

Bridging the Gap

我住的城市 一窩 내가 살고 있는 一窩



138 타워파크 サマーフェスタ

2022年7月16日(土) ~ 8月31日(水)

夏を楽しむイベント

○虹の中で水遊び

人気の水遊び場所「やすらぎの池」にミストシャワーとスプリンクラー、テントの更衣室があります。
※更衣室は1組ずつ使ってください。密集、密接にならないようにお願いします。

○森のハンモック広場

夏限定の写真が撮れる場所があります。木漏れ日の下にきれいな色のハンモックがあります。流木を使ったタペストリーやガーランドなどを樹木に飾っています。

その他にも、夜の特別イベントやタワーで楽しむイベントもあります。

138 Tower Park Summer Festival

7/16 (Sat) ~ 8/31 (Wed)

Event for enjoying summer

○Water activities under the rainbow

Mist shower, sprinklers and changing room tents will be set up in the "Yasuragi no Ike" area.

※Please keep social distancing and have only one group using each changing room.

○Forest Hammock Square

Photo spot for a limited time only during the summer. Colourful hammocks will be set up under trees and tapestry and garland decorations made from driftwood on the trees.

Other than the above, there will also be special night events and events held in the tower.



138 塔公园夏季节

2022年7月16日(星期六)

~ 8月31日(星期三)

享受夏日的活动

○彩虹中戏水

受欢迎的戏水场所「慰之池」区域里设有喷雾淋浴，喷水装置和帐篷式更衣室。

※更衣室的利用以每组为单位，请予以协助避免密集，密接触。

○林中吊床广场

夏日限定取景场所登场。树荫下设置了色彩斑斓的吊床。用流木做的挂毯和花饰装饰树木。

此外还有夜间开园特别活动及观光塔娱乐活动。

♣ 138 타워공원 여름 축제 ♣

22년 7월 16일(토) ~ 8월 31일(수)

♪즐거움 여름 이벤트♪

❁ 무지개 물놀이분수대

인기가 많은 물놀이 분수대 「やすらぎの池」 근처에 미스트 샤워와 스프링클러, 탈의용 텐트를 설치합니다.

※탈의실 이용은 한 가족 단위로 하여 밀집·밀접을 피할 수 있도록 많은 협조를 부탁드립니다.

❁ 숲속 해먹광장

여름 한정 '포토 존' 등장! 숲 사이로 스며드는 햇빛 아래에 다채로운 색상의 해먹을 설치합니다. 유목에 태피스트리(직물 공예품)과 갈란드(꽃 장식품) 등을 장식합니다.

그 외에도 야간 개장 특별 이벤트와 타워에서 즐길 수 있는 이벤트도 있습니다.



Ohno Gokurakuji Park



Ohno Gokurakuji Park has two cycling paths: the south one along the Kiso River bank lined with cherry blossom trees, and the north one along the Kiso River new bank. The new bank path takes you to 138 Tower Park, Komyoji Park, and Flower Park Konan. Since bicycle rental is available at the administration building, even those without their bicycles can enjoy cycling. There are 80 bicycles available for children and adults.

Service hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Fee: 300 yen for bicycles with electric motors, 200 yen for other bicycles, per day.



大野极乐寺公园



大野极乐寺公园里有樱花树连绵的木曾川堤及通往木曾川新堤的南北两条自行车道。如走新堤自行车道，可到达 138 塔公园、光明寺公园、江南花园。管理楼也为市民准备了出租用自行车，无自行车者也可享受骑车之乐。从儿童车到成人用车，备有 80 台。

利用时间：→上午 9 点~下午 4 点

金额：→一天一次 电动自行车 300 日元，其余 200 日元



오노극락사(大野極樂寺)공원



❁오노극락사(大野極樂寺)공원 내 벚꽃길은 기소가와(木曾川) 둑길과 기소가와 새둑길이 남북으로 이어지는 2 개의 자전거 도로가 있습니다. 새둑길의 자전거 도로를 따라 달리면 138 타워공원(タワーパーク), 광명사공원(光明寺公園), 플라워파크코난(ラワーパーク江南)으로 갈 수 있습니다.

공원 관리사무소에서 자전거 대여도 가능하므로 자전거가 없어도 라이딩을 즐기실 수 있습니다. 아동용부터 성인용까지 80 대의 자전거가 마련되어 있습니다.

