COMPREHENSIVE READINGS FOR CULTURE:

Introduction to Cultural Studies

カルチュラル・スタディーズ

Edited with Notes
by
Katsuo Ando
Fumiko Goto
Masago Igawa
Jun Kawata
Robert Murphy

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はしがき

本書は、文化と社会をめぐる諸問題を扱ったエッセイを中心に、大学生として必要な読解力養成に力点をおいた総合的なリーディング用教科書として編集したものです。本書の編集にあたっては、大学生の知的関心に応える題材を、論理的で内容的にまとまりのある現代評論文から選ぶように努めました。様々な観点から検討した結果、Part I を「理論編」とし、文化、コミュニケーション、多文化理解、性・ジェンダーをめぐる諸問題を扱ったエッセイを、Part II を「実践編」として、文化における言語の問題、異文化交流、エスニシティをめぐる諸問題に言及したエッセイを、それぞれ取り上げて編集しました。本書は、半期用教科書として14のユニットから構成されていますが、1 ユニットに 2 時間あて、通年用教科書として使用することも可能です。

題材の内容から、教科書の題名を Comprehensive Readings for Culture: Introduction to Cultural Studies 『カルチュラル・スタディーズ』とし、本書の英文を次の著書の中から選択しました。

- Larry A. Samover, Richard E. Porter, eds., *Intercultural Communication* (Wordsworth Publishing Company, 1997)
- 2. Raymond Williams, Communications (Penguin Books, 1962)
- 3. David Christopher, British Culture: An Introduction (Routledge, 1999)
- 4. Nick Merriman ed., *The Peopling of London: Fifteen Thousand Years of Settle*ment from Overseas (Museum of London, 1993)
- 5. Ronald Takaki, Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans (Penguin Books, 1989)

Part I の「理論編」では、最近の「カルチュラル・スタディーズ」の研究の動向を踏まえた標準的な入門書として比較的平易で、英米の大学教科書として使用されている Intercultural Communication から、「文化とは何か」、多文化理解、性・ジェンダーをめぐる諸問題を理論的に扱った評論文を 6 つのユニットとして取り上げました。次いで、「文化社会学」を提唱し、英国の文学批評家・文化研究者として著名なR. Williams の Communications から、第 1 章 'Definitions' を Part I の 2 つのユニットとして取り上げました。Part II の「実践編」では、現代英国文化研究の標準的な入門書といえる British Culture: An Introduction から、第 2 章 "Language in Culture"の冒頭の文章を 2 つのユニットとして取り上げ、近代英語が形成されてきた歴史的・文化的背景と多様な現代英語の現況を知る素材としました。更に、ロンドン博物館出版の解説書から、国際都市ロンドンの異文化交流をめぐる問題を扱った文章を取り上げ、日系アメリカ人の歴史学者 R. Takaki の著書からは、新しい歴史学の観点から、米国におけるアジア系移民をめぐる諸問題 (Ethnic Problems) を扱ったエッセイを 3 つのユニットとして取り上げました。

以上のように、本書は教養英語の半期用テクストとして編集しましたが、近年のカリキュラム改革の一環として導入され、多様化した専門教育・基礎教育の「比較文化」「コミュニケーション」「異文化間交流」「多文化理解」「国際理解教育」「フェミニズム」等の関連科目のテクストとして使用することも可能です。

本書には、注釈・コラムのほかに、内容理解を深め、読解力、語彙力、聴解力を含む総合的な英語力の養成をはかるため、各ユニットごとに Exercise をつけました。教材選択、教科書の編集は共同責任で作業を進めましたが、注釈・Exercise については、教材が多様であることを考慮してユニットごとに担当者を決めて作業を進めました。 Exercise を含めて Unit 1–2, 11を川田、Unit 3–4, 9–10 を安藤、Unit 5–6, 13–14 を後藤、Unit 7–8, 12 を井川が担当しました。また本書の特色として、各ユニットごとに英語の要約文を問題文の形式にして作成し、R. Murphy が担当しました。各自作成した注釈、Exercise を相互点検し、可能な限り遺漏なきを期しましたが、お気づきの点があれば、ご指摘・ご教示頂ければ幸いです。

最後に、本書の出版でお世話になった英宝社の宇治正夫編集長をはじめ、編集部 の方々に感謝の意を表したいと思います。

2004年7月

編 注 者

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,			

PART I

UNIT

Culture (1)

pervasive 「浸透力 のあるし matrix「基盤」

10 count on 「当てにす predictably「予想 されるように

adaptation 「順応」

20 interact 「相互に作 用する」 ubiquitous 「いたる ところに存在する」 multidimensional 「多元的な」

- 23 run the gamut \[\sigma \] のすべてを含む」
- 25 deposit「堆積物」
- 26 hierarchy 「階層制 度」

Culture is a complex, abstract, and pervasive matrix of social elements. Culture enables us to make sense of our surroundings, aiding the transition from the womb to this new life. From the instant of birth, a child is formally and informally taught how to behave. Children, regardless of their culture, quickly 5 learn how to behave in a manner that is acceptable to adults. Within each culture, therefore, there is no need to expend energy deciding what an event means or how to respond to it. The assumption is that people who share a common culture can usually be counted on to behave "correctly" and predictably. 10 Hence, culture reduces the chances of surprise by shielding people from the unknown. Try to imagine a single day in your life without access to the guidelines your culture provides. Without the rules that govern your actions, you would soon feel helpless. From how to greet strangers to how to spend our time, 15 culture provides us with structure. To lack culture is to lack structure. We might even go so far as to say that "our primary mode of biological adaptation is culture, not anatomy."

