



# 日本語インスティテュート通信No.4

## Nihongo Institute Newsletter No.4

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### 大人の花見

#### 海に生けた桜

古老たちの話には発見がある。淡水と海水が交ざり合う辺りの岩礁に、穴を掘り、近くの山から切り出してきた、樹齢35年の山桜をその穴に差し込み、根をつけさせる。大正時代までは船の出入りの目印・濡標であった「海中桜」。

世界一大きな花器「海」に生けたこの桜は今年も房総半島の太平洋側の港町大原、塩田川河口付近の海で満開の春を迎えようとしている。

### Otona no Hanami

#### Umi ni iketa Sakura

Korootachi no hanashi ni wa hakken ga aru. Tansui to kaisui ga mazari-au atari no ganshoo ni, ana o hori, chikaku no yama kara kiri-dashite kita, jurei 35nen no yamazakura o sono ana ni sashikomi, ne o tsukesaseru. Taishoo jidai made wa fune no deiri no mejirushi, miotsukushi de atta "kaichuu-zakura".

Sekai ichi ookina kaki "umi" ni iketa kono sakura wa kotoshi mo Boosoo hantoo no Taiheiyo-gawa no minatomachi Oohara, Shiodagawa kakoo fukin no umi de mankai no haru o mukaeyoo to shite iru.

### Adult Flower Viewing

#### The Living Cherry Blossom in the sea

We can learn something new from what an old village man says. People dug a hole in reef around where fresh water and salt water are mixed together, and cut down a 35-year old wild cherry tree and put it in the hole to take root.

Up to the end of the *Taisho* era, this "cherry tree in the sea" has been a channel marker or a guide for ships to go in and out.

The cherry tree created another life in the largest vase, "the sea", and is looking forward to the full blossom of spring in the sea near the mouth of the *Shioda* River and *Ohara* Port town on the Pacific Ocean side of the *Boso* Peninsula.

### 世田谷線沿線の桜

世田谷線沿線は新玉川線の三軒茶屋と京王線の下高井戸の間を結んで住宅地を縫うように走る昔ながらのチンチン電車である。この世田谷線に沿うようにしてたたずんでいる約200本の桜が今年も春を待っている。

同線の途中に若林という町があり、そのとあるマンションにスイス人の日本文学の作家の住まいがある。1986年ジュネーブ大学日本語科から京都の同志社大学文学部国文科の3回生として編入し、その留学体験をもとに書き上げた小説『いちげんさん』(すばる文学賞受賞)の著者デビット・ゾペティ氏(37才)。

彼のマンション前から桜並木の遊歩道が伸びている。作家ゾペティ氏の表現を借りると、この境界の桜は「京都のような威厳と豪華さはないが妙にしっくりと人々の生活と溶け合っている。人々の関心の対象である前に、人々の生活を温かく見守る種類の桜、買い物自転車に乗った若い主婦が仄かな幸福感を顔に浮かべてその下を走ったりする。帰り道のサラリーマンはふと何かを思い出して街燈の光を淡く受けた花々を見上げる」ものようである。

### Setagayasen ensen no sakura

Setagayasen ensen wa Shintamagawasen no Sangenjaya to Keeoosen no Shimotakaidoo no aida o musunde juutakuchi o nuu yoo ni hashiru mukashi-nagara no chinchin densha de aru. Kono Setagayasen ni sou yoo ni shite tatazunde iru yaku 200pon no sakura ga kotoshi mo haru o matte iru.

Doosen no tochuu ni Wakabayashi to iu machi ga ari, sono toaru *manshon* ni *Suisujin* no Nihon bungaku no sakka no sumai ga aru. 1986nen *Juneebu* Daigaku Nihongo-ka kara Kyooto no Dooshisha Daigaku bungakubu kokubun-ka no 3kaisei toshite hennyuu shi, sono ryuugaku taiken o moto ni kaki-ageta shoosetsu "Ichigensan" (*Subaru* Bungakushoo jushoo) no chosha *Debitto Zopeti*-shi(37sai).

Kare no *manshon* mae kara sakura namiki no yuuhodoo ga nobite iru. sakka *Zopeti*-shi no hyoogen o kariru to, kono kaiwai no sakura wa "Kyooto no yoo na igen to gookasa wa nai ga myoo ni shikkuri to hitobito no seekatsu to toke-atte iru. Hitobito no

kanshin no taishoo de aru mae ni, hitobito no seekatsu o atatakaku mimamoru shurui no sakura, kaimono jitensha ni notta wakai shufu ga honoka na koofukukan o kao ni ukabete sono shita o hashittari suru. Kaeri-michi no *sarariiman* wa futo nanika o omoidashite gaitoo no hikari o awaku uketa hanabana o miageru” mono no yoo de aru.

