

lover in japan language

****Understanding the Concept of Lover in Japan Language****

lover in japan language is a fascinating topic that invites us to explore not only the words themselves but also the cultural nuances behind how love and romantic relationships are expressed in Japanese. Unlike in English, where "lover" can be a straightforward term, Japanese has multiple ways to convey different types of affection and intimacy, each carrying its own emotional weight and social context.

If you've ever wondered how to say lover in Japanese or how the concept differs from Western ideas of romance, you're in the right place. This article will guide you through the various terms related to lover in Japan language, their meanings, and how they are used in everyday conversation and literature. Along the way, we'll touch on related keywords and expressions that deepen your understanding of love in Japanese culture.

Different Words for Lover in Japan Language

In Japanese, there isn't a single word that perfectly matches the English word "lover" because the language distinguishes between different kinds of romantic and emotional relationships. Here are some of the most common terms:

1. 恋人 (こいびと, Koibito)

The word 恋人 (koibito) is probably the closest equivalent to "lover" in Japanese. It literally means "one who is loved" or "beloved person." This term is often used to describe a boyfriend, girlfriend, or significant other in a romantic relationship. It's a neutral and commonly used term among young people and adults alike.

For example:

- 彼は私の恋人です (Kare wa watashi no koibito desu.) – He is my lover/boyfriend.

2. 不倫 (あいじん, Aijin)

不倫 (aijin) is a more complex term. While it can mean "lover," it often refers to a secret or extramarital lover, akin to a mistress or paramour. It has a slightly negative or taboo connotation in many contexts because it implies a relationship outside of marriage.

3. 恋 (こい, Koi)

恋 (koi) means "romantic love" and is often used in poetic or literary contexts. Although it's not a noun for a person, it forms the basis of many phrases related to love. For instance, 恋位 (koibito) contains 恋 (koi), emphasizing romantic attachment.

4. 男友 (カレシ, Kareshi) and 女友 (カノジョ, Kanojo)

While these words literally mean "boyfriend" and "girlfriend," they are often used in casual conversations when referring to one's lover. They are straightforward and practical terms for people in a romantic relationship.

How to Use Lover in Japan Language in Conversation

Understanding the cultural context behind these words is key to using them naturally. Japanese people tend to be more reserved in expressing emotions compared to Western cultures. Therefore, using the word 恋位 (koibito) publicly might feel formal, and couples often prefer to use 男友 (kareshi) or 女友 (kanojo) when talking about their partner casually.

Expressing Affection Beyond the Word "Lover"

Instead of explicitly saying "I love you" or "lover," Japanese people often express affection through actions or subtler language. Phrases like 大好き (daisuki, "I really like you") or 愛してる (aishiteru, "I love you") are used carefully, with 愛してる being quite serious and reserved for deep commitment.

Romantic Terms and Phrases to Know

If you want to sound more natural when talking about lovers or romantic feelings in Japanese, here are some useful phrases:

- 好き (スキ, suki na hito) – "the person I like" or "crush," often used before a relationship becomes official.
- 恋 (レン'ai, ren'ai) – "romantic love" or "romance," a broader term covering the concept of love and relationships.
- 交際 (ツキiau, tsukiau) – "to date" or "to go out with someone," used when a couple starts an official relationship.

The Cultural Nuances Behind "Lover" in Japan Language

In Japan, relationships and the language used to describe them are deeply influenced by social norms and cultural values. The idea of a "lover" carries different weight depending on the context.

The Importance of Context

For example, the term 愛人 (aijin), as mentioned earlier, often implies a secret lover and is not used lightly. On the other hand, 恋人 (koibito) is suitable for public acknowledgment but still maintains a level of formality.

Public Displays of Affection (PDA)

Japanese culture tends to discourage public displays of affection, which means couples might avoid using overtly romantic terms in public. Instead, they rely on subtle gestures and private conversations to express love.

Media and Literature Influence

Japanese manga, anime, and dramas often explore themes of love and romance in ways that introduce various vocabulary related to "lover" and relationships. Fans of these media can gain insights into how these words are used in different emotional contexts, enriching their understanding of the language.

