

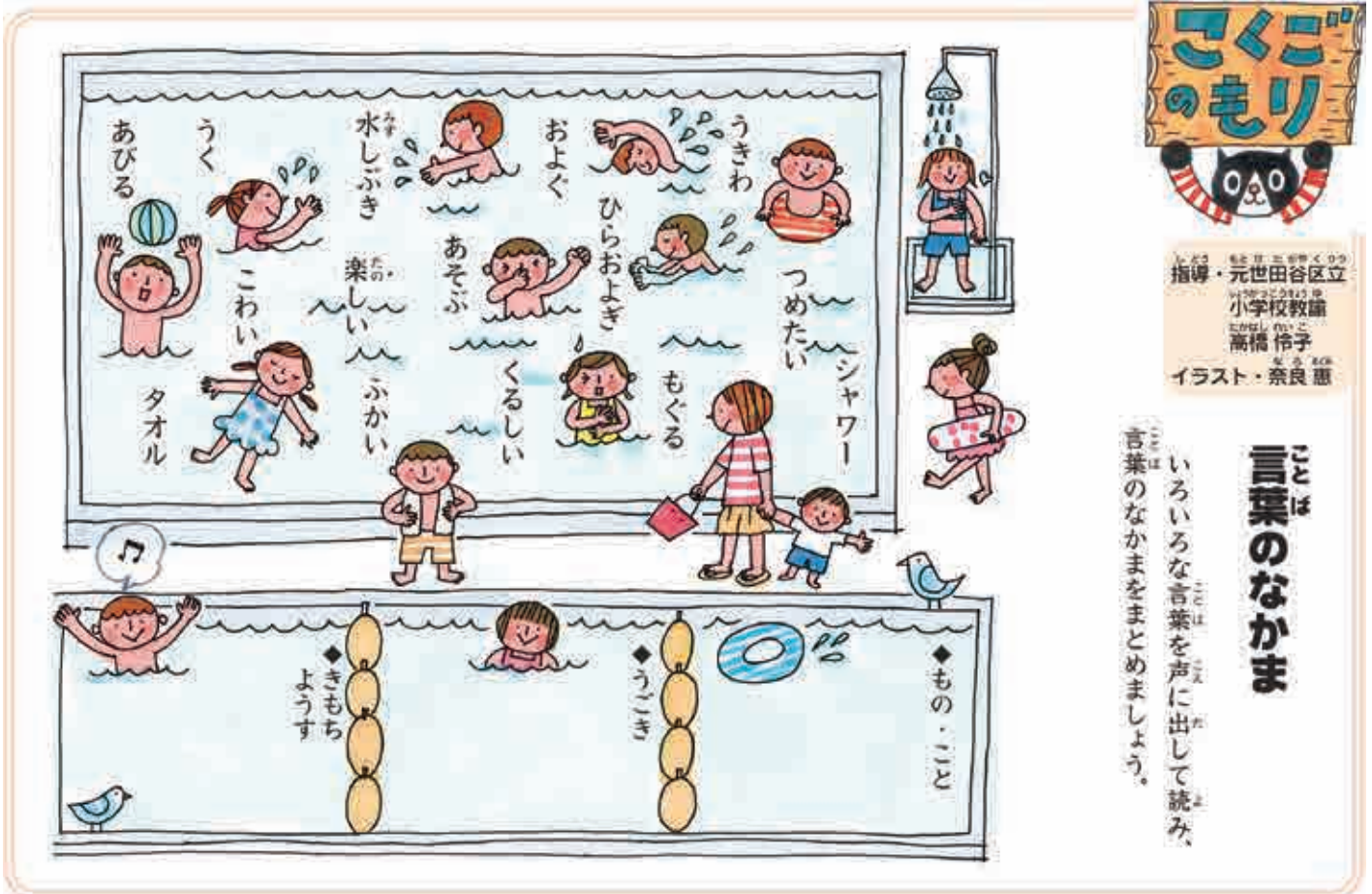
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こくごのもり

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

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ことば
言葉のなかま

いろいろな言葉（ことば）を声（こゑ）に出して読み、言葉のなかま（ことば）をまとめましょう。

答えはP22にあります。

Beware of Water and Mountain Accidents! Tips for Enjoying Summer Leisure Activities in Safety

Large numbers of people throng the beautiful beaches, rivers, and mountains throughout Japan every year. However, the following precautions must be fully heeded when visiting such spots, as accidents that occur due to a lack of proper planning could be life-threatening.


