CHANGES AND CHOICES

WITH ARTICLES FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

現代諸相 ニューヨークタイムズ

by
Rume KITA
and
Keith Wesley ADAMS

EIHŌSHA

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はじめに

ニューヨークタイムズを読んで世界の現状を知る読解用テキストをお届けします. 今回は7編の記事を半期用テキストとして編集し、4つのカテゴリーに分けました.

I. Lifestyle Choices: 昨今の私たちのライフスタイルは実に多様化しています。たとえば食生活です。健康のため、あるいは宗教や信念に従って私たちは様々な食生活を選べる世の中に生きていますが、Unit 1 ではペットの食事にもそれが反映している様子がわかります。

II. Evolving Languages: 言語の変化に目を向けてみましょう. Unit 2 ではアフリカで使われているフランス語の現状が描かれます. 公用語のフランス語が地元の言語や英語と混じり合って変容することはもはや止められないようです. Unit 3 はスペイン語についてです. 文法上, 男性形・女性形を有する言語がジェンダーニュートラルな方向に変化するのは今や必然とも言えるかもしれません.

III. Nature and Humanity: a Complex Relationship: 自然と人間の暮らしを考えるカテゴリーです. Unit 4 には気候変動の厳しさが映し出されています. 暑すぎる夏に日常生活を脅かされた経験が皆さんもきっとあることでしょう. 暑さが身体や生活スタイルに及ぼす影響を読みましょう. Unit 5 はコロナ禍が自然に及ぼした影響についてです. 人間の活動が大幅に停止したときに自然界ではどのようなことが起こったのか. 期せずして壮大な実験のチャンスとなったコロナ禍のその結果を見てみましょう.

IV. Trying to Lessen Our Footprint: 日常生活を営む上での環境負荷について考えたことはあるでしょうか. Unit 6 で読むのは食品廃棄物の問題です. 飽食の時代の今, 日々の食事で必ず出る残飯をどう処理すれば良いのか, この記事がヒントになるでしょう. Unit 7 は, 今や何にでも使われる石油由来の製品やプラスティックについての考察です. 環境に影響するプラスティック製品を使わずして私たちの生活は成り立つでしょうか. 賢明な対応の仕方はあるのでしょうか.

各ユニットには、記事の前後に練習問題を配置しています。Pre-reading には、記事に出てくる英単語を使ったクロスワード、記事をより身近に捉えることを狙いとしたディスカッション、内容に関連したグラフや地図の読み取りがあります。 Post-reading には、記事に出てきた語句の復習問題、内容の理解度をチェックするための英問英答、そして、記事の中身をより発展的に考えるためのリサーチ課題を置きました。

今回の企画も、膨大な数のニューヨークタイムズの記事の中から、大学生の皆さんが読むにふさわしいものを集めるところからスタートしました。一過性の話題ではないこと、長さが適切であること、理論ばかりでなく情景が思い浮かぶような例が紹介され

ていることなどを念頭に置いて選びました. Pre-reading と Post-reading は長くこの企画を共にしている Keith Wesley Adams 氏の手によるものです. 記事の本質を見極めたディスカッションなど, 良い課題を考えてくださいました.

最後になりますが、今回の企画を応援してくださった英宝社の佐々木元氏、そして 編集段階で支えてくださった佐藤貴博氏に心より御礼申し上げます。

2024年 夏

喜多 留女



Preface - Changes and Choices Keith Wesley Adams

Our world is changing faster than anytime in human history. The changes affect every aspect of our lives: our bodies and minds, our language, our relationships with each other and even our pets, but most of all, our environment. Some of these changes are based on conscious choices and some are unconscious. Some of these changes may seem unnecessary, even a little crazy, others highly necessary and the only intelligent thing to do. Some of the changes will affect us in a clear and positive manner, and others in uncertain and potentially dangerous ways. What is certain is that most of these changes are based on our own choices and actions. We now live in the Anthropocene era, an era in which for the first time in the history of our planet, humans are the greatest actors of change in the world. The effects of our choices today will be long lasting, some even permanent, so we had better choose wisely. Without conscious and intelligent choices we may condemn ourselves, and our civilization, as well as millions of species to extinction. Let us choose wisely and make the choices and changes that are needed to survive and live without misery.

This book looks at a few of the choices people are purposefully making and some of the changes that are happening regardless of our conscious selection. As these are all global issues, the texts relate stories from countries around the world: the United States, Ivory Coast, Spain, Iraq, and South Korea. Section I looks at changes and choices people are making concerning relationships with our pets (Unit 1). Section II looks at how languages are changing both consciously and unconsciously through globalization and as colonial legacy (Unit 2), and how some people are trying to stop the changes (Unit 3). Section III focuses on our environment, how having changed nature, it will force us to change the way we live (Unit 4). We also look at how nature reacts in the absence of humans thanks to observations during covid, and how humans sometimes benefit nature (Unit 5). Finally in section IV, we look at both successful and unsuccessful conscious attempts to improve our relationship with nature (Units 6 & 7).

This is now our 6th textbook in this series. As always, my colleague Rume Kita, has chosen and edited the articles, made all the necessary translations and explanations into Japanese. As usual, I have provided the various cross words, word matches, research and discussion questions. However, it is Rume Kita who checks, corrects and suggests the necessary changes. Together we discuss titles, organization, ideas and make our final decisions. We hope you enjoy this volume in our now almost 20 year series. May we choose the changes that will help all of us, all nations, races, cultures and other species thrive and survive.

