

1. *Kokuseki* (Nationality), *Mukokuseki* (Statelessness), and *Jukokuseki* (Multiple Nationalities)

Kokuseki (nationality): The status of having the nationality of a particular country

Mukokuseki (statelessness): The state of not officially having the nationality of any country

Jukokuseki (multiple nationalities): The state of having more than one nationality

2. *Kokuseki no Shutoku* (Acquisition of Nationality), *Kokuseki no Soshitsu* (Loss of Nationality), and *Kika* (Naturalization)

Kokuseki no shutoku (acquisition of nationality): Acquiring nationality due to a reason such as birth

Kokuseki no soshitsu (loss of nationality): Losing nationality due to a reason such as renunciation of nationality

Kika (naturalization): The procedure by which a person not born in a particular country applies to gain the nationality of such country, and the country grants the person such nationality

3. *Zairyu Shikaku* (Status of Residence), *Sasho* (Visa), and *Ryoken* (Passport)

Zairyu shikaku (status of residence): A status required for a foreign national to live in Japan legally

Sasho (visa): A certificate (seal) issued by a Japanese diplomatic mission abroad, which serves as a letter of recommendation necessary for a foreign national to enter Japan

Ryoken (passport): An official document issued by the government of a country in order to serve as evidence proving the nationality and other personal details regarding a national thereof a to foreign country that they visit or through which they transit and to be used to request that such countries protect such person

4. *Koseki* (Family Register), *Juminhyo* (Residence Certificate), *Zairyu Kado* (Residence Card), and *Tokubetsu Eijusha Shomeisho* (Special Permanent Resident Certificate)

Koseki (family register): The system through which the identities of Japanese nationals are registered for each household to enable the Japanese government to

track such information

Juminhyo (residence certificate): The system through which the residence information of Japanese nationals and mid- to long-term foreign residents is registered for each household to enable the Japanese government to track such information

Zairyu kado (residence card): A card that is issued to prove the identity and residence of a mid- to long-term foreign resident (who is not a special permanent resident) and which such a foreign resident is obligated to carry and present when requested

Tokubetsu eijusha shomeisho (special permanent resident certificate): A card that is issued to prove the identity and residence of a special permanent resident, such as a North or South Korean resident, and which such a special permanent resident is obligated to present when requested

5. *Gijutsu/Jinbun Chishiki/Kokusai Gyomu* (Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services), *Kodo Senmonshoku* (Highly Skilled Professional), *Gino* (Skilled Labor), and *Keiei/Kanri* (Business Manager)

Gijutsu/jinbun chishiki/kokusai gyomu (engineer/specialist in humanities/international services): A status of residence for foreign nationals who engage in work in technical fields

Kodo senmonshoku (highly skilled professional): A new status of residence for foreign nationals who have a high degree of expertise

Gino (skilled labor): A status of residence for foreign nationals who engage in work using skills in which they have expertise

Keiei/Kanri (business manager): A status of residence for foreign nationals who engage in corporate management

6. *Nihonjin no Haigusha To* (Spouse or Child of Japanese National), *Eijusha* (Permanent Resident), *Teijusha* (Long-term Resident), and *Tokubetsu Eijusha* (Special Permanent Resident)

Nihonjin no haigusha to (spouse or child of Japanese national): A status of residence for a foreign national who marries a Japanese national, was born as a child of a Japanese national, or is a specially adopted child of a Japanese national

Eijusha (permanent resident): A status of residence without restrictions on period of stay or activities in Japan

Teijusha (long-term resident): A status of residence granted to foreign nationals of Japanese ancestry or if there are other special reasons for so doing

Tokubetsu eijusha (special permanent resident): A status of residence granted to North and South Korean residents and their descendants without restrictions on period of stay and activities in Japan

7. *Ryugaku* (Student), *Kenshu* (Trainee), *Gino Jisshu* (Technical Intern Training), and *Tokutei Katsudo* (Designated Activities)

Ryugaku (student): A status of residence for foreign nationals who receive education at elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, colleges/universities, Japanese language schools, or other educational institutions

Kenshu (trainee): A status of residence for foreign nationals who receive training consisting only of lectures and not involving practical training

Gino jisshu (technical intern training): A status of residence for foreign nationals who want to master skills related to a Japanese industry or occupation. Receiving training with this status requires concluding an employment contract.

