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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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答えはP22にあります。

## How to Respond when an Earthquake Occurs

Earthquakes are frequent in Japan. Large earthquakes claiming numerous lives have occurred in the past, including the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of January 17, 1995, and the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011. No one knows when an earthquake will occur. Therefore, it is important to know how to respond in the event of one, and to be prepared both emotionally and practically from ordinary times.

### [1] Secure an exit

When a building receives damage, doors and windows may not open. Therefore, make it a habit to secure an exit from which to escape outside in case an earthquake occurs.



### [2] Protect yourself

When you feel a large tremor, immediately take cover under a sturdy desk or table. If you were sleeping, protect your head with a blanket or pillow, and be careful of objects that may fall from above or topple over you.

### [3] Turn off the stove and any other open flame

As soon as you feel a tremor, put out any open flame you are using. (When the tremor is large and you sense danger to yourself, wait for the tremor to stop before putting out any open flame.) Promptly call 119 (fire department) if you cannot put out the flame by yourself.



### [4] Obtain information about whether there is any tsunami risk

Obtain information from the TV or radio about the earthquake and whether there is any tsunami risk. A tsunami that accompanies an earthquake is extremely quick to make landfall and extremely dangerous. If you are near the sea or river, immediately flee to higher ground. The tsunami may come not only from the sea but also from the river.

### [5] (If there is no risk of a tsunami) Do not go outside right away

Rushing outside when an earthquake occurs may be more dangerous than staying indoors, because glass shards from broken windows and signboards may fall from above. If you are inside a house or a building, look around you carefully and act calmly. Also note that tremors may occur a repeated number of times in the case of a large earthquake.

The website of the Organization for Technical Intern Training (OTIT) provides links to disaster prevention information for each prefecture, available in multiple languages for your reference. (🌐 <https://www.otit.go.jp/disaster/>)

This article has been prepared by JITCO based on the disaster manual issued by Ibaraki Prefecture.

## How to obtain information

Information is vital in times of disaster. The latest information can be obtained via TV, radio, Internet, and other such media.

### ◆Earthquake early warning

When a large earthquake tremor is imminent, a special sound is issued from the TV, radio, and mobile phones. When you hear the sound, first take action to protect yourself from the earthquake, then calm down and flee to a safe place.

### ◆TV

In times of disaster, the latest information can be obtained via news programs on TV. Data broadcasting services provide local information relevant to each region.

### ◆Radio

Battery-operated radios are very handy, because they can be used even during a power outage. Radio broadcasts may also be heard via the Internet in some cases.

★Source: Wakayama International Exchange Center, Natural Disaster Prevention Guide

## Challenge Yourself to Enter the JITCO Japanese Essay Contest

Every year, JITCO invites all technical intern trainees and trainees to enter a Japanese Essay Contest. Guidelines for entering the 2022 contest will be announced on the JITCO website and other relevant sites around February. We look forward to your entry!

### Let's write an essay!

#### ⇒Narrow down your essay topic

Since coming to Japan, you have probably experienced many things every day—things that were fun, sad, surprising, painful, etc. When writing an essay, however, choose a single episode from among your many experiences. You can convey your feelings by writing specifically about what occurred, who said what, and what thoughts crossed your mind, for example.

#### ⇒Write about what only you can write about

Rather than stating a simple fact, such as “Roads in Japan are very clean,” try to link that fact to a personal experience. For example, you can write about how you asked people at your workplace why roads in Japan are clean.

#### ⇒Think of a creative title

Try to think of a title that would make readers wonder what your essay is about and want to read it.



Check the link for winning essays from past contests.

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

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

— Be prepared! —



#### Ms. Marui, it's a relief that you are safe

The first few moments after an earthquake are critical to protecting your life. However, a surprisingly large number of people are not aware of what they really must be careful of. There is the saying, “preparation means everything.” Please try to be informed and always be prepared.

