大阪学院大　2013年

Ⅴ

　次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

English is spoken by approximately two billion people around the world, and this number is (ア)growing very quickly. Many people are not happy about this. They regret the need to learn English. According to these people, learning English is bad enough, but what is worse is the (A)hybridization of English and their native language. By a language hybrid, I mean a combination of two different languages.

The most famous hybrid is probably Spanglish ―― a combination of Spanish and English commonly used in Hispanic communities in the United States. Spanglish is rapidly moving from a peculiar cultural phenomenon to a serious language. In 2004, the first academic conference on Spanglish was held at Amherst College in Massachusetts. People who attended heard talks on the Spanglish language, Spanglish media, Spanglish culture, and Spanglish arts. The conference was organized by Professor Ilan Stavans, who is writing the first Spanglish-English dictionary. When asked if he (イ)considered Spanglish the result of cultural imperialism\*, he said, “I’d describe it more as cultural irrigation\* than cultural imperialism. The U.S. is a laboratory of languages which are fertilizing\* each other. Language has its own ways and Spanglish is a movement which is happening and happening globally. (B)It’s too free to be pinned down and it’s impossible to control its usage.”

Meanwhile, in Europe, traditionalists\* are trying to (ウ)hold back the flood of English. Both Spain and France have academies that were created hundreds of years ago to protect the purity of the Spanish and French languages. (C)In Spain, they are losing the battle. The French, always careful about outside cultural influences, are having greater success.

In Germany, where English or Denglish (Deutsch+English) is often used in advertisements, there is a movement to go back to the language of Goethe\*. Not long ago, Lufthansa, a German airline company, changed its slogan from “There’s No Better Way to Fly” in English, to the German “Alles für diesen Moment,” or “Everything for This Moment.” Similarly, German McDonald’s changed its slogan from “Every time a good time” to “Ich liebe es,” which translates to “I love it.” Unfortunately, for German traditionalists, there has also been some movement in the other (エ)direction. A German Burger King recently changed its slogan to the English “Feel the Fire.”

All over the world there are people who are worried about losing their native languages and others who feel that languages have always mixed together and that this trend is no different. At any rate, (D)what authority does any nation have to control the changes in its language and to guard against words from other languages?

注 cultural imperialism 文化帝国主義(文化を通して他国に支配を及ぼすこと)

cultural irrigation 文化的灌漑(田畑に水を引いて土地をうるおすように，ある文化圏に別の文化を注ぎ入れること) fertilizing 発展向上させる

traditionalists 伝統主義者

Goethe ゲーテ(ドイツの文豪)

問1 下線部(ア)～(エ)の意味に最も近いものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(ア) growing

(1) decreasing (2) shining (3) counting (4) increasing

(イ) considered

(1) spoke (2) thought (3) failed (4) neglected

(ウ) hold back

(1) help (2) divide (3) stop (4) spare

(エ) direction

(1) course (2) hand (3) ground (4) appointment

問2 下線部(A)のhybridizationはここでは何を意味しているか，最も適当なものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) イギリス人が外国人と混血すること

(2) イギリス人が外国人と意気投合すること

(3) 英語と他の言語が混じり合うこと

(4) 英語と他の言語が競合すること

問3 本文の内容と合致するように下線部(B)，(C)を言いかえるとどのようになるか，最も適当なものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(B) It’s too free to be pinned down and it’s impossible to control its usage.

(1) We can speak freely in our native language.

(2) We can place some restrictions on the usage of language.

(3) We cannot control the usage of language because it is developing by itself.

(4) We cannot avoid controlling the usage of our native language.

(C) In Spain, they are losing the battle.

(1) The language academy is effective in Spain.

(2) A language hybrid of Spanish and French has been newly born.

(3) In Spain, the academy has failed to protect the purity of the Spanish language.

(4) Spanish people have failed in protesting against the academy.

問4 下線部(D)の意味として最も適当なものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) どの国も，自国の言語の変化を統制して他の言語から守る権限を持っている。

(2) どの国も，自国の言語の変化を統制して他の言語から保護する権限を持っていない。

(3) 自国の言語の変化を統制するために，他の言語に由来する言葉を禁止する権限がどの国にもある。

(4) 自国の言葉の変化を統制できるのは，国がそれを他の言語から守る権限を持っているからである。

問5 本文の内容と合致するものを(1)～(5)の中から二つ選びなさい。ただし，解答の順序は問わない。

(1) Spanglish is spoken in Canada.

(2) The Spanglish-English dictionary was published long ago.

(3) The French like to adopt aspects of other cultures.

(4) Some companies in Germany use English slogans.

(5) Some people are concerned about losing their mother tongues.