminine* is associated, but also some differences, as found in Tables 4.17 and 4.18. In both languages, *feminine* collocates most strongly with abstract nouns. However, in English, *feminine* also collocates fairly strongly with people. In contrast, in Japanese, *feminine* does not collocate with people, but objects. In English, *woman* was found to occur several times. In Japanese, *charm, design, atmosphere* and *impression* were found to occur several times.

There are no collocational examples in the category of “people” in Japanese for

feminine, while in the case of English there are no collocational examples in the category of “concrete noun”. In Japanese, *feminine* never collocates with words in people, but does so with design, style and colours. Thus, there is semantic shift in the case of *feminine*. In addition, *feminine* is used to describe only women in Japan. In that sense, there is also semantic restriction in Japanese.

4.4.4 Corpus Research Results of *stylish* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.18 and 4.19 show the categorization of collocations with *stylish* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.18 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *stylish* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	20	clothing	clothes, coat, light-coloured clothes, suit
		food/drink	bottle (2)
		body parts	none
		accessories	accessories
		vehicle	none
		other[1]	game; thriller; chrome and brass fittings; dish drainer; items; jewellery, boxes and mirrors[2]; provision pen; Puligny; range of wines; stands; supper dishes; timber; tower distinctions
places	4		kitchen (2), loos, venue
people	5	male	none
		female	mother
		gender unknown	assassin, fillies, inhabitant, Wanderer
abstract noun	11	language	none
		time	none
		image	image
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	look
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	influences, legacy, life, reflections, soul, utilitarianism, approach (2), brouhaha
concrete noun	1	design	design
		style	none
		other	none
other	9	colour	none
		other	jumps, cut, performance, piece of invective, sweethear 9-2 Lombo Americana

[1]For readability, semicolons were used to separate all words in this subcategory. [2]Jewellery, boxes and mirrors are words next to the query word. Thus, it is considered not as three words but one example.

Table 4.19 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *stylish* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	26	clothing	cloth, elegant one-piece
		food/drink	sparkling wine, sweets
		body parts	body (2), face
		accessories	none
		vehicle	two door mini-car
		other	body shape, curve form, American hook, cover song collection, feeding bottle, furniture, glass-panelled, leather Japanese pattern belt, money clip, new product, paper item, personal chair, shoe, shoe case, sink, television, thin five power zoom lens, dry champagne
places	2		hotel, store
people	0	male	none
		female	none
		gender unknown	none
abstract noun	4	language	none
		time	none
		image	sexual intertwining image,
		atmosphere	atmosphere
		impression	none
		look	looks
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	one aspect
concrete noun	14	design	design (14)
		style	none
		other	none
other	4	colour	red
		other	play, sport

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *stylish* is associated, but also some differences, as shown in Tables 4.18 and 4.19. In both languages, *stylish* collocates most strongly with objects. In English, *stylish* collocates fairly strongly with abstract nouns. In Japanese, *stylish* collocates fairly strongly with concrete nouns. Moreover, in English, *stylish* collocates with people; while this is not the case in Japanese. In Japanese, *design* is frequently used in association with *stylish*.

Stylish never collocates with the category, people in Japanese, but it does in English. Thus, there might be semantic restriction in Japanese.

4.4.5 Corpus Research Results of *chic* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.20 and 4.21 show the categorization of collocations with *chic* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.20 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *chic* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	9	clothing	clothes, dresses, sugar-pink Chanel suit, wraparound, opera-style jacket
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	society game, Italian coffee table, outfits, retro rocket
places	13		art enclave, bar and restaurant, Dublin store, flats, hangouts, headquarters, Italian restaurant, kitchens, Maoridom, riverview flat, salon, shopping arcade, ultra-urban apartment block
people	8	male	none
		female	none
		gender unknown	assistant, Charnley, continentals, crowd, director, Mayfair, Parisienne, set
abstract noun	3	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	look
		appearance	appearance (2)
		charm	none
		other	none
concrete noun	4	design	none
		style	style, styling
		other	French hip-hop, French dogs
other	13	colour	shades of plum
		other	dinner party

Table 4.21 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *chic* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	10	clothing	black leather, one piece, satin dress, outfit
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	bag, black and gold logo, front cover, gel nail, product, wooden box
places	4		counter bar, guest room, hotel, room
people	0	male	none
		female	none
		gender unknown	none
abstract noun	13	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	atmosphere (2), chic elegant atmosphere
		impression	adult impression, impression (2)
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	direction, looking (3), mood, silhouette, presence of mind
concrete noun	6	design	design (3), white dobby stripe pattern, flower pattern
		style	style
		other	none
other	17	colour	brown, colour (2), colour shade (5), colour tone (2), colouring (2), five-colour, four colour, new colour, brightness[1] (2)
		other	none

[1]Brightness was included in the category of colour.

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *chic* is associated, but also some differences, as found in Tables 4.20 and 4.21. In both languages, *chic* collocates strongly with objects. In English, *chic* collocates most strongly with places, while in Japanese *chic* collocates most strongly with colour. *Chic* collocates fairly strongly with places in English and abstract nouns in Japanese. In addition, in English, *chic* collocates with people, while this is not the case in Japanese. *Colour shade*, *design* and *looking* were found several

times in Japanese.

As *chic* never collocates with people in Japanese, but it does so in English, this might demonstrates a kind of semantic restriction in Japanese.

4.4.6 Corpus Research Results of *boyish* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.22 and 4.23 show the categorization of collocations with *boyish* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.22 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *boyish* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	10	clothing	none
		food/drink	none
		body parts	build, face (3), features, grin, smile, bangs, ass, chests
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	none
places	0		none
people	8	male	Mr.Rae, guy
		female	DYKE[2]/SKIN, DYKE, London dyke
		gender unknown	exploiter, figure, stranger
abstract noun	26	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	look(s) (3)
		appearance	none
		charm	charm (6)
		other	beauty, eagerness, enthusiasm (4), excitement, exuberance (2), frankness, glee, interest, mirthfulness, moment, need, prank, qualities
concrete noun	0	design	none
		style	none
		other	none
other	6	colour	none
		other	activities, crop, Eton crop, suits, grin

Table 4.23 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *boyish* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	9	clothing	cloth (3), item (3), shirt, something boyish[1]
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	none
		vehicle	none
		other	something boyish[2]
places	0		none
people	20	male	a boy who looks like boyish girl,
		female	active girl, beautiful girl, bikini model, energetic flat-chested girl, female college student, female college student, female pervert, girl (5), Miki, new wife, person[3] (2), store clerk, woman (2)
		gender unknown	none
abstract noun	16	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	atmosphere
		impression	impression
		look	looking (5)
		appearance	appearance (2)
		charm	none
		other	fashion (2), form, personality, silhouette, something boyish, outfit
concrete noun	0	design	none
		style	none
		other	none
other	5	colour	none
		other	all-in-one, dressing, mischievous coordinates, bob, role

[1]Something boyish used to imply clothes in this context; [2]something boyish does not imply clothes here. [3]Unless otherwise specified, a boyish person is considered as a female person in Japanese in terms of the perspective of a native Japanese speaker.

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *boyish* is associated, but also some differences, as shown in Tables 4.22 and 4.23. In both languages, *boyish* collocates strongly with abstract nouns. In English, *boyish* most strongly collocates with abstract nouns while in Japanese it most strongly collocates with people, especially females, except in one

example of unusual use. In contrast, in English, *boyish* collocates with both males and females, though mainly females. *Boyish* also collocates fairly strongly with objects and does not collocate with concrete nouns in either English or Japanese. Moreover, *boyish* collocates with the category, look both in English and Japanese. *Charm*, e*nthusiasm* and *look(s)* were found several times in English, while *girl* and *looking* were found several times in Japanese. In addition, some sexually explicit examples were found in SKE.

Boyish never collocates with a male person in Japanese since there is an implicit assumption that *boyish* is used to describe only women, especially young women. In the above Table 4.23, there is an exception, “a boy who looks like a boyish girl”. Thus, there might be semantic restriction in Japanese.

4.4.7 Corpus Research Results of *mannish* in BOE and SKE

Tables 4.24 and 4.25 show the categorization of collocations with *mannish* in BOE and SKE, respectively.

Table 4.24 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *mannish* in BOE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	19	clothing	versions, attire, pant suits cut, suit(s) (4), trousers (3), tuxedos, tweed, clothes, pinstripes
		food/drink	none
		body parts	feet
		accessories	none
		shoes	lace up brogues, Oxfords
		vehicle	none
		material	hide
		other	briefcase edge
places	0		none
people	20	male	boy (6), man
		female	lesbians, woman (6), women (2)
		gender unknown	figure (2), freak, librarians
abstract noun	4	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	none
		impression	none
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	none
		other	behaviour, overtones, simplicity, way
concrete noun	1	design	none
		style	styles
		other	none
other	7	colour	none
		other	cuts, haircuts, crop, smell, voice

Table 4.25 Categories of Words Directly to the Right of *mannish* in SKE

Categories	Frequency	Subcategories	Examples
objects	13	clothing	cloth, coat, coordinates, hat, jacket, pants, stand collar, suit, shirt coordinates, short length salopette, Sicilian beret
		food/drink	none
		body parts	none
		accessories	none
		shoes	none
		vehicle	none
		material	none
		vehicle	none
		other	epaulet, outfit
places	0		none
people	2	male	none
		female	lesbian
		gender unknown	person
abstract noun	24	language	none
		time	none
		image	none
		atmosphere	atmosphere (4)
		impression	impression (4)
		look	none
		appearance	none
		charm	charm
		other	dignity, expression, fashion, folklore, taste, form, image, mood, presence (2), sense, something mannish, tweed tone, stylishness,
concrete noun	8	design	design (3)
		style	style (3), styling, stylish style
		other	none
other	4	colour	black, colour
		other	denim fashion

These results suggest that there is some overlap between English and Japanese in the types of words with which *mannish* is associated, but also some differences, as found in Tables 4.24 and 4.25. In both languages, *mannish* collocates fairly strongly with objects, especially clothing. However, in English, *mannish* collocates most strongly with people, while in Japanese this collocation is not strong. In Japanese, *mannish* most strongly collocates with abstract nouns, followed by objects and

concrete nouns, in that order. In English, *woman, boy, suit(s)* and *trousers* were frequently used.

Mannish is used to describe only women in terms of fashion in Japanese. Thus, there is a kind of semantic restriction in Japanese. *Mannish* collocates with *atmosphere, impression* and *design* in Japanese, but not in English. Thus, there might be semantic shift in Japanese in the case of *mannish*.

4.4.8 Summary of Collocation Results

The results show evidence of all three types of semantic change occurring with these seven loan words. Semantic restriction was found with *stylish, chic* and *boyish*. Semantic shift was found with *feminine* and *mannish*. Semantic extension was found with *elegant*. These results are summarized in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Types of Semantic Change in Query Words in SKE

Query Word	Types of Semantic Changes in Definitions[1]	Types of Semantic Changes in Corpus Research
elegant	semantic restriction	semantic extension
fashionable	semantic extension	none
feminine	none	semantic shift
stylish	none	semantic restriction
chic	semantic shift	semantic restriction
boyish	semantic restriction	semantic restriction
mannish	semantic shift	semantic shift

[1]Due to the lack of authentic loan word dictionaries, this data is used for reference only.

4.5 Results of Survey Questionnaire

The survey research based on the corpus results was conducted both in English and Japanese. The purpose of this survey was to examine whether the three gender-related adjectives, *feminine*, *boyish* and *mannish* are used positively or negatively in English versus Japanese. A total of 15 collocational examples, comprising five for each query word, were surveyed to ascertain if the respondents considered them as positive, negative or neither positive nor negative. These collocational examples were drawn from the earlier corpus data presented in Tables 4.12 to 4.25. The survey in English was given to native English speakers while the survey in Japanese was given to native Japanese speakers. In order to ensure diversity and attain a certain number of responses, distribution of both English and Japanese surveys was expanded to include people whom I have not known directly. In total, 122 participants responded to the survey in English while 58 participants responded to the survey in Japanese.

Concise background information on the respondents is shown in Table 4.27. Details on the background and nationality of the English respondents can be reviewed in Appendices H and I, respectively. Details on the Japanese respondents can be reviewed in Appendix J.

Table 4.27 Concise Background of Respondents in English and Japanese Surveys

Respondents in English survey	**Respondents in Japanese survey**
122	58
most common educational background	**most common educational background**
55% completed graduate school	48% graduated from college
most common age range	**most common age range**
30 to 59	20 to 54
nationality	**nationality**
50 American, 36 British, 27 Canadian	Japanese only
gender	**gender**[1]
66 men and 56 women	23 men and 28 women
most common occupation	**most common occupation**
ESL teachers	company employee

In the survey in English, about 55% of respondents completed graduate school, as shown in Table 4.27. Most were ESL teachers. The ages varied: most people were in the age range of 30 to 59 years old. There were more men than women. Nationalities varied, as shown in Appendix I. The top three nationalities were American, British and Canadian, in that order.

In contrast, the survey in Japanese was distributed to my friends and acquaintances that are learning or have learned English. In the Japanese survey 58 participants responded, as shown in Appendix J. About 48% of respondents graduated from college. The ages of the respondents ranged from 20 to 54 years old. There were more female respondents than male. Concerning occupation, 23 people were company employees. There were seven people who skipped these personal questions.

The survey results for native English speakers are shown in Figs 4.1 to 4.3. Survey results for Japanese learners are shown in Figs 4.4 to 4.6. These figures are discussed in the sections below. Participants' comments on each question are shown in Appendices K and L for the English and Japanese surveys, respectively, and examples of comments are provided in Tables 4.28–4.30. Most comments were that there was not enough context to determine whether the collocations were positive or negative; for example, as it may depends on gender and age.

4.5.1 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *feminine* in English

Figure 4.1 shows the survey results for the five English collocational examples for *feminine*: *weakness, side, lady, impression,* and *element*. As shown in Table 4.28, there were some comments highlighting limitations of this research. That is, many people had never heard of these collocations before, even though they all came from the corpus sampling. Other comments were that the prosody of these collocational examples could not be determined without knowledge of their context.

Overall, in the case of *feminine weakness*, *feminine* was considered strongly negative, as weakness implied a negative sense. Otherwise, in the other four examples, *feminine* was considered positive.

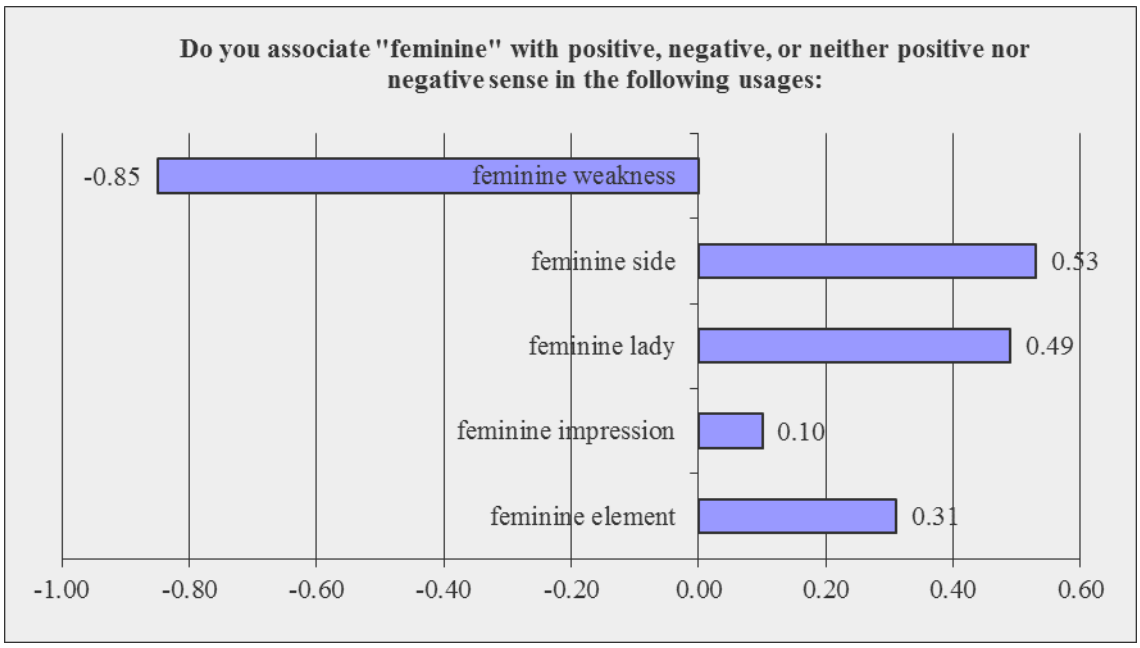

Figure 4.1 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in English Concerning *feminine*

Table 4.28 Examples of Comments on the Survey Questions about *feminine* (taken from Appendix K)

Comment	Prosody Selected for Collocation
4. I've never heard feminine element before.	neither positive nor negative
9. Weakness may be negative; feminine is not.	negative
12. I've never heard 'feminine lady' before, so it seems a bit strange.	neither positive nor negative
13. Is 'feminine lady' a common collocate?	neither positive nor negative
15. As I said before, all could be either. More accurately for your survey would be in the final column instead of 'neither positive nor negative', change this to 'neither/both positive nor/or negative'. This way you could avoid the research bias/fallacy of influencing your research community's answers negatively or positively.	neither positive nor negative
16. I've never heard these expressions before.	neither positive nor negative
20. In the first example, because "weakness" is such a negative word, ANY word collocating with it will take on a negative semantic prosody.	negative
23. With the exception of 'feminine side', feminine is infrequently used in these collocations. As such it was difficult to evaluate their connotation.	neither positive nor negative

4.5.2 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *boyish* in English

Figure 4.2 shows the survey results for the five English collocational examples for *boyish*: *prank, look, enthusiasm, charm,* and *figure*. As shown in Table 4.29, there were some comments highlighting limitations of the survey. For example, comment 10 suggested that whether the collocations were positive or negative depended on gender. The respondents chose the negative sense in the case of *boyish prank*, as *prank* implied the negative sense. In the case of *boyish figure*, *boyish* was also considered negative. There was a comment mentioning that *boyish figure* implied a negative sense when used for young girls but a positive sense when used for men.

