

# 弘前学院大学英米文学

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## **The Secrets of Popularity of *Thomas The Tank Engine***

Adapted Graduation Thesis by Syuntarou Nishiya, Senior

### **Introduction**

We will start this thesis with a funny scene from *Thomas the Tank Engine* stories:

“I won’t go, I won’t go,” grumbled Gordon. “Don’t be silly, don’t be silly,” puffed Edward. Gordon tried hard, but he couldn’t stop himself being moved. At last he was on the turntable, Edward was uncoupled and backed away, and Gordon’s driver and Fireman jumped down to turn him round. The movement had shaken Gordon’s fire; it was now burning nicely and making steam. Gordon was cross, and didn’t care what he did. He waited till the table was half-way round. “I’ll show them! I’ll show them!” he hissed, and moved slowly forward. He only meant to go a little way; just far enough to “jam” the table, and stop it turning, as he had done once before. But he couldn’t stop himself, and, slithering down the embankment, he settled in a ditch.

*(Thomas the Tank Engine, p. 123)*

Asked to do a hated job, Gordon gets a bad temper and tries to stop the turntable on purpose. In fact, Gordon overdoes and falls into a ditch.

The popular animation *Thomas The Tank Engine* is written by Wilbert Vere Awdry. He is sometimes called Reverend Wilbert Vere Awdry because he is a clergy. Its original version is *The Railway Series*, which was written by Wilbert Vere Awdry in 1945. Mr. Awdry created a story about engines so that his son, who had to stay at home because of measles, could read it. He made a story about the engines having intentions and feelings which he imagined making conversations at his childhood. It is a picture book. In this picture book, Thomas does not appear at first. Only three engines, Edward, Henry, Gordon, are main characters at first. Its story is set in the island of Sodor, which is the fictional place between Isle of Man and the west coast of Britain.

In this story, many kinds of characters appear: steam engines, diesel engines, passenger

coaches, freight cars, cars, cranes, aircrafts, Sir Topham Hatt, drivers, passengers and children. Sir Topham Hatt orders the engines to carry passengers or freight in order for them to become useful engines. Although the engines differ in size and character, and they contradict and fight with each other, they deepen their bond through respecting, becoming friends, and cooperating. Mr. Awdry's railway series having started with a memo on his notebook was published as a picture book and was then broadcasted as an animation work on TV.

I have been fascinated by *Thomas The Tank Engine* since I was a nursery-school boy. There are still many children in the world who are fascinated by Thomas and his friends just like me. Now we are in the time for electric cars and diesel engines. Steam engines are too old. However, Thomas keeps grasping our hearts.

In this thesis, we will consider the secrets of popularity by following these steps. Chapter 1 discusses the history of railway in Britain, which is the homeland of the engines like Thomas, Edward, Henry, and Gordon. Chapter 2 follows the exciting process of the making of *Thomas The Tank Engine* from its birth to a worldly famous work. Finally, Chapter 3 considers the legacy of *Thomas The Tank Engine* to the world today.

## **Chapter 1 The History of British Railway**

### a) The Birth of Railway

Britain is the first country that brought railway into an existence. In Britain where the industrial revolution happened, the usual means of transport for carrying products was necessary and important. Before the appearance of railway, transport was done by horse carriages on roads or by boats on canals. After that, horse cars appeared which run on iron rail. Then, horsepower was changed into engine power, and steam engine cars came into an existence.

In Britain, the first railway is considered to be Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825. However, this railway was a mixed type of horse and engine. Steam locomotives run, and sometimes horse carriages run on the same railway. It was not a well-planned system.

The first steam engine was the one between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830. The first steam engine was the famous Rocket engine which is showed in figure 1.



Fig. 1. First steam engine, *Rocket*

It was also run by the first railway company, which was in competition with canal and road systems. According to Shigeru Koike in his book *British Railway Story*, the Liverpool and Manchester railway was the most innovative railway system in the world:

In fact, the so-called ‘railway company’- a company managing all of rail, station, engine, vehicle, accompanied facility, and worker - started with the Liverpool-Manchester railway for the first time in the world. This was not a substitute for road and canal. Using only the power of steam, this railway was made for the purpose of carrying human beings and products faster than horse carriage and boat.

(Koike, p. 22)

#### b) The Boom of Railway

The success of the Liverpool and Manchester railway led to the construction of railway companies. The first boom of railway construction came in 1836. The new construction of more than 1500 mile was approved at the Parliament between the years of 1836 and 1837 (Koike, p.29). The second wave of the boom of rail construction came about ten years later. To our surprise, the Parliament approved the construction of new lines of 9400 mile during the years from 1844 to 1848 (Koike, p. 46). It was the time called ‘Railway Mania’.

With the boom of railway construction, the managers of railway companies had

changed. The manager of railway companies used to be train favorite persons. But the manger like George Hadson who contributed to the construction of the Midland Railway was a complete amateur in the knowledge of railway. He just wanted to invest on the railway company management.

c) The National Management and Privatization of Railway.

During the World War I, railway became under the control of nation. British railway was put into the organized system of four great rail roads. When the World War II set in, railway was under the management of the war-time system of nation, and its facilities went into decline because of the war.

As the railway system could not be recovered independently, the labor government decided to nationalize railway in 1948. The recovery of the British railway system was somewhat done because of this movement of nationalization, but its technological aspects remained out-of-date. The introduction of High Express Intercity 125 contributed to the improvement of the bad situation a little bit, but British National Railway was finally privatized in 1993. After the privatization, many railway companies run trains in a franchised way. This fragmented railway system left many problems to the present management of British rail. So, we cannot hide the feeling of nostalgia for the old and good time of steam engines, which is the setting of *Thomas The Tank Engine*.

## **Chapter 2 The Birth and Development of *Thomas The Tank Engine***

a) The Birth and Growth of *Thomas The Tank Engine*

*Thomas The Tank Engine*, like us, human beings, have faces and characters. Sometimes they tell happily the way they carry their passengers and carriages to their fellow engines, and sometimes they fight with each other but finally make a peace with each other. The story of engines is based on the ordinary life of human beings. The story is popular among the wide generations from children to adults around the world.

Why has the story been popular for a long time? The reason may be relevant to the

British nature which makes British people cherish old things. In order to prove such British humor, we will see the birth and growth of *Thomas the Tank Engine*, relying on the information in the illustrated book, *The Complete Collection of Thomas The Tank Engine Goods* (2015).

On June 15, 1911, a baby was born at Romsey, a small market town in Hampshire, UK. He was named Wilbert. He was born into a family of the reverend of Anglican church, and his family members were his parents and his 17-year senior brother. In 1912, when Wilbert was a year old, his member made a short trip to Salisbury, a town famous for a huge buildings and Stonehenge. Wilbert got on a train for the first time. It is reported that he showed strong interest in the engines staying at the platforms and said “Puff! Puff!”, seeing the starting engine. This is the first station of Wilbert’s long train journey.

In 1914, Wilbert’s family had sadness because his older brother Carol died at war. His mother Lucy gave him lessons about getting over sadness in life through reading him many books of children’s literature such as *Nursery Rhymes(Mother Goose)*, *Alice in Wonder Land*, *Jungle Book* and *Peter Rabbit*. These works are written with easy and rhythmical English. Wilbert’s picture books of the engines follow the easy and rhythmical way of writing.