Sincerely, Keith Adams,

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Changes and Choices with articles from The New York Times

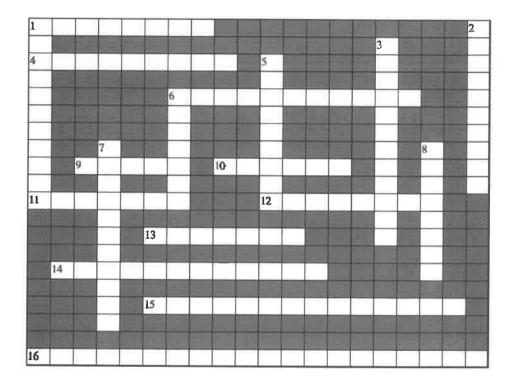
I Lifestyle Choices

Unit 1 Giving Our Pets Meals for People

Pre-reading

A: Crossword

Match the words in the Word Bank to their descriptions to fill in the crossword.



Word Bank

Antibiotic-resistant* Manipulative Seasoned	Capitalize Misinformation Skyrocketed	Classist Persuaded Spawned	Detrimental Probiotic Spurred	Distrust Regimen Supplements	
Vegan	Veterinarian	Vetted			

^{*}Use hyphen when filling in the crossword.

Across

- 1. (v.) Past participle. To give food more flavor by adding spices or savory ingredients.
- 4. (v.) Simple past. To encourage or inspire someone to a belief or action by argument.
- 6. (v) Simple past. Rise very rapidly in number.
- 9. (n.) A person who does not eat meat or any animal by-products such as milk or honey.
- 10. (v.) Past participle. Evaluated and corrected.
- 11. (v.) Simple past. To urge or incite to action.
- 12. (adj.) Beneficial to the upper, but not the lower levels of society.

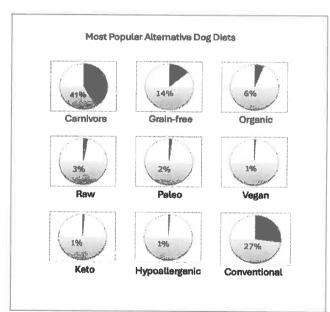
Down

- 1. (n.) Something added to enhance a diet to fulfill nutrient requirements.
- 2. (v.) To turn something to an advantage.
- 3. (n.) A doctor for animals.
- 5. (n.) A microorganism that restores or maintains good bacteria to the digestive tract.
- 6. (v.) Past participle. To create, give birth.
- 7. (adj.) Harmful or damaging.
- 8. (n.) Not have confidence in. A sense of not being able to rely on another.
- 13. (n.) A specific plan designed to improve or maintain the health of a patient. A regular course of action.
- 14. (adj.) Intent to control or influence others in a clever and often unfair or selfish way.
- 15. (n.) Incorrect or misleading written or spoken knowledge.
- 16. (adj.) Not able to be easily killed by medicine that kills microorganisms.

B: Discussion Questions

- 1. Have you ever owned a pet? What kind of pet was it?
- 2. What did you feed it? Was it healthy?
- 3. Have you ever been on a diet? What kind of diet? Did it work?
- 4. Did you ever put your pet on a diet?
- 5. Would you ever give a pet the same diet as yourself?
- 6. What do you think is healthy eating for dogs or cats?

C: Reading Graphs, Maps and Statistics



1. Look up the meaning of

Carnivore:

Organic:

Paleo:

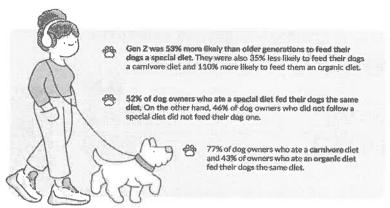
Vegan:

Keto:

Hypoallergenic:

Conventional:

https://www.lemonade.com/pet/explained/deep-dive-into-dog-diets/ をもとに編注者が作成



https://www.lemonade.com/pet/explained/deep-dive-into-dog-diets/

- 2. Which generation is most likely to give their dogs a special diet?
- 3. What percentage of people who ate a special diet gave their dogs the same one?

Number of dogs, cats and pets by country.

Country	Dog Pop	ulation	Cat Population	Bird Population	Aquaria Population	Small Mamma Population
Search (39)	Mile	Max	Search (36)	Search (29)	Search (25)	Search (25)
United States	69,929,0	00	74,059,000	8,300,000	4-144-144-4-17-17-17-17-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	,
China	27,400,0	00	58,100,008		THE STATE OF THE S	1000
United Kingdom	18,000,0	00	12,000,000	1,600,000	8,000.000	
Japan.	12,000,0	00	7,800,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Philippines	11,800,00	00			*	
Germany	10,600,0	00	15,200,000	4.900,000	2,300,000	4,900,000
India	10,200,0	00		1		
Spain	9.313,000		5,859,000	6,991,000	691,000	1,523,000
Argentina	8,200,000)	3,000,000			
Italy	8,755,000		10,228,000	12,882,000	1,500,000	1,616,000
Poland	8,019,000)	7,125,000	1,144,000	380,000	1,217,000
France	7,600,000)	14,900,000	5,800,000	1.252,000	2,800,000

