

CRAZY IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE

CRAZY IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE IS A PHRASE THAT CAN BE EXPRESSED IN MULTIPLE WAYS, EACH CARRYING DIFFERENT NUANCES AND CONTEXTS. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO SAY "CRAZY" IN JAPANESE INVOLVES EXPLORING VARIOUS WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS USED IN EVERYDAY CONVERSATION, MEDIA, AND LITERATURE. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCEPT OF CRAZINESS IN JAPANESE, HIGHLIGHTING COMMON TERMS, THEIR MEANINGS, AND APPROPRIATE USAGE. WE WILL ALSO EXAMINE RELATED EXPRESSIONS, CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS, AND HOW CONTEXT INFLUENCES WORD CHOICE. WHETHER FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS, TRANSLATORS, OR ENTHUSIASTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE, THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE PROVIDES A DETAILED OVERVIEW OF THE TOPIC. THE ARTICLE IS STRUCTURED TO COVER THE PRIMARY VOCABULARY, IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS, CULTURAL INSIGHTS, AND PRACTICAL EXAMPLES. BELOW IS THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OUTLINING THE MAIN SECTIONS DISCUSSED.

- COMMON JAPANESE WORDS FOR "CRAZY"
- NUANCES AND CONTEXTUAL USAGE
- IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING "CRAZY"
- CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS AND SENSITIVITIES
- PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND USAGE TIPS

COMMON JAPANESE WORDS FOR "CRAZY"

IN JAPANESE, THE CONCEPT OF "CRAZY" CAN BE CONVEYED USING SEVERAL DIFFERENT WORDS, EACH WITH ITS OWN NUANCE. THE CHOICE OF WORD OFTEN DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT, FORMALITY, AND THE INTENSITY OF THE MEANING INTENDED. UNDERSTANDING THESE COMMON WORDS IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACCURATE AND APPROPRIATE USAGE.

狂 (くるう, KURUU)

THE VERB 狂 (くるう) LITERALLY MEANS "TO GO MAD" OR "TO BECOME INSANE." IT IS A STRONG TERM THAT INDICATES LOSING ONE'S MIND OR SANITY. IT CAN BE USED BOTH LITERALLY AND FIGURATIVELY, SUCH AS WHEN SOMEONE'S BEHAVIOR BECOMES IRRATIONAL OR WHEN MACHINERY MALFUNCTIONS ("THE CLOCK IS CRAZY").

頭がおかしい (あたまが okashii), ATAMA GA OKASHII

THE PHRASE 頭がおかしい LITERALLY MEANS "THE HEAD IS STRANGE," WHICH IS A COLLOQUIAL WAY TO SAY SOMEONE IS CRAZY OR MENTALLY OFF. IT IS COMMONLY USED IN CASUAL CONVERSATION BUT CAN BE CONSIDERED RUDE OR OFFENSIVE DEPENDING ON THE TONE AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPEAKERS.

バカ (baka, BAKA)

WHILE バカ (baka) PRIMARILY MEANS "FOOL" OR "IDIOT," IT IS OFTEN USED TO IMPLY SOMEONE IS ACTING CRAZY OR IRRATIONAL. THIS WORD IS VERY COMMON IN EVERYDAY SPEECH AND POP CULTURE BUT IS INFORMAL AND CAN BE INSULTING.

変 (変 変 , HEN)

THE ADJECTIVE 変 (HEN) MEANS "STRANGE" OR "WEIRD," AND WHILE IT DOESN'T DIRECTLY TRANSLATE TO "CRAZY," IT IS SOMETIMES USED TO DESCRIBE UNUSUAL OR ECCENTRIC BEHAVIOR THAT MIGHT BE PERCEIVED AS CRAZY BY OTHERS.

変 変 変 変 (変 変 変 変 変 , KI GA KURUU)

THIS EXPRESSION COMBINES 変 (KI, MEANING "MIND" OR "SPIRIT") WITH 変 変 (KURUU), LITERALLY "MIND GOES CRAZY." IT IS A COMMON WAY TO SAY SOMEONE HAS LOST THEIR SANITY OR IS ACTING IRRATIONALLY.

