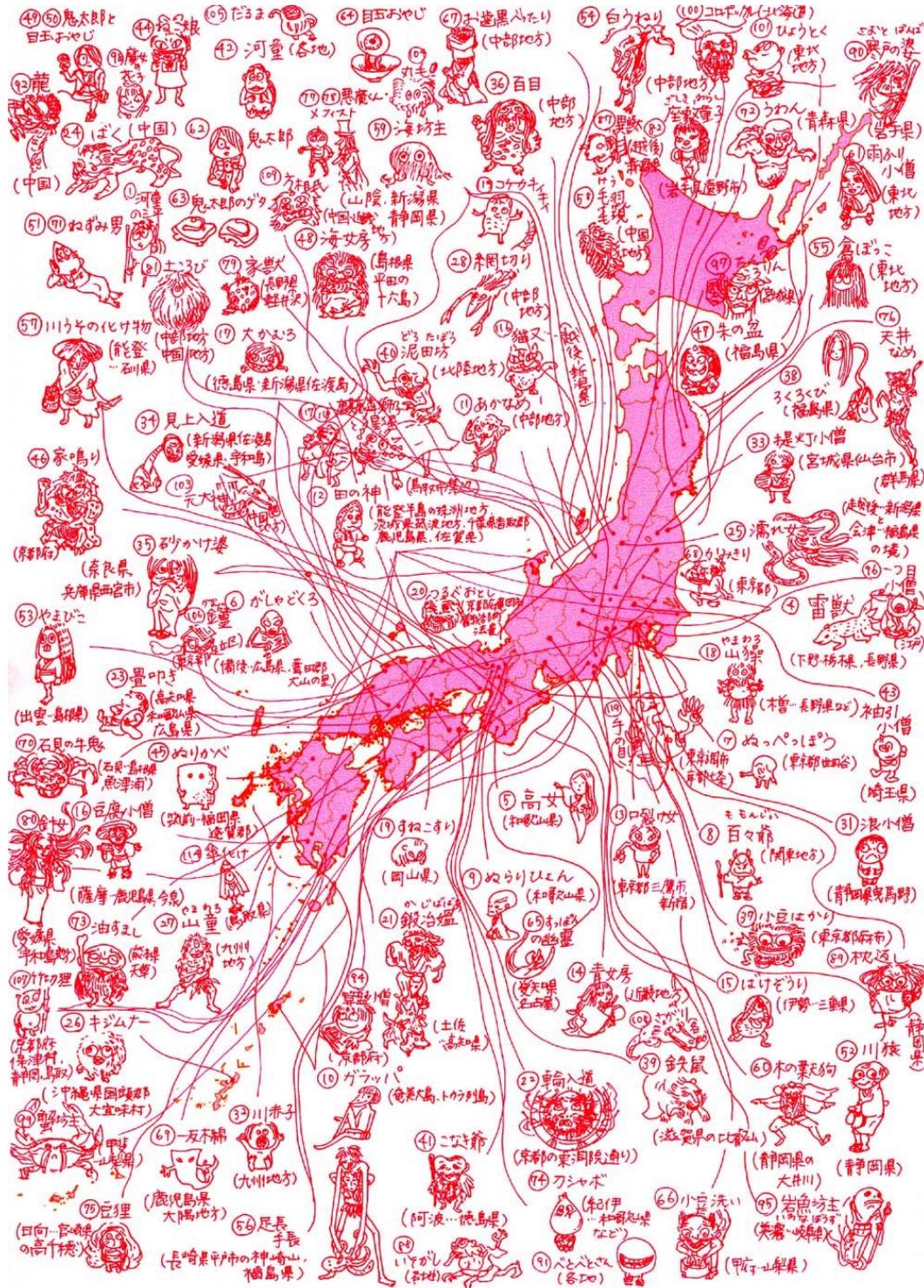


Condensadores Sociales (made in Japan).

Ejercicio 1:

# Japón: Traducciones Instantáneas



Shigeru Mizuki. Fantasma tradicionales de Japón

## 2. *Glosario*

**Bōsōzoku**, (literally "running-out-of-control (as of a vehicle) tribe") is a Japanese youth subculture associated with customized motorcycles.

**Buzoku**. The Tribe was the best known name of a loose-knit countercultural group in Japan in the 1960s and 70s. Central figures of the group's beginnings in Shinjuku and leadership included Nanao Sakaki, Tetsuo Nagasawa, Sansei Yamao, Mamoru Kato, and Kenji Akiba, who shared an interest in an alternative community, free from materialism. This group initially called itself "the Bum Academy" or sometimes Harijan, and published three issues of a magazine, *Psyche*. Around the time the group obtained land in Nagano Prefecture and on Suwanosejima, "the Tribe" (Buzoku) became their best known name. Starting in December 1967, they published a newspaper, also called Buzoku.

