

**しんこ** 新香〔食べ物〕⇒おしんこ  
**じんこう** 沈香〔植物・香道〕 aloes-wood, or agarwood. *Aquilaria agallocha*. Grows in tropical Asia up to 30 m high. Is used as aromatic wood. The best quality wood is called KYARA.  
**じんごうき** 塵劫記〔科学技術・作品〕 *Inalterable Treatise*. A reference book of fundamental mathematics written in 1627 by YOSHIDA MITSUYOSHI.  
**しんこきんわかしゅう** 新古今和歌集〔文芸・作品〕 *New Collection of Ancient and Modern Japanese Poetry*. The eighth imperial anthology of poetry. Was compiled in 1205 at the command of the retired Emperor Gotoba by Minamoto no Michitomo, Fujiwara no Ariie, Fujiwara no TEIKA, Fujiwara no Ietaka, Fujiwara no Masatsune, and Jakuren. Contains about 1,980 poems in 20 volumes. The poetry style is emotional and symbolic.  
**じんごじ** 神護寺〔寺院〕 Jingo-ji Temple. A temple of the Shingon sect located in Kyoto City. Was founded in 824 by an aristocrat, WAKE NO KIYOMARO, and was revived in the early Kamakura period by a priest, MONGAKU, after being devastated temporarily. Is now famous for beautiful colored leaves in autumn.  
**しんこまき** 新香巻〔寿司〕 a sushi roll of pickled vegetable. The vegetable is usually daikon, but the vegetables used are different from

region to region.  
**しんこもち** 粿粉餅〔食べ物〕 rice-flour dough. Is said to be a specialty at a hot spring in Toukamachi, Niigata Pref., but is now eaten throughout Japan.  
**しんごん** 真言〔仏教〕 a mantra, or magic words in esoteric Buddhism. Literally means “true words.” Each mantra is phonetically transliterated from Sanskrit into Chinese characters. Its contents vary, such as the name of Buddha or a Bodhisattva or their teaching.  
**しんごんしゅう** 真言宗〔仏教〕 the Shingon sect. Was founded at the beginning of the 9th century by KUUKAI, who studied esoteric Buddhism in the Tang dynasty. The principal Buddha is the Great Sun Buddha. The head temple is KONGOUBU-JI Temple in Mt. Kouya, Wakayama Pref.  
**しんごんみつきょう** 真言密教〔仏教〕⇒真言宗  
**しんざくらくご** 新作落語〔落語〕 modern comic storytelling. Its subject matter is mainly contemporary issues or topics.  
**しんじ** 信士〔仏教〕 a suffix of a man’s posthumous name in Buddhism. The most common among such suffixes. People have to pay more money to a temple to raise the rank of the suffix. ⇨信女  
**しんじいけ** 心字池〔庭園〕 a pond shaped in a kanji, 心, meaning “heart.” Is set in a traditional garden. Exists at Hongou Campus

of the Univ. of Tokyo, Engaku-ji Temple in Kamakura, the Katsura Imperial Villa in Kyoto, etc.  
**しんじこ** 穴道湖〔湖沼〕 Lake Shinji. A brackish lake near the mouth of the Hii River in north-eastern Shimane Pref. The area is 79 km<sup>2</sup>. Famous for the production of freshwater clams. Was designated a Ramsar site in 2005, together with the neighboring lake, Naka Inlet, on the border between Tottori and Shimane Prefs. →中海(狭); ラムサール条約登録湿地  
**じんじゃ** 神社〔神社〕 a Shinto shrine. There are more than 80,000 shrines throughout Japan, and one shrine usually enshrines more than one deity. The various deities include nature deities, mythical ancestors of Imperial or local clans, and deified spirits of historical people. When visiting a shrine, people worship them according to a specific procedure, called NIREI NI-HAKUSHU ICHIREI. →神道; 稲荷; 天神; 八幡宮  
**じんじゃしんどう** 神社神道〔神道〕 Shrine Shintoism. The Meiji government divided Shintoism into non-religious Shrine Shintoism and religious Sect Shintoism. It ranked the former above the latter and protected all shrines. Since the end of World War II, the term has referred to various forms of worship, from worship of a local tutelary deity to that of the Ise Shrine. →教派神道; 国家神道

**しんしゅ** 新酒〔酒〕 new sake. Is brewed with new rice and shipped the following spring.  
**しんしゅう** 信州〔地名〕⇒信濃  
**しんじゅう** 心中〔精神性〕 (1) a double lovers’ suicide. Actual incidents became the theme of bunraku or kabuki stories in the Edo period. (2) a family suicide. A murder-suicide sometimes happens at present because a son or a daughter is too tired to care for a senile parent.  
**しんじゅうもの** 心中物〔文芸〕 a story about a double lovers’ suicide in bunraku or kabuki. Is based on an actual incident.  
**しんじゅく** 新宿〔地名〕 the name of a very popular shopping and entertaining area in central Tokyo city proper. Is also an administrative center that includes the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, and an economic hub that includes the headquarters of many major companies. JR Shinjuku Station is the busiest JR station in terms of the number of passengers. BASUTA SHINJUKU, the newly opened bus terminal, is also gaining popularity among tourists.  
**しんじゅくぎょえん** 新宿御苑〔施設〕 Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden. Is located on the border between Shinjuku and Shibuya Cities in central Tokyo. Is 0.6 km<sup>2</sup> in area. Developed as an experimental agricultural center and a botanical garden, and was opened to the public in 1949. Has three

in 1549 to introduce Christianity for the first time. Died in China.

