OPINION·의견 · 意见

私の国 "ギニア"

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ギニアは人口約 1,050 万人、公用語はフランス語ですが、それぞれの民族が自分たちの言葉を話しています。主な民族はフラニ(40%)、マリンケ(30%)、スースー(20%)、他のグループが 10%です。ギニア人は家族や民族に対しての帰属意識が強く、これらを信頼し、尽くします。地域によっては、民族と宗教的なセクトが緊迫した状況になることもあります。

多くはイスラム教徒であるので、人生を考えるとき 比較的運命論者であるし、さらにものを所有するより人間 の関係を大切にします。他は 10%がクリスチャン、7%が固 有の宗教です。家族は日本と違って7人~9人が普通です。

10月2日はギニアがフランスから独立した日に当たり、国の祭日です。他にもタバスキなどの休日があり、ムスリムの人はモスクに行った後、家族や友達とパーティーをします。

食事についてはお米の代わりにフォニオ、トウモロコシや根菜を食べた方がいいのですが、このような材料を用意するのは時間も手間もかかります。皮をむいたり挽いたりする機械は街に行かないと手に入らないし、停電も毎日のようにありますから。大部分のギニア人は食事の際右手を使い、また他の人との食事では、自分の分だけをとるという礼儀正しさが求められます。ギニアでは食事中に飲み物を口にするのは非常に稀です。それは食事がまずいことを意味しますから。食事の後お客が感謝の言葉を述べると、普通は「Albarka」と答えます。これは家族に食べ物を与えてくれるアラーの神を讃えるアラビア語です。

町の人々は昼食にご馳走を食べ、夕食は軽くします。朝食 はバターを塗ったパンとコーヒー、又は前日の残りを食べま す。農業をしている田舎の人はシリアルのようなしっかりした



た多くのスパイスも生産されます。

手工芸品は種族によって変わります。金属、皮、乾燥した麦わら、織物、そして木材。籠類の生産はとても大事です。そしてそれらには伝統的な模様が入っています。これが私の国ギニアです。





MY COUNTRY, GUINEA Fadjimba Camara (Guinea)

Guinea's population is about 1050 million and the official language is French. Each ethnic group speaks its own language. The people in Guinea are the Fulani: 40%, the Malinke: 30%, the Soussou: 20%, smaller ethnic groups: 10%. The Guineans strongly identify with their family and ethnic

group, and they tend to devote their help and trust only to those two groups; in some areas, there are tensions between ethnic groups and religious sects. As in the great majority they are Muslims, the Guineans have a comparatively fatalistic attitude when they have to cope with life. Besides, they value a good personal relationship much more than material possessions. Most of the population is Muslim. 10% are Christians and 7% have indigenous beliefs. A family is made up of 7 to 9 people, which is different from Japan.

We became independent from France on October 2 in 1958. It's a national holiday.

One of the others is Tabaski (a Muslim holiday). On the holidays, Muslims go to the mosque, pay their family and friends a call and have feasts.

Instead of rice, they should eat fonio, corn, sorghum or tubers. But getting these foodstuffs ready for a meal takes a lot of time and requires a lot of work. Husking machines and special mills would be necessary but they can be found only in towns. Besides, power cuts happen every day. Most Guineans eat using their right hand; Politeness requires that one takes the portion which is just in front of him/her. In Guinea it is extremely unusual to drink while eating because it would mean that food is bad. At the end of the meal, the guests always thank the hostess. She

generally answers by saying "Albarka", an Arabic word which praises Allah for having given food to the household.

Many of the residents of the city zones eat their main meal at lunchtime and another light one in the evening. For breakfast, they have a cup of coffee with slices of bread and butter, and leftovers from the previous day. In rural zones, field workers eat a more substantial breakfast, which can include cereals. They eat their main meal in the evening when they come back from the fields. Rice, manioc and corn are their staple diet. Among the specialities of the country, one can find the jollof rice, chicken cooked with groundnut oil, milk couscous. One must drink exclusively bottled water.

There is a local alcoholic drink called Skol. And many spices are produced.

The handicrafts vary from one ethnic group to another. The items are made of metal, leather, dried plaited or woven fiber, and, of course, wood. The production of basketwork is important. One can also find an excellent tradition of decoration in these products. That's my country "Guinea".