We have already indicated that culture is a complex matrix of interacting elements. Culture is ubiquitous, multidimensional, 20 complex, and all-pervasive. Because it is so broad, there is not a single definition or central theory of what it is. Definitions of culture run the gamut from "an all-encompassing phenomenon" to descriptions listing nearly all human activity. For our purposes, we define culture as the deposit of knowledge, experi- 25 ence, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving.

From infancy on, members of a culture learn their patterns of

30

behavior and ways of thinking until they have become internalized. The power and influence of these behaviors and perceptions can be seen in the ways in which we acquire culture. Our culture learning proceeds through interaction, observation, and imitation. A little boy in North America whose father tells him to shake hands when he is introduced to a friend of the family is learning culture. The Arab baby who is read the Koran when he or she is one day old is learning culture. The Hindu child who lives in a home where the women eat after the men is learning culture. The Jewish child who helps conduct the *Passover celebration is learning culture.

All of this learning occurs as conscious or unconscious conditioning that leads one toward competence in a particular culture. This activity is frequently called enculturation, denoting the total activity of learning one's culture.

14 enculturation「文 化蓄積」

NOTES

5 10- Passover celebration 「過越しの祝い」 ユダヤ人の祭で, 先祖がエジプトの奴隷身分から救出されたことを記念する.

文化とは何か (1)

「文化とは何か」という問いに決定的な答えはありません。Unit 3,4 で取り上げるレイモンド・ウィリアムズは、cultureという言葉を「英語の中でもっとも難解なもののひとつ」としています。そうしますと、私たちは「文化とは何か」という問いではなく、「文化という言葉がどう使われてきたのか/いるのか」という問いかけをするべきなのかもしれません。

もともと culture という言葉は、cultivation 「栽培、耕作」という言葉に語源をもっています。それが、人間について cultivated / cultivated person 「教養がある/よく耕された人間」というように使われるようになりました。つまり、より高度な知識、教養という意味で使われるようになってきたわけです。19世紀になって徐々に、culture は「全体的な生活様式」という意味で使われるようになりますが、そこには同時に、それまでの「教養」という意味も残り、肯定的なものとして文化は捉えられていました。

[つづく]

Exercise

1. 次の要約文をテープで聞いて、(1)~(6) の空欄を埋めなさい。



Culture is hard to define. In general terms,	it is a (1) of making
life easier for individuals by shaping them to l	ive in a particular ethnic or national
group. It protects individuals from (2) and the unknown. It provides
them with structure formed out of the	otherwise chaotic, and thus it
(³) energy by interpreting mea	nings of events and teaching how to
respond to them according to cultural guideline	es. Culture, rather than anatomy, can
be seen as our primary (4) of b	iological adaptation.
Culture is a complex matrix of interacting e	lements. It is so broad that no single
definition or central theory can capture it. Thi	s text defines culture as a combina-

Culture is a complex matrix of interacting elements. It is so broad that no single definition or central theory can capture it. This text defines culture as a combination of the following: knowledge, experience, beliefs, (5), attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, and spatial relations. Enculturation is the total (6) of learning one's culture through conscious and unconscious conditioning and internalizing of patterns of behavior and ways of thinking.

- 2. 本文をもう一度読んで、(1)~(5) の英文が正しければ T、間違っていれば F を記入しなさい。
- (1) We can realize our circumstances through our culture. ()
- (2) People in a common culture can never understand each other. ()
- (3) Anatomy is the most important mode of biological adaptation. ()
- (4) We can escape from our culture. ()
- (5) Shaking hands is not a part of culture. ()

UNIT 2

Culture (2)

- fluctuation 「変化」
- evolve「発展する」
- diffusion「伝播」

- 10 assimilation 「吸 収,同化」
- 15 incorporate 「組み 入れる
- 16 foster「育成する」
- calamity 「不幸,苦 難
- refugee「難民」
- unification 「合併」 25
- dissolution 「解体」
- affected「影響を受 けたし
- alteration「変化」

As with communication, culture is ongoing and subject to fluctuation; cultures seldom remain constant. As ideas and products evolve within a culture, they can produce change through the mechanisms of invention and diffusion.

Invention is usually defined as the discovery of new prac- 5 tices, tools, or concepts that most members of the culture eventually accept. In North America, the civil rights movement and the invention of television are two good examples of how ideas and products reshaped a culture. Change also occurs through diffusion, or borrowing from another culture. The assimilation 10 of what is borrowed accelerates as cultures come into direct contact with each other. For example, as Japan and North America share more commerce, we see Americans assimilating Japanese business management practices and the Japanese incorporating American marketing tactics.

15

In addition to invention and diffusion, other factors foster cultural change. The concept of cultural calamity illustrates how cultures change. Consider for a moment the effects of war or revolution. The calamity of Vietnam brought changes to both Vietnam and the United States. Not only did it create a new 20 population of refugees, but it also forced us to reevaluate some cultural assumptions concerning global influence and military power. Currently, many cultural changes are taking place in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The elimination of *the Berlin Wall, the unification of East and West Germany, 25 the dissolution of the Soviet Union into numerous smaller states, and the problems of adjustment to new economies and governments are producing enormous changes in the affected cultures.

Although cultures do change, most change affects only the surface structure of the culture. The deep structure resists 30 major alterations. While visible changes in dress, food, trans-

	に記入しなる			
(1)	matrix	(a. the process of changing something to make it suitable for a new situation
(2)	assumption	()	 b. a system of organization in which people or things are divided into levels of importance
(3)	adaptation	()	c. the ability to do something well
(4)	hierarchy	()	 d. a situation from which a person or society can grow and develop
(5)	competence	()	e. something that you think is true although you have no definite proof
4.	空欄を埋めた	2 1	. のき	英文全体を日本語で言い表しなさい.
			1102	
	3			

3. (1)~(5) の意味を適切に言い表している語句を a.~e. より選び, ()