

An American in the Heart of Japan

(ドナルド・キーン)

ドナルド・キーンは1922年にアメリカ合衆国ニューヨークで生まれた。幼いころから外国語に興味をもっていましたが、偶然見つけた『源氏物語』がきっかけで日本に興味をもち、日本研究の道に入った。コロンビア大学や戦争中の海軍でも日本語への造詣を深め、戦後は日本へ留学もしている。アメリカではコロンビア大学で教鞭をとり、日本文学を教えながら何度も来日した。

海外に日本文化を紹介し、その国際的な評価を高めた業績は高く評価されている。2008年には文化勲章を受章した。

東日本大震災後、日本への永住を表明し、2012年には日本国籍を取得した。その際、本名を Donald Lawrence Keene から、カタカナ表記のキーン ドナルドへと改めた。通称として漢字で鬼怒鳴門(きーんどなるど)を使用している。

●扉のことば

My home is not a place, it is people.

— Lois McMaster Bujold

「私の故郷は場所ではない、人々だ」

—ロイス・マクマスター・ビジョルド

2つの短い文を接続詞を用いずにコンマでつなぐことで文が引き締まっている。itはmy homeを指している。

ロイス・マクマスター・ビジョルド(1949-)はアメリカの小説家。主にSFやファンタジーを執筆。代表作には未来を舞台にしたSF作品「ヴォルコシガン」シリーズやファンタジーの「五神教」シリーズがある。ファン投票によって決定するヒューゴー賞を4回受賞している。

● Vocabulary

Before You Read

Donald Keene ㊦

Columbia ㊦

Japanologist ㊦

memoir ㊦

tale ㊦

chronicle ㊦

Pacific ㊦

region ㊦

Section 1

fascinated 形
over and over again
compare 動
anger 名
violence 名
hero 名
unlike 副
epic 名
sorrow 名
inevitably 副
militaristic 形
translate 動
document 名
extremely 副
contain 動
suppose 動
disappointment 名
by the time

Section 2

lane 名
thread 名
glitter 動
seem like ~
feminine 形
magical 形
nearby 副
hear of ~
occasionally 副
tourist 名
beauty 名
silence 動

exclamation 名
gaze 動
beside 副
look over
priest 名
put together ~
anthology 名
development 名
Japanology 名

Section 3

retirement 名
naturalized 形
if it had not been for ~
obtain 動
citizenship 名
settle 動
rebuild 動
splendid 形
storehouse 名
chimney 名
including 副
handshake 名
lifelong 形
bond 名

An American in the Heart of Japan

► p.5

Donald Keene is one of the world's most famous Japanologists; / ① he has played an important role / in introducing Japanese literature to the West. //

② Keene's interest in Japan began in 1940, / when he read *The Tale of Genji* in English / as a teenager in New York. // He studied Japanese in a U.S. Navy school / and later ③ served as an intelligence officer in the Pacific region / during World War II. // After the war / he studied at Kyoto University. //

For much of his life / Keene was a professor at Columbia University in New York City, / but he often returned to Japan. // In 2011, / he moved to Japan / and became a Japanese citizen. //

④ His memoir, / *Chronicles of My Life*, / published in 2008, / tells about more than half a century of his adventures in Japan. // (130 words)

情報の整理

時	場所	出来事
1940年	ニューヨーク	『.....』を読み、日本への関心をもつ。
	米国海軍学校	.....を学ぶ。
第二次世界大戦中	太平洋地域	.....として従軍する。
戦後	京都大学	研究に取り組む。
人生の多く	ニューヨーク	コロンビア大学の教授として過ごす。
.....年		回顧録を出版。
2011年		.....に移り住む。

本文の理解

- ① ★ has played は「継続」を表す現在完了形で「(現在までずっと) ~してきた」の意味。
 ★ play a(n) ~ role in V-ing 「...する上で~な役割を果たす」
 ★ the West 「西洋、欧米」 cf. the East 「東洋」
 ■ 訳:
- ② ■ Keene's interest in Japan began in 1940
 = Keen first became () () Japan in 1940
 ★ , when は 1940 を先行詞とする関係副詞の非制限用法。
 ★ as 副 「~のときに、~のころに」
 ■ He started his acting career as a child. 訳:
- ③ ★ as 副 「~として」
 ■ He started his career as a child actor. 訳:
- World War II 「.....」 (= the Second World War)
- ④ ★ *Chronicles of My Life* は His memoir と同格。published in 2008 は His memoir, *Chronicles of My Life* を修飾する過去分詞の形容詞的用法。His memoir ~ in 2008 までが主語。
 ■ His memoir, *Chronicles of My Life*, published in 2008
 = His memoir, *Chronicles of My Life*, () () published in 2008

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以下のことを考えながら本文を読んでみよう。

(1) キーンが日本に興味をもったきっかけは何ですか。

(2) 『源氏物語』を読むことで、キーンの日本の印象はどう変わりましたか。

▶ pp.6 ~ 7

When Donald Keene found a copy of *The Tale of Genji* / in a bookstore in Times Square / in 1940, / he was immediately fascinated with Japan. //