Overall, in *boyish enthusiasm* and *boyish charm*, *boyish* was considered strongly positive, as *enthusiasm* and *charm* implied positive senses.

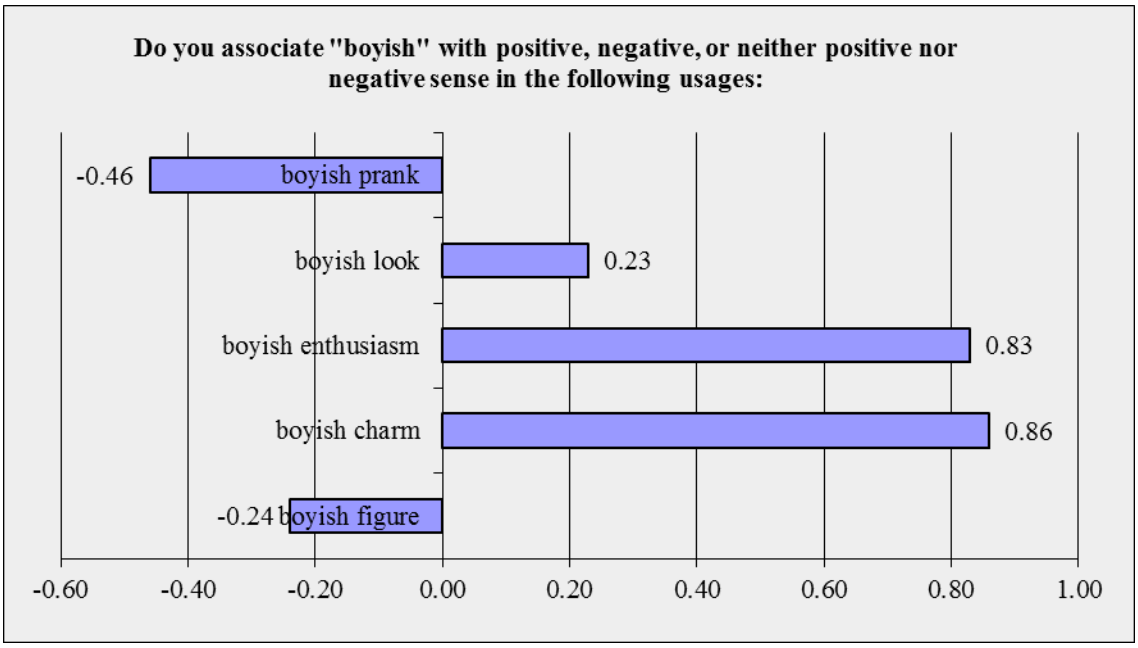

Figure 4.2 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in English Concerning *boyish*

Table 4.29 Examples of Comments on the Survey Questions about *boyish* (taken from Appendix K)

types of comment	Prosody Selected for Collocation
5. Boyish is neither, whereas prank is neg, charm/enthusiasm are positive	neither positive nor negative
7. "Boyish figure" is often said of young girls (where it's negative) or men (where it's positive).	neither positive nor negative
10. Positive or negative depends, I think, on the gender of the person being described.	neither positive nor negative
11. Prank may be negative; boyish is not	neither positive nor negative
12. It's hard to tell without more of a context.	neither positive nor negative
19. Context is lacking. For example, a boyish prank played by a boy sounds amusing, but if played by an older person might be construed as negative.	neither positive nor negative (negative)
22. Very rarely hear the word boyish used any more	neither positive nor negative

4.5.3 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *mannish* in English

Figure 4.3 shows the survey results for the five English collocational examples for *mannish*: *woman*, *trousers*, *lace-up brogues*, *behaviour*, and *boy*. As shown in Table 4.30, there were some comments on the differences between American and British English. This highlights the importance knowing whether the collocations came from a US or UK subcorpus in the BOE, if the respondents include both native American and native British speakers.

Overall, in all five examples, *mannish* was considered negative, particularly in the case of *mannish woman*.

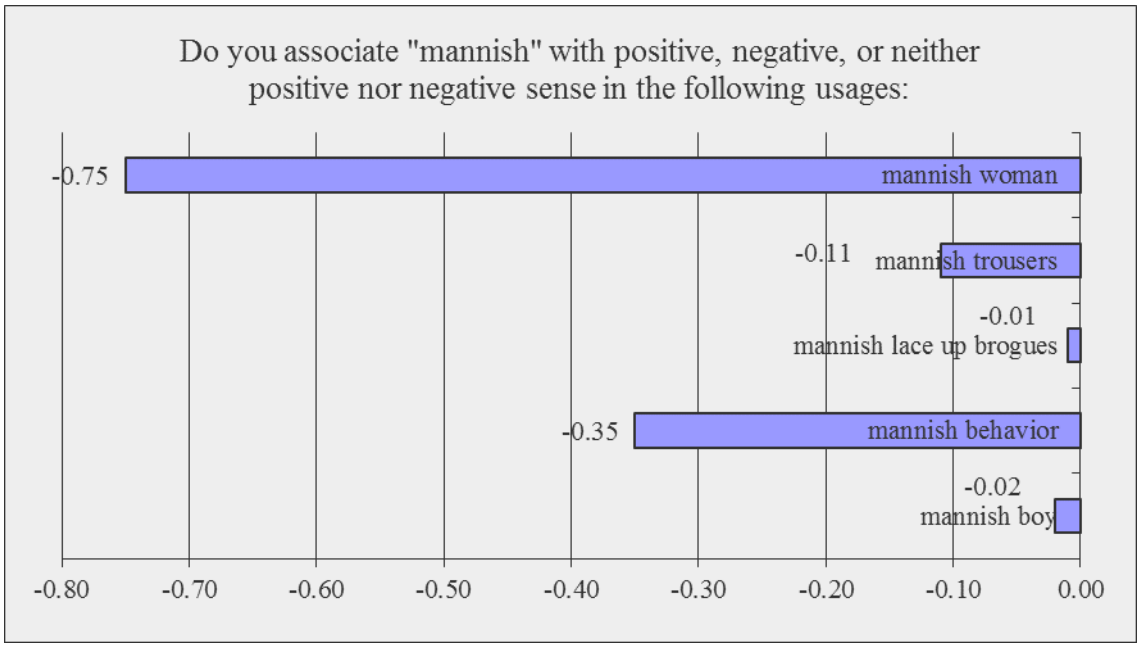

Figure 4.3 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in English Concerning *mannish*

Table 4.30 Examples of Comments on the Survey Question about *mannish* (taken from Appendix K)

Types of comment	Prosody Selected for Collocation
2. American English does not use mannish very often. All phrases seem strange to me.	neither positive nor negative
12. I've no idea what a mannish boy is. Is brogues British English?	neither positive nor negative
32. Some of these sound unnatural to a native speaker.	neither positive nor negative

4.5.4 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *feminine* in Japanese

Figure 4.4 shows the survey results for the five Japanese collocational examples for *feminine*: *impression, coordinates, blouse, atmosphere,* and *colour*. There were some comments on the low frequency of collocations. In Japanese, one comment shown in Appendix L mentions that *feminine* is not a familiar word for men.

Overall, in all five examples in Japanese, feminine is considered positive.

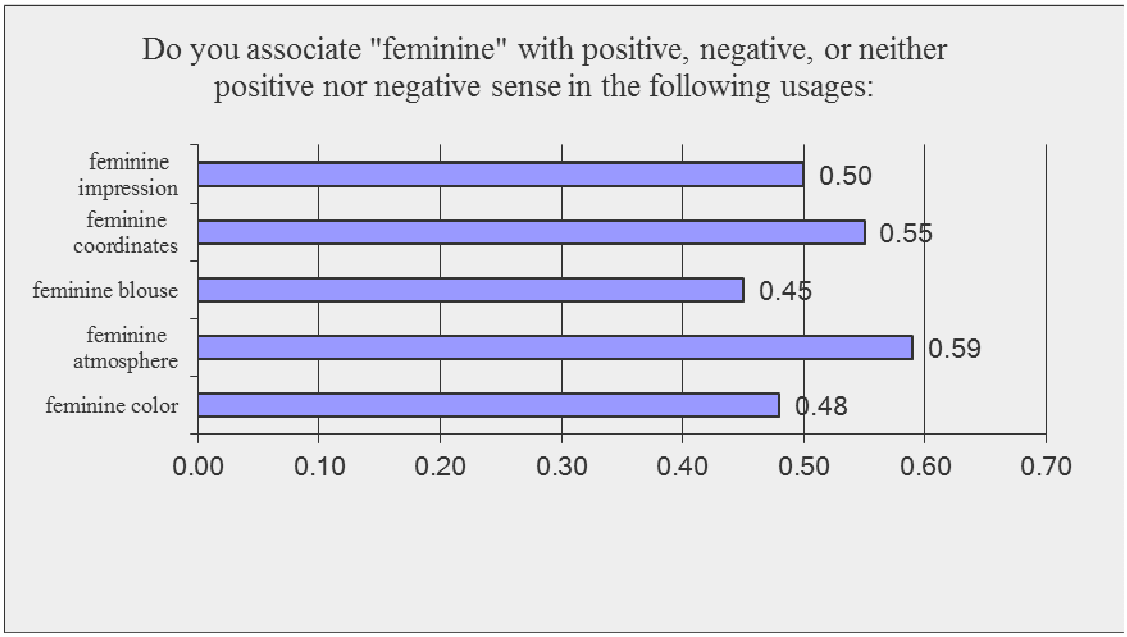

Figure 4.4 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in Japanese Concerning *feminine*

4.5.5 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *boyish* in Japanese

Figure 4.5 shows the survey results for the five Japanese collocational examples for *boyish*: *silhouette*, *looking*, *item*, *girl* and *cloth*. There were some comments regarding the low frequency of collocations.

Overall, concerning survey results in Japanese, the results were generally positive. Most of the examples, except *boyish silhouette*, showed positive results. In the case of *boyish silhouette*, *boyish* was considered slightly negative, as can be seen in Fig. 4.5.

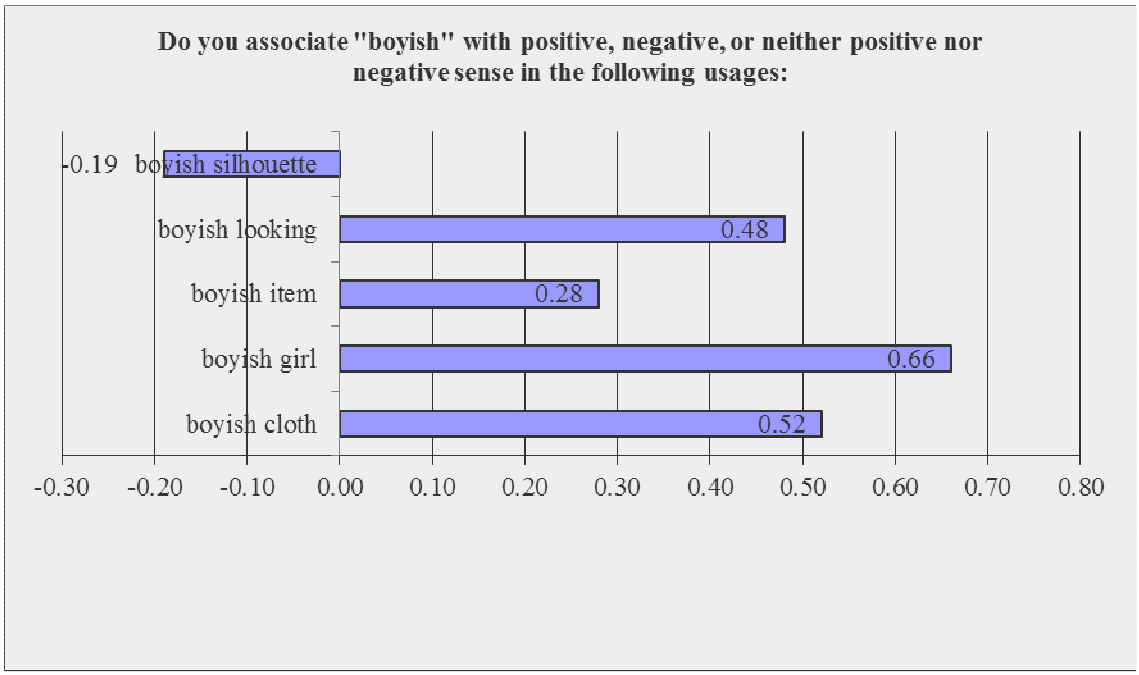

Figure 4.5 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in Japanese Concerning *boyish*

4.5.6 Survey Results of Collocational Examples of *mannish* in Japanese

Figure 4.6 shows the survey results for the five Japanese collocational examples for *mannish*: *suit, charm, person, coordinates* and *atmosphere*. There were some comments regarding the low frequency of collocations. In the case of *mannish person*, *mannish* was considered slightly negative. In the case of *mannish atmosphere*, *mannish* was considered neither positive nor negative. In the other three cases, *mannish* was considered positive. There was also a comment mentioning that:

> I have no idea about the meaning of this word so that I chose this answer.

The respondent nevertheless chose a positive answer, which supports a general belief that Japanese people tend to respond positively to English loan words.