Tips for Learning Lover in Japan Language

If you're studying Japanese and want to master words related to "lover," here are some tips to help you:

- **Immerse Yourself in Context:** Watch Japanese dramas or listen to songs that explore romantic themes to hear how these words are used naturally.
- **Learn Related Vocabulary:** Understanding words like 恋 (koi), 愛 (ai, love), and 付き合う (tsukiauu, to date) will give you a well-rounded grasp of romantic expressions.
- **Practice Speaking:** Try using terms like 恋人 (koibito) or 彼氏 (kareshi) in sentences to get comfortable with their pronunciation and context.

- **Be Mindful of Formality:** Japanese has different levels of politeness, so choose your words based on who you are talking to and the situation.

Exploring Related Expressions: More Than Just "Lover"

To truly appreciate the depth of romantic language in Japanese, consider these related concepts:

愛 (Ai) vs 恋 (Koi)

While both mean "love," 愛 (ai) refers to deep, enduring love often associated with family or a lifelong partner, whereas 恋 (koi) is more about the passionate, sometimes fleeting feelings of romantic love.

恋愛結婚 (Ren'ai kekkon)

This term means "love marriage," emphasizing a marriage based on romantic love rather than arranged marriage (お見合い結婚, omiai kekkon), which has been a traditional practice in Japan.

片恋 (Kataomoi)

This means "unrequited love," describing the feeling of loving someone who does not return your feelings. It's a common theme in Japanese literature and songs.

The Subtle Art of Expressing Love in Japanese

Ultimately, learning lover in Japan language is about more than vocabulary; it's about understanding the subtle ways Japanese culture views and expresses intimacy. Whether you are learning Japanese for travel, relationships, or sheer interest, appreciating these nuances will enrich your experience.

Expressions of love in Japan often emphasize respect, patience, and a deep emotional connection rather than overt declarations. By embracing these cultural insights, your use of the language becomes more authentic and meaningful.

If you're fascinated by the richness of Japanese romantic vocabulary, consider exploring not just the words but also the customs, media, and social norms that shape how love is perceived in Japan. It's a journey that offers both linguistic and cultural discovery.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do you say 'lover' in Japanese?

The word for 'lover' in Japanese is 恋人 (koibito, koibito).

What is the difference between 恋人 (koibito) and 愛人 (aijin) in Japanese?

恋人 (koibito) means 'lover' or 'partner' in a romantic sense, often used for boyfriend or girlfriend. 愛人 (aijin) can mean 'lover' but often implies an extramarital affair or mistress, so it has a more negative or secretive connotation.

How do you express 'my lover' in Japanese?

You can say 私の恋人 (watashi no koibito, watashi no koibito) to mean 'my lover' in Japanese.

Is there a romantic way to say 'lover' in Japanese besides 恋人 (koibito)?

Yes, you can use 愛しい人 (itoshii hito, itoshii hito), which means 'beloved person' and is a more poetic or romantic way to refer to a lover.

How do Japanese people commonly refer to their lovers or significant others?

Japanese people commonly use 恋人 (koibito) for lover or partner, 彼氏 (kareshi, kareshi) for boyfriend, and 彼女 (kanojo, kanojo) for girlfriend in casual contexts.

Additional Resources

Lover in Japan Language: Understanding Expressions of Affection in Japanese

lover in japan language is a phrase that invites exploration into the rich linguistic and cultural nuances of expressing love and affection in Japan. The Japanese language, with its intricate layers of politeness, context, and subtlety, offers a unique perspective on how concepts like "lover" are

conveyed, reflecting broader societal attitudes toward romance and relationships. This article delves into the various terms used for "lover" in Japanese, their connotations, and the cultural frameworks influencing these expressions.

The Linguistic Landscape of "Lover" in Japanese

Unlike English, where the word "lover" can be broadly used to describe a romantic partner, Japanese employs multiple terms that vary depending on context, formality, and the nature of the relationship. This linguistic diversity highlights the importance of social nuances embedded in the language.

One primary term often translated as "lover" is 恋人 (koibito). Literally combining 恋 (koi), meaning "romantic love," and 人 (hito), meaning "person," 恋人 refers to a romantic partner or boyfriend/girlfriend. It is a relatively neutral and widely used word, suitable in both formal and informal contexts, especially among younger generations.

Another common expression is 愛人 (aijin), which also translates to "lover" but carries a significantly different implication. 愛人 often refers to a mistress or an extramarital lover, bearing a more clandestine or secretive connotation. This distinction is critical to understanding the subtleties in how "lover" is perceived and labeled in Japanese society.

