

本文

We are born into a specific language and culture. But if we wish, we can change our lives. These three writers tell us that it is possible to move across borders of language and culture.

¶ 1 Chinese writer Yang Yi is the first non-native Japanese speaker to receive the Akutagawa Prize. Her novel, *Toki ga Nijimu Asa*, is about a Chinese student who moves to Japan in search of a new life.

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#### 形式主語、させる系の他動詞

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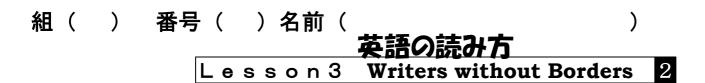
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(a)We are born into a specific language and culture.
く culture 全訳例 僕らは特定の言語や文化の中に生まれる。
* born into A = Aに生まれる cf. born into a poor family =貧乏な家に生まれる * specific(特定の)← special(特別な)
(b)But if we wish, we can change our lives. But if we wish 主 望起
we     (can) change     our lives       主     変える     何を
<b>全訳例</b> でも、もし希望すれば、僕らの生活を変えることができる。
©(c)These three writers tell us that it is possible to move across borders of language and culture.  These three writers tell us that it is possible 主言う誰に for move across borders of for the sector of the sector
/
* across borders = 国境や境界を越える 1 (1) Chinese writer Yang Yi is the first non-native Japanese speaker to receive the Akutagawa Prize. Chinese writer is the first non-native Japanese speaker Yang Yi A = B / to receive the Akutagawa Prize
全訳例 中国人作家のヤン・イー氏は、芥川賞を受賞した日本語が母国語でない最初の人だ。
* native Japanese speaker = native speaker of Japanese =母国語が日本語の人 (2)Her <u>novel, <i>Toki ga Nijimu Asa</i>, is about a Chinese student</u> who moves to Japan in search of a new life. Her novel is about a Chinese student <u>Toki ga Nijimu Asa</u> <u>A</u> = <u>B</u>
/ who moves to Japan / in search of a new life 全訳例 彼女の小説、「時がにじむ朝」は、新しい生活を探し求めて、日本に移り住む中国人学生の話だ。
* in search of A = Aを探し求めて * search of A = 「Aを探すこと」で目的格の of
1 2 (3) When Yang moved to Japan at the age of 22, she did not speak a word of Japanese. When Yang move to Japan to Japan at the age of 22
she       (did not) speak       a word of Japanese         主       話せなかった       何を         全訳例       ヤンが22歳で日本に移り住んだ時、彼女は日本語が話せなかった。
* the age of A = 「Aという年齢」 * a word of Japanese = 「日本語という言葉」 * word=spoken word=[話し]言葉
(4)Learning Japanese was a lot of fun for her. Learning Japanese was a lot of fun A = B for her
全訳例 日本語を勉強することは、彼女にとってとても楽しいことだった。

(5)She took lessons and, after class, practiced by talking to as many Japanese people as possible.
She Kand practiced by talking to many Japanese people 主 / どうした 何を
after class
全訳例 彼女は[日本語の]レッスンを受け、授業後には出来るだけ多くの日本人に話しかけた。
* take lessons in Japanese * talk to A = 「Aに話しかける」
(6)"I talked to anyone who looked friendly," she explains. <u>I talked</u> to anyone 主 話しかけた who looked friendly
全訳例 私は <b>人が良さそうに</b> 見える人なら誰にでも話しかけました。
* A look B = 「AはBのように見える」 * 肯定文の any * friendly=人なつっこい、愛想がよい、人が良い
(7)"I talked to <i>ojisan</i> working at bicycle-parking places, even when I had nothing important to say." <u>I talked</u> to <i>ojisan</i> <u>主 話力いけた</u> //
even when $I$ had nothing
<b>全訳例</b> 大事な言うことがないときでも、私は駐輪場で働いているおじさんに話しかけた。
▶ 1 話がけぶと 公 異体統
*1語だけでも後置修飾 (8)She <u>also listened to other people's conversations.</u>
She (also) listened to other people's conversations       主     耳を傾けた
全訳例 彼女は他の人の会話にも耳を傾けた。
(9)"Wh <u>en I understood even a few words, I was</u> happy," she says. When <u>I understood even a few words</u> 主 理解できた 何を
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
全訳例 2言3言(少し)でも理解できたら、私は嬉しかった。
◎(10)"It made me excited all day!" It made me excited 主 させた 何を どの様に
全訳例 少しでも理解できると、私はワクワクした。

