

Character Profile

Meaning:
monkey

Joyo yomi:
On: エン
Kun: さる
In names: さる

Types of on-yomi:
呉音 (ごおん, from Chinese readings of the 5th–6th c.): オン [unused now]
漢音 (かんおん, from Chinese readings of the 7th–8th c.): エン

Keywords for remembering the yomi:
エン: 犬猿の仲 (けんえんのなか: at loggerheads; like cats and dogs)
さる: 猿 (さる: monkey)

Relative importance and difficulty:
1905th most-used kanji in newspapers
Learned in junior high school in Japan
JLPT level: N1

Radical:
犛 (けものへん: the “animal” radical)
Note: To learn more about this radical, see Radical Note 94.

Don't confuse 猿 with these look-alikes (where blue marks an on-echo of エン in certain kanji containing the 袁 shape):
遠 (79: distant, エン), 壞 (1066: to break down)
Note: This echoing series includes 園 (234: garden, エン).

Don't confuse 猿 with these sound-alikes:
さる: 去る (258: to leave), 申 (322: sign of the monkey, though this is a non-Joyo yomi)

Strokes: 13



Read All About It!

Halpern	479/612
Henshall	1028/1056
Kanshudo	Click here
Denshi Jisho	Click here

Monkey Business

Here's a quiz for you. Other than humans and raccoons, which is the only animal that washes food before eating it? And which animal likes to bathe in hot springs and roll snowballs for fun? In both cases I'm talking about this species, which is native to Japan:

日本猿 (にほんざる: Japanese monkey) **Japan (1st 2 kanji) + monkey**

The Joyo kun-yomi of 猿 is さる; 日本猿 features a voiced form of this reading.

This red-faced, short-tailed, grey and brown monkey lives in the forests and mountains of Honshu, Japan's main island, as well as on Shikoku, Kyushu, and some small islands. Called “snow monkey” in English, this animal can survive even when temperatures dip below -15°C (5°F). But the Japanese monkey is no glutton for punishment; it frequents hot springs!

It's not surprising that this animal would have a special place in Japanese culture, and indeed it does, playing many roles and assuming a range of personalities. In Japanese words and expressions, the monkey alternately comes off as badly behaved, wise, foolish, cunning, imitative, and uncontrolled in its passions. The interpretations of this creature's mind shift as quickly as a monkey jumping from branch to branch. Let's see what monkey words tell us.



Jigokudani Monkey Park, Nagano Prefecture.

Photo Credit: Yosemite

Etymology Box

According to Henshall in his newer edition, the ancient Chinese once wrote our main character as 猿. He calls that the “orthodox” form and labels 猿 the “popular” form. Eventually, 猿 prevailed as the main way to write this character.

In 猿, the 爰 contributed both sound and the meaning “to pull up.” The 犻 radical conveys “animal” here, so 猿 symbolized an “animal that pulls itself up in trees”—namely, a monkey!

Henshall comments that 衰, which typically means “long or flowing garment,” seems to serve a purely phonetic function in 猿.



© Richard Sears
Seal-script version of 猿.

An Alternate Expression¹

It’s less common to use the following expression, which features the kun-yomi for each kanji, rather than the on-yomi we saw in けんえん.

犬と猿 (いぬとさる: dogs and monkeys) **dog + monkey**

As with 犬猿の仲, people use 犬と猿 to convey a lack of harmony:

彼らはまるで犬と猿だ。
They get along just like cats and dogs.
彼ら (かれら: they);
まるで (just like)

Non-Joyo Kun-Yomi²

On the subject of yomi, 猿 has two non-Joyo kun-yomi, まし and ましら. You’re unlikely to encounter those readings out in the world, but まし surfaces in this term:

猿子 (ましこ: (1) monkey;
(2) rosefinch) **monkey + child**

One site attributes the bird’s name to the redness of its face, which is similar to that of a monkey.

It’s a Dog-Eat-Monkey World

When individuals perennially butt heads, English speakers refer to them as “fighting like cats and dogs.” The Japanese, however, replace the cat with a monkey:

犬猿の仲¹ (けんえんのなか: at loggerheads; like cats and dogs)
dog + monkey + relationship

This term features 猿 with its Joyo on-yomi エン.

