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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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① □ に合う言葉を、下からえらんで書きましょう。

② □ の言葉のさいごの音をのばして書いて言ってみましょう。

どれも □

なげめる

わらう ひく ほす まつ しぬ ころぶ やむ

動きを表す言葉

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イラスト・奈良恵

答えはP22にあります。

Technical Intern Trainees' Mate

October 2020 Autumn Issue

Infectious Disease Countermeasures — Seasonal Influenza & COVID-19 —

We are presently seeing a widespread outbreak of the COVID-19 disease (August 2020), but in Japan, an annual outbreak of seasonal influenza also occurs from around December to March, affecting roughly 10 million people per year. Both influenza and COVID-19 are **infectious diseases**. It is important that you take the necessary precautions to prevent these infectious diseases and, in the event you are infected, to seek proper treatment and take proper action not to infect others.







The symptoms of **influenza** are similar to the common cold, but influenza is particularly characterized by a high fever following a sudden onset of chills or shivering. The symptoms of **COVID-19**, on the other hand, are said to include fever, coughing, shortness of breath, chills, shivering, muscle ache, sore throat and an abnormal sense of taste or smell.

These viruses are transmitted from one person to another through droplets (the virus is released in droplets of saliva when an infected person sneezes or coughs, and is transmitted to another person when that person breathes in the droplets through his/her mouth or nose) and by contact (when an infected person sneezes or coughs into his/her hand and touches the surfaces of things with that hand, those surfaces become contaminated with the virus, such that if an uninfected person comes into contact with these surfaces, he/she may pick up the virus and be infected without coming into direct contact with the infected person). To prevent being infected, wash your hands frequently upon returning home, before and after cooking, and before meals (it is also effective to sanitize your hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer). Avoid crowds and busy downtown areas as much as possible, and keep away from the “three Cs” (closed areas, crowded locations, and close-contact settings). When conversing with someone face-to-face, maintain a prescribed distance and be sure to wear a mask. Also wear a mask to prevent infecting others. When you need to sneeze or cough but are not wearing a mask, cover your mouth and nose with tissue paper, a handkerchief or the sleeve of your clothes. Talking loudly and engaging in exercise that accompanies heavy breathing are also said to increase the risk of infection. If you have a fever or other cold-like symptoms, stay home from work and refrain from going out or participating in events. As shown in the chart below, there have been cases where an infected person without symptoms has infected others (asymptomatic infection). Especially in this regard, greater care needs to be taken against COVID-19.

To protect yourself as well as other people at your workplace, etc., heed the necessary precautions as discussed above to prevent both influenza and COVID-19 infections in the coming season.

	Influenza	COVID-19
Incubation period	1 to 2 days	1 to 14 days (5.6 days on average)
Asymptomatic infection	10% Asymptomatic patients carry small viral loads	Few % to 60% Even asymptomatic patients carry large viral loads and are very infectious
Virus excretion period	5 to 10 days (5 to 6 days in most cases)	The viral gene is detected over a long period, but infectious virus is excreted within 10 days
Peak virus excretion period	2, 3 days after onset	1 day before onset
Vaccine	Available, but effectiveness differs each season	Under development, but no effective vaccine exists at present

Excerpted from “Recommendation from the Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases: Preparing against influenza and COVID-19 this winter” (in Japanese)

Reference links	Website version of “Technical Intern Trainees’ Mate” • Living information > Information on health and wellness • Link to the “Technical Intern Trainee Handbook” 	Information about the novel coronavirus disease (Organization for Technical Intern Training) 
	 Influenza (seasonal) countermeasures (Prime Minister’s Office) https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/kansensho/influenza.html	 About Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000164708_00001.html  Novel coronavirus (NHK) https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/ 

Announcing the Winners of the 28th Japanese Essay Contest

We wish to thank all technical intern trainees and trainees who participated in JITCO's 28th Japanese Essay Contest. From among a total of 2,971 entries, 28 winners were selected through a strict screening process (4 First Prize winners, 4 Second Prize winners, and 20 Third Prize winners.)

