How to use the Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan through JapanKnowledge.

1. Login. Click the login button on the top left of the main page. (See the image below.)



2. Next, consider which databases to search. The list of selected databases runs down the left column of the page (see image below). You can limit your search to include only the *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*. However, the default search includes many useful Japanese-English, English-Japanese and English-English dictionaries (such as the Random House English-Japanese dictionaries), and it may be useful to leave everything selected.



3. Conduct a search. Type your search terms in the box at the top of the page. Next, choose the range of the search. Just below the box there are five type options. The options from the left side are: 1. Search article titles, 2. Search titles and keywords, 3. Search full text, and 4. Use the space between terms to indicate the Boolean search AND. To execute your search, click the button next to the search box (labeled Search dictionaries).



4. Results. The image below shows the results for a full-text search for "okura." Some results also have "okura" in the title. Result number 8 ("Manyōshū"), for example, does not say "okura" in the title, but has "Yamanoue no Okura" in its text.

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ワンルックできる辞書・事典	「okura」の検索結果(9f	‡)					
☑ 日本大百科全書(ニッポニカ)	1. Ōkura Kihachirō (En	cyclopedia of Ja	apan)				
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☑日本人名大辞典	4. Ökura school (Encyclopedia of Japan)						
☑ Multimedia Internet 事典 ☑ 科学技術略語大辞典	5. Ōtomo no Tabito (Encyclopedia of Japan)						
☑ 全国鉄道駅データベース	6. Ōtomo no Yakamochi (Encyclopedia of Japan)						
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5. View individual results. The words in the blue are links to other headings in the encyclopedia.

Encyclopedia of Japan

Man'yōshū _{万葉集}

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※画像をクリックすると別 ウィンドウが開き、拡大画 像が表示されます。 The earliest extant collection of Japanese poetry. Divided into 20 books, it contains 4,516 numbered waka poems, the last and most recent of which is dated New Year's Day of the Japanese year corresponding to AD 759. The earliest ascriptions are a set of four to Empress Iwanohime, who lived in the early 5th century – though all attributions earlier than the early 7th century are best regarded with skepticism. There are also extended headnotes, footnotes, prose settings, letters, and other compositions – all in Chinese – and a few Chinese poems, to which no numbers have been assigned. Of the three Japanese poetic forms represented in the anthology, there are approximately 4,200 tanka («short poems»), 265 choka («long poems»), and 60 *sedōka* («head-repeated poems»). The figure for *tanka* includes the *hanka* or envoys that occur at the end of many *chōka*. The *Man'yōshū* contains the overwhelming majority of poems preserved from before the end of the 8th century, which is to say almost all of what the Japanese of those days regarded as literature in their own language, and it stands alone as the monument of Japan's first literary flourishing, whose span can be defined as more or less the century preceding this anthology's terminus of 759.

During this century Japan was in a ferment of growth and change, importing Chinese culture and institutions in a deliberate attempt to catch up with the most advanced country in the