A man might use the expression this way:

僕と彼は犬猿の仲だ。
I don’t get along with him.
僕 (ぼく: I (for men));
彼 (かれ: he, him)

This literally means that the two men have as poor a relationship as a dog and monkey would.

To an English speaker, dogs and monkeys aren’t “parallel,” so it sounds odd to put them in the same expression, but it makes sense to the Japanese. As one native speaker explains it, dogs have historically lived in developed areas with humans, whereas monkeys have staked out territory in the mountains. Dogs and monkeys never cross paths unless humans go hunting or hiking with dogs. At that point, monkeys feel threatened, and a fight ensues.

Still, I can’t help thinking that other animals also fight, and probably more often. I wonder if 犬猿の仲 features 犬 and 猿 because their on-yomi (ケン and エン, respectively) happen to rhyme.²

Monkeying Around

Monkeys are the three-year-olds of the animal world. They’re incessantly curious. Just think of Curious George, whose inquisitiveness leads him into problem after problem.³ Like preschoolers, monkeys are jumpy, wriggly, supple, and constantly in motion. Though they’re much less accident-prone than little kids, monkeys sometimes screw up, as we learn from this expression:

猿も木から落ちる。
Anyone can make a mistake.
(Lit., Even monkeys fall from trees.)
木 (き: tree); 落ちる (おちる: to fall)

It’s easy to understand how monkeys could occasionally err; just take one look at their exuberant swinging lifestyle and you can tell that they’re full of passion. The next word suggests a strong connection between monkeys and passion:

心猿 (しんえん: passion; uncontrollable worldly desires) **mind + monkey**

Here’s a way to use this term:

今年(ことし)は心猿を断つことを心がけます。
This year I’ll try to suppress all my passions.
今年 (ことし: this year); 断つ (たつ: to suppress);
心がける (こころがける: to aim to do, endeavor)

Curious George in Japan³

Curious George's name changes from country to country. He's Nysgjerrige Nils in Norwegian, Peter Pedal in Danish, and Jorge el Curioso in Spanish. In Japanese his name has become a mouthful:

人真似小猿 (ひとまねこざる)

This breaks down as follows:

人 (ひと: person)
真似 (まね: mimicry, imitation)
true + to resemble
小猿 (こざる: small monkey)
small + monkey

So Curious George is a small monkey who imitates humans! They could have just named him ジョージ, but where's the fun in that?

By the way, three of these characters pop up again in another word:

猿真似 (さるまね: indiscriminate imitation; blind follower)
monkey + true + to resemble

When a band sings cover songs, rather than writing its own tunes, someone might rebuke the group's lack of originality and effort in this way:

猿真似はやめろ。
Don't be a copycat.

The translation suggests that English speakers attribute such behavior to cats, not monkeys, but that's not always true. One can make the very same accusation by saying, "Monkey see monkey do." Incidentally, this expression seems much more apt than "copycat." I've never seen a single imitative cat.

Monkeys on Stage

Mimicry makes for great performances. So it is that the Japanese have monkeys perform, sometimes dressing up to resemble humans:

猿芝居 (さるしばい: performance by monkeys; having monkeys put on outfits and wigs and perform like humans)
monkey + lawn grass + sitting

The word 芝居 means "performance, play, drama." That's because early performances were done outside, with the

Now let's throw a horse and one's consciousness into the mix:

意馬心猿 (いばしんえん: (being unable to control) one's worldly desires and passions) **consciousness + horse + mind + monkey**

These concepts come from the Buddhist notion of the "monkey mind," an undisciplined consciousness that jumps from thought to thought, unable to concentrate on any one thing in depth. This is the general human condition, Buddhists say.

People also teem with uncontrollable desires as powerful and wild as galloping horses. When I saw "worldly" in the definitions above, I assumed that these desires were for material things, because English speakers use "worldly" for sophisticated, jet-setting types. But in the context of 心猿 expressions, "worldly" contrasts with "heaven" or "spiritual." That is, worldly desires keep us all painfully human, unable to rein in our internal horses and monkeys and achieve a higher spiritual goal.