🔗 <https://www.jitco.or.jp/ja/service/competition.html>

◇ First Prize (4 winners)

Congratulations to all winners

Name	Title of essay	Nationality	Name	Title of essay	Nationality
HA THANH NHAN	マスクなんかいららない	Vietnam	ZHANG QIAOMEI	愛は国境を越えて	China
LE THI YEN	小さな木	Vietnam	XU HE	魅力的なルール	China

◇ Second Prize (4 winners)

LIU LICHENGCHUAN	完食	China	ZUN HAY MAR HNIN	綺麗な嘘	Myanmar
TRAN THI AI LY	看護師にエールを	Vietnam	ZINAMIDAR SAINBLEG	私の100人のおばあちゃん	Mongolia

◇ Third Prize (20 winners)

KONG XIAOQING	友達ができました	China	NGUYEN THI THANH TRANG	私が24歳の時	Vietnam
BATBAYAR BOLORCHIMEG	この世はねじで出来ている	Mongolia	BAT-UCHIR TSATSRAISAUKHAN	挨拶の力とあの笑顔	Mongolia
CHEN QINGQING	夢は私のエンジン	China	DI JIA	夢に向かって	China
NITA YUNIAR	きれいになるということの意味	Indonesia	ZHANG HONGBO	日本の温泉	China
NGUYEN THI LIEU	心のドア	Vietnam	XIAO LI	走り続ける	China
WANG XIYAN	親心	China	LI PING	味噌汁が深い	China
NGUYEN THI PHUONG	時雨	Vietnam	LI SONG	梅の花に思うこと	China
PHAM THI HUONG LY	行列の習慣	Vietnam	ON THI ANH NGUYET	20歳一初桜の季節	Vietnam
TRAN THI NGOC TIEN	品質賞のMVPをもらったこと	Vietnam	LE THI MAI TRANG	努力は報われる。	Vietnam
NGUYEN THI HOAI	意志あるところに道あり	Vietnam	DIMAS RIZAL MAULANA HASYIM	働き方改革は何ですか？	Indonesia

Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga

— Slurp, slurp, slurp —



Ms. Marui suddenly wonders about the sound made by people eating noodles

Japanese ramen is popular not only among the Japanese, but also among non-Japanese people, many of whom say they come to Japan looking forward to eating ramen. However, while the Japanese frequently eat ramen and other noodles while making slurping sounds, as one aspect of Japan's food culture, non-Japanese people often say that the sounds bother them or that they cannot slurp their noodles. What are your thoughts or feelings on this?



Hãy điền vào những ô trống trong hình dưới đây những động từ chỉ hành động và trạng thái ở dạng nguyên thể để kết thúc câu. Động từ nguyên thể còn được gọi là “động từ dạng từ điển” vì khi tra từ điển, ta sẽ gặp động từ ở dạng này.
 Các bạn hãy thử đọc to những động từ đó và khi kéo dài âm cuối ta sẽ thấy tất cả đều kết thúc bằng chữ “う” (u).
 Thực tế khi sử dụng, chữ cuối của động từ được biến đổi tùy theo các thể khác nhau. Ví dụ: Động từ “ひく”, nghĩa là “kéo” dưới đây, ta có các dạng sau: “ひかない、ひきます、ひく、ひけば...” (hikanai, hikimasu, hiku, hikeba...)
 Trong từ này, chúng tôi thường không dùng cách viết sử dụng thể nguyên dạng để kết thúc câu.

下面的词汇是表示动作、作用·存在等的动词的终止形。也是查国语词典的时候出现的词条。
 读出声音来，把最后一个音拖长，无论哪个都是「ウ」。
 实际使用时，像「ひかない、ひきます、ひく、ひけば……」等，词汇的终止形式会发生变化。本杂志中，比起终止形，其他形式使用得更多。

Ang mga salita sa ibaba ay ang pangwakas na anyo ng mga pandiwa na nagpapahayag ng mga aksyon, kilos, pag-iral at iba pa. Isa rin itong punong salita kapag titignan sa isang diksiyunaryong hapon.
 Kung babasahin mo ito nang malakas at pahabain ang huling tunog, ang lahat ay magiging "U".
 Kapag aktwal na ginamit mo talaga ito, magbabago ang pagtatapos ng mga salita, tulad ng 「ひかない、ひきます、ひく、ひけば……」 Ang mga pandiwa ay madalas na ginagamit sa iba pang mga form kaysa sa pangwakas na anyo.

Kata-kata di bawah ini merupakan bentuk akhir dari kata kerja yang mengungkapkan gerak, aksi dan keberadaan. Ini juga merupakan kata kepala saat mengacu pada kamus bahasa Jepang.
 Jika Anda membacanya dengan mengeluarkan suara dan memperpanjang bunyi terakhir, semua berakhir dengan "u".
 Akan tetapi, dalam penggunaan sebenarnya, akhirnya kata akan berubah, seperti "hikanai, hikimasu, hiku, hikeba, ...". Bentuk kata kerja lebih sering digunakan dalam bentuk lain daripada bentuk akhir.