**Chindougu**. Japan spends \$144.1 billion a year on research. That's second after the US (although China is about to overtake Japan for second). Japan also has a tradition of chindougu — fake inventions that on the face of it seem like a good idea but in reality are completely silly. Western bloggers sometimes confuse chindougu as being real.

**Cosplay**. Cosplay is the imitation of anime characters via the use of costumes, props, and many other outlets. Cosplay restaurants, are theme restaurants and pubs that originated in Akihabara, Tokyo, Japan, around the year 1999. They include maid cafés and butler cafés, where the service staff dress as elegant maids, or as butlers. Such restaurants and cafés have quickly become a staple of Japanese otaku culture. Compared with service at normal cafés, the service at cosplay cafés involves the creation of a rather different atmosphere. The staff treat the customers as masters and mistresses in a private home rather than merely as café customers.

**Dekotora**. A combination of the English words "decoration" and "truck", these guys add amazingly elaborate spoilers, lights, boxes and elaborate murals to their rides.

**Ghosts and Monsters**. Japanese folklore has a rich and terrifying tradition of ghost stories. Japanese ghosts (yurei) are spirits that have been prevented from a peaceful resting place by dramatic events during their life. Often they are murder or suicide victims. In other cases, an injustice has sparked intense desires of love, revenge, sorrow or hatred — these desires are so strong that the ghost is able to transcend death to dwell on the earth. Japanese ghosts fall into broad categories based on how they were scorned and how they seek revenge or redemption. For example: Onryō, Ubume, Goryō, Funayurei, Zashiki-warashi, Seductress Ghosts...

**Gyaru**. Gyaru fashion is a type of Japanese street fashion that originated in the 1970s.[citation needed] Its popularity peaked in the 1990s and early 2000s. Gyaru fashion doesn't fit in well with mainstream Japanese culture, and is often seen as a form of youthful rebellion or even as an encroachment of Western materialism on traditional Japanese culture.

**Geisha**. Geisha are traditional Japanese entertainers. They're focused on entertaining men in drinking establishments. In this way they are similar to hostesses. They're skilled in traditional arts and are excellent conversationalists. Geisha are commonly featured in movies, music videos, magazines and manga. They're minor celebrities — Geisha attract attention wherever they go.

**Gōkon**. Group dating is a modern pattern for dating where a group of single men and a group of single women organise a night out, with the hope of forming romantic partnerships. It is most popular in Japan, where it is known as gōkon.

**Hygiene and Onsen**. Japanese people are absolutely fanatical about cleanliness. Onsen is a Japanese hot spring bath that features geothermally heated spring water. Onsen may be communal or private; outside or indoors. Generally onsen is taken in the nude and bathing suits are not allowed. Usually, sexes are separated but there are some mixed-sex onsen in the countryside. Japan is very geothermally active — there are tens of thousands of onsen in Japan at hotels, ryokan, spas and public onsen. Japan is one of the most highly urbanized countries in the world. Perhaps this is why Japanese people are passionate about cleanliness and avoiding germs. It is very common to see Japanese people wearing masks in public. Japanese people wear masks for three reasons: a. to avoid getting a cold or flu. b. when infected with a cold or flu (many companies

and schools mandate that staff or students wear masks when sick). c. to avoid air borne allergens (1 out of 10 Japanese people has a allergy)

**Hikikomori.** Young people who withdraw from active life outside their home. They often withdraw into isolated existences with no face to face contact and a refusal to leave their homes or rooms. While not specifically a subculture per se, their behaviour and living styles tend to follow similar patterns. Many of them hang around the notorious 2ch (ni-channel) web boards. Most anime is aware of the subculture, but because it also often includes some otaku it's a sensitive topic to address.

**Individuality and Privacy.** It is a stereotype that Japanese people value membership in the team while westerners value being individual. There are exceptions to every rule. However, for the most part this seems to be true. Western people will often consider themselves to be "special" while Japanese people will often consider themselves "normal". The well known Japanese saying that "the nail that sticks up will be hammered down" exemplifies a concept that is deeply ingrained in Japanese culture. Japanese people (particularly Tokyo people) like their space. They're not big on striking up conversations with strangers. In Japan, many people put a privacy cover on their books for reading on the train. Book stores in Japan usually offer a free privacy cover with every purchase.