In 1917, when Wilbert was 6 years old, the family moved to Vox in Wiltshire. They changed places to live in the town, but finally they settled in a house near a tunnel on the Great Western Railway. It was the Vox Tunnel with a 3-kilometer steep slope. Wilbert liked to see the engine with a black smoke coming out of the tunnel. The adult Wilbert, remembering the tunnel, writes as follows:

The freight train always came at night. Drawing heavy carriages, it stopped at Vox station. With the 3-time whistle, the 0-6-0 engine, the same type engine of Thomas, the C type, made an appearance. There is a conversation between the engine drawing the carriages and the engine following after as a support: “No way! No way!”, “I can do it! I will!”. (cited in *The Complete Collection*, p. 29)

Wilbert was very familiar with engine types like 0-6-0, which show the wheel formation,

because he carefully watched the engine coming out of the tunnel. The worlds of Wilbert are affected in the story of the conversation scene between Edward and Gordon.

In 1928, Wilbert's father died just 17 days before his 17<sup>th</sup> birthday. After his father's funeral, Wilbert went to school after some interval. Then his classmate G.A. Rantham, who was not really familiar with him, came to him and said, "Be brave!" G.A. Rantham, who was arrogant but protective, came to be called "Sir Gordon". He was a kind of admiral. Wilbert was encouraged by his quiet kindness.

In 1929, Wilbert entered Oxford University and decided to become a reverend like his father. He passed the graduation exam at Oxford theology school, and in 1933 he left Britain for teaching Christianity for three years in Israel.

Back to Britain, Wilbert got married with Margaret, who was also teaching in Israel, in 1938. The world was in the dark atmosphere with the start of World War II of 1939, but Wilbert was blessed with the birth of baby, Christopher. During the war, Wilbert moved to Kings Norton, just the outside town of Birmingham where there were many munition factories. Because of the unhealthy smoke from the chimneys of the factories, Christopher suffered from pneumonia. Around from this time, Wilbert started to tell his fictional stories to his son staying in bed.

Soon Wilbert made a story of three engines of Edward, Henry and Gordon. He sometimes drew the pictures of those engines too. Christopher loved the story very much and asked his father to tell the story again and again. Christopher often had a funny face and said, "No, it is different from the story I heard before." Because of this, Wilbert made notes about his stories in order not to make mistakes. His wife Margaret suggested that he should publish a book of those stories. In this way, the story of the engines was going to be published in a book.

In 1945, Wilbert received a book of engines which had been slow in being published because of the lack of paper during the war time. In August of 1945, the first book *The Three Railway Engines* was on the shelves of bookstores.

Just after the publishing of the first picture book, Wilbert made a toy for Christopher. The toy made from various trifle things like broom was Edward. Although Christopher was happy with the present, he wanted Gordon too. However, Gordon was difficult to make because it was a large tender locomotive. It was a different engine from what Christopher expected, but he loved it and named it Thomas. In addition, Christopher asked his father to make a story about Thomas. This is the birth of *Thomas the Tank Engine*. A wood toy Thomas is an important source for the stories of Thomas. On the side of the engine, there is NW, an abbreviation of “No Where” meaning that it is an only a hand-made engine. Another record of “1” on the side is only number Wilbert could write beautifully. (See figure 2.)



Fig. 2. A wood toy Thomas made by Wilbert.

b) What are Thomas rules?

With the popularity of the first book, the second book was soon published. It was a book with Thomas in it. Actually, Thomas was one of the major characters before the book was adopted for a TV version. In the process of the series stories, Wilbert made several rules.

They are the following rules:

- 1) The satisfying content with professional railroad worker standard
- 2) Stories based on facts
- 3) Precise and rhythmical words

Wilbert also told himself not to look down on and patronize children. His moral is based on



his career as a reverend.

His unique sense of morals is reflected in the following scene:

“Henry whistles too much. No *respectable* engine ever whistles loudly at stations.”

“It isn’t wrong,” said Gordon, “but we just don’t do it.” Poor Henry didn’t feel happy anymore. ... Later on, Henry took a slow train, and presently stopped at Edward’s station. ... “Thank you, Edward,” smiled Henry ... “Sh Sh! Can you hear something?”—far away, but getting louder and louder, was the sound of an engine’s whistle. “It sounds like Gordon,” said Edward. “and it ought to be Gordon, but Gordon never whistles like that.” It *was* Gordon. ... He didn’t look at Henry, and he didn’t look at Edward; he was purple in the boiler and whistling fit to burst. He screamed through the station and disappeared. “Well!!!” said Edward, looking at Henry. “It isn’t wrong.” Chuckled Henry, “but we just don’t do it,” and he told Edward what Gordon had said. ... Still whistling, Gordon puffed sadly away. He whistled as he crossed the points; he whistled on the siding; he was still whistling as the last deafened passenger left the station. Then two fitters climbed up and knocked his whistle valve into place—and there was SILENCE. Gordon stuck into the Shed. He was glad it was empty. The others came in later. “It isn’t wrong,” murmured Henry to no one in particular, “but we just don’t do it.” No one mentioned whistles!

(*Thomas The Tank Engine*, pp. 97-99)

As soon as Gordon speaks badly about Henry, Gordon’s whistle suddenly does not stop. It is finally stopped with the hitting of a mechanic. Later at night, Henry hits back Gordon by saying that the true engine should not make the sound of whistle like that. Bullying is worthy of punishment. Wilbert tried to teach children moral and ethics in an easy way.

On 11 February 1951, the headline of an article in the newspapers which Wilbert was reading had the following advertisement about Talyllyn Railway in Wales: “How about playing on the 8-mile-train? The real train! One pound a year!” (Cited in *The Complete Book*,

p. 32)

Talylyn Railway started running as a railroad carrying slate from a mountain to a port in 1866, but it closed down because of the management crisis in 1950. However, railway fans raised their voices against this movement.

Tom Rolt and his four friends established Talylyn Railway Maintenance Association. Reading this advertisement, Wilbert wanted to join the movement and sent donation. After a while, Wilbert received an envelope with a member card in it. His member number was 79. Wilbert had a mind of doing volunteer work but could not find time. So, Wilbert went to Wales on a family trip in the summer of 1952, and Rolt welcomed them warmly.

At that time Rolt had become the top manager of Talylyn Railway and named Wilbert a conductor. After some training, he worked as a volunteer conductor. However, the most contribution of Wilbert was to write Talylyn Railway in *Thomas The Tank Engine*. For this reason, from the tenth book "Four Little Engines", the island of Sodor has the new railroad "Skarloey Railway". This railway is depicted as "the mine railway of Sodor island" in the TV series.

While Wilbert wrote the picture book, he continued the volunteer work in Wales at a free time. Wilbert made a big mistake during the volunteer work as a conductor. He sounded a whistle while a saleswoman was still on the platform. He nearly left the saleswoman behind. Wilbert made use of the experience of his mistake for creating the story of "Peter Sam and the Refreshment Lady"(Book 10, Chapter 3). This is a good example of the process of his making a story based on true accidents and troubles.

#### c) The Last Years of Wilbert and its After

In 1953, Wilbert and his family moved to Emnes in Norfolkshire and lived in a pastor house. A room in the three-floor house became a train model room. He set a railway road in the room like in Sodor island and made trains run whenever he had time. According to the words of Veronica, Wilbert's daughter, "Dad stayed a long time in the train room once he entered it. In addition, our voice did not reach him because of the train sound. So we made

our communication rules” (cited in *Complete Book* p. 33).

