



Japan Goes Global!

Thinking critically about Japanese popular culture

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総合英語で学ぶ自文化再発見
～外国の視点から考えるニッポン文化～

NAN'UN-DO

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To the Student

Over the past couple of decades, “things Japanese” have become all the rage all over the world. What an opportunity! It means that when you go out into the wider world, you will automatically have plenty to talk about—fascinating things that are uniquely Japanese but at the same time instantly recognizable to the people you meet. And because Japanese popular culture is now so enthusiastically received and admired, this also means that non-Japanese people will be keen to hear what you have to say about other, deeper aspects of your culture—things that are the very subjects that *Japan Goes Global* takes up.

Each of this textbook’s topics has been carefully selected to ensure that it will be of great interest to you and to the people you meet and talk with—wherever you happen to be. Spending time with this textbook will benefit you in all kinds of important ways. The Japanese subject matter will give you a chance to put your own knowledge and experience to use. This will help create a less inhibited, more open and friendly classroom atmosphere—one in which your participation and insights are vital.

One of the most talked-about themes in education today is “critical thinking,” the ability to think clearly and rationally based on solid evidence. Well, that, too, is what *Japan Goes Global* is all about. Each unit starts off with an information-and-idea-packed essay that offers a provocative (and often personal) perspective on a unique aspect of Japanese popular culture. The essay is accompanied by “Pause for Thought” questions that make sure that you “get” the essay’s main ideas—as you read along. The follow-up reading-comprehension, vocabulary-building, grammar, and composition exercises have been carefully designed and “road-tested” to ensure that they really “work” as communication skill builders. So: Not only will *Japan Goes Global* enable you to think more critically; it will also help you express what you think in a clear, concise, natural way.

To sum up: *Japan Goes Global* offers a fresh take on Japanese culture—one that is genuinely global and thought-provoking. With this book as a learning tool, you will become a better English speaker, reader, and writer—guaranteed. And you will have a lot of fun doing it. You will then be able to go out into the wider world—one in which Japanese popular culture is making a great name for itself—empowered with true confidence and equipped with all the essential communication skills. You, too, will be ready to “go global!”

Stuart Gale

はしがき

近年、大学の教養英語科目で用いられるテキストは、過去に例をみないほど多様化した。四半世紀前の日本の大学では、主に英米の文学作品や文化論を精読するという講義形式の授業が大半を占めていたのではないだろうか。しかしながら、本書のキーワードでもある「グローバル」化が進んだことによって、学生が、刻々と世界中から入ってくる情報を幅広く吸収することを求められる時代になった。

実際の授業においても、英文和訳の授業からオーラル・コミュニケーションを取り入れた授業への転換が図られ、同時に、学生が主体的に授業に取り組むアクティブ・ラーニングの導入が提唱されて久しい。また、語学教育にコンピューターを用いた CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) を取り入れている大学も相当の数になるだろう。さらに、今日では、短期大学も含めれば大学進学率が 60% に迫り、入学して来る学生についても、一昔前と比べると学力格差が大きくなった。

要するに、難易度、扱われるトピック、設問形式および授業形態等のいずれにおいても、テキストは、これまでよりも幅広く対応できることが求められるようになったわけだ。本書のような総合教材の場合には、1冊でもって時代が求めるすべての要求に応えることは現実問題として不可能だが、著者一同、可能な範囲で工夫を凝らしたつもりである。

時代の流れに合わせて、リスニングとディスカッションの部分には、やや多めに紙面を割いた。また、本書の特徴として、文法問題と単語のスペリングを問う問題においては、実際に大学生 50 人に解答してもらい、正解率を各設問の右側に記した。正解率の高い問題は、基礎学力を試す問題なので、確実に正解できるようになってほしい。一方、正答率の低い問題については、正解することによって自信に繋げてくれれば幸いである。

本書の刊行に際しては、企画の段階から南雲堂の丸小雅臣氏には有益なご助言をいただいた。また、Jim Knudsen 氏には丁寧な校閲と設問の工夫でお世話になった。そして、正解率のデータを集めるために学生諸君には、数多くの問題を解いてもらった。この場を借りて厚くお礼を申し上げたい。

著者

《審査用見本についてのご注意》

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One Piece and the world's favorite pirates

■ 文法ポイント：語彙



Did you know that ...

Eichiro Oda draws everything that moves in *One Piece*? Things that don't move such as scenery and buildings are drawn by his staff.

Reading

It might surprise you to know that the Straw Hat Pirates have been searching for the world's ultimate treasure (the "One Piece") for more than 20 years. Since making their debut in *Shōnen Jump* in 1997, Luffy and his crew have had some amazing adventures and have defeated countless villains. They are also the stars of the world's best-selling comic book series ever created by a single author. So what makes *One Piece* so special?

