

福井大学国際交流センターネットワーク誌
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こころねっと



同窓会 4 支部を訪問して



Yoshiro Iwai (岩井 善郎 Japan)

理事・副学長（研究・国際担当）
国際交流センター長

皆さん、こんにちは。

福井大学で学んだ元留学生の皆さんは、世界の各地で、また様々な分野で、元気に活躍しておられることと思います。

2013年に、それまでの留学生センターはその役割を拡張して国際交流センターに改組し、そのセンター長を国際担当の理事・副学長が務めることになりました。私は、本学工学部機械系工学科教員として35年近く勤めて来ましたので、この「こころねっと」が届いた皆さんの中には、私のことを想いだしてもらえる人がいるかも知れないと期待を持ちながら、原稿を書いています。

福井大学留学生同窓会の設立は2003年11月ですから、もう12年も経ったこととなります。日本語の表現で「10年ひと昔」という言葉があります。10年位経つと世の中の様子が非常に変化していることを表現したものです。留学生同窓会の設立以降において世界で起こったあらゆる変化は、本当に信じられないほど急激です。なかでも通信や情報伝達に関しては日々進化していることを実感します。インターネットが普及し、コミュニケーションツールやソフトの開発により、誰もがメールのやりとりや情報収集・発信を通して、世界中といつでも瞬時に繋がるできるようになりました。また企業はグローバル化し、人や物の移動は地球規模になり、その動きは加速されるばかりです。


私は、国際交流センター長を任された時に、このような時代だからこそ、同窓会支部を訪ね直接元留学生の皆さんに会いたいと強く思いました。現在、設立第1号のマレーシア支部をはじめとして直近の2016年3月に設立されたメキシコ支部を含め、11カ国14支部があります。私が訪問させて頂いたのは、

2014年 12月 ミャンマー支部

2015年 3月 タイ支部（創立10周年記念大会）

2015年 11月 中国・西安支部

2015年 11月 中国・上海支部



です。各国の遠い地域からも多くの元留学生が同窓会のために集まって来て、福井大学で学んだ年代や学部を超えた交流の場になりました。また私自身にとっても久しぶりで会った元留学生の皆さんが活躍している様子を知ると共に、私の研究室に在籍していた留学生の話題を介して交流の輪が広がり、大変うれしく、また楽しい時間を過ごすことができ、訪問して本当に良かったと思えました。一方、同窓会は当時の留学生の皆さんと留学生センター教授中島清先生の熱い想いが集約して創立にこぎつけることができましたが、それを維持発展するには、さらにいろいろなアイデアや大学からの支援などが必要であることも痛感しました。今後、各支部同窓会与大学がどのように連携・協力していくのかは大きな課題と思えます。

同窓会発足後の10数年間の急激な変化により得られた便利な社会では、人と人との交流において一度も会うことがなくてもコミュニケーションをとることが可能になりました。その一方で、このような時代だからこそ、真の信頼関係の構築や相互理解のためには、人と人が直接顔を合わせて同じ時間を共有する機会は非常に重要だと思います。

福井大学に留学し、同じ国のみならず様々な国からの留学生と交流することによって得られた経験、友人関係は何ものにも変えがたく、皆さんの人生にとって貴重な財産となっていることでしょう。そして、そこからまた新たな人的ネットワークが生まれる、そんな場が留学生同窓会であれば大変うれしいことです。

今回4支部の訪問に際してお世話になった皆さんに改めて感謝します。今後もまた福井大学留学生同窓会で皆さんと再会して、様々な話題と美味しい食事で楽しい時間を共有できることを心から願っています。

皆さんが健康で充実した毎日を過ごされることを祈念しています。



福井大学留学生同窓会支部大会

福井大学留学生同窓会は現在 13 支部を、マレーシア、タイ、インドネシア、韓国、西安、上海、浙江、台湾、北京、ハンブルク、日本、バングラデシュ、ミャンマーに展開するが、今年度は西安支部大会と上海支部総会に本学教員が出席した。

まず西安支部大会には、岩井善郎理事・副学長（研究・国際担当）、小野田信春工学研究科長、橋本明弘電気電子工学専攻長、王栄龍電気電子工学専攻准教授、虎尾憲史国際交流センター教授が参加した。そして、本学との交流協定校であり、ほとんどの西安支部会員の出身校でもある、西安理工大学と西安外国語大学も訪問し、今後の交流に関して意見交換を行った。



西安支部大会



西安理工大学訪問

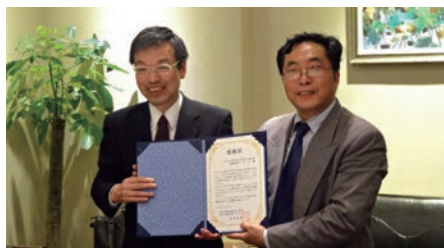
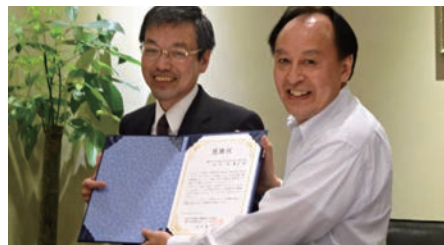