In 1965, Wilbert decided to retire the job of reverend at the age of 54. One reason is that he had to study more about engines and railways as he continued to write Thomas’s picture books. In 1966, Wilbert moved to Stroud in Cotswolds and owned his house. He called the house “Sodor” and hung the plate “Stationmaster’s room” at his study.

As we have seen in Chapter 1, the age of steam engines had gradually come to its end. It was around the time when Wilbert, now at 60, began to write at a slow pace. He must have been shocked by the changing situation of railway.

In 1972, when Book 26 was published, he intended to make it the last of his writing and said: “The twenty-seventh book should be called ‘Really Useful Engines’. But I will stop writing. The long series of Thomas and Friends have been put into sleep.”

In 1984, the female producer Britt Alcroft suggested Wilbert to televise his picture book series. The TV series became popular as soon as they were on air in Britain, and they spread to other countries including Japan. Wilbert became a widely known writer. But over 70, he started to have worries about his health.

On 21 March 1997, Wilbert died at the age of 85. In his last days, Wilbert said as follows: “Whether you follow God or not is your choice. But if you do not follow God’s intentions, you will not be able to have happy days. Wrong doings are merited with punishment. Even so, you will not be made a scrap.”

Though the engines in the Island of Sodor repeat mistakes, they regret and their doings. They always have changes to make efforts and try again. They never give up; however, they are in a hard situation. What Wilbert gives children as his lessons is that we, like the engines, can feel happy with making efforts to try again in spite of many failures.

### **Chapter 3 The Legacy of *Thomas The Tank Engine***

In *Thomas the Tank Engine and British Railway Heritage*, Akiyama defines the

meaning of heritage railway: “heritage railway means to maintain and exhibit the abolished railway and engines.” Akiyama also points out,

In Japan, main trains are often called preserved railway, and in Britain, they are so called too. But railway is the common heritage of human beings, so British people believe that railway should be not only kept but also noticed by many more people.

(p. 28)

British people are familiar with the old and abolished railway. According to Akiyama, these are three styles of railway heritage; “railway center”, “timetable service”, and “museum”. “Railway center” has the engines which run a short distance round trip. “Timetable service” offers real trains running over long railroads. If you buy a ticket, you can get on a train. “Museum” includes railway museums where engines and train cars are exhibited. The famous railway museums in Britain are National Railway Museum in York in the Northeast England and London Traffic Museum in Covent Garden, London (pp. 29-31).

At the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publishing of the first book, the records of the legacy were on air at NHK. According to this TV program *The Secret Journey of Thomas the Tank Engine: A Gift over Generations*, the engines like Thomas are still on work here and there in the world. In Britain, the homeland of Thomas, the Snowdon Mountain Railway is running around Snowdon in Wales. Snowdon is famous for bad weathers, so there are many mountain accidents. Some people have been lost in the mountain, and some people have fallen down from the sharp peaks. In the TV program, a rescuer Griff says as follows: “Engines and human beings can help each other. I appreciate the engines for always waiting for the chances to help human beings.”

More than 50 years after the depiction of the mountain climbing engines in the Thomas series, the helping situation between engines and human beings have not changed.

Outside Britain, there are working engines in the world: Brienz Rothorn Bahn is mountain railway in Switzerland, Sugar Cane Train in Cuba which is used for carrying sugarcane, and Darjeeling Himalayan Railway in India which is running for carrying tea

leaves and people in the local area. The influence of Thomas can be found in the running engines even today.

The legacy of Thomas lives in the minds of people who are working for engines too. In the same TV program, the daughter of Awdry, Veronica says in this way: “everyone can do something with engines – conductor, ticket salesperson, railway inspector, and so on. They are members of a big family, sharing the same time and the same goal.” It is an appeal point of the world of engines that everyone, if not professional, can join it. According to a boy called Thomas who appears in the same TV program, the world of railway always has a welcoming atmosphere: “if you do a good job, fellow railway persons praise you. It makes me feel proud.”

Those volunteer workers may merely look railway manias. However, every person who is working for engines does a serious work and tries to protect the legacy. The creation of Thomas has helped to make the fans of engines united.

## **Conclusion**

Since I saw the animation of Thomas stories for the first time at the age of three or four, *Thomas the Tank Engine* has been always interesting to me. In those days, the engines including Thomas were railway models unlike computer graphics of today. They were attractive in their own way.

*Thomas the Tank Engine* appears in the picture book series. The picture books of *Thomas the Tank Engine* were written by Wilbert Vere Awdry. Based on an oral tale for his sick son, its first version was published in 1945. Its story develops in the island of Sodor, a fictional island laying side by side Britain.

In this thesis, I have described how *Thomas the Tank Engine* has been born and made into a famous and popular character in the picture book series. I have also explored the secrets of Thomas’s appealing to adults and children all over the world including me. Chapter 1 has examined the history of railway in Britain, the homeland of Thomas. Chapter 2 has described the birth and development of the engine character Thomas. Chapter 3 has discussed the

legacy of *Thomas the Tank Engine*.

In the recent years, Thomas has got a new role. In the project, which is associated with United Nations, new animation series have been on air. Thomas appears at the end of each story to give messages about ecosystem, environment, water, education, and gender equality which are the ideal goals of United Nations for a better society.

I will end this thesis with Awdry's son Christopher's words in *The Secret Journey of Thomas the Tank Engine: A Gift over Generations*: "my father hated to tell lies to children. If you want to give messages to children through stories, you should face and picture a realistic world. It is more persuasive. He had such a commitment. My father believed that cheating children failed in most cases. When a father tells a lie, a child stops to say, "Wait, father! Aren't you cheating me?" and begins to lose respect for him. That was what my father thought. My father was paying huge respect to children. Sometimes my father thought that children were much cleverer than adults. Mr. Awdry's honest attitude towards children and his huge respect for children have created the attractive and enduring stories of Thomas.

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## 2019 Hirosaki Gakuin University English Speech Contest Winning Speech

Nene Kumaki, Sophomore

### I want OKAMA friends!

“I want OKAMA friends. Do you want them too?” One day, a friend asked me that. OKAMA means transgender. But this word is not really good word. I’ll ask everyone. Have you thought that “You want OKAMA friends”? “No. But why?” I said because I’ve never thought that. He replied innocently, “Because, all OKAMA are funny. IKKO and Haruna Ai are good talkers. Matsuko Deluxe and Mitz Mangrove have sharp tongues. Pe- is cute!” “They’re really funny! I want to be their friend! Oh, they may understand both boys’ hearts and girls’ hearts.” He continued. I replied, “Sounds good! They may understand people all over the world!” Then, he went on, “They have their own unique heart. I want to know that.” The topic ended then. After having chatted a little, we parted at the station. After a while, I noticed. “All trans people can’t be funny. They can’t understand everyone.” I called my friend to tell him about that, but he didn’t answer. I’m awful. I thought that I noticed for a long time, and I can’t calm the bottled emotion to myself. We know only comedians whose selling point is funny trans gender characters. But gloomy people like me and very honest people like him should exist. And they can’t understand everyone’s heart. Because I don’t understand girls’ hearts and my friend doesn’t understand boys’ hearts. We can receive someone’s heart, but we can’t understand it. From the start, thinking “I want OKAMA friends.” is strange because a person being trans gender is the same as being a woman or a man. I thought that I didn’t have bias because I didn’t feel anything about LGBT and asexual people. But we have fixed ideas without hard feelings. Oh, no. I’m awful. Why do we have wrong fixed ideas? Maybe it’s because we thought “Trans people is blah-blah-blah” My friend is awful, too.

