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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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こくごのもり

指導・元世田谷区立小学校教諭 高橋 裕子
イラスト・奈良 恵

1とくごになる

カードに書かれた字を全部使って、一つの漢字にしましょう。

組みあわせる時に、少し本をみるとうりせもあるよ。

答えはP22にあります。

Technical Intern Trainees' Mate

April 2020 Spring Issue

Japanese Language Acquisition and Language Examinations

Your primary goal of training and technical intern training is to acquire industrial skills, technologies, and knowledge, but learning how to speak Japanese is also important. If you can speak Japanese, you will be able to communicate more easily with the Japanese people around you. This will help you deepen your understanding of your training program, and will also help prevent the occurrence of defective products, work-related accidents, and even accidents in daily living. To support you in your efforts to improve your Japanese language ability, JITCO hosts a Japanese essay contest every year. We invite all of you to take this challenge, as it is also an opportunity to display your acquired Japanese language skills (see the column below).

Many of you may be interested in taking a Japanese language examination as an occasion to show your Japanese language ability. Trainees and technical intern trainees before you have noted that, after returning to their countries, they were highly evaluated for the Japanese language they have acquired and were promoted in their company, or that they used their Japanese language ability and landed a job at a Japanese company. Still others have said that they have established their own company and have begun to do business with Japanese companies. To use your Japanese language ability to the benefit of your occupational career, however, you need to receive a subjective evaluation via an examination or other such means.

There are a number of examinations for measuring, evaluating, and certifying the Japanese language ability of foreign nationals, but here we introduce **the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT)**, which boasts the largest number of test-takers. JLPT is divided into five levels, from the easiest N5 to the most difficult N1. Most technical intern trainees take the level N4 or N3 test. Sample questions are found on the JLPT website (🌐 <http://www.jlpt.jp/>), so you may wish to give them a try (test applications are accepted via internet only). Tests are held in all forty-seven prefectures of Japan and overseas twice a year (July and December). The application deadline for the July test is late April.

You need to keep studying on a continuous basis to acquire the Japanese language, and it takes more than superficial studying to pass the test. Rather than simply going through the questions in workbooks for test-takers, it is a good idea to write your answers on a separate paper so you can do the same exercise many times, read aloud the passages in the reading comprehension section, and listen repeatedly to the audio files in the listening comprehension section, for example.

Those of you who are thinking of taking a Japanese language test may want to consult with people at your organization or company about taking the test. You may also want to ask for advice about studying Japanese from your Japanese language instructor or senior colleagues at work. Acquiring the Japanese language may be difficult, but we hope you will continue your efforts with ambition.

☆Now Accepting Entries☆

Call for Entries for the 28th Japanese Essay Contest

Acceptance of entries for the Japanese Essay Contest began on April 1.

The application deadline is Monday, May 11.

There is a detailed call for entries on the JITCO website (🌐 <https://www.jitco.or.jp/>), and in a 2020/02/03 notice on the JITCO Japanese Teaching Materials Hiroba site (🌐 <https://hiroba.jitco.or.jp/>).

We receive many entries each year and look forward to yours.

Bicycle Accidents and Cycling Rules in Japan

There are probably many of you who ride a bicycle in your daily life in Japan, but please note that accidents have occurred, both where trainees and technical intern trainees have been hit by a car while riding a bicycle and became a victim of an accident, and where they have knocked down a pedestrian and became an assailant of an accident. It appears that most traffic accidents involving trainees and technical intern trainees occur due to not being familiar with the traffic rules in Japan. The "Guidebook on Living and Working," a pamphlet for foreign nationals living in Japan, contains the following passage on cycling rules at intersections, where one of the largest numbers of bicycle accidents tends to occur. The pamphlet is issued by the Ministry of Justice and is posted on the "Daily Life Support Portal for Foreign Nationals" within the ministry's website.

Rules when passing through intersections

When making a right-hand turn [At intersections with traffic lights] When the light turns green, cyclists should cross the intersection in a straight direction and come to a stop on the opposite side with the bicycle facing right. When the light of the intersecting street turns green, cyclists should proceed in a straight direction after looking ahead, behind, left and right to check that it is safe.

[At intersections without traffic lights] Cyclists should look behind to check it is safe, cross the intersection in a straight direction along the left side of the road, then slow down to make a right-hand turn and check for oncoming cars before proceeding.

When making a left-hand turn Cyclists should make sure not to obstruct pedestrians crossing the street around the left-hand corner.

At intersections where there is a stop sign and other intersections Cyclists must come to a full stop at stop signs and look both ways to check for oncoming cars before proceeding. Cyclists should also come to a full stop at intersections where visibility is poor or when crossing wide streets, and then look both ways to check it is safe before proceeding.

At intersections where there are designated lines for bicycles When an intersection has designated lines for bicycles, cyclists should ride within the lines.

(Cited from "Guidebook on Living and Working," issued under the supervision of the Immigration Services Agency)

Daily Life Support Portal for Foreign Nationals

- (Japanese) http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00055.html
- (Simple Japanese) http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00062.html
- (English) http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/m_nyuukokukanri10_00006.html
- (Vietnamese) <http://www.moj.go.jp/content/001304607.pdf>

JITCO also publishes a series of books titled "日本の生活案内," containing basic information on living in Japan, including traffic rules, to help technical intern trainees can get used to life in Japan as quickly as possible and live their daily lives in comfort. Knowing the rules of Japanese society, not to mention the traffic rules, will make your living in Japan safe and comfortable. They books are bilingual books, with Japanese accompanied by Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesia, Thai, Cambodian, Burmese, Mongolian, English, Laotian, Sinhalese, or Nepalese, and may be purchased from the JITCO Publishing Center.



Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga

— Keep one in your bag —



Ms. Marui regretted leaving the house without an umbrella

According to a certain survey, Japan leads the world in the number of umbrellas owned per person. In case of a sudden rain, many people have a folding umbrella in their bag whenever they go out. There is an increasing variety of functional folding umbrellas now, such as those that are extremely lightweight, those for both rain or shine, and those that are especially durable against strong winds.

◆こくごこたえ

⑦ 親 ⑤ 船 ③ 校 ① 岩
⑥ 語 ④ 寺 ② 森

紙の上にはばらばらに置かれた字。どれも一つの字です。それらをみんな集めて、新しい一字にします。一つの字になる時に、どこかが微妙に変わるものもあるでしょう。漢字は意味を持つ字ですが、別の文字と組み合わせると、新たな意味を持つことにも気づけるといいですね。

Các bạn hãy nhìn những chữ riêng rẽ trong những hình vuông dưới đây. Mỗi chữ trong ô đều là 1 chữ riêng biệt, có nghĩa. Nhưng nếu tập hợp những chữ riêng lẻ đó lại thì chúng ta sẽ có 1 chữ mới. Khi kết hợp trong một chữ, cách viết mỗi chữ có ít nhiều thay đổi. Mỗi từ kanji (chữ Hán) đều có nghĩa nhưng nếu kết hợp với nhau thì chúng sẽ trở thành 1 từ mới. Hy vọng các bạn nhận ra được điều đó.

纸上七零八落地排列着一些文字。每一张都是一个文字。把这些集中在一起组成一个新的文字。变成一个字的时候，在某些地方会有微妙的变化。汉字是表意文字，和别的文字组合在一起又会产生新的意思，希望大家能注意到。

Ang hiwa-hiwalay na nakasulat sa papel ay pare-parehong isang character lamang. Kolektahin ang mga ito at gumawa ng bagong character. Ang ilang mga character ay maaaring magbago nang kaunti kapag sila ay naging isang character.
Ang Kanji ay isang character na may kahulugan, ngunit kapag pinagsama sa ibang character, mapansin ninyo sana na mayroon itong bagong kahulugan.

Huruf yang ditaruh secara acak di atas kertas. Semuanya adalah sebuah huruf. Kumpulkan semuanya dan jadikan menjadi sebuah huruf baru. Pada waktu menjadi sebuah huruf, terkadang ada yang mengalami sedikit perubahan. Semoga dapat menyadari bahwa kanji adalah huruf yang memiliki arti, tetapi jika digabungkan dengan huruf lain maka akan memiliki sebuah arti baru.

ตัวอักษรที่วางกระจายโดยนกระดาษทุกตัวล้วนแล้วแต่เป็นอักษรตัวเดียว เมื่อเอาทุกตัวมารวมกันเป็นอักษรใหม่หนึ่งตัวก็จะมีตรงไหนสักที่ที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไปเล็กน้อย หากสังเกตก็จะเห็นว่า เมื่อนำอักษรคันจิซึ่งมีความหมายในตัวไปรวมเข้ากับอักษรตัวอื่นก็จะมีความหมายใหม่ขึ้นมา

តួអក្សរត្រូវបានដាក់ចែបលំដាប់នៅលើក្រដាស។ មួយណាក៏ជាអក្សរមួយតូចដែរ។ សូមប្រមូលអក្សរគ្រប់តួមកផ្គុំគ្នា ដើម្បីបង្កើតអក្សរថ្មីមួយ។ ពេលក្លាយជាតួអក្សរថ្មី កន្លែងខ្លះមានការប្រែប្រួលបន្តិចបន្តួច។ អក្សរកាន់ជី គឺជាអក្សរដែលមានអត្ថន័យ ប៉ុន្តែវាជាការប្រសើរណាស់ដែលអ្នកអាចកត់សំគាល់ថាវាមានអត្ថន័យថ្មីមួយទៀត នៅពេលផ្សំតួអក្សរកាន់ជីផ្សេងៗចូលគ្នា។

တရုတ်ပေါ်မှာ သီးခြားစီ ရှိနေတဲ့ စာလုံးတွေ၊ အားလုံး စာလုံးတစ်လုံးတည်း ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒါတွေကို စုစည်းပြီး စာလုံးသစ်ဖွဲ့ပါ။ တစ်လုံးတည်း ဖြစ်လာချိန်မှာ မသိသာ ပြောင်းလဲသွားတာလည်း ရှိပါလိမ့်မယ်။ ခန်းဂျီးဟာ အဓိပ္ပာယ်ပါဝင်တဲ့ စာလုံးဖြစ်ပေမဲ့ တခြားစာလုံးနဲ့ ပေါင်းစပ်တဲ့အခါ အဓိပ္ပာယ်သစ်ကို ဆောင်တယ်ဆိုတာကိုလည်း သတိပြုမိနိုင်ပါစေ။

Цаасан дээр дэс дараалалгүйгээр тавигдсан үсэгнүүд. Бүгдээрээ нэг нэг үсэг. Эдгээрийг бүгдийг нь цуглуулаад, нэг шинэ үсэг бүтээнэ. Нэг үсэг болох үедээ аль нэг хэсэг нь ялимгүй өөрчлөгдөх үсэг ч гарах байх. Ханз нь утга илэрхийлдэг үсэг бөгөөд өөр үсэгтэй нийлүүлэхээр, өөр утга илэрхийлдэг болохыг анзаарч чадвал сайн байна.

A number of kanji characters are randomly shown on each piece of paper. They are each an independent character. Put these characters together and create a new character. Note that some may change slightly when they form the new character. You will probably realize that while each kanji character has its own meaning, combining them with different characters allows them to express a new meaning.

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