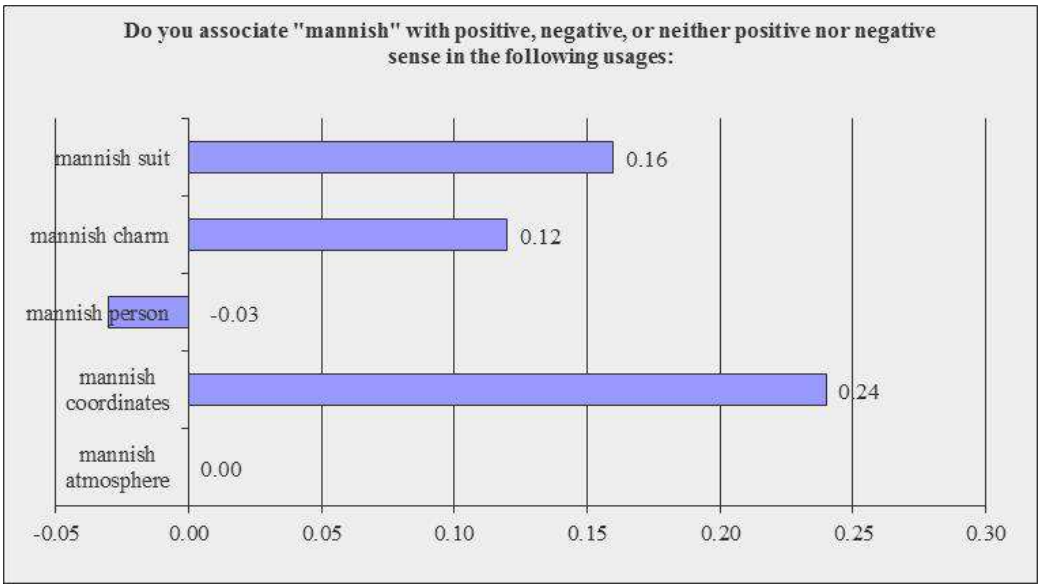

Figure 4.6 Assessment Averages in Survey Results in Japanese Concerning *mannish*

4.5.7 Summary of Survey Results

In a comparison of survey results in English with those in Japanese, more positive responses to collocational examples of each query word were found in Japanese than in English as in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31 Summary of Survey Results

English/ Japanese word	English survey results (based on 5 collocations)			Japanese survey results (based on 5 collocations)		
prosody	positive	negative	unclear	positive	negative	unclear
feminine	4	1	0	5	0	0
boyish	3	2	0	4	1	0
mannish	0	5	0	3	1	1

There were more negative answers in the English survey and more positive

answers in the Japanese survey. In particular, all affiliations of *mannish* were considered negative in English. In Japanese, there was no negative answer affiliated to the word *feminine*. There was one unclear answer to a question of *mannish* in Japanese. Concerning the English survey results, in general the respondents considered that senses of query words were associated with the senses of the words to their right.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the four research questions are answered based on the results given in Chapter 4. Then, the corpus research and survey results are discussed. Finally, general implications of the research are reviewed. Some suggestions are also made for future research.

5.1 Summary of Research Questions and Results

In this study, collocational differences between English adjectives and their equivalent loan words in Japanese were examined to seek answers to the following research questions.

Question 1. Are there any examples of semantic restriction, semantic shift, or semantic extension between the English and Japanese collocations?

Answer 1: There were three examples of semantic restriction in *stylish*, *chic* and *boyish*, two examples of semantic shift in *feminine*, and *mannish*, and one example of semantic extension in *elegant* out of the seven query word.

Question 2. Are the seven English loan words instead of those Japanese near synonyms used to fill lexical gaps in Japanese?

Answer 2: English loan words were more frequently used than Japanese new synonyms. English loan words might be used to fill lexical gaps where no original Japanese words are available.

Question 3. Are there any differences in semantic prosody of certain fashion-related words between English and Japanese?

Answer 3: By using English loan words, positive semantic prosody results, as shown by the corpus and survey research, can be found in Japanese. Positive semantic prosody found in Japanese might be considered as a result of semantic shift because they are not always considered positive in English.

Question 4. Do collocational differences between English and Japanese affect EFL learners in Japan?

Answer 4: There might be a certain impact of these collocational differences on EFL learners in Japan, as English loan words generally have positive semantic prosody in Japanese. In addition, EFL learners only know limited meanings of English loan words, as collocational examples are very limited in Japanese compared to those in English. However, this question requires further investigation.

5.2 Discussion of Results

In this section, results of corpus research and results of survey questionnaire are discussed by each step.

5.2.1 Discussion of Results for Query Word Frequencies

This step was performed to examine and compare the raw frequency of each query word in both BOE and SKE. The results showed that each query word was infrequently used. Even so, some striking differences between English and Japanese

were found. First, as discussed in Chapter 4, the differences in frequency were much greater in English than in Japanese. For example, the highest frequency word in English, *elegant*, was almost as twice as common as the next one, *fashionable*; whereas in Japanese, the frequencies of the top three words, *stylish, elegant, and chic*, were more closely clustered. In both BOE and SKE, *boyish* and *mannish* had far lower frequencies than other query words, however again, the differences in frequency between these words and higher-ranked ones was much greater in English and in Japanese.

For individual words, there were also some strong differences between English and Japanese. For example, the second most popular word in English, *fashionable*, was ranked 5th in Japanese, while one of the three top-cluster words in Japanese, *chic*, was ranked 5th in English. It is unknown whether any of these words in English, such as *chic*, have declined in popularity since the time they were borrowed into Japanese.

The results suggested that, for future research, careful selection of more query words is crucial to compare English words with English loan words in Japanese. Infrequent uses of query words were considered a limitation on this research. I might have avoided this problem by selecting fashion words in more scientific and systematic way. For instance, at first, I could have examined the frequencies of all 47 fashion adjectives in Kuno (2007), then the most frequent ten words could have been selected. Finally, I could have asked some people if they are common or not.

. In addition, the number of collocational lines to be examined was limited to 50

in this research, due to limitations of time and score for my Master's degree program. Moreover, collocational patterns in this corpus research is limited to one pattern, adjective + noun. Thus, adoption of other different collocation patterns might lead to more conclusive results.

A final limitation is the great difference between the two corpora, SKE and BOE. While SKE is a corpus with more casual uses, BOE is more established and contains considerably more written expressions.

5.2.2 Discussion of Results for Subcorpora Breakdown

This step served to examine the breakdown of the frequency of each query word in each BOE subcorpora to display the trend of occurrence of each query word in the subcorpora. The results highlighted the fact that UK magazines were in Rank 1, 2 or 3 for all seven query words and that corpus research of fashion terms requires the use of magazines as subcorpora, especially young women's fashion magazines. Limitations would include selecting age and gender targets of magazines and a difficulty in finding appropriate subcorpora breakdowns in Japanese corpora for comparison between English and Japanese.

5.2.3 Discussion of Results for Comparison of Dictionary Definitions

This step was performed to compare definitions of each query word in English and Japanese and to compare frequencies of query words in Japanese with those of

their near synonyms. Although semantic changes were examined, the results were unreliable due to lack of detailed definitions. Thus, the results in section 4.4 were adopted for discussion.

The results also showed that English loan words were more frequently used than Japanese near synonyms. In some cases, no near synonyms could be found. The results suggested that English loan words are used to fill the lexical gap as there are no definite alternatives in Japanese for each English loan word.

Limitations include availability of authentic loan word dictionaries in Japanese, the difficulties concerning selection of English and Japanese dictionaries and the careful translation and selection of near synonyms. If word selection is more careful and better, the proportion of semantic changes would be clearer.

5.2.4 Discussion of Categories of Collocations

This step was performed to examine and compare the categories of collocational examples in English and Japanese. The results displayed some considerable differences in collocational examples between English and Japanese, including semantic changes.

As shown in Table 4.26, the results showed that semantic changes were found in six query words. Semantic restriction was found in *stylish*, *chic* and *boyish*, because there was a greater variety of English definitions for these words than in Japanese. Semantic shift was found in the comparison of definitions for *feminine* and *mannish*;

and semantic extension was found in *elegant*.

Overall, each query word tended to collocate fairly strongly with objects or abstract nouns in Japanese. In addition, in Japanese, it appears that limited collocational examples can be used repeatedly. This finding supports Tomoda (1999) and Peng (1975). The audience receives a favourable impression. In order to fill the lexical gap between English and Japanese, English loan words are repeatedly used. It is also noticeable that those words describing appearance, atmosphere, impression, style, design, look, image, etc., are commonly used in almost every query word in Japanese. Words describing clothes are also used in every query word in Japanese.

Moreover, in Japanese, query words tended to collocate with other English loan words, even with some very specific words, which many native Japanese speakers might not understand. I assume that using specific words which other people might not understand creates a feeling of superiority for the speaker. In other words, people who use those specific terms show that they are keen about fashion. Foreignness is strengthened using loan words, as mentioned by Stubbs (2001). Moreover, the use of loan words enables speakers to convey certain nuances which were weakly expressed by Japanese words, according to Morrow (1987). In addition, this finding is in accordance with the suggestion of Tomoda (1999) that vagueness and newness are emphasized through the use of English loan words.

Limitations are a lack of a clear-cut classification of categories and the uses of frequent collocational examples. It is hoped that other researchers can eliminate the

potential errors and subjectivity in classification of categories in future research.

5.2.5 Discussion of Survey Research Results

This step was performed to examine whether the three gender-related adjectives, *feminine, boyish,* and *mannish* are used positively or negatively in English versus Japanese. The survey results displayed clear differences between English and Japanese. In *mannish*, there were five negative responses in English while there were three positive responses in Japanese. In *feminine* and *boyish*, Japanese survey had more positive responses.

The results may not be fully reliable, due to unfamiliarity of the query word itself and its collocational examples, as shown in some comments in Appendices K and L. Therefore, respondents could not answer the questions without fully understanding the meanings.

There are also some limitations in designing the survey questionnaire. It was intended to ask about the two-word collocational examples of three query words. However, the following difficulties occurred:

1. First, as the collocational examples were only two words long, they lacked sufficient context. However, it is impossible to use the whole collocational lines instead of two-word examples, as the same long collocational lines do not exist in both English and Japanese corpora.

2. Secondly, in order to avoid an overlap of the same word in English and Japanese, specific words which are unfamiliar to the native English speakers had to be used. Although the research assumes to compare the same collocational examples in both English and Japanese, it was difficult to find the same examples for both.
3. Thirdly, the translation of Japanese words and phrases also requires more careful consideration and considerable time, since the Japanese language does not usually have exact equivalents of English words and phrases, and translation from Japanese to English must be carefully conducted.
4. Fourthly, as fashion-related terms were used less frequently, there were restrictions in finding the same examples in both English and Japanese corpora.

It must also be borne in mind that there is a cultural difference in survey questionnaire. In the survey questionnaire, in general, Japanese people tended to choose modest answers. Thus, in general, extreme values are avoided by Japanese. This may account for why the Japanese participants tended to choose positive senses for each collocational example, as English loan words are generally considered positive in Japanese.

Careful selection of gender and age range is also necessary. In order to compare English and Japanese corpora more efficiently, the survey questionnaire could be limited to young women only in both the English and Japanese surveys, as fashion-related loan words are particularly popular in women’s fashion magazines in Japan.

5.3 Summary

In this chapter, research results were discussed first, by the research questions, then by the research steps. Overall, the following results were found:

1. The results showed that query words were infrequently used. Selection of more frequent words are crucial in future research.
2. The subcorpora, UK magazines were in Rank 1, 2, or 3 for all query words in BOE. Thus, selection of a specific subcorpus might be necessary for future research.
3. In 5.2.3, English loan words were used more frequently than Japanese near synonyms. English loan words fill the lexical gaps where no Japanese words are available. English loan word dictionaries in Japanese are necessary for future research.
4. In 5.2.4, there were clear differences in collocations between English and Japanese. Each query word tends to collocate with certain words or word categories more frequently in Japanese than in English. In addition, each query word tends to collocate with other English loan words as collocational examples. Some positive foreignness is strengthened by the use of English loan words. In addition, semantic changes were found in the six query words.
5. In the survey responses, there were more positive responses in SKE than those in BOE. Unfamiliarity of query words was shown in this survey research results.

The general implications of this research are in accordance with Kay (1995). That is, the results suggest that the function of loan words in Japanese is to respond to the linguistic needs of modern Japanese society, and to develop contemporary Japanese language and culture. The differences in frequency between the original and loan words might reflect different linguistic and contemporary cultural needs in Japan; changes in use of the original English words, reflecting cultural changes within the English-speaking world, are not relevant.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS

Loan words have had a long history in Japanese, beginning with words imported from China centuries ago. In the 19th century, many words arrived from European languages and were written in a special script, *katakana*. Since WWII, English loan words have become ubiquitous.

These words have attracted considerable research interest. For example, semantic changes in English loan words have been studied by Shibatani (1990) and Loveday (1996). Tomoda (1999) argues that loan words from another language are used in order to fill the lexical gap if an appropriate Japanese word cannot be found. Morrow (1987: 51) claims that "certain nuances" which could not be conveyed by the Japanese word could be expressed by using loan words. These findings were identified in this research.

Collocational differences between English adjectives and their loan word adjectives in Japanese have not been well studied. Thus, corpus research, in combination with survey research which is developed based on the results of the corpus research, was employed to examine collocational differences. In addition, to narrow the subject category of loan word adjectives, fashion-related adjectives were selected among common abstract adjectives. Seven query words were chosen for corpus research, and three query words arising from the corpus research results were chosen for the survey questionnaire to examine their semantic prosodies.

The following research questions were asked:

1. Are there any examples of semantic restriction, semantic shift, or semantic extension between the English and Japanese collocations?

2. Are the seven English loan words instead of those Japanese near synonyms used to fill lexical gaps in Japanese?

3. Are there any differences in semantic prosody of certain fashion-related words between English and Japanese?

4. Do collocational differences between English and Japanese affect EFL learners in Japan?

The following steps were taken for corpus and survey research. At first, the raw frequency of each query word was examined. Words were ranked by frequency and displayed in order of rank. Secondly, the breakdown of frequency of each query word in each BOE subcorpora was shown to display the trend of occurrence of each query word in the subcorpora. Thirdly, the dictionary definitions of each query word were presented to see the differences between English words and Japanese loan words. Fourthly, the results of the corpus research were examined for each query word in both the English and Japanese corpora. Lastly, the results of the surveys, developed based on the corpus research results, were examined for each survey question.

In raw frequency of each query word in both BOE and SKE, they were infrequently used. However, there were some striking differences between English and Japanese. First, the differences in frequency were much greater in English than in Japanese. For individual words, there were also some strong differences between

English and Japanese. For instance, the second most popular word in English, *fashionable*, was ranked 5th in Japanese, while one of the three top-cluster words in Japanese, *chic*, was ranked 5th in English.

In subcorpora breakdown, UK magazines as subcorpora were in Rank 1, 2, or 3 for all seven query words. This finding may suggest a careful selection of gender and age of subcorpora.

In comparison of dictionary definitions, English dictionaries gave more detailed definitions and a greater variety of definitions while the Japanese dictionary defined fewer definitions. English loan words were more frequently used than Japanese near synonyms.

In collocation categories, English loan words in Japanese tend to collocate with certain limited collocational examples and categories of collocations examples. The original English adjectives tend to collocate with a wider variety of collocational examples. The uses of English adjectives were not limited to describing fashion. There were three semantic restrictions in *stylish*, *chic* and *boyish*, two semantic shifts in *feminine*, and *mannish*, and one semantic extension in *elegant*.

In survey research, overall, fashion-related words have positive semantic prosody in Japanese. However, unfamiliarity with query words and short collocational examples were issued to be solved in future.

Although this research is a small case study, the results are consistent with the previous research of Shibatani (1990), Loveday (1996), Tomoda (1999) and Morrow (1987). The general implications of this research are also in accordance with Kay (1995). That is, the results suggest that the function of loan words in Japanese is to respond to the linguistic needs of modern Japanese society, and to develop contemporary Japanese language and culture. The differences in frequency between the original and loan words might reflect different linguistic and contemporary cultural needs in Japan; changes in use of the original English words, reflecting cultural changes within the English-speaking world, are not relevant.

Among limitations of this research, Thomas and Short (1996) mention that a "restricted sample of an arbitrary set of the language" (52) is collected and generalized dogmatically by corpus linguists. Therefore, it must be kept in mind that selection of query words and concordance lines are important factors. It is hoped that more collocational examples and concordance lines are used for corpus research on collocational differences between English and Japanese in future. Availability of more established Japanese corpora and loan word dictionaries in Japanese would also be important for corpus research. In addition, careful selection of subcorpora is also necessary. Adoption of other different collocational patterns might lead to a better corpus and survey research in future.

With regard to interpretation of corpus results, careful categorization of collocational examples is also necessary in order to eliminate personal bias or subjectivity. Finally, cultural difference in survey questionnaires between native

English speakers and native Japanese speakers and no availability of absolute corresponding English equivalents in Japanese are also difficult issues in comparative corpus research between English and Japanese.

The intention of this study is that it can stimulate further comparative corpus research on collocational differences between English original words and Japanese loan words. With the above suggestions in mind, accumulation of more scientific and careful research on this topic may result in a better understanding of English loan words, particularly for English language learners and teachers in Japan.

