

Preface

Made in Britain was conceived in 2008 as a result of a series of discussions involving the authors about the various influences different countries had had on shaping the modern world. As two of the authors are British, these discussions naturally turned to how much of the modern world had been made in Britain. As discussions continued, we soon realised that British contributions to the world we live in today have been many and various. And so this book was born.

All of the topics we have written about are ones that have either originated in Britain or have been significantly influenced by British ideas. All of the topics reflect aspects of the modern world which have an impact on our daily lives today, whether it is in the clothes we wear, the music we listen to, or the hobbies and sports we enjoy. We hoped that the idea that a small country could change the world so much would interest students and at the same time encourage them to find out more about these topics, develop their own opinions and debate them actively.

The resulting 20 essays try to examine a wide variety of topics that will help students to better understand Britain and her influence on worldwide trends, including some in Japan. The topics include the worldwide popularity of British sports, the impact of the English language on the world, British food, music, science, fashion, and a really cute car. We hope the topics will be interesting, stimulating, and encourage students to learn more about Britain.

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to work again with Professor Shimamura of Chuo University and Mr John Barton, who has brought his wide-ranging knowledge to the project. I would also like to acknowledge the help we have received from Seibido during the writing process.

Finally, while we have striven to keep the text as accurate and as up-to-date as possible, it is inevitable when writing about rapidly changing trends, that some things will have changed between the time when the book was written, and the time it is published.

Anthony Sellick

はしがき

人、もの、お金が世界を駆け巡り、国際化の時代とかボーダレス社会と言われるようになって久しい。そうした時代の到来を敏感に感じ取ったのであろう。1980年代以降、日本の大学では「国際」の2文字を冠した学部がいくつも誕生した。だが、当時はこうした時代の到来が必ずしも個人の次元で等しく実感されていたわけではないだろう。

このときも英語学習、とりわけ使える英語、自己発信型の授業への移行が盛んに取りざたされた。しかしながら、日本の大学で“target language”である英語のみを使用するいわゆる“immersion style”にこだわる授業を行っても、全てのクラスで目覚ましい成果があがるわけではない。教室から一步出れば日本語の世界が待っており、とりわけ日本では英語によるcommunication能力を存分に高める場が得難いからである。それとも、日本だけで暮らしていく覚悟を決めるなら、英語が使えなくても生きていけると直感できるのか、大部分の学生にとって英語は学習意欲の湧かない科目なのかもしれない。

空前絶後の売れ行きだったハリー・ポッター・シリーズも昨夏（2007年）完結したが、日本語版ももうすぐ店頭をにぎわすことだろう。ハリー・ポッターに限った話ではない。日本では、海外で評判のあらゆる分野の書物が、出版後しばらくして日本語で読める。こんな国が世界中どこにあるだろうか？ 長い年月をかけて日本が培ってきた翻訳という文化は、益々健在である。それなのになぜ外国語が必要なのか、というわけである。

ところが、最近ではわれわれが国際化、あるいはボーダレスの時代に生きていることが、否応無しに個人のレベルで実感されるまでになった。インターネットの普及で、居ながらにして多量の情報に接することができるからだ。唯一の問題は、World Wide Web上の情報の80%以上が英語で書かれていることである。それゆえ日本で安住を決め込む者も、外国の情報に好奇心があるなら、英語に強くなる必要がありそうである。とにかく、World Wide Web上の英語だけでも読める努力をしようではないか。読解力に自信さえ持てれば、ひとたび英語空間に身を置いたときに素早く順応できるだろう。

真の国際化とは、巷間言われているように、自国について十分知った上で相手を理解することであるとするなら、本書の*Made in Britain*では、今やcommunicationの手段として最も利用されている英語を生んだ国、英国の風土が生み出した多種多様な普遍的価値を十二分に確認することになるだろう。今回も前書の*Knowledge is Power*と*Knowledge in the Making*の編纂の時と同じく、母国をこよなく愛するJohn Barton、Anthony Sellick両氏と企画の段階から綿密な打ち合わせを重ね、原稿の細部に至るまで検討を重ねた。

書名の*Made in Britain*が示唆しているように、今回は英国的なものにこだわり、基本的にはBritish Englishの特徴が自然に反映されるように努めた。TOEICのListening Sectionが2006年からこれまでの米語一辺倒から英国、カナダ、オーストラリアの発音をも含むようになったこととも無関係ではない。読者諸氏には英国が生み出した普遍的価値に加え、目と耳で芳醇なBritish Englishを味わってほしいと切に希望するものである。

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Useful Words

Choose a word from the list below to complete each sentence.

1. Although he speaks good English, his _____ language is French.
2. Tokyo Tower is a _____ landmark, so many people meet there.
3. Over many years, she has _____ great skill in her painting.
4. The _____ of the Native Americans travelled to America from Asia.
5. Picasso's genius was _____; no-one has painted like him since.

ancestors unique conspicuous native developed

Reading



❶ This is a book about ideas and products that came from Britain, but which have had a big influence on the world. Of all the things that have come from Britain, the English language is probably the one that everybody can most easily identify.

❷ English has a long and complex history, which began when Germanic-speaking tribes called the Jutes, Angles and Saxons settled among the native Celts in the south of England in the 5th cen-



Creator