By the way, in the Buddhist scene associated with 心猿, the monkeys are shouting or even bawling! Thus, out-of-control human cravings are like monkeys shouting inside us, clamoring to be satisfied and refusing to come to order.

III-Mannered Monkeys

If monkeys are hard-pressed to control themselves, it stands to reason that they would have little use for manners. The Japanese have captured that idea with this term:

山猿 (やまざる: (1) wild monkeys living in the mountains; (2) people from mountainous regions who have no manners)
mountain + monkey

Given the breakdown, it's not surprising that 山猿 means "wild monkeys living in the mountains." It's more surprising that the term also refers to mountain folks! Here's how one native speaker explains it, "Bumpkins seem like monkeys because neither understands manners."

As I write this, hordes of high school students have been raucously, joyfully screaming in the near vicinity. It's difficult to concentrate, and not just because I have a monkey mind; their hooting and hollering have thrown a definite monkey wrench into my plan to focus on writing. I'm nowhere near a mountainous region, but I don't see a lot of manners in these flat parts either! Maybe the problem involves a general decline in civility in the United States. We tolerate an awful lot of monkey business.

Quick Quiz 1

If 人類 (じんるい: **human being + kind**) means "humankind, humanity," what could the following mean:

類人猿 (るいじんえん)
similar + human being + monkey

aristocracy seated on benches and commoners sitting on the lawn.

The expression 猿芝居 has some metaphorical spinoffs. It has come to mean “a poorly performed play,” which is to say a play done as badly as monkeys would perform it.

Moreover, 猿芝居 has come to mean “thoughtless or uncomplicated trick that even monkeys could easily do.”

Monkey performances have also given rise to a sartorial expression:

猿股 (ざるまた: undershorts)
monkey + thighs

The monkeys in 猿芝居 wear undergarments that go halfway down their thighs. Boxer briefs for humans are therefore called 猿股! In Western countries, by contrast, a “monkey suit” refers to an outfit as formal as a tuxedo!



Photo Credit: Christopher Acheson

Answer to Quick Quiz 1

類人猿 (るいじんえん: **similar + human being + monkey**) means “ape.”
Here are some sample sentences:

なぜ類人猿は他の動物よりも進化したのか。

Why have apes evolved more than other animals?

他 (た: other); 動物 (どうぶつ: animal); 進化 (しんか: evolution)

類人猿は知能が高い。

Apes are highly intelligent.

知能 (ちのう: intelligence);
高い (たかい: high)

類人猿は知的には犬より上位である。

Intellectually, apes rank higher than dogs.

知的 (ちてき: intellectual); 犬 (いぬ: dog);
上位 (じょうい: high rank)

Maybe such comparisons are the source of the monkey-dog rivalry!

Foolish or Wise?

Have you ever had an idea that seemed brilliant at three in the morning but then made no sense as you showered and dressed? Or something that sounded great in your head but not so intelligent once you said or wrote it? The Japanese have a word for that:

猿知恵 (さるぢえ: shallow cunning; shallow cleverness)

monkey + to know + wisdom

The definitions didn't make a lot of sense to me, but a native speaker said that 猿知恵 means "stupid ideas that initially seemed smart." Using this phrase, the Japanese mock anyone who blurts out a stupid idea. Here's an example:

新市長の政策は、「猿知恵だ」と批判された。

The new mayor's policies were criticized as having an initially slick appeal but as falling apart under closer examination.

新- (しん-: new); 市長 (しちょう: mayor);

政策 (せいさく: policies); 批判 (ひはん: criticism)

As for the relevance of monkeys here, the native speaker explained that monkeys may be smarter than other animals but can't measure up to humans in terms of intelligence. Being a bear of very little brain, I thought she was saying that monkeys appear stupid under closer scrutiny. "No," she said, "under closer scrutiny, the person with a stupid idea appears as stupid as a monkey."