4. Based on the chart, name 3 countries which prefer dogs to cats, and three which prefer cats to dogs.

https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/pet-ownership-statistics-by-country

Amount of money spent on a dog in the U.S. by State each year.



https://mosquitojoe.com/blog/states-that-spend-the-most-on-their-pets/

5. Based on the map, which State in the U.S. is most likely to spend money on special diets for their dogs?

By Priya Krishna Feb. 22, 2022

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- 2 ahwagandha 「ア シュワガンダ」 ナス 科の低木
- 2 psyllium husk 「サイリウムハスク」 オオバコ科の植物
- 3 ground turmeric 「ウコンの粉末」
- 8 regimen 「食餌 計画」
- 10 nutritional remedies 「食物療法」

16 pet adoption 「ペットの里親にな ること」→ Note 1

26 CBD 「カンナビジ オール」 大麻草か ら抽出される成分27 probiotic 「善玉

微生物」

32 store-bought 「市販の」

37 wheat-filled kibble 「小麦入りのドッグ フード」 arl Malone starts his day with a breakfast that includes ashwagandha root and psyllium husk powder. His dinner is always seasoned with ground turmeric, and then he takes his joint supplements. He goes on two brisk walks daily and avoids restaurant food, as his doctor recommended he lose weight.

Karl Malone is a dog — an 11-year-old sandy-brown Australian shepherd mix.

Darshna Shah, Mr. Malone's owner, believes that this regimen — a blend of advice from friends, her veterinarian and pet newsletters, and nutritional remedies her family grew up with in India — has greatly improved her companion's health.

Ms. Shah, 64, a former insurance executive in Cerritos, Calif., used to think that if her pets were housed and well fed, they would be fine. But the increasing focus on wellness persuaded her to do more. "Their quality of life depends on their health."

The rate of pet adoptions in the United States, spurred by the pandemic, skyrocketed in 2021 to a six-year high, while human birthrates have steadily declined. As people reimagine what parenthood can look like, pet owners are devoting considerable thought and money to what their dogs, cats, hamsters, goldfish and other animals eat.

For many owners, the answer is customizing their pets' diets to match their own eating habits.

There are pets on raw-food diets, gluten-free diets, grain-free diets, vegan and vegetarian diets. There are pets that munch on treats flavored like a turmeric latte or made with CBD, pets that never skip a probiotic or vitamin C supplement. Some owners whip up special menus at home, while others shop for the growing number of products tailored to these diets.

Oscar, a terrier-Chihuahua mix living in New York, is vegetarian, ³⁰ just like his owner, Roopa Kalyanaraman Marcello, 42, a publichealth policy specialist who feeds the dog store-bought vegetarian pet food.

"He is part of our family," Ms. Marcello said. "It would be weird to me if one of my kids started eating meat."

Last year, Jennifer Donald, who teaches criminal justice at the University of Maryland, suspected that the wheat-filled kibble she fed to her Labrador retriever, Moses, was responsible for his digestive issues.

Ms. Donald, 52, has celiac disease and does not eat gluten. She 40

- wild-caught 然の
- grain bowl レインボウル | → Note 2

「天 recently adopted the same diet for Moses, feeding him wild-caught salmon, sweet potatoes, boiled eggs, coconut oil and rice — the same ingredients she uses to make grain bowls for herself and her husband.

There are no clear or simple rules for how to feed a pet. The U.S.

diets and regulates how pet food is manufactured and labeled, but

offers much vaguer guidance on the ingredients. Veterinarians

have differing opinions, and scientific research on pet health lags

behind studies on humans. The internet is brimming with advice,

and misinformation. It's primarily up to owners to decide whom to

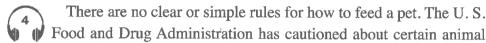
The American Kennel Club, a registry for dogs, provides online

educational materials and recommendations about diet, all vetted by

its chief veterinary officer. So it dismays Brandi Hunter Munden,

the organization's vice president of communications, to see people

turn to fad diets that can pose the same hazards for pets as for



trust.

humans.

- the U.S. Food and Drug Administration 「米国食品医薬品 局]
- lag behind をとる」
- brim with ~ で溢れている」
- be up to ~ 第である」
- the American Kennel Club リカの愛犬家団体
- fad diet 「一時的 な流行の食餌法」
- 19 generalization 「一般法則化」

They can perpetuate generalizations about health, she said, promote regimens that aren't backed by research and capitalize on 20 people's anxieties about not doing enough for their animals.

The market for what the pet-food industry calls "nutritious pet food" — higher-priced products that claim to contain premium or nutritionally enhanced ingredients — is expected to reach \$17.9 billion by 2026, according to a report last year by Pet Insight, an analytics company. Pet wellness in general has become an even bigger industry, and has spawned a subset of social media influencers and Facebook groups devoted to refining the diets of all kinds of animals.

The intense focus on what pets eat is tied to the increased time owners have spent at home with their pets during the pandemic, when many people became more mindful of their own health, said Ms. Hunter Munden, the Kennel Club executive.

But imposing a new lifestyle on a loved one can become fraught when the beneficiary isn't able to communicate — or make its own decisions, she said. "Dogs will eat anything you put in front of them, but it is not necessarily in their best interests."