西安外国語大学訪問

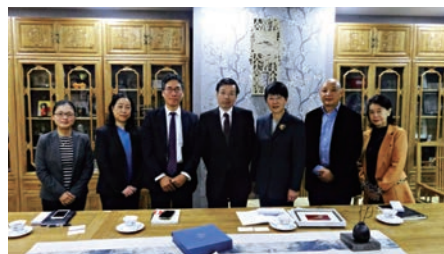


上海支部総会には、岩井善郎理事・副学長（研究・国際担当）、虎尾憲史国際交流センター教授が参加した。今回の総会では、役員の変更が行われ、4年間会長を務めた第2代会長の国慶志氏と、支部開設の発起人でもあり、開設以来10年間事務局長を務めた于平氏が退任され、新会長に于輝氏、新副会長に田偉利氏、新事務局長に張逸華氏が選出された。開設時から副会長を務める邵嘉延氏は新役員の補佐役として留任した。退任した旧役員には、岩井理事・副学長から感謝状が授与され、これまでの労がねぎらわれた。新役員のもと、上海支部の更なる発展が期待されるところである。

また、今回は上海理工大学も訪問し、本学のスプリング・プログラム・イン・上海への協力等、これまでの交流に感謝すると共に、今後の交流拡大に関して意見交換を行った。



上海支部総会



上海理工大学訪問

A Visit to Fuzoku Special Education School:



Pauline Mangulabnan (Philippines)

教育学研究科 教職開発専攻

Yesterday, I went to University of Fukui Special Education School for its annual open school conference (lesson study). I was amazed as to how these kids are educated in this school with lots of love while being prepared to

normally blend into the society. This is a rather small school because it is attached to the university. There are about 50 students with more or less 50 teachers for the elementary, junior high school and high school students (a regular school usually separates these three levels).



For the elementary classes, students from the neighbouring elementary school visited the special school to play with the students. You would see them singing and dancing together, having fun, and running around holding each other hands. The visitors, who were like older brother and sisters to the kids in this school, were supporting the latter as they run around when they were playing 'fruit basket'. The game encouraged teamwork and camaraderie while learning about fruits. The whole activity was themed in such a way that the activity is in synch from the start of the class till the end of the class.



Everybody wore a name tag with fruits on it. The fruits were overlapping so that when they were about to group together, there are two older ones for every child from this school. What caught my attention the most are the students from the neighbouring elementary school who were very supportive and patient of the students from this school. At first, it seemed as though they are helping the special ones to learn but I think that they

Learning Does Not Get Better Than This

learned more than the former. It was more than just playing for them. They learned the value of accepting people who may look and act a little differently but are still just like them -- kids who play and are part of this world we live in.

The next few classes were that of the junior high school students who were learning about making lamps, woodworking, and 'omotenashi' (Japanese good service culture) through tea. The first group was making lamps using spherical papermache. The students were freely decorating the lamps based on their preferred colors. It was amazing to see their faces in awe when the lamps



they made were lighted. Their faces lit up just like the lights of the lamp. The second group was handsaw-ing (cutting) wood for the structure they are building. One student almost gave up and on the verge of crying when she thought she was not progressing at all. At that moment, the teacher encouraged her by saying that she was doing well and that she should not give up. But when the student finally gave up, the teacher gave her some time off before



encouraging her to do the activity again. The last group was showcasing to the guests their crocheted cup mats and place mats while serving the tea and pancakes that they prepared. It was an enjoyable learning moment both for the students and the guests. How I wish I could have sat there and dined with them. The designs were thought of and woven by the students.

The last one was the flea market themed class of the high school students. The whole area was occupied by these sellers who were very actively and lively selling their products. With that kind of noise, I really felt like I was in the market. How I missed market back home (Philippines). Nostalgic! The students were answering the questions of the



buyers (guests) about their products and how they made their products. I can't help but buy the postcards created by these students, and the sweet potatoes they planted and harvested! By its shape, you know they are organic and well taken care of! There were other products too like handwoven bags, wallets, etc., and



ceramics. Beside the market was a mini cafeteria. It is just like a Japanese flea market. When people are done shopping or tired of walking around, there will always be a refreshment area where the guests can enjoy hot coffee or tea. And these ones are made by the students themselves. In this market, the students were receiving payments, packing and handing over the products, calculating the change, and greeting everything with 'irasshaimase' with a big grin! They do this kind of activity at least 5 times a year inside and outside the school preparing the graduating students for their jobs outside the school which they receive assistance from the school too. It is so nice of the school and the



community to ensure that these students get to work after graduation.

All throughout the day, I saw smiles from the students, teachers and guests. Truly, education has no boundaries, no limits... The one who teaches learns as much as the one being taught; and the one learning learns through both heart and mind.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Thin Zar (Myanmar)

工学研究科 博士前期課程 電気・電子工学専攻

Location and Geography: Myanmar (also known as Burma) is a country in Southeast Asia; it is also called the Golden Land (due to a lot of Golden Pagodas especially “Shwe Dagon” Pagoda), with an area of 676,578 km². Myanmar is bordered in north and northeast by China, in east by Laos and Thailand, in south by the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and in west by Bangladesh and India. With 5,881 m (19,295 ft) Mount Hkakabo Razi in Kachin state on the border tri-point with China and India. This mountain is the highest elevation in Myanmar and Southeast Asia's highest mountain.



