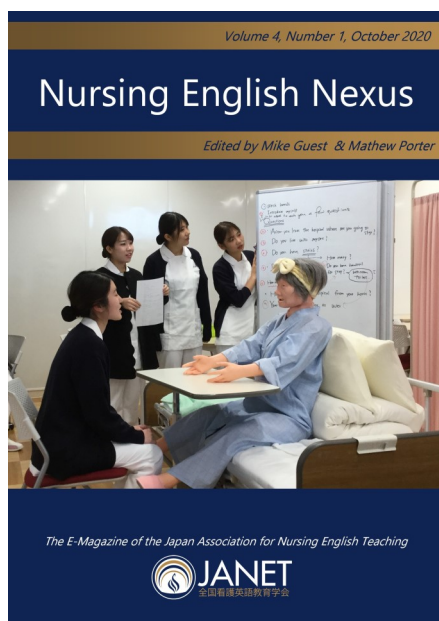


Research Study for Making a Glossary of Nursing Loanwords

Motoko Sando

School of Health and Nurse Science, Wakayama Medical University



Article citation

Sando, M. (2020). Research Study for Making a Glossary of Nursing Loanwords. *Nursing English Nexus*, 4(1), 35-37.

Nursing English Nexus

<http://www.janetorg.com/nexus>

ISSN 2433-2305

Nursing English Nexus is made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. Authors retain the right to share their article as is for personal use, internal institutional use and other scholarly purposes. English Nursing Nexus and the articles within may be used by third parties for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Please contact the author directly for permission to re-print elsewhere.



Research Study for Making a Glossary of Nursing Loanwords

Motoko Sando (msando@wakayama-med.ac.jp)

School of Health and Nursing Science, Wakayama Medical University

Wakayama Medical University offers a common class called 医療入門: ケア・マインド教育 iryou nyuumon: kea maindo kyouiku [Introduction to Healthcare: Care Mind Education] for Medical students and Health and Nursing students. This class is designed to give students healthcare knowledge and opportunities for skill development by combining lectures and group work. The class also trains students to care for patients by including their families in the patients' points of view.

One day, I asked the students in my English class what care mind means and whether it is English or Japanese. However, no one could give me an immediate answer. The problem is that many students assume words written in katakana, a script used for representing foreign words, are English. Wakayama Medical University actively promotes international exchange programs with overseas universities and hopes students will bring a global perspective to their various roles after graduation. When students talk with people outside Japan, using these katakana expressions in English interactions may lead to misunderstanding. To put it another way, first language interference may be an obstacle for communicating in English. For improving English proficiency skills, learners need to recognize that not all katakana expressions can be used in English.

In the nursing field, many types of katakana expressions exist. Most of them are based on loanwords from English and have the same meanings as English. However, some are abbreviations, such as インアウト (*inauto* "in-out"), the English "intake and output", others are Japanese creations, such as エンゼルケア (*enzerukea* "angel care"), the English "postmortem procedure", and still others are used differently from the original sense, such as スクイーミング (*sukuijingu*

"squeezing"), the English "sputum drainage." The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) published "Suggestions for paraphrasing clinical terminology" in 2009 and the report includes katakana terms as well as many Japanese kanji items.

Several katakana loanword dictionaries for healthcare workers have so far been published in Japan, but most of these refer only to Japanese meanings and simply list katakana spellings. I strongly feel the necessity for a bilingual nursing glossary, devoting space to original meanings and correct English usage.

My specialty is English philology and I have been working on a lexicological study of American English. In order to label words and phrases, I chiefly consult many dictionaries, compare their definitions, and analyze them thoroughly from etymological, morphological, or syntactic standpoints by examining usage examples through literary works. Using this approach, I completed a PhD at Hiroshima University in literature. I would now like to employ those skills that I developed in my philological study to the field of nursing.

Therefore, the purpose of my proposed research is to collect the basic data required for making a glossary of nursing loanwords. I have extracted all katakana words and phrases from the National Nurse Examination and the National Health Nurse Examination, both of which were conducted in February 2020. These contain numerous frequently used katakana from everyday life, words of Japanese origin but written in katakana, and names of diseases or symptoms taken from personal names.

Since I am expected to finish this research by the end of the current fiscal year, I have selected the words and phrases in the list below, according to the order of the Japanese syllabary.

1. アウトカム autokamu "outcome"
2. アカウタバリティ
akauntabiritei "accountability"
3. アセスメント asesumento "assessment"
4. インシデント inshidento "incident"
5. インフォームド・コンセント
Infoomudo consent
"informed consent"
6. エイジズム eijizumu "ageism"
7. エンパワメント
enpawamento "empowerment"
8. クライシス kuraishisu "crisis"
9. ケア kea "care"
10. コーピング koopingu "coping"
11. コミュニティ・アズ・パートナーモデル
komyunitei azu paatonaa moderu
"community as partner model"
12. コミュニティコア
komyunitei koa "community core"
13. コンプライアンス
konpuraiansu "compliance"
14. サーベイランス
saabeiransu "surveillance"
15. スクリーニング
sukuriiningu "screening"
16. スタンダードプリコーション
sutandaado purikooshon
"standard precaution"
17. パターナリズム
pataanarizumu "paternalism"
18. プリシード・プロシードモデル
purishiido proshiido moderu
"PRECEDE-PROCEED model"
19. プレパレーション
purepareeshon "preparation"
20. マネジメント
manejimento "management"

These items were selected as representative due to a number of factors, such as: frequency in the two examinations, compound forms, forms combined with the Japanese する suru [to do], and

items parenthesized as glosses. For each of the above items I am currently going through the following steps of analysis:

Step 1: Examine Japanese Definitions of Katakana Expressions

I am not a nursing specialist, so I need to know the correct meaning of katakana nursing words and phrases. I will initially refer to Japanese/katakana nursing dictionaries and decide how to define each word and phrase in a glossary.

Step 2: Compare Katakana Expressions and English Definitions

I will check if katakana words and phrases are included in overseas healthcare dictionaries, compare English and Japanese definitions, and clarify any differences. If any significant distinctions are found, I will make explanatory notes in Japanese.

Step 3: Label Katakana Expressions

I will analyze katakana words and phrases from both morphological and syntactic points of view and classify them into distinctive types based on those characteristics. I will also check the National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN®) review book and see if there are any key differences to note.

Step 4: Make a Database

I will then compile the above findings into a Microsoft Excel file and create a database for a glossary of nursing loanwords.

This research is supported by a single-year grant for young researchers from the School of Health and Nursing Science, Wakayama Medical University. In terms of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) education, I hope that this project becomes a valuable initial step in making a nursing loanword glossary available online in the future.

References

Ministry of Health, Labour and Health. (2020). The 109th National Nurse Examination and the 106th National Health Nurse Examination.

The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. (2009). 「病院のことば」をわかりやすくする提案 *Byouin no kotoba wo wakariyasuku suru teian* [Suggestions for paraphrasing clinical terminology].

https://www2.ninjal.ac.jp/byoin/pdf/byoin_teian200903.pdf