Koibito (恋人): The Standard Term for Lover

Koibito is arguably the most straightforward and socially acceptable term when referring to a boyfriend, girlfriend, or romantic partner. It encompasses a range of relationships from casual dating to serious, committed partnerships. The term's neutrality allows it to be used openly without implying marital status or clandestine arrangements.

From a linguistic perspective, koibito captures the essence of passionate or romantic love (恋, koi), which emphasizes longing and desire, distinct from 愛 (ai), another word for love that implies deeper, more enduring affection. This distinction is vital in Japanese culture, where the emotional spectrum is carefully categorized.

Aijin (愛人): The Complexities of Secret Lovers

The term aijin, while also meaning "lover," often denotes a relationship outside socially accepted norms, such as an extramarital affair. Historically and culturally, aijin carries a stigma, reflecting societal attitudes toward fidelity and public morality.

In modern Japan, the use of *aijin* is relatively rare in everyday conversation, partly due to its negative undertones. It is more commonly encountered in literature, film, or media exploring themes of forbidden love or scandal. This term exemplifies how language reflects cultural values, where the notion of a "lover" is not monolithic but layered with social judgments.

Other Relevant Terms and Expressions

Japanese also employs several other terms that relate to the concept of a lover or romantic partner, each with nuanced meanings:

- 彼氏 (kareshi) – boyfriend
- 彼女 (kanojo) – girlfriend
- 恋人 (koibito dōshi) – lovers (mutual term for couples)
- 恋愛関係 (ren'ai kankei) – romantic relationship

These terms are often used in everyday language and media, reflecting the more accepted and straightforward aspects of romantic partnerships.

Cultural Context and Its Influence on Language

Understanding the terms for "lover in Japan language" requires considering Japan's cultural context, where personal relationships often emphasize harmony, indirect communication, and social propriety. Public displays of affection are typically subdued compared to Western norms, influencing how love and romantic partners are linguistically referenced.

Indirectness and Ambiguity in Expressing Affection

Japanese communication style tends to be indirect, favoring implication over explicit declaration. This is reflected in the language used for lovers, where direct expressions of love such as "I love you" (愛してる, *aishiteru*) are less common in daily conversation compared to Western cultures.

Instead, the language around romantic relationships often relies on context and subtle cues. Terms like *koibito* emphasize the relationship status without necessarily vocalizing overt emotional intensity. This indirectness is a hallmark of Japanese interpersonal communication and shapes the vocabulary

around lovers.

Impact of Social Norms on Terminology

Social expectations around dating, marriage, and fidelity shape the acceptability of certain terms. For instance, while *koibito* is socially neutral, *aijin* carries negative connotations due to its association with extramarital affairs. This reflects Japan's emphasis on social harmony and the stigmatization of relationships that disrupt societal order.

Moreover, the distinction between *koi* (情) and *ai* (愛) in love terminology reveals cultural priorities—where initial attraction and passion (*koi*) are often viewed differently from long-term, committed love (*ai*). This duality influences how people refer to their partners and the emotional significance embedded in those terms.

Comparative Perspectives: Lover in Japanese vs. Other Languages

Analyzing the concept of "lover" in Japanese alongside other languages highlights unique cultural and linguistic traits. For example, English uses "lover" somewhat broadly, encompassing everything from casual partners to long-term significant others. In contrast, Japanese differentiates carefully between terms based on relationship context and societal acceptance.

Similarly, in languages like French or Spanish, words such as "amant" or "amante" can mean both lover and mistress, somewhat akin to *aijin*'s dual meanings. However, Japanese places even greater emphasis on the social implications attached to these terms, influencing their usage frequency and acceptability.

This comparative lens underscores how language serves not only as a communication tool but also as a mirror reflecting cultural values and social structures.

Implications for Language Learners and Cross-Cultural Communication

For learners of Japanese, understanding the nuances of "lover in japan language" is essential for effective and culturally sensitive communication. Misusing terms like *aijin* can lead to misunderstandings or unintended offense. Therefore, grasping the connotations behind each word is as important as mastering pronunciation or grammar.

Furthermore, this knowledge aids in interpreting Japanese media, literature, and social interactions, providing deeper insight into the cultural fabric that shapes interpersonal relationships.

