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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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指導・元世田谷区立  
小学校教諭  
高橋 裕子  
イラスト・奈良 恵

**上と下**

「上」「下」には、いろいろな読み方が  
あります。

□に、その読み方を書きましょう。

答えはP22にあります。

## What Five Situations Increase the Risk of COVID-19 Infection?

At present (February 2021), with the ongoing need to take measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the Japanese government has described five situations that increase the risk of coronavirus infection. The “Five Situations” were identified by analyzing past clusters (group infections). Some of this information is presented here.

**Situation (1) Social gatherings with drinking alcohol**      **Situation (2) Long feasts in large groups**

**Situation (3) Conversation without a mask**


Eat meals in small groups, within a short time, and during the meal remove your mask only when eating. Put your mask back on when speaking. Also, prepare meals on a separate plate for each person, and do not pass around drinks or share chopsticks.

**Situation (4) Living together in a small limited space**

In communal living, such as in a dormitory, ventilate the room frequently, and maintain distance from others as much as possible even when sleeping.

**Situation (5) Switching locations** (carelessness in break rooms, etc.)

Even if you take infection prevention measures during work, you may still be unprotected in break rooms, smoking areas, etc. At all times, remember to wear a mask, wash your hands, and disinfect surfaces.

You can download the illustrated flyer in your native language and in simple Japanese from the Organization for Technical Intern Training (OTIT).  [https://www.otit.go.jp/CoV2\\_jissyu\\_kansen/](https://www.otit.go.jp/CoV2_jissyu_kansen/)  
Please take a look at the flyer and check on how to stay safe.



Source: Cabinet Secretariat, “5 situations that increase the risk of infection”

☆ Now Accepting Entries ☆  
**Call for Entries for the 29th Japanese Essay Contest**

Acceptance of entries for the Japanese Essay Contest began on April 1, 2021, with the deadline for application on Friday, May 14.

There is a detailed call for entries on the JITCO website (🌐 <https://www.jitco.or.jp/>), and in a 2021/02/01 notice on the JITCO Japanese Teaching Materials Hiroba site (🌐 <https://hiroba.jitco.or.jp/>).

We receive many entries each year. How about trying to write an essay about what you have felt and experienced?

Please apply. We are looking forward to your entry!



If you have a smartphone, you can view the application guidelines using the QR code at right.

**Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga**

— No more one-hand steering —



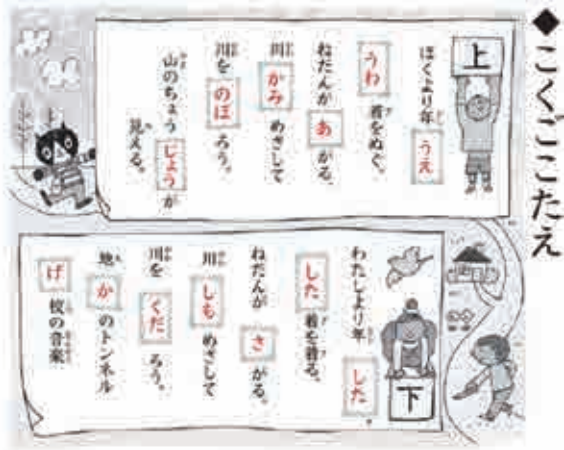
**Ms. Marui gets flustered remembering her past behavior**

Ms. Marui is surprised to learn that what she has been doing unthinkingly was actually illegal. Riding a bicycle while holding an umbrella or using a mobile phone is a violation of the Road Traffic Act as it increases the risk of injuring others or yourself. Don't do it.



「上」「下」は、位置や程度を表します  
 が、送りがないをつけて動詞になると、幅広い  
 い意味をもつ言葉になります。「あ・がる」「  
 とさ・がる」、「のぼ・る」と「くだ・る」  
 など、送りがなの違いで別の言葉に変身し  
 ます。

「～へ上る」の「どこ」は、上、山道、  
 上流、地位などが浮かびますし、「うわさ  
 に上る」「百人にも上る」などは、「とり上  
 げられる」「ある数に達した」という意味  
 を短い言葉で表せます。



Từ “上” – thượng/phía trên và “下” – hạ/phía dưới , dùng để chỉ vị trí. Nhưng khi được dùng làm động từ thì có nhiều ý nghĩa và cách đọc khác nhau. Ví dụ, ta có cách nói “agaru” và “sagaru”, hoặc cách nói “noboru” và “kudaru”.

