

Contents

2	日本語版
4	Bản tiếng Việt [ベトナム語版]
6	中文版 [中国語版]
8	Bersyon sa Pilipino [フィリピン語版]
10	Edisi Bahasa Indonesia [インドネシア語版]
12	ฉบับภาษาไทย [タイ語版]
14	ភាសាខ្មែរ [カンボジア語版]
16	မြန်မာဘာသာ [ミャンマー語版]
18	Монгол хэл дээрх хувилбар [モンゴル語版]
20	English Version [英語版]

こくごのもり

小学低学年の児童を対象に国語の楽しさを知ってもらおうと、イラストを多用してつくった問題で「毎日小学生新聞」に長期連載。

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表の数字と合う字を、□に書きましょう。

こくごのもり

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答えはP22にあります。

Technical Intern Trainees' Mate

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Reiwa, the New Imperial Era Name

On May 1 of this year (2019), a new emperor ascended the throne in Japan, and the *genko*, or imperial era name, changed from Heisei to Reiwa accompanying this imperial transition. *Gengo* are names given to each era, and the *Gengo-ho*, or Era Name Law, of 1979 stipulates that the era name in Japan shall be changed only when there is an imperial succession. This change of era name is called *kaigen*, where *kai* means “to renew,” and *gen* stands for *gengo*. This year is thus the “first year of Reiwa.” The Heisei era continued for thirty-one years before Reiwa, so the year 2019 is Heisei year 31 up to April 30, and Reiwa year 1 begins on May 1.

The *gengo* expresses a national vision. In the case of Reiwa, *rei* signifies “beauty,” and *wa* signifies “harmony.” The source of this name is the Manyōshū, the oldest anthology of poems in Japan written some 1,250 years ago.

The era name system was also used in China and Vietnam, but it was abolished in both countries in modern years. Today, only Japan uses the system. The *wareki*, or Japanese calendar, is based on the *gengo*, but the Gregorian calendar is more commonly used today, so that many Japanese people use the internet to look up the equivalent between Gregorian and Japanese calendar years.

Gengo trivia

The first year of Heisei, commonly abbreviated in romanized form as “H1,” was 1989. The name was taken from two classics of Chinese literature, namely *Shiji* (Records of the Grand Historian) and *Shujing* (Book of Documents). It means “achieving peace, within and outside, and on heaven and earth.” The *gengo* before Heisei was Showa. The first year of Showa (S1) was 1926. The name was taken from the classic Chinese literature *Shujing* (Book of Documents), and means “peace among citizens and prosperous coexistence with the world.”

Typhoon Precautions

A typhoon is a powerful tropical cyclone that occurs over the Pacific Ocean and travels through the East Asian region. From around July to September every year, typhoons frequently approach or make landfall in the Japanese archipelago, bringing heavy rains and strong winds that cause river flooding, landslides, power outages, water outages, and other such emergencies. In 2018, twenty-nine typhoons occurred, which was more than average; twenty-one of them approached or made landfall in Japan and caused serious damage that left many fatalities and casualties in their wake.

Unlike earthquakes, typhoons can be predicted in advance, so you should always be prepared by acquiring the latest “Information for Severe Weather Preparation” via the TV, radio, internet, or other such means. It is also important to have knowledge of what to do in the event of a natural disaster. A number of local government sites on disaster prevention for foreign residents were introduced in the October 2018 issue of Technical Intern Trainees' Mate (they may also be found on the website version of Technical Intern Trainees' Mate 🌐 <https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/> [Living information > Safety Information > Precautions against Heavy Rains and Other Natural Disasters]). The following sites may also be helpful:



A sample image of typhoon information
(Website provided by the Japan
Meteorological Agency)

Multilingual sites on disaster prevention (2019)

- 🌐 “Safety tips” (an app that provides disaster-related information to foreign visitors [English, Chinese (simplified/traditional), Korean, Japanese]) issued by the Japan Tourism Agency
Android: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=jp.co.rcsc.safetyTips.android>
iPhone: <https://itunes.apple.com/jp/app/safety-tips/id858357174?mt=8>
- 🌐 “Disaster Prevention Guidebook for Foreign Residents” (simple Japanese, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Indonesian, etc.) issued by Kagawa Prefecture
https://www.pref.kagawa.lg.jp/content/etc/subsite/kokusai/live_together/m_disaster/guidebook.shtml
- 🌐 “The Disaster Prevention Handbook” (Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, etc.) issued by Fukuoka Prefecture
<https://www.bousai.pref.fukuoka.jp/foreigners/detail/5>
- 🌐 “Disaster Manual” (Japanese with furigana, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Indonesian, Thai, etc.) issued by the Ibaraki International Association
<https://www.ia-ibaraki.or.jp/kokusai/soudan/disaster/>

Beware of Heatstroke

Heatstroke is a condition when the body cannot adapt to the high summer temperatures and humidity, and the body's water and salt balance is disrupted. It is characterized by such symptoms as dizziness, headache, and nausea. Many people in Japan are rushed to the hospital or die of heatstroke, particularly in July, in the wake of the rainy season when the weather suddenly becomes hot and humid. Please be sure to take the necessary precautions to avoid a heatstroke.