◆こくこたえ



小さな点も、漢字の大事な一画です。一つでなく、「雨」や「点」のように四つも点がつく漢字もあります。

「下」は、おおいの下に黒い点をつけて、下に物があることを示した字です。

同じ点でも、「馬」の「」は四本の脚です。

「楽」は、「木の実を振って鳴るのを楽しんでだから」とも、「病気を払うために、枝を振っておほらいをしたから」とも考えられています。薬にしてくれる草が薬です。

Trong chữ Hán, chỉ một nét phẩy nhỏ cũng là một bộ phận quan trọng. Có chữ chỉ có một nét phẩy nhưng cũng có những chữ cần tới 4 nét phẩy, ví dụ như chữ “雨” (mưa) hoặc chữ “点” (điểm). Trong chữ “下” (dưới) thì người ta thêm nét phẩy vào dưới chữ mang nghĩa mái che để nói rằng phía dưới đó có đồ vật. Cũng là nét phẩy, nhưng trong chữ “馬” (ngựa) lại mang nghĩa là 4 chân của con vật. Còn trong chữ “楽” (vui vẻ) thì mang nghĩa là “vui vẻ rung cho trái cây rung rinh” hoặc “rung cành cây để xua đuổi bệnh tật khiến ta vui vẻ”. Cỏ mà làm cho chúng ta thấy thoải mái khỏe mạnh thì đó là “薬” tức là “thuốc”.

小小的点，作为汉字也是重要的一个笔画。不一定是一个点，也有像“雨”、“点”这样带有四个点的汉字。“下”字，盖罩的下方加一黑点，这汉字表示下面有东西。即便是相同的点，“馬”的“、”表示的是四条腿。“楽”既可以认为是“因为享受了摇晃树木果实而发出的声响”，也可以认为是“为了驱除疾病，摇动树枝进行了驱邪”。能让人放松的草则是药。

Ang isang maliit na parang tuldok ay mahalaga rin sa stroke ng kanji. Hindi lamang isa,tulad ng 「雨」 at 「点」 na may apat ding stroke na tuldok sa kanji. Ang 「下」 ay, ang isang itim na tuldok ay inilagay sa ilalim upang ipahiwatig na may isang bagay na nasa ilalim. Sa parehong tuldok, ang “、”ng 「馬」 ay may apat na paa. Ang 「楽」 ay maaaring sabihin din na "dahil nasiyahan akong iwagayway ang mga mani at tugtog" at "dahil inalog ko ang mga sanga upang mawala ang aking karamdaman."

Ang damong nagpapagaan sa iyong pakiramdam ay isang gamot. (raku ni shite kureru kusa ga kusuri desu).

Dalam huruf Kanji, sebuah titik kecil pun merupakan goresan penting. Beberapa huruf Kanji memiliki bukan hanya satu, melainkan empat titik, seperti “ame (hujan)” dan “ten (titik)”. “Shita (bawah)” adalah huruf dengan titik hitam di bawah penutup untuk menunjukkan bahwa ada sesuatu di bawahnya. Pada titik yang sama, tetapi “、” dari “uma (kuda)” artinya empat kaki. “Gaku (musik)” dianggap sebagai “merasa senang karena bunyi biji-biji pohon yang diguncang-guncang” dan “menggoyang-goyangkan dahan untuk mengusir penyakit”. Rumput yang membuatmu merasa “raku (lebih baik)” adalah “kusuri (obat)”.

แม้จะเป็นจุดเล็ก ๆ แต่ก็เป็นส่วนที่สำคัญในตัวอักษรคันจิ ไม่ใช่แค่คันจิที่มีหนึ่งจุด แต่มีทั้งคันจิที่มีถึง 4 จุดอยู่ในตัวอักษร เช่น 「雨」 และ 「点」 คำว่า 「下」 ในจุดดำใต้ส่วนที่ปกคลุม เป็นตัวอักษรที่แสดงถึงการมีสิ่งของอยู่ใต้นั้น ในอักษร 「馬」 จุดอันเดียวกันนี้ 「、」 คือขาทั้ง 4 ข้างของม้า สมมติฐานได้ว่า 「楽」 นำมาจาก “การเขย่าผลไม้ให้มีเสียงสร้างความสนุกสนาน” หรือ “การกวัดแกว่งกิ่งไม้เพื่อขับไล่โรคภัยไข้เจ็บ” ดังนั้น ต้นหญ้าที่ทำให้สบาย (楽) ก็คือยา (薬) นั่นเอง