Conclusion: The Multifaceted Nature of "Lover" in Japanese

Exploring "lover in japan language" reveals a complex interplay between language, culture, and social norms. The variety of terms used to describe lovers, from the neutral koibito to the clandestine aijin, illustrates how Japanese society navigates romantic relationships with nuanced sensitivity.

Through understanding these linguistic distinctions and their cultural underpinnings, one gains a richer appreciation of how love and partnership are conceptualized and communicated in Japan. This insight not only benefits language learners and cultural enthusiasts but also contributes to broader cross-cultural understanding in an increasingly interconnected world.

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lover in japan language: Japanese Language Haruhiko Kindaichi, 2011-12-20 This is a book about the structure, history and evolution of the Japanese language. The Japanese Language is a classic study of one of the world's most widely used but least understood languages. Emphasizing the richness and complexity of Japanese as well as its limitations, this fine book provides a lively discussion about the uniqueness of the Japanese language. The relationship of Japanese to other languages is not well understood even by native speakers, and Professor Kindaichi sets out to define it. He concludes that Japanese is indeed only remotely related to other world languages although it shares many features in common with the languages of mainland Asia. Japanese shares with those languages a rich and detailed vocabulary for natural phenomena and an unusually complex and accurate way of expressing social relationships. Moreover, its capability to absorb innovations from abroad easily matches or exceeds that of English or German. The author, after briefly discussing the unique isolation of the Japanese language, moves on to consider the varieties of ordinary speech--dialects, jargon, sex--and role-based distinctions, and the difference between informal, formal, and literary language. He then examines the structure of Japanese pronunciations, its rhythm, and accent. The longest section of the book is devoted to the variety of the vocabulary, what can and cannot be said in Japanese. Readers who are just beginning their own study of Japanese will find this section especially fascinating, for each point is backed by examples from literature and everyday speech. Kindaichi also investigates the so-called vagueness of Japanese and traces it to its source--the unusual sentence order. This book includes: The highly debated origins of the Japanese

language. Dialects, jargon, sex and role-based distinctions. Differences between informal, formal, and literary language. Structure, rhythm, and accent of pronunciation. What can and cannot be said in Japanese.

lover in japan language: Love in Modern Japan Sonia Ryang, 2006-10-19 Taking an approach in which state formation and vicissitude of power are taken into account in the discussion of intimacy and love, Sonia Ryang demonstrates that love as idealization and love as sexuality must be kept analytically separate and places the concept of love in Japan in both a social and historical context.

lover in japan language: Japanese Language and Soft Power in Asia Kayoko Hashimoto, 2017-07-26 This cutting edge collection considers how the Japanese language functions as a key element of Japanese soft power in Asia. Within Japanese culture itself, the promotion of language has been an area of ambivalence. This interdisciplinary book looks across the fields of language policy, language teaching, socio-linguistics, cultural studies and history to identify the links between Japan's language policies and broader social, economic and political processes. It examines the challenges that undermine Japan's potential soft power by identifying a gap between the "official Japan" portrayed by the Japanese government and the "cultural Japan" that foreigners perceive. It also reveals historical continuity in the way Japanese language is perceived and promoted by policy makers and how the current practices of Japanese language teaching in Asian countries have been shaped within the framework of "international exchange", which has been a key concept in Japanese foreign policies since the 1970s. It particularly considers the concept of 'Cool Japan' as a symbol of Japan's interpretation of its cultural power and offers a thoughtful assessment of the future of Japanese as a form of soft power in Asia as the country prepares for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

lover in japan language: Japanese Language, Gender, and Ideology Shigeko Okamoto, Janet S. Shibamoto Smith, 2004-10-28 Japanese Language, Gender and Ideology is a collection of previously unpublished articles by established as well as promising young scholars in Japanese language and gender studies. The contributors to this edited volume argue that traditional views of language in Japan are cultural constructs created by policy makers and linguists, and that Japanese society in general, and language use in particular, are much more diverse and heterogeneous than previously understood. This volume brings together studies that substantially advance our understanding of the relationship between Japanese language and gender, with particular focus on examining local linguistic practices in relation to dominant ideologies. Topics studies include gender and politeness, the history of language policy, language and Japanese romance novels and fashion magazines, bar talk, dictionary definitions, and the use of first-person pronouns. The volume will substantially advance the agenda of this field, and will be of interest to sociolinguists, anthropologists, sociologists, and scholars of Japan and Japanese.