### Cherry Trees along the *Setagaya* Railway Line

The *Setagaya* railway line still has the old-fashioned “Ding Ding” trains of the past, and these trains run between the *Sangenjaya* station of the *Shintamagawa* line and the *Shimotakaido* station of the *Keio* line. About 200 cherry trees which have been planted almost along this railway line are waiting quietly for this coming spring.

There is a town called *Wakabayashi* on the way along this line. In a certain mansion of this town a Japanese author from Switzerland has a flat.

His name is David Zoppetti(37 years old). He enrolled in the third grade of the course in Japanese literature at *Doshisha* University in Kyoto from the Japanese language course of Geneva University in 1986. He wrote a novel entitled ‘A New Customer’ (won the *Subaru* Literature Prize) based on his experience of studying abroad. Cherry trees line the promenade on both sides, facing his mansion.

According to his writing, cherry trees around here are something that “don’t have the dignity and gorgeousness like the ones in Kyoto but they are somehow melting into people’s lives. These are the type of cherry blossom which kindly watch over people’s lives rather than being simply a news item.

Sometimes a young housewife riding with the shopping on her bicycle beams with gentle happiness at the sight of the trees. A salary-man returning home recalls something and looks up at the cherry blossoms which burn palely in the light of the street lamps.”

## だんご三兄弟 VS 宇多田ヒカル

### だんご三兄弟

「だんご三兄弟」はNHKの朝の番組「おかあさんといっしょ」の「一月のうた」として、放送されたのがきっかけで、三月にCDが発売されるや、数週間で発売元ポニーキャニオンは、全国のレコード店から、330万枚の注文を受け、まさに国民的ヒット曲となっている。

電通から独立し、企画会社「トピックス」を設立した佐藤氏が何となく串だんごを見つめていた時、それを兄弟にたとえると、上からが長男なのか、下からが長男なのかなどと、たわいないこ

とを考えているうちに、この曲が生まれたという。

この大ヒットで懐がうるおったのは発売元ポニーキャニオンとその筆頭株主のニッポン放送。それに、NHKにトピックスと「おかあさんといっしょ」の番組の中で歌のおにいさん役の速水さん、歌のおねえさん役の茂森さん。そして全国のだんご屋さんである。

このだんごブームにあやかろうと便乗商品も続々と登場している。大阪阪神百貨店は小型チーズパン三個を串刺しにして発売、葛飾区の甘味屋さん「かな亭」はつくね三個を「肉だんご3兄弟」と命名して販売。『男はつらいよ』の「くるまや」のモデルになった「高木屋」は同じ原料なのに団子ばかり脚光を浴びてかわいそうなので、おかき3枚を串に刺した「おかきブラザーズ」を新発売、どれも飛ぶように売れているという、まさに日本列島クシ刺し状態の感がある。

## Dango Sankyoodai VS Utada Hikaru Dango 3 kyoodai

“Dango 3kyoodai” wa NHK(Enueichikei) no asa no bangumi “Okaasan to issho” no “Ichigatsu no uta” toshite, hoosoo sareta no ga kikkake de, sangatsu no CD(shiidi) ga hatsubai sareru ya, suu-shuukan de hatsubaimoto Poniikyanion wa, zenkoku no *rekoodo*-ten kara, 330man-mai no chuumon o uke, masani kokumin-teki *hitto*-kyoku to natte iru.

Dentsuu kara dokuritsu shi, kikakugaiha “*Topikkusu*” o setsuritsu shita Satooshi ga nantonaku kushidango o mitsumete ita toki, sore o kyoodai ni tatoeru to, ue kara ga choonan na no ka, shita kara ga choonan na no ka nado to, tawainai koto o kangaete iru uchini, kono kyoku ga umareta to iu.

Kono dai-*hito* de futokoro ga uruotta no wa hatsubaimoto Poniikyanion to sono hittoo kabunushi no Nippon Hoosoo. Sore ni NHK ni *Topikkusu* to “Okaasan to issho” no bangumi no naka de uta no oniisan yaku no Hayami-san, uta no oneesan yaku no Shigemori-san. Soshite zenkoku no dangoya-san de aru.