Tokutei katsudo (designated activities): A status of residence for foreign nationals whose individual activities are designated by the Minister of Justice

8. *Nammin* (Refugee), *Higo [Kibosha]* (Asylum Seeker), and *Imin* (Immigrant)

Nammin (refugee): A person who seeks asylum in a foreign country in an attempt to escape persecution in his/her home country

Higo [kibosha] (asylum seeker): A person escaping to a foreign country to seek asylum there, or a person who claims he/she is a refugee, but is yet to be officially recognized thereas

Imin (immigrant): A person who enters another country to live there permanently

9. *Shuroshikaku Shomeisho* (Certificate of Authorized Employment) and *Shikakugai Katsudo Kyoka* (Permission to Engage in Activity Other than that Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted)

Shuroshikaku shomeisho (certificate of authorized employment): A document

proving activities in which a foreign national living in Japan is authorized to engage *Shikakugai katsudo kyoka* (permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted by the status of residence previously granted): Permission required to engage in any activity other than an activity related to the original purpose for which such person came to live in Japan

10. *Zairyu Shikaku no Shutoku* (Acquisition of a Status of Residence), *Zairyu Shikaku no Henko* (Change of a Status of Residence), and *Zairyu Kikan no Koshin* (Renewal of a Period of Stay)

Zairyu shikaku no shutoku (acquisition of a status of residence): The process by which a Japanese national who has given up his/her Japanese nationality to become a foreign national while in Japan or a foreign national who was born in Japan newly acquires a status of residence

Zairyu shikaku no henko (change of a status of residence): The process by which a foreign national changes his/her current status of residence to a different status of residence

Zairyu kikan no koshin (renewal of a period of stay): The process by which a foreign national extends the period of stay for his/her current status of residence without changing the status of residence upon the expiration of the period of stay

11. *Taikyo Kyosei* (Deportation), *Shukkoku Meirei* (Departure Order), *Shukkoku* (Departure), and (*Sainyukoku Kyoka*) Re-entry Permit

Taikyo kyosei (deportation): Forcing a foreign national to leave Japan if certain conditions are applicable to such person

Shukkoku meirei (departure order): The procedure by which as an exception to deportation procedures, a foreign national who meets certain conditions is ordered to leave Japan without detention if he/she voluntarily surrenders himself/herself to the immigration authorities before being found by them, and expresses his/her intention to leave Japan

Shukkoku (departure): The process by which a foreign national leaves Japan after an immigration inspector has granted approval

Sainyukoku kyoka (re-entry permit): A permit necessary for a foreign national living in Japan to depart from Japan for his/her home country or a third country

and re-enter Japan within a certain period while maintaining the status of residence effective before the departure

12. *Zairyu Tokubetsu Kyoka* (Special Permission to Stay) and *Saishin Jogan* (Petition for Reexamination)

Zairyu tokubetsu kyoka (special permission to stay): The procedure by which the Minister of Justice, at his/her discretion, permits a foreign national who satisfies the deportation conditions to stay in Japan

Saishin jogan (petition for reexamination): The procedure to petition the Minister of Justice to reexamine a deportation order issued to a foreign national and grant him/her special permission to stay for such reason as changes in circumstances

13. *Hoshaku* (Bail) and *Kari Homen* (Provisional Release)

Hoshaku (bail): Temporary release, under certain conditions, of an accused person who has been indicted for a criminal offense while under detention (in custody)

Kari homen (provisional release): Temporary release, under certain conditions, of a person detained (taken into custody) by the immigration authorities

14. *Keisatsukan* (Police Officer), *Kensatsukan* (Public Prosecutor), *Nyukoku Keibikan* (Immigration Control Officer), and *Nyukoku Shinsakan* (Immigration Inspector)

Keisatsukan (police officer): A local or national government employee in public security service (a member of police personnel) who is responsible for prevention and suppression of crimes, maintenance of public security, criminal investigation, and other duties. The national quota for police officers for 2014 was about 280,000.