•이용 시간 : 오전 9시 ~ 오후 4시까지

•이용 요금 : 1일 1회 전기자전거 300 엔, 그 외 자전거 200 엔





Flood Hazard Map



The flood hazard map shows the areas which can be flooded by back rip or overflowing river as well as public facilities in case of emergency.

Ichinomiya city drew up the flood hazard map which matches the maximum amount of rainfall expected based on the Flood Control Act revised in 2015.

[Issued 25th March 2021]

The Ichinomiya city website also has additional information on disaster prevention, so please check the link using the QR code.



洪水防災地图



洪水防災地图是因河水泛滥或堤坝决堤等而设想浸水区域和紧急避难场所等设施的地图。

一宮市依据平成 27 年 (2015 年) 修订的防洪法, 制作了应对预期最大规模降雨的洪水防災地图。(令和 3 年 3 月 25 日发行)

此外, 网站上还有一宮市防灾信息的相关链接等, 请予以确认。



☞ 홍수 위험 지도(긴급 대피 안내도)



'홍수 위험 지도'는 둑이 무너지거나 하천이 범람하여 침수가 예상되는 지역과 긴급 대피가 가능한 장소 등의 시설물을 표시한 것입니다.

一宮市에서는 平成 27 년도에 개정된 수해방지법에 따라 최대 예상 규모의 강수량에 대응하여 긴급 대피가 가능한 '대피 안내도'를 작성하였습니다.(令和 3 年 3 月 25 日 발행)

그 외 자세한 사항은 QR 코드를 이용하여 웹사이트로 접속 후 一宮市 재해 방지 정보를 확인해 보시기 바랍니다.



Nihongo Hiroba reopened at Sanjo Tsudoi no Sato

on May 22nd.



Japanese language classroom Nihongo Hiroba, which had been closed for two years and three months due to COVID-19, reopened on May 22nd.

Before COVID-19, there were 30 students registered for Nihongo Hiroba, but since reopening numbers were limited to 5 volunteers and 5 students, while taking preventative measures against COVID-19.

The classroom opens at 2 p.m., but the volunteers were already preparing desks and partitions 30 minutes beforehand. I asked people who we connected with online if they would come to Nihongo Hiroba, and four people came.

Two men from Vietnam, a woman from Philippines and a woman from China participated in the class. They were delighted that they could meet in person and one of the volunteers was talking with the Chinese woman in Chinese about how they were doing.

I found that the volunteers who had been teaching Japanese for a long time would have learnt their students' mother language and could speak with them in that language.

One of the students was taking the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test N2 Exam in July, and another student had passed N3, and was advancing to the next level. They were reading pretty difficult kanji characters, and the practice problems they were going through were questions that even Japanese people would feel unsure about the answer.

I felt that it was also not easy being a volunteer teaching Japanese.

I'm eagerly waiting for the day you all can take part in Nihongo Hiroba per normal after the situation with COVID-19 calms down.



Where is Singlish going ?



Singapore is a popular destination for Japanese people, and I think many people have visited there. The national language of Singapore is Malay, and the official languages are English, Chinese, Malay, and Tamil. By the way, the English spoken in this country is called "Singlish", Singapore + English. Why?

When you are shopping or eating in the city, clerks speak a little faster. The ending of their words disappears and the next pronunciation comes in, so the word shrinks. Lively words jump in your ears.

Then what is it actually like? "Lah!" means OK when negotiating a discount at the store. If not, then "No lah!" As you can see, "lah" is often added to the end of the sentence. Also, "Can can!" means that you can do, and if you don't need it, "No need lah!". Occasionally, you may encounter "Alamak". It's used in the same way as "Arama" in Japan, which gives me a feeling of familiarity.

The people who live here are not native English speakers. In such an environment, English, Chinese, Malaysian, etc. were mixed, which likely became the current Singlish.

As a result, we sometimes come across words that we don't understand.

Let me introduce an example from a conversation in my office before lunchtime:

"Mr A, we go to makan first lah." This means: Mr A, let's go have lunch.

Makan (Malay): to eat

Lah (Chinese): used at the end of a sentence for emphasis.

This expression is a mixture of Malay and Chinese with English, making it the grammatically peculiar Singlish.