Kono dango *buumu* ni ayakaroo to binjoo shoohin mo zokuzoku to toojoo shite iru. Oosaka Hanshin Hyakkaten wa kogata *chiizu-pan* 3ko o kushi-sashi ni shite hatsubai, Katsushika-ku no kanmiya-san “Kannatei” wa tsukune 3ko o “Nikudango 3kyoodai” to meeme shite hanbai. “Otoko wa tsurai yo” no “Kurumaya” no *moderu* ni natta “Takagiya” wa onaji genryoo na noni dango bakari kyakkoo o abite kawaiisoo na node, okaki 3mai o kushi ni sashita “Okaki *Burazaazu*” o shin-hatsubai, dore mo tobu yoo ni urete iru to iu, masani Nihon rettou kushi-sashi jootai no kan ga aru.

## Dumpling's Three Brothers vs. UTADA Hikaru

### Dumpling's Three Brothers

The song named "Dumpling's three brothers" was telecasted as "A Song for January" in the NHK morning program "Stay with mother".

Since the CD was released in March, the sales agent Pony Canyon received three million, three hundred thousand orders from record shops all over Japan. Now it is becoming a national hit song.

When this song was born, Mr. Sato, who had resigned from *Dentsu, Inc.* and set up his own production company "Topics" was casually looking at three dumplings on a skewer, and was wondering whether the eldest son should be counted from the top or the bottom.

Those who profited from this hit song were the agents - Pony Canyon and their main shareholder, Nippon Broadcast, NHK, Topics Production Company and Mr. *Hayami*, who is the male vocalist in the programme, and Miss *Shigemori*, who is the female singer.

In addition, dumpling shops all over Japan made a profit. Many copycat products are now appearing in the hopes of taking advantage of this dumpling boom. The *Hanshin* Department Store in Osaka put 3 small cheese breads on a skewer on sale.

A Japanese sweets restaurant called *Kanatei* in *Katsushika* Ward made 3 chicken balls on a skewer, calling it "Three Meat Dumpling Brothers" and began selling them. The *Takagiya* Shop, which was used as a model for *Kurumaya* in the movie "*Otoko wa Tsurai yo* (A Man's Life is Tough)", thought that rice crackers are made with the same ingredients as dumplings but rice crackers unfortunately got no attention from this boom, so they skewered 3 rice crackers together and gave them the name "Three Rice Cracker Brothers".

All of the products discussed here are selling very well. People have the impression that all islands that make up Japan are now skewered together as one.

### 宇多田ヒカル

1983年7月18日ニューヨークでミュージシャン宇多田照実と元演歌歌手藤圭子の間にも生まれた宇多田ヒカルは現在ニューヨークの高校在学中の一見普通の女の子である。

しかし両親から受け継いだ遺伝子によるのか、彼女の愛読書、芥川龍之介・夏目漱石から文学的インスピレーションを受けたのか、絵をかくことが何よりの趣味という彼女の絵画的想像力によるのか、あるいは大都会でありながらどこか浮遊

している島国性を持ち、人種と芸術のるつぼであるニューヨークという環境によるのか、いずれにしても13才の時から宇多田ヒカルは日本語でも英語でも作詞しながら作曲をし、それを自らボーカルとして表現してきた。

宇多田ヒカルは今や弱冠16才にしてすでに独創的な創作力と抜群の歌唱力でポップス界のアイドル。デビューアルバム「First Love」はオリジナルアルバムとしての週間売り上げ枚数220万枚という日本記録を達成。「あんまり真剣に自分ばかり見ている人って空回りしていてカッコ悪いんじゃない、私はある程度いい加減なの」、「歌詞は発展と動きのあるものが好き、同じことをうだうだ言うのはいや」という彼女のセリフに背伸びをしていないのに常に発展していく姿勢がかいま見える。

マスコミにもテレビにも生の姿を見せたことがないことも相乗効果となって、今やコンビニやファーストフード店、ラーメン屋等若者のやってくる所でいつも流れているのがヒカルの曲「Automatic」、「Moving on without you」等である。

### Utada Hikaru

1983nen shichigatsu 18nichi *Nyuuuyooku de myuujishan* Utada Terumi to moto enka kashu Fuji Keeko no aida ni umareta Utada Hikaru wa genzai *Nyuuuyooku no kookoo zaigaku-chuu no ikken futsuu no onnanoko de aru.*

Shikashi ryooshin kara uketsuida idenshi ni yoru no ka, kanojo no aidokusho, Akutagawa Ryuunosuke, Natsume Sooseki kara bungaku-teki *insupireeshon* o uketa no ka, e o kaku koto ga nani yori no shumi to iu kanojo no kaiga-teki soozoryoku ni yoru no ka, aruiwa daitokai de arinagara dokoka fuyuu shite iru shimaguni-sei o mochi, jinshu to geejutsu no rutsubo de aru *Nyuuuyooku* to iu kankyoo ni yoru no ka, izurenishitemo 13sai no toki kara Utada Hikaru wa Nihongo demo Eigo demo sakushi shinagara sakkyoku o shi, sore o mizukara *bookaru* toshite hyoogen shite kita.

