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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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□に「大」か「小」を書きましよう。

**大**  
**それとも**  
**小**

指導・元世田谷区立  
小学校教諭  
高橋 伶子  
イラスト・奈良 恵

答えはP22にあります。

## Please Obey Bicycle Traffic Rules

More than a few of you probably ride a bicycle in your daily life in Japan. For your safety, as well as to avoid causing injury to pedestrians and others, please obey all bicycle traffic rules.

<Bicycle traffic rules>

### 1. Stay on the road, as a rule; riding on the sidewalk is only allowed in exceptional instances.

Bicycles are defined as a light vehicle by the Road Traffic Law. Cyclists must therefore stay on the road as a rule, in places where the sidewalk and road are clearly separated.

### 2. Keep to the left side of the road.

Cyclists must stay on the left side of the road.

### 3. On sidewalks, pedestrians have the right of way; pass slowly on the side nearest the road.

On sidewalks, cyclists must slow down to a speed at which they can stop immediately if necessary, and must temporarily stop if continuing would obstruct the passage of pedestrians.

### 4. Obey safety rules.

(1) No riding under the influence of alcohol.



(2) No riding double on a bicycle.



(3) No riding side by side.



(4) Light up at night.



(5) Abide by traffic lights.



(6) Make a temporary stop at intersections to ensure it is safe to proceed.



Don't do this!

Using a mobile phone while riding a bicycle



Riding with an open umbrella in hand




## Beware of Typhoons and Heavy Rain Disasters!

Disasters caused by typhoons and rainstorms (heavy rains) occur frequently in Japan from summer through autumn. Check the weather forecast carefully to protect yourself and others around you from such typhoon and rainstorm disasters.

<If a typhoon is approaching>

1. Check the weather information on TV, the Internet, or other such media.
2. Refrain from going outside if the rain and wind intensify.
3. Close the storm shutters, if any.
4. Secure laundry poles and plants that are outside on the veranda or bring them indoors so they do not blow away in the wind.
5. Do not go anywhere near the sea, river, cliff or other dangerous places nearby.

The disaster information app “Safety tips” operated under the supervision of the Japan Tourism Agency provides information on weather alerts in Japan, including earthquake early warnings, tsunami warnings, emergency weather warnings, and evacuation advisories, in 14 languages. Please make good use of it. (There is no fee to use the app.)

 [https://www.mlit.go.jp/kankocho/news08\\_000325.html](https://www.mlit.go.jp/kankocho/news08_000325.html)

For Android



For iPhone



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

— Preparing for a typhoon —



**It's a good thing you realized it, Marui-san.**

When a typhoon hits, lightning and strong winds may cause a power outage. Prepare for such emergencies by keeping a stock of canned foods and other foods that have a long shelf life, and foods that do not need to be prepared using electricity. As the saying goes, “It's better to be safe than sorry.”

ある言葉の上につく「大」と「小」は接頭語です。  
 「大」は、広大・多量・程度の具合や「大まか」などを表します。「小」はその逆の意味になります。また、それとは少し違って「小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり」などの言葉からは、「さっぱりしてきれいな様子」や「見た目に清潔でさっぱりしているさま」「小さいけれどもきちんと整っていること」などが伝わります。



Từ “大- đại” và “小- tiểu” khi đứng trước một số từ “大” – đại/lớn, để chỉ quy mô như mở rộng, nhiều, mức độ “đại khái” v.v. Từ “小” – tiểu/nhỏ, thì có nghĩa ngược lại. Tuy vậy, những từ có “小” đứng trước như “小ぎれい” (kogirei) lại có nghĩa là “nhỏ bé, xinh đẹp”, “小ざっぱり” (kozappari) - trông thì bé nhỏ nhưng sạch sẽ sáng sủa hoặc “小ぢんまり” (kojinmari) có nghĩa là tuy nhỏ bé nhưng gọn gàng ngăn nắp.

某些单词的前面加上「大」和「小」是接头词。  
 「大」表示广大、数量多、程度的情况以及「粗略」等。「小」则是相反的意思。另外，与之稍有不同，「小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり」等词语，传达的是「清爽漂亮的样子」、「外观看起来干净整洁的样子」以及「虽然小巧但整洁的样子」等。

Ang “大” (malaki) at “小”(maliit) sa unahan ng isang salita ay mga unlapi (prefixes). Ang “大” ay nagpapahiwatig ng antas ng kalawakan, marami o malaking halaga, degree, at “大まか” (halos o humigit-kumulang) . Ang “小” ay ang kabaligtaran na kahulugan nito. Gayundin, medyo kakaiba ng konti, mula sa mga salita tulad ng “小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり” at iba pa ay maaaring ipahiwatig ang mga salita tulad ng “さっぱりしてきれいな様子” (mukhang refreshing at malinis), “見た目に清潔でさっぱりしているさま” (mukhang malinis at kaaya-aya sa paningin), at “小さいけれどもきちんと整っていること”(maliit lang pero maayos na isinagawa).