English speakers not from Singapore hearing this for the first time will not understand the meaning. Now, in order to improve such speech, there is a "Speak English Correctly" movement being developed. From now on, I would like to keep an eye on what kind of fate Singlish will follow.



Our Neighbor ①



I would like to introduce Viktoriia Serdiuk from Ukraine, who is living in Ichinomiya. She was born in Donetsk Oblast and raised in Lubny City, Poltava Oblast of central Ukraine.



She majored in folk dance at a university in Kiev, the capital city in Ukraine. The folk dance of Ukraine has a long history and each region in the country has its own unique dance such as the one where a single woman performs, the one a pair of a man and a woman performs, and the one a large number of people perform together, and besides, there are a variety of costumes to wear. She said she had performed a variety of dances at many places in her country. After marriage she came to Japan on August 8, 2008 and then performed the dances for the Tokai City event in 2014. I hope she will dance in Ichinomiya as well.

She first met her Japanese husband at the multinational restaurant in Kiev where she worked as a part-timer. As the restaurant also served Japanese food, she got to eat Japanese food like sushi, yakiniku (grilled meat) before she came to Japan and she can eat any Japanese food except for anko (sweet bean paste). She can even eat natto (fermented soybeans) and umeboshi (pickled plums) that her husband does not like. She is so good at cooking that she knows which miso (fermented soybean paste) to use for miso soup, red miso or white. She cooks Japanese food and Korean food as well as Ukrainian food by researching on Instagram or through cooking apps. She also mentioned she often made bread, kneading its dough by hand, not using a machine, and showed me a photo of the delicious-looking bread she made by hand.

Railways are well developed in Ukraine and you can travel across the country by train. As the trains are old-style, the window frames of the trains are made of wood. The trains are equipped with hot water taps so that you can make tea or cup noodles on the train. It's amazing. She said she has a good memory of eating cup noodles with her husband on the train.

Ukrainian people are easygoing and unlike Japanese people, they are never pressed for time. As lunchtime is not fixed in Ukraine, they can have lunch anytime they want. She assumes that fewer people in Ukraine have depression compared to Japan. She also has the impression that Japanese people are almost always busy and restricted from the things they want to do. When she returned to Ukraine for the first time after getting used to living in Japan, she even felt confused when Ukrainian people came up to her and carried her large baggage for her even though she did not ask them to.

Even though the place where her parents live has not been attacked in the war, she is very worried about the war. She cannot call them over to Japan because her mother has a chronic disease and cannot travel for a long period of time. She is saddened by the unilateral war by Russia against her country as it is likely to last even longer though she hopes it ends soon. I also hope a unilateral war like this will end as soon as possible.



Our Neighbor ②

Dilan Sampath who is from Colombo, Sri Lanka has been working as an office worker at a logistics company in Ichinomiya city since April 2021. The trigger for coming to Japan was that he had watched a Japanese TV drama “Oshin” in Sri Lanka. It made him become interested in Japan and he decided to come to Japan 5 years ago, and studied Japanese in Nagoya. He originally studied computers in Sri Lanka and so he also went to a vocational school in Japan to study computers before entering his current company. He can speak and write Japanese fluently at his office but he said he is not good at talking on the phone, though.

From our perspective, Sri Lankans are good at English but in his case, he seems to feel more comfortable speaking Japanese rather than English now because he has been immersed in Japanese since he came to Japan. So, when you next see a foreigner, it may be better to talk to them in Japanese first, even though you may think that you have to speak English with them.

On his days off, after he has finished his household chores, he usually works out at the gym or watches TV at home. There are no Sri Lankans around him and he spends all day speaking Japanese so he feels refreshed when he talks with his mom on the phone or when watching some his country’s tv programs on YouTube. He likes to learn more about other countries’ cultures so he often watches tv programs which introduce overseas countries.

Dilan had gotten used to Japanese food soon as well. On the other hand, his mother taught him how to cook before he came to Japan, so he often cooks his country’s cuisine as well. The Japanese food he likes is “karaage” and he said that he tried making it himself too.

His impression of Ichinomiya city is that it is a very comfortable place to live. Although he seems very busy with his work at the moment, we wish that he will have a chance to experience a lot of Ichinomiya and Japanese culture.



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