Utada Hikaru wa ima ya jakkan 16sai ni shite sudeni dokusoo-teki na soozoryoku to batsugun no kashooryoku de *poppusu-kai no aidoru. Debyuu arubamu "First Love" wa orijinaru arubamu* toshite no shuukan uriage maisuu 220man-mai to iu Nihon kiroku o tassei.

"Anmari shinken ni jibun bakari mite iru hito-tte karamawari shite ite kakko warui-n ja nai, watashi wa aru teedo ii kagen na no, kashi wa hatten to ugoki no aru mono ga suki, onaji koto o udauda iu no wa

iya” to iu kanojo no serifu ni senobi o shite inai noni tsuneni hatten shite iku shisee ga kaima mieru.

*Masukomi* ni mo *terebi* ni mo nama no sugata o miseta koto ga nai koto mo soojoo kooka to natte, ima ya *konbini* ya *faasutofuudo*-ten, raamen-ya nado wakamono no yatte kuru tokoro de itsumo nagarete iru no ga Hikaru no kyoku “*Automatic*”, “*Moving on without you*” nado de aru.

#### UTADA Hikaru

*Hiraru Utada* was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July in 1983, the child of *Terumi Utada*, a musician, and *Keiko Fuji* (her mother), a former Japanese popular ballad singer. At a glance, she is an ordinary high school girl in New York. It is unclear precisely where her talent comes from. It might be genetic – an inheritance from her parents - or it might be inspired by her favourite Japanese novelists, *Ryunosuke Akutagawa* and *Soseki Natsume*.

Her main hobby is painting and her picturesque imagination might derive from this. Or perhaps from the environment of New York, a melting pot of races and arts. A place of island character but, paradoxically, also a floating big city is an inspiration to her. In any case, since the age of 13 she has written poems in Japanese and in English and has composed and sung her own songs.

*Hikaru Utada* is now just 16 years old and has become an idol of the pop music world because of her unique creativity and excellent vocal talent. Her debut album entitled “First Love” among original albums broke the Japanese record for sales. In the first week it sold 2,200,000 copies.

“People who look at themselves seriously all of the time are making a futile effort because they are not cool. Therefore, to a certain extent, I just take it easy. In terms of poetry, I prefer terms with development and movement. I hate saying things repeatedly.” From her comments we can see that in spite of the fact that she is not doing anything beyond her power, she has the attitude that she is always trying to develop herself.

The fact that she never appears live for the mass media and TV has accelerated her popularity. Now in convenience stores, fast food restaurants and *ramen* shops - any places where young people gather - *Hikaru Utada's* songs: “Like Automatic”, “Moving Without You” and “Time Tells You” can be heard.

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- 1.漢字は日本の小学校一学年で教わる 76 字と、二学年で学習する 145 字及び、新聞で頻繁に 使用されている漢字から 200 字を選出してあります。
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なお、説明部分は大旨、宮本 裕氏著作の「[外国人のための漢字独習辞典](#)」からの抜粋であります。

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# NEW KANJI DICTIONARY

A Component Approach to study Kanji



The New Kanji Dictionary (1988) by Yutaka Miyamoto helps make the often rigorous path to kanji Learning easier and more fun than ever. This dictionary is designed for the intermediate and advanced Students of the language but even beginning students can discover the relative ease with which kanji can Be learned with the aid of this timely dictionary

The distinctive feature of this dictionary lies in the analysis and explanation of the meaning contained in each of the components that make up a kanji character, "Origin." It then lists the meaning(s) of each kanji which almost invariably correlates with the "Origin." A complete listing of the on-kun readings follow with examples given for each of the readings. Kanji dictionaries until now have only presented a rough analysis of characters by historical radicals and have failed to give explanations of the components which make up the character. It is our conviction that this reference work will facilitate the foreign student studying Japanese in remembering kanji by showing the student that kanji are composed of "parts" and not memely a muddle of lines, dots and slashes, and presenting a correlation between the combination of the parts and the meaning

On another level, The New Kanji Dictionary offers insights into the development of kanji, and reveals through the explanation of the components ancient Japanese customs, historical events as well as hundreds of other descriptions of both modern and ancient life and culture

Another feature of the dictionary is that it is fun! Quite as one might start to check a fact in an almanac or book of records and then finds himself reading on, this dictionary offers the same lure. The minute one takes to check some kanji, becomes an hour as one becomes more and more engrossed.

Every serious student or instructor of the language should have in his library

[NEW KANJI DICTIONARY Sample Page](#)