3. The appearance of throwing a stone



look

One of the characteristics of Bunraku is the acting method called ""Mie"". When performing using this technique, you raise your left foot like a stone, raise your right hand above your head, open your palm, stop for a moment, and take a certain pose as a signal of agression toward others.

Otani Bunraku originated in 1853 when the Awaji puppet show, Denjiro Yoshida Ichiza, toured Otani Village.

2. Stamp one's feet

stamp

Its origins as a ritual began as a demonstration of physical strength,

a symbol of the human instinct for struggle, and an activity to predict the harvest of agricultural products in the coming year.

Shiko has the same meaning as the jichinsai (festival), which involves the trampling of evil things in the form of natural disasters.

Nomura-cho's Otoi Ozumou is the only sumo tournament in which professionals and amateurs compete directly in sumo.

1. Let's go together in a deliberate way

walk



People walk carefully and politely without unecessary movement. In the Tokyo Olympics participation program, the Uchiko Children's Kyogen Club held performances unique to Uchiko, such as wearing costumes using local Japanese paper at Uchiko-za. The performances were presented in Japanese and English through the interpretation of a foreign kyogen master.

6. How to use chopsticks



Hold one chopstick with the index finger, the middle finger and the thumb, in the same manner as when you hold a pencil.

Move the chopstick as you would to write. This chopstick will be the upper one. Put the other chopstick between the bottom of the thumb and the tip of the fourth finger.

The lower chopstick should remain still and you should only move the upper chopstick when you pick up food.

5. Parade "gracious visit"



The Hachiman Shrine in Azo, Ozu City has a history of more than 300 years. Approximately 200 people form a line and parade through the town.

4. Two bows, two claps, one bow



bow

How to worship (two bows, two claps, one bow) In Japan, ""Hai"" which is written as "" 拝 "", means a deep bow and ""Hakushu 拝 "" means clapping in rhythm . Both of these phrases are traditional Japanese salutary practices.

Please offer gratitude in front of the shrine.

9. Blowing, Goemonburo



In the Goemon bath, hot water is boiled directly under the bath. A person sits on a wooden lid to enter.

8. How to make straw rope



Straw rope was made by many Japanese people in the past. Other fibers were sourced from potatoes and ramie (linen-like fibre) to link the rope. The threads were made by hand.

7. An old fashioned



Nihon eiho, also called Koshiki eiho, is a Japanese traditional style of swimming. There are various styles of fastening or tying fundoshi (undergarment) peculiar to certain areas and ancient schools of martial arts or swimming.

12. Wearing Kimono



Depending on the season of the country, the weather, the environment of plants, terrain, buildings, etc., the clothes such as Junihitoe (formal court dress) and kimono will change.

Naturally, their peculiar manners and movements change.

11. Hopscotch



On paved roads and concrete surfaces, draw an "O" of any size with chalk. In order from the start: one leg one space, one leg one space, two legs two spaces, one leg one space, two legs two spaces, and then there is a circle.

To play, stand on one foot at one place and on both feet at two places. Hopscotch is played in various countries around the world.

10. How to sit in a Japanese-style room



sit seiza-style

Seiza is deeply involved in traditional Japanese art, culture and religious ceremonies, including martial arts, tea ceremony and flower arrangement. There are various ways to sit on tatami mats.

1. そろりそろりと まいろうか



慎重かつ丁寧に軸をぶらさずに歩きます。東京オリンピック参画 プログラムでは、内子座で「内子こども狂言クラブ」が地元の 和紙を使用した衣装の着用など「内子ならでは」の公演を開催し 通訳の外国人狂言師による日本語と英語を融合した狂言も披露し ました。

2. しこをふむ



人間の闘争本能の発露の一つである、力くらべや取っ組み合いから発生し、その年の農作物の収穫を占う儀式でした。 四股は、邪悪なものを踏み鎮める、地鎮祭と同じ意味があります。 野村町の乙亥大相撲(おといおおずもう)は、相撲においてプロとアマが直接対戦する唯一の大会です。

3. 石投げの見得



文楽の演技の特徴の一つに、「見得(みえ)」という演技方法があります。石を投げるように左足をあげ、右手を頭上にさしあげて手のひらをぱっと開き、一瞬動きを停止して、にらむようにして一定のポーズをとることです。大谷文楽は、嘉永6(1853)年、淡路の人形芝居・吉田伝次郎一座が大谷村を巡業したことに端を発します。

4. 二拝・二拍手・一拝

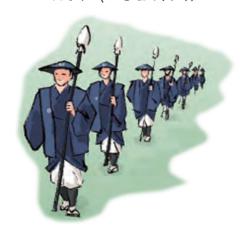


参拝の作法(二拝二拍手一拝)

深いお辞儀を「拝」といい、手を打ち鳴らすことを「拍手」といいます。拝も拍手も日本古来の敬礼作法です。

御神前では「感謝の心」、「おかげさまの心」を捧げてお参りしま しょう。

5. お成り (大名行列)



八幡神社のお成りは、300年以上の歴史があります。約 200数十名が隊列を整えて町を練り歩きます。

6. 箸の作法



鉛筆を持っているときと同じように、人差し指、中指、親指で箸を1本持ちます。書くように箸を動かします。この箸が上の箸になります。もう一方の箸を親指の腹と薬指の先の間に入れます。下の箸は動かないようにし、食べ物を拾うときだけ上の箸を動かしてください。

7. 古式泳法



日本泳法 (にほんえいほう) は古式泳法とも呼ばれ、日本古来の 泳ぎ方のことです。なお、締め方、結び方については地方や古式 泳法の流派により独特の締め方、結び方があります。

8. なわをなう



9. 五右衛門風呂(ごえもんぶろ)



五右衛門風呂は、真下から直接お湯を沸かし、木製の底板の上 に乗って入ります。

10. あぐらをかく・正座する



正座は、武道や茶道、華道を含む日本の伝統芸術や文化、宗教 儀式と深く関わっています。畳での座り方のお作法も様々あり ます

11. ケンケンパー



舗装された道路やコンクリート面に、「ローセキ」で自由な大きさの「○」を、スタートから順に1個、1個、2個、1個、2個 を描いていき、そこに、丸1個のところは片足で、2個のところには両足で立つ遊びです。外国にもこの遊びはあります。

12.着物を着る



その国その時代の季節や天候、植物、地形、建物等の環境により、十二単や着物等着るものも変わります。したがってそれら 特有の身のこなしや動作も変化します。