**ふり** ~振り【助数詞】 a counting suffix for swords.

**ふり** 鰯【食べ物・魚】 a yellowtail, or Japanese amberjack. *Seriola quinqueradiata*. About 1 to 1.5 m long. Eaten in various ways, such as sushi, teriyaki, grilled, and simmered with white radish. Has different names as it grows. →鰯大根; 出世魚

**ふりいたあ** フリーター【職業・教育】 a “freeter.” A Japanese-English term. Means “a permanent part-timer.”

**ふりかえきゅうじつ** 振替休日【暦】 a substitute national holiday. When a national holiday falls on Sunday, the next Monday becomes a holiday.

**ふりかけ** 振り掛け【食文化】 rice topping. A mixture of various ingredients such as chopped purple laver, sesame seeds, dried salmon, and dried cod roe. Is sprinkled on rice when eating.

**ふりがな** 振り仮名【漢字】 small-sized kana added above a kanji to show its pronunciation. Is also called RUBI.

**ふりくら** ブリクラ【遊び】 Print Club. The trademark of a photo sticker machine. The user can add an ornamental background or outline.

**ふりこめさぎ** 振り込め詐欺【犯罪】 bank transfer fraud. There are four types: impersonation, fictitious

charging, fictitious investment, and fictitious refunding.

**ふりそで** 振り袖【服飾】 a formal kimono for a young unmarried woman. Has sleeves with a length of about one meter. Generally worn at a coming-of-age ceremony or a wedding ceremony. Was devised in the early Edo period. The sleeves were lengthened later as it became more popular among young women as a formal outfit. Some people say that the longer sleeves make its wearer look more beautiful on the stage when performing Japanese dances.

**ふりそでかじ** 振袖火事【災害】 Furisode Fire. Another name for the Meireki Conflagration in 1657. →明暦の大火

**ふりだいこん** 鰯大根【食べ物】 white radish simmered with yellowtail. Is seasoned mainly with soy sauce, mirin, and ginger.

**ふるいちこふんぐん** 古市古墳群【考古】 Furuichi Burial Mounds. Are located in central Osaka Pref. Consists of about 100 tumuli, including the Tumulus of Emperor Oujin, the second largest keyhole-shaped burial mound. →応神天皇陵

**ふるうのたうと** ブルーノ・タウト【建築】 Bruno Taut. 1880–1938. A German architect and city planner. Fled Nazi Germany and moved to Japan in 1933. As an admirer of simplicity of form in Japanese art and architecture, he published works on this topic while in Japan.

He especially appreciated, and wrote and spoke about, the Ise Shrine and the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto. On the latter, he depicted it as “a completely isolated miracle in the civilized world.” Moved to Turkey in 1936 to become a professor there.

**ふるたおりべ** 古田織部【茶道】 1544–1615. A warlord and tea master, born in present Gifu Pref. Served ODA NOBUNAGA and TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI. Learned the tea ceremony under SEN NO RIKYU and devised the Oribe-style pottery. Taught tea ceremony to TOKUGAWA HIDEYOSHI, KOBORI ENSHU, and HON'AMI KOUETSU. After the Battle of Sekigahara, became a feudal lord under TOKUGAWA IYASU. During the Summer Campaign in Osaka, communicated secretly with the Toyotomi clan and was ordered to commit suicide. →織部焼

**ふるづけ** 古漬け【食べ物】 vegetables pickled for a long time.

**ふるな** 富楼那【仏教】 *Purna*. One of the Ten Great Disciples of the Historical Buddha. Foremost among the disciples in preaching the dharma. →十大弟子

**ふれいこう** 無礼講【酒・精神性】 a casual party without any formal features. The status or hierarchy of participants can be disregarded.

**ふれだいこ** 触れ太鼓【相撲】 a drum announcing the sumo tournament beginning on the next day.

**ぶれつてんのう** 武烈天皇【天皇】

Emperor Buretsu. ?-? The 25th. The *Chronicles of Japan* (NIHONSHOKI) describes him as a violent person.

**ふろ** 風呂【風呂】 a bath. In a Japanese-style bath, a bath-taker washes one's body outside the bathtub and then soaks oneself in the hot water of the bathtub. One should not soak one's towel in the tub, and the water of the tub should not be drained after each person finishes bathing. The current style of bathing started in the Edo period. Before that, a kind of a steam bath was popular. →銭湯; 温泉

**ふろ** 風炉【茶道】 a portable stove. The tea host or hostess puts a kettle on it to boil water for the tea ceremony. From May to October, is used instead of a sunken hearth called RO.

**ふろいす** フロイス【キリスト教】 ⇨ ルイス・フロイス

**ふろおけ** 風呂桶【風呂】 ⇨湯船; 湯桶(ゆづけ)

**ふろがま** 風炉釜【茶道】 a kettle used for a portable stove called FURO.

**ふろしき** 風呂敷【生活】 a square wrapping cloth. The side is usually about 70 cm to 1 m long. People used to spread it on the floor when going to a public bath in olden times.

**ふろしきづつみ** 風呂敷包み【生活】 a parcel wrapped in a square cloth called FUROSHIKI.

**ふるふきだいこん** 風呂吹き大根【食