lover in japan language: Romantic Love in Cultural Contexts Victor Karandashev, 2016-12-24 This volume presents a conceptual, historical, anthropological, and sociological review of how culture affects our experience and expression of romantic love. What is romantic love and how is it different from and similar to other kinds of love? How is romantic love related to sex and marriage in human history and across contemporary cultures? What cultural factors mediate attraction in love? These are some of the questions the volume explores through its interdisciplinary yet focused lens. Much of the current research evidence suggests that love is a universal emotion experienced by a majority of people, in various historical eras, and in all the world's cultures. Yet, love displays in different ways because culture has an impact on people's conceptions of love and the ways they feel, think, and behave in romantic relationships. This volume summarizes classical knowledge on love and culture while at the same time focusing sharply on recent studies and cutting-edge research that has advanced the field. Divided into three parts, the volume begins by defining and analyzing the concept of romantic love and interdisciplinary approach to its study in cultural context. Part II traces the origin and evolution of romantic love both in various places throughout the world and various time periods throughout history. Part III presents the revolutionary expansion of romantic love ideas and practices in the late 20th and early 21st

centuries in various parts of the world, focusing particularly on the development of romantic love as a cultural ideal of the modern cultures. Finally, the book concludes by summarizing the major achievements in this field of study and predicts future development. A timely and thoughtful addition to the literature, *Romantic Love in Cultural Contexts* delivers thought-provoking insights to researchers in relationship scholarship, sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies, and all those interested in the universal human concept of love. Overall I find Dr. Victor Karandashev is an excellent and fine scholar who has a firm grasp of both the fundamental principles of cross-cultural research and of anthropology. In our increasingly connected world *Romantic Love in Cultural Contexts* updates and adds to the descriptions and explanations of similarities and differences in romantic love across generations and cultures. Romantic love encompasses the life span, rather than being a phenomenon largely confined to youthful years. The topic of this project concerns the deepest of our sentiments and pervades life from birth to death. This book contributes to better knowledge of this phenomenon across generations. Félix Neto (Professor of Psychology) Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação Universidade do Porto, Portugal

lover in japan language: Ai, Love You? Justin Velgus, 2012-10-23 How does making friends, the view of sex, traditional and modern marriages, becoming a resident, and knowing that your children can be kidnapped...legally, connect with that funny little thing called love? Japan is different. You must first appreciate the workings of this foreign and complex society before having a chance at finding love. The Japanese word for love is “ai” which is pronounced similarly to “I” in English. As the book’s title suggests, we sometimes don’t know if we are in love. For Japan lovers, *Ai, Love You?* is the ultimate insider’s guide to understanding relationships through the Japanese perspective.

lover in japan language: When True Love Came to China Lynn Pan, 2015-11-01 The Guardian's Best Books of 2015 Most people suppose that the whole world knows what it is to love; that romantic love is universal, quintessentially human. Such a supposition has to be able to meet three challenges. It has to justify its underlying assumption that all cultures mean the same thing by the word ‘love’ regardless of language. It has to engage with the scholarly debate on whether or not romantic love was invented in Europe and is uniquely Western. And it must be able to explain why early twentieth-century Chinese writers claimed that they had never known true love, or love by modern Western standards. By addressing these three challenges through a literary, historical, philosophical, biographical and above all comparative approach, this highly original work shows how love’s profile in China shifted with the rejection of arranged marriages and concubinage in favour of free individual choice, monogamy and a Western model of romantic love. ‘This book, Lynn Pan’s best to date, adds a wonderful new angle by encouraging us, via comparison, to better appreciate how unusual, even in some ways exotic, a part of the Western past we take for granted, as though it were natural, actually is. While the reader will learn a great deal about Chinese literary and cultural traditions from this book, if read with an open mind the Western reader may end up rethinking things about his or her tradition just as deeply.’ —Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom, Chancellor’s Professor of History, University of California at Irvine ‘Nobody writes about China quite as brilliantly as Lynn Pan, who in this new, illuminating work on love showcases her trademark erudition entwined with a novelist’s sensibility. Pan’s rare skill makes the book a treat from start to finish; a sumptuous, deft and moving analysis of China’s relationship with love.’ —Mishi Saran, author of *Chasing the Monk’s Shadow: A Journey in the Footsteps of Xuanzang and The Other Side of Light*

lover in japan language: Japan's Love-Hate Relationship with the West Sukehiro Hirakawa, 2021-11-22 Introductory chapters cover Japan’s historic love-hate relationship with China, then an in-depth analysis of three themes: Japan’s turn to the West; Japan’s return to the East; from war to peace. The book explains why Japanese modern writers oscillate between East and West.