I’ll ask again. Have you thought that “You want OKAMA friends”? If you had thought that, you are awful, too.

## 2019 卒業生卒業論文概要

阿保 美咲季      イギリス文学における動物の役割

This graduation thesis describes the role of animals in British literature. Animal literature can be defined as stories of animals in general. Animals have appeared in literary works for a long time. There are famous stories of animal literature: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* was written by Lewis Carrol in 1865, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* was written by Beatrix Potter in 1902, *A Bear Called Paddington* was written by Michael Bond in 1958, and so on. Not only written in English, they were but also translated into many languages and published in the form of pictures and movies. Animal characters have their minds and parts. Their activities make the readers interested or curious. And they make readers realize the condition of not knowing. Animal characters have played an active part in British literature for a long time. We think that we know animals, but we do not. But that is not particularly a bad thing. That is why we can enjoy imagining, and people all over the world can enjoy reading books of animal literature. Animal literature is loved by people all over the world and will continue to develop.

加藤 颯汰      **Relationship between Subjunctive Mood and Learning**

本論文では、「仮定法」について取り上げた。多くの学生が英語の様々な文法事項の中でも特に仮定法について苦手意識を持っていると思われる。そこで仮定法のどのようなところが難しいのか、どのように学習したらよいのかを考察した。第1章ではまず英語における文体を見た。仮定法は if 節を使って用いるものが一般的な文体であるが、その他にも様々な用法がある。この多様性が仮定法を難しくしている一つの要因である。また、仮定法でも一般的な条件文でも、if 節が用いられると日本語では共通して「もし～ならば」と区別せずに訳される。このため仮定法ではこの日本語の訳に影響されて、しっかりと理解できないことがよく起こる。その対策として「仮定法におけるしりとり」を使って文体に慣れることが重要であると考察した。第2章では統語的側面から仮定法の文体を考察した。統語的には if 節を用いる文は、「開放条件」文と「却下条件」文に区別される。「開放条件」と「却下条件」は区別が難しい。その対策として、まず第一に if 節と主節に分けて意味をきちんと把握することが大事であると提案した。また文中の時制に注目することも大事であると考察した。



## 加藤 瞳 命令文における表現の仕方について

命令文とは、話し手が聞き手に対し命令した命題を自身の代わりに実現させるようにする文の事である。しかし話し手が命令すれば聞き手はその命令通りにするとは限らない。話し手は命令文を使う際には話し手と聞き手どちらの利益であるか、話し手の命題は聞き手の自己制御可能な領域であるかなど様々な要因が関わっている事を考慮しなくてはならない。

次に命令文には聞き手に「話し手自身が望んだことを実現させよう」とする力がある。その力を「命令文のイメージ・スキーマ」、「命令文のプロトタイプ」、「力の行使の6パラメーター」を用いて、その命令がどれくらいの力をもっているのか、またその力が誰に向けられているかを表すことができる。話し手がどのように命令したいのかをその値や方向性を基準に判断することができる。

最後に聞き手が命令を受ける時、どのように受け取るのかについて述べた。聞き手の受け取り方も話し手と聞き手の社会的関係性や話し手の命令する際の感情などにより変わってくる。その為“Please”や“You”が使われている命令文を考察した。

命令文を使う際には話し手と聞き手の間に様々な要因がある為、その都度適した命令文を使用する必要がある。

## ライランド 智鶴 社会不安障害の日本と欧米の違い

私と同じ社会不安障害という症状の人が日本だけではなく、海外にもたくさんいる。この病気は、日本と欧米の社会全体の問題としてとらえるべきと考える。不安は未知のものに対して抱く感情である。不安障害のときには不安がとても高まっているのだが、不安障害の人たちの苦しみは、病気本来の症状としての不安だけにあるわけではない。むしろ、「自分に何が起こっているのかわからない」といった、「不安障害という未知なもの」に対する不安に苦しめられている。日本と欧米の社会不安障害の症状の違いを比較して、それぞれの共通点、文化の違いから、精神的な病気は年齢と深く関連しているものが多いことが分かった。また、関連文献の数やその内容なども含めて考えると、欧米諸国では、少なくとも症状において、社会不安が日本に比べて少ないことは確かなようである。なかでも日本でみられる、他人からの視線に耐えられない視線恐怖についての記述は、欧米の精神医学の文献にはほとんどみられない。アメリカの女性人類学者ルース・ベネディクト（1887～1948）が書いた著書「菊と刀 日本文化の型」では、日本人の文化は「恥を基調とする文化」、つまり「恥の文化」であり、欧米人の文化である「罪を基調とする文

化」、つまり「罪の文化」とは違っていると主張している。もともと社会不安が比較精神医学的に脚光をあびるようになったのも、ベネディクトによる「恥の文化」と「罪の文化」の対比に影響されてのことであった。

#### 小林 傑                    アメリカ文化と「宇宙開発」—SFを中心として—

宇宙開発というものはアメリカで大衆文化の一つとされており、これはアメリカの文学的な面でも何かしらの関係があるのではないのかと考えた。実際に宇宙や科学のテーマを扱った文学作品というのは数多く存在し、これらの作品は主に「SF」というジャンルで呼ばれるようになった。SFのジャンルは19世紀中頃には人びとに定着し、多くの作家たちがそれを描いていた。そして現在では文章だけではなく映画としてもSFを表現することが当たり前となっている。私はSFというジャンルには長い歴史があり、そこには多くの変化が存在しただろうと考える。そしてSF作品の描写や表現の変化の背景には宇宙開発が強く関係しているのではないのかと考える。

本論の流れとしては、1章では「SF」とはどんなものなのかについて、2章ではエドガー・アラン・ポーというアメリカのSF作家からSFのアメリカとの関係性と当時のポーの作品から見られる特徴について考えてみる。3章ではSF作品が映画としても描かれるようになった背景を考察し、4章ではSF作品の変化を見るために過去と現代の代表の作品として「ハンス・プファアルの無類の冒険」（1835）と『アバター』（2009）の2つのSF作品を比較し、SF作品の変化の背景からはアメリカの大衆文化とされる宇宙開発の歴史は見られるのかということについて考えてみる。

#### 三戸 翔弥                    公民権運動のリトルロック高校事件とその前後の出来事

差別についてここ数年で気になっている。主に学校教育に関して差別が起きることに強いイメージがある。そこで差別に大きく関わっている公民権運動について調べた。公民権運動はアフリカ系アメリカ人が白人に対して差別の解消を求めたために行った運動だ。その運動の中で起こった事件のうちの一つである「リトルロック高校事件」とその前後の出来事について調べた。

第1章では、「分離すれど平等」で公共施設などの使用に黒人分離が合憲として扱われることになったプレッシー判決について述べた。第2章では、1章のプレッシー判決を覆した「ブラウン判決」について述べた。第3章では、公民権運動について述べた。第4章では、公民権運動の中で起こったリトルロック高校事件につい

て述べた。第5章では、リトルロック高校事件に出てきた9人の黒人学生「リトルロックナインに」について述べた。その事件の後何をしていたのかを調べた。結果、差別を受けながらも黒人たちの勇気ある行動のおかげで、いろんな出来事が起きて差別がなくなっていった今の中になっている。

渋谷 華帆 『日本とイギリスの食品ロス対策の取り組みについて』

In recent years, food loss and waste problems are the great issues all over the world. This paper describes the actions for food loss and waste in Japan and the U.K. Moreover, through the examples in these countries, I will consider effective actions for food loss and waste in the future. Chapter 1 describes the activities to prevent food loss and waste in Japan. These problems are under the jurisdiction of the Consumer Affairs Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and so on. These ministries cooperate to solve various kinds of food loss and waste in Japan.