“I could not stop reading, / sometimes ① going back to the details / over and over again. // I compared the world of *The Tale of Genji* / with my own. // In the book, / anger never turned into violence / and there were no wars. // The hero, Genji, / unlike the heroes of European epics, / was not described as a physically strong man, / able to lift a rock / that 10 men could not lift. // He knew sorrow, / ② not because he had failed to take over the government, / but because he was a human being / and life in this world is inevitably sad. // Until this time / I had thought of Japan / mainly as a militaristic country.” //

After studying the Japanese language at a naval language school, / Keene served as an intelligence officer in the Pacific region / during World War II. // One of his jobs was translating documents. // ③ Among them were notebooks / written by Japanese soldiers. //

“I was told / that the little notebooks were diaries. // ④ Unlike the printed documents I had already translated, / the diaries were at times extremely moving, / recording the suffering of the soldiers in their last days. //

⑤ Sometimes / the last page of a Japanese soldier’s diary / contained a message in English, / asking the American who found the diary / to return it to his family / after the war. // ⑥ I kept the diaries, / although I was not supposed to, / because I planned to return them / to the soldiers’ families. // However, / my desk was searched / and the diaries were taken away. // This was a great disappointment. // ⑦ The first Japanese I ever really knew, then, / were the writers of the diaries, / though they all were dead / by the time I met them.” //

(298 words)

情報の整理

キーンが日本に興味をもったきっかけ

いつ?	.....年	どこで?	.....
何をしたとき?	.....とき		

キーンの読書体験と日本のイメージの変遷

読書前	日本は.....的な国だと思っていた。
読書後	読書前の日本のイメージと.....。 例：主人公の.....は.....を知る人間

本文の理解

- ① ★ going ～は「付帯状況」を表す分詞構文。go back to ～「～に戻る」
- ② ★ not because ～, but because ...「～だからではなく…だから」
★ fail to ～「～しそこなう」 take over ～「(職務など)を引き継ぐ」
■ He failed to attend the meeting not because he overslept, but because the train was delayed.
訳：
- ③ ★ 副詞句の Among them が文頭に出た倒置の文。
■ 通常の語順は？ (.....)
★ written by Japanese soldiers は notebooks を修飾する過去分詞の形容詞的用法。
- ④ ■ documents のあとに省略されている語は？ (.....)
★ at times 「時々、たまに」(≡ sometimes)
★ recording ～は「理由」を表す分詞構文。
- ⑤ ★ asking ～は a message を修飾する現在分詞の形容詞的用法。
■ message の内容は？(日本語で)
- ⑥ ★ be supposed to ～「～することになっている」: 否定形で「～してはいけないことになっている」の意味。
■ supposed to のあとに省略されている語は？ (.....)(.....)(.....)
- ⑦ ■ The first Japanese と by the time のあとに省略されている語は？
The first Japanese (.....) / by the time (.....)
★ Japanese は単複同形の名詞。動詞が were であることから複数だとわかる。
■ they が指す人は？(日本語で)

Q & A

- (1) When did Keene become interested in Japan?
.....
- (2) What had Keene thought of Japan before reading *The Tale of Genji*?
.....

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以下のことを考えながら本文を読んでみよう。

(1) 京都や日本についてどんな思い出がキーンの心にもっとも強く残っていますか。

(2) キーンの著書はどのような影響を与えましたか。

▶ pp.8 ~ 9

Keene returned to America after the war, / but he remained fascinated with Japan. // In 1953 / he came to Japan again, / this time to study at Kyoto University. //

“One night / I walked along Ponto-cho with a Japanese friend. // ① It was so beautiful / I could hardly believe my eyes. // All the buildings on both sides of this narrow lane / were in Japanese style. // There were lanterns at each door, / and ② along the lane walked young geisha girls / wearing kimonos / whose gold thread glittered in the dark. // Ponto-cho seemed like the other face of Japanese culture / —the feminine side: / the opposite of Sekigahara. // That night / it was magical, / and ③ it is sad to see / how it has changed / in recent years. //

“Ryoanji Temple was also nearby. // ④ While at the naval language school, / I had heard of this temple’s famous sand and stone garden / and wanted to see it. // Occasionally tourists came, / but somehow / ⑤ the beauty of the stones and the sand / silenced the exclamations one expects from tourists. // I remember best one night / when I went to see the garden under the moon. // As I gazed at the stones and sand, / ⑥ probably not thinking serious thoughts, / I heard a noise beside me. // I looked over and saw / that the wife of the priest of the temple / had placed a cup of tea beside me. // We talked for a while. //

“⑦ The most powerful memories I have of Kyoto / —indeed, all of Japan / —are of the people I met, / not only those who became friends / but even persons I hardly knew / who showed me kindness, / like the priest’s wife at Ryoanji Temple.” //

During his stay in Kyoto, / Keene put together his *Anthology of Japanese Literature* / —⑧ an important work / that was to have great influence / on the worldwide development of Japanology. //

(295 words)

情報の整理

日本の印象

・1953年来日時印象

場所	先斗町	竜安寺
時間帯	.....	.....
風景	.....	.....
印象	.....	—

・日本全般についての印象深い思い出→会った人についての思い出

会った人 = 友人になった人だけでなく、人

来日時の重要な著作 (英語で) (.....)