\* O C 関係について



本文 ¶ 1 Iranian-born Shirin Nezammafi / also wrote a prize-winning novel, / Shiroi Kami, / in Japanese. It is a story of the love / between two high school students during the Iran-Iraq War. Writing a novel in Japanese / was especially difficult for Nezammafi; the problem was /that her mother tongue, Persian, does not use Chinese characters.

¶ 2 Nezammafi arrived in Japan at the age of 19 to study / and now works as an engineer. "I studied Japanese for a year in high school," she says, "bu[t] when I came here, / I knew only simple greetings and 20 or 30 Chinese characters." At first / it was hard for her to communicate, / but she tried to talk with her classmates. She found that it was a lot of fun.

 $\P$  3 She says, "The classroom was ful<u>l of</u> laughter, and funny things happened every day! Of course, it is hard to write novels in Japanese. But I've wanted to be a novelist ever since I was 14, and it's fun to take on new challenges."

#### ことシリーズの書き換え、セミコロン

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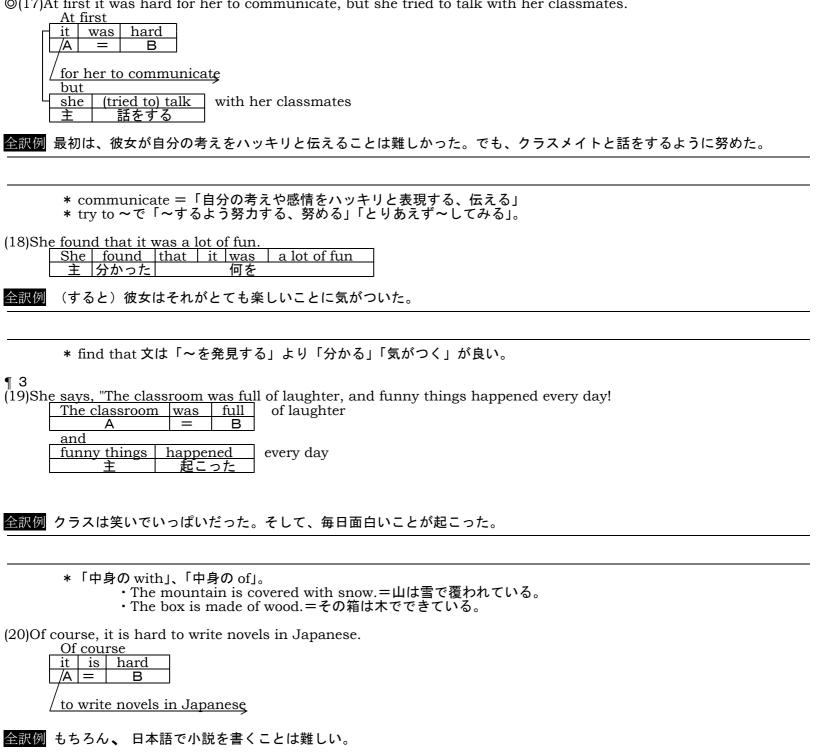
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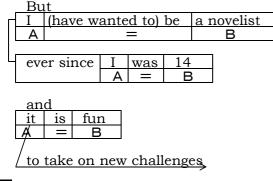
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¶ 1 (11)Ira	nian-born Shirin Nezammafi also	wrote a prize-w	vinning novel Shiroi Kami	in Japanese			
()	Iranian-born Shirin Nezammafi	(also) wrote	a prize-winning novel Shiroi Kami	in Japanese			
	<u>主</u>	書いた	何を	]			
全訳例	イラン生まれのシリン・ネザマフィ	(も、受賞作「白	い髪」を日本語で書いた。				
	* winning は形容詞で「勝った」 winning match「勝ち試 winning pitcher「勝ち投	合」	」の意味。				
(12)It i	$\begin{array}{c c} s & a & story & of the love between two h \\ \hline It & is & a & story \\ \hline A & = & B \\ \hline \end{array}$	nigh school stu	dents during the Iran-Iraq	War.			
	of the love / between two high school students / during the Iran-Iraq War						
全訳例	それ(「白い髪」)はイランーイラク	ク戦争中にあった	:、2人の高校生の間の恋につ	ついての話だ。			
	* during A で「Aの期間」「Aの	間ずっと」「A中					
(13)Wr Persiar	iting a novel in Japanese was esp n, does not use Chinese character Writing a novel in Japanese w A	ecially difficult s. ras especially = B	difficult for Nezamma				
		nother tongue	(doesn't) use Chinese cl	naracters			
	A =	sian	В				
全訳例	日本語で小説を書くことは、ネザマ	マフィにとっては	、特に難しかった。(なぜなら	)問題は彼女の母国語、ペルシャ語は			
漢字を	使わないことだった。						
¶ 2 (14)Nez	Nezammafi and now to stud	an age of 19 ly engineer					
(15)"I s	tudied Japanese for a year in hig I studied Japanese for a 主 勉強した 何を in hig	h school," she s year gh school	says,				
全訳例	私は1年間、高校で日本語を勉強し	しました。					
(16)"bu	ut when I came here, I knew only s but when <u>I came</u> here 主 来た	simple greeting	s and 20 or 30 Chinese ch	aracters."			
	I knew only 主 知ってた 何を simple greetings only and 20 or 30 Chinese characters						
全訳例	でも、ここへ来たとき、私は簡単な	挨拶と、20~	30個の漢字しか知りません	でした。			