Chapter 2 describes the activities to prevent food loss and waste in the U.K. In the U.K., this problem is under the jurisdiction of the WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme). This organization is the government's third party to solve food loss and waste problems. This chapter introduces the "Courtauld Commitment" and "LFHW (Love Food Hate Waste)" as a representative approach of WRAP.

Chapter 3 considers food banks and doggy bags as effective methods for food loss and waste especially for the makers, distribution industries, wholesalers, retail dealers and food service industries. Food banks are expected to be effective in social welfare and food loss reduction. Doggy bags are an initiative since they can be expected to reduce food loss and waste from consumers in the food service industries. Through this paper, it can be understood that efforts to reduce food loss and waste will lead to the improvement of environmental problems and social welfare.

鈴木 晶子 教会における宗教音楽と楽器— オルガンと鐘について —

欧米社会において、音楽が行われる場の代表として挙げられるのはキリスト教会だ。そこでは鐘の合図により礼拝が行われる。そして聖歌、オルガン、時にはハンドベルの音色を耳にする。宗派によって扱いが異なるとしても、音楽は常に宗教的機能を持っている。第1章では、そのキリスト教会における音楽の宗教的機能について述べた。第2章では礼拝の中で登場する楽器、オルガンについて述べた。第3章では、鐘について述べた。鐘にはさまざまな伝説や物語が存在するようだ。そして鐘の歴史の中で新たに楽器として誕生したハンドベルについても述べた。オルガ

ンは演奏しやすいものにするために改良を重ねてきた。それは、心地よい音色を奏  
 するために、聞きやすい音を作りあげることでもあった。ハンドベルは魔除けとし  
 ての役割を持っていた鐘から出来上がったものだ。宗教音楽であろうと、儀式の音  
 楽であろうと、音楽が本来置かれている場から取り出し、本来の機能から切り離し  
 て、純粹に音楽として楽しむことができるのも、現代に生きる我々の特権であると  
 考える。ただ、その時にもその音楽が本来置かれていた場と、その音楽が本来持つ  
 ていた機能に思いを馳せることも興味深いものである。

### 相馬 菜奈            **アメリカン・アニメーションの歴史—ディズニーとフライシャ ー兄弟の作品を比較しながら—**

アニメ史を振り返るとアメリカのアニメが原動力となっており、アニメの発展  
 に大きく貢献していた。その中でも、ディズニーとフライシャー兄弟がめざましい  
 活躍を遂げた。しかし、フライシャー・スタジオはその後衰退し、一方でディズニ  
 ーは現在も続いて活躍している。このような差が生じたのはフライシャー兄弟とデ  
 イズニーの作品の違いにあるのではないかと考え、アメリカのアニメ史を振り返り  
 ながら、両社を比較し考察を行った。

第1章ではエジソンの発明品がどのようにアニメ映画界の発展に貢献したのかを  
 考察した。また、トーキー映画がアニメ界や各アニメーション・スタジオにどのよ  
 うな影響をもたらしたのかを述べた。第2章ではフライシャー・スタジオの発明品  
 とフライシャー作品の特徴に着目しながら、フライシャー作品の強みについて述べ  
 た。第3章ではディズニーとフライシャー・アニメーションの作品を比較しながら、  
 作品に見られた変化と特徴の違いについて述べた。

結論としては、フライシャー兄弟の特徴である不気味さや都会的な発想から、大  
 人向けのアニメが誕生し、彼らの強みとなった。しかし、世間に受け入れにくく彼  
 らの弱点となった。一方、ディズニーは、アニメが芸術の域まで達し、子供と大人  
 向けの幅広い人を対象としたアニメの制作ができるようになったことから、現在も  
 人気であるとなった。

### 田中 雅大            **可算・不可算名詞の習得**

可算・不可算名詞という日本語には見られない特徴のものを日本人が学習する際  
 にどうすれば今までよりも効率よく習得できるかを考えた。まず、可算・不可算名  
 詞を判断する主な特徴として対象の名詞が有界的であるか、内部構造が均質である

か、個別性があるかというのが挙げられる。これらは日本人にはなじみがなく、この特徴を学習することがないためにうまく習得に繋がらないのではないかと Inagaki は考え、名詞の数量判断タスクの実験を行った。実験の結果は可算名詞と不可算名詞に関しては日本人英語学習者と英語母語話者は同様の判断をしたが、可算・不可算両用名詞に関して、英語母語話者は数による判断と量による判断の区別はできたが、日本人英語学習者は数のみで判断したり、量のみで判断したりする人に分かれた。次に指導法として、言葉の意味に焦点を当てたり、イメージ・スキーマを使ったりする方法がある。それらを行うことで学習者自身の理解が深まるが、少し難しくなりすぎる。そこで私は、そもそも可算・不可算名詞の特徴自体を学習しなければならないのではと考えた。現在の学校文法では、対象物を目視した時に数えられるか数えられないかで判定させるが、それだけでは不完全なので、可算・不可算名詞の主な特徴や性質を学校教育の一つとして学習すればよいのではないかということ提唱した。

#### 田中 莉恵            **KKK-クー・クラックス・クランの歴史**

クー・クラックス・クランとはアメリカの秘密結社の1つである。秘密結社とは、自閉的で内部になんらかの秘儀性をそなえ、特定の目的遂行のため、その成員や組織の実態を世の中の表面に表すことを秘匿している団体である。クー・クラックス・クランは大きく3つに分けることができる。第1期クランは、その時期に起きた南北戦争により白人の不満が募り誕生する。そして、連邦政府が「クラン対策法」を後ろ盾に強硬姿勢をとったのに加え、南部再建策に対抗するという目標が達成されたという理由で第1期クランは解散され消滅した。第2期クランは、19世紀末のアメリカで「新移民」が大量に押し寄せたり産業化や都市化が発展したりなど社会転換期に戸惑う白人たちの不安により成長した。第2期クランが衰退した直接的な要因は2つあり、1つめは、第2期クランが主張していた移民制限が、移民法の制定によって実現したことによる。2つめは、クランの幹部が起こした婦女暴行事件がある。この事件が報じられると、インディアナ州では1年以内に96パーセントの会員がクランを脱退し、会員数は35万人から1万5000人にまで激減した。第3期クランは、公民権運動を阻止しようとした白人たちにより拡大していった。しかし、1964年に公民権法が制定されると、第3期クランの活動は終息に向かう。以上のように、大きな社会変化をもたらした白人の不満や不安がKKKという秘密結社を生み出した。