There are 4 main rivers in Myanmar. They are as follows:

1. the Irrawaddy (Ayeyarwady) river
2. the Chindwin
3. the Salween River (Thanlwin River)
4. the Sittaung River



Flag of Myanmar



Former Flag of Myanmar
(1974 - 2010)



Population: Myanmar has a population of 55 million people (2015 census). Largest city, former capital, and the economic center of Myanmar is **Yangon**, capital is since 2005 the planned city of **Naypyidaw**. Spoken languages are Myanmar language (former called Burmese). Our national flag is as shown in above.

Politics: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy (NLD) to a majority win in Myanmar's first openly contested election in 25 years in November 2015. She is the daughter of Myanmar's independence hero, General Aung San and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. She might yet become the president that most Burmese clearly want. Our country is expected to see a major development when the government changes hands early in 2016.



Climate: Tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April).



Ethnic groups: According to Myanmar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs there are 8 Major National Ethnic Races in Myanmar, which all comprises different ethnic groups: the **Kachin**, the **Kayah**, the **Kayin**, the **Chin**, the **Mon**, the **Bamar**, the **Rakhine**, and the **Shan**. According to the CIA World Factbook the ethnic groups are: Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Arakanese 4%, Chinese 3%, Mon 2%, Indian 2%, other 5%.



Kachin



Kayah



Kayin



Chin



Mon



Bamar



Rakhine



Shan

Natural resources: Timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, limestone, precious stones like jade, ruby and sapphires, natural gas, hydropower, and some petroleum.

Agriculture Products: Rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane, hardwood, fish and fish products.

Industries: Agricultural processing; knit and woven apparel; wood and wood products; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer; cement.

Culture

1. Etiquette

- It is considered improper to lose one's temper or show much emotion in public, but the Burmese are a very friendly and outgoing people. The Burmese and other Buddhists follow the Buddhist custom of not touching a person on the head, since spiritually this is considered the highest part of the body. Patting a child on the head not only is improper but is thought to be dangerous to the child's well-being.
- A person should not point the feet at anyone.
- Footwear (even socks) is removed upon entering temple complexes for religious reasons, and it is polite to remove footwear when entering a house.
- When handling something to someone, Burmese will do so with both hands as a sign of respect.
- Men and women will rarely touch each other in public or show any sign of public affection.
- First name usage is frowned upon. People must be addressed with the proper salutation, for example, "U" (Mr., Uncle), "Daw" (Ms., Mrs., Aunty), Maung (for Boys), Ma (for Girls).
- Serve elders and oldest first or a place morsel of food (especially rice and curry) as a token for the elders.

2. Religious Beliefs: Almost 89.2% of the people are Buddhists, and the proportion is higher among the Burmese majority. Burmese follow the Theravada form of Buddhism, which is also known as Hinayana Buddhism. In Theravada Buddhism, it is up to each individual to seek salvation and achieve nirvana. The rest are Christianity (5.0%), Islam (3.8%), Hinduism (0.5%), Spiritualism (1.2%) and others (0.3%).

3. Languages and Literature: Burmese: Myanmar is a union of 135 ethnic groups with their own languages and dialects. The modern alphabet consists of 33 letters (consonants) and 12 basic vowels (sequential extensions result in 21 vowels).

4. Food in Daily Life: Rice is the staple food. Rice is accompanied by a raw salad of leaves, fruit, or vegetables; a soup; and curries of fish, meat, prawns, or eggs and sometimes including balachaung (made from fried dry prawns). In addition to turmeric and chili, curries are seasoned with fermented fish or shrimp paste. After a meal, it is common to eat fresh fruit. The most famous traditional food are “Mote-Hin-Khar” and “Tea leaves salad (called La-Phat-Thote)”.



Mote-Hin-Khar



La-Phat-Thote

5. Novitiation Ceremony: It involves a parade around the pagodas on the first day with the boys all dressed up as princes. On the same day or the next there will be a feast for monks and invited guests. If sisters of the Novices have their ears pierced at the same time, they also are the important participants in the celebrations. At the ceremony the line of a dozen cars drive orderly with musical troop follow an a roofless truck car playing music and songs loudly for dancer who take place on the roof top with funny dance to amuse people. In the afternoon their heads will be shaven and ask permission from the Abbot to be novice to observe eight precepts and learn the Buddha teachings from his preceptor. Novitiation is the obligation for every parent, rich or poor, since it is believe to be a great meritorious deed which could prevent them to be at the evil realm.



