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Japanese name suffix san

Japanese restaurants, grocery stores, martial arts studios or language schools will of course want to choose a Japanese name for their business. Other companies that specialize in or carry Japanese products, such as art galleries, calligraphy or art delivery stores, or stores that sell Japanese cooking supplies and other household items, may have a name that describes their business in Japanese or evokes an image or symbol representing Japan. North American English speaking customers will be most likely to remember a name that is short, simple and easy to pronounce. Sushi, sashimi, tempura and other foods are now well known to North Americans. A company can choose to combine the Japanese word with an English one, such as Soba Ten for a soba noodle house on tenth street or Sushi Central for a sushi restaurant located downtown. Karate, judo, aikido and kendo are Japanese martial arts. Studios teaching these art will likely include the Japanese name of art and may also call themselves a dojo, which means place for teaching. Martial arts and other Japanese art studies can incorporate words that students of this art will understand. The Takemusu Aikido Association contains the word takemusu, which describes an aikido teaching. Bu-Jin Design is a martial arts utility that includes martial concept bu, and jin, which refers to people. Companies can simply translate the name of their product into the Japanese word. For example, Yama Dojo is the name of a martial arts studio, or dojo, in a mountain community or yama. Companies can include ichi bans, which means first or number one, in their name. A fish market can contain the word sakana, which means fish. Companies selling eggs, peaches or rice can use the respective Japanese words, tamago for eggs, momo for peach, comet or gohan for rice. Companies can choose a Japanese word that evokes an image they want to associate with their business. The business logo could contain a graphic representation of the word to illustrate its meaning. For example, a company name can be a company name. Some Japanese inspired business names may have something to do with that type of business, but may have a sound that is pleasing or easy to remember. For example, Akai is a Japanese electronics manufacturer, akai simply means red. Certain words have a symbolic meaning, in addition to the literal translation that can induce happiness, prosperity or good or bad luck. Companies that have a significant Japanese clientele, such as ski resorts and businesses near national parks and other tourist destinations, may consider whether their English business name can be translated into a word in Japanese with a negative or confusing connotation. Similarly, companies that choose a Japanese or name to appeal to a particular market should ensure the word evokes the image they are looking for. A construction company probably won't want to use the word tsunami in its company name. Customers will more easily remember business names that are easily identified with the product and simple words that are easy to pronounce. In Japanese society, working exceptionally hard is the norm, and nowhere is that work ethic more obvious than in the world of architecture. In the last few decades, Japanese architects have risen to new heights, with leaders in the field winning the Pritzker Prize (SANAA in 2010, Toyo Ito in 2013, and Shigeru Ban in 2014) and riba gold medal (Toyo Ito in 2006), as well as designing London's Serpentine Pavilion (Toyo Ito in 2002, SANAA in 2009, and Sou Fujimoto in 2013). But does the work work hard, does the hard mentality apply to these creatives? We asked Yasutaka Yoshimura, CEO of his eponymous company, and Shinichiro Ogata, founder and designer of Simplicity, where they like to go after hours to enjoy a good drink in Tokyo.Yoshimura is known for his seaside Window House in Kanagawa, Japan, and his shipping-container shelters developed in response to the 2011 Tohoku earthquake tsunami. His first pick is the B Bar, which is attached to the exclusive outpost of French service giant Baccarat in Tokyo's Marunouchi neighborhood. With the store's pedigree in crystal manufacturing, it comes as no surprise that this bar makes extensive use of sparkling surfaces and accessories. Yoshimura also enjoys the intimate, dimly lit Bar Matsutora in central Ebisu and the chandelier-laden Bar Piano in Shibuya.Working within the framework of hospitality design, Ogata recently completed the Andaz Tokyo hotel. He suggests that the eight-seat Gen Yamamoto in the Minato district, simply equipped with a plate of oak for the bar, where the namesake mixologist serves a seasonal tasting menu. Another pick is Bar Radio, a cocktail company by barmaster Koji Ozaki, which has retro glasses and a vintage radio. The architect also recommends Higashiya Ginza, a tea salon that he designed and owns. The menu features traditional cakes paired with sake and shochu. If you know a little about the Japanese language, you may know that