Cách nói “～へ上る” (～eh agaru) thường được dùng chỉ việc “đi lên phía trên, đi lên núi, đi về thượng lưu sông, đi lên phía địa hình cao” v.v. Nhưng khi nói “うわさに上る” (uwasa ni noboru) hoặc “百人にも上る” (hyakunin ni mo noboru) hoặc “とり上げられる” (tori agerareru) v.v. thì từ này lại được dùng với nghĩa là đạt được một con số nhất định.

「上」「下」用来表示位置或程度，但后面加上送假名变成动词后，就成了有广泛意思的词语了。像「あ・がる」和「さ・がる」, 「のぼ・る」和「くだ・る」等，送假名不同会变成意思不同的词语。

「～へ上る」的～（哪里），会想到上面、山道、上流、地位等，还有像「うわさに上る」（成为街头巷尾的话题）「百人にも上る」（多达百人）等，可以将「被提到」「达到一定数量」这些意思用简短的语言表达出来。

Ang “itaas” [上] at “ibaba” [下] ay naglalarawan ng posisyon at antas ngunit pagdating sa mga pandiwa na may okurigana, mayroon silang malawak na hanay ng kahulugan. Ang [あ・がる] at [さ・がる], [のぼ・る] at [くだ・る] at iba pa ay nagiging ibang salita depende sa pagkakaiba sa okurigana. Papanik sa [～へ上る] の～（どこ）ue [上], yama michi [山道], joryuu [上流] ay naiisip, at ang uwasa ni noboru [うわさに上る], hyakunin nimo noboru [百人にも上る] at iba pa, ay nagpapahiwatig ng maikling salita na ang kahulugan ay toriagerareru [とり上げられる] at aru kazu ni tasshita [ある数に達した].

"Ue" (atas) dan "shita" (bawah) menunjukkan posisi dan derajat, tetapi bila menjadi kata kerja dengan okurigana, artinya memiliki cakupan yang luas. Kata ini berubah menjadi kata-kata lain tergantung pada perbedaan okurigana, seperti "a-garu" (naik) dan "sa-garu" (turun), "nobo-ru" (naik) dan "kuda-ru" (turun) dan sebagainya. ~ (tempat) pada "~he noboru" (naik ke...) dapat berupa atas, jalan gunung, hulu, posisi, dll. "Uwasa ni noboru" (muncul menjadi isu) dan "100 nin nimo noboru" (naik sampai seratus orang) dapat diungkapkan dalam kata-kata pendek yang berarti "diangkat" dan "mencapai jumlah tertentu".

「上」และ「下」 เป็นอักษรคันจิที่แสดงถึงตำแหน่งและระดับ เมื่อใส่โอคุริจนะเข้าไปให้เป็นคำกริยา ก็จะได้คำที่มีความหมายกว้างขวางออกไป คำจะเปลี่ยนรูปไปเมื่อใส่โอคุริจนะที่แตกต่างกัน เช่น 「あ・がる」 (เพิ่ม) กับ 「さ・がる」 (ลด), 「のぼ・る」 (ขึ้น) กับ 「くだ・る」 (ลง) เป็นต้น รูปประโยค 「～へ上る」 นั้น คำที่จะนำไปเติมตรง ~ (ที่ไหน) ก็ได้แก่คำว่า 上 (ข้างบน), 山道 (ทางขึ้นเขา), 上流 (ต้นน้ำ), 地位 (ตำแหน่ง) และอื่น ๆ สามารถแสดงความหมายด้วยคำสั้น ๆ เช่น 「うわさに上る」 (เป็นข่าวลือขึ้นมา), 「ある数に達した」 (ขึ้นไปถึงจำนวนหนึ่ง) เป็นต้น