O(17)At first it was hard for her to communicate, but she tried to talk with her classmates.

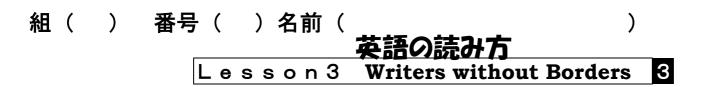


(21)But I've wanted to be a novelist ever since I was 14, and it's fun to take on new challenges."



全訳例 でも、14の時からずっと、私は小説家になりたかった。だから、新しいことに挑戦するのは楽しいことです。

- \* take on a challenge =挑戦する \* take on a job =仕事を引き受ける
- \* take on a blank / complex look = 無[複雑な]表情になる \* take on A で「(難しいこと、きつい仕事)引き受ける」



1 What about Japanese people who write in foreign languages? Yoko Tawada moved to Hamburg, Germany, after she graduated from college. She writes in both Japanese and German She has written many novels in Japanese. One of her most popular books, Inu Mukoiri, is based on old Japanese stories. She has written several books in German. One of them won a prize for its contribution to German culture.

 $\P$  2 In her first year in Germany, Tawada slept over nine hours a day to recover from all the new experiences and the difficulty of learning German. Even today, German is hard for her, but she enjoys the challenge. "German is now my daily language, and I can express my feelings clearly," she explains. "But when it comes to writing, I still have trouble. Yet learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh. This gives you a sense of freedom. It is almost like being a child again."

 $\P$  3 Learning a foreign language or living in a new culture is a great challenge for many of us. But if you accept the challenge, it will give you a new perspective. Yang Yui, Shirin Nezammafi, and Yoko Tawada show us that it is possible to move across borders of language and culture.

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# 組() 番号()名前(

)

¶ 1 (22) What about Japanese people who write in foreign languages?