◆To avoid a heatstroke

- ✓ When going outdoors, wear clothes that are water absorbent and quick drying, and take cover in shades and cool places as much as possible.
- ✓ When indoors, keep cool by using a fan or air conditioner, or by closing the curtains.
- ✓ Stay hydrated by taking frequent sips of water rather than drinking a large amount at once.
- ✓ Check the weather forecast and take heatstroke precautions as necessary. The Japan Meteorological Agency issues an "extreme high temperature forecast" when a maximum temperature of over 35°C is predicted, and other information relevant to preventing heatstroke.

◆Symptoms and treatment of heatstroke

- ✓ Should you experience dizziness, a muscle ache or stiffening of the muscles (leg cramps), or excessive sweating, move to a cool place and loosen your clothes to dispel the heat and cool your body. Also replenish your body with water or a sports drink.
- ✓ If you develop a headache, feel nauseous or slack, have someone call an ambulance and seek medical attention immediately.

Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga

— *Gengo* is very telling —



Certainly, Ms. Marui's mother has not lived through three imperial eras for nothing!

For many people in Japan, their memories of trends and events of the times related to music, fashion, movies, games, animations, manga, etc. are closely linked to the *gengo*. What will Reiwa bring us? We hope it will be an era that brims with hope for each and every one of you!



Bảng 50 âm là bảng sắp xếp cách phát âm những chữ cái trong tiếng Nhật. Mặc dù gọi là Bảng 50 âm nhưng thực ra không phải có tất cả 50 âm. Những chữ cái cổ như 「ゐ」「ゑ」 được sắp xếp lại cho ứng với cách phát âm 「い」 và 「え」 trong hàng chữ 「ア」. Chữ 「を」 trước kia được ghi âm là 「ウオ」 nhưng giờ được thống nhất lại phát âm giống như chữ 「お」, chỉ được dùng khi viết 「〇〇を」.

(意思) 下周去河原郊游 盼望已久 玩些什么呢
五十音图是将日语发音整理做成的表。虽然叫“五十音”，但并没有五十个发音。以前表中有的“ゐ”“ゑ”2个文字与发音和ア行的“い”“え”统一合并了。“を”以前发成类似“ウオ”的音，后来变成和“お”发音相同的“オ”，作为文字使用时，只在写「〇〇を」时使用。

(ibig sabihin) Sa isang linggo ay may excursion kami sa Fujiwara. Hindi na ako makapaghintay. Ano kaya lalaruin natin?
Ang Japanese syllabary chart (goju-on chart) ay isang table chart na ginawa sa pamamagitan ng pagbigkas ng Japanese. Walang limampu (goju) kahit sinasabing "limampung tunog"(goju-on). Ang mga titik at tunog ng mga salitang "ゐ" at "ゑ" na natagpuan sa lumang talahanayan ay pinag-isa sa linya na "い" at "え". Sinasabing ang "を" ay binibigkas na "ウオ"(wo) noong araw at tulad ng "お" na naging "オ", ngayon ay ginagamit na lamang bilang character ang "〇〇を" sa pagsusulat.

Artinya : Minggu depan kita pergi tamasya sekolah. Mau cepat pergi ya. Kita main apa ya?
Gambar susunan 50 bunyi (gojuon-zu) adalah tabel yang menata bunyi huruf bahasa Jepang. Tabel tersebut bernama 50 bunyi, tetapi tidak mengandung 50 bunyi. "ゐ" dan "ゑ", yakni huruf dan bunyi yang dulu termasuk dalam tabel tersebut, telah disatukan dengan "い" dan "え" dalam baris A. Dahulu kala, "を" berbunyi seperti "WO", tetapi sekarang telah menjadi "O" yang sama dengan "お". Saat ini, "を" tersebut hanya digunakan untuk kalimat seperti "〇〇を".

