

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.

¶ 2 When Yang moved to Japan at the age of 22, she did not speak a word of Japanese. Learning Japanese was a lot of fun for her. She took lessons and, after class, practiced by talking to as many Japanese people as possible. "I talked to anyone who looked friendly," she explains. "I talked to *ojisan* working at bicycle-parking places, even when I had nothing important to say." She also listened to other people's conversations. "When I understood even a few words, I was happy," she says. "It made me excited all day!"

形式主語、させる系の他動詞

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その他 (of, to ~、-ing, that, as)

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.

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(a) We are born into a specific language and culture.

We	are	born	
A	=	B	into a specific { language and 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	望む	
we	(can) change	our lives	
主	変える	何を	

全訳例 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		何を			

to move across borders of { language and culture } →

全訳例 ここで紹介する3人の作家は、言語や文化の境界を越えることが可能だということを僕らに伝えている。

- * 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	=		to receive the Akutagawa Prize
A		B	

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 novel, *Toki ga Nijimu Asa*, is about a Chinese student who moves to Japan in search of a new life.

Her novel	is	about a Chinese student	
<i>Toki ga Nijimu Asa</i>	=		who moves to Japan / in search of a new life
A		B	

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

¶ 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
	主	移住した	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	for her
A	=	B	

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	took and practiced	lessons	
主	どうした	何を	

by talking to many Japanese people

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.

I	talked	to anyone
主	話しかけた	

who looked friendly

全訳例 私は人が良さそうに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 *ojisan* working at bicycle-parking places, even when I had nothing important to say."

I	talked	to <i>ojisan</i>
主	話かけた	

who were] working at bicycle-parking place

even when	I	had	nothing
	主	ある	何が

important to say

全訳例 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語だけでも後置修飾

(8) She also listened to other people's conversations.

She	(also) listened to	other people's conversations
主	耳を傾けた	何に

全訳例 彼女は他の人の会話にも耳を傾けた。

(9) "When I understood even a few words, I was happy," she says.

When	I	understood	even a few words
	主	理解できた	何を

I	was	happy
A	=	B

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。

- * OC関係について

英語の読み方

Lesson 3 Writers without Borders 2

本文

¶ 1 Iranian-born Shirin Nezamafi / 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 Nezamafi; the problem was / that her mother tongue, Persian, does not use Chinese characters.

¶ 2 Nezamafi 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.

¶ 3 She says, "The classroom was full of 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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Writing a novel in Japanese was especially difficult for Nezamafi; the problem was that her mother tongue, Persian, does not use Chinese characters.

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その他 (of, to ~、-ing, that, as)

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(11) Iranian-born Shirin Nezamafi also wrote a prize-winning novel, *Shiroi Kami*, in Japanese.

Iranian-born Shirin Nezamafi	(also) wrote	a prize-winning novel	in Japanese
主	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」「勝利をおさめた」の意味。
 winning match 「勝ち試合」
 winning pitcher 「勝ち投手」

(12) It is a story of the love between two high school students during the Iran-Iraq War.

It	is	a story
A	=	B

of the love

↑ between two high school students / during the Iran-Iraq War

全訳例 それ（「白い髪」）はイランーイラク戦争中にあった、2人の高校生の間の恋についての話だ。

* during A で「Aの期間」「Aの間ずっと」「A中に」

(13) Writing a novel in Japanese was especially difficult for Nezamafi; the problem was that her mother tongue, Persian, does not use Chinese characters.

Writing a novel in Japanese	was	especially difficult	for Nezamafi
A	=	B	

the problem	was	that	her mother tongue	(doesn't) use	Chinese characters
A	=		Persian	B	

全訳例 日本語で小説を書くことは、ネザ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) Nezamafi arrived in Japan at the age of 19 to study and now works as an engineer.