Kensatsukan (public prosecutor): A national government employee in regular service who is responsible for criminal investigation, prosecution for criminal cases, proving the accused's guilt in court after prosecution, and other duties. The ranks of public prosecutors consist of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutor-General, Superintending Prosecutors, Public Prosecutors, and Assistant Public Prosecutors. The national quota for public prosecutors for 2014 was about 2,700.

Nyukoku keibikan (immigration control officer): A national government employee

in public security service (a member of immigration personnel) who is responsible for investigation, detection, detention, treatment at detention facilities, repatriation, and other duties related to deportation procedures. The national quota for immigration control officers for 2014 was about 1,500.

Nyukoku shinsakan (immigration inspector): A national government employee in administrative or designated service (a member of immigration personnel) who is responsible for examination for entry, departure, and stay, oral hearings and other duties in deportation procedures, inspection for refugee status recognition, and other duties. The national quota for immigration inspectors for 2014 was about 2,000.

15. *Taiho* (Arrest), *Koryu* (Detention), and *Koryu* (Misdemeanor Imprisonment without Work)

Taiho (arrest): The procedure by which investigating authorities take a suspect into custody to prevent him/her from destroying evidence and escaping. Arrest includes on-the-spot arrest, quasi-on-the-spot arrest, and arrest without warrant as well as ordinary arrest.

Koryu (detention): The procedure by which a suspect is taken into custody after arrest to prevent him/her from destroying evidence and escaping (detention before indictment) or the indicted accused is taken into custody (detention after indictment).

Koryu (misdemeanor imprisonment without work): One of the seven punishments allowed under Japanese law, a kind of freedom-restricting punishment (restricting the freedom of a sentenced inmate by taking him/her into a penal institution). Though often confused with detention, it is completely different. Misdemeanor imprisonment without work is a minor punishment under the Criminal Code because a sentenced inmate cannot be held in custody for more than 29 days.

16. *Kiso* (Indictment), *Fukiso* (Non-indictment), and *Kiso Yuyo* (Suspension of Indictment)

Kiso (indictment): The procedure by which a public prosecutor officially puts someone on trial for a criminal offense

Fukiso (non-indictment): A decision by a public prosecutor not to put someone on

trial for a criminal offense

Kiso yuyo (suspension of indictment): A discretionary decision by a public prosecutor to suspend an indictment against someone who can be indicted (part of non-indictment as broadly defined)

17. *Higisha* (Suspect), *Yogisha* (Suspect), *Hikokunin* (the Accused), *Hikoku* (Defendant), and *[Hanzai] Higaisha* ([Crime] Victim)

Higisha (suspect): A person who is being investigated on suspicion of being a criminal, but has yet to be indicted

Yogisha (suspect): A media (rather than legal) term used for "higisha."

Hikokunin (the accused): A person who has been indicted in a criminal case. A suspect is called "the accused" when indicted by a public prosecutor (initiation of public action).

Hikoku (defendant): A person against whom a civil action is filed. Though also used by the media to refer to the accused of a criminal case, the term refers generally to a party to a civil action as a legal term.

[Hanzai] higaisha ([crime] victim): A person who suffers as a result of a crime. In the broad sense, the term refers to a person who suffers as a result of any crime or other similar act and his/her family or bereaved family. In Japanese criminal proceedings, a victim is called "crime victim, etc."