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lover in japan language: *The Religions of Japan From the Dawn of History To the Era of Meiji* William Elliot Griffis, 2020-07-17 Reproduction of the original: *The Religions of Japan From the Dawn of History To the Era of Meiji* by William Elliot Griffis

lover in japan language: Boys Love Media in Thailand Thomas Baudinette, 2023-10-05 Over the past several years, the Thai popular culture landscape has radically transformed due to the emergence of “Boys Love” (BL) soap operas which celebrate the love between handsome young men. *Boys Love Media in Thailand: Celebrity, Fans, and Transnational Asian Queer Popular Culture* is the first book length study of this increasingly significant transnational pop culture phenomenon. Drawing upon six years of ethnographic research, the book reveals BL's impacts on depictions of same-sex desire in Thai media culture and the resultant mainstreaming of queer romance through new forms of celebrity and participatory fandom. The author explores how the rise of BL has transformed contemporary Thai consumer culture, leading to heterosexual female fans of male celebrities who perform homoeroticism becoming the main audience to whom Thai pop culture is geared. Through the case study of BL, this book thus also investigates how Thai media is responding to broader regional trends across Asia where the economic potentials of female and queer fans are becoming increasingly important. Baudinette ultimately argues that the center of queer cultural production in Asia has shifted from Japan to Thailand, investigating both the growing international fandom of Thailand's BL series as well as the influence of international investment into the development of these media. The book particularly focuses on specific case studies of the fandom for Thai BL celebrity couples in Thailand, China, the Philippines, and Japan to explore how BL series have transformed each of these national contexts' queer consumer cultures.

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lover in japan language: *Japan, a Model and a Partner* , 2006-05-01 In the closing years of the 19th century, the Japanese decided they should modernize economically without culturally westernizing, and they succeeded. Following de-colonization, Africans also pursued the goal of achieving economic modernization without cultural westernization. To some extent, however, Africa became westernized culturally, but failed to attain economic modernization. How can we explain Africa's failure and Japan's success? The book addresses these issues from a variety of perspectives also in relation to economic interactions between Africa and Japan and Africa's place in Japan's diplomacy and academic discourse.

lover in japan language: Japan Now! A Japanese Language Reader Eriko Sato, Anna Sato, 2025-06-24 Learn about contemporary Japan while improving your language skills! JAPAN NOW! A Japanese Language Reader contains 17 fascinating stories and essays about contemporary Japanese society in parallel Japanese and English versions on facing pages. The stories are written by a number of experienced commentators on Japan, each with a distinctive style and point of view. Vocabulary lists, notes, exercises and discussion questions make this a great course book for classroom use or self-study, and the wide range of fascinating topics make it equally appealing for general readers. The topics covered include: LBGTQ Rights in Japan — Eriko and Anna Sato explain how the Japanese courts have recently declared bans on same-sex marriage unconstitutional. Is Japanese society finally becoming more inclusive? Japan's Underground Tattoo Culture — Brian Ashcraft, author of *Japanese Tattoos*, takes a deep dive into the world of Japanese tattooing, an art traditionally practiced mainly by yakuza gangsters. Japan's High Suicide Rate — Eriko and Anna Sato ask whether Japan's suicide rate has always been high? Is this due to the traditions of seppuku and kamikaze or to the stigma around seeking therapy in Japan? Or are other factors at work? Why I Love Japan Even More Since the Earthquake — journalist David McNeill, a longtime Japan resident, explores the aftereffects of the devastating 2011 earthquake, tsunami and nuclear meltdown on

Japanese society. The Origin of Sake — bestselling sake experts Nancy Matsumoto and Michael Tremblay look at the history of the Japanese drink that has gained huge popularity worldwide. Illustrated with 25 black-and-white photographs, and accompanied by free online audio recordings, this volume provides unique insights into life in 21st century Japan for students and anyone interested in Japanese culture!