6. Thingyan Water Festival: This is the most unique and colourful with the merriest occasion in Myanmar. During Thingyan days the people throwing water each other since the Myanmar believe that Thingyan water has the power to cleanse the evil and sins of the old year. The water festival called "Thingyan" falls on the last four days before Myanmar New Year day, which is in the second week of April roughly on the twelfth or thirteenth, according to the Gregorian calendar. That period is the merriest time for Myanmar young and old. Almost the whole populations are in the most joyous mood; roam around the city in cars or on foot to throwing and splashing water each other. Thingyan special food is known as "Mont Lone Yay Paw" (the sweet snack).



7. Thanaka: Many women and children mostly put a yellow-white paste on their faces. This is both a cosmetic and practical paste that is made by rubbing ground bark with a sprinkle of water and is made on a daily basis taking a few minutes. Thanaka's practical use is as a suncream to protect themselves from the strong sun rays. Everyone tends to use a thinner paste which is fully absorbed by the skin for use over the body but the women also make a thicker paste to apply to their faces, sometimes in creative patterns, as a local form of make-up. One pattern is created by using a leaf, covering it in thanaka and then pressing onto the cheek leaving a leaf print.



8. Others



Introduction of a country dishes



Stephen Kurui (Kenya)

工学研究科 博士前期課程 電気・電子工学専攻

Kenya is a multicultural society made up of different groups of people with distinct languages, cultural values, economic practices and backgrounds. Some live on the highlands, others on the grassland savannas and some near the seas. All these factors play a role in influencing the type of food that each of the groups eat.

Nevertheless, the staple meal across the population is corn. 'Ugali', made from corn flour is the most popular meal amongst Kenyan families during dinner. It is usually served with stir-fried vegetables and 'nyama choma' (roasted meat), fish/beef/ mutton/lamb stew and /or milk. Another popular corn meal is 'Githeri'. This is a curry made from a mixture of corn and beans and is usually served for lunch.

Rice is also part of our cuisine thanks to the influence by the Indian community that settled in Kenya in the 19th century. "Pilau" is a common delicacy made from rice, minced meat and various types of spices. Another cherished dish is called "chapati", a flat bread made from wheat flour also borrowed from the Indian community, is commonly served as a substitute of Ugali.

During breakfast most Kenyans take black milk tea (with lots of sugar) with either Chapati, sweet potatoes, arrow roots, cassava or an assortment of snacks made from wheat flour.



Ugali (made from corn flour) and Vegetable



Githeri (made from beans and corn)



Nyama Choma (roasted meat). Best when served with Ugali.

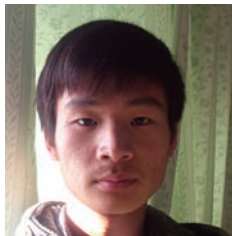


Pilau



Chapati (made from wheat flour)

Voices of overseas students on the campus



Zhang Shengming (張 升明 China)

工学部 交換留学生

A nice place to live and study

I have been in Fukui University for 4 months. It is so enjoyable to live here. It is

when I firstly stepped in the campus that I started to like this school. There are many stories during the period.

I met my first friend, my tutor. He helped a lot to live a convenient life. We talked much when having

lunch together and I couldn't speak Japanese well so he tried his best to speak English with me. He driven me to the supermarket to buy living goods and during the Japanese New Year he took me to the Shrine to pray for good.

The teachers are also very kind. My supervisor treats me like a friend. I discuss with him when I meet problems. Other teachers who give me classes are also kind and patient while we have a problem in language.

There are many activities in the school. We went to seaside and mountain even organized a trip to Kyoto. Almost every week we got entertaining activity to participate. It is really colorful and enjoyable to study in such a place.

As for Fukui, It is indeed a suitable place to live with peaceful environment and friendly people, it seems like everyone living here is satisfied. I most appreciate the sky which is low and clear, making me feel that I am the one protected by the heaven.



My teacher and us in the classroom.



Have a sightseeing in Tohjinbou. It is a very beautiful place.



In a words ,I enjoy my life here.

Greeting in Myanmar Language



Thin Zar (Myanmar)

工学研究科 博士前期課程 電気・電子工学専攻

Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known

to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship or social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. Greetings sometimes are used just prior to a conversation or to greet in passing, such as on a sidewalk or trail. While greeting customs are highly culture and situation-specific and may change within a culture depending on social status and relationship, they exist in all known human cultures. Greetings can be expressed both audibly and physically, and often involve a combination of the two.



မင်္ဂလာပါ



Some features of Myanmar language are:

- There are total 33 consonants, 12 vowels and diacritic marks in Myanmar alphabets as shown in below.
- Words and letters are written from left to right.