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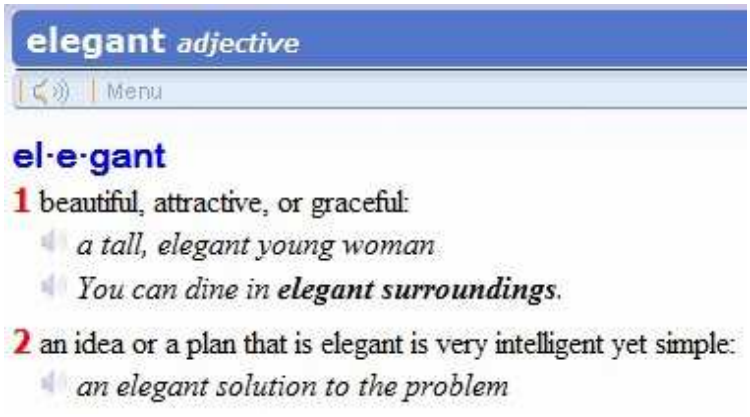
Appendix A:
List of 46 Fashion-related Words in Japanese

English Word	Japanese	Roman Alphabet
fashionable	ファッショナブル	fassyonaburu
sporty	スポーティ	spooti
boyish	ボーイシュ	booisyu
simple	シンプル	shinpuru
formal	フォーマル	foomaru
casual	カジュアル	kajuaru
cute	キュート	kyuuto
antique	アンティーク	antiiku
traditional	トラディショナル	toradysyonaru
feminine	フェミニン	feminin
mannish	マニッシュ	manissyu
bridal	ブライダル	buraidaru
slim	スリム	surimu
tight	タイト	taito
long	ロング	rongu
short	ショート	shooto
mini	ミニ	mini
straight	ストレイト	sutoreito
smart	スマート	sumaato
stylish	スタイリッシュ	sutairissyu
chic	シック	sikku
sexy	セクシー	sekusii
basic	ベイシック	beishikku
ethnic	エスニック	esunikku
modern	モダーン	modaan
elegant	エレガント	ereganto
nostalgic	ノスタルジック	nosutarujikku
unique	ユニーク	yuniiku
pastel	パステル	pasuteru
glamorous	グラマラス	guramarasu
monotone	モノトーン	monotoon
urban	アーバン	aaban
cosmetic	コスメティック	kosumetykku
adult	アダルト	adaruto
charming	チャーミング	chaamingu
trendy	トレンディ	torendi
curly	カーリー	kaarii
colourful	カラフル	karafuru
shaggy	シャギー	syagii
aesthetic	エステティック	esutetykku
fuzzy	ファジー	fajii
coquettish	コケティッシュ	koketyssyu
fake	フェイク	feiku
sophisticated	ソフィスティケイティド	sofisutikeitido
facial	フェイシャル	feisharu
dandy	ダンディ	dandi

Appendix B:
Definitions of Query Word in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas* or GK

CED definition

LDOCE definition



imidas definition

Figure B.1 Definitions of *elegant* in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas*

CED definition

fashionable (ˈfæʃənəbᵊl)

▸ Definitions

adjective

1. conforming to fashion; in vogue
2. of, characteristic of, or patronized by people of fashion ⇒ *a fashionable café*
3. usually foll by *with* patronized (by); popular (with)

LDOCE definition

fashionable *adjective*

Menu

fash·ion·a·ble

1 popular, especially for a short period of time [≠ unfashionable]:

Strong colours are very fashionable at the moment.

it is fashionable (for somebody) to do something

It suddenly became fashionable for politicians to talk about green issues.

2 popular with, or used by, rich people [≠ unfashionable]

a fashionable resort/area/address etc

He runs a fashionable restaurant near the Harbor.

—**fashionably** *adverb*:

fashionably dressed women

imidas definition

JapanKnowledge+

情報・知識 imidas

ファッショナブル[カタカナ語]

分野一覧 > カタカナ語 > フ > ファッショナブル

[fashionable]流行を取り入れた. 時代の最先端を行く.

Figure B.2 Definitions of *fashionable* in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas*

CED definition

feminine (ˈfɛmɪnɪn)

▸ Definitions

adjective

1. suitable to or characteristic of a woman ⇒ *a feminine fashion*
2. possessing qualities or characteristics considered typical of or appropriate to a woman
3. effeminate; womanish
4. (*grammar*)
   a. denoting or belonging to a gender of nouns, occurring in many inflected languages, that includes all kinds of referents as well as some female animate referents
   b. (*as noun*) ⇒ *German* Zeit *``time'' and* Ehe *``marriage'' are feminines*

LDOCE definition

feminine *adjective*

Menu

Related topics: Grammar

fem·i·nine

1 having qualities that are considered to be typical of women, especially by being gentle, delicate, and pretty:
Dianne loved pretty feminine things.

2 relating to being female [= female]:
traditional feminine roles
Amelia's report describes the experience from a feminine point of view.

3 a feminine noun, PRONOUN etc belongs to a class of words that have different INFLECTIONs from MASCULINE or NEUTER words [↳ masculine]

imidas definition

JapanKnowledge+

情報・知識 imidas

フェミニン[カタカナ語]

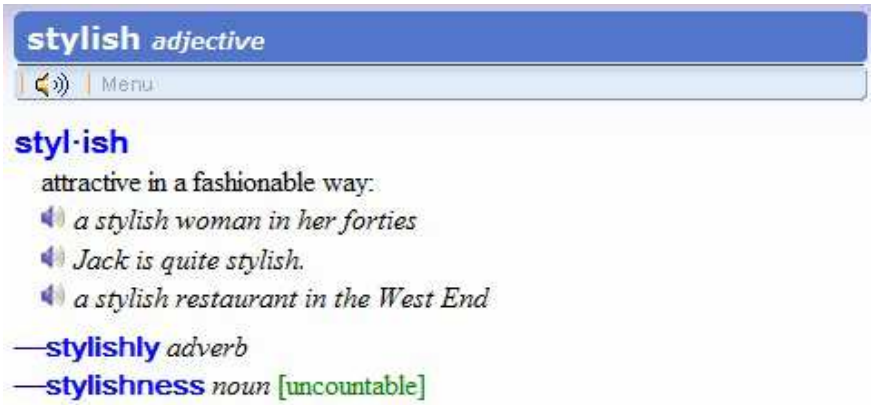
分野一覧 > カタカナ語 > フ > フェミニン

[feminine]女性の．婦人の．女性らしい．女性特有の．

Figure B.3 Definitions of *feminine* in CED, LDOCE and *imidas*

CED definition

LDOCE definition

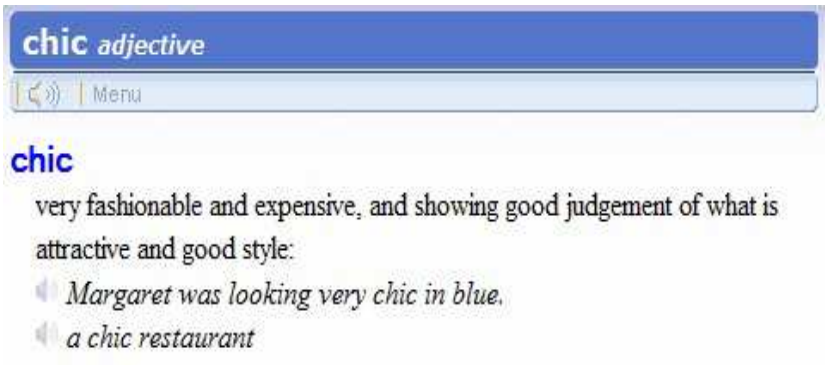


GK definition

Figure B.4 Definitions of *stylish* in CED, LDOCE, and GK

CED definition

LDOCE definition



imidas definition

Figure B.5 Definitions of *chic* in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas*

CED definition

boyish (ˈbɔɪɪʃ)

▸ Definitions

adjective

of or like a boy in looks, behaviour, or character, esp when regarded as attractive or endearing ⇒ *a boyish smile*

LDOCE definition

boyish *adjective*

Menu

boy·ish

someone who is boyish looks or behaves like a boy in a way that is attractive [↳ girlish]:

boyish good looks

At 45, she still had a trim ***boyish figure****.*

—**boyishly** *adverb*:

boyishly handsome

—**boyishness** *noun* [uncountable]

imidas definition

JapanKnowledge+

情報・知識 imidas

ボーイッシュ[カタカナ語]

分野一覧 > カタカナ語 > ボ > ボーイッシュ

[boyish]少年らしい. 少年風の. 女性の服装などが男の子風のさま.

Figure B.6 Definitions of *boyish* in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas*

CED definition

mannish (ˈmænɪʃ)

▸ Definitions

adjective

1. (of a woman) having or displaying qualities regarded as typical of a man
2. of or resembling a man

LDOCE definition

mannish *adjective*

Menu

man·nish

a woman who is mannish, or who wears mannish clothes, looks or behaves like a man - used especially when this is considered unattractive:

She had strong, almost mannish features.

a mannish jacket

—**mannishly** *adverb*

imidas definition

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情報・知識 imidas

マニッシュ[カタカナ語]

分野一覧 > カタカナ語 > マ > マニッシュ

[mannish]【服飾】女性が男物を着たり，紳士服のような男っぽい装いをすること．マスキュリンともいう．

Figure B.7 Definitions of *mannish* in CED, LDOCE, and *imidas*

Appendix C:

List of Collocational Examples of Query Words in BOE

C.1 List of Collocational Examples of *elegant* in BOE

curtains from Lastolite. <p> These	elegant	10x12 foot backgrounds have draw-
Marquess of Hertford. Housed in an	elegant	18th century mansion in Manchester
DOVE A pair of cooing doves are an	elegant	addition to any garden. So why not
for launch of Euro. Lofty and	elegant	Breton aristocrat. Trained at
that look. In the pull of Hanuman's	elegant	brow muscles, in the trembling of
Rican originates from the small,	elegant	Central American country, renowned
Its broad avenues like the once-	elegant,	chestnut-tree-lined Unter den
to the accompanying tinkle of	elegant	china on various local silver tea-
</h> Dresden was once the most	elegant	city in Europe, and despite the
I slouched in a sofa. Her served	elegant	cups of tea. Peter Langan
people rich enough to indulge their	elegant	daydreams and whims". Yet, he
poet", moved by the beauty of an	elegant	deal. Others suggest that he has
Vernon Inn offers lunch daily and	elegant	dinners by candlelight Monday
protagonists are swirled around with	elegant	drapery, their figures are
Call Grace at 322-1994. The Caper an	elegant	evening of dining and dancing with
within, but there was a faint,	elegant	fragrance like aloes and musk
Gordeeva and Grinkov, whose spare,	elegant	freeskate makes it hard to believe
just opened beside Lake Erie. The	elegant,	glass-fronted building by IM Pei,
float in the sky in a soap bubble of	elegant	gold like two bits of levitating
he sent each of his pupils an	elegant	hand-printed card. Then came the
nice clothes and inviting him to her	elegant	home when her businessman husband
<p> The Manor House is a one-off,	elegant	inside and dramatic outside. But
in a garden of its own. The feel is	elegant	Italian, with deep greens and reds
of a scream," says Deirdre Hicks, an	elegant	lady who used to sing with Vaughan
24% lead crystal decanter sports	elegant	lines and is generously trimmed
from Moscow to Mozambique in an	elegant	magazine which is the most
to the central London hearing	elegant	Mrs Hayes, who boasts a luxury
a little closer in time and visit	elegant	Osborne House, the stately retreat
lift Portugal towards the sum of its	elegant	parts. But we wait and we wait for
silence. She looked quickly at the	elegant	people around her. It was
low profile. J: Absolutely. The most	elegant	people are low profile. What do
</h> <p> Set your own agenda with an	elegant	personal organiser and pen, says
Elite Rain Visor may not be the most	elegant	piece of golf apparel but it will
Opera's innovative and absolutely	elegant	production of Mozart's classic
Davies's trip was organised by	Elegant	Resorts, The Old Palace, Chester,
s cooking -- masterchef Rick Stein.	Elegant	Resorts 0870-333 3383) is offering
breakfast market now has a choice of	elegant	retreats on the hinterland areas,
I think we've had all we want of `elegant	scholars' and `gentlemen of	
to fashion as striving for `an	elegant	simplicity". Her own fashion style
at the Place du Grand Sablon - an	elegant	square with a popular weekend
His idol was Peter Kirsten, an	elegant	strokeplayer whose deeds for
you'll enjoy learning new skills in	elegant	surroundings. Hear about
Add to these, flowing hair, a more	elegant	symmetry of form, their own
on his knees. At such moments, the	elegant	thing is not to bitch to the
</hl> <date> 19990327 </date> 1 The	Elegant	Universe by Brian Greene, W. W.
If she had to choose between the	elegant	West End of Glasgow and this, she
It isn't going to be the subtle,	elegant	wine with delicate nuances of
our young lives, powerful. A tall,	elegant	woman with magnificent bone
by boldly walking into an	elegant	woman's store in St. Paul and
t mean a lack of taste. It is an	elegant	word." In Britain you can buy

C.2 List of Collocational Examples of *fashionable* in BOE

metal grilles have since become a fashionable accessory on four-wheel-drive
in their open carriages around the fashionable alleys of St James's Park. It is
like the steroids, the fashionable analogy being to a biological
into a bustling, cosmopolitan, fashionable area, attracting residents and
which already contains a number of fashionable bars. Great Eastern Dining Room
has nothing in common with the fashionable blandness of minimalism. His
get a life!" has faded from fashionable chatter, sent packing by the
which makes reasonably priced, fashionable clothes. But in Russia, he is a
festive boards, and at meetings of fashionable clubs and fine societies, for
However, my new and rather fashionable designer spectacles have light-
correctness, Vogue, that the fashionable destination for summer 1995 was,
25,000 inc. first drink. Crowded, fashionable disco and piano bar with
Nikolai Makarov's apartment in fashionable East Berlin last weekend to
with flower designs are still fashionable favourites. Jacki Barnwell
them celebrate. As part of the fashionable festivities, customers
<p> This is true also in the fashionable flap over the French detonating
themes or ingredients become fashionable. Flowers are chosen for their
devotion to a contemporary and fashionable group. <p> HARRY ANGEL <h> THE
young boys, she lives in London's fashionable Hampstead, though says many
lives alone in a luxury flat in fashionable Hampstead, North West London,
of a monkey, and she has a very fashionable hat from London hanging down in
the peaked cap as the most fashionable headgear around? Answer: it's
vacations, and in run-down, once-fashionable hotels in Italy? They had both
assumed that the application of fashionable ideas and models within the
world of bruschetta, the ever-so-fashionable Italian nibble. All you need are
were found in the heart of fashionable Knightsbridge, the new Berkeley
During the French revolution, fashionable ladies wore elegant little
too! RIBBONS AND ROSES: The very fashionable Linda mcgill and Anne Glennister
into account, then the currently fashionable model of a neurological
is that fact has become a more fashionable narrative method than fiction.
setting of Patria, the ultra-fashionable Nuevo Latino restaurant on
so many zoo people at the way that fashionable opinion seems to have dismissed
restaurants and appear at the most fashionable parties in town. At a recent
they can afford do not get them a fashionable penthouse flat in a smart part
opening one of London's more fashionable pubs. Yet as a new exhibition
finding friends to decamp to the fashionable quarters of London, befriending
wider trend and there will soon be fashionable restaurants which charge you for
If, however, you are looking for a fashionable road car, the BMW X5 is not only
City and turned one of the most fashionable sectors in the stock market into
cover. Bamboos: elegant and very fashionable. Sedum spectabile: pink and rust
range of subjects in the face of fashionable specialisation. He spoke out
culled from the writings of fashionable stars such as Derrida, Foucault,
which it can compete with the more fashionable teams. Richmond, who gained
is with both traditional and more fashionable theories of punishment, which
The Black Truffle is the moment's fashionable thing, an Italian restaurant
to external influence and fashionable trends which draws him to the
steadfastly refused to breed the fashionable type, preferring a much smaller
in it he challenged the `fashionable view" that subsidized public
<p> Remembrance of things pastel Fashionable women naturally buy their Ascot
thousands beat a path to once fashionable Zermatt, St Moritz and the like,