LIST OF COMMON WORDS EXPRESSING "CRAZY" IN JAPANESE

- 変 変 (KURUU) – TO GO MAD, TO LOSE SANITY
- 変 変 変 変 変 変 (ATAMA GA OKASHII) – CRAZY, MENTALLY OFF
- 変 変 (BAKA) – FOOL, IDIOT, CRAZY IN BEHAVIOR
- 変 (HEN) – STRANGE, WEIRD
- 変 変 変 変 (KI GA KURUU) – MIND GOES CRAZY
- 変 変 変 変 (変 変 変 変 変 変 , HAKKYO SURU) – TO GO INSANE, TO FREAK OUT
- 変 変 (変 変 変 変 , KYOUKI) – MADNESS, INSANITY (NOUN)

NUANCES AND CONTEXTUAL USAGE

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE IS HIGHLY CONTEXT-SENSITIVE, AND THE WORD CHOSEN FOR "CRAZY" CAN CONVEY VASTLY DIFFERENT MEANINGS DEPENDING ON SOCIAL SITUATIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, AND TONE. THIS SECTION EXPLORES THESE NUANCES TO ENSURE PROPER UNDERSTANDING AND USAGE.

FORMAL VS. INFORMAL USAGE

WORDS LIKE 変 変 AND 変 変 ARE MORE FORMAL OR LITERARY, OFTEN FOUND IN WRITTEN TEXTS, NEWS, OR SERIOUS CONVERSATIONS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH. ON THE OTHER HAND, 変 変 AND 変 変 変 変 変 変 ARE INFORMAL AND FREQUENT IN EVERYDAY SPEECH BUT CAN BE OFFENSIVE IF USED CARELESSLY.

LITERAL VS. FIGURATIVE MEANING

SOME EXPRESSIONS CAN BE USED LITERALLY, SUCH AS DESCRIBING MENTAL ILLNESS, OR FIGURATIVELY, SUCH AS DESCRIBING EXTREME ENTHUSIASM OR ECCENTRIC BEHAVIOR. FOR EXAMPLE, 変 変 変 変 CAN MEAN "TO GO MAD" LITERALLY OR "TO BE OBSESSED" FIGURATIVELY.

POLITENESS AND SENSITIVITY

USING WORDS THAT IMPLY MENTAL INSTABILITY CAN BE SENSITIVE IN JAPANESE CULTURE. IT IS ADVISABLE TO USE EUPHEMISMS

OR SOFTER EXPRESSIONS WHEN DISCUSSING SUCH TOPICS, ESPECIALLY IN PROFESSIONAL OR UNFAMILIAR SETTINGS.

EXAMPLES OF CONTEXTUAL USAGE

- 狂 (KURUU) – USED IN PHRASES LIKE 時計が狂った (THE CLOCK IS CRAZY/NOT WORKING PROPERLY).
- 頭がおかしい (ATAMA GA OKASHII) – CASUAL INSULT AMONG FRIENDS OR TO DESCRIBE IRRATIONAL BEHAVIOR.
- ばか (BAKA) – CAN BE PLAYFUL TEASING OR A HARSH INSULT DEPENDING ON TONE.
- 変 (HEN) – USED TO DESCRIBE SOMETHING OR SOMEONE STRANGE BUT NOT NECESSARILY MENTALLY ILL.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING “CRAZY”

JAPANESE LANGUAGE FEATURES VARIOUS IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS THAT INCORPORATE THE IDEA OF CRAZINESS OR MADNESS, ENRICHING THE WAY SPEAKERS EXPRESS EXTREME EMOTIONS OR SITUATIONS.

頭が狂った (ATAMA GA KURUITA)

AS MENTIONED, THIS EXPRESSION MEANS “TO LOSE ONE’S MIND” OR “TO GO CRAZY.” IT IS OFTEN USED TO DESCRIBE OVERWHELMING STRESS, CONFUSION, OR MADNESS.