Lest you think that monkeys have an entirely bad rap in Japan, let me remind you of its most famous monkey export:

三猿 (さんざる or さんえん: three wise monkeys)

3 + monkeys



Photo Credit: Michael Maggs

At Nikko Toshogu Shrine (日光東照宮, にっこうとうしょうぐう) in the city of Nikko (Tochigi Prefecture on Honshu), this 17th-century carving over a door popularized the three wise monkeys.

Same Saying in the West⁴

The Western interpretation of the “see no evil” saying is far darker than in the East. English speakers often use this expression when referring to those who encounter bad behavior but choose to look the other way.

You’ve undoubtedly heard of the three wise monkeys who see no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil.⁴ Here’s the way to refer to them in Japanese:

見猿聞か猿言わ猿 (みざるきかざるいわざる: see no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil)

to see + monkey + to hear + monkey + to speak + monkey

This seemingly daunting expression is actually a list of the three monkeys’ names, and it looks much tamer once you take it apart:

見猿 (みざる: see-not monkey)

to see + monkey

聞か猿 (きかざる: hear-not monkey)

to hear + monkey

言わ猿 (いわざる: say-not monkey)

to speak + monkey

The “see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil” saying probably came to eighth-century Japan from China. A more complicated version of the same phrase appeared there in the *Analects of Confucius* and had nothing to do with monkeys.

According to one theory, monkeys became involved thanks to wordplay. In archaic Japanese, the suffix -ざる negated verb forms. Thus, 見ざる meant “doesn’t see,” 聞かざる meant “doesn’t hear,” and 言わざる meant “doesn’t say.” By substituting the voiced form of 猿 for ざる, the Japanese came to associate monkeys with the maxim. (Not everyone agrees with this theory, however.)

Monkeys have played an enormously important role in Japanese culture and in the Asian cultures and religions that have permeated Japan. [One website](#) in English gives a textured, deep understanding of the monkey in Japan.

On that site, you’ll notice another kanji for “monkey”—namely, the homophonous 申 (さる). As I explain in *Crazy for Kanji* on page 175, “In the context of the zodiac, characters for animals tend to be quite different from characters used in non-zodiacal contexts.”

Quick Quiz 2

Our star kanji is as dexterous as a monkey, slipping into all sorts of unexpected places. That is, 猿 means more than just “monkey.” Which of the following is also a definition of 猿? Multiple answers are possible:

- a. sly person
- b. bathhouse prostitute
- c. sliding wooden bolt (for locking a shutter or a door)
- d. clasp used to control the height of a pot hook



母猿が小猿の将来に思いをはせる。
子は母を信頼して、顔をのぞきこむ。

A mother monkey is looking far into the
future of her child,
and a child is looking up at the mother.

At Nikko Toshogu Shrine, several signs explain the monkey carvings in detail. In this image, our star kanji appears in the first two compounds:

母猿 (ははざる: mother monkey) mother + monkey
小猿 (こざる: infant monkey) small + monkey

We saw in Sidebar 3 that 小猿 can mean “small monkey,” but it can also convey “infant monkey” or “young monkey.”

Here is the top line:

母猿が小猿の将来に思いをはせる。
A mother monkey is looking far into her child’s future.
将来 (しょうらい: future); 思いをはせる (おもいをはせる:
to think of something far away)

In はせる, the は corresponds to the non-Joyo 馳. The next line is as follows:

子は母を信頼して、顔をのぞきこむ。
The child trusts the mother and peers at her face.
子 (こ: child); 母 (はは: mother); 信頼 (しんらい: trust);
顔 (かお: face); のぞきこむ (覗き込む: to look into, in
which 覗 is non-Joyo)

Note that the English text in the image says nothing about trust or anyone’s face.

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner



ひとり立ち前の猿。
まだ座っているが、飛躍を期す。
(じっくり腰を落ち着けて、これからの人生を考える。)

He is about to be independent.