คำด้านล่างเป็นรูปพจนานุกรมของคำกริยาที่แสดงถึงการเคลื่อนไหว การกระทำและการมีอยู่ เป็นคำหลักที่ใช้ดูเวลาเปิดหาคำศัพท์ในพจนานุกรมภาษาญี่ปุ่น หากอ่านออกเสียงและยืดเสียงตัวสุดท้ายออกจะพบว่า ทุกคำจะลงท้ายด้วยเสียง “อุ”
 เวลาที่ใช้จริงก็จะเปลี่ยนเสียงลงท้ายเป็น “ฮิคานะอิ, ฮิคิมะซุ, ฮิคุ, ฮิเคบะ.....” เป็นต้น ซึ่งคำที่ปรากฏในวารสารนี้มักจะใช้รูปอื่นเสียงมากกว่ารูปพจนานุกรม

ពាក្យខាងក្រោមនេះ គឺជាទម្រង់កិរិយាសព្វដើមដែលបង្ហាញអំពីចលនា សកម្មភាព ឬ សភាពជាដើម។ នៅពេលដែលអ្នកបើករចនាស្រុកសាសាជប៉ុន អ្នកក៏នឹងឃើញពាក្យនេះ។ នៅពេលដែលអ្នកអានបញ្ចេញសម្លេង ដោយបង្អួសបង្អួលដែលនៅខាងក្រោយគេ មួយណាក៏មានសម្លេង 「ウ」 ដែរ។ ជាក់ស្តែងនៅពេលដែលយើងប្រើប្រាស់ភាសាជប៉ុន ពាក្យដែលនៅចុងក្រោយគេគឺ 「ひかない、ひきます、ひく、ひけば……」 រួមបញ្ចូលសក្ខីភាពសព្វគឺ ត្រូវបានគេប្រើជាញឹកញាប់ក្នុងទម្រង់ប្រាយផ្សេង ជាជាងទម្រង់ប្រាយកិរិយាសព្វដើម។

အောက်မှာပါတဲ့ စကားလုံးတွေဟာ ပြုခြင်း၊ ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ ရှိခြင်းတွေကို ဖော်ပြတဲ့ကြိယာရဲ့ အဆုံးသတ်ပုံစံတွေပါ။ အဘိဓာန် မာဝိကာအဖြစ်သုံးတဲ့ စကားလုံးလည်း ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။
 အသံထွက်ပြီးဖတ်တဲ့အခါ နောက်ဆုံး အသံကို ဆွဲပြောရင် အားလုံး 「ウ」 ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။
 လက်တွေ့သုံးရာမှာ 「ひかない、ひきます、ひく、ひけば……」 စသဖြင့် စာလုံးရဲ့နောက်ဘက်ပိုင်း ပြောင်းလဲပါတယ်။ ကြိယာတစ်ခုကို အဆုံးသတ်ပုံစံထက် တခြားပုံစံတွေနဲ့ အသုံးပြုတာ ပိုများပါတယ်။

Дараах үгүүд нь үйлдэл болон нөлөөлөл, оршихуйг илэрхийлдэг үйл үгүүдийн үндсэн хэлбэр нь юм. Мөн энэ хэлбэр нь Япон хэлний тайлбар толины толгой үг болдог.
 Дуу гарган уншиж, төгсгөлийнх нь авиаг сунгавал, бүгдээрээ “u/ウ” байна.
 Харин бодитоор хэрэглэгдэхдээ, “hikanai/ひかない、hikimasu/ひきます、hiku/ひく、hikeba/ひけば...” гэх мэтчилэн үгийн төгсгөлийн хэлбэр нь өөрчлөгддөг. Үйл үг нь үндсэн хэлбэрээсээ илүү бусад хэлбэрээр хэрэглэгдэх нь их тохиолддог.

The words at the bottom are verbs that express a movement, action or existence in terminal form. The terminal form is also called dictionary form, because words appear in this form when you look them up in the dictionary.
 Read them out loud and stretch the last sound. You will find that they all end with the “ウ” sound.
 When actually using these verbs, however, the verb ending changes. For example, “ひく” may be used as “ひかない,” “ひきます,” “ひく,” “ひけば” and so on. In this way, verbs are used more frequently in forms other than the terminal form.

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