2024-25 スクールカレンダー Onomatopoeia and Consideration 配慮とオノマトペ



Onomatopoeia are words that describe sounds, states, or feelings.

はいりょ 的乙愿

hairyo - Consideration

In Japanese culture, social harmony is of great significance. It is natural to think of oneself as part of something bigger and more important – a group. To ensure harmony within the group, one needs to be considerate of others' feelings and positions, or show 配慮 hairyo. This often leads Japanese people to practice 遠慮 enryo: restraining oneself from certain actions or words, such as directly expressing/advocating for one's opinions and desires, so as not to upset the other. That is why the ability to read between the lines is important!

Similarly, it would be against 配慮 to



jikan genshu - Strict Punctuality

Related to the spirit of 配慮 is how much the Japanese value time. A lot of importance is placed on being punctual, so much so that we hear of railway companies deeply apologizing to customers when a train does not arrive or leave $\mathbf{L} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{J}$ (*pittari*, right/precisely)



	9月 September								10月 October					
日	月	火	水	木	金	±		B	月	火	水	木	金	±
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30							27	28	29	30	31		
11月 November														
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	月	火	水 6	木 7	金 1	2 9		日 1 8	月 2 9	火 3 10	水 4 11	木 5 12	金 6	7
3	月 4	火 5	水 6 13	木 7 14	金 1 8	2 9 16	•	日 1 8 15	月 2 9 16	火 3 10 17	水 4 11	木 5 12 19	金 6 13 20	7 14

have your phone going プルルルル pururururu (ringing sound) on public transport; it is advisable to put your phone on マナーモード *manā mōdo* (silent mode; from "manner mode").



<u>gomi no bunbetsu - Sorting Waste</u>

There are very specific rules for sorting waste in Japan. Not only is garbage separated into burnable, non-burnable, recyclables (further separated into glass bottles, plastic bottles, and cans depending on the area) and oversized garbage, but each category also has to be taken out on its designated day of the week. If you just うっかり捨てる ukkari suteru (carelessly throw) garbage in the wrong bag or on the wrong day,

sanitation workers will not collect it! Your neighbours could also consider this as lack of 配慮 on your part.