san is a common honoree. It is no surprise, then, to learn that the Japanese word for grandpa is ojisan. The informal expression, which one would call one's own grandfather, is sofu. Some Japanese children call their grandparents Jiji (from ojisan) and Baba (from obaasan, Japanese for grandma). The almost identical word ojisan means uncle. Unlike many other Asian cultures, the Japanese do not have different names for mothers and paternal grandparents. In traditional Japanese culture, gender roles are fairly rigidly defined. Fathers are responsible for supporting their families and often work very many hours to This leaves mothers in charge of taking care of children and often taking care of elderly relatives, which is a very important responsibility as in most Asian cultures. In addition, Japanese mothers must manage their children's education, get them into the best possible schools and ensure that they are doing well. For many years, Japan had a retirement age of 55. Many grandfathers who had missed out on parents their own young children, thus had a chance to be with and bond with their grandchildren, often helping with babysitting. Modernization has had an impact on Japanese family culture, with more women having jobs. Retirement age has also been raised, so some grandfathers have to wait a while before they can focus on grandparents. The Japanese have a term called ie, which can be roughly translated as extended family or continuing family. The family structure covers several generations and is very hierarchical. It also emphasizes family members either sharing a home or living very close together. One Japanese says that adult children should not live so far from their parents that they cannot carry them a bowl of hot soup. Given the difficult nature of transporting a bowl of soup and the speed with which it cools off, this means that the generations need to live quite close together! Traditionally Japanese families derive their structure from the male side. For many years, under the system known as primogeniture, assets and responsibilities alike were handed down from the father of the eldest son. When women married, they became part of their husband's ie, or extended family. Sons other than the eldest son had to make their own way in the world and often left the family home to seek their fortunes elsewhere. In the modern era, some Japanese still stick to primogeniture and other traditional practices. Others have adopted more modern ways. Japanese people coming to the United States have to adapt to a completely different culture. They have been successful in many different career areas and in many geographical areas. In that sense, they have assimilated into American culture, but they have retained many of their traditional values. Japanese society has historically been a very group-oriented society. This characteristic could be observed in the early immigrant groups, who often gathered their resources to help each other succeed. The discrimination that the Japanese living in the United States, culminating in the internment camps of World War II, probably helped to maintain this group's feeling. Even today many Japanese belong to what are known as voluntary associations or simply associations. These organisations preserve Japanese culture and fight discrimination. In the post-World War II era, these groups worked to win compensation for those who survived the Japnes Camps. Their efforts were rewarded in 1988 when President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act, which included an official apology and provided financial compensation to survivors. Grandparents in most countries are known for dispensing wisdom. The wisdom of Japanese grandfathers takes a few interesting forms. Yoji jukugo is the name of idioms consisting of four characters. You can't tell this by viewing the English translation, but each idiom consists of four kanji characters. Often extracting the meaning from the four characters can be challenging: Ten people, ten colors. This idiom simply points out the incredible diversity of people. Not seeing is a flower. The Japanese use flower as a symbol of beauty and imagination. In this context, the saying means that things conceived from the imagination are beautiful. Weak meat; strong eating. The weak will be devoured by the strong. Some Japanese proverbs are not limited to four characters. Many echo emotions are found in other languages. For example, the Japanese say: A frog's child is a frog. Americans would say apple doesn't fall far from the tree, or Like dad, like son. The Japanese say: Drop seven times, get eight up. It's the same feeling as: If you don't succeed in the first place, try, try again. Other proverbs are uniquely Japanese. For example, a Japanese grandfather may refer to a duck with a leek. This is a symbol of good luck, as the traditional recipe for duck soup requires leeks, so it's lucky to come across both a duck and a leek. Fun fact to share with grandchildren: One of the original Pokemon, called Farfetch'd, is a duck carrying a leek. Leek.