18. *Bengonin* (Defense Lawyer), *Tsukisoinin* (Attendant Lawyer), and *Toban Bengoshi* (On-duty Lawyer)

Bengonin (defense lawyer): A person who works to protect the rights and interests of a suspect or the accused in a criminal case

Tsukisoinin (attendant lawyer): A person who works to protect the rights and interests of a juvenile in a juvenile case

Toban bengoshi (on-duty lawyer): A lawyer who is promptly sent by a bar association at the request of a suspect taken into custody (arrested or detained) or someone related to such a suspect. These lawyers are not sent under a legal framework, but under a framework designed by a bar association and at its cost.

19. *Jikkei* (Execution of Sentence without a Stay of Execution) and *Shikko Yuyo*

(Suspension of Sentence)

Jikkei (execution of sentence without a stay of execution): Immediate execution of a sentence after someone has been convicted

Shikko yuyo (suspension of sentence): Suspension of a sentence for a certain period after someone has been convicted

20. *Konin* (Marriage), *Naien* (Unregistered Marriage), and *Konyaku* (Engagement)

Konin (marriage): The process by which a man and a woman agree to be a husband and a wife

Naien (unregistered marriage): The relationship between a couple who intends to get married and represents themselves to others as being married, but has yet to complete marriage procedures (de facto marriage)

Konyaku (engagement): An agreement between a couple to become married in the future

21. *Jisshi* (Natural Child), *Yoshi* (Adopted Child), and *Tokubetsu Yoshi* (Specially Adopted Child)

Jisshi (natural child): A child who is legally recognized as having a biological parent's relationship with his/her parent

Yoshi (adopted child): A child who becomes a legitimate child through adoption

Tokubetsu yoshi (specially adopted child): A child under six years of age who is adopted based upon a family court's decision for his/her benefit with the kinship with his/her real parents being terminated

22. *Chakushutsushi* (Legitimate Child) and *Hichakushutsushi* (Illegitimate Child)

Chakushutsushi (legitimate child): A child born to parents who are legally married

Hichakushutsushi (illegitimate child): A child born to parents who are not legally married

23. *Kyogi Rikon* (Divorce by Agreement), *Chotei Rikon* (Divorce by Mediation),

Shimpan Rikon (Divorce by Court Decision), and *Saiban Rikon* (Judicial Divorce)

Kyogi rikon (divorce by agreement): Divorce that is finalized when a married couple reports it to a local government through agreement

Chotei rikon (divorce by mediation): Divorce that is finalized through family court mediation

Shimpan rikon (divorce by court decision): Divorce that is finalized through a family court's decision in lieu of its mediation in a case in which the mediation fails

Saiban rikon (judicial divorce): Divorce that is finalized based on a family court's judgment

24. *Shinken* (Parental Authority) and *Kangoken* (Legal Custody)

Shinken (parental authority): A general term for rights to care for a minor (including the right to educate, the right to designate residence, and the right to discipline) and parental rights and obligations related to the management of the minor's property

Kangoken (legal custody): Rights and obligations to actually supervise, protect, and educate a child, inherently comprising parental authority

25. *Yoikuhi* (Child Support) and *Konin Hiyo* (Marriage Expense)

Yoikuhi (child support): Payment necessary to raise a child requiring support (child who has yet to achieve economic self-sufficiency, irrespective of whether he/she has reached the age of majority). This payment is included among the marriage expenses during marriage, but it is shared by the married couple after divorce.

Konin hiyo (marriage expense): Expense necessary for a married couple to live a home life. This expense includes food, clothing, and shelter expense, medical expense, entertainment expenses, and child support and education expenses for children requiring support. This type of expense should, in theory, be shared by the married couple.

26. *Isharyo* (Solatium) and *Zaisan Bunyo* (Distribution of Property)

Isharyo (solatium): Compensation paid for psychological damage. In the case of divorce, the term "solarium" refers to compensation for psychological damage suffered from an act causing the divorce or from a disrupted marriage.