Notes: villain: 悪党

Pause for thought 1

In 1997, *Shōnen Jump* became the world's best-selling comic book.

True or false? (T/F)

Eichiro Oda, the manga's creator, is an example of how exciting young Japanese artists can be if they are free to express themselves. Oda was just 22 years old when *One Piece* first hit the shelves, which might explain why his stories, like his characters, are so full of youthful optimism. Luffy, in particular, is a happy-go-lucky dreamer and may even be Oda's representation of his younger self. There's a little bit of Luffy's spirit inside every kid and teenager, and maybe inside every adult too.

① Despite their popularity, the Straw Hats have raised a few eyebrows overseas. ② By western standards, Oda's artwork is extremely violent and often very bloody. Furthermore, the way in which the female crewmembers (Nami and Robin) are drawn leaves no doubt that the artist is male and still working through his adolescent fantasies. And then there's Sanji, who sets a bad example for young readers with his cigarettes (which will probably kill him long before any of the Seven Warlords get the chance).

In their defense, the Straw Hats mix violence with humor (Zolo's fearsome "Demon Cut" is, for example, a "Rice Ball" in spoken Japanese) and only ever fight bullies. Nami and Robin may have impossible bodies, but they also have brilliant minds and are the Straw Hats' real leaders. And despite slowly poisoning himself with tobacco, Sanji's cooking keeps the rest of the crew fit and healthy. He also idolizes women and would rather die than allow any harm to come to Nami or Robin. And by the way, in some foreign versions of *One Piece*, Sanji's cigarettes have been replaced ... by lollipops!

To conclude, *One Piece* is smart, sexy, original and funny. It's therefore everything *Cool Japan* aspires to be. Like other great storytellers (George Lucas and J.K. Rowling among them), Eichiro Oda knows that every adventure starts with a dream. And who hasn't at one time or another dreamt of escaping reality and setting off on a fantastic voyage?

Notes: hit the shelves: (商品が) 店頭に並ぶ

Pause for thought 2

Luffy's character is cheerful and carefree.

True or false? (T/F)

Notes: the Seven Warlords: 王下七武海

Pause for thought 3

Western comic books are generally more violent than *One Piece*.

True or false? (T/F)

Pause for thought 4

In some foreign versions of *One Piece*, Sanji is not a smoker.

True or false? (T/F)

Notes: George Lucas: (1944 ~) アメリカの映画監督、代表作は『スター・ウォーズ』や『インディーズ・ジョーンズ』シリーズ / J. K. Rowling: (1965 ~) イギリスの作家、代表作は『ハリー・ポッター』シリーズ

Pause for thought 5

According to the writer, *Cool Japan* aims to be smart, sexy, original and funny.

True or false? (T/F)

1. Vocabulary


次の単語と同じ意味を持つ語句を選びなさい。 Match these key words from today's reading with their synonyms below. One synonym will not be used.

happy-go-lucky () defeat () adolescent () fearsome ()
voyage ()

- a. overcome b. ocean trip c. frightening d. juvenile e. vintage
f. carefree

2. Listening

CDを聴いて、設問に答えなさい。


 1. As you listen to the four statements below, fill in the missing parts. Then choose the true statement. Answer: ()

A: _____ when Eichiro Oda was just 30 years old.

B: Luffy is _____.

C: Oda's younger self _____.

D: Sanji prefers _____.

 2. Listen to the four statements and write what you hear. Then choose the statement that is NOT true. Answer: ()

A: _____.

B: _____.

C: _____.

D: _____.

語彙 (VOCABULARY)

◎ 綴りは似ているが、意味が異なる紛らわしい単語。

以下に挙げるのは形容詞の例である。綴りと意味の違いをしっかりと覚えておこう。

classic (第一流の、典型的な) continual (断続的な) economical (節約になる)
classical (古典的な) continuous (連続的な) economic (経済上の)

historical (歴史上の) incredible (信じられない) industrial (産業の)
historic (歴史的に有名な) incredulous (疑い深い) industrious (勤勉な)

polite (礼儀正しい) successful (成功した) virtual (仮想の)
politic (思慮のある) successive (継続的な) virtuous (高潔な)

imaginable (想像できる) literal (文字通りの) respectable (立派な)
imaginative (想像力豊かな) literary (文学の) respectful (敬意を示す)
imaginary (架空の) literate (読み書きのできる) respective (それぞれの)

sensible (分別のある)
sensitive (敏感な)
sensory (感覚の)
sensual (官能的な)