頭が狂った (ATAMA GA KURUITA), HAKKYO SURU

THIS VERB MEANS “TO GO INSANE” OR “TO FREAK OUT.” IT IS STRONGER THAN 頭が狂った AND OFTEN USED IN DRAMATIC CONTEXTS, SUCH AS IN MANGA, ANIME, OR EMOTIONAL OUTBURSTS.

頭が変な (ATAMA GA HENNA)

THIS PHRASE LITERALLY MEANS “THE HEAD BECOMES STRANGE,” SIMILAR TO 頭が狂った, AND IS USED WHEN SOMEONE BEHAVES IRRATIONALLY OR FEELS MENTALLY OVERWHELMED.

頭が狂った (ATAMA GA KURUITA), KYOUKI RANBU

AN IDIOMATIC PHRASE MEANING “TO DANCE WILDLY WITH JOY,” LITERALLY TRANSLATING TO “MAD WITH JOY, DANCE IN CHAOS.” IT DESCRIBES EXTREME EXCITEMENT RATHER THAN INSANITY.

LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

- 頭が狂った – TO LOSE ONE’S MIND
- 頭が狂った – TO GO INSANE, FREAK OUT
- 頭が変な – TO BECOME MENTALLY STRANGE

- 狂喜 - WILD DANCE OF JOY
- 狂気 (狂気) - TO LOSE SANITY

CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS AND SENSITIVITIES

THE PERCEPTION OF “CRAZY” IN JAPANESE CULTURE IS INFLUENCED BY SOCIAL NORMS, STIGMA SURROUNDING MENTAL HEALTH, AND LANGUAGE ETIQUETTE. THIS SECTION EXPLORES HOW THESE FACTORS AFFECT COMMUNICATION.

MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA

IN JAPAN, MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN STIGMATIZED, AND TERMS RELATED TO CRAZINESS CAN CARRY HARSH CONNOTATIONS. THIS SENSITIVITY AFFECTS HOW OPENLY SUCH WORDS ARE USED AND ENCOURAGES EUPHEMISTIC LANGUAGE IN FORMAL SETTINGS.

LANGUAGE ETIQUETTE

USING WORDS LIKE 狂 or 狂気 MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE AMONG CLOSE FRIENDS OR IN CASUAL CONTEXTS, BUT THEY ARE GENERALLY AVOIDED IN PROFESSIONAL OR POLITE CONVERSATION. RESPECTFUL COMMUNICATION OFTEN INVOLVES INDIRECT EXPRESSIONS OR MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY.

CULTURAL CONTEXT IN MEDIA

JAPANESE MEDIA, SUCH AS ANIME, MANGA, AND FILMS, FREQUENTLY USE THE CONCEPT OF “CRAZY” FOR DRAMATIC OR COMEDIC EFFECT. THESE PORTRAYALS CAN DIFFER FROM REAL-LIFE SENSITIVITIES AND SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD WITHIN THEIR ENTERTAINMENT CONTEXT.

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

- AVOID OFFENSIVE TERMS IN FORMAL OR UNFAMILIAR CONTEXTS.
- USE EUPHEMISMS OR CLINICAL TERMS WHEN DISCUSSING MENTAL HEALTH SERIOUSLY.
- UNDERSTAND CONTEXT TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDINGS OR DISRESPECT.
- RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTERTAINMENT USAGE AND REAL-LIFE COMMUNICATION.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND USAGE TIPS