In 1999, the human and animal nutritionist Kymythy Schultze, 63, self-published a book on raw pet food called "The Ultimate Diet: Natural Nutrition for Dogs and Cats." She had started feeding

27 subset 「一派, 小さなグループ

28 influencer 「インフ ルエンサー」影響 力を持つ情報発信 者のこと

37 be in one's best interest 「~のた めになる」

her pets that way after eliminating processed food from her own diet to alleviate health problems. The premise is similar to that of the Paleo diet [18] the Paleo diet: that people should eat the way their ancestors did during the Stone Age.

Many readers found her recommendations too extreme. Veterinarians, she said, told her that pets couldn't survive on but~ 「~以外の」 anything but canned or bagged food. "How did cats and dogs thrive for thousand and thousands of years?" said Ms. Schultze. "The stuff in bags and cans hasn't been around very long."

> The book has sold tens of thousands of copies. And raw feeding — which includes vegetables, animal proteins, bones and other uncooked ingredients — has gone from fringe to trendy, even though numerous authorities have warned against it.

> Conversations about pet diets thrive online, where many owners have grown sizable followings by posting videos of themselves feeding their pets.

Luke Hagopian, 21, has 3.6 million TikTok followers who watch him feed his 45 or so goldfish frozen bloodworms, boiled spinach and boiled cucumber - ideas he picked up from talking to other fish owners online, and from reading websites like wikiHow. He 20 also fields questions about fish diets — even though, he admitted, he is not a medical expert.

Notions of expertise in the pet-health field are changing, and embedded in many owners' interest in wellness is a growing distrust of veterinarians.

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When her veterinarian wasn't supportive of a raw diet, Kayla Kowalski, a 21-year-old dog owner, switched to a holistic veterinarian who was. (Holistic veterinarians often combine homeopathy fr practices like acupuncture and homeopathy with Western medicine.)

> Haley Totes started adding fresh foods like bone broth, beef short 30 「ボー ribs, green beans and kefir to her dogs' diets after seeing a TikTok of someone listing the processed ingredients in pet food and reading about diets online. "Some vets are wary of raw, even homemade," she said.

Veterinarians, in turn, become frustrated when people are more 35 willing to believe social media posts than medical professionals.

"Owners trust us enough to make recommendations about their pets' health in areas of like, 'Your pet has a mass we need to remove it and do a biopsy," said Dr. Marcus Dela Cruz, a veterinarian in San Luis Obispo, Calif. "But when we make recommendations

レオダイエット Note 3

「非主流 12 fringe 派



「てきばき field 答える」

「専門 23 expertise 知識」

「ホリス 27 holistic テイック医学の」→ Note 4

メオパシー → Note 5

bone broth ンスープ」骨を煮 込んだスープ

「ケフィア」 31 kefir 発酵乳

38 「腫瘤」

39 「生体組 biopsy 織検査」

about food, owners don't feel the same way."

Online misinformation about pet health is rampant, he said, and animals are suffering because of it: Raw meats can carry antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and homemade meals can lack essential nutrients. Vegetarian diets, he said, are not suitable for cats because they need animal protein.

For all the pet owners who believe they've found the key to improving their animals' health with these diets, there are others who feel confused and frustrated by them.

Yishian Yao, 30, who runs an animal care business in El Cerrito, 10 Calif., said pet wellness culture can feel not only classist, as many owners can't afford to buy their animals fresh food and supplements, but also manipulative.

13 manipulative 「人を巧みに操る|

The messaging is, she said, "if you don't do this for the health of your pet, you are not as good a pet parent."

She wondered if the popular belief that pets are like family has actually been detrimental to animals by "putting a human value lens on their food," she said.

"It's not that I don't think pets should be treated and cared for like family," she said. "It is when we equate them to being human when they are not. Is it really what's best for them?"

Notes

- 1 アメリカでは、劣悪な環境でペットを繁殖させて売買することを防ぐため、多くの州でペット ショップでのペット販売が禁止されている。大や猫を飼う場合は保護施設に出向いて「里親」とし てペットを引き取ることが多い。
- 2 グレインボウルとは、玄米などを中心に野菜や豆を使ったサラダふうの食べ物で、人によって様々にアレンジされる。身体に良いとされる食材を使い、たっぷりとした大きな器で食べることが多い。
- 3 パレオダイエットとは、農耕や牧畜が発達する以前の旧石器時代の狩猟採取型の食生活を手本とする食事法のこと、野草、根菜、木の実、キノコ、野生動物、魚、昆虫など自然界から容易に入手できるもので食生活を賄う。
- 4 ホリスティック医学は、身体の調子の悪い部分だけを取り上げて治療するのではなく、身体全体を包括的にとらえる考え方の医療法、自己治癒力を土台とし、西洋医学の利点を生かしながらも、中国やインドなどの伝統医学や栄養療法、心理療法、運動療法などさまざまな代替療法を組み合わせた医療が実践される。
- 5 ホメオパシーとは、自然治癒力に働きかける代替医療のひとつで、レメディと呼ばれるホメオパシー薬が用いられる。ある病気や症状を引き起こす物質(レメディ)を故意に患者に与えることで、その病気や症状を改善するという「同種療法、同毒療法」である。日本では、安全性や有効性に関するエビデンスは確立されておらず、治療効果も認められていない。

Post-reading

A: Word Match

Write the appropriate description letter in the empty column next to the compounds.