မြန်မာအက္ခရာ

က ka [ka.dze]	ခ ka [k'a.gwe]	ဂ ga [ga.je]	ဃ ga [g'a.dze]	င ga [ga]
စ sa [sa.laun]	ဆ sa [s'a.laun]	ဇ za [za.gwe]	ည za [za.mya.gwe]	ဋ ta [ta]
ဋ ta [ta.tha.mda.dze]	ဌ ta [t'a.wa.mda.]	ဍ da [da.ja.ja.dze]	ဎ da [da.je.mda.]	ဏ na [na.dze]
တ ta [ta.wa.mda.]	ထ ta [t'a.s'indu]	ဒ da [da.dze]	ဌ da [d'a.su/ta/]	န na [na.je]
ပ pa [pa.dze]	ဖ pa [p'a.wa/ta/]	ဗ ba [ba.dze/ta/]	ဘ ba [ba.gwe]	မ ma [ma]
ယ ya [ya.je/ta/]	ရ ya [ja.gwe]	လ la [la]	ဝ wa [wa]	သ tha [tha]
ဟ ha [ha]	ဠ ha [ha.dze]	အ ka [ka]		

အ	အာ	ဣ
a	a	i
ဤ	ဥ	ဦ
l	u	o
ဧ	အဲ	ဩ
e	ai	o
ဩ	အိ	အာ့
au	ɨ	aj

Some of the most useful greeting in Myanmar language is as follows:

English	Myanmar	Pronunciation
Welcome	ကြိုဆိုပါတယ်။	Kyao-so-par- tal
Hello (General greeting)	မင်္ဂလာပါရှင်။ (အမျိုးသမီး) မင်္ဂလာပါခင်ဗျာ။ (အမျိုးသား)	Min-ga-lar-par-shin (for women) Min-ga-lar-par-khin byar (for men)
Hello (on phone)	ဟလို	Hello
How are you?	ခင်ဗျားနေကောင်းလား။ (အမျိုးသားမှမေးရန်) ရှင်နေကောင်းလား။ (အမျိုးသမီးမှမေးရန်)	Ka myar-nay-kaung-lar? (asked by men) Shin-nay-kaung-yal-lar? (asked by women)
Reply to “How are you?”	နေကောင်းပါတယ်။ ခင်ဗျားရော ဘယ်လိုလဲ။ (အမျိုးသားမှမေးရန်) ရှင်ရော ဘယ်လိုလဲ။ (အမျိုးသမီးမှမေးရန်)	Nay-kg-par-tal. (common) Ka myar-yaw-bal-lo-lall? (asked by men) Shin-yaw-bal-lo-lall? (asked by women)
Long time no see	မတွေ့ တာကြာပြီ။	Ma-twe-tah-kyar- bi
What's your name?	နာမည်ဘယ်လိုခေါ်လဲ။ ခင်ဗျားနာမည်ဘယ်လိုခေါ်လဲ။ ရှင့်နာမည်ဘယ်လိုခေါ်လဲ။	Ne-meh-beh-lo kaw-lal? (common) Ka myar- ne-meh-beh-lo kaw-lal? (asked by men) Shint- ne-meh-beh-lo kaw-lal? (asked by women)
My name is ...	ကျွန်တော့်နာမည် ... ကျွန်မနာမည် ...	Kya naw-ne-meh ... (said by men) Kya ma-ne-meh ... (said by women)
Nice to meet you.	တွေ့ ရတာဝမ်းသာပါတယ်။	Tway-ya-dar-wan-thar-par-tal.
Good morning (Morning greeting)	မင်္ဂလာနံနက်ခင်းပါ။	Min-ga-lar-na-nat-khin-par
Good afternoon (Afternoon greeting)	မင်္ဂလာနေ့လည်ခင်းပါ။	Min-ga-lar-nay-lal-khin-par
Good evening (Evening greeting)	မင်္ဂလာညနေခင်းပါ။	Min-ga-lar-nya-nay-khin-par
Good night	မင်္ဂလာညချမ်းပါ။	Min-ga-lar-nya-chan-par



Goodbye (Parting phrases)	တက်တာ။ ဘိုင့် ဘိုင့်။	Tat-tar (It is also ok to use bye-bye.)
Good luck	ကံကောင်းပါစေ။	Kan-kaung-par-zay
Thank you	ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။	Kyay-zu-tin-par-tal.
Reply to thank you	ရပါတယ်။	Ya-par-tal
Sorry / feel sorry.	ဝမ်းနည်းပါတယ်။ စိတ်မကောင်းပါဘူး။	Wan-nal-par-tal. Sate-ma-kg-par-bu.
Excuse me	တဆိတ်လောက်	Ta-sate-lout
Please	ကျေးဇူးပြု၍	Kyay-zu-pyu-yway
I love you ♥	ချစ်တယ်။ ကျွန်တော်ခင်ဗျားကိုချစ်တယ်။ ကျွန်မရှင့်ကိုချစ်တယ်။	Chit-tal (common) Kya naw-ka myar-ko-chit-tal. (said by men) Kya ma-shint-ko-chit-tal. (said by women)
Do you understand?	မင်းနားလည်လား	Min-nar-lae-lar?
I understand.	နားလည်ပါတယ်။	Nar-lae-par-tal.
I don't understand.	နားမလည်ဘူး။	Nar-ma-lae-par-bu.
Yes	ဟုတ်ကဲ့။ အင်း	Hote-kae. (Polite Form) Inn. (only used between friends or younger)
No	ဟင့်အင်း	Hint-inn.
Happy Birthday!	မွေးနေ့ မှာပျော်ရွှင်ပါစေ။	Muay-nay-mhar-pyaw-shwin-par-zay.
New Year greetings	နှစ်သစ် မင်္ဂလာပါ။	Hnit-thit-min-ga-lar-par.



