

## 第7回海外研修／ 7th Overseas Study Tour

(於中国)／ in China

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2010 年6 月、10 名のJAF AE 会員が中国広州へと向かった。今年のJAF AE スタディツアーは、4泊5 日の日程で、International Association for Intercultural Communication Studies (IAICS) と South China University of Technology ( 華南理工大學 )の主催による国際学会( 6 月17 日～ 21 日 )への参加を主な目的として実施された。参加者は、論文発表を行ったり会議に参加し、各国からの参加者と活発に意見交換する姿も見られた。参加者それぞれが、各国からの研究者との交流だけでなく、中国、広州の熱気を体験することができたようだ。

### 2010 年度JAF AE 海外研修中国・広州 The 16th IAICS Conference 参加記

田中富士美 (東洋英和女学院大学)

IAICS Conference の会場となったHotel Canton は広州白雲国際空港からタクシーで30 分程、広州市の中心部、ファッションストリートの北京路からほど近いところにある。広州市は中国第3 の都市。香港・マカオが近く、香港へは高速電車で2 時間の距離である。市内は11 月から開催される広州アジア大会を控え、それに関連してか建設中のビルや整備中の道路などが見受けられた。

IAICS Conference 初日、6 月18 日のオープニング・セレモニーは主催の華南理工大学の代表の迎辞から始まり、L. Brooks Hill 氏、Jia Yu Xin 氏がスピーチをされた。基調講演では、本名信行先生、Guo-Ming Chen 氏がチェアになられた。L. Brooks Hill 氏、Jia Yu Xin 氏、Guo-Ming Chen 氏は昨年9 月の熊本学園

大学での IAICS/JAF AE Conference にご参加いただいている。他にも An Ran 氏をはじめ、昨年熊本に来てくださったたくさんの先生方にお会いすることができた。オープニングセレモニーと基調講演の間に Photo and Coffee Break という時間が40 分間。ホテルのエントランスまで出るように言われて行ってみると、記念撮影用の巨大な雛段が組まれていた。総勢二百数十人の記念撮影だ。カメラマンの女性が「一、二、三」大声で合図をする。こんなに大勢の記念写真の撮影は初めての経験であった。

大会 2 日目の 19 日、朝 9 時 35 分の米岡先生、室井先生、田中の研究発表から、11 時のゴイハン先生、午後 2 時の加藤先生、松本先生、3 時 35 分の齋藤先生、そして 5 時の竹下先生による ESSC の発表、Varghese 先生、と JAF AE 海外研修メンバー発表者の研究発表 9 件全てが集中し、時計を見ながら会場移動に忙しい一日となった。11 時のセッションで、或る台湾の発表者が異文化理解教育について話した。プログラムには名前と大学名があるが、国名・地域名の記載はなかった。質問のあといくらか問答があり、中国の参加者が言葉の最後に「お互いを知ってひとつになればいいではないですか」と言ったのを受けて、台湾の発表者は「どんなことでも、押しつけられることを受け入れることは難しいでしょう」と返した。もちろん英語で行われている質疑応答である。中台関係の微妙な中にいる当事者の婉曲的な微言であった。英語によってその空気を僅かだが感じ得た。この日の夜は FIFA ワールドカップサッカーの日本対オランダ戦があり、ホテルのラウンジの大きなスクリーンで中継を見ることができた。中国は出場していないが、北京路には至る所にワールドカップ関連のディスプレイがあり、街角のスクリーンも中継を映していて、サッカーの人気の高さが見てとれた。

最終日 20 日の午後、ESSC の優秀作品を紹介するポスターを一番大きな会場に展示させていただいた。参加者が大勢出入りする場所で、ポスターの前に足をとめて画像に見入る人々がたくさんいた。そして、広東料理が並べられた賑やかなバンケットを最後に Conference は終了した。

大変有意義な 3 日間、貴重な経験をさせていただいた。本名先生、そして研修の企画と実施、記録や撮影をされた竹下先生、齋藤先生に心より感謝申し上げたい。

### The 16th IAICS Conference: Some Personal Recollections

Judy Yoneoka (熊本学園大学)

It came too soon, and was over too fast. Hot on the heels of the Kumamoto IAICS Conference in 2009, and coming in the midst of a grueling semester, it was all I could do to tear myself away from work, rush onto the plane and catch as much as I could (two days, that is) of the three-day extravaganza that was awaiting. Flying from Fukuoka, I arrived late at night to catch up with the JAF AE study tour group, most of whom had already gathered at the hotel during the day, after two transfers in Taipei and Hong Kong. Happily and gratefully, I shared the final leg (and the taxi into town) with the intrepid and tireless Mahbub Uddin and Brooks Hill, putting me into the conference mode. This mood was further heightened by my joyous reunion with the gracious and energetic Margaret D'Silva, who was to be my roommate at the delightfully local and tastefully elegant Hotel Canton for the next few nights.