lover in japan language: *Sushi Lover's Cookbook* Yumi Umemura, 2012-07-10 Make classic sushi along with more artful and exotic rolls with this illustrated sushi cookbook. In this sushi making book, Japanese cooking expert Yumi Umemura offers eighty-five recipes that combine sushi rice with ingredients ranging from its time-honored partners to unexpectedly delicious ingredients--such as Thai fish sauce, sun-dried tomatoes, cooked meats like roast beef or chicken and French ratatouille--that infuse Japanese sushi with an unexpected and international flair. Sushi Recipes include: Seared Tataki Beef Sushi Tempura Sushi Four Color Rolls Two-Cheese Tuna Salad Rolls Simple Mushroom and Chicken Sushi Rice Poached Egg Sushi Rice Salad Prosciutto Rolls Tuna Tartare Gunkan Sushi Avocado Sesame Rolls Thai Shrimp Sushi Parcels Korean Kimchi Sushi Rolls Whether making the classic thick rolls, thin rolls, or experimenting with one of Umemura's fun and easy-to-make inventions such as ball or pizza sushi, The Sushi Lover's Cookbook is the one sushi cookbook fanatics need to guide them to sushi nirvana.

lover in japan language: *Triumphant Love* J Hans Kommers, 2020-11-17 The book is a treasure trove for scholars in the field of science of religion who focus on comparative religion, spirituality and the reception of Christianity in India and Ireland. The strength of the book is its comprehensive scope, critical and narratological methodology, and the depth of the data analysis. The exposition of the contextual, creative and strategic missionary work of Amy Beatrice Carmichael in south India is innovative and highly informative. The book contains a high level of original research in that it goes beyond the existing research on the Carmichael biographies. The knowledge of the field is comprehensive and the number and quality of sources impressive. The biographic genre and methodology complement the extensive research in the book. This combination constitutes a genuine historical foundation for the scholarship. The main purpose of the book is to open the field of science to and pique the interest of professional theologians with an interest in missiology and in the valuable contribution of Amy Carmichael of Dohnavur. The book includes a comprehensive overview of the existing scholarly work on the topic and then makes a further innovative contribution to and, in the end, provides the most comprehensive picture of the work of Amy Carmichael to date. It will become the definitive reference book on the history of Christian missionary work in south India. It is original research and no part of the book was plagiarised from any other publication or has been published elsewhere before.

lover in japan language: *In Love and War* Melody M. Miyamoto Walters, 2015-09-09 The events of December 7, 1941, rocked the lives of people around the world. The bombing of Pearl Harbor had intimate repercussions, too, especially in the territory of Hawaii. In *Love and War* recounts the wartime experiences of author Melody M. Miyamoto Walters's grandparents, two second-generation Japanese Americans, or Nisei, living in Hawaii. Their love story, narrated in letters they wrote each other from July 1941 to June 1943, offers a unique view of Hawaiian Nisei and the social and cultural history of territorial Hawaii during World War II. Drawing on her grandparents' letters, Miyamoto Walters fleshes out what it meant to live and work on the islands of Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii during the war years. Although to outsiders, twenty-somethings Yoshiharu Ogata and Naoko Tsukiyama were both "Japs," the couple came from different socioeconomic classes and cultures. Naoko, the author's grandmother, hailed from a prosperous Honolulu merchant family, whereas Yoshiharu grew up poor, part of the laboring class on a sugar plantation on Kauai. Their courtship was riddled with challenges. He stayed on Oahu, then moved to Kauai; she moved to the Big Island. Yoshiharu faced the possibility of being drafted into the military. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, they both lived under martial law. Some Americans, operating under nativist and xenophobic beliefs, questioned Japanese Americans' loyalty to the United States. But, as the letters collected here show, the Nisei were patriots. Naoko and Yoshiharu spoke English, participated in the

YMCA and the USO, and taught in public schools. They embraced American popular culture—quoting lines of pop songs in their correspondence—and celebrated both Japanese and American traditions. Through their experiences, Miyamoto Walters shows how Japanese Americans' negotiation of race, ethnicity, and cultural space in wartime indelibly shaped Hawaii's postwar economic, political, and social landscape.

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