My way of learning Japanese Language



Stephen Kurui (Kenya)

工学研究科 博士前期課程 電気・電子工学専攻

Before coming to Japan, my day to day language of communication in most forums was English. As soon as I arrived in Japan everything changed, I felt like I was illiterate and dumb! because by definition illiterate means a person who cannot read and write, while dumb is a person who cannot speak! For the first time in my life I could not express myself due to language barrier; thank goodness for the availability of a tutor who has been of great help in my day to day life. My smart phone translation app has also been a good companion.

At first it seemed impossible to start learning a new language, a new and complicated writing system and a whole new set of vocabulary. All the same I decided to give it a try since I needed Japanese for my day to day communication. Well, it is not really as hard as it seemed at first. Of course my level is still very basic but at least I can follow simple conversations and I can participate in a simple conversation. I have learnt Japanese through a number of ways that I would like to share with you.

Attending class

My first contact with Japanese was attending classes provided by the university to assist international students to be able to interact with others. The classes have been very helpful to me because it builds a good foundation for my learning.

Speaking with friends

"Practice makes perfect" This has been true for me. Every chance I get when speaking with my Japanese friends I try as much as possible to express myself in Japanese. My friends have always been gracious whenever I make a mistake they correct me and through that I have learnt a lot.

Writing

I guess there is no better way of learning Kanji than practicing writing them. I have made it a policy to write at least 5 Kanjis every day and that has helped me



a lot. I now know quite a good number of Kanji and I am always proud of myself when I am able to recognize a word written in kanji

The internet has also been a great resource. I have learned a lot by watching and listening to Japanese conversations and songs on YouTube, and also playing games to sharpen my memory.

Of course Rome was not built in a day. I still have a long way in mastering the Japanese language. I hope that in the future I will be able to effectively communicate in this beautiful language.



My way of enjoying life in Fukui



Mala Rejeki Manurung (Indonesia)

教育学研究科 教員研修留学生

Hello, My name is Mala Rejeki Manurung. I am from Indonesia and I join teacher training program in Fukui University since September 2015. Even though I just considered new here, I want to share some ways for you

to enjoy Fukui.

As being ranked top in overall ranking of "Survey on happiness level in all 47 prefectures", I have to acknowledge that I am one of the happy person in Fukui. It was not easy at first, especially if you feel homesick, but try to enjoy Fukui as much as you can. As a zero Japanese speaker and started learning Nihongo when I arrived in Japan, it was very challenging on the first month here in Fukui. I only know my Indonesian friends and other student teacher training programs. At that point, I realize that I need to join some community to enjoy life in Japan, especially in Fukui.

I realize as a Ryugakusei we will be offered many activities and most of them are interesting and challenging. Since I realize I have many options to enjoy my life here, I made goals to achieve during my staying in Japan. I started on making two kinds of goals. They are what things that I want to keep doing same as in my country, things that I want to challenge me to be out of the comfort zone, which means really new activities for me. Only activities meeting these goals that I will do. By having goals, your time will be wisely used by doing the things to reach your goals.

For example, I really want to know the life in Fukui and make friends with many Japanese from different range of age. Therefore, I decided to see the activities that I can join with little Japanese understanding and the possibility to speak in English. We are lucky that in Fukui University we have Global Hub as one way to make friends and also to practice Japanese and English at the same time. I try to join all the activity in Global Hub as much as I can, and the one that I enjoyed the most is the English and Nihongo time every Monday, 6 pm-7 pm. Japanese friends and other friends who understand Japanese helped me a lot with the



activity in Japanese. In the other way, I also can enjoy and share my knowledge in English time. There are also many events held in Global Hub, so I really recommend you to attend Global Hub events!

Other example of my goal is I want to keep using proper English since I realize I might have decreasing level of English as I need to practice my Japanese as often as I can. Luckily, from one of the event in Global Hub, I can meet the person that from him I can join Toast Master English club to practice my English. I also recommend you to read events in FIA Pocket to enjoy Fukui. There are many events held and you can enjoy even though you have little understanding of Japanese. One event that I join on the first two months are Shaberiba. Shaberiba is a place for Fukui citizen and foreigners to enjoy conversations in simple Japanese. This regular event held once in two weeks so you have the possibility of making new friends.

You can also keep the positive things you usually do in your country in Fukui. For example, If you are Christian, you can join the local church as part of your community to enjoy life here. This is also applied if you are other religion to go to the local worship place.

By attending many events, you will have opportunity to meet new people and make network with them. Once you have many options, you will be able to sort out the events that meets your goals. Fukui has everything to enjoy. The beautiful places, the warm people and great things. You just need to challenge yourself to try new things and give opportunity to enjoy them even though they were not convenient at first. Start on making goals and join events that meet your goals! Of course, don't forget your priority of studying!

So, welcome to Fukui , enjoy Fukui and be one of the happy person in Fukui!

My life in Japan.