✓ To prevent water accidents

- Do not go swimming if you have not had enough sleep or if you are not feeling well. Never go swimming after drinking alcohol, as doing so is extremely dangerous.
- At beaches, note that there are places where the temperature of the water changes abruptly due to a sudden deepening of the water, or places where the current becomes faster. There are often warning signs that denote “Danger” or “No Swimming” near such spots, so be sure to look for these signs at the seashore or beach and never enter a no-swimming zone.
- Use extra caution when swimming in a river, as there are many places where the current is fast or where the water suddenly deepens. Also pay attention to changes in the weather and to the flow of the water when you are near a river. Changes such as the following are signs that the river may overflow. Immediately move away from the river in these cases.
 - When you see dark clouds in the sky upstream of the river (where the water flows from)
 - When it begins to rain
 - When you hear thunder
 - When leaves, branches, or rubbish begin to flow downstream
- A larger amount of water than usual may be released from a dam when it fills with water during heavy rain or for other reasons. When a siren or alarm warns of an increased release of water from a dam, quickly distance yourself from the river.
- Do not venture into restricted areas to fish, as doing so is extremely dangerous. Furthermore, never go fishing on days when the weather is stormy. Always wear a life jacket properly whenever you go fishing or ride a boat.

✓ To prevent mountain accidents


- Choose a mountain that matches your physical capacity and condition, your climbing ability, and weather conditions. Plan a safe hike in terms of hiking course, schedule, hiking gear, food, and other such factors. Collect sufficient information before going for a hike.
- Sudden changes in the weather frequently cause people to become lost in the mountains. Check the local weather forecast from a few days before the day you plan to go hiking, and do not go hiking in poor weather.
- Be sure to take your mobile phone, smartphone, or other communications device with you, so you can call the local police or emergency service and seek help should you become lost. It is also a good idea to have spare batteries.

★**Enjoy the outdoors while staying safe against COVID-19 and other infectious diseases by practicing the proper precautions (wearing a mask, avoiding the three Cs, washing your hands frequently, disinfecting your hands and fingers, etc.)!**

※The main body of this article has been prepared by JITCO based on an online article issued by the Public Relations Office of the Japanese Government.  <https://www.gov-online.go.jp/useful/article/201407/3.html#section3>

JITCO publishes “Guide to Life in Japan,” a guidebook containing information on rules and customs that you need to know to live comfortably in Japan, in addition to precautions to take in the event of a disaster. It is available in 12 languages: Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian, Burmese, Mongolian, English, Lao, Sinhalese, and Nepalese.

It may be purchased via the JITCO Online Teaching Materials Shop.

 <https://onlineshop.jitco.or.jp/shopdetail/000000000147/ct39/>




COVID-19: What To Do When You Develop a Fever or a Cough

All of you must surely be taking various precautions against COVID-19 in your daily lives, but it is possible that you may develop a fever or a cough no matter how careful you are. If you do not feel well, first contact an advisor at your workplace or your supervising organization. At the same time, refrain from going to work or leaving your house, and avoid coming into contact with people such as by dining together. There should also be a consultation center that you can contact in the region where you live. If you go to see a doctor at a hospital and you are suspected of being infected, you will get tested for COVID-19.

There are a number of different types of COVID-19 tests, including the PCR test. If you test positive, you will either be admitted to a hospital or be required to recuperate at home, depending on your symptoms. It has been found that the risk of people infected with COVID-19 transmitting the virus to others significantly decreases after around 7–10 days of coming down with a fever or displaying symptoms of COVID-19. Therefore, you will be able to go back to your normal activities based on whether the prescribed number of days has passed and judging by a comprehensive analysis of the results of various tests. It is important that you spend the prescribed number of days in quarantine to keep from spreading the virus to others.

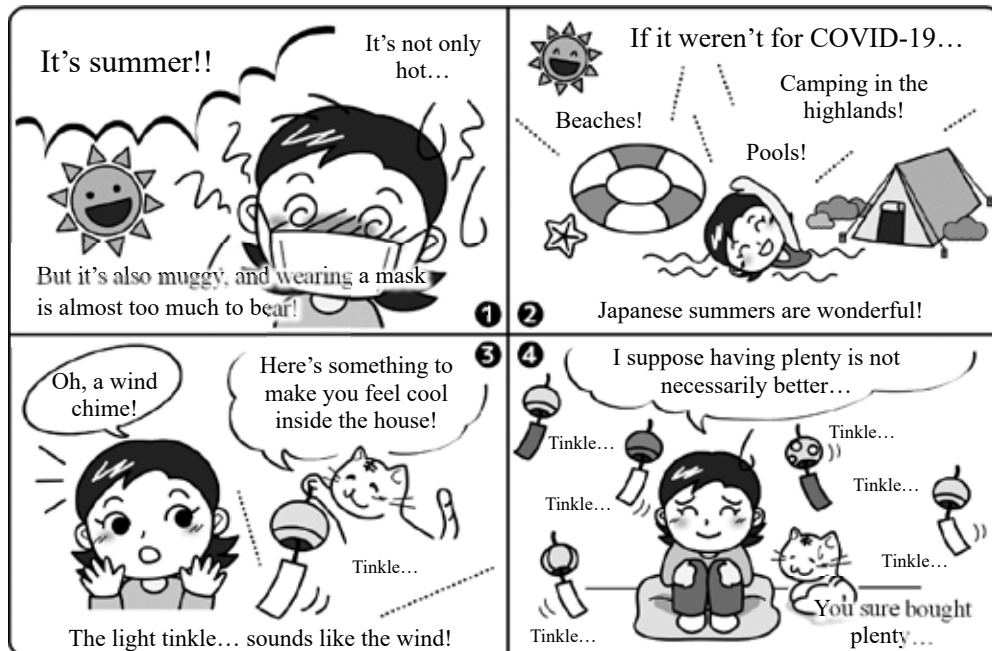
(Reference: List of regional consultation centers)