Nezamafi	arrived	and now	works
主	やって来た		

in Japan
at the age of 19
to study
as an engineer

全訳例 ネザマフィは19歳のとき勉強するために日本にやって来て、今はエンジニアとして働いている。

(15) "I studied Japanese for a year in high school," she says,

I	studied	Japanese	for a year
主	勉強した	何を	in high school

全訳例 私は1年間、高校で日本語を勉強しました。

(16) "but when I came here, I knew only simple greetings and 20 or 30 Chinese characters."

when	I	came	here
	主	来た	

I	knew	only	simple greetings
主	知ってた		and 20 or 30 Chinese characters
			何を

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。

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

At first		
it	was	hard
A	=	B

for her to communicate
but

she	(tried to) talk	with her classmates
主	話をする	

全訳例 最初は、彼女が自分の考えをハッキリと伝えることは難しかった。でも、クラスメイトと話をするように努めた。

- * communicate = 「自分の考えや感情をハッキリと表現する、伝える」
- * try to ~で「~するよう努力する、努める」「とりあえず~してみる」。

(18)She found that it was a lot of fun.

She	found	that	it	was	a lot of fun
主	分かった		何を		

全訳例 (すると) 彼女はそれがとても楽しいことに気がついた。

- * find that 文は「~を発見する」より「分かる」「気がつく」が良い。

¶ 3

(19)She says, "The classroom was full of laughter, and funny things happened every day!"

The classroom	was	full	of laughter
A	=	B	

and

funny things	happened	every day
主	起こった	

全訳例 クラスは笑いでいっぱいだった。そして、毎日面白いことが起こった。

- * 「中身の with」、「中身の of」。
- ・ The mountain is covered with snow. = 山は雪で覆われている。
- ・ The box is made of wood. = その箱は木でできている。

(20)Of course, it is hard to write novels in Japanese.

Of course		
it	is	hard
A	=	B

to write novels in Japanese

全訳例 もちろん、日本語で小説を書くことは難しい。

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

But		
I	(have wanted to) be	a novelist
A	=	B

ever since

I	was	14
A	=	B

and

it	is	fun
A	=	B

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」

英語の読み方**Lesson 3 Writers without Borders 3****本文**

¶ 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.

¶ 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."

¶ 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 Nezamafi, 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.

Yoko Tawada	moved	to Hamburg, Germany
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	Japanese	and	German
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* 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 Inu Mukoiri	is based on	old Japanese stories
--	-------------	----------------------

* 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
-------------	-----	---------	--

全訳例 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・・・

★ (29) 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.

In her first Year in Germany		over nine hours a day to recover from	all the new experiences and the difficulty of learning German
Tawada	slept		

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勞から回復するのに多和田は1日に9時間以上眠った。

(30) Even today, German is hard for her, but she enjoys the challenge.

Even today			for her
German	is	hard	
but			
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」だけでなく、「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) "German is now my daily language, and I can express my feelings clearly," she explains.

German	is now	my daily language	clearly
and			
I	(can) express	my feelings	

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。

(32) "But when it comes to writing, I still have trouble."

But			to writing
when	it	comes	
I	(still) have	trouble	

全訳例 けれども、書くこととなると、いまだに苦勞します。

* 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「一苦勞だ・苦勞する」、「問題がある」、「上手く行かない」くらいの意味。

(33) Yet learning a language is a lot of fun because the words are new and fresh.

Yet			a lot of fun
learning a language	is		
because	the words	are	and
			new fresh

全訳例 でも、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 も yet も逆接だけど、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」。

(34) This gives you a sense of freedom.

This	gives	you	a sense of freedom
------	-------	-----	--------------------

全訳例 言葉を勉強するのは、開放感がある。

* 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) Learning a foreign language or living in a new culture 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「③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。

(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、状況によって色々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。

★(38) Yang Yui, Shirin Nezamafi, and Yoko Tawada show us that it is possible to move across borders of language and culture.

Yang Yui Shirin Nezamafi and Yoko Tawada	show	us	that 文

<文>

it	is	possible
to move across borders of		
		language and culture

全訳例 言葉や文化の壁を越えることが可能だと、ヤン・イー、シリル・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」。