The Japanese in this sign is quite a bit longer than the English! Here’s the first sentence:

ひとり立ち前の猿。
A monkey right before becoming independent.
ひとり立ち (ひとりだち: standing up alone); 前 (まえ: before)

One can also write the first word as 独り立ち. The next sentence is as follows:

まだ座っているが、飛躍を期す。
The monkey is still sitting but is ready to make great progress.
座る (すわる: to sit); 飛躍 (ひやく: leaping forward; making
great progress); 期す (きす: to be ready to)

The Japanese also includes a parenthetical commentary:

(じっくり腰を落ち着けて、これからの人生を考える。)
(He deliberately settles down and considers his life
from this point forward.)
じっくり (deliberately); 腰を落ち着ける (こしをおちつける:
to settle down); これから (from now on); 人生 (じんせい:
life); 考える (かんがえる: to consider)

There’s quite a lot going on inside this monkey!

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

Answer to Quick Quiz 2

All of the options are definitions of 猿! That is, 猿 (always with the yomi さる) can mean any of the following: (a) sly person; (b) bathhouse prostitute; (c) sliding wooden bolt (for locking a shutter or a door); (d) clasp used to control the height of a pot hook. The first two meanings are derogatory, but no one has used the second definition since the Edo era (1603–1867).

To help visualize the final sense of the word, I looked at pictures of pot hooks (自在鉤, じざいかぎ, where 鉤 is non-Joyo) and learned that they're for hanging pots over fires when cooking. At the link you can see lots of fish imagery associated with these hooks. [*Encyclopedia Nipponica*](#) attributes that to a superstition that fish prevent fires.



Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

A monkey in Miyajima (Hiroshima Prefecture) contemplates his upcoming presentation while sitting on a dry-erase board. Not far from him, there's a bilingual sign with this in English: "We do not like to be stared at our eyes. If you do so, we are not responsible for what happens. You had better deposit your baggage into the charge free lockers or it will be ours. But we are not interested in your camera. We do not hope to be such a monkey."

Where We've Been, What We've Seen

We've seen that our star kanji has this Joyo kun-yomi:

猿 (さる: monkey)

That reading is voiced in these compounds:

日本猿 (にほんざる: Japanese monkey) **Japan (1st 2 kanji) + monkey**

母猿 (ははざる: mother monkey) **mother + monkey**

小猿 (こざる: infant monkey) **small + monkey**

By contrast, 猿 carries the Joyo on-yomi エン in this term:

類人猿 (るいじんえん: ape) **similar + human being + monkey**

Dogs and monkeys have problematic relationships, as these expressions reflect:

犬猿の仲 (けんえんのなか: at loggerheads; like cats and dogs) **dog + monkey + relationship**

犬と猿 (いぬとさる: dogs and monkeys) **dog + monkey**

Monkeys also appear in terms related to being out of control and ill-mannered:

心猿 (しんえん: passion; uncontrollable worldly desires) **mind + monkey**

意馬心猿 (いばしんえん: (being unable to control) one's worldly desires and passions)
consciousness + horse + mind + monkey

山猿 (やまざる: (1) wild monkeys living in the mountains; (2) people from mountainous regions who have no manners) **mountain + monkey**

Another keyword characterizes monkeys as imitative:

猿真似 (さるまね: indiscriminate imitation; blind follower) **monkey + true + to resemble**

Mimicry has enabled monkeys to become performers, giving rise to these terms:

猿芝居 (さるしばい: (1) performance by monkeys; (2) poorly performed play; (3) simple trick that even monkeys could do) **monkey + lawn grass + sitting**

猿股 (さるまた: undershorts) **monkey + thighs**

The Japanese have mixed feelings about monkey intelligence:

猿知恵 (さるちえ: shallow cunning; shallow cleverness) **monkey + to know + wisdom**

三猿 (さんざる or さんえん: three wise monkeys) **3 + monkeys**

Master the material in this essay by playing [games](#) from our partner Kanshudo!

Time for your Verbal Logic Quiz, followed by copious images that came my way after I originally published this essay.