全訳例 外国語で[文章を]書く日本人はどうだろう。

What about A?も How about A?も「A はどうですか?」という意味で、A を相手に提案して相手の意見を聞きたい場合に 使う。What about A?にはもう1つ別の意味があって、「A の場合はどうだろう」とか「A はどうしたの」などと、相手 の注意を A に惹きつけたいときに使う。

(23)Yoko Tawada moved to Hamburg, Germany, after she graduated from college.
after she graduated from college
 全訳例 タワダ・ヨウコは大学を卒業した後、ドイツのハンブルグに引っ越した。
* to は前置詞で「運動方向の to」。
(24)She writes in both Japanese and German.
She writes [novels] in both and German
* write は intransitive では「手紙を書く」「文章を書く」「字を書く」。transitive なら文字、文章、小説などいろんな目的語が来る
全訳例 彼女は日本語でもドイツ語でも[文章を]書く。
(25)She has written many novels in Japanese. She has written many novels
全訳例 彼女は今までにたくさんの小説を書いた。
★(26)One of her most popular books, Inu Mukoiri, is based on old Japanese stories. One of her most popular books is based on old Japanese stories Inu Mukoiri
* base は「基礎を置く」「基づかせる」の意味。だから受け身になると「基礎を置かれる」、「基づかされる」じゃおか しいから、「基づいている」にする。
全訳例 彼女が書いたもっとも人気のある著書の1つ、「犬婿入り」は古い日本の民話(物語)に基づいている。
(27)She has written several books in German. She has written several books in German
全訳例 彼女は今までにドイツ語で本を何冊か書いた。
* in は前置詞で「手段・方法の in」で目に見えない道具、形の一定しない道具に使う。
★(28)One of them won a prize for its contribution to German culture. One of them won a prize for its contribution to German culture for its contribution to German culture
<mark>全訳例</mark> その中の1冊が、ドイツ文化に貢献したという理由で、賞を獲得した。
* forは前置詞で「理由の for」。後ろには名詞が来るが、動詞化すると訳しやすい。

<名詞表現>ドイツ文化に対するその貢献のために <動詞表現>ドイツ文化に対して・・・

	in Germany Tawada slept over nine hours
	a day call the new experiences
	to recover from and the difficulty of learning German
全訳例	ドイツでの最初の年、慣れない経験とドイツ語習得の苦労から回復するのに多和田は1日に9時間以上眠った。
(30)Ev	en today, German is hard for her, but she enjoys the challenge.
	Even today German is hard for her
	but
l	she enjoys the challenge
全訳例	今でも、ドイツ語は彼女にとって難しいけれど、彼女はその挑戦を楽しんでいる。
	* challenge は「挑戦」だけじゃなく、「努力」「やりがい」「骨の折れる仕事・課題・難問」などの意味があるのに注意。
(31)"G	e <u>rman is now my daily language, and</u> I can express my feelings clearly," she explains. German is now my daily language
	and
l	I (can) express my feelings clearly
全訳例	ドイツ語は今では私が毎日使う言葉です。そして、私は(ドイツ語で)自分の気持ちをハッキリと伝えることができます。
±.µ\\/;	
(32)"B	ut when it comes to writing, I still have trouble.
(32)"B	ut when it comes to writing, I still have trouble. But when it comes to writing
(32)"B	But when it comes to writing
32)"B	But
	But when it comes to writing
	But     it comes     to writing       I     (still) have     trouble
	But     to writing       I (still) have trouble       I
	But       it comes       to writing         I       (still) have trouble         I       (still) have trouble         I       I         I       (still) have trouble         I       I         I       (still) have trouble         I       I         I       I         I       (still) have trouble         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       I         I       IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
	But       it comes       to writing         I (still) have trouble       Image: state of the state of
	But       to writing         I (still) have trouble         I (still) have trouble         けれども、書くこととなると、いまだに苦労します。         * When it comes to A で「A のこととなると」とか「A に関して言えば」。it は「話題の it」。 * have trouble で「一苦労だ・苦労する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。         t learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh.
	But       when it comes       to writing         1 (still) have trouble
	But       it comes       to writing         I (still) have trouble       I (still) have trouble         けれども、書くこととなると、いまだに苦労します。         * When it comes to A で「A のこととなると」とか「A に関して言えば」。it は「話題の it」。         * have trouble で「一苦労だ・苦労する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。         t learning a language is a lot of fun         Yet         learning a language is a lot of fun
<u>全訳例</u> (33)Ye	But       it comes       to writing <ul> <li>it comes</li> <li>to writing</li> </ul> <ul> <li>it comes</li> <li>it comes</li></ul>
<u>全訳例</u> (33)Ye	But       when it comes       to writing         1 (still) have trouble
<u>全訳例</u> (33)Ye	But       to writing         I comes       to writing         I (still) have       trouble         thn ども、書くこととなると、いまだに苦労します。         * When it comes to A で「A のこととなると」とか「A に関して言えば」。it は「話題の it」。 * have trouble で「一苦労だ・苦労する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。 t learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh. Yet         Iearning a language is a lot of fun         because       the words         i a lot of fun         Earning a language         is a lot of fun         cost         i b a lot of fun         cost       i a lot of fun         cost       i a lot of fun         cost       i a lot         i b a lot       i a lot         i b a lot       i a lot         i b
<u>全訳例</u> (33)Ye	But       it comes       to writing         I (still) have trouble       it (still) have trouble         it hv b, 書くこととなると、いまだに苦労します。         * When it comes to A で「A のこととなると」とか「A に関して言えば」。it は「話題の it」。 * have trouble で「一苦労だ・苦労する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。         t learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh.         Yet         Learning a language is a lot of fun         because the words are am rew
全訳例 (33)Ye 全訳例	But       when it comes         i comes       to writing         i (still) have irouble         it n2's, according to be an experimental structure in the intervence of the
全訳例 (33)Ye 全訳例	But       when it comes       to writing         I (still) have frouble       to writing         I (still) have frouble       th 2'st, #         th 2'st, #       text         * When it comes to A で「A のこととなると」とか「A に関して言えば」。it は「話題の it」。         * have trouble で「一苦労だ・苦労する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。         t learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh.         Yet         learning a language is a lot of fun         because the words are are are fresh         res, 言葉を勉強することはとても楽しい。なぜなら、言葉は(勉強していて) 飽きることがない。         * new and fresh の訳語に注意。肉や魚が「新しくて新鮮だ」とは言うが、言葉には使わない。         * but b yet b 逆接だけど、but は今までの流れをひっくり返して「そうではない」、yet はちょっと裏返すくらいで「けれども」。