After the opening ceremony at 8:30 the next morning, chaired by Professor and Elegant Hostess An Ran and featuring

welcoming addresses by Professors Brooks Hill, Liu Jing Hui, and Jia Yu Xin, we piled out for a huge group photo in front of the hotel. A round of fascinating Keynote Speeches by Professors Dan Landis, Viv Edwards and Ray Heisey, and Sun Youzhong filled out the morning program. After an excellent lunch buffet, the afternoon sessions began. As usual, it was difficult to decide between the four English panels, but I felt fortunate in having chosen to attend the panel on Image, Culture and Media Discourse chaired by and featuring Professor Mao Sihui from Macao. Always a delight to listen to, his presentation on the similarities of “the other” in Pocahontas and Avatar left me with the clear impression that cultural topics can lurk anywhere, even—perhaps especially—in Hollywood movies. The second afternoon session offered three panels, which made it a bit easier to choose. A presentation by Chunyao Zhao of University of Huddersfield, UK, on Chinese and British stereotypes caught my attention, especially his observation that stereotypes themselves “have been stereotyped”. And there was more in the third afternoon session (chaired by our very own Professor Honna), where Kara Chan and Yolanda Cheng of Hong Kong Baptist University presented an analysis of different beauty types depicted in Hong Kong Magazine Advertisements from “sex kitten” to “trendy professional”. Stereotyped stereotypes, indeed. After a delicious evening buffet it was time to retire and put the final touches on my own presentation the next morning, but not before enjoying an early evening shopping tour of the environs with Margaret and Sarah Corona Berkin. This presented us with a unique opportunity to forge ties with organizers

of past and future conferences, sharing the multicultural experience of a Chinese Uniqlo. Saturday, the 19th—and time for my session. The use of the singular first person is no mistake; seemingly an integral part of the IAICS conference is the excitement and suspense of not knowing whether you will have to share your time with six other participants or, as in my case, be blessed with the whole session to yourself. I did indeed feel quite thankful that I had not only a wonderful room but a relatively good crowd as well, who were no doubt attending to hear the other presentations but were kind and attentive enough to cheerfully sit through mine and ask penetrating and incisive questions leading to a healthy discussion.

From then on, it was time to enjoy the rest of the day and try to reconnect with friends whom I had not yet met, for I unfortunately would not be able to stay through Sunday. One highlight of the afternoon sessions was the panel organized by Harbin Institute of Technology and chaired (with an iron hand) by JIA Yuxin. Finally, a full session of presenters treated the audience to a unique variety of works. However, it was the presentation by Liu Changyuan and Wang Song on the interpretation of the bowing of U.S. President Obama, which to me seemed to most represent the synthesis and harmonization of East and West that is a hallmark of IAICS.

After another delicious evening buffet, where our JAF AE study group was at last reunited and fully accounted for, it was time to enjoy what for me would be the highlight of the weekend—the delightful evening cruise down the Pearl River. Surrounded by the

lights and sights on either side of the river, I was able to further strengthen the friendships forged over my four years of conference attendance, and the memories of that evening carried me back across the sea the next morning. Regretfully, I was not able to join the last day of sessions, keynote speeches, final banquet and JAF AE study tour activities. I wish I could have spent more time with the conference and the tour. But the camaraderie and support of like-minded colleagues all over the world, always an unforgettable experience, were again in full evidence for the two days that I attended, and fond memories remain. Thank you to all who made them possible.

## 中国・広州の英語事情

松本明子（大東文化大学）

今回初めてJAF AE のスタディツアーに申し込み、中国・広州で行われた International Association for Intercultural Communication Studies (IAICS) 第 16 回大会に参加した。それは同時に私にとって初めての中国本土上陸だった。自分の授業の都合で、他のメンバーより 1 日遅れ、6 月 18 日の夜に中国・広州の白雲国際空港に着いた。21:00 過ぎの空港に人気は少なく、見つけた職員にタクシー乗り場はどこか尋ねたところ、「英語は無理無理」とばかりに首を振られてしまった。なんとか乗り込んだタクシーの運転手には、今大会の会場であり宿泊先でもあるHotel Cantonの名を告げて通じず、中国語でホテルの名前が書かれたクーポンを見せても通じず、地図を見せるとやっと車を発進してくれた（もっともこれには、このホテルがさほど有名でないという事情もあったように思う）。1 時間ほど暗い車内で無言で過ごし、ホテルの看板が見えた時はホッとした。

ホテルに入ると、レセプションист達にこやかに出迎えてくれた。学生にしか見え

ないような若者が多数、きびきびと働いていた。英語の能力は人それぞれであったが、懸命にコミュニケーションを図ろうとしてくれた。中には“post office”という単語すら思い出せない様子的人もいたが、これほどの熱意があれば、上達が早いことだろう。日本の学生たちにこの様子を見せたら刺激になるだろうな、と短い滞在中に何度も思った。

翌日学会受付に行くと言語が飛び交っていた。各国からの研究者が熱い議論を交わす様子は多くの学会で見慣れた光景だ。他方、勝手が違う面もあった。なんというか、おおらかであった。例えば、私の発表するセッションは、いつの間にか発表の時間と部屋が変更になっており、大いに戸惑った。しかしこれも国際学会に参加する醍醐味と思い、日頃のせかせかした自分を振り返る良い機会にもなった。