Stephen Kurui (Kenya)

工学研究科 博士前期課程 電気・電子工学専攻

Journey from home and arrival

My coming to Japan was marked with a lot of excitement, anticipation and expectations. In deed landing in Tokyo was superb, having a view of one of the world's largest cities, completely different from the largest city I had ever lived in, Nairobi. The infrastructure i.e. roads, subways, architectural design of buildings, the trains and the general order was magnificent.

While in Tokyo I spent my free time exploring the streets. I enjoyed meeting and interacting with residents who could speak English in the very busy cosmopolitan city. My Japanese level at that time was at zero level, meaning I could not read any sign, train routes, names of places etc. so I avoided using any public transportation and opted to explore the city on foot. My smart phone's navigation apps came in handy on finding my way back to my residence. After some days I was able to use the trains but I was always scared at the thought of missing my alighting point.

Food

Unlike here in Japan, in my country, most of the food consumed is obtained on shore. I definitely knew that I had a lot of adjusting and adapting to do. I often found myself choosing only things that are familiar from the menu. The food tasted strange, they were more sugary rather than having the salty flavor that I was used to. I lost my appetite but I regained it later after learning the different tastes of food.

Travelling to Fukui

I spent two weeks in Tokyo familiarizing myself with what was going to be my life for the next many months. After that it was time to travel to my final destination, Fukui. The journey to Fukui was great, I admired the beautiful rice fields, mountains and rivers. Upon my arrival I instantly loved Fukui because it was



quiet and not crowded like Tokyo. I stumbled on an Italian restaurant and I loved the first meal that I had there, I kept going back and ordering the same meal because I didn't know what else to eat. Till today, whenever I go there I still eat the same meal.

Movement around Fukui was not so difficult, thanks to my phone apps. I however, had a lot of challenges doing shopping. Unlike in Tokyo where many people speak English, In Fukui it is very hard for a foreigner who can't speak Japanese to shop around. My translation app came in so handy.

At Fukui University, within my Research Group at the Graduate School of Engineering, I had to do a lot of adjusting. My group members had a difficulty in communicating in English and I had a problem in Japanese. Nevertheless, they helped me a lot. I learned to speak slowly so that they could understand and as I learned Japanese they helped me. At present our communication in the group and the entire laboratory has improved significantly, I am glad their English conversation skills have improved and I can also understand some Japanese.

Weather

My country Kenya is located on the equator, therefore we have always experienced equal length of day and night throughout the year. We only have two seasons; rainy season and dry season. Winter, spring, summer and autumn are terms that we only read in our geography books. I never imagined that I would survive the extreme weather changes but so far so good, I made it! Winter is not that bad after all. I never imagined I could survive through it but having experienced all the four seasons I must say I prefer winter to summer. However, spring is my favorite.

During a recent skiing event at Katsuyama, I was totally overdressed because I imagined that it would be extremely cold in the high snowy mountain. To my surprise I was actually sweating and my heart beat really fast! I had to go back to the changing room and reduce my clothing.

In conclusion, life in Fukui has been better than I thought. I have enjoyed my stay here and I am grateful to everyone who has been part and parcel of it.

That Thing Called KIMONO...



Pauline Mangulabnan (Philippines)

教育学研究科 教職開発専攻

"He had never looked forward to the wisdom and other vaunted benefits of old age. Would he be able to die young—and if possible free of all pain? A graceful death—as a richly patterned kimono, thrown carelessly across a polished table, slides unobtrusively down into the darkness of the floor beneath. A death marked by elegance." Yukio Mishima

We did not expect that all those hardwork would pay today. I started attending the kimono class just because... Kimono looks beautiful; it represents Japanese ladies; and it seemed interesting. To my surprise, wearing kimono is a combination of technique, elegance, patience, femininity, and focus. Everything that I do not possess. Hehe. Everything should be exact from the length to the position of the fingers to how to pull the kimono to how to tie the belt not to forget the overwhelmingly thick and many layers underneath. Move too much, and things will get crumpled. Pull too much, you won't get the right length. Hold it too lightly, and you'd have all the unwanted loose ends. Once you get it right, then you have to make sure that you walk properly. You would also have to endure the tight belts and the heavy cloths. Yet, despite all these, wearing a kimono embodies how this society sees a woman -- a real one. I wish more and more young Japanese will learn the art of kimono.



The contest was all about wearing the kimono properly, and finishing everything under 15 minutes. When we were starting, it took us more than an hour to do everything. 15 minutes? Were they really serious?!? After all those nights of practice, we set our record to 12 minutes. For the sake of the contest, we should be okay. But, we were not fast enough. We joined the school category and we were the only one from the university, Maria and I are the only foreigners joining



the school category. The rest of the teams were from junior and senior high schools. During the contest, they were done in less than 10 minutes. We were frantic when we were the only ones left behind. We were the oldest among the group yet we were the slowest. How embarrassing is that? Good thing that there were not much things we needed to

fix on each other's kimono after. So, we stood up last, went to the front, and stared at the vast room as the judges stared at how we wore the kimonos. At the end, winners were announced. So, we were ecstatic when we won the third place.