Zaisan bunyo (distribution of property): Sharing of property accumulated by a married couple during marriage between them upon divorce

27. *Sozoku* (Inheritance), *Yuigon* (Will), and *Iryubun* (Statutory Reserved Share)

Sozoku (inheritance): Transfer of the property-related status of a person to his/her heir(s) when he/she dies

Yuigon (will): A person's manifestation of his/her intention about how he/she wants his/her property and personal status to be treated after his/her death

Iryubun (statutory reserved share): A minimum share of the inheritance of the deceased guaranteed for his/her legal heirs (excluding his/her brothers and sisters) irrespective of his/her will

28. *Shojo Kotei* (Fixed Symptom), *Koi Shogai* (Residual Disability), and *Isshitsu Rieki* (Lost Profit)

Shojo kotei (symptom fixation): Medical condition in which an injury caused by an accident or crime is considered incurable with continued treatment

Koi shogai (residual disability): A mental or physical disability which remains after symptom fixation

Isshitsu reiki (lost profit): Damage suffered due to a loss of profit that an accident or crime victim could have gained without the accident or crime

29. *Tosan* (Insolvency) and *Hasan* (Bankruptcy)

Tosan (insolvency): A state in which an individual or corporation can no longer continue economic activities because the individual or corporation finds it difficult to repay debts

Hasan (bankruptcy): In the broad sense, this term has the same meaning as insolvency. In the narrow sense, the term means a procedure by which repayment is made fairly to all creditors from the entirety of the property of a debtor upon a court decision under the Bankruptcy Act.

30. *Rodo Keiyaku* (Labor Contract)

Rodo keiyaku (labor contract): A promise or contract between a company and a worker. A labor contract contains stipulations on working conditions such as salary, workplace, and employment period.

31. *Ukeoi* (Contract for Work), *Itaku* (Entrustment), and *Haken* (Dispatch)

Ukeoi (contract for work): A contract to complete certain work by a deadline. The person undertaking the work can decide upon the persons to engage in the work and how to perform the work at his/her discretion.

Itaku (entrustment): A contract between a person who wants to have certain work completed like in the case of contract for work (entrustor) and a person who undertakes such work (trustee)

Haken (dispatch): A contract by which a company, as a manpower provider, employs a worker with certain skills and dispatches the worker to a company (client) requiring such worker while the worker works under the client's direction

32. *Taishoku* (Quitting), *Kaiko* (Dismissal), and *Yatoidome* (Non-renewal of Employment)

Taishoku (quitting): The process by which a worker leaves the employer of his/her own will

Kaiko (dismissal): The process by which an employer forces a worker to leave

Yatoidome (non-renewal of employment): An employer's refusal to renew a labor contract with a fixed term, such as for six months or one year, upon its expiration

33. *Kigyo* (Starting a Business)

Kigyo (starting a business): Starting a new business. People can start a business by founding a company or sole proprietorship. To start a business in Japan, foreigners are subject to certain restrictions unless their statuses of residence are permanent resident or other suitable statuses.

34. *Shotoku Zei* (Income Tax), *Jumin Zei* (Inhabitants Tax), and *Kakutei Shinkoku* (Tax Return)

Shotoku ze (income tax): National tax imposed on the annual income (earnings and profits) of a person. The tax rate is fixed in accordance with income.

Jumin ze (inhabitants tax): "Local tax," a term referring collectively to municipal inhabitants tax and prefectural inhabitants tax imposed and collected by municipalities. Inhabitants tax is imposed on residents by the local governments with jurisdiction over their domiciles as of January 1 of each year.

Kakutei shinkoku (tax return): The procedure by which salaried workers etc.

declare and pay income tax. In principle, they must submit tax returns forms for a year to tax offices, in principle, from February 16 to March 15 of the following year.