人々の熱意を感じたのは、ホテルの外でも同じだった。6月も下旬にさしかかった広州は、非常に蒸し暑い気候と同様、これから発展していこうという人々の熱気に満ちていた。魚や木の実を路上にそのまま並べて売っているそばで、近代的なビルが次々と建てられている。外国人観光客はほとんど見当たらず、英語を使える店は多くなかったが、街のところどころで、11月に広州で行われる第16回アジア競技大会を宣伝する英語の看板を見かけた。こういった国際行事を通して、英語を話す人口も増えていくだろう。

今回、私が広州に行くことを決意できたのは、JAF AE のスタディツアーがあったおかげだと思う。発表の機会を得られただけでなく、限られた時間ではあったが参加の先生方と行動を共にし、お話をすることができたのは、何よりの収穫だった。後から到着し、まごついている私に親切に声をかけてくださった皆様、本当にありがとうございました。

## The Guangzhou IAICS Conference on English

### Education and Intercultural relations

Mathew Varghese (Aoyama Gakuin University)

The international conference of IAICS held at Guangzhou, China in the month of June was significant in many ways. The conference was attended by scholars from more than 20 countries and deliberations have taken place in two broad streams that have assumed prominence in contemporary education. The first and foremost theme was of discussing the importance of intercultural studies in the changing scenario of geopolitical situations, and the second theme that came into active discussions was the importance of an international communication language that would facilitate the development of active and direct intercultural relations. The general understanding today is that the contemporary world would not accept a blanket submission to the western culture and traditions but it aspires for a multicultural and pluralistic world where the principles of equality and respect are to be the terms of engagement between nations and people.

As for intercultural studies, the prime task is to create a new paradigm, because at present the foundations of such studies are solely based on the studies of a Eurocentric world view as mainstream where other cultures and civilizations are subaltern cultures that have nothing to contribute than learning from the mainstream. There were papers that were questioning the validity to such an approach in the contemporary context as the central focus, at least in economic terms, shifting from the west to the east where the major role would be played out in China. But at the same time, the European countries and culture need not be

negated, just based on the realities of economics. Another stream of thought that came into discussion was on the traditional ways of cross-cultural studies where the theme of discussion was on how to integrate the non-European cultures with, the so called mainstream, European cultures. I felt the scholars who work in this field should update their knowledge by learning the current socioeconomical realities rather than following certain theories developed in the middle and later part of 20th century. On the other hand there were a group of scholars who were of the view that the Asian, South American, or African cultures are not equipped well to face the current requirements of providing a direction to an effective transition to a multi polar world and therefore it is necessary for them to learn more from the mainstream European cultures. There are some relevant points to their arguments but I think they need to study the cultural history of the world prior to 18th century when the European civilization assumed prominence. The second important theme that went into active deliberations was the question of teaching English as the common communication language. There are many ways to look at this issue. The foremost one is the introduction of an English-only policy for the emerging world order that each and every culture needs to discard their native tongues and cultures to an international culture supported by a single language, English. The second one is teaching English as a different language placed on the cultural context of British colonial culture, especially the Anglo-Saxon culture, and the native languages to be taught in the context of native culture of

each country, which is the popular method today. The third is to teach English and the native language in the cultural context of the native culture, which is an emerging trend. On the other hand, the fourth one and the one I support hugely is teaching English as a bilingual language where the teaching of English should be in equal importance as the native language so that the learner can protect his language and culture, but at the same time he can learn and use English as the language for active international communication, a language policy followed by many countries around the world today.

In the field of English education today there is a conflict situation emerging with those who adhere to the one language leaning thinking where a language and its respective culture are an integral whole, and with the people consider language can be independent of its native culture and can be learned by anyone from any culture and use as a communication tool. Most of the papers presented at the conference had this concern in contention. A few scholars from the English-speaking ex-colonial countries were leading this discussion, joined by a few from the Asian countries, but surprisingly scholars from Africa, Russia and South America were obviously rejecting this view.

I presented a paper on how to teach English as a bilingual language which involved an agenda for teaching it in the non-colonial countries like Japan where a unilingual tradition is prominent. Drawing resources from the Chomskyeian school of generative theories, from classical theories of language and the contemporary studies on bilingualism, I presented a paper on how to teach English

to students who don't have a lived experience with English. It is based on how one can construct phrases and sentences as the way one thinks, using a language. Through theme based discussion I could help students to construct sentences in English and express them through speaking and writing. But I had to face questions from the traditionalists who believe that a new learner could never achieve communication standards that are equivalent to that of the native speakers. I argued vehemently that language and culture are two different entities mutually separable but mutually complementary; they agreed in principle on what I wanted to say. Still I think there is long way to go in the Asian countries to catch up with the rest of the world in the field of language education, notably shedding the native language complex that is being made a huge wall in English pedagogy.