→に大きな影響

本文の理解

① ★ so ~ (that) ... で「とても～なので…だ」: ここでは that が省略されている。

■ It was so dark that I could hardly see his face. 訳:

② ★ <副詞句 + V + S> の倒置の文。

■ S = (.....)

③ ■ キーンが悲しいと思っていることは何か。

④ ■ While at the naval language school

= While (.....) (.....) at the naval language school

⑤ ■ S = (.....) V = (.....)

■ exclamations のあとに省略されている語は? (.....)

⑥ ★ probably not thinking serious thoughts は「付帯状況」を表す分詞構文。分詞構文の否定形は分詞の前に否定語を置く。

⑦ ■ 省略されている語を補うと?

The most powerful memories (.....) I have of Kyoto /

the people (.....) I met / persons (.....) I hardly knew

★ of Kyoto や of the people の of は「～について(の)」の意味。

★ not only ~ but ... 「～だけでなく…も」 those who ~ 「～する人々」

⑧ ★ was to ~ は「予定・運命」を表す <be to 不定詞>。

■ 訳:

Q & A

(1) What are Keene's most powerful memories of Japan?

.....

(2) What was influenced by Keene's work?

.....

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以下のことを考えながら本文を読んでみよう。

(1) キーンは退職後、何を決意しましたか。

(2) キーンは現在、日本や日本人に対しどう感じていますか。

▶ pp.10 ~ 11

In January 2011, / ① after his retirement from Columbia University, / Keene decided to make Japan his home. // ② The following year, / at the age of 89, / he became a naturalized citizen. //

“③ If it had not been for the Great East Japan Earthquake, / my obtaining Japanese citizenship / would only have made a few sentences / in the newspapers. // But the disaster has given my personal wish / a special meaning. // I have received many letters. // The writers were encouraged or impressed / by my decision to settle in Japan.” //

④ Keene believes / that Japan will rebuild itself from this disaster / to become an even more splendid country than before, / just as it did after the war. // He had visited Tokyo / for about 10 days / in December 1945. // ⑤ All that remained were storehouses and chimneys. // People said / that it would take more than 50 years / for Japan to rebuild itself. //

In 1953, / Keene was back in Japan. // ⑥ Recovery had been much more rapid / than anybody had thought possible; / ⑦ Japan had become a totally different country. //

In 1955, / Keene made a trip through Tohoku / to follow Basho's journey. // ⑧ He found that Sendai, / which had been almost completely destroyed in the war, / had been rebuilt. // He was able to find many of the sites / that Basho had visited, / including Chusonji Temple. //

In 2011, / Keene visited the temple again / six months after the earthquake / and ⑨ gave a speech to an audience / that included people / whose homes were damaged in the disaster. // After the talk, / ⑩ an old lady / whom Keene had never seen before / approached him. //

“She shook hands with me / and I was moved. // I felt our handshake was a symbol of my lifelong bond with Japan. // I felt deeply grateful to Japan. // I want to live together with these people / and share death with them, / as I love Japan / and believe in Japan. // I want to be with Japan.” //

(309 words)

情報の整理

年	キーンの経験	日本の社会
1945年	—	第二次世界大戦が終結。
1953年	京都大学に留学。	日本は別の国になっていた。 = 日本の回復は.....。
1955年	.....に旅行。	.....は立ち直っていた。
2011年	.....を退職。 .....で講演。	東日本大震災が起こる。
2012年	.....に帰化。	—

- ・キーンの日本への思い：.....
→理由：.....

本文の理解

① ★ <make + O + C> 「OをCにする」

■ make Japan his home 訳：.....

② ■ The following year とは西暦何年のことか。.....年

③ ★ 仮定法過去完了の文で「もし～だったら、…だっただろう」の意味。

■ If it had not been for your help, I would not have finished my homework.

訳：.....

★ obtaining は動名詞。動名詞の意味上の主語は所有格か目的格で表す。

④ ★ to become は「結果」を表す不定詞の副詞的用法で、「～して(その結果)…」の意味。

■ just as it did after the war = just as Japan () () after the war

⑤ ■ S = () V = ()

⑥ ■ 何と何を比較しているか。(日本語で).....と.....

⑦ ■ had become の過去完了はいつを基準にした「完了・結果」を表しているか。.....

⑧ ★ had been ... destroyed, had been rebuilt は <had been + 過去分詞> で過去完了の受動態。

⑨ ★ that は an audience を先行詞とする主格の関係代名詞、whose は people を先行詞とする所有格の関係代名詞。

⑩ ★ whom は an old lady を先行詞とする目的格の関係代名詞。

Q & A

(1) What country did Keene decide to make his home?

.....

(2) Why does Keene want to live and die with the Japanese people?

.....