 <https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/content/930004512.pdf>



Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga

— How the Japanese spend the summer —



Wind chimes are popular among the Japanese people as an item for enjoying a cool sound during the hot summer.

Japanese summers are not only hot but also muggy, such that going outside with a mask on is almost unbearable. You can get through the summer heat with a little creativity, however. For example, when you are outside in the natural environment, sit in the shade of a tree to cool down, and when you are inside the house, enjoy the tinkling sound of a wind chime and feel a coolness wash over you.



テーマは「言葉の分類」です。
人や物の名前や事柄を表す「名詞」、動きや働きを表す「動詞」、他の性質やありさまを表す形容詞、他にもいろいろあります。
その分類の名を「もの・こと」、「うごき」、「きもち・ようす」としてまとめると、形の上でもグループごとの性質が分かります。
問題には入れなかった感動詞、「ワー」、「キヤーッ」のあの声も聞こえてきそうですね。

Chủ đề của chúng ta hôm nay là "từ loại". Để chỉ người và vật chúng ta có "danh từ", để chỉ hành động, chúng ta có "động từ", để chỉ tính chất, chúng ta có tính từ v.v. và còn nhiều loại từ khác. Khi chúng ta tập chung những từ loại đó vào từng nhóm như "đồ-vật", "chuyển động", "tình cảm, trạng thái" thì chỉ cần nhìn vào hình ảnh thứ 2, chúng ta cũng có thể đoán được tính chất của từng nhóm. Ngoài ra, dù trong câu hỏi hôm nay không đề cập đến nhưng nhìn tranh ta cũng có thể cảm nhận được những từ cảm thán tượng thanh, ví dụ như "Wa-" (Ồa!) hoặc "Kya" (Đã quá!) v.v.

主题是“词的分类”。有代表人和事物的名称和事物的“名词”，代表动作和功能的“动词”，表示其他属性和方式的形容词等等。如果将分类的名称概括为“物/事”、“动作”、“感觉/情形”，就可以从形体上了解各组的特点。我们似乎还能彷彿听到没有列入问题中的情感动词，“Wa”和“Cha”的，那种声音。

Ang tema ay "klasipikasyon ng mga salita". May mga "pangngalan" na kumakatawan sa mga pangalan at bagay ng mga tao at bagay, "mga pandiwa" na kumakatawan sa mga galaw at tungkulin, mga pang-uri na kumakatawan sa iba pang mga katangian at paraan, at iba pa. Kung pagsasamahin o ibubuod mo ang mga pangalan ng mga klasipikasyon bilang "mono/ koto", "ugoki", at "kimochi / yousu", mauunawaan mo ang mga katangian ng bawat grupo sa mga tuntunin ng hugis. Maririnig mo ang mga emosyonal na pandiwa, "Waa-" at "Kyaa-", na hindi nakalagay sa tanong.

Tema kali ini adalah "klasifikasi kata". Ada "kata benda" yang menunjukkan orang, nama benda dan hal, "kata kerja" yang menunjukkan gerakan, kata sifat yang menunjukkan sifat dan keadaan, dan sebagainya. Jika nama klasifikasi diringkas sebagai "benda/hal", "gerakan", dan "perasaan/keadaan", karakteristik masing-masing kelompok dalam bentuknya dapat dipahami. Kita seperti dapat mendengar kata seru, "Wa!" dan "Kya!", yang tidak dimasukkan ke dalam soal.