Verbal Logic Quiz

This expression contains two non-Joyo kanji, 轡 and 嚙:

猿轡を嚙ます (さるぐつわをかます)
monkey + (horse) bit + to force
something into someone's mouth

What do you suppose this term means:

- a. to force-feed someone
- b. to gag someone
- c. to strangle someone
- d. abusive dentistry



Answer to the Verbal Logic Quiz

b. 猿轡を嚙ます (さるぐつわをかます: monkey + (horse) bit + to force something into someone's mouth) means "to gag someone."

This definition is literal; it's about using a cloth to prevent someone from speaking. But most Japanese people could understand this in a metaphorical way (in which "gagging" people means forbidding them to speak of certain topics) if they heard it.

There are multiple theories about the origin of this expression. Here's the one that makes sense to me: As we've seen, a bolt called a 猿 locks a shutter or a door. This 猿 is therefore equivalent to a gag, something that keeps the mouth shut.



Image Credit: Mariusz Szmerdt



Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

At a Nagoya Castle exhibition of locally made clay dolls and toys, we find a group of monkeys. On the left, there's a monkey couple: 猿夫婦 (ざるふうふ). After that comes a mother monkey with her baby: 子抱猿 (こだきざる). Although 子抱 (child + to embrace) isn't in the dictionary, it works here as a compressed description. Finally, we see two monkeys mating. Well, the English says more chastely that they're in love. The Japanese caption consists of the coined term 睦猿 (むつみざる: "intimate monkeys"). I'm no expert on monkey romances, but it seems that the sequence of these dolls is wrong. As we know, first comes love, then comes marriage, then comes a monkey in a baby carriage.



さんざる
三猿

Three "no-seeing, no-saying, and
no-hearing" monkeys

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

At the same Nagoya Castle exhibition, we find the famous 三猿 (さんざる or さんえん: three wise monkeys), all melded together!



A sign for an excellent restaurant in the Kichijoji section of Tokyo. I showed this picture to several Japanese people, and they all read it properly as 金の猿 (きんのざる: Golden Monkey). I asked how they knew to use the on-yomi キン, rather than かね, even though 金 is standing alone. They shrugged and said it simply sounded more natural. Plus, the golden background brought gold to mind. As one explained, "'Golden monkey' makes much more sense than 'monkey of money.'"

I was actually amazed that everyone could identify the messy 猿 in the sign with no problem. Perhaps the picture of the monkey helped!

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

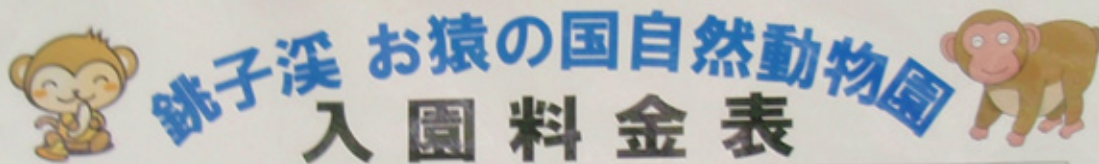


Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

On the island of Shodoshima in the Inland Sea, there's a fantastic place called 銚子溪お猿の国 (ちょうしけいおさるのくに: Choshikei Monkey Park), or お猿の国 for short. As 国 (くに) means "country," this is literally "Monkey Country."

The name 銚子溪 indicates the region of Shodoshima in which お猿の国 is located. Here's the breakdown:

銚子溪 (ちょうしけい) saké bottle + child + mountain stream; valley

The initial kanji is non-Joyo.

After お猿の国 we find these words:

自然* (しぜん: nature)
動物園 (どうぶつえん: zoo)

So this is a "natural zoo," which sounds oxymoronic! Although the monkeys can roam freely within bounds, there's nothing free about it for humans, as the black kanji indicate:

入園 (にゅうえん: entering the park)
料金表 (りょうきんひょう: list of charges)



Photo Credit: Eve Kushner

Here's what the sign says:

ここから **お猿の国** まで歩いて4分
Monkey Park is a four-minute walk from here
歩く (あるく: to walk); 4分 (よんぶん or よんぷん: four minutes)



It's unfortunate that さる is in hiragana in the top line, but the next line makes up for that. In addition to 猿 and 自然 (しぜん: nature) again, we find these words:

野生* (やせい: wild)
公園 (こうえん: park)

So it's a natural park for wild monkeys. Indeed, more than 500 Japanese macaques roam freely on the extensive grounds.