C.3 List of Collocational Examples of *feminine* in BOE

are interests in stereotypically feminine activities. Additionally, in
invert: `a disdain for the petty feminine artifices of the toilette #
female in defense against earlier feminine attachment. This provides boys
a pure delight. A temple to feminine beauty, the hall contains any
lower socioeconomic males for whom feminine behavior among certain boys is
11 years old, I was a terribly feminine child." It must, I say, have been
and perfectly formed. In the utmost feminine combination of baby blue, sugar
freshest jackets are cut to follow feminine curves. Waist-nipping hourglass
once again she acted from a feminine distance. <p> Her nineteen
Maiden, the carrier of awareness of feminine divinity, `the Woman in the heart
Sissy Stuff," Doyle's (1988) `anti-feminine element of the male role," and O'
is over and she dies to many of the feminine elements she has lived thus far in
in a good deal of fairly profound feminine emotion. And perhaps she had
form, which uses masculine and feminine endings, from the English
nevertheless said to herald a newly feminine era. I cam, I saw, I hated.
like to mix masculine jackets with feminine fabrics" <p> Chrissie puts on a
wool and white shirts for a more feminine feel, says Vivienne Palmer </h>
1832) frowned on the extent of feminine freedom. A North Carolina judge
than there are boys in the `feminine" group--just as there are more
<p> The idea that the earth has a feminine identity appears to have persisted
natural materials. <p> To make a feminine impression, German women are
a nation, because we do not see the feminine influences nor the influences of
Anne Macdonald- her book is called Feminine Ingenuity - Women and Invention in
hero. I just did my best." <hl> My feminine Kathy </hl> <bl> Barry Wigmore in
romantic, fun-loving, seeks similar feminine lady for friendship/relationship.
rather than women promoting a new feminine leadership style they were better
society. Friedan, Betty: The Feminine Mystique (1963). Both a primary
feelings, I discovered that this feminine part of his personality was no
thing in the morning, looking for feminine playmate in Bristol/Cheltenham/
Tis by right of the verdict of feminine praise Which so long C.A. SEWELL
are part of what is known as the feminine principle, the receptive, passive,
woman who would protect her own feminine purity from manual labor and yet
sometimes he used it to mean the feminine quality within a man, the man's
outings, eating in/out. Non-scene, feminine, sense of humour. Wolverhampton.
All Out Ensemble, to the deep feminine sensuality of Melbourne's Lyndal
through the Goddess, through the feminine side, simply because that's been
is ubiquitous but now reveals a feminine side. Above, masculine rakish
his children. After discovering his feminine side, he becomes a better father.
only all-owed them to express their feminine side but also gave them the
plural came to be regarded as a feminine singular. In this form the term
for her sensitive and ardently feminine soul. And she knew what she was
being able to put an attractive, feminine spin on her matronly, no-nonsense
of the well-worn masculine/feminine stereotypes - passive males,
tease out a political message about feminine subjectivity as represented in
I couldn't retaliate, that was my feminine trait. I was very passive. <p> Men
at Gloria's. They `gabbed around in feminine voices," it seemed to one SLA
not been discouraged by myths about feminine weakness, or anatomical
predatory, in pursuit of the `feminine" woman. These ideas can be traced
Mellish said he knew I was a very feminine woman, but he knew I could be
singularly didn't. The keyboard was feminine - women at last had a profession (

be easy -- hats, bags and shoes.	Stylish accessories are de rigueur at race
Photograph) - SOME companies take a	stylish approach to their advertising.
22 September 2001 </dt> <p> Fulham's	stylish approach has won them plenty of
WASPS? No. Second phase of being	stylish: appropriation by Inner City
<subh> Happy days for Stiles the	stylish assassin 869) </subh> <bl> By
45 (75ml) A modern scent in a	stylish bottle, what more can a girl ask
6/10 </subh> LAVENDER WATER, Ł22	Stylish bottle, and it smells beautifully
s informant) - here, with all the	stylish brouhaha of a lifetime of money
and a main bathroom with a spa bath,	stylish chrome and brass fittings and gold
of prizes, including: A WARDROBE of	stylish clothes from Lee Jeans, worth Ł1,
catwalks (including a coat -and a	stylish coat at that), eager to display
Pounds 150 dark blue suit. It's a	stylish cut which can also be worn after
with unbelievable petrol economy,	stylish design and big car comfort and
feel sure you will appreciate this	stylish dish drainer. With eight wide
interesting, outstanding, charming,	stylish - everything Roseanne Barr Arnold
Day, when judges will be looking for	stylish fillies in fashionable trackwear.
5 to 7. <xr> 66608 </xr> <hl>	Stylish game that mines a rich seam of
particularly her clothing and	stylish image, and led to an almost phobic
Buderim home is a melting pot of	stylish influences that blend in a very
death of its most glamorous and	stylish inhabitant, so the entire country
the lack of money to buy those	stylish items does not cause most
the rotary-engined F1, a sleek,	stylish, jet-black, light and aerodynamic
Mon-Sat 10-6. Line Vautrin's	stylish jewellery, boxes and mirrors were
points behind Weissflog with two two	stylish jumps of 99 and 95.5 metres for
help Roma design a practical but	stylish kitchen that takes into account
a working environment such as this	stylish kitchen. Mira spots - around Ł22
25 </pg> <hl> Finance </hl> <subh>	Stylish legacy Jaguar's top designer dies
In fact, we like stylish wines and a	stylish life," the Baronne says. But a
see her come into the clinic in new,	stylish, light-coloured clothes after
Greek key design. Completing the	stylish look is a sophisticated French
8. Guys should check out the ultra-	stylish loos, where you get terrific
in this season's Chanel pelmets.	Stylish mother-of-three Paula Yates who
bubble jackets are even less	stylish. Parkas, macs and anoraks are all
is keen to impress Micoud with a	stylish performance against Fulham before
Chris had prepared a rousing and	stylish piece of invective in the style of
<p> squf; We'll also send you a	stylish provision pen, with our
intensely flavoured fruit of this	stylish Puligny reflects both the quality
collected). <p> An infinitely more	stylish range of wines is on offer at the
has created one of the sublime and	stylish reflections of Australia's
and horns that takes Mayfield's	stylish soul into the 21st century. <p>
to save high scores, and some very	stylish stands. One thing it lacks over
help as the split skirt of Sophia's	stylish suit rode high up her thighs --
Catering. Prue will create casual,	stylish supper dishes from the
2 Step Outside 3 Lombo Adreamin,	Stylish Sweetheart 9-2 Lombo Americana 7
Phoenix House, Ł6.99) This complex,	stylish thriller starts off slowly but
are red cedar timber. Many have	stylish timber shutters. The entrance on
READERS TO WIN A THREE-PIECE SET OF	STYLISH TOWER DISTINCTIONS NON-STICK
cybernaut who thinks warehouse means	stylish utilitarianism, like a Manhattan
Entry Ł5 all night. New `ff" club at	stylish venue, has coffee shop, record
Another German rarity was the	stylish Wanderer. BMW and Mercedes-Bentz

C.5 List of Collocational Examples of *chic* in BOE

At Givenchy the concept was android chic. Alexander mcqueen, one of the first
it makes the car lose a little of its chic appearance. But the new range of
fabrics which, despite the flat's chic appearance, invite you to throw
In the area's epicentre, the chic art enclave on the corner of Arthur
in a strident tenor or motions to her chic assistant of 20 years, Shelley
studios 8. Real Tennis Court 9. Chic bar and restaurant 10. Health and
sending off his two Scottish stars Chic Charnley and Steve Pitman after 62
profile, was popular abroad for her chic clothes, but was detested at home
hyperactive coati Mundi, the trash chic Coconuts-variously sambaed, salsaed
me), curious locals and some rather chic continentals who wore loden coats
spotting Costes attracts a pretty chic crowd. The hotel is five years old,
a duchess." Last winter I attended a chic dinner party in Gstaad. The hostess,
the Franco years. Reina Sofia's chic Director, maria de Corral, follows
orders December 14. Funky kitchen chic doesn't come much brighter than
Evelyn chose elegant little suits and chic dresses, and in a city where
a bash at Blue Eriu, the terminally chic Dublin store, later this week. I don'
models the essence of RETRO CHIC: fascism meets Art Deco and erupts
with slogans like `Fashion is Full of Chic", `Fash off!" and `Stop the Fashion
are still plenty of <p> comfortable, chic flats out there. <p> MINIMAL
<p> MC SOLAAR has flown the flag for chic French hip-hop for more than a
is no shortage of children, or very chic Frenchdogs, worn under the arm in a
scaled-down bottles of champagne, in chic hangouts like Kitchen at the Mercer
eschewed the trappings of sleaze. The chic headquarters at Flensburg, near the
a naughty grin. 5.30pm: I pop into a chic Italian restaurant to check out the
was born. There's no point having a chic Italian coffee table if a child is
costs £74.99. <p> 3 Brittany from Chic Kitchens, in solid acacia wood
his usual brand of '60s and '70s rock chic), Lala (tall, blonde and definitely
gone for which look? Take the Utility Chic look, for example. Utility Chic is a
has become a celebrity of radical chic Maoridom. <p> Much in 2 A new
creative director of Mahogany, the chic Mayfair hairdressers, reckons `wide
<p> Stirlingshire has suddenly become chic; middle-class families are scouring
holders that range from simple to chic, minimalist to artistic. Maybe you
to be drawn out rather. On lesbian chic, Ms Sutcliffe exclaimed: It's not
cool in summer. But, above all, it is chic. New Mexico's growing crowd of
two-piece for the office. <p> The chic opera-style jacket has a very
magnetized vinyl doll, wardrobe of 7 chic outfits, and an 11½×7&
Edouard making a move for Laure, a chic Parisienne marketing graduate. <p>
<sect id=CAR 99> <hd> AUDI'S CHIC RETRO ROCKET </hd> HAIRDRESSERS will
Once he was settled into his chic riverview flat in Chelsea's
Avenue, 00 1 212 888 0707), a sleek, chic salon worth a visit if only to
are critical, and the homes of the Chic set are characterised by a cool
COLLECTION, FEATURING URBAN SPOTS IN CHIC SHADES OF PLUM, KHAKI AND WHITE,
turn the colonnaded courtyard into a chic shopping arcade, fit to relieve
writes: `It could be the name of a chic society game. The rules are simple:
so characteristic of her `shabby-chic" style, Monica Samille Lewinsky is
APS SLR that thinks it's a compact. Chic styling, virtually fool proof auto
had ever been, wearing a stupendously chic sugar-pink Chanel suit with gilt
Coast Mdn dead trk Aug 16. 1. QUITE CHIC (T N Miller) 4m (2:0-0-0): 6-3/4 len
her first home in London. Wouldn't a chic, ultra-urban apartment block in
over, all year round. <p> Shirt one: chic wraparound with wide collar and

C.6 List of Collocational Examples of *boyish* in BOE

feminine interests and pursue `tom-boyish" activities at a very early age by
a frame. With her bionic breasts and boyish ass, she'd always struck him as the
on her nose, amidst a flurry of boyish bangs. At 47, she is still
but lovely lesbian, 24, seeks boyish beauty for some serious, loving.
embarked on a long stand. Both of boyish build, one wearing a cap and the
things for him - he has this young boyish charm." On the first episode of the
makes a superb villain, veering from boyish charm to a human cobra in seconds
<ZZ1> photo <ZZ0> <h> 10. APPLY BOYISH CHARM </h> <p> Nostalgia and
blond Scotsman with a great deal of boyish charm who like to knit. He came to
perhaps that's men for you. Jo has a boyish charm and great enthusiasm for his
poet himself, however. He knew his boyish charm and effortless success hid a
and we are due for another bout of boyish chests in about 2020. She also
style black spectacles and a boyish crop, Guild has a singular vision.
out, fun and romance. Box 27152. <p> BOYISH DYKE/SKIN seeks similar into yellow
London preferred. Box 28408 <p> BOYISH DYKE, 31, non-veggie, drinks beer,
esque in this, not just in his boyish eagerness and his location of magic
And Mooro has always kept that boyish enthusiasm al though it comes over
a little boy. I think it was his boyish enthusiasm that attracted me to him
me round with a torch and lots of boyish enthusiasm. This is how the beds
Not many men are still fired with boyish enthusiasm at 77. Walker is a fully
thin `half moons" enhanced the 1920s boyish Eton crop; and the 1970s bushy
awe and occasion lends a frisson of boyish excitement to his normal gravitas.
a shift in perception from Perham's boyish exploiter to Hemingway's paternal
You could only marvel at the sheer boyish exuberance of a man who less than
too, grand in his natural flair and boyish exuberance, severe in attack, both
an affable man with an open, still boyish, face and an ever-ready smile.
yes, the sailors all agree -- each boyish face, all bright-eyed. Incessant
are extra lines creeping over that boyish face. But watching Farnham in the
the pushed-back Stetson. He had boyish features, a firm handshake. `Proud
room, smiling and joking, a rather boyish figure despite his white hair and
fucking brilliant." <p> There is a boyish, finger-clicking like-wow-I'm-just-
whom I am like … a boyish frankness, a very lucid, very keen
claps his hands together with the boyish glee his wife knows invariably
going to be fun, says Fields with a boyish grin. `We're getting close to the
at the attention blossomed into a boyish grin and a swagger. <p> Then I was
1-2-1 with interesting, smooth, boyish guy, 21-28. Mailbox No.65560 <p>
to inflict suffering. While the boyish interest in hunting and fishing
a chat? <p> ATTACHED, attractive, boyish, London dyke, 35, wants no-strings,
moustache does not hide a lingering boyish look. His jeans fit snugly over a
eyes, medium-guild, clean-shaven, boyish looks and straight-acting, a bit
under his belt, retains his boyish looks and youthful enthusiasm. His
since it was as far as possible from boyish mirthfulness, was usually
woman back home. It is an endearing, boyish moment which Thorp, in his original
Much to his own surprise, the boyish Mr Rae and his New Democrats, with
mark on sports had moved beyond the boyish need to prove manliness by aiming a
</date> FOOTPRINTS RECORDING a boyish prank or dare performed more than
figure of the cowboy and about the boyish qualities of turn-of-the-century
Spiderman," Thorpe said, an excited, boyish smile washing over his face as he
window was not Mike, but a boyish stranger. Mike was a paunchy
York. She dressed all in black, in boyish suits, and had unpermed, undyed,

C.7 List of Collocational Examples of *mannish* in BOE

Mishima hated the sight of women in mannish attire and forbade his wife to
predictable, ditto books about mannish behaviour. <hl> Fiction;Books
Honey Bee," `Rollin' and Tumblin # Mannish Boy" and lots more. <p> 10 solos
the 1,000 rip-offs of Muddy Waters # Mannish Boy # the new cover of Robert
Newcomer's blue, doo-wop soul gumbo Mannish Boy # no relation) and The
Up Jumped The Devil # Muddy Waters Mannish Boy", Gary Moore `Time to Heal",
versions of Waliin Thru the Park, Mannish Boy and Got My Mojo working lack
more ads, which used (in order # Mannish Boy" - Muddy Waters, `Be My
<p> Bags for work have lost their mannish, briefcase edge: try J&M Davidson'
a short-haired woman with glasses in mannish clothes in the 1970s to a
indicates a carefree nature, and a mannish crop such as Jada Pinkett Smith's
money and getting good value." Mannish cuts are made feminine with the
are a man or have somehow acquired mannish feet. <p> 10. Levene/Mayfield:
figure. <p> The recurrence of the `mannish" figure in lesbian self-portraits
from the cycle. But this tall mannish figure in a sari who took the
hatchet-faced" an old boiler", a `mannish freak", and famously `the
no butch grimacing, no messy or mannish haircuts and, above all, no
oily scarlet, leather sofas in dark, mannish hide, and sleek and modular
ankle socks, and shoes from T-bar to mannish lace up brogues. Tanned bare legs (
Anti-Intellectualism, 188. On `mannish lesbians" as an intermediate sex,"
comfort of the public library, where mannish librarians smile coldly at him as
Haec Vir [womanish man] but Hic Vir [mannish man] nor you Hic Mulier [mannish
identifying types: Nurturing Naomi, Mannish Mel, New Age Angela etc. As a
had modishly crisp, slick, slightly mannish overtones. But now the blouse,
over and tied a loose lace of her mannish Oxfords. `Money seems to trouble
to relax. Favourite outfit? I love mannish pant suits cut with a feminine
jacket now seem oh-so-Eighties. And mannish pinstripes with cuffed shirts and
and the racetrack by affecting a mannish simplicity in her dress. Partly
there's been this strong, musky, mannish smell in her panties and I've
and thin, or overly chunky or mannish styles. <p> A good fit - nothing
dressed for the occasion in a heavy, mannish suit, belted at the waist, and a
maxmara, Ferre and Byblos, where the mannish suit emerged in Prince of Wales
a pale face, glossy hair and a mannish suit PHOTOS WITH CAPTIONS] <p>
as a perfect foil to fashion's new mannish suits, leather and leopard prints
have the feminine touch. Drop your mannish trousers for a long skirt and
suits, and supplies great basics—mannish trousers, Fair Isle knits, a long
Tuck an oversized tank top into mannish trousers and belt to add
pull in opposite directions. Mannish tuxedos offer graphic tailoring,
was a man's foreign sports cap, a mannish tweed coat and a fancy vest, linen
of headwear among Italian women. For mannish versions of the eponymous
that is either incongruous (`a mannish voice") or presumably
All white. She shook hands in a mannish way, her grip dry and firm. <p> I
central concerns. Hic Mulier or the Mannish Woman Since the days of Adam women
the Womanish Man and Hic Mulier the Mannish Woman. Haec Vir. What, hic mulier,
the main complaint of the author of Mannish Woman? Why is it so important that
about female sexuality? How does the mannish woman defend her choice of dress?
Miss Amelia, a fiercely independent mannish woman. Keith Carradine plays
and she has no children. But as this mannish woman with a curt tongue and
women, while lesbians are posited as mannish women. Thus, in brain studies that
either wild-eyed anarchists or ugly, mannish women.32 <p> Most ubiquitous in

Appendix D:
Example of Collocation Concordance Lines for Query Words in SKE

Only one page of collocation concordance lines for *elegant* is shown as example in SKE for brevity.