Tambahan “*da*” (besar) dan “*sho*” (kecil) di depan kata adalah awalan.  
 “*Da*” menunjukkan keluasaan, jumlah banyak, tingkat dan “*oomaka*” (perkiraan kasar). “*Sho*” menunjukkan arti sebaliknya. Selain itu, agak berbeda dengan yang disebutkan sebelumnya, kata-kata seperti “*kogirei*, *kozappari*, *kojinmari*” menunjukkan kondisi “segar dan cantik”, “terlihat bersih dan segar”, “kecil tetapi tertata rapi” dll.

「大」 กับ 「小」 ที่อยู่หน้าคำเป็นคำอุปสรรค  
 「大」 เป็นบ่งบอกถึงความกว้างใหญ่ ปริมาณมากและแสดงสภาพ “โดยคร่าว ๆ” ส่วน 「小」 ก็มีความหมายตรงกันข้าม นอกจากนี้คำว่า 「小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり」 ซึ่งมีความหมายแตกต่างออกไปเล็กน้อย เป็นคำที่บ่งบอกถึง “ลักษณะที่สะอาดเรียบร้อย” และ “ความมีอุปถัมภ์ที่สะอาดเกลี้ยงเกลา” “แม้จะเล็กแต่ก็จัดการได้เป็นอย่างดี”

អក្សរ 「大」 និង 「小」 ដែលនៅដើមពាក្យមួយចំនួនគឺជាបុព្វបទ។ 「大」 បញ្ជាក់អំពី ទំហំធំ បរិមាណច្រើន កម្រិតខ្ពស់ និង «ភាពប្រហាក់ប្រហែល» ។ និង 「小」 គឺមានអត្ថន័យផ្ទុយគ្នា។ ម្យ៉ាងវិញទៀត ន័យខុសគ្នាបន្តិច ដូចនៅក្នុងពាក្យ 「小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり」 ជាដើម ដែលមានន័យថា «មើលទៅស្រស់ថ្លានិងស្អាត» «មើលទៅមានអនាម័យនិងស្រស់ថ្លា» និង «តូចតែរៀបចំយ៉ាងស្អាត»។

စကားလုံးတစ်လုံးရဲ့အရှေ့မှာရှိတဲ့ 「大」 နဲ့ 「小」 တွေဟာ ရှေ့ဆက်ပုဒ်တွေဖြစ်ပါတယ်။  
 「大」 က ကျယ်ပြန့်၊ များပြား၊ အားပြင်းမှုနဲ့ 「大まか」 (အကြမ်းဖျင်း) စတာတွေကို ဖော်ပြပါတယ်။ 「小」 ကတော့ ဒါနဲ့ဆန့်ကျင်ဘက်ပါ။ ဒါတင်မက သီးခြား အနေနဲ့ 「小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり」 တွေမှာတော့ "ရှင်းလင်းလှပမှု"၊ "သန့်ရှင်းသပ်ရပ်တဲ့အသွင်အပြင်" နဲ့ "သေးငယ်ပေမဲ့ စုံလင်မှု" စတာတွေကို ဖော်ပြနိုင်ပါတယ်။

Үгийн эхэнд залгагдах “大” ба “小” нь угтвар юм.  
 “大” нь “өргөн”, “их хэмжээний” болон “ерөнхий” зэрэг утга, мөн “түвшний хэмжээ”-г илэрхийлэхэд хэрэглэгддэг ба “小” нь үүний эсрэг утгыг илэрхийлнэ. Мөн, арай өөр утгыг илэрхийлдэг “小ぎれい”, “小ざっぱり”, “小ぢんまり” зэрэг хэллэгээс “Цэвэр цэмцгэр” болон “Харахад цэвэрхэн, цэмцгэр”, “Жижигхэн боловч цэгцтэй” зэрэг утга илэрч байна

The kanji characters “大” and “小” that are attached in front of certain words, are prefixes.  
 “大” expresses the largeness such as of an area, quantity, or intensity. It is also used to express something in general, broad, or rough terms. “小” means the opposite. On a slightly different note, “小” is also used in such words as “小ぎれい・小ざっぱり・小ぢんまり” to denote that something appears “tidy, clean, or small yet neat.”

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