Under the arrow, 順路 (じゅんろ: route) tells us where to find the paved path leading to the monkeys.

At the bottom comes this faint warning:

菓子やくだものを見せないようにしましょう。
Don't show the animals your sweets or fruits.
菓子 (かし: confection); くだもの (果物: fruit);
見せる (みせる: to show)

Monkeys apparently have a terrible sweet tooth and might rush toward you to grab food of that sort.

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner



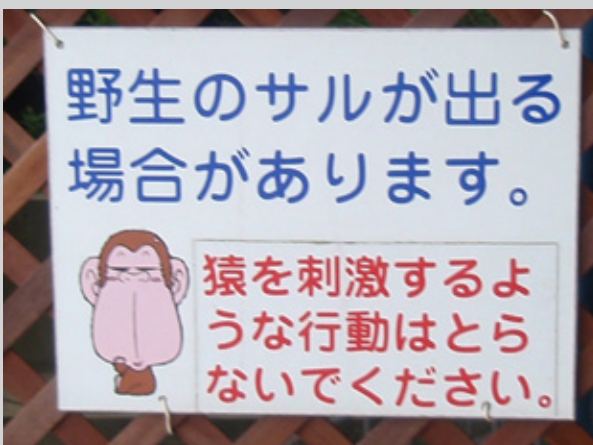
You've already seen all the words in this sign, including the oxymoronic 自然動物園 (しぜんどうぶつえん: natural zoo), but this compound is new:

野猿 (やえん: wild monkeys) wild + monkey

It's great to be able to add that to our monkey vocabulary! On top of that, this sign offers us one bonus; the second line features two kanji that share the *on*-echo of エン (as mentioned in the Character Profile on page 1) and that have a great deal in common visually. I'm talking about 猿 and 園. That's not all. Each line ends with a complicated shape inside a boxy "enclosure" radical. What a fantastic chance for us to compare and contrast similar shapes!

As for the faded red lines, we're out of luck in terms of appreciating anything they once had to offer!

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner



This is the chattiest sign yet, and it's also rather serious:

野生のサルが出る場合があります。
Wild monkeys may appear.
出る (でる: to appear); 場合 (ばあい: case)

Strangely, someone rendered "our" word as サル in the top line, but 猿 makes a comeback in the first red line. Here's what the red text says:

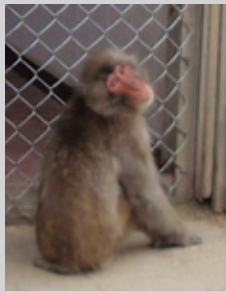
猿を刺激するような行動はとらないでください。
Please don't act in a way that provokes the monkeys.
刺激 (しげき: provocation); 行動 (こうどう: action);
とる (取る: to take)

Photo Credit: Eve Kushner



Shodoshima monkeys.

Photo Credits: Eve Kushner



Shodoshima monkeys.

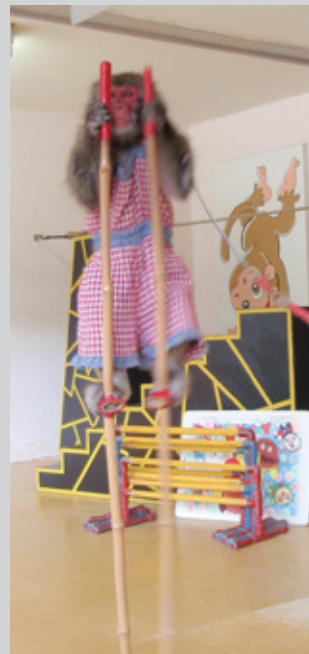
Photo Credits: Eve Kushner



Shodoshima monkeys.



Photo Credits: Eve Kushner



The monkey on a leash was on her way to perform this show.

Photo Credits: Eve Kushner