ブローチ の もの 。直線 的 な デザイン に クリスタル を 配置 し て 、	〈 エレガント な 雰囲気 〉	を 出し て い ます 。思いっきり 大人 っぽく ！ 黒 ・ エナメル 七宝
ワイングラス 。まるで ヨーゼフ ・ ライナー の ワルツ の よう に 優雅 で	〈 エレガント な たたずまい 〉	は 、さすが 芸術 の 都 ウィーン 生まれ 。シャンパーニュ 以外 に
ショッピング 通販 の Ｑ Ｖ Ｃ が ご 紹介 。カジュアル に なり 過ぎ ず	〈 エレガント な 表情 〉	も 忘れ ない フェミニン な ディテール が 人気 の マリアーニ の コレクション
ユニット 作品 が できる の で は ない か 、と 思いついた 。・	〈 エレガント な ユニット 〉	は でき なかっ た が 、正 三角 形 用 紙 は あまり 手 を つけ
フォトスタンド … フォト フレーム ★ 特売 2 個 セット 品 ★	〈 エレガント な メタル 〉	フレーム ピンク ■ ポスト カード サイズ ■［フ … フォト
。ネックレス 部分 は ラブラドライト です 。シック で 洗練 され た	〈 エレガント な ネックレス 〉	に なり ました 。プラチナ ルチル 水晶 は ルチル の 中 で も 大変
フォルム で 大きく がばっ と 口 が 開く の で とっても 使い 易い 上 に	〈 エレガント な ハワイヤンフラワー 〉	柄 が とっても 魅力 ♪ ２３ オンス の キャンバス 地 を 使用 し
カルティエ　ベルト　★ → 詳しく は こちら ★ 上質 で	〈 エレガント な カルティエ 〉	ベルト カルティエ Cartier　ベルト　Ｃ バックル　リバーシブル
ふわふわ で とっても 可愛 さ 満点 。途中 まで は 両親 と 同色 の	〈 エレガント な 方 〉	必見 の ジップ アップ ワン ピース です アシンメトリー 重ね着 が 施さ
アシスト ビストン Assy ／ ビレット タイプ ● 調和 が 取れ た	〈 エレガント な ワイン 〉	● 別々 の 機会 に 3 回 試飲 し た が 、この ワイン は 盛り
アフィリエイト リンク を 作成 する　→ アフィリエイト って なあに ？	〈 エレガント な ドレープ 〉	が ママ に なっ た 女性 の 新しい 魅力 と 、品格 を 引き出す ワン
パンプス ＆ ブーツ 女性 らしく 、華やか で ゴージャス 、そして 上品 。	〈 エレガント な グリッター 〉	が きらめき 、足下 を 美しく 見せ て くれる 、コーディネート の
】クロコ の 型押し × ホースシューモチーフ で インパクト 大 ◎ 上品	〈 エレガント な バッグ 〉	！ ★ ★ クロコ 型押し エナメル × ホース シュー モチーフ ボストンバッグ
Marrakech 場所 マラケシュ 魅惑 の 中心 部 に 位置 し 、この	〈 エレガント な ホテル 〉	は わずか 数 歩 の 距離 クトゥビーヤモスク 、メナーラ 庭園 、Jamma
Details ポイント　ドルマン スリーブ の ゆったり とした 雰囲気 が	〈 エレガント な シルクサテンワンピース 〉	。バック スタイル へ と 続く リボン で ネックライン が アレンジ できる
疑問 です 。フィードバック 分析 は 、その 疑問 に 対する シンプル で	〈 エレガント な 答え 〉	です 。カンパ イル の 豊富 な 経験 と 努力 に よって 作り上げ
の 新作 です 。従来 の モデル より ケース が 小さめ で 、一段 と	〈 エレガント な ドレス 〉	ウォッチ に なりまし た 。ブレスレット の デザイン も 、ホワイト
も たくさん あると 聞き ます 。裾 に たっぷり レース が ついた	〈 エレガント な もの 〉	や 、バルーン タイプ の キュート な 就職 説明 会 など デザイン も
ポケット が 分かれ て い て 使い 勝手 は とても 良い です 。適度 に	〈 エレガント な 雰囲気 〉	も ある の で オフ にも 通勤 にも 使っ て い ます 。友人 や
白桃 の ふっくら とした 果実 味 と シャルドネ の 若々しい 酸味 と	〈 エレガント な スタイル 〉	が 印象 的 な スタイル 。料理 チーズ 濃厚 な 味わい の ソース や
棚 の 説明 書き に 書か れ て いる 。それ 以外 にも セクシー で	〈 エレガント な ワイン 〉	だ と か 、味 の 微妙 な 違い を うまく 表現 し 、フジ オカ
らしさ が 際立つ シャープ な フォルム で 、きちんと 品 を 残した	〈 エレガント な 仕上がり 〉	も ◎ 上品 リッチ な お 手元 の マスト アイテム ♪ ※ 素材 の 性質
ポイント 夏 の 日差し から 肌 を 守り ながら オシャレ を 演出 する	〈 エレガント な つば広 〉	帽子 が 登場 ♪ 上品 で 清楚 な 雰囲気 が 漂う ハット は かぶる
光ります 。レッド は 深み の ある 色 で 上品 に ☆彡 ブラック は	〈 エレガント な エスニック 〉	スタイル に ♪ 全長 5 ． 5 ｃｍ ＆ nbsp ; ブラック
スエード レザー と スムース レザー の ポイント トゥー の 独特 の 風合い が	〈 エレガント な 高級 〉	感 を 感じ させ 、さまざま な スタイル に 対応 できる デザイン と
東京 の サロン 「 BLANCO 南青山 」に 勤める 土屋 さん は 「	〈 エレガント な 関西 〉	と ラフ で カジュアル な 関東 の 両方 の 洋服 を 着 こなし たい
ことは ＴＰＯ に あわせ て ストッキング を 選ぶ こと 。秋 の	〈 エレガント な オシャレ 〉	を 演出 する ため に ストッキング 選び は とても 重要 です 。ヨーロッパ
より 、レース ランチョン マット です 。【 ロマンティック	〈 エレガント な レース 〉	ランチョン マット 】中央 の 大きな 花 の モティーフ が 印象 的 な
送料 無料 】 ★ ☆ ★　菊 の 刺繍 トート バッグ 大人 っぽく	〈 エレガント な 刺繍 〉	と 若々しい フォルム が 魅力 。優しい カラー の 刺繍 糸 で ほどこさ
そして また Ｃａｆｅ で Chill ｏｕｔ ここ は なん か	〈 エレガント な Cafe 〉	です ♪ お 仕事前 に カフェ で モカ ケーキ と カフェ ラテ
アクセント に 織り込んだ 逸品 。　シック な ブルー 系 が 上品 で	〈 エレガント な アクセント 〉	となった 、美しい シャネル ツイード は 、　上質 感 が ..
。クラシカル な ミル グレーン に 包まれ て 、より 大人 好み の	〈 エレガント な イメージ 〉	に 仕上がり まし た 。側面 エッジ の 効いた ストレート な アーム
作 が 登場 。今作 は クラシック の 室内 楽 の ような 雰囲気 の	〈 エレガント な サウンド 〉	。カーター の アルバム は まったく タイトル どおり 彼 の 世界 。
カルティエ の クラッチ バッグ です ♪ 定番 マスト ライン ☆ 気品 溢れる	〈 エレガント な デザイン 〉	(ｏ ^-') ｂ ポケット 完備 . . . ■ ｙ 5 youta
ＮＵ Autoconf やら の ことを 知っ て いれ ば 、もう 少し	〈 エレガント な 解決 〉	法 が あった の で あろう か 。ともかく 今回 の 所 は ここ まで
少し 、大人 っぽ さ、ラグジュアリー 感 を 出し たい とき は 、	〈 エレガント な デザイン 〉	の 小物 などを 、目立た ない 程度 に さりげなく 加える と よい
取り入れ ながら 商品 開発 に 力 を 注い で い ます 。完成 度 の 高い	〈 エレガント な バレエ 〉	スニーカー ！ 手 の 込んだ デザイン は PATAUGAS なら で は
ような 服装 だ 。父 の ジャケット は 大き すぎる 。でも すごく	〈 エレガント な 感じ 〉	が する 。すごく 不吉 な 感じ 。母 が 口紅 と 羽 と ハイ ヒール
特許 をとった 、個性 的 な 灰皿 。タバコ が 3 本 置け ます 。	〈 エレガント な ダンカン 〉	グラス　ティアードロップ ＃ ３０１ 。ダンカン の フリー デザイナー
から 、ワールド タイム 、永久 カレンダー などの コンプリケーション 、	〈 エレガント な レディス 〉	モデル に 至る まで 品揃え は 豊富 で 、常時 ２００ 本 以上
細長い 首 だけ で なく 、短い 首 に は スーツ ベスト 。小型 で	〈 エレガント な スタッド 〉	細身 の いずれ か の 短い 首 を 補正 しながら いく つ か の ダイヤモンド
みたい に 「 プリティー な 太眉 」「 カッコイイ 系 女 優眉 」「	〈 エレガント な セレブ 〉	眉 」な?ん て いう の が でてきたりして ・・・（＊
ます ！ フロント の スリット ＆ ステッチ が アクセント の	〈 エレガント な パンツ 〉	。全体 に ゴールド ブラウン の ステッチ が 効い て い ます 。きれい
ロマンティック な ペア ペンダント 。きらめき を 放つ キュービック が	〈 エレガント な 印象 〉	です 。気軽 に 楽しめる ボリューム の ″ モダン ″ を カップル で
（ WHITE MUSK ）【 商品 解説 】細 で 、洗練 され た	〈 エレガント な ジャスミン 〉	の 花 を 中心 に ブレンド され た 、繊細 で 上品 な 香り 。
加え 、エーゲ 海 方面 も たっぷり と 計 9 か 所 に 寄港 。船 は	〈 エレガント な 雰囲気 〉	。5 月 ～ １１ 月 毎週 月曜 発 , サントリーニ 島 、ミコノス
ネーミング し て いる この クラス は 、写真 の 通り 、とても 華やか な	〈 エレガント な メンバー 〉	です 。ちょっと 記念 撮影 。パチリ 。次 に 、自己
ジマーマン に よる ミュンヘン で もっとも 洗練 され た ロココ 様式 。	〈 エレガント な ファサード 〉	から は それ を 見る こと が 出来 ない 。1977 年 から １９
TAGAWA 。細 番手 の 綿 で 編んだ カーディガン プルオーバー の	〈 エレガント な ツイン 〉	ニット をご 紹介 。＜ カーディガン 高め の ウエスト 位置 に ビーズ
ため 、ジョージ は テリー の デザイナー と 共 に 、より シンプル で	〈 エレガント な スタイル 〉	をもつ 3 本 スプリング タイプ の １２２７ を 考案 した 。

Appendix E:
Words Directly to the Right of Query Word and Their Categories in BOE or SKE

Table E.1 Words Directly to the Right of *elegant* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
10x12 foot backgrounds	backgrounds	objects
18th century mansion	places	places
addition	abstract noun	abstract noun
Breton aristocrat	people	people
brow muscles	objects (parts of body)[1]	objects
Central American country	places	places
chestnut-tree-lined Unter den	places	places
china	objects (china)	objects
city	places	places
cups of tea	objects (cups)	objects
daydreams and whims	abstract noun	abstract noun
deal	abstract noun	abstract noun
dinners	objects (food and drink)	objects
drapery	objects (cloth)	objects
evening	abstract noun	abstract noun
fragrance	objects (fragrance)	objects
freeskate	sport	performance
glass-fronted building	places	places
gold	objects	objects
hand-printed card	objects	objects
home	places	places
inside	places	places
Italian	people	people
lady	people	people
lines	objects	objects
magazine	objects	objects
Mrs Hayes	people (proper noun)	people
Osborne House	places (proper noun)	places
parts	objects	objects
people	people	people
people	people	people
personal organizer	objects	objects
piece of golf apparel	objects (cloth)	objects
production	abstract noun	abstract noun
Resorts	proper noun	proper noun
Resorts	proper noun	proper noun
restreats	places	places
scholars	people	people
simplicity	abstract noun	abstract noun
square	places	places
strokeplayer	people	people
surroundings	places	places
symmetry	abstract noun	abstract noun
thing	abstract noun	objects
Universe	proper name	proper noun
West End of Glasgow	places	places
wine	objects (food and drink)	objects
woman	people	people
woman	people	people
word	abstract word	objects

In objects (parts of body)[1], parts of body is a subcategory of the category of objects.

Table E.2 Words Directly to the Right of *elegant* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
accent	abstract	concrete noun
answer	abstract	concrete noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
bag	objects	objects
ballet sneaker	objects	objects
Café	places	places
Cartier belt	objects	objects
celebrity eyebrow	objects	objects
design	design	concrete noun
design	design	design
drape	objects	objects
dress watch	objects	objects
Duncan Glass	objects	objects
embroidery	objects	objects
expression(look)	expression	abstract noun
façade	objects	objects
finish	appearance	concrete noun
floral pattern	objects	concrete noun
glitter	objects	objects
hat	objects	objects
hotel	places	places
image	image	objects
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
Jasmine Flower	objects	objects
Kansai	places	places
lace place mat	objects	objects
lady model	objects	people
member	people	people
metal frame	objects	objects
necklace	objects	objects
one-piece dress	objects (cloth)	objects-clothing[1]
pants	objects	objects
person	people	people
solution	abstract	abstract noun
something elegant	objects	objects
sound	sound	abstract noun-sound
stud	objects	objects
style	style	abstract or concrete noun depending on context
style	style	style
style	style	style
stylishness	abstract	abstract noun
twin knit	objects	objects
unit	objects	objects
upscale image	image	abstract noun
wine	objects	objects
wine	objects	objects

objects-clothing[1] means that clothing is a subcategory of the main category, objects.

Table E.3 Words Directly to the Right of *fashionable* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
accessory	objects	objects
alleys	places	places
analogy		abstract noun-language
area	places	places
bars	places	places
blandness		abstract noun-style?[1]
chatter		concrete noun-language
clothes	objects	objects
clubs	place	place
designer spectacles		objects
destination		place
disco and piano bar	places	places
East Berlin	places	places
favorites	objects	objects
festivities	event	abstract noun
flap		objects
.		
group	people	people
Hampstead	places	places
Hampstead	places	places
hat	objects (accessory)	objects-accessory
headgear	objects	objects
hotels	Places	Places
ideas and models		abstract noun / objects
Italian nibble	objects	objects
Knightsbridge	places	places
ladies	people	people
Linda mcgill	people	people
model		people?
narrative method		abstract noun
Nuevo Latino restaurant	places	places
opinion		abstract noun
parties		event
penthouse	places	places
pubs	places	places
quarters	places	places
restaurants	places	places
road car	objects	objects
sectors	places	places
.		
specialisation		abstract noun
stars	people	people
teams	people	people
theories		abstract noun
thing	objects	objects
trends		abstract noun
type		objects
view		abstract noun
women	people	people
Zermatt. St Morits and the like	places	places

In abstract noun-style?[1] , a question mark implies the category was unsure.