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO SAY “CRAZY” IN JAPANESE REQUIRES UNDERSTANDING CONTEXT, TONE, AND AUDIENCE. THIS SECTION PROVIDES PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE USAGE.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- 彼は頭がおかしいと思う。
(KARE WA ATAMA GA OKASHII TO OMOU.)
I THINK HE IS CRAZY.
- この時計が狂っている。
(KONO TOKEI WA KURUTTE IRU.)
THIS CLOCK IS CRAZY/NOT WORKING PROPERLY.
- そんなことをするなんて、きが狂ったのか？
(SONNA KOTO O SURU NANTE, KI GA KURUTTA NO KA?)
ARE YOU CRAZY TO DO SUCH A THING?
- 彼女がハッキリ失態した。
(KANOJO WA HAKKYO SHISOU DATTA.)
SHE SEEMED LIKE SHE WAS ABOUT TO FREAK OUT.
- あの映画は狂気の乱舞シーンが多い。
(ANO EIGA WA KYOUKI RANBU NO SHIEN GA OOI.)
THAT MOVIE HAS MANY SCENES OF WILD CELEBRATION.

USAGE TIPS

- ASSESS THE RELATIONSHIP BEFORE USING INFORMAL OR POTENTIALLY OFFENSIVE WORDS.
- PREFER SOFTER OR MORE NEUTRAL TERMS IN PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENTS.
- BE AWARE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LITERAL INSANITY AND PLAYFUL TEASING.
- CONSIDER CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES WHEN DISCUSSING MENTAL HEALTH TOPICS.
- PRACTICE CONTEXTUAL LISTENING AND READING TO GRASP NUANCES ACCURATELY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW DO YOU SAY 'CRAZY' IN JAPANESE?

THE WORD 'CRAZY' IN JAPANESE CAN BE TRANSLATED AS 'くるってiru' (KURUTTEIRU) OR 'あたまがおかしい' (ATAMA GA OKASHII).

WHAT IS THE SLANG TERM FOR 'CRAZY' IN JAPANESE?

A COMMON SLANG TERM FOR 'CRAZY' IN JAPANESE IS 'ヤバイ' (YABAI), WHICH CAN MEAN CRAZY, DANGEROUS, OR AMAZING DEPENDING ON CONTEXT.

IS 'BAKA' USED TO MEAN 'CRAZY' IN JAPANESE?

WHILE 'BAKA' (バカ) PRIMARILY MEANS 'FOOL' OR 'IDIOT', IT IS SOMETIMES USED COLLOQUIALLY TO IMPLY SOMEONE IS ACTING CRAZY OR IRRATIONAL.

How do you say 'I am crazy' in Japanese?

You can say 'ワタシはクurutteiru' (Watashi wa kurutteiru) to mean 'I am crazy' in Japanese.

What are polite ways to describe someone as crazy in Japanese?

Polite ways include using phrases like 'カワatteiru' (kawatteiru), meaning 'unusual' or 'eccentric', instead of directly calling someone crazy.

Does the word 'crazy' have negative connotations in Japanese culture?

Yes, calling someone 'crazy' in Japanese can be offensive as it implies mental instability, so it is used carefully or in informal contexts.

How is 'crazy' used in Japanese pop culture?

In Japanese pop culture, 'crazy' is often used to describe eccentric characters or wild situations, sometimes with the word 'ヤbai' (yabai) to express excitement or shock.

Additional Resources

1. 狂恋物語 (Crazy Love Stories)

This book explores the intense and sometimes irrational nature of love through a collection of short stories. Each tale delves into the extremes people go to for love, portraying emotions that border on madness. The narrative style is vivid and engaging, making readers question the fine line between passion and insanity.

2. 狂気の森 (The Forest of Madness)

A psychological thriller set in a mysterious forest where reality and hallucination blur. The protagonist ventures into the forest seeking answers but finds themselves descending into madness. The novel is a deep dive into the human psyche and the fragility of sanity.

3. 狂気の旅 (Crazy Journey)

This adventurous novel follows a group of friends on a wild and unpredictable road trip across Japan. Their encounters with eccentric characters and bizarre situations challenge their perceptions of normalcy. The story mixes humor and chaos, highlighting the beauty of embracing the unexpected.

4. 狂気の時代 (Poems of a Mad Era)

A collection of poems reflecting the turmoil and confusion of a society on the brink of change. The poet uses vivid and sometimes unsettling imagery to express feelings of despair and hope. This book captures the emotional intensity of living through chaotic times.