**Itasha** (literally "painful car") is a Japanese term for an otaku fad of individuals decorating the bodies of their cars with fictional characters of anime, manga, or video games (especially bishōjo game or eroge). These characters are predominately "cute" female. The decorations usually involve paint schemes and stickers. Automobiles are called itasha, while similar motorcycles and bicycles are called itansha and itachari, respectively.

**Kabuki.** The best known form of Japanese theatre is Kabuki. It was performed by Okunis. Perhaps its fame comes from the wild costumes and swordfights, which used real swords until the 1680s. Kabuki grew out of opposition to Noh — they wanted to shock the audience with more lively and timely stories. The first performance was in 1603. Like Noh, however, over time Kabuki became not just performing in a new way, but a stylized art to be performed only a certain way. As a matter of interest, the popular Gekidan Shinkansen, a theatrical troupe based in Tokyo today, insists it follows pure kabuki tradition by performing historical roles in a modern, noisy, and outlandish way — to shock the audience as kabuki intended, if you will. Whether or not they are kabuki, however, remains a matter of debate and personal opinion. Kabuki is a type of theatre that combines music, drama, and dance...

**Karaoke.** It's no myth that Japanese people love Karaoke. The country is dotted with Karaoke establishments offering private Karaoke boxes. Japanese "pubs" aren't pubs at all but rather a place for old guys to sing Japanese folk songs.

**Kawaii.** is the quality of cuteness in the context of Japanese culture. It has become a prominent aspect of Japanese popular culture, entertainment, clothing, food, toys, personal appearance, behavior, and mannerisms.

**Love Hotels.** Love hotels are not nearly as seedy as they may sound. Japanese homes and apartments are small. Couples need some personal space — love hotels offer a solution. It's not uncommon for married couples to stay at one.

**Manners and etiquette.** The Japanese have an extensive collection of manners and customs that are interesting to learn. They say much about Japan's world view and its culture.

**Nanpa,** also transliterated as nampa, in Japanese culture is a type of flirting and seduction popular among teenagers and people in their twenties and thirties. When Japanese women pursue men in a fashion similar to nanpa, it is called gyakunan.

**Nature.** *Ikebana* is from the Japanese *ikeru* ("keep alive, arrange flowers, living") and *hana* ("flower"). Possible translations include "giving life to flowers" and "arranging flowers". More than simply putting flowers in a container, *ikebana* is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. *Bonsai* (lit. plantings in tray, from *bon*, a tray or low-sided pot and *sai*, a planting or plantings, is a Japanese art form using miniature trees grown in containers. *Karesansui* gardens or Japanese rock gardens, became popular in Japan in the 14th century thanks to the work of a Buddhist monk, Musō Soseki (1275–1351) who built zen gardens at the five major monasteries in Kyoto. These gardens have white sand or raked gravel in place of water, carefully arranged rocks, and sometimes rocks and sand covered with moss. Their purpose is to facilitate meditation, and they are meant to be viewed while seated on the porch of the residence of the *hōjō*, the abbot of the monastery.

**Netto kafe nanmin.** 'Net café refugees', also known as cyber-homeless, are a growing class of homeless people in Japan who do not own or rent a residence (thus having no permanent address) and sleep in 24-hour Internet cafés or manga cafés. Although such cafés originally provided only Internet services, some have expanded their services to include food, drink, and showers. They are often used by commuters who miss the last train; however, the net café refugee trend has seen large numbers of people use them as their homes.

**Otaku** is a Japanese term for people with obsessive interests, commonly the anime and manga fandom.

**Pachinko.** Japanese people love gambling in the form of a uniquely Japanese game. Pachinko resembles an elaborate pinball machine with many small balls. Players buy buckets of balls to play with and may win or lose balls as the game proceeds. Japan has the largest legalized gambling industry in the world. Revenue from Japanese pachinko parlours are approximately 4 times the revenue of all the legal casinos in the World combined.

**Para Para** is a synchronized dance that originated in Japan. Unlike most club dancing and rave dancing there are specific synchronized movements for each song much like line dancing. Para Para is said to have existed since the early 1980s when European countries started selling Italo disco and Euro disco, and in the mid- to late 1970s new wave and synthpop music in Japan, but did not achieve much popularity outside of Japan until the late '90s.

**Robots.** Japan has a long standing enthusiasm for robots. The country was building mechanized puppets (Karakuri ningyo) as early as the 17th century.