ចំណុចតូចមួយ ក៏ជាចំណុចសំខាន់នៃអក្សរកាន់ជិផងដែរ។ អក្សរកាន់ជិខ្លះ មិនមែនមានតែមួយទេ គឺមានចំណុចដល់ទៅបួនដូចជា “雨” និង “点” ជាដើម។ “下” គឺជាអក្សរដែលមានចំណុចខ្មៅនៅក្រោមគម្រប ដើម្បីបង្ហាញថាមានអ្វីមួយនៅខាងក្រោម។ ដូចគ្នានេះផងដែរ “、” នៅក្នុងអក្សរ “馬” គឺជាដើមទាំងបួន។ អក្សរ “楽” ត្រូវបានគេយល់ថាជា “ដោយសារតែ រីករាយនឹងការត្រូវផ្លែឈើហើយលឺសម្លេងរោទ៍” ឬ “ដោយសារតែការអង្រែមែកឈើ ដើម្បីកម្ចាត់ជំងឺ” ។ ស្មៅដែលធ្វើអោយអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ធូរស្រាល (楽) គឺជាថ្នាំ (薬) ។

အဝက်လေးတစ်ဝက်ဟာလည်း ခန်းဂျီးစာလုံးမှာ အရေးပါတယ်။ 雨 နဲ့ 点 လို ၄ ဝက်ပါတဲ့ ခန်းဂျီးလည်းရှိပါတယ်။ 下 ဆိုတာ အကာအောက်မှာ အမည်းဝက် ရေးပြီး အောက်မှာပစ္စည်းရှိကြောင်းပြတဲ့ စာလုံးပါ။ အဝက်ဆိုပေမဲ့ 馬 ရဲ့အဝက်ကတော့ခြေလေးချောင်းပါ။ 楽 ဆိုတာ “သစ်စေ့ကို အသံမြည်အောင်လှုပ်ပြီး ဆော့ခွဲလို့” “ရောဂါကင်းအောင် သစ်ကိုင်းကိုဝှေ့ဖမ်းမုန်းမှုတ်ခွဲလို့” စသဖြင့်ယူဆကြပါတယ်။ သက်သာအောင်လှုပ်ပေးတဲ့နွယ်မြက်ဆိုတာ ဆေးဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

Жижигхэн зураас ч гэсэн ханзны чухал зурлагуудын нэг нь. Ганцхан зураас биш, “雨/ame/бороо”, “点/ten/цэг” гэх мэт ханзнууд шиг 4 зураастай ханз ч байдаг. “下/shita/доор” нь “おおい/ooi/бүрхүүл”-ийн доор “黒い点/kurio ten/хар цэг” тавьж, доор нь юм байгааг илэрхийлсэн ханз юм. Ижилхэн зураас боловч, “馬/uma/морь” гэдэг ханзны “、” бол 4 хөлийг нь илэрхийлж байгаа юм. Харин “楽/tanoshii/хөгжилтэй,raku/амар” бол, “木/ki/мод”-ны жимсийг сэгсэрч дуу гарахыг нь сонсож баясахаас гаралтай гэж ч, “Өвчнийг үргээхийн тулд, модны мөчрийг сэгсэрч өвчнийг зайлуулахаас гаралтай” гэж ч үздэг. “楽/raku/амар” болгож өгдөг “草/kusa/өвс” нь “薬/kusuri/эм” юм.

Even small dots are important strokes in kanji. Some kanji, such as “雨” and “点,” have as many as four dots. “下” has a black dot under a covering to express that something is placed under or at the bottom of something. A dot may represent many different things. In “馬,” the four dots represent the four legs of a horse. In “楽,” which means “fun,” the dots are said to represent nuts, because people had fun shaking nuts to make a sound. This kanji also means “relief,” and the dots are said to represent branches in this case, because branches were waved as part of a rite to ward off illness. The kanji for medicinal drug (薬) combines “楽” (relief) and “草” (plant), because drugs are plants that provide relief.

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