1. Ashwaganda root	 a. Internet stars whose opinions and views and likes inspire thousands to millions of people.
2. Psyllium husk	b. Part of the Plantago family, the fiber of this plant is good for digestion and heart health.
3. Nutritional remedies	c. Goods manufactured for a specific group of people.
4. Pet adoptions	 d. An eating regimen that avoids carbohydrates and other proteins that are found in wheat etc.
5. Raw-food	e. Problems with the processing of foods resulting in various physical ailments such as constipation and diarrhea.
6. Grain/Gluten-free diets	f. The preventive medical practice of ensuring patients get enough minerals and protein and vitamins throughout their diets.
7. Media influencers	g. To pass on vague ideas about an issue that may or may not be helpful.
8. Tailored products	h. Uncooked meals.
9. Criminal justice	i. To encourage people to follow certain diets.
10. Digestive issues	j. The underground part of the plant also known as Indian Ginseng, Winter Cherry. Grown in India, it is known for its ability to reduce stress, improve muscle strength, boost cognitive ability and help sleep.
11. Promote regimens	k. The legal branch that focuses on lawbreakers.
12. Perpetuate generalizations	l. The taking into the family of a dog or cat to care for.

B: Comprehension Questions

- 1. Why is it surprising that Karl Malone avoids restaurant food, and starts his day with a special diet of ashwagandha root, psyllium husk, turmeric and joint supplements in order to lose weight?
- 2. Where did Karl's owner get the idea for this dog food regimen?
- 3. What spurred the rate of pet adoptions in 2021 to skyrocket?
- 4. What is the answer for many pet owners to their pet's diet?
- 5. What different kinds of diets are people feeding their pets?
- 6. What are the rules concerning feeding pets?
- 7. Why can't pet owners rely on veterinarians and scientific research for advice on pet food?
- 8. How much is it expected for the pet food industry to capitalize on people's anxieties about their animals health?
- 9. What is the Paleo diet, and why did Kymythy Schultze argue dogs do not need canned or bagged food?

- 10. What does Luke Hagopian show himself feeding his gold fish on TikTok to his 3.6 million followers?
- 11. Why are veterinarians frustrated?
- 12. Why does Yishian Yao think wellness culture is classist?

C: Discussion Questions

- 1. Do you think it is healthy for pets to eat the same food as humans?
- 2. Why might it not be?
- 3. Do you think it is good to treat pets as family and/or equate them with humans?
- 4. Have you ever been to a pet café? What was your experience? What do you think about animals in restaurants?
- 5. What do you think of the Paleo diet, in which people eat fish, meat, nuts, berries and wild vegetables like our ancestors did over 10,000 years ago?
- 6. Are their any other diets you would like to or definitely would not like to try? Why?
- 7. Do you think it is good for people to have pets? Why? What are the benefits and problems?
- 8. Do you think it is good for animals to be pets? Why/why not?

D: Research Activities

- 1. Look up the number of dog, cat and other common pet owners around the world.
- 2. Which country has the most dogs? Cats? Birds?
- 3. Which country spends the most on pets in the world?
- 4. How many cats and dogs and other pets are in your country?
- 5. Which pets are favored in your country, cats or dogs?
- 6. How much is spent on health care in your country for pets?
- 7. How much is spent on human health care?

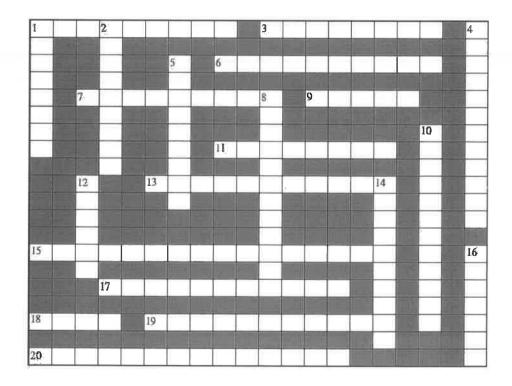
II Evolving Languages

Unit 2 The Evolution of French Goes Through Africa

Pre-reading

A: Crossword

Match the words in the Word Bank to their descriptions to fill in the crossword.



Word Bank

Academician	Ambassadors	Angst	Creolized	Colonized	Decentralization
Democratized	Demographer	Evicted	Flourish	Imitations	Improvisations
Influence	Infusing	Jibe	Legacy	Literally	Proliferated
Protectorate	Resentment	Vitality			

Across

- 1. (n.) The act or power of producing an effect without obvious exertion.
- 3. (n.) Full of life.
- 6. (n.) Copies, faking the style of the original.
- 7. (adj.) To pidginize, turn a word of one language into a term in a language of a different community or culture.
- 9. (n.) A feeling of fear or insecurity.
- 11. (v.) To grow luxuriantly, thrive, prosper.
- 13. (n.) A person who studies human populations.
- 15. (n.) The spreading or distribution of power or people or language from a central authority to regional areas.
- (n.) Official envoys or representatives of another country.
- 18. (n.) A short insulting joke.
- 19. (n.) Professor or one who works in a university concerning themselves with rigorous study.
- 20. (n.) The act of making up or inventing words, actions and ideas or plans on the spot.