5. 狂気の心理学 (Crazy Psychology)

An insightful non-fiction book examining various psychological disorders often labeled as "crazy" in popular culture. It aims to demystify mental illness and promote understanding and empathy. Readers gain a better grasp of the complexity behind behaviors that society often stigmatizes.

6. 狂気の都市 (City of Fanatics)

A dystopian novel depicting a city where extreme beliefs drive people to madness. The protagonist struggles to maintain their sanity amid growing fanaticism and social pressure. This gripping story explores themes of conformity, rebellion, and the cost of ideological obsession.

7. 狂気のダンス (Crazy Dance)

A lively and colorful novel about a dance group whose risky and unconventional performances lead them to fame and chaos. The story celebrates creativity and the freedom found in self-expression, even when it feels a bit wild or crazy. It's a heartfelt tribute to passion and perseverance.

8. [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] (MELODY OF MADNESS)

THIS NOVEL TELLS THE STORY OF A MUSICIAN WHOSE OBSESSION WITH PERFECTION DRIVES THEM TO THE EDGE OF INSANITY. THROUGH HAUNTING MELODIES AND INTENSE EMOTIONS, THE BOOK EXPLORES THE THIN LINE BETWEEN GENIUS AND MADNESS. IT'S A POIGNANT LOOK AT THE SACRIFICES MADE FOR ART.

9. [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] (LEGEND OF THE CRAZY HERO)

AN ACTION-PACKED TALE OF AN UNCONVENTIONAL HERO WHOSE UNPREDICTABLE BEHAVIOR CONFOUNDS BOTH FRIENDS AND FOES. THE NARRATIVE COMBINES HUMOR, DRAMA, AND THRILLING BATTLES, HIGHLIGHTING HOW MADNESS CAN SOMETIMES BE A SOURCE OF STRENGTH. THIS STORY REDEFINES HEROISM IN A UNIQUE AND ENTERTAINING WAY.

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crazy in japanese language: Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2023 (IJCAH 2023) Ali Mustofa, Ima Widiyanah, Binar K. Prahani, Imami A. T. Rahayu, Moh. Mudzakkir, Cicilia D. M. Putri, 2023-12-18 This is an open access book. Welcome to the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2023 held by State University of Surabaya. This joint conference features four international conferences: the International Conference on Education Innovation (ICEI) 2023, the International Conference on Cultural Studies and Applied Linguistics (ICCSAL) 2023, the International Conference on Research and Academic Community Services (ICRACOS) 2023, and the International Conference of Social Science and Law (ICSSL) 2023. It encourages dissemination of ideas in arts and humanity and provides a forum for intellectuals from all over the world to discuss and present their research findings on the research area. This conference was held in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia on August 26th, 2023 - September 10th, 2023.

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crazy in japanese language: The Language of Asian Gestures Jieun Kiaer, Loli Kim, 2024-03-29 The Language of Asian Gestures explores Asian gestures as a non-verbal language within the context of films and dramas. This book provides a cross-cultural Asian perspective on a range of important common gestures and their meanings, covering a range of Asian regions.

including Korea, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, and Pakistan. While most studies focus on text-based communication, gestures find themselves overshadowed by text and speech. Asian gestures, too, often reside in the shadow of Eurocentric viewpoints. This book will shift this dynamic and amplify the voices that have typically been marginalised within 20th-century Eurocentric discussions. The book will be informative for students and researchers interested in Asian languages, cultures, film studies, and pragmatics. It bridges the gap between words and gestures, unveiling a world of concealed meanings and enriching our understanding of diverse forms of expression.