หัวข้อคือ "การจำแนกประเภทคำ"
"คำนาม" ระบุชื่อเรียกหรือเรื่องของคนหรือสิ่งของ "คำกริยา" แสดงการเคลื่อนไหวหรือการกระทำ คำคุณศัพท์แสดงคุณลักษณะหรือสภาพนอกเหนือจากนั้น และก็ยังมีความอื่น ๆ อีกมากมาย
หากสรุปการจำแนกคำดังกล่าวโดยตั้งชื่อกลุ่ม "สิ่งของ-เรื่อง" "การเคลื่อนไหว" "ความรู้สึก-สภาพการณ์" เราก็จะรู้ได้ถึงคุณลักษณะในแง่รูปลักษณะของของแต่ละกลุ่ม แม้ว่าในคำถามจะไม่มีคำอุทาน แต่คุณอาจจะรู้สึกเหมือนได้ยินเสียงอุทาน "ว่า" "กรี๊ด" ก็ได้

ប្រធានបទអំពី «ការចាត់ថ្នាក់នៃពាក្យ» ។ មាន «នាម» ពិពណ៌នាអំពីឈ្មោះរបស់មនុស្សនិងវត្ថុ «កិរិយាសព្ទ» ពិពណ៌នាអំពីចលនាឬដំណើរការ «គុណនាម» ពិពណ៌នាអំពីសភាពឬលក្ខណៈសម្បត្តិ និងថ្នាក់ពាក្យផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ប្រសិនបើអ្នកសង្ខេបឈ្មោះនៃចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ជា «របស់ / រឿង» «ចលនា» និង «អារម្មណ៍ / ស្ថានភាព» អ្នកក៏អាចយល់ពីលក្ខណៈសម្បត្តិនៃក្រុមនីមួយៗតាមរយៈលក្ខណៈរបស់ពាក្យ។ អ្នកអាចឮពាក្យខុសសព្ទដែលមិនមានក្នុងសំណួរនេះដូចជា «អូ» «អូយយ៉ា»។

ခေါင်းစဉ်က "စကားလုံးအမျိုးအစား" ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ လူ့ အရာဝတ္ထုတွေရဲ့နာမည်တွေ၊ အကြောင်းအရာတွေကိုပြတဲ့ 「名詞」(နာမ်)၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှု၊ လုပ်ဆောင်မှုကိုပြတဲ့ 「動詞」(ကြိယာ)၊ တခြားအသွင်အပြင်၊ အနေအထားကိုပြတဲ့ 「形容詞」(နာမဝိသေသန)၊ ဒါတွေအပြင် အမျိုးမျိုးရှိပါသေးတယ်။ အဲဒီအမျိုးအစားတွေကို "အရာဝတ္ထု/အကြောင်းအရာ"၊ "လှုပ်ရှားမှု"၊ "ခံစားချက်/ပုံစံနဲ့" ဆိုပြီး ခွဲကြည့်ရင် ပုံသဏ္ဍာန်အနေအထားအရလည်း အုပ်စုအလိုက်သဘောသဘာဝကို နားလည်နိုင်ပါတယ်။ မေးခွန်းထဲမှာထည့်မထားတဲ့ 感動詞 (အာမေဇိတ်) 「ワー」(ဟေး)၊ 「キヤーッ」(အောင်မယ်လေး) စတဲ့ အသံတွေတောင် ကြားလာရတော့မလို့ပါ။

Сэдэв: "言葉の分類 / Kotoba no bunrui / Угийн ангилал". Хүн, юмсын нэр болон юмс үзэгдлийг илэрхийлдэг "名詞 / mei-shi / нэр үг", хөдөлгөөн, үйл хөдлөлийг илэрхийлдэг "動詞 / doo-shi / үйл үг", бусад шинж чанар болон төлөв байдлыг илэрхийлдэг "形容詞 / keiyoo-shi / тэмдэг нэр" болон эдгээрээс гадна төрөл бүрийн үгнүүд бий. Энэ ангиллын нэрийг "もの / mono / юм, こと / koto / юмс үзэгдэл", "うごき / ugoki / хөдөлгөөн", "きもち / kimochi / сэтгэл", "ようす / yoosu / төлөв байдал" гэж нэгтгэвэл, хэлбэрийн хувьд ч групп тус бүрийн онцлогийг нь мэдэх боломжтой. Асуултанд оруулаагүй "感動詞 / kandoo-shi / сэтгэл хөдлөл илэрхийлэх үг" болох "ワー / vaa / vaa", "キヤーッ / kyaa / киаа" гэсэн дуу ч сонсогдох шиг санагдана.

The theme here is the "classification of words." There are a variety of classifications. For example, there are "nouns," which express the name of a person, object, or event, "verbs," which express a motion or action, and "adjectives," which express a property or state of something, among others. By grouping these classifications into "things and events," "movements," and "feelings and appearances," we can gain a clear grasp of the characteristics of each group also from the "shape" of the words. Interjections were not included in this exercise, but doesn't it almost feel as if you could hear the "wows" and squeals of delight?

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