Down

- 1. (v.) Present participle. To fill with, permeate.
- 2. (adv.) With exact equivalence. Strict and complete accuracy.
- 4. (v.) Simple past. To grow by a rapid increase of new parts.
- 5. (v.) Simple past. To take over and control a people or nation.
- (v.) Past participle. Make something less authoritarian with more control given to the people.
- 10. (n.) A political unit or territory dependent on a more powerful state.
- 12. (n.) Leftover things, policies, and/or structures from an earlier time or in this case government.
- 14. (n.) A feeling of indignant displeasure, of being wronged, insulted or injured.
- 16. (v.) Past participle. To be kicked out.

B: Discussion Questions

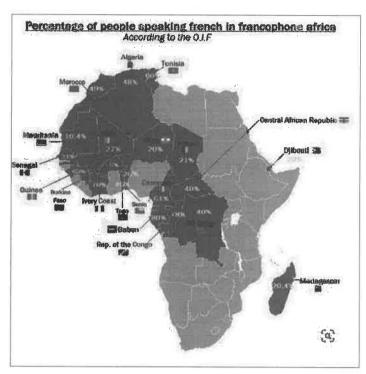
- 1. How many different dialogues are there in your language?
- 2. What are the differences between Osaka-ben and Tokyo dialects?
- 3. Did you ever make up a new word with your friends in high school?
- 4. What are some English words you use in Japanese?
- 5. Do any of them have a different meaning than the original English meaning?
- 6. A decade ago French used to be about the 14th most spoken Language in the world. Now it is the 5th. Why do you think this is happening?

C: Reading Graphs, Maps and Statistics

SINGLISH	*ENGLISH*
Can lah	Yes
Can leh	Yes, of course
Can lor	Yes, I think so
Can hah?	Are you sure?
Can hor?	Are you sure then?
Can meh?	Are you certain?
Can bo?	Can or not?
Can can	Confirm
Can gua	Maybe
Can liao	Already can / Done
Can wor	Yeah
Can liao la!	OK, enough!

https://www.memrise.com/blog/english-around-the-world

- 1. Have you heard of Singlish? What country is it from?
- 2. What does the word "Can" mean? What language is it from?



https://www.reddit.com/r/French/comments/jp5113/percentage_of_people_speaking_french_in/?rdt=33040

- 3. Which African country has the largest percentage of French speakers?
- 4. Which has the least?
- 5. Name the 3 French speaking North African countries.



https://www.mappr.co/thematic-maps/english-speaking-countries-africa/ をもとに編注者が作成

6. Look at both the maps.

Why do you think English or French are spoken in these countries?

7. Do you think the English spoken in all these countries is the same?

By Elian Peltier Dec. 12, 2023

1 Abidjan 「アビ ジャン」 → Note 1 3 the institution「フ ランス学士院」→ Note 2 BIDJAN, Ivory Coast — French, the world's fifth most spoken language, is changing — perhaps not in the gilded hallways of the institution in Paris that publishes its official dictionary, but on a rooftop in Abidjan, the largest city in Ivory Coast.

There one afternoon, a 19-year-old rapper with the stage name "Marla" rehearsed her upcoming show, surrounded by friends. Her words were mostly French, but the Ivorian slang and English words that she mixed in made a new language.

To speak only French, "c'est zogo" — "it's uncool," said Marla, whose real name is Mariam Dosso, combining a French word with Ivorian slang. But playing with words and languages, she said, is "choco," an abbreviation for chocolate meaning "sweet" or "stylish."

A growing number of words and expressions from Africa are now infusing the French language, spurred by booming populations of young people in West and Central Africa.

More than 60 percent of those who speak French daily now live in Africa, and 80 percent of children studying in French are in Africa. There are as many French speakers in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, as in Paris.

Through social media platforms like TikTok and YouTube, they are literally spreading the word, reshaping the French language from African countries that were once colonized by France.



A young rapper who goes by the stage name Marla (left), practices her act with other rappers on a rooftop in Abidjan.

Arlette Bashizi for The New York Times

"We've tried to rap in pure French, but nobody was listening to us," said Jean Patrick Niambé, known as Dofy, a 24-year-old Ivorian hip-hop artist listening to Marla on the rooftop. "So we create words from our own realities, and then they spread."

The youth population in Africa is surging while the rest of the world grays. Demographers predict that by 2060, up to 85 percent of French speakers will live on the African continent. In the 1960s, 90 percent of French speakers lived in Western countries.

"French flourishes every day in Africa," said Souleymane Bachir Diagne, a Senegalese professor of French at Columbia University. "This creolized French finds its way in the books we read, the sketches we watch on television, the songs we listen to."

Nearly half of the countries in Africa were at one time French colonies or protectorates, and most of them use French as their official language.

15

But France has faced growing resentment in recent years in many of these countries for both its colonial legacy and continuing influence. Some countries have evicted French ambassadors and troops, while others target the French language itself. Some West African novelists write in local languages as an act of artistic resistance. The ruling junta in Mali has stripped French of its official status, and a similar move is underway in Burkina Faso.