Table E.4 Words Directly to the Right of *fashionable* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
2 0 1 1 Noritake	objects	objects
3color variation		pattern
6th arrondissement of Paris	places	places
area	places	places
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
authorized agent		people or business
Avenue Louise	places	places
cloth diaper	objects (diapers)	objects
clothes	objects (clothing)	objects
clothes	objects (clothing)	objects
clothes	objects (clothing)	objects
days	time	abstract noun-time
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
disposable adult diaper	objects (diapers)	objects
event	event	event
female vocal		thing-language
fitness shoe	objects (shoe)	objects-clothing
girl	people	people
Grafton Street	places	places
graphic illustration		objects
hat	objects (accessory)	objects-clothing
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
interia/exteria		thing-location
Korea	places	places
life	life	abstract noun
lingerie	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
long vest	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
long wallet	objects	objects
lowrise denim	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
means		abstract noun
monogram series		objects
outer wear	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
Petitenget beach	places	places
phantasm		abstract noun
space	space	abstract noun
stick	objects (accessory)	objects-accessory
streets	Places	places
sunglass	clothing (accessory)	objects-accessory
swimsuit	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
swimsuit	objects (clothing)	objects-clothing
thinker	people	people
three-wheeled scooter	objects (vehicle)	objects-vehicle
time	time	abstract noun-time
training style	style	abstract noun
woman	people	people
women	people	people
year	time	abstract noun-time

Table E.5 Words Directly to the Right of *feminine* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
activities	activity	activity
artificies	artifices	abstract noun
attachment	attachment	abstract noun
beauty	beauty	abstract noun
behavior	behavior	abstract noun
child	people	people
combination	combination	abstract noun
curves	curves	objects-body
distance	distance	abstract noun
divinity	divinity	abstract noun
element	element	abstract noun
elements	elements	abstract noun
emotion	emotion	abstract noun
endings	endings	objects-language
era	era	abstract noun
fabrics	objects	objects
feel	feel	abstract noun
freedom	freedom	abstract noun
group	group	people
identity	identity	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
influences	influences	abstract noun
Ingenuity	Ingenuity	abstract noun
Kathy	people	people
lady	people	people
leadership	leadership	abstract noun
Mystique	Mystique	abstract noun
part	part	abstract noun
playmate	people	people
praise	praise	abstract noun
principle	principle	abstract noun
purity	purity	purity
quality	quality	quality
sense of humor		abstract noun
sensuality	sensuality	abstract noun
side	side	abstract noun
side	side	abstract noun
side	side	abstract noun
side	side	abstract noun
singular	grammar	grammar
soul	soul	abstract noun
spin	spin	abstract noun
stereotypes	stereotypes	abstract noun
subjectivity	subjectivity	abstract noun
trait	trait	abstract noun
voices	voices	voices
weakness	weakness	abstract noun
woman	people	people
woman	people	people
women	people	people

Table E.6 Words Directly to the Right of *feminine* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
a suit of clothes	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
appearance	appearance	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
ballon design	design	design
blouse	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
brightness	brightness	abstract noun
cashing within shopping limit	limit	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
color	color	color
coloring	coloring	coloring
coordinates	coordinates	clothing?
coordinates	coordinates	coordinates
curve	curve	object-body
design	design	design
design	design	design
detail	detail	abstract noun
drape feeling	feeling	abstract noun
dressing	dressing	clothing?
ennui	ennui	ennui?
eyes	body parts	body parts
form	form	abstract noun
Hiei	people	people
image	image	image
image	image	image
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
marine taste	taste	abstract noun
pink checked pleated skirt	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
ra	?	?
ribbon	objects	objects
rose	objects	objects
sensitivity	sensitivity	abstract noun
silhouette	silhouette	objects
silhouette	silhouette	objects
strap sandal	objects (shoe)	objects
style	style	abstract noun
style	style	abstract noun
tunic	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
type	type	abstract noun

Table E.7 Words Directly to the right of *stylish* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
accessories	objects	objects
approach	approach	abstract noun
approach	approach	abstract noun
:		
assasin	people	people
bottle	objects	objects
bottle	objects	objects
brouhaha	abstract	abstract noun
chrome and brass fittings	objects	objects
clothes	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
coat	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
cut	design	design
design	design	design
dish drainer	objects	objects
-		
fillies	people	people
game	abstract	objects
image	image	image
influences	abstract	abstract noun
inhabitant	people	people
items	objects	objects
,		
jewellry, boxes and mirrors	objects	objects
jumps	actions	actions
kitchen	places	places
kitchen	places	places
legacy	abstract	abstract noun
life	abstract	abstract noun
light-coloured clothes	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
look	look	look
loos	places	places
mother	people	people
.		
performance	abstract	thing
piece of invective		thing-language
provision pen	objects	objects
Puligny	objects	objects
range of wines	objects	objects
refelections	abstract	abstract noun
soul	abstract	abstract noun
stands	objects	objects
suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
supper dishes	objects	objects
Sweethear 9-2 Lombo Amricana		?
thriller	places	objects
timber	objects	objects
TOWER DISTINCTIONS	objects	objects
utilitarianism	abstract	abstract noun
venue	places	places
Wanderer	People	people

Table E.8 Words Directly to the right of *stylish* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
American hook	objects	objects
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
body	body	objects
body	body	objects
body shape	shape	objects
cloth	objects (cloth)	objects-clothing
cover song collection	objects	objects
curve form	form	object-design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
dry champagne?	objects (drink)	objects
elegant one-piece	objects (cloth)	objects-clothing
face	face	objects-body
feeding bottle	objects	objects
for?	?	?
furniture	objects	objects
glass-paneled		objects
good design	design	design
hotel	places	places
lether Japanese pattern belt	objects	objects
looks	looks	thing
money clip	objects	objects
new product	objects	objects
one aspect	aspect	abstract noun
paper item	objects	objects
personal chair	objects	objects
play	play	thing
red	color	thing-color
sexual intertwining image	image	objects
shoe	objects	objects
shoe case	objects	objects
sink	objects	objects
sparkling wine	objects (drink)	objects
sport	sport	thing
store	places	places
sweets	objects (food)	objects
television	objects	objects
thin five power zoom lense	objects	objects
two door minicar	objects	objects

Table E.9 Words Directly to the Right of *chic* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
.		
appearance	appearance	abstract noun
appearance	appearance	abstract noun
art enclave	places	places
assistant	people	people
bar and restaurant	places	places
Charnley	proper names	proper names
clothes	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
?	?	?
continentals	people	people
crowd	people	people
dinner party	places (occasion)	event
Director	people	people
?		
dresses	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
Dublin store	places	places
?		
?		
flats	places	places
French hip-hop	music	music
Frenchdogs	animals	animals
hangouts	places	places
headquarters	places	places
Italian restaurant	places	places
Italian coffee table	objects	objects
Kitchens	places	places
?		
look	look	abstract noun
Maoridom	places	places
Mayfair	people	people
?		
?		
?		
?		
opera-style jacket	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
outfits	objects	objects
Parisienne	people	people
RETRO ROCKET	objects	objects
riverview flat	places	places
salon	places	places
set	set	people
SHADES OF PLUM	color	color
shopping arcade	places	places
society game	game	objects
style	style	abstract noun
styling	styling	abstract noun
sugar-pink Chanel suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
?		
ultra-urban apartment block	places	places
wraparound	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing

Table E.10 Words Directly to the Right of *chic* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
adult impression	impression	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
bag	objects	objects
black and gold logo	logo	objects
black lether	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
brightness	brightness	color?
brightness	brightness	color?
brown	color	color
chic elegant atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
color	color	color
color	color	color
color shade	color	color
color shade	color	color
color shade	color	color
color shade	color	color
color shade	color	color
color tone	color	color
color tone	color	color
coloring	color	color
coloring	color	color
counter bar	places	places
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
direction	direction	abstract noun
five-color	color	color
flower pattern	pattern	pattern
four color	color	color
front cover	objects	objects
gel nail, etc.	objects	objects
guest room	places	places
hotel	places	places
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
looking	look	abstract noun
looking	look	abstract noun
looking	look	abstract noun
mood	mood	abstract noun
new color	color	color
one piece	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
outfit (cloth)	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
presence of mind	presence of mind	abstract noun
product	objects	objects
room	places	places
satin dress	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
silhouette	silhouette	abstract noun
style	style	abstract noun
white dobby stripe pattern	pattern	design
wooden box	objects (clothes)	objects

Table E.11 Words Directly to the Right of *boyish* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
activities	activities	activities
ass	parts of body	parts of body
bangs	bangs	body-hair
beauty	abstract	abstract noun
build	body	body
charm	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
CHARM	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
charm	charm	abstract noun
chests	parts of body	parts of body
crop	hairstyle	hairstyle
DYKE/SKIN	people	people
DYKE	people	people
eagerness	abstract	abstract noun
enthusiasm	abstract	abstract noun
enthusiasm	abstract	abstract noun
enthusiasm	abstract	abstract noun
enthusiasm	abstract	abstract noun
Eton crop	hairstyle	hairstyle
excitement	abstract	abstract noun
exploiter	people	people
exuberance	abstract	abstract noun
exuberance	abstract	abstract noun
face	face	body
face	face	face
face	face	face
features	features	body
figure	style	people
,		
frankness	abstract	abstract noun
glee	abstract	abstract noun
grin	smile	body
grin	smile	smile
guy	people	people
interest	interest	abstract noun
London dyke	people	people
look	look(s)	abstract noun
looks	look(s)	abstract noun
looks	look(s)	abstract noun
mirthfulness	abstract	abstract noun
moment	time	abstract noun
Mr.Rae	people (proper name)	people-proper name
need	abstract	abstract noun
prank	abstract	abstract noun
qualities	qualities	abstract noun
smile	smile	body
stranger	people	people
suits	objects(clothes)	objects-clothing

Table E.12 Words Directly to the Right of *boyish* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
a boy who looks like boyish girl	people	people
active girl	people	people
all-in-one	?	?
appearance	appearance	abstract noun
appearance	appearance	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
beautiful girl	people	people
bikini model	people	people
bob	hairstyle	hairstyle
cloth	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
cloth	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
cloth	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
dressing	dressing	dressing*?
energetic flat-chested girl	people	people
fashion	fashion	abstract noun
fashion	fashion	abstract noun
female college student	people	people
female college student	people	people
female pervert	people	people
form	form	abstract noun
girl	people	people
girl	people	people
girl	people	people
girl	people	people
girl	people	people
impression	impression	abstract noun
item	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
item	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
item	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
looking	looking	abstract noun
looking	looking	abstract noun
looking	looking	abstract noun
looking	looking	abstract noun
looking	looking	abstract noun
Miki	people	people
mischievous coordinates	coordinates	fashion?
new wife	people	people
outfit(cloth)	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
person	people	people
person	people	people
personality	personality	abstract noun
role	role	role
shirt	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
silhouette	silhouette	abstract noun
something boyish	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
something boyish	impression	abstract noun
something boyish	objects	objects
storeclark	people	people
woman	people	people
woman	people	people

Table E.13 Words Directly to the Right of *mannish* and Their Categories in BOE

BOE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
attire	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
behavior	behavior	abstract noun
Boy	people	people
Boy	people	people
Boy	people	people
Boy	people	people
Boy	people	people
Boy	people	people
briefcase edge	edge	objects
clothes	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
crop	hairstyle	hairstyle
cuts	cuts	cuts
feet	objects (body)	objects-body
figure	people	people
figure	people	people
freak	people	people
haircuts	haircuts	haircuts
hide	places	objects-material
lace up brogues	objects (shoes)	objects-shoes
lesbians	people	people
librarians	people	people
man	people	people
Mel	proper name	proper name
overtones	implication	abstract noun
Oxfords	objects (shoes)	objects-shoes
pant suits cut	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
pinstripes	design	design
simplicity	simplicity	abstract noun
smell	smell	smell
styles	styles	styles
suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
suits	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
trousers	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
trousers	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
trousers	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
tuxedos	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
tweed	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
versions	versions	clothes
voice	voice	voice
way	way	abstract noun
Woman	people	people
Woman	people	people
Woman	people	people
woman	people	people
woman	people	people
woman	people	people
women	people	people
women	people	people

Table E.14 Words Directly to the Right Of *mannish* and Their Categories in SKE

SKE		
Words	Category (myself)	Category (NS)
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
atmosphere	atmosphere	abstract noun
black	color	color
charm	charm	abstract noun
cloth	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
coat	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
color	color	color
cooordinates	coordinates	fashion/clothes?
denim fashion	fashion	fashion
design	design	design
design	design	design
design	design	design
dignity	dignity	abstract noun
epaulet	objects	objects
expression	expression	abstract noun
fashion	fashion	abstract noun
folklore taste	taste	abstract noun
form	form	abstract noun
hat	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
image	image	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
impression	impression	abstract noun
jacket	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
lesbian	people	people
mood	mood	abstract noun
outfit(cloth)	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
pants	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
person	people	people
presence	presence	abstract noun
presence	presence	abstract noun
ro???		
sense	sense	abstract noun
shirt coordinates	coordinates	objects-clothing
short length salopette	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
Sicilian beret	objects	objects-clothing
something mannish	impression	abstract noun
stand collar	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
style	style	abstract noun
style	style	abstract noun
style	style	abstract noun
styling	styling	abstract noun
stylish style	style	abstract noun
stylishness	stylishness	abstract noun
suit	objects (clothes)	objects-clothing
tweed tone	tone	abstract noun

In the above tables, Table V.1 to Table V.14, Category (myself) means that words were categorised by myself while Category (NS) means words were categorised by the native English speaker.

The above tables, Table V.1 to Table V.14, were categorized by me at first. However, in order to avoid a lack of categories, weakness in categorisation, and personal bias in categorisation, the native English speaker's category was added based on the following reference URL, especially concerning abstract or concrete nouns and main subcategories of people, places, and things/objects based on the following site: http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/abstractnoun.htm

Appendix F:
Survey Questionnaire in English

Survey Questionnaire in English (page 1)

Questions about usages

Please take a few minutes to answer the following questions. The survey results will be used for my dissertation in the field of Applied Linguistics.
Thank you so much for taking the time to complete the survey. I truly appreciate your participation.

***1. Do you associate "boyish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:**

	positive	negative	neither positive nor negative
boyish look	○	○	○
boyish figure	○	○	○
boyish charm	○	○	○
boyish prank	○	○	○
boyish enthusiasm	○	○	○

any comments?

***2. Do you associate "feminine" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:**

	positive	negative	neither positive nor negative
feminine lady	○	○	○
feminine impression	○	○	○
feminine element	○	○	○
feminine weakness	○	○	○
feminine side	○	○	○

any comments?

***3. Do you associate "mannish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:**

	positive	negative	neither positive nor negative
mannish boy	○	○	○
mannish lace up brogues	○	○	○
mannish behavior	○	○	○
mannish trousers	○	○	○
mannish woman	○	○	○

any comments?

Please answer a few more questions about yourself.

***4. Choose the most applicable option from the dropdown menu for the following questions.**

	Level of Education	Age	Sex
option			

Survey Questionnaire in English (page 2)

Questions about usages

＊5. Please enter your country of nationality in the box below.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and time.