We won't be able to do it if it weren't for Yoshikawa sensei who was so patient with us – so patient with me too. She never fails to make us feel confident that we will be able to make it and that we are getting things right even when we felt like we will fail. There were days when I just want to run away and never return to the kimono class. But because Yoshikawa sensei



was overtly nice, I tried my best. She was more of a mother to us. She let us learn at our own pace, allowed us to choose the kimono we would like to wear, and trusted us with the make up and hair style that we – Maria and Makki – wanted. Two friends of different races whom I would definitely treasure for life!

Off we go to the nationals in Tokyo next year!☺

留学生在学状況

(2015年10月現在)

	学部生			大学院生				研究生/特別講学生			合計
	教	医	工	教修	医博	工修	工博	教	医	工	
バングラデシュ					2	2	1		1	1	7
マレーシア			27		1	1	1				30
ミャンマー						2					2
インドネシア			1					3		2	6
フィリピン				1			1	1			3
大韓民国	1									1	2
モンゴル							1				1
ベトナム			3		1	1					5
中国	1		9	7		29	6	28	1	23	104
台湾								2			2
アルメニア								1			1
リトアニア								2			2
ウズベキスタン			1					1			2
エジプト							1	1			2
カンボジア			1					1			2
タンザニア						1					1
ケニア						1					1
チリ								1			1
パプアニューギニア						1					1
合計	2	0	42	8	4	38	11	41	2	27	175
						49					
	44			61				70			

地域社会との交流活動

Local Community Exchange Activities



150411FCIA イングリッシュ・ウォーク



150512FCIA 清水東デイホーム



150513FCIA 昭和幼稚園



150530FCIA ワールドツアー



150530FCIA ワールドツアー



150530FCIA ワールドツアー



150606FCIA 常葉幼稚園カンボジア紹介



150606FCIA 常葉幼稚園フィリピン紹介



150607FCIA S S Tランド



150705FCIA S S Tランド中国の遊び紹介



150711FIA 留学生Home Visit Program



150722FCIA 鷹巣公民館 中国紹介



150722FCIA 鷹巣公民館バングラデシュ紹介



150723FCIA 宮ノ下公民館 中国紹介



150723FCIA 宮ノ下公民館バングラデシュ紹介



150801FIA 浴衣で歩こう



150808FCIA 中藤島公民館フィリピン紹介



150818FCIA たちばな児童館クロアチア紹介



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150823FIA 和菓子作り



150825FCIA ワールドツアー



150825FCIA ワールドツアー



151108FCIA S S Tランド



151108FCIA S S Tランド



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151123 永平寺町吉野公民館



151130FIA ハローワールド 美浜中学校



151130FIA ハローワールド 美浜中学校



151218FCIA しゃべり場



151218FCIA しゃべり場



160220FCIA スポーツ交流



160220FCIA スポーツ交流



160226 鯖江ロータリークラブ



160226 鯖江ロータリークラブ



160226 鯖江ロータリークラブ



160226 鯖江ロータリークラブ

学内交流活動

On Campus Activities



150403 Welcome Party (Spring)



150531 Campus Festival China



150531 Campus Festival Malaysia



150806 Summer Camp (Echizen Beach)



150806-07 Summer Camp (Mt. Kunimidake)



150929 Welcome Party (Autumn)



151221 Christmas Party



160107 New Year Party



160115 16th Ski Tour (SkiJam Katsuyama)



160121 Get-together party



160121 Get-together party



160122 AED First-aid Training



160323 卒業・学位授与式

表紙デザイン

Yan Yun (楊芸 China)

月日の経つのは早いものです。半年の交換留学は、あっという間に終わってしまいました。半年と言っても、実は4ヶ月しかないですね。この4ヶ月間は、たくさんの友達ができて、いろんな活動に参加して、充実した日々を過ごしました。私が一番忘れられないのは、福井の名産、羽二重餅でしょう。授業で先生に教えてもらって、プレゼンテーションも羽二重餅をテーマにして、さらに調べました。羽二重餅の甘さと柔らかさが大好きです。お土産に20個も買っちゃいました。この度は、こころねっとの表紙デザインを担当させていただいて、本当に光栄です。今回のデザインのテーマはこの世界を動かしている力です。描いてある雲は中国の「祥雲」です。意味はめでたい雲です。世界各地の人々が手を繋ぎ、地球を回しているという意味が込められています。



編集後記

今回もまた、原稿執筆協力者が少なく、2年続けて写真を多く掲載することとなりましたが、これも在学生の活動状況がよく分かっていいのかも知れません。とにかく、編集委員の皆さんのおかげで何とか刊行することができました。表紙デザインも、2年続けて江南大学からの交換留学生に描いていただくことになりました。江南大学にはアーティストが多いようです。皆さん、ありがとうございました。みんなとのネットワークを絶やさないために、卒業生の皆さんは最近の様子をみんなに知らせる写真やメッセージをどんどん送って下さい。エッセイも大歓迎です。ご協力よろしくお願いたします。

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創造力、実践力。

国立大学法人



福井大学
UNIVERSITY OF FUKUI