The backlash has not gone unnoticed in France, where the evolution of French provokes debate, if not angst, among some intellectuals. President Emmanuel Macron of France said in a 2019 speech: "France must take pride in being essentially one country among others that learns, speaks, writes in French."

The language laboratory

In the sprawling Adjamé market in Abidjan, there are thousands of small stalls selling electronics, clothes, counterfeit medicine and food. The market is a perfect laboratory in which to study Nouchi, a slang once crafted by petty criminals, but which has taken over the country in under four decades.

Some former members of Abidjan's gangs, who helped invent Nouchi, now work as guards patrolling the market's alleys, where "jassa men" — young hustlers — sell goods. It is here that new expressions are born.

Germain-Arsène Kadi, a professor of literature at the Alassane Ouattara University in Ivory Coast, walked deep into the market

11 creolized French 「クレオール化した フランス語」フラン ス語と現地語が混 じってできた言語の

14 protectorates 「保護領」

21 ruling junta 「重 事政権」

7

31 Nouchi 「ノウシ」 → Note 3 one morning carrying with him the Nouchi dictionary he wrote.

At a street restaurant with plastic tables and chairs, the owner gathered a few jassa men to use their favorite words while they drank Vody, a mix of vodka and energy drink.

"They're going to hit you," the owner said in French, which alarmed me until they explained that the French verb for "hit," frapper, had the opposite meaning there: Those jassa men would treat us well — which they did, throwing out dozens of new words and expressions.

Mr. Kadi frantically scribbled down new words on a notepad, 10 saying repeatedly, "One more for the dictionary."

It's nearly impossible to know which word crafted on the streets of Abidjan might spread, travel or even survive.

"Go," meaning "girlfriend" in Ivory Coast, was entered into the well-known French dictionary Le Robert this year.

In Abidjan this year, people began to call a boyfriend "mon pain" — French for "my bread." Improvisations soon proliferated: "pain choco" is a cute boyfriend. A sugary bread, a sweet one. A bread just out of the oven is a hot partner.

The expression has spread on social media, reaching neighboring Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Congo, thousands of miles away. It hasn't reached France yet. But Ivorians like to joke about which expressions French people will pick up, often years, if not decades, later.



Youth on Yoff Beach in Dakar, Senegal, once a French colony. The youth population in Africa is surging, and by 2060, demographers say, 85 percent of French speakers will live on the continent.

Hannah Reyes Morales for The New York Times

写真: The New York Times/Redux/アフロ

"If French becomes more mixed, then visions of the world it carries will change," said Josué Guébo, an Ivorian poet. "And if Africa influences French from a linguistic point of view, it will likely influence it from an ideological one."

8

Painful past, uncertain future

7 standup comedian 「お笑い芸人」 Le Magnific — the stage name for Jacques Silvère Bah — is one of Ivory Coast's most famous standup comedians, renowned for his plays on words and imitations of West African accents.

10 Wobé 「ウォベ 語」 But as a young boy learning French in school, he was forbidden to speak Wobé, his own language, he said. His French was initially so poor.

"We had to learn fast, and in a painful way," said the 45-yearold Mr. Silvère one afternoon, before he took the stage at a standup comedy festival in Abidjan.

Across French-speaking West and Central African countries, 15 French is seldom used at home and is rarely the first language, instead restricted to school, work, business or administration.

According to a 2022 survey released by the French Organization of the Francophonie, the primary organization for promoting French language and culture, 77 percent of respondents in Africa described French as the "language of the colonizer." About 57 percent said it was an imposed language.

25 mother tongue 「母語」 Sometimes the methods of imposing it were brutal, scholars say. At school in many French colonies, children speaking in their mother tongue were beaten or forced to wear an object around their necks known as a "symbol" — often a smelly object or an animal bone.

Still, many African countries adopted French as their official language when they gained independence, in part to cement their national identities.

31 throw jibes 「からかう」

At the festival, Le Magnific and other standup comedians threw jibes in French, drawing laughter from the audience.

"What makes our humor Pan-African is the French language," said the festival's organizer, Mohamed Mustapha, known across West Africa by his stage name, Mamane. A comedian from Niger, Mamane has a program listened to by millions around the world on Radio France Internationale.

Today, more than a third of Ivorians speak French, according to the International Organization of the Francophonie. In Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of Congo — the world's largest French-speaking country — it is more than half.

3 Francophone ランス語圏の」

But in many Francophone countries, governments struggle to hire enough French-speaking teachers.

"African children are still learning in French in extremely difficult conditions," said Francine Quéméner, a program specialist at the International Organization of the Francophonie. "They must learn to count, write, read in a language they don't fully grasp, with teachers who themselves don't always feel secure speaking French."

Still, Ms. Quéméner said French had long escaped France's control.

"French is an African language and belongs to Africans," she said. "The decentralization of the French language is a reality."



France notices

Hip-hop, now dominating the French music industry, is injecting new words, phrases and concepts from Africa into France's suburbs and cities. 15

20 Aya Nakamura 「アヤ・ナカムラ」 → Note 4 One of the world's most famous French-speaking pop singers is Aya Nakamura, originally from Mali. Many of the most streamed hip-hop artists are of Moroccan, Algerian, Congolese or Ivorian origins.

"Countless artists have democratized French music with African slang," said Elvis Adidiema, a Congolese music executive with Sony Music Entertainment. "The French public, from all 25 backgrounds, has become accustomed to those sounds."