Appendix G:
Survey Questionnaire in Japanese

Survey Questionnaire in Japanese (page 1)

外来語に関する質問

このたびは、コーパス研究に関するアンケートへのご協力、誠にありがとうございます。ご回答いただいたデータは、修士論文に使用させていただきます。簡単な質問ですので、率直に回答いただくようお願いいたします。

*1. あなたは、以下の表現で、ボーイッシュという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを1つ選んでください。

	(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ	(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ	肯定、否定どちらでもない
ボーイッシュなアイテム	○	○	○
ボーイッシュな女の子	○	○	○
ボーイッシュな服装	○	○	○
ボーイッシュな感じ	○	○	○
ボーイッシュなシルエット	○	○	○

コメント（もしあれば）

*2. あなたは、以下の表現で、フェミニンという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを1つ選んでください。

	(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ	(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ	肯定、否定どちらでもない
フェミニンな印象	○	○	○
フェミニンなコーディネート	○	○	○
フェミニンなブラウス	○	○	○
フェミニンなカラー	○	○	○
フェミニンな雰囲気	○	○	○

コメント（もしあれば）

*3. あなたは、以下の表現で、マニッシュという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを1つ選んでください。

	(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ	(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ	肯定、否定どちらでもない
マニッシュな魅力	○	○	○
マニッシュなコーディネート	○	○	○
マニッシュな人	○	○	○
マニッシュなスーツ	○	○	○
マニッシュな雰囲気	○	○	○

コメント（もしあれば）

Survey Questionnaire in Japanese (page 2)

外来語に関する質問

＊4. 以下の4つの項目において、ドロップダウンメニューからご自身について一番ふさわしいものを選んでください。

	年齢	性別	最終学歴	職業
選択肢				

＊5. あなたの国籍について以下の空欄にご記入ください。

アンケートにご協力いただき、誠に、ありがとうございました。

Appendix H:
Background of Participants in the Survey in English

	Questions about usages										
	Choose the most applicable option from the dropdown menu for the following questions.										
	Level of Education										
options		**Graduated from high school**	**1 year of college**	**2 years of college**	**3 years of college**	**Graduated from college**	**Some graduate school**	**Completed graduate school**	**number of responses**		
option		2	1	1	1	21	29	67	122		
Age											
options		**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60 or over**	**number of responses**
option		0	4	21	24	21	19	11	15	7	122
Sex											
options		**male**	**female**	**number of responses**							
option		66	56	122							
		Question Totals									
	questions answered	**122**									
	questions skipped	**0**									

Appendix I:
Nationality of Participants in the Survey in English

nationality	number
USA	50(48)[1]
UK	36
Canada	27(26)[1]
Australia	4
South Africa	2
Ireland	2(1) [1]
Scotland	1
Spanish - Filipino	1
no nationality[2]	1

[1]There were two respondents who claimed dual nationality.
One is dual nationality of USA and Canada and the other is dual nationality of USA and Ireland. [2]There was one respondent who claimed no nationality.

Appendix J:
Background of Participants in the Survey in Japanese

外来語に関する質問 Questions about Japanese loanword usages

以下の4つの項目において、ドロップダウンメニューからご自身について一番ふさわしいものを選んでください。Please choose the most appropriate option from the dropdown menu in the following four questions.

年齢 age

回答選択肢 options	20 or less 20才以下	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 or more 60才以上	number of responses 回答数
選択肢	0	4	3	15	8	9	8	4	0	0	51

性別 gender

回答選択肢 options	female 女性	male 男性	responses 回答数
選択肢	28	23	51

最終学歴 Education Background

回答選択肢 options	graduated from junior high school 中学校卒業	graduated from high school 高校卒業	graduate from vocational school 専門学校卒業	graduated from junior college 短期大学卒業	graduated from college 大学卒業	completed graduate school 大学院卒業	others その他	responses 回答数
選択肢	0	5	5	4	28	8	1	51

職業 occupation

回答選択肢 options	company employee or executive 会社員・役員	self-owned business 自営業	specialist job 専門職	civil servant 公務員	student 学生	full-time house-wife/husband 専業主婦・専業主夫	part-time worker パート・アルバイト・フリーター	student 学生	unemployment or age-limit retirement 無職・定年退職	others その他	number of responses 回答数
選択肢	23	6	7	5	1	1	3	1	0	4	51

	Question Totals
questions answered 回答された質問	51
questions skipped スキップされた質問	7

Appendix K:
Comments on Questions about Each Query Word in the Survey in English

Table K.1 Comments on Questions about *feminine*

Comments on questions about *feminine*
1.Feminine lady seems redundant. 2.feminine lady seems redundant and is probably not a collocation found in naturally-occuring language 3.Lady infers femininity, so this expression is redundant and unnatural. Feminine element or impression are not usually collocated so their meanings and sense are obscure. 4.I've never heard feminine element before. 5.feminine intuition is positive. feminine wiles is negative 6.I'm not sure what "feminine impression" really means without a context to put it into 7.I've never actually heard anyone talk about a feminine impression 8.I don't often hear / use feminine impression. 9.weakness may be negative; feminine is not 10.Again, very hard to tell without a context. "weakness" of course is negative because of that word, not because of 'feminine" 11.It's not the word feminine but the words 'weakness' and 'lady' that carry positive/negative connotations. 12.I've never heard 'feminine lady' before, so it seems a bit strange 13.is 'feminine lady' a common collocate? 14.I am a man 15.as I said before, all could be either. More accurately for your survey would be in the final column instead of 'neither posititve nor negative', change this to 'neither/both positive nor/or negative'. This way you could avoid the research bias/fallacy of influencing your research community's answers negatively or positively. 16.are the 1st 2 collocations - I've never heard these expressions before... feminine touch would be more common I'm sure 17.The ones that are neither pos. or neg. do not normally collocate for me. 18.Again, I think where the word "feminine" is negative it tends not to refer to something denotive of women. 19.More context is needed to determine if intent is positive or negative. In some cases here it is the noun that is determining whether the association is positive or negative and not the adjective feminine. 20.In the first example, because "weakness" is such a negative word, ANY word collocating with it will take on a negative semantic prosody. 21.I checked "neither" for most because it would depend on the context 22.Unaware of "feminine element" as a usage 23.With the exception of 'feminine side', feminine is infrequently used in these collocations. As such it was difficult to evaluate their connotation.

Table K.2 Comments on Questions about *boyish*

Comments on questions about *boyish*
1."Boyish figure" doesn't really register with me. Not something I've really heard in use. 2.Rather confusing since some are used to describe males and some females. 3.Expressions using "girl" have been omitted. I find it curious. 4.I think negative because I associate it with an older male doing something that ends up with negative consequences 5.boyish is neither, whereas prank is neg, charm/enthusiasm are positive 6."butch" 7. "boyish figure" is often said of young girls (where it's negative) or men (where it's positive) 8.Would be good to know if you were describing a man, woman or boy here. I think answers may differ depending on a situation 9.All these terms and those below are isolated from context so it is very difficult to answer your questions. 10.Positive or negative depends, I think, on the gender of the person being described. 11.Prank may be negative; boyish is not 12.It's hard to tell without more of a context. 13.It definitely depends upon the context in which the phrases are used 14.I think you have to consider the context. Whether or not negative or positive would depend, for example, on the interlocutors, their relationship, and the audience, as well as the manner in which these phrases are used. For example, someone saying my son has a boyish look would be different to tell my sister the same thing. And how my sister is told might be taken as either a compliment or insult depending on other factors. 15.My associations with 'boyish' draws up 1980's images of lesbians seeking to express their identity. Boyish prank/enthusiasm makes me think of children 16.depending on the context, facial expression, and tone of voice all of these could be either negative or positive. 17.The ones that are neither pos. or neg. really depend on whether the object is male or female. 18.I think it may depend on the context. In the latter two, "boyish" would probably refer to a woman or a girl who looked "boyish" and in the former three "boyish" probably refers to "youthful". But that's just my opinion. 19.Context is lacking. For example, a boyish prank played by a boy sounds amusing, but if played by an older person might be construed as negative. 20.Many of these would depend on the context. For example, saying "boyish figure" to a woman would be quite negative. However, saying it to a boy would be neither negative nor positive. 21.it would depend on whether "boyish figure" and boyish look" were being applied to boys or girls 22.Very rarely hear the word boyish used any more 23.Why no section for "girlish"?

Table K.3 Comments on Questions about *mannish*

Comments on questions about *mannish*
1.What are brogues?
2.American English does not use mannish very often. All phrases seem strange to me.
3.Those seem to be statements which could be used with neither positive or negative senses, just a description, which might be taken in a more negative than positive way regardless of it being a neutral description.
4.I don't use this word much, beyond singing along to Muddy Waters,
5.The three in the middle I've never heard before.
6.mannish lace up brogues?
7.mannish lace up brogues is a collocation I've never heard.
8.These usages don't sound natural to me
9.This word isn't really used much. I don't know what a "lace up brogue" is.
10.These questions are so heavily weighted that I am not sure you are measuring what you want to measure.
11.I've never heard anyone talk about a mannish boy
12.I've no idea what a mannish boy is. Is brogues British English?
13.i think 'manly' would be used instead of mannish
14.behaviour may be negative; mannish is not
15.It's very difficult to make a judgment on these without greater context. The examples for "mannish" are especially difficult.
16.Yeah, I still really want a context! It's too hard to say without the whole sentence, at least.
17.Regarding mannish lace up the brogues- I have no idea what this means, hence the neither neg nor pos answer.
18.Again- depends on the context
19.Mannish woman doesn't sound so good but I don't know why. To be honest, I've almost never used 'mannish' and rarely heard it (as a Brit.), as opposed to 'manly' or 'masculine'. The first thing that came to mind was the classic song, "Mannish Boy", which I liked and therefore have a positive association with.
20.quite a few of these combinations are ones I have never heard before, so it's hard to decide, especially as there's no wider context
21.is 'mannish boy' a common collocate?
22.the first four I don't have a schema for.
23.The final two collocations are not familiar to me in any way
24.same as above, though mannish woman has a strong negative collocation in my experience.
25.again, not sure how strong these collocations are - we would use lad in England - laddish behavior, ladette (laddish woman), lad's lad, etc.
26.Same as above. These are mostly unnatural collocations. "Mannish Boy" is a famous blues song, so I reacted positively.
27.As above.
28.Again, it depends on the subject. Also, I'd never heard the word brogues before.
29.To me it seems that "manish" is not used all that often. "Manly" would be more common and have a fairly positive conotation for most, I'd wager.
30.Again, it would depend on the context for most of these.
31."Mannish" isn't commonly used in American English so these terms sound awkward and negative to me. I think that "masculine" is a better counterpart to "feminine".
32.Some of these sound unnatural to a native speaker
33.mannish as an adjective is not frequently used in English

Appendix L:
Comments on Questions about Each Query Word in the Survey in Japanese

Comments on questions about *boyish*
1.個人的にはボーイッシュに否定的なイメージはありません。[1] I don't have negative image on *boyish*.
2.使い方によっては暗に（男が）女性的だと聞こえるかも。 It might sound (that a man is) womanish.
3.すみません、この言葉は意味がわからないで、とりあえずこれにしました。 As I don't understand the meaning of the word, I chose this answer.
Comments on questions about *feminine*
1.男性側としては聞かない言葉（女性雑誌に載ってるイメージ） This word is the word men do not hear. (This word might be used in magazines for women.)
2.使い方によっては暗に（男が）女性的だと聞こえるかも。 It might imply (that a man is) womanish depending on usage.
Comments on questions about *mannish*
1.そもそもマニッシュの意味が分からないので判断できず。 I have no idea about what *mannish* is so that I can't judge.
2.言葉の意味を知りません。。。 I have no idea about the meaning of this word.
3.マニッシュの意味が分かりません I have no idea about the meaning of this word.
4.すみません、この言葉は意味がわからないで、とりあえずこれにしました。 I have no idea about the meaning of this word so that I chose this answer.
5.ささ[2]
6.マニッシュ＝男性的なイメージ *Mannish* is equivalent to a manly image.
7.マニッシュの意味を正確に理解しておらず・・・。 I do not have accurate understanding of what *mannish* means.
8.マニッシュはなんとなく後ろに洋服が来たほうがぴんときます。 I think it sounds right to me when a word of clothes follows *mannish*.

[1]Japanese original comment is given first and then the English translation is given under each Japanese sentence.

[2]I cannot identify what this comment means.

Appendix M:
Breakdown of Responses in Survey Questionnaire in English

Table M.1 Usages of *feminine*

Questions about usages

Do you associate "feminine" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:					
回答選択肢 options	**positive**	**negative**	**neither positive nor negative**	**assessment average 評価平均**	**number of responses 回答数**
feminine element	43	5	74	0.31	122
feminine impression	27	15	80	0.10	122
feminine lady	66	6	50	0.49	122
feminine side	72	7	43	0.53	122
feminine weakness	0	104	18	-0.85	122
any comments?					23
				quentions answered 回答された質問	**122**
				questions skipped スキップされた質問	**0**

Table M.2 Usages of *boyish*

Questions about usages

Do you associate "boyish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:					
回答選択肢 options	**positive**	**negative**	**neither positive nor negative**	**assessment average 評価平均**	**number of responses 回答数**
boyish figure	19	48	55	-0.24	122
boyish charm	108	3	11	0.86	122
boyish enthusiasm	104	3	15	0.83	122
boyish look	41	13	68	0.23	122
boyish prank	15	71	36	-0.46	122
any comments?					23
				quentions answered 回答された質問	**122**
				questions skipped スキップされた質問	**0**

Table M.3 Usages of *mannish*

Questions about usages

Do you associate "mannish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:					
回答選択肢 options	**positive**	**negative**	**neither positive nor negative**	**assessment average 評価平均**	**number of responses 回答数**
mannish boy	21	23	78	-0.02	122
mannish behavior	11	54	57	-0.35	122
mannish lace up brogues	11	12	99	-0.01	122
mannish trousers	11	25	86	-0.11	122
mannish woman	0	92	30	-0.75	122
any comments?					33
				quentions answered 回答された質問	**122**
				questions skipped スキップされた質問	**0**

Appendix N:
Breakdown of Responses in Survey Questionnaire in Japanese

Table N.1 Usages of *feminine*

外来語に関する質問 Questions about usages

あなたは、以下の表現で、フェミニンという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3 つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを 1 つ選んでください。**Do you associate "feminine" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:**

回答選択肢 options	(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ positive	(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ negative	肯定、否定どちらでもない neither positive nor negative	評価平均 assessment average	回答数 number of responses
フェミニンなカラー feminine color	36	8	14	0.48	58
フェミニンな雰囲気 feminine atmosphere	40	6	12	0.59	58
フェミニンなブラウス feminine blouse	36	10	12	0.45	58
フェミニンなコーディネート feminine coordinates	38	6	14	0.55	58
フェミニンな印象 feminine impression	37	8	13	0.50	58
コメント(もしあれば) comment (if any)					2
				回答された質問 questions answered	**58**
				スキップされた質問 questions skipped	**0**

Table N.2 Usages of *boyish*

外来語に関する質問 Questions about usages

あなたは、以下の表現で、ボーイッシュという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3 つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを 1 つ選んでください。Do you associate "boyish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:

回答選択肢 options	(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ positive	(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ negative	肯定、否定どちらでもない neither positive nor negative	評価平均 assessment average	回答数 number of responses
ボーイッシュな服装 boyish cloth	36	6	16	0.52	58
ボーイッシュな女の子 boyish girl	45	7	6	0.66	58
ボーイッシュなアイテム boyish item	25	9	24	0.28	58
ボーイッシュな感じ boyish looking	35	7	16	0.48	58
ボーイッシュなシルエット boyish silhouette	9	20	29	-0.19	58
コメント(もしあれば) comment if any					3
				回答された質問 questions answered	**58**
				スキップされた質問 questions skipped	**0**

Table N.3 Usages of *mannish*

外来語に関する質問 Questions about usages

あなたは、以下の表現で、マニッシュという言葉について、どのようなイメージをもちますか？3 つの選択肢のうち、いちばん近いものを 1 つ選んでください。Do you associate "mannish" with positive, negative, or neither positive nor negative sense in the following usages:					
回答選択肢 options	**(どちらかといえば) 肯定的なイメージ positive**	**(どちらかといえば) 否定的なイメージ negative**	**肯定、否定どちらでもない neither positive nor negative**	**評価平均 assessment average**	**回答数 number of responses**
マニッシュな雰囲気 mannish atmosphere	11	11	36	0.00	58
マニッシュなコーディネート manish coordinates	21	7	30	0.24	58
マニッシュな人 mannish person	10	12	36	-0.03	58
マニッシュな魅力 mannish charm	17	10	31	0.12	58
マニッシュなスーツ mannish suit	17	8	33	0.16	58
コメント(もしあれば) comment (if any)					8
				回答された質問 questions answered	**58**
				スキップされた質問 questions skipped	**0**