35. *Koyo Hoken* (Employment Insurance)

Koyo hoken (employment insurance): A program that gives company workers benefits for a certain period after dismissal or quitting. Company workers are required to keep paying employment insurance premiums while employed.

36. *Rosai Hoken* (Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance)

Rosai hoken (worker's accident compensation insurance): A program under which the national government shoulders medical care expenses for on-the-job injuries and diseases as well as commuting injuries of workers. The national government gives benefits to workers who cannot work due to such injuries or diseases.

37. *Kenko Hoken* (Health Insurance) and *Nenkin* (Pension Plan)

Kenko hoken (health insurance): The national government's program under which workers and their families have to pay only 10 or 30 percent of their medical bills to receive medical care. Under this program, company workers (including part-time workers who meet certain requirements) are the insured.

Nenkin (pension plan): A program that provides its members with social security for retirement life, disabilities, and death. Japanese people are supposed to participate in a pension program when they become 20 years old (*Kokumin Nenkin*, national pension plan) or when they are hired by a company (*Kousei Nenkin*, employee pension plan).

38. *Seikatsu Hogo* (Welfare Benefit) and *Shakai Teate* (Social Allowance)

Seikatsu hogo (welfare benefit): A program that guarantees people a minimum standard of living and helps them achieve self-sufficiency in accordance with different levels of poverty

Shakai teate (social allowance): A program that gives people money in accordance with their living conditions, such as with regard to income, age, disability, and family status

39. *Gimu Kyoiku* (Compulsory Education), *Gakurei* (School Age), *Tennyu* (Transfer), and *Hennyu* (Transfer)

Gimu kyoiku (compulsory education): General education that children aged 6 to 15 years old can receive without charge. Japanese people are obligated by the constitution and laws to allow their children to receive this education.

Gakurei (school age): The age at which children are required to receive compulsory education. The current school ages in Japan are 6 to 15.

Tennyu (transfer): Transfer of a student from one school (kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, high school, secondary education school, special-needs school, or college of technology) to another in the middle of the curriculum

Hennyu (transfer): Transfer of a student from an overseas educational institution or domestic school for foreigners to a Japanese school in the middle of the curriculum

40. *Tekio Shido* (Orientation), *Nihongo Shido* (Japanese Language Teaching), and *Bogo Shien* (Mother Language Assistance)

Tekio shido (orientation): Teaching and assistance aimed at helping foreign children become accustomed to Japanese school life and customs

Nihongo shido (Japanese language teaching): Japanese language teaching and assistance aimed at helping foreign children lead school life and learn in Japanese

Bogo shien (mother language assistance): Assistance aimed at helping foreign children maintain their mother languages and cultures

41. *Koko Shingaku* (Advance to High School), *Daigaku Shingaku* (Advance to College/University), *Nyushi no Tokubetsu Sochi* (Special Measure for Entrance Examination), and *Nyushi no Tokubetsu Waku* (Special Admission Quota for Entrance Examination)

Koko shingaku (advance to high school): In principle, those who are aged 15 years or older and have graduated from a junior high school etc. or have an equivalent academic background can enter a high school if they pass an entrance examination.

Daigaku shingaku (advance to college/university): In principle, those who have graduated from a high school etc. or have an equivalent academic background can enter a college/university if they pass an entrance examination.

Nyushi no tokubetsu sochi (special measure for entrance examination): A measure

to reduce the language disadvantages of foreign children in general entrance examinations for high school

Nyushi no tokubetsu waku (special admission quota for entrance examination): An admission quota for foreign children that allows them to take a special entrance examination different from a general entrance examination. This quota is set by certain high schools and colleges/universities.