But some in France are slow to embrace change. Members of the French Academy, the 17th-century institution that publishes an official dictionary of the French language, have been working on the same edition for the past 40 years.

On a recent evening Dany Laferrière, a Haitian-Canadian novelist and the only Black member of the academy, walked the gilded corridors of the Academy's building, on the left bank of the Seine River. He and his fellow academicians were reviewing whether to add to the dictionary the word "yeah," which appeared in French in the 1960s.

"French is about to make a big leap, and she's wondering how it's going to go," Mr. Laferrière said of the French language.

He paused, stared at the Seine through the window, and corrected

28 the French Academy 「アカ デミー・フランセー ズ」 → Note 2 himself. "They, not she. They are now multiple versions of French that speak for themselves. And that is the greatest proof of its vitality."

Notes

- 1 アビジャンはコートジボワール最大の都市で、アフリカのフランス語圏の国々の中におけるファッション、音楽、メディア、デジタルなど、経済活動の中心地、多くの政治機関と外国大使館が置かれ、全アフリカの都市の中で6番目に人口が多い。
- 2 フランス学士院は国立の学術機関で、言語、文芸、科学、芸術、政治学の5つのアカデミーで構成されるフランス文化の伝統と歴史の象徴ともいえる場所である。なかでもアカデミー・フランセーズは1635年に創設され、フランス語の純粋性と正当性を維持し、新語や外来語の導入を管理するという目的を持つ最古のアカデミーで、アカデミー辞典と呼ばれるフランス語の辞書の編纂を行なっている。アカデミー辞典は1694年に初版が出版されたのち、8回改編され現在に至っている。最新版は1992年、
- 3 Nouchi は主にアビジャンで使われるカジュアルなスラング、フランス語の中に現地語や英語起源の 語彙が混じったり、標準フランス語とは違う意味でフランス語の語彙が使われたりする。
- 4 Aya Nakamura は 1995 年アフリカのマリ生まれ、フランス育ちのアフロポップシンガー、フランスだけでなく世界中で、フランス語で歌うアーティストとして絶大な人気があり、2024 年のパリオリンピック開会式でもパフォーマンスを披露した。日本人と血縁関係はなく、Nakamura は芸名で、ミュージックビデオに漢字や片仮名を用いるなど、日本のテイストを取り込んでいる。フランスのファッション雑誌の表紙を飾るなど、ファッションアイコンとしても注目されている。

Post-reading

A: Word Match

Write the appropriate description letter in the empty column next to the compounds.

Gilded hallways/ corridors	Still having an effect even after the original cause has stopped or gone.
2. Official Dictionary	b. Imitation or fake drugs.
3. Booming populations	c. Rarefied atmosphere; a place so elite it is as if the walls are painted gold.
4. Colonial legacy	d. The language you grow up with.
5. Artistic resistance	e. The government or academically accepted source for the definition of words in a language.
6. Continuing influence	f. Wrote as quickly as possible.
7. Counterfeit medicine	g. Fighting against something through the use of writing, painting, performance etc.
8. Petty criminals	h. Get used to.
9. Frantically scribbled	i. Rapidly growing number of people.
10. Standup comedians	j. Completely understood.
11. Mother tongue	k. Entertainers who make people laugh by telling their stories and jokes alone on a stage.
12. Gained independence	The emotional, psychological, historical structure and linguistic leftovers of imperialism.
13. Fully grasped	m. Got freedom from the control of another person or country.
14. Become accustomed	n. Small time thieves.

B: Comprehension Questions

- 1. Where is French changing?
- 2. What is spurring on the infusion of African words into the French language?
- 3. Which African countries are literally spreading the word through social media?
- 4. Where do demographers predict that 85% of French speakers will live by 2060?
- 5. Why is there growing resentment against France in recent years?
- 6. What have African countries done about this resentment?
- 7. Who is worried by this linguistic backlash?
- 8. Where are new African Nouchi/French expressions being born?
- 9. What did the owner of the café, where Mr. Kadi interviewed the jassa men, mean when he said "They're going to hit you?"
- 10. What do the terms "mon pain," (my bread) and "pain choco," (chocolate croissant) mean?
- 11. According to Josué Guébo, how else will Africa influence France besides linguistically?
- 12. Where is French most used in Africa?

- 13. What percentage of respondents in Africa referred to French as the language of the colonizer?
- 14. Despite the French forcing their language often violently on Africans, why have so many countries adopted it?

C: Discussion Questions

- 1. Were you aware that French was so widely spoken in Africa?
- 2. Are you worried that the influx of English words into your language is altering it for the worse?
- 3. Do you think the government should control the use of words in your language to preserve it?
- 4. Is there such a thing as a pure language or are all languages mixed and continually evolving?
- 5. Do you think we need a world language?
- 6. What are some words of other languages that you have adopted thanks to music, movies, etc.?

D: Research Activities

- 1. What are the top 10 most spoken languages in the world?
- 2. How many different dialects of English are there in England?
- 3. How many distinct dialects are there in Japan?
- 4. What is the population of Africa? French speaking Africa? English speaking Africa?
- 5. What are the birth rates in Africa compared to your country?
- 6. Which continent is predicted to be the most populous in the next 50 years?