ตารางห้าสิบเสียงเป็นตารางที่สร้างขึ้นเพื่อจัดเรียงการออกเสียงในภาษาญี่ปุ่น แม้จะเรียกว่า “โกะจูอง” หรือห้าสิบเสียง แต่ก็ไม่ได้มีถึงห้าสิบเสียง ตัวอักษรและเสียงที่เมื่อก่อนเคยมีอยู่ในตารางอาทิ 「ゐ」 และ 「ゑ」 นั้น ถูกนำไปรวมเข้ากับเสียง 「い」 「え」 ในแถว อะ ส่วน 「を」 นั้น กล้าว่ากันว่า สมัยก่อนออกเสียงว่า “โอะ” แต่ก็กลายมาเป็นเสียง “โอะ” เหมือนกับตัวอักษร 「お」 ส่วนการเขียนก็จะเขียนไว้หลังกรรม 「〇〇を」 เท่านั้น

(អត្ថន័យ) នៅសប្តាហ៍ក្រោយគឺដំណើរការទៅឆ្នេរទន្លេ ទន្ទឹងរង់ចាំណាស់ តើយើងនឹងលេងអ្វីទៅ
តារាងហ្គុយ៉ុង គឺជាតារាងដែលបានធ្វើឡើងដោយរៀបចំតាមការបញ្ចេញសំឡេងរបស់កាសាដុន។ តេហៅថា តារាងហ្គុយ៉ុង (មានន័យថា សំឡេង៥០) ក៏ពិតមែន តែមិនមែនមាន ៥០សំឡេងទេ។អក្សរនិងសំឡេងនៃ 「ゐ」 និង 「ゑ」 នៅក្នុងតារាងចាស់ត្រូវបានបង្រួមជាមួយ 「い」 និង 「え」 នៃជួរអក្សរア។ជាបុរាណសម័យហើយ 「お」 មានសំឡេងដូចជា 「ウオ」 ប៉ុន្តែវាបានក្លាយជាសំឡេង 「オ」 វិញ គឺដូចគ្នានឹងសំឡេង 「お」 ដែរ ហើយការប្រើអក្សរវិញ គឺគេសរសេរតែនៅពេល 「〇〇を」 តែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

(အဓိပ္ပာယ်) နောက်အပတ်မှာ မြစ်ကမ်းပါးမှာ ပျော်ပွဲစား မျှော်ရတာလဲ မောလှပြီ ဘယ်လိုကစားကြမလဲ
"အသံ ၅၀ ဇယား"ဟာ ဂျပန်ဘာသာအသံထွက်ကို ဇယားဖွဲ့ထားတာပါ။ အသံ ၅၀ဆိုပေမဲ့ ၅၀ မရှိတော့ပါဘူး။ ရှေးကဇယားမှာပါတဲ့ 「ゐ」「ゑ」 ဆိုတဲ့ စာလုံးနဲ့ အသံတွေဟာ "အ" အတန်းက 「い」「え」 တွေနဲ့ ပေါင်းသွားပါတယ်။ 「を」 ကို ရှေးက "ဝို" လို့ အသံထွက်ခဲ့တယ်ဆိုပေမဲ့ အခုအခါ 「お」 နဲ့ အတူတူ "အို" ဖြစ်လာပြီး စာလုံးကိုလည်း 「〇〇を」 လို့ ရေးတဲ့ အချိန်မှာပဲ သုံးပါတော့တယ်။

(Утра) Дараа долоо хоногт гол руу экскурст явна. Тэсэн ядан хүлээж байна аа, тийм ээ. Юу хийж тоглох вэ?
50 авианы хүснэгт (Япон үсгийн цагаан толгой) нь, Япон хэлний дуудлагыг цэгцлэн, боловсруулсан хүснэгт юм. "50 авиа"-ны гэсэн нэртэй боловч, авиа нь 50 хүрэхгүй. Эрт үеийн хүснэгтэнд байсан "ゐ", "ゑ" гэсэн үсэг, авиа нь "ア" буюу "А"-гийн багананы "い", "え" болж нэгтгэгдсэн. "を" нь, бөгөөд бүр эрт үед бол "Во" шиг авиа байсан гэж яригддаг боловч, "お" -той ижил "О" болж, хэрэглэхдээ зөвхөн "〇〇を" гэж бичих үед л хэрэглэгдэх болсон.

(Meaning) We will go on an excursion to the river next week We can hardly wait What shall we do there?
The Japanese syllabary chart, called gojuonzu, systematically shows the pronunciation of the Japanese syllables. Gojuonzu literally means "fifty sounds chart," but the chart does not actually include fifty sounds. This is because the characters and syllables "ゐ" and "ゑ" that were originally in the "や" column were integrated with the characters and syllables "い" and "え" in the "あ" column, and so they became obsolete. It is said that "を" used to be pronounced "wo," but it came to be pronounced "o," which is the same as "お." Today, the "を" syllable is used only in the form of "〇〇を."

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