## 塚本 宙仁                    **カジノゲームの歴史ーヨーロッパとアメリカを比較しながら**

カジノは現在アメリカやヨーロッパ、アジア、アフリカなど世界中にある賭博施設だ。アメリカのラスベガス、マカオなどが有名で日本でも 2016 年に合法化された。世界中に カジノが造られることで納税や雇用が増えるなど、多くの人にとって有益なものになっている。本論文ではヨーロッパからアメリカに伝わったカジノはどのようなものであり、カジノゲームの特徴や人々の性格などを比較しながらみていく。まず、ギャンブルをはじめとする人間の文化的活動に深く関わっている「遊び」という概念について。また、カジノで遊ばれているゲームやギャンブルの中での遊びとそれらが人間の生活にどのように関わってくるのか。なぜそういった遊びをするのかについて考えていく。次にヨーロッパで生まれたカジノの歴史とアメリカでのカジノの特徴を比較する。また、ヨーロッパで遊ばれていたカジノゲームの歴史とそのゲームの特徴について考えていく。アメリカのカジノゲームについて述べていき、ヨーロッパのカジノゲームとアメリカのカジノゲームの特徴を比較する。それぞれのカジノゲームから見られる地域の性格、しいてはアメリカ人の性格について考察していく。

## 奈良 響                    **日本におけるアメリカ車の販売低迷 ー両国の車社会情勢と特徴から紐解くー**

現在、日本の輸入車販売市場では、ドイツ車を中心とした欧州車が販売台数の多くを占めており、アメリカ車は軒並み苦戦している状況にある。本論文では、日本においてアメリカ車はなぜ売れないのかという疑問を解明するため、①両国の歴史や車社会・税制度、道路事情の違いとそれらに基づいて作られた自動車の特徴の比較、②アメリカ国内や世界の自動車販売台数など売上における比較、③日本市場において、アメリカ車で唯一健闘しているジープブランドと、販売不振から撤退した日本フォードとの比較、この3つに焦点を当て考察した。結果として「大きい・壊れやすいというステレオタイプ」、「税制度・道路事情の相違」、「ニーズに即していないラインナップ」のこれら3つが売れない原因であるという結論に至った。解決策として、ジープブランドのように「アメリカ車」というブランド価値を生かしたデザインを踏襲し、唯一無二の存在としてアピールしつつ、小型車から大型車まで幅広いラインナップを用意することが必要であると考えた。これによって、小

規模ではあるが一定の需要がある市場において確実に販売台数を増やすことができるのではないかという予測を立てるに至った。

成田 ひらり           イギリス文学に登場する妖精の持つ意味

This thesis treats fairies in English literature. Floris Delattre grouped fairies into three. They are elves in the Teutonic, fairies in the Celtic and fays in the Arthurian legend. This thesis investigates fairies that appear in English literary works, considering historical contexts and religious practices to discuss the significance of fairies in those literary works. In addition, the paper examines how fairies' characters have changed. The first chapter is about the fairies of the Arthurian legend. There the second chapter is about the fairies of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Shakespeare mixed elves in three traditions, and he changed their evil impressions into friendly ones in popular beliefs. Finally, the third chapter is about the fairies in the series of Harry Potter. There are some peculiar creations; for example, bank clerk goblins, the differentiation between wizards and non-wizards, the 'Care of Magical Creatures' class and Hogwarts students. Fairies are intimate and stand by human beings in those three English literary works.

西谷 駿太郎           **The Secrets of Popularity of *Thomas The Tank Engine***

Since I saw the animation of Thomas stories for the first time at the age of three or four, Thomas the Tank Engine has been always interesting to me. Thomas the Tank Engine appears in the picture book series. The picture books were written by Wilbert Vere Awdry. Based on an oral tale for his sick son, its first version was published in 1945. Its story develops on the island of Sodor, a fictional island laying side by side Britain.

In this thesis, I have described how Thomas the Tank Engine has been born and made into a famous and popular character in the picture book series. I have also explored the secrets of Thomas's appealing to adults and children all over the world including me. Chapter 1 has examined the history of railway in Britain, the homeland of Thomas. Chapter 2 has described the birth and development of the engine character Thomas. Chapter 3 has discussed the legacy of Thomas the Tank Engine. Mr. Awdry's honest attitude towards children and his huge respect for children have created the attractive and enduring stories of Thomas.

藤田 あやか           『ヨーロッパにおける魔女狩り現象』

In this paper, I have investigated the actual situation and background of witch hunting and have considered why the witch hunting in England was not intensified. In Chapter 1, I have described the process before witch hunting occurred. By the time witch hunting started, there

were various factors as to the image of witches that existed in Europe for a long time, the demonization of pagans by Christianity, the Inquisition, and social unrest. In Chapter 2, I have described the actual situation of witch hunting. Many people died in cruel witch trials that were inherited from the Inquisition. However, most of those who were executed as witches were innocent people who were forced to confess and were made into witches. In Chapter 3, I have considered the reason why witch hunting in England was not intensified. There were two reasons for this. First, England used not Roman laws but customary laws. Therefore, torture was prohibited. Second, demonology was not common throughout England, and the Sabbath was not a problem in witch trials, so it was treated like any other crime. Witch hunting occurred in a complex intertwining of various events and cultures that occurred in European society from ancient times to the early modern period. Any of the factors that led to the witch hunting can be said to have been important in considering European history and culture.

藤田 佳奈 『イギリス愛国歌とエルガーについての考察』

This paper has described the patriotic songs of Britain and the works concerning the World War I composed by Edward Elgar. *Land of Hope and Glory* and *I Vow to Thee, my Country* are known as British patriotic songs. The lyrics are reflecting the situation of the time of each composition. The background for their arrangement was wars that Britain was involved in. In Chapter 1, I compared *Land of Hope and Glory* and *I Vow to Thee, my Country* with the laws of war propaganda, and considered whether they acted as a war propaganda that was spread in Britain during the World War I. *I Vow to Thee, my Country* was made after the World War I. *I Vow to Thee, my Country* has lyrics to memorialize the dead because of the World War I. On the other hand, *Land of Hope and Glory* was made during the Boer Wars. *Land of Hope and Glory's* lyrics has a will of expanding the territory of the British Empire. In Chapter 2, I considered Elgar who composed *Land of Hope and Glory* and World War I. The Spirit of England: "The Fourth of August" is a serious criticism of German militarism, comparing it to a vampire. It was hard to mention Germany because some friends and supporters of Elgar were German, including Brahms and Wagner, who influenced him. After this work, he did not compose the works concerning the World War I. The World War I was an event that greatly influenced his music and made him feel how cruel the war was.



## 増田 葵 日系アメリカ人について

In this thesis the topic of Japanese American was explored. In chapter 1, three kinds of thought which had effects on the American society was described. There are three thoughts in American society today. American society is a mixture of these three ideas. In chapter 2, the formation of the Japanese American community and their position in the American society was discussed. Immigrant people were called the first generation or called “Issei” in Japanese. These Issei went to America to make money and to go home loaded with honors. They did not want to stay in America for a long time. In chapter 3, finally, the first-generation children were studied through *No, No, Boy* and the war. Issei children were called “Nisei,” who were born and brought up in America. Consequently, Nisei has two backgrounds: Japan and America. They were surely American, however, it took long time to be received as an American, because their parents were Japanese. In conclusion, the Nisei are Japanese American people living in America as Americans, one of the minority groups now. Their consciousness has two aspects. One Nisei waiting for acceptance as a Japanese American, on the other hand, those acted to be recognized as an American in American society.