「上」និង「下」 តំណាងឱ្យ ទីតាំង និងកំរិត ប៉ុន្តែ ពេលជាកិរិយាសព្វដោយភ្ជាប់ជាមួយ អុក្រិរិយា ពួកគេមានអន័យទូលំទូលាយ។ វាបំបែងទៅជាពាក្យមានន័យផ្សេងៗគ្នា អាស្រ័យលើភាពខុសគ្នានៃ អុក្រិរិយា ដូចជា 「あ・がる」 និង 「さ・がる」「のぼ・る」 និង 「くだ・る」 ជាដើម ។ សញ្ញា 「～へ上る」 នៅក្នុង 「～へ上る」 គឺសំដៅទៅ ខាងលើ ផ្លូវភ្នំ ខ្សែទឹកខាងលើ គឺសព្វតែពាក្យអំពីទីតាំង និង 「うわさに上る」「百人にも上る」 ជាដើមវិញគឺ មានអត្ថន័យគេបានលើកឡើងថា «សំដៅដល់បរិមាណ» ជាដើម ដែលអាចបង្ហាញជាពាក្យខ្លី។

「上」「下」 ဆိုတာ တည်နေရာနဲ့ အတိုင်းအတာ၊ ပမာဏကို ပြသပေး အိုခူရိုဂါနု စာလုံးနဲ့တွဲပြီး ကြိုယာ ဖြစ်လာတဲ့အခါ အဓိပ္ပာယ်ကျယ်ပြန့်တဲ့ စကားလုံး ဖြစ်လာပါတယ်။ 「あ・がる」 နဲ့ 「さ・がる」「のぼ・る」 နဲ့ 「くだ・る」 စသဖြင့် အိုခူရိုဂါနု ကွဲပြားသွားတာနဲ့ သီးခြား စကားလုံးတွေအဖြစ် ပြောင်းလဲပါတယ်။ 「～へ上る」 ("～(တစ်နေရာရာကို) တက်တယ်") ဆိုတာလဲ့ "～နေရာမှာ အထက်၊ တောင်ပေါ်လမ်း၊ ဖြစ်ညာ၊ ရာထူးအဆင့် စသဖြင့် ဖြစ်လာနိုင်သလို 「うわさに上る」 「百人にも上る」 ဆိုတာတွေကတော့ "အရေးတယူ အပြောခံရတယ်"၊ "အရေးအတွက် တစ်ခုအထိ ရှိလာတယ်" ဆိုတဲ့ အဓိပ္ပာယ်တွေကို တိုတိုတုတ်တုတ် ပြသပါတယ်။

“上 / ue / дээр”, “下 / shita / доор” гэдэг нь юмны байршил, түвшнийг илэрхийлдэг бөгөөд “送りがない / okurigana / залгавар” залгаж үйл үг болохоор, өргөн утгатай үг болдог. “あ・がる / a-garu / дээшлэх / нэмэгдэх” болон “さ・がる / sa-garu / доошлох / буурах”, “のぼ・る / nobo-ru / авирах / өсөх / өгсөх” болон “くだ・る / kuda-ru / уруудах / доошлох” гэх мэтчилэнгээр, “送りがない / okurigana / залгавар”-аасаа хамааран өөр үг болж хувирдаг. “～へ上る / he noboru / -- руу авирах”-ын “-- (どこ / doko / хаана / хаашаа)” хэсэгт орох үгэнд “上 / ue / дээшээ”, “山道 / yamamichi / уулын зам”, “上流 / joryuu / урсгалын эх”, “地位 / chi-i / албан тушаал” гэх мэт үгс төсөөлөгдөж байна. Мөн “うわさに上る / uwasa ni noboru / цуу ярианы объект болох”, “百人にも上る / hyaku nin ni mo noboru / хүний тоо 100-д хүрэх” зэргээр “とり上げられる / toriagerareru / авч хэлэлцэгдэх”, “ある数に達した / aru kazu ni tasshita / тодорхой тоонд хүрсэн” гэдэг утгыг тус тус богино үгээр илэрхийлэх боломжтой.

The kanji characters for “up” and “down” express both position and degree, and they can also become words with a wide range of meanings when kana suffixes are added to create verbs. They transform into different words depending on the added kana, such as “a-garu” (rise), “sa-garu” (drop), “nobo-ru” (ascend), and “kuda-ru” (descend). In the expression “～e noboru,” words that come to mind for the ~ (doko) include ue (up), sando (mountain path), joryu (upstream), and chii (status). In phrases such as “uwasa ni noboru” (to be gossiped about) and “hyakunin ni mo noboru” (as many as 100 people) these little words express the meanings of “to become a topic of conversation” and “a certain number has been reached.”

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