42. *Gaikokujin Gakko* (School for Foreign Students), *Intanashonaru Sukuru* (International School), and *Minzoku Gakko* (Ethnic School)

Gaikokujin gakko (school for foreign students): A general term for educational institutions providing education mainly to foreign students

Intanashonaru sukuru (international school): A school for foreign students at which classes are conducted mainly in English

Minzoku gakko (ethnic school): A school for foreign students that provides education about a race or country, also called *Nashonaru sukuru* (national school)

43. *Iryo Hogo Nyuin* (Medical-protective Admission) and *Sochi Nyuin* (Involuntary Admission)

Both types of admission are compulsory admission of those with a mental disorder who need to be admitted but are unable to give consent. Medical-protective admission is permitted with the consent of the family member or guardian of the patient. Involuntary admission is permitted when the patient is considered likely to hurt himself/herself or others. Both types of admission require an examination by a designated mental health doctor.

44. *Seishinka/Shinkeika* (Psychiatry/Neurology), *Shinryo Naika* (Psychosomatic Medicine), *Shinkei Naika* (Neuro-internal Medicine), and *Nogeka* (Brain Surgery)

Seishinka/shinkeika (psychiatry/neurology): A medical department treating general mental diseases

Shinryo naika (psychosomatic medicine): A medical department treating mainly psychosomatic diseases, but also neurosis and mild depression

Shinkei naika (neuro-internal medicine): A medical department treating brain and nerve diseases such as encephalitis and neuritis

Nogeka (brain surgery): A medical department treating head injuries and diseases such as brain infarctions

45. *Seishinbyo* (Mental Disease) and *Shinkeisho* (Neurosis)

Seishinbyo (mental disease): A mental state different from a normal mental state, called insanity in ancient times. Representative mental diseases include schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychosis.

Shinkeisho (neurosis): A continued and unique mental or physical condition caused by anxiety

46. *Seishin Shogai* (Mental Disorder), *Chiteki Shogai* (Intellectual Disorder), and *Hattatsu Shogai* (Developmental Disorder)

Seishin shogai (mental disorder): An expression for general mental diseases, including intellectual disorders and developmental disorders

Chiteki shogai (intellectual disorder): Insufficient intellectual development determined based on an IQ (intelligent quotient) test score of 70 or lower

Hattatsu shogai (developmental disorder): Classified into pervasive developmental disorder, such as autism and Asperger's syndrome, and specific developmental disorder, such as developmental disorder of language

47. DV (Domestic Violence) and *Sekusharu Harasumento* (Sexual Harassment)

DV (Domestic Violence): A type of abuse against someone by his/her family member or someone living together, irrespective of the victim's age, nationality, sex, disability, financial status, community, and lifestyle

Sekusharu harasumento (sexual harassment): Explicit or implicit sexual remark or behavior against someone's will that causes certain psychological or life disadvantages to the victim

48. *Seiteki Gyakutai* (Sexual Abuse), *Jido Gyakutai* (Child Abuse), and *Ijime* (Bullying)

Seiteki gyakutai (sexual abuse): Physical criminal acts, such as rape and sexual assault, verbal sexual harassment, stalking, and acts aimed at fulfilling sexual desire without a victim's consent

Jido gyakutai (child abuse): Physical or sexual violence, neglect (failure to take care of children), and psychological abuse against children

Ijime (bullying): An act of aggressively violating human dignity or pride or betraying human trust in others, irrespective of whether it is committed directly or indirectly, openly or in secret, or by a single person or a group

49. *Infomudo Konsento* (Informed Consent)

Infomudo konsento (informed consent): A patient's consent to medical treatment after such patient has received an explanation about the treatment from a doctor. In this process, the doctor is supposed to fully explain to a patient the medical treatment before starting it, and the patient gives consent to the medical treatment based on his/her own will.

50. *Karucha Shokku* (Culture Shock) and *Ibunka Sutoresu* (Transcultural Stress)

Karucha shokku (culture shock): Psychological shock or confusion resulting from significant differences in customs and ways of thinking between the culture of one's mother country and a different culture

Ibunka sutoresu (transcultural stress): Stress resulting from living in or encountering a different culture through experiences such as emigration, international marriage, overseas assignment, overseas study, and overseas travel

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