

Learning with manga

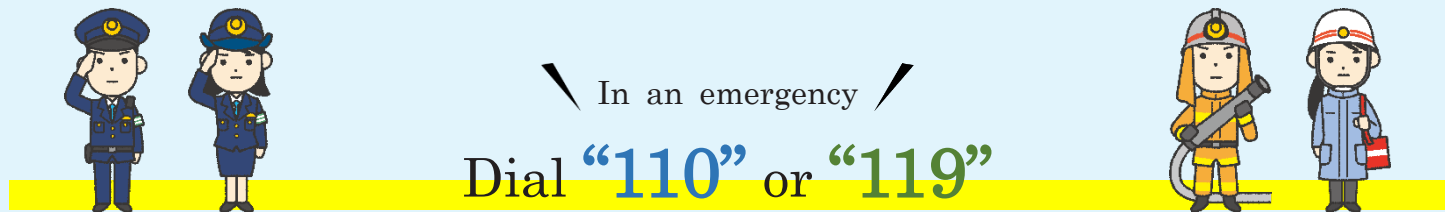
Hatsuyume – The First Dream of the Year

In Japan, there is a tradition of telling your fortune for the year based on your *hatsuyume*, or the first dream you see in the New Year. In association with the hatsuyume, the expression “一富士二鷹三茄子 (*ichi-fuji, ni-taka, san-nasubi*)” originated in the Edo period. It literally translates to “first, Mt. Fuji; second, a hawk; and third, an eggplant.” Through a play on words, each item carries an auspicious meaning: “Fuji” sounds like the words meaning “safety” and “immortality,” “taka” sounds like the word for “lofty,” and “nasubi” sounds like the word meaning “to accomplish.” For this reason, seeing any of these items in your hatsuyume is said to bring good luck.

“とも” provides helpful advice on living in Japan, tips for learning the Japanese language, and other such information, in Japanese with furigana and nine foreign languages (Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian, Burmese, Mongolian, and English).

(<https://www.jitco.or.jp/ja/tomo/>)





“110” and “119” are telephone numbers used in cases of emergency.
Call “110” to reach the police when reporting crimes, thefts, traffic accidents, or other incidents. Call “119” to reach the fire department for fires or medical emergencies. These numbers must never be used except in emergencies.

When you call 110, tell the operator the following:

- 1

What happened (Explain in as much detail as possible, such as whether a theft or traffic accident has occurred.)
- 2

When and where it happened
- 3

About the suspect (Describe the person’s appearance, estimated age, clothing, and any other details as best you can.)
- 4

Which direction the suspect fled (Give the street name, nearby landmarks, etc.)
- 5

Your name, address, and telephone number

Calling 110 for matters that do not require an emergency response can delay assistance for real emergency incidents and accidents. For worries or concerns, call the police helpline #9110 instead.

出典元：広報けいしちょう第 98 号より抜粋し、JITCO が作成

Call 119 for fires or medical emergencies.

— In case of fire —

| 消防署 | あなた |
|-------------------|--|
| 消防です。火事ですか、救急ですか。 | 火事です。 |
| 住所はどこですか？ | ●●市（●●区）●●町●丁目●番地です。 ◀ Report the address of the fire. If you are not sure, give the name of a building or intersection that can serve as a landmark. |
| 何が燃えていますか？ | ●●が燃えています。 ◀ Explain what is burning. |
| 燃え方やけが人は？ | 例：けが人が一人います。逃げ遅れている人がいます。天井に火が届いています。 ◀ Describe the condition of the fire. |

— In case of medical emergency —

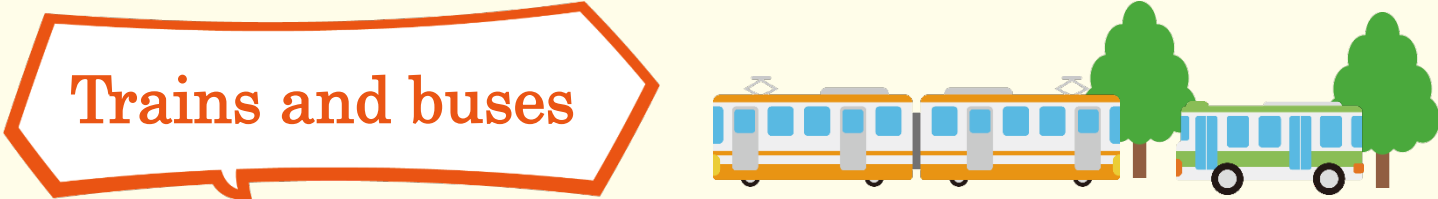
| 消防署 | あなた |
|---------------------|---|
| 消防です。火事ですか、救急ですか。 | 救急です。 |
| 住所はどこですか？ | ●●市（●●区）●●町●丁目●番地です。 ◀ Give the address of your current location. If you are not sure, give the name of a building or intersection that can serve as a landmark. |
| どうしましたか？ | 例：胸が痛いです。 同僚が倒れて意識がありません。 ◀ Explain who is ill or injured, what the symptoms are, and when they began. |
| あなたの名前と連絡先を教えてください。 | ●●です。電話番号は●●●●●●です。 ◀ The operator may ask additional questions about the person’s condition. Please answer as best you can. |

*The above are examples of commonly asked questions.

If someone is suddenly injured or becomes ill and you are unsure whether to call an ambulance or go to a hospital right away, you can call the medical emergency helpline #7119 for guidance.

出典元：（一財）日本防火・防災協会HP、総務省消防庁HP（<https://www.fdma.go.jp/publication/portal/post1.html>）より抜粋し、JITCOが作成

JITCO sells a series of lifestyle guidance books for foreigners living in Japan titled 日本の生活案内, in 13 languages. On JITCO’s Teaching Materials Online Shop site, you can sample read them before making a purchase, so we invite you to come and check out the site!



Let’s review the proper etiquette for using public transportation

- ✔

Inside trains and buses, refrain from speaking in a loud voice. Talking on smartphones is also not allowed. In addition, be careful not to let sound leak from your earphones.
- ✔

When other passengers are present, line up to board the train or bus. Do not cut in line. Leave space around the doors and let passengers get off before you get on. (In Japan, passengers getting off are generally given priority.)
- ✔

On a crowded train or bus, if you are carrying a backpack or other large bag, hold it in your hand or place it on the luggage rack above the seats so you do not inconvenience people around you.
- ✔

Eating and drinking are generally not allowed on local trains or buses. Exceptions include the Shinkansen and long-distance buses. If you must drink something for hydration, please be careful not to spill it.



優先席 PRIORITY SEAT

Trains and buses have “Priority Seats” marked with this illustration. These seats ask passengers to show consideration by giving seat priority to elderly passengers, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and passengers with small children. Anyone may sit in these seats when the train or bus is not crowded. However, if someone who needs the seat gets on, please offer them your seat with a friendly word.

とも

2026年1月 冬季号

2026年1月1日発行

発行

電話
JITCO ホームページ

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