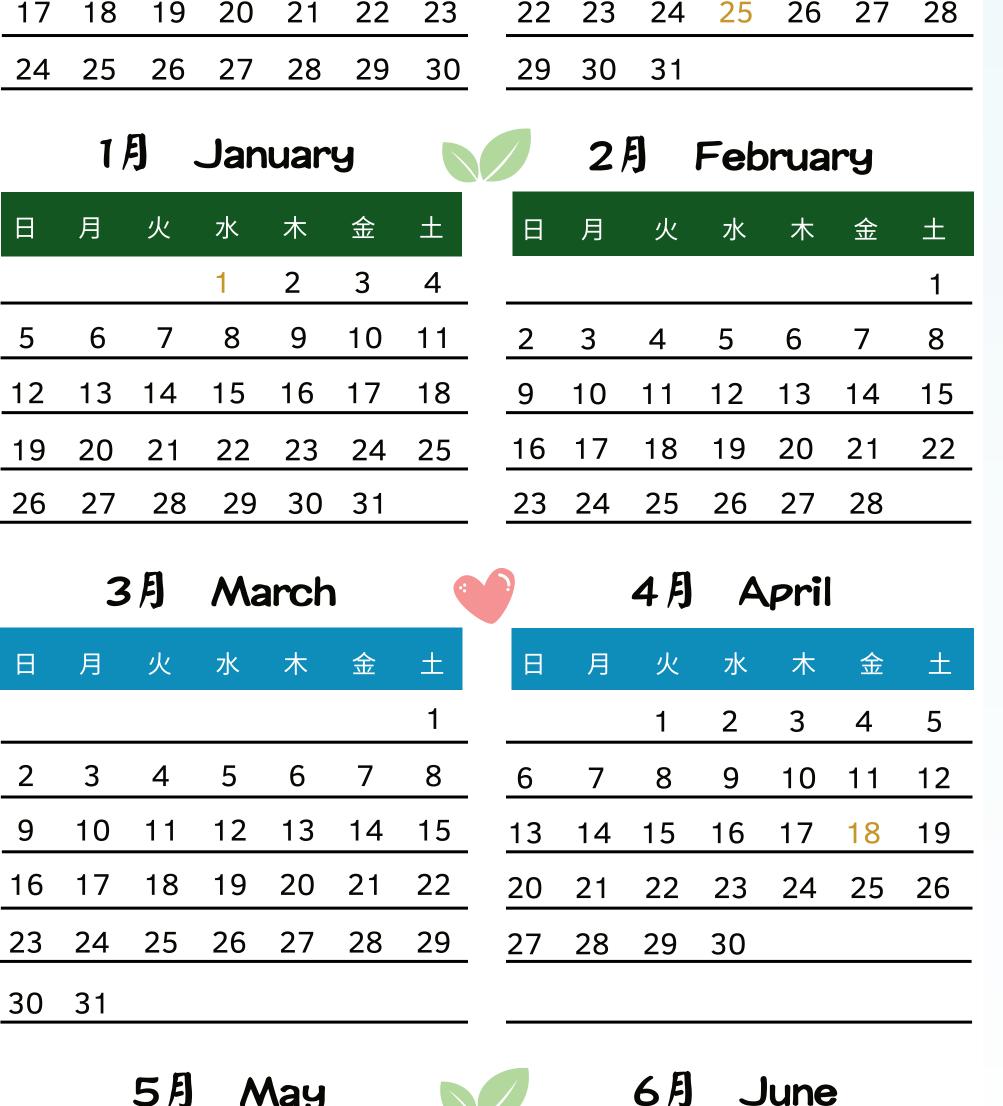


<u>shokunin katagi - Craftsman Spirit</u>

A deep-rooted concept in Japanese society, 職人気質 is about meticulously repeating tasks and working diligently コツコツ kotsu kotsu (steadily, diligently) to perfect your work, product, or service. It is about the dedication to deliver beyond what others expect, while being proud of your work and aware that you are contributing to society. This attitude is found across occupations and is reflected in the high quality of Japanese products and customer service, immaculate wrapping of goods, intricacy of machinery, detail in food presentation, and cleanliness of public spaces.







	5月 May								6月		June			
日	月	火	水	木	金	±		日	月	火	水	木	金	±
				1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	_	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	_	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	_	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	_	29	30					
7月 July										August				
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6 13	7 14	火 1 8	水 2 9 16	木 3 10 17	4 11 18	5 12 19	- ·	3	月 4 11	火 5 12	水 6 13	木 7	金 1 8 15	2 9 16
6 13 20	7 14 21	火 1 8 15	水 2 9 16 23	木 3 10 17 24	4 11 18	5 12 19	- ·	3 10 17	月 4 11 18	火 5 12 19	水 6 13 20	木 7 14	金 1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23

•本語能力試験

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Japanese-Language Proficiency Test

<u>masuku chakuyou - Wearing Masks</u>

Even before COVID-19, Japan has had a culture of wearing masks. Many people wear masks when they are sick out of

consideration (配慮) so as not to spread germs to others, or as protection 🤦 from pollen (especially during hay fever

season) or germs.



たえる

<u>seiketsu - Cleanliness</u>

In Japan, cleanliness is instilled from a young age. For example, to cultivate respect for the environment and for others, students are taught to clean their own schools so they can be ピカピカ pika pika (sparkling) clean. The culture of cleaning up after yourself has even \mathbf{S} travelled outside of Japan, where we see Japanese fans cleaning up the stadium at the end of sports matches. This, again, is rooted in 配慮, and the awareness that public spaces are used by others too and therefore each person should make an effort to keep them clean.

Japanese Language Learning Resources by the Japan Foundation



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