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crazy in japanese language: *Resources in Education* , 1973

crazy in japanese language: Loanwords in the Chinese Language Shi Youwei, 2020-12-30 A loanword, or wailaici, is a word with similar meaning and phonetic form to a word from a foreign language that has been naturalized in the recipient language. From ancient times, cultural exchanges between China and other countries has brought and integrated a myriad of loanwords to the Chinese language. Approaching the topic from a diachronic perspective, this volume is the first book-length work to chart the developmental trajectory, features, functions, and categories of loanwords into Chinese. Beginning with a general introduction to the Chinese loanword system, the author delves deeper to explore trends and standardization in Chinese loanword studies and the research landscape of contemporary loanword studies more generally. Combining theoretical reflections with real-life examples of Chinese loanwords, the author discusses not only long-established examples from the dictionary but also a great number of significant loanwords adopted in the 21st century. The author shows how the complexity of the Chinese loanword system is intertwined with the intricacies of the Chinese character system. This title will be an essential reference for students, scholars, and general readers who are interested in Chinese loanwords, linguistics, and language and culture.

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models, approaches and understandings of fashion from critical thinkers at the forefront of decolonial fashion discourse. This edited collection draws together original, diverse, and richly reflective critiques of the fashion system from both established and emerging fashion scholars, researchers and creative practitioners. Chapters straddle current calls for decolonization and inclusion, as well as reflections on de-westernization, post-colonialism, sustainability, transnationalism, national identities, social activism, global fashion narratives, diversity, and more. The volume is divided into three key themes, 'Disruptions in Time and Space', 'Nationalism and Transnationalism' and 'Global Design Practices'. These themes re-map fashion's origins, practices and futures, to present alternatives for reclaiming and rethinking fashion globalization in the 21st century.

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crazy in japanese language: Orientalism & Occidentalism Robin D. Gill, 2004 1. Identity - collective -- Japan 2. Orientalism -- Occidentalism 3. Intercultural communication - stereotypes 4. Translation theory - Japanese/English 5. Japanese - sociolinguistics Languages exotic to one another, such as English and Japanese, create false images of their respective speakers which form and confirm stereotypes that can be denied by Cultural Relativism but not disproved, much less vanquished. Being in denial is not the same as being cured. This book, like the author's seven books published in Japan/ese, treats prejudice by uncovering its roots and exposing them to the healthy light of reason. At the same time, it rethinks Orientalism together with Occidentalism by including the Sinosphere's perspective of what is East and West. While students of translation, sociolinguistics and cross-cultural studies may benefit most from the discussion (there are copious notes and indices of names and of ideas), the heart of the work is pure essay, a work of travel by the path of language that leads us through delicious nuances . . . into important mysteries. Robin D. Gill is an American, who began to study Japanese as an adult and published his first seven books in that language while working as an acquisitions editor and translation checker of fine nonfiction for Japanese publishers. His most recent book, and first in English, *Rise, Ye Sea Slugs!* boasts close to 1000 holothurian haiku. The three most common adjectives used by reviewers describing him and his work are eclectic, erudite and fun.

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crazy in japanese language: B Useless ;-) Walter Zibung, 2009-11-11 They are grave looking while commuting to their work; they are well dressed, mostly in shades of gray; they multitask to master the hyperactive pace of today, and they are tuned for success, success that is measured by the bags of money made per day. The business people of this world take themselves and their hunting for the bacon very seriously, and wasting time, laughing at themselves and useless

performances are taboo.

crazy in japanese language: The Quest for the Primordial Elisa Vitali, 2023-07-31 Although fifty years passed since the boom of the theories on Japanese national character and considerable academic literature was produced to debunk its ideological tenets, the Nihonjinron still plays a significant role in the mainstream public discourse on Japanese identity. Intellectuals, journalists, policymakers routinely repropose the ever-lasting cliché of Japanese cultural, linguistic, racial uniqueness. In doing so, they adopt a primordialist stance in the narration of Japanese identity, that is a conception of Japanese nation as a primordial entity, located in an original fatherland since immemorial times. Drawing on the writings of Suzuki Takao and Watanabe Shoichi, the book analyses the rhetorical strategies and discursive features supporting essentialist ideas of Japaneseness. At the same time, it highlights the heuristic value of primordialism as an effective descriptor of the nationalist ideology, thus challenging its widespread usage as a category of analysis.

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