\* sense of freedom は「自由な感覚」でもいいんだけど、次の英語で「もう1度子供に返った様な感じ」と言っているの だから、「何物にも束縛されない様子」を上手く表現できればいい。

(35) It is almost like being a child again." It is almost like being a child again	
全訳例 言葉を勉強と、開放感が味わえる。	
¶ 3 (36) Le <u>arning a foreign language or living in a new cultur</u> e is a great challenge for many of us.	
Learning a foreign language or living in a new culture is a great challenge	
全訳例 外国語を勉強したり、あるいは慣れない文化の中で暮らすことは、とても大変なことだ。	
* challenge には「①挑戦」の意味と、悪い意味で「②難題」「難問」「骨の折れること(仕事・課題)」、良い意味で やりがいのあること(仕事・課題)」、「努力目標」。簡単に「大変なこと」でも良い。	[3
(37)But if you accept the challenge, it will give you a new perspective. But	
if you accept the challenge	
it (will) give you a new perspective	
全訳例 もし君がその課題に挑むのなら、そのお陰で君は新しい物の見方を手に入れるだろう。	
* accept a challenge で「挑戦に応じる」「難題に取り組む」「課題に挑む」など、状況によって色んな訳語が当てはまる * perspective は元々は「遠近法」。そこから「展望」「物の見方」「考え方」「観点」「視野」と意味が広がる。	5.
$\star$ (38)Yang Yui, Shirin Nezammafi, and Yoko Tawada show us that it is possible to move across borders of languand culture.	age
Yang Yui	

<文> [	Yang Yui Shirin Nezammafi and Yoko Tawada	show	us	that 文	
	it is possible / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	of $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{langua} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{culture} \end{array} \right\}$	-		
全訳例	言葉や文化の壁を越え	ることが可	能だと	、ヤン	、シリン・ネザマフィ、タワダ・ヨーコは僕らに教えてくれる

\* move across A は前にやったように「A を横断する」、「A を越える」。