**Samurai.** The Samurai class was abolished in the late 19th century by Emperor Meiji. Today Samurai culture, ideals and martial arts are still running strong in Japan.

**Sekkusu shinai shokogun, or "celibacy syndrome"** 45% of Japanese women aged 16-24 are 'not interested in or despise sexual contact'. More than a quarter of men feel the same way. Japanese-American author Roland Kelts, who writes about Japan's youth, says it's inevitable that the future of Japanese relationships will be largely technology driven.

**Shibuya Crossing and City Navigation.** Shibuya Crossing is the world's busiest pedestrian crossing. It represents the towering neon lit Tokyo that travelers expect. The traffic lights at the crossing have a 2 minute cycle. Cars from various directions eat up more than half of the time. Thousands of pedestrians all cross at the same time from five directions. When the crowds meet in the middle chaos ensues. It's a spectacle that's repeated every two minutes all day and most of the night until the crowds finally thin out after midnight when Shibuya stations closes.

**Smallness.** The Japanese tend to value small things over big. This way of thinking evolved over thousands of years. It has both practical and religious roots. From a practical perspective, Japan is an island nation with limited resources and a high population — big is often unworkable. Japan is also a Buddhist country that has been influenced by Buddhist minimalism. Japan's preference for all things small shows up in dozens of ways.

**Sukeban** means delinquent girl or boss girl in Japanese, equivalent to the male **banchō**. The common signifiers of sukeban (described by the Japanese police in 1980s pamphlets as "omens of downfall") include brightly dyed or permed hair, and modifications of the school uniform such as wearing coloured socks, rolling up the sleeves and lengthening the skirt. Sukeban are reported to engage in activities such as stimulant use, shoplifting, theft, and violence, but if arrested, they can be charged with the lesser offence of "pre-delinquency".

**Vending Machines and Purikura.** In Japan there is one vending machine for every 23 people. That means there are more than 1 million machines in the greater Tokyo area. There seems to be no rhyme or reason to their placement. It's not unusual to find a machine in the middle of nowhere or a bank of 30 machines all together. Purikura are sticker printing photo booths that are popular with young girls in Japan. Purikura are also fairly popular in other Asian countries. The first purikura appeared in 1995 — teenage girls went wild for them. By the late 1990s, every high school girl in the country had a giant scrapbook of purikura stickers. Purikura have advanced over the years. They have always hidden blemishes (everyone looks better in a purikura photo). These days they can perform virtual plastic surgery — giving you bigger eyes.

**Work (Otsukare, Freeters).** The Japanese are incredibly diligent workers and the quality and effort of their work is astounding. In Japan it is bad manners to go home before your boss. Often the boss is a workaholic type that stays late. Employees may stay late even when there work is complete and they have nothing to do. Otsukare is another concept that helps to explain how people in Japan think. Otsukare means "tired". In Japan, it's highly respected to work yourself to exhaustion. This concept is so powerful that people

sometimes work themselves so hard that they actually collapse and die in the office (literally). For the most part, Otsukare is a positive thing. It's great to get respect when you work hard. When people leave the office in Japan they say "Otsukare sama desu". This could be literally translated as "you are tired sir". It indicates respect to the person who stays in the office longer. *Freeter* (フリーター furitā?) (other possible spellings are furitā, furiita, freeta, furiitaa, or furitaa) is a Japanese expression for people who lack full-time employment or are unemployed, excluding housewives and students. The term originally included young people who deliberately chose not to become salary-men, even though jobs were available at the time.

***Yakuza***, also known as gokudō, are members of transnational organized crime syndicates originating in Japan. The Japanese police, and media by request of the police, call them bōryokudan, while the yakuza call themselves "ninkyō dantai". The yakuza are notorious for their strict codes of conduct and very organized nature. They have a large presence in the Japanese media and operate internationally with an estimated 103,000 members.

***Yosakoi***. Yosakoi is a modern variation of a traditional Japanese dance. It has become popular all over Japan with hundreds of festivals and competitions each year. Virtually every school and university has a team. There are also many community teams.

***Yuru-chara*** is a Japanese term for a category of mascot characters; usually created to promote a place or region, event, organisation or business. They are characterized by their kawaii (cute) and unsophisticated designs, often incorporating motifs that represent local culture, history or produce. They may be created by local government or other organizations to stimulate tourism and economic development, or created by a company to build on their corporate identity. They may appear as costumed characters (or kigurumi) at promotional events and festivals. Yuru-chara has become a popular and lucrative business, with character-driven sales reaching nearly \$16 billion in Japan in 2012.