## 間山 希美 セイラム魔女裁判について

1692年から1693年の間、ニューイングランドのマサチューセッツ州セイラム村において、数多くの人々が魔女として告発された。20人が魔術の罪で処刑され、さらに156人が投獄された。この一連の魔女裁判を総称して「セイラム魔女裁判」という。本稿では、セイラム魔女裁判の真相について考察する。第1章では、悪としての魔女が誕生した背景について取り扱った。14世紀、ヨーロッパにおいて魔女が異端の烙印を押され、異端審問が魔女裁判へと変化した。カトリックで始まった魔女狩りはヨーロッパ中に広まり、ついにはアメリカにも拡大する。第2章ではヨーロッパにおける魔女狩りについて調査した。フランスやドイツでは、膨大な数の人々が魔女狩りの犠牲者となった。イギリスは魔術に寛容であったが、ヨーロッパ大陸の影響を受け、魔術に対する取り締まりは厳しくなっていた。第3章では、アメリカの魔女狩りとセイラム魔女裁判が起こった原因について考察した。ヨーロッパで魔女狩りが盛んであった当時、ニューイングランドでは魔術に関する起訴はほとんどが取り下げられていた。それにもかかわらず、セイラム村では短期間に多くの村人が魔術の罪で裁判にかけられた。その原因について、長年にわたり数々の論争が繰り広げられ、多くの説が提唱された。結果として、セイラム魔女裁判の原因は抗NMDA受容体抗体脳炎にあり、それによって村人たちはパニックに陥ることとなった。

If you are student in the department of English literature, you must have heard the name of T.S. Eliot at least once. This thesis started with questions about T.S. Eliot's nationality: is he an American or a British writer? Is he a cosmopolitan rather than an American or British? The answer to these questions is that he is neither an American, nor British, nor a cosmopolitan, and that he is an American, British, and a cosmopolitan at the same time.

The former part of this thesis analyzed each of the five sections of *The Waste Land* in detail, taking up key words and key images. We have found out that the couples of contrasted ideas like despair and hope, death and life, and death and rebirth are endlessly working with no solution. We have also noticed that the words like "water" and "burning" have the meanings of death and rebirth at the same time.

The latter part of this thesis focused on a critical essay *Tradition and the Individual Talent* and its relevance to *The Waste Land*. In this essay Eliot, as a true poet, thinks over the conflict of tradition and individuality, past and presence. Like the contrasted ideas in *The Waste Land*, the relation between tradition and individuality is endlessly to be solved, aiming for the state beyond. T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* is too enigmatic to be understood properly. But the figure of T.S. Eliot's philosophical attitude as a poet in conflict takes us to an endless mental journey, always throwing readers into a puzzling web.

This paper wrote about the definition of whisk(e)y, about moonshine, the Whiskey Rebellion and the National Prohibition Act histories, as well as kinds of whisk(e)y and literature. Whisk(e)y is an alcoholic drink that is distilled from fermenting grains and is matured in a wooden barrel. Grains are seed plants and they are grown to eat by us, for example: barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat and so on. In chapter 1, the definition of whisk(e)y taken up in Japan, Scotland, Ireland, America and Canada. Those are definitions that are different in any countries by law. This chapter was interested in both the same things and different things. In chapter 2, there are some kinds of whisk(e)y, among them, the most famous whisk(e)y is called the world's greatest whisk(e)y. They are Scotch Whisky, Irish Whiskey, American Whiskey, Canadian Whisky and Japanese Whisky. These are different from the flavor and feel on the tongue, for example, wild or mild and so on by the makers' cultures, seasons, and national characteristics such as environment farm products and so on. Also, moonshine and Whiskey Rebellion and the National Prohibition Act are important things in Whisk(e)y's history. In chapter 3, whisk(e)y appearing in literature had various effects, for example, showing characteristics of a main character, stress and busyness of job, author's hobbies and ideas, and so on.

In Japan, now and in the past, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) were seen as normal before the coming of Christianity. Initially, it is said that LGBT came from East Asia, especially China. It is from the 10th century that there is a clear description of sexual intercourse among Japanese man. In contrast, homosexuality in China dates back to the 6th century BC. China and Japan were long time and intimate friends and the most influential Japanese male homosexual practices were in China. Considering the relationship between Japanese sodomy: Nansyoku in Japanese, it is also included in the Indian faith of Buddhism. However, most Buddhist sects were usually thinking of sexual pleasures negatively. Sex and reproduction do not fit well for the religious purpose of suppressing desire. On the other hand, in America people are also Christian. The Bible said, “You may not have sex relations with men, as you do with women: it is a disgusting thing” (Levi 18:22). From this phrase, Christ does not forgive homosexuality and it give Japan’s homosexuality history. However currently, some areas accept homosexuality, nevertheless, it is not perfectly accepted yet and it is discriminated against. LGBT people should not be discriminated against due to the fact that in old times, it was normal and was not discriminated against, and we should recognize diversity and let people be equal.

今では「紅茶の国」のイメージが強いイギリスだが、紅茶がイギリスに普及したのはコーヒーよりも後のことである。この論文では、イギリスで栄えたコーヒーハウスの文化を、関係するイギリスの歴史とともに考察した。

第1章では、コーヒーハウスがどのように広まっていったのか、また衰退していったのか述べた。コーヒーハウスが栄えた理由は、情報交換の場所としての役割が付随していたことが大きい。徐々にコーヒーハウスごとに特色が出始め、さらにそこへ集う人達の客層も固まっていき、クラブが誕生していった。それとともに紅茶が最初は上流階級から一般大衆へと普及し始め、コーヒーハウスは衰退していった。

第2章では、都心のシティに所在したコーヒーハウスとは対照的な郊外に建設されたティーガーデンについて考察した。また、紅茶が大衆に広まった大きな要因の一つであるため、世界的紅茶ブランドのトワイニングについても触れた。

第3章では、コーヒーの魅力について考察した。知識がなくともコーヒーを味わうことは出来るが、黒い液体になる前のその姿について想像してみることや、歴史や様々な扱い方を知ること、その味により深い味わいをもたらすことができるのではないだろうか。そしてコーヒー生活は豊かになるだろう。

## 八木橋 真衣      **パブと酒**

本論文では、イギリスの飲酒の中心的社交場であるパブとイギリスにおけるアルコール飲酒の状況を考察した。第一章では、パブについて触れた。主に店員が注文を取りに来たりお酒を提供してくれたりする日本の居酒屋とは大きく違う。それぞれ違う目的を持って誕生したイン、タヴァーン、エールハウス、コーヒーハウスなどが上手く混合して誕生したパブは、イギリスの第二の家、すなわち「家庭とは異なるもう一つの家」だと楽しまれてきた。家庭にはない別の安らぎと興奮があるからである。

第二章では、イギリスに影響を与えたお酒について述べた。イギリスを代表するお酒、エールは、昔は体に良いとされ、食事の一部として子供や女性にかかわらず飲まれていた。「ジン・フィーバー」の大量飲酒によってイギリスの多くの人々の道徳の低下によって法律が改められたことからジンはイギリスに多大な影響をもたらしたと言える。第三章では、飲酒に関する法律、マナーについて触れた。イギリスでは一般的には18歳という日本で定められている法律よりも若くして飲酒が可能である。ガイドラインでも推奨されているように、お酒は自分の飲むことができる量、限度をよく理解して「節度のある飲酒」で楽しく嗜むことが重要である。

## 和田 彩佳      **Junk Food Problems**

私達の食生活は多様性に溢れている。その日やその時の気分によって食べたい物を選択できる。その中でも高カロリーで栄養価の低いジャンクフードは安価で簡単に入手できるあまりに、気づかない間に食べる頻度や摂取量が増加する一方で、同時に体に悪影響を与える物も多量に摂取している。したがって、ジャンクフードと他の食事とのバランスを上手く取らなければならないのだ。

第1章ではジャンクフードの歴史と現代のジャンクフードに対する問題とし、ジャンクフード税と食の工業化について述べた。第2章ではジャンクフードにおける健康問題について論じた。ジャンクフードにはたくさんの健康被害を引き起こす可能性があるが、ここでは、一番身近な問題である肥満を皮切りに、依存症、摂食障害、糖尿病について、また、なぜそれらの病気が発症してしまうのかを説明している。第3章ではジャンクフードに含まれているどのような物質が体に悪影響をもたらすのかについて研究している。ここでは塩、砂糖、数種類の脂肪酸にフォーカスして、それらの特徴やどのような病気に関与しているかをまとめた。

## 弘前学院大学英語英米文学会活動記録

- **総会・新入生 Welcome Party 2019年4月23日**  
(1号館ラーニングコモンズ)  
2018年度の活動、決算を報告して、2019年度の役員改選、予算、学会行事案について話しました。総会の後、新入生 Welcome Party を行いました。
- **新入生歓迎会 2019年4月23日 (1号館ラーニングコモンズ)**  
多くのゲストが参加し、盛大な歓迎会になりました。
- **2019年度弘前学院大学英語弁論大会 2019年7月18日**  
(1号館4階 大講義室)  
発表課題：自由課題  
1位：熊木 寧々 (英語英米文学科2年)  
2位：ソン ソマン (英語英米文学科2年)  
3位：田川 由紀子 (英語英米文学科2年)
- **講演会 2019年11月28日 (1号館 4階 大講義室)**  
講師：田澤 美和さん (2017年度文学部卒業)  
演題：日本語パートナーズ in Indonesia
- **4年生卒業論文ポスター発表会 2020年1月25日**  
(1号館ラーニングコモンズ)
- **4年生お別れ会 2020年1月25日 (1号館ラーニングコモンズ)**

## 会員活動記録

### 佐々木 正晴

#### 論文

「逆さメガネ着用後における移動行動の形成過程」、共、2019年3月、『弘前学院大学文学部紀要』第55号、1-15頁

#### 口頭発表

「スポーツの眼，ロボットの眼，武術の眼（2）（シンポジウム企画・司会）」、日本心理学会、2019年9月、立命館大学、北茨木

「二人の先天盲，事物認知の形成過程Ⅱ」、日本特殊教育学会、2019年9月、広島大学、東広島

### 佐藤 和博

#### 論文

「お雇い外国人としての Bartley Alexander のモデル」、単著、2019年4月、『比較文化研究』、日本比較文化学会、pp. 29-35 : J. A. L. Waddell---新しい資料の観点から---

#### その他

「乱歩の家とポーの家」、単著、2019年7月、『三田評論』7月号 No.1235、慶応義塾、p. 81

#### 口頭発表

「Sherwood Anderson の文体について考える」、日本比較文化学会東北支部研究会、2019年3月、戦災復興記念館、仙台

### フォーサイス・エドワード

#### 著書・論文

「Hidden Aspects of Russo-Japanese History and Relations」、単著、2019年3月、『弘前学院大学文学部紀要』第55号、22-34頁

「AI & Machine Learning in Language Education」、共同編集長（Dr. Robert Chartrand）、2019年12月、JALT CALL SIG 出版、URL: <https://jaltcall.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/AI-and-Machine-Learning-in-Language-Education.pdf>

#### 口頭発表

「Student Perceptions of Required Smartphone Use in the English Classroom」、GloCALL 2019 国際学会、2019年8月、ダナン大学の外国語大学、ダナン市、ベトナム

- 「Creating an Intercultural Collaboration for our Students Using Online Tools」 GloCALL  
2019 国際学会、2019 年 8 月、ダナン大学の外国語大学、ダナン市、ベトナム
- 「Student Perceptions of Required Smartphone Use in the English Classroom」、  
JALTCALL2018、2018 年 6 月、名城大学、東京

## 楊尚 眞

### 論文

- 「カルヴァンの神学思想と社会福祉論」、単著、2019 年 3 月、『弘前学院大学社会福祉学研究科 社会福祉研究』第 7 号、11-25 頁

## マックウィニー・スティーブン

### 論文

- 「A Trip to the Crematorium」、単著、2019 年 3 月、『弘前学院大学大学院社会福祉学研究科 社会福祉学研究』第 7 号
- 「Student Engagement in Japan: Investigating Student Engagement from High School to University」、単著、2019 年 3 月、『弘前学院大学文学部紀要』第 55 号
- 「Exploring Student Engagement: When you engage, you begin with ABC...」、単著、2019 年 4 月、『弘前学院大学英語・英米文学』第 43 号
- 「Teacher Development: Teaching with No Technology」、共著、2019 年 6 月、『Africa TESOL Newsletter』第 4 号
- 「ALT Training Online: Module 7 – Working in Japanese Schools」、共 (Amon Bradshaw, Armando Duarte, David Hayter, Elliot Carson, Emmaline Conover, Jocelyn Russell, Martin Sedaghat, Nathaniel Reed)、2019 年、<https://www.alttrainingonline.com>
- 「New Ways in Teaching Speaking」、共著、2019 年、TESOL (Vorholt, Julie 編者)

### その他

- 月刊「弘前」エッセイ、単著、2019 年 5 月から

## 弘前学院大学英語・英米文学会会則

- 第1条 本会は、その名称を弘前学院大学英語英米文学会とする。本会の事務局は、弘前学院大学文学部事務室におく。
- 第2条 本会は、英米文学・英語学・欧米文化の研究、英語教育の促進、および会員相互の親睦を目的とする。
- 第3条 本会は、その目的を達成するために次の事業を行う。
1. 大会（年1回）。
  2. 機関誌を発行。
  3. その他、研究発表会、講演会の開催等必要と認められる事業。
- 第4条 会員は、次のいずれかに該当し、所定の会費を納めた者とする。
1. 弘前学院大学文学部英語・英米文学科所属の専任教員。
  2. 弘前学院短期大学英米文学卒業生ならびに弘前学院大学文学部英語・英米文学科学生および卒業生。
  3. 本会の趣旨に賛同する人。
- 第5条 本会に次の役員をおく。
1. 会長 1名
  2. 委員 若干名
  3. 会計 1名
  4. 監査 2名
- 第6条 役員を選出は次の方法による。
1. 会長は、弘前学院大学文学部英語・英米文学科所属の専任教員の互選による。
  2. 委員は、第4条1項および第2項の中から会長がこれを委嘱する。
  3. 会計は、第4条1項および第2項の中から会長がこれを委嘱する。
  4. 監査は、第4条1項および第2項の中から会長がこれを委嘱する。
- 第7条 役員任期は1年とし、再任をさまたげない。
- 第8条 本会に名誉会長をおくことができる。
- 第9条 本会は、会費、寄付金、補助金によって運営する。会費は年額2,000円とする。
- 第10条 本会の会計年度は毎年4月1日に始まり、翌年3月31日に終る。
- 第11条 会則の変更は、大会出席者の過半数の賛成をもって成立する。



付 則 この会則は 1971 年 4 月 1 日より施行する。

付 則 この会則は 1986 年 7 月 4 日より施行する。

付 則 この会則は 2004 年 4 月 1 日より施行する。

付 則 この会則は 2017 年 4 月 25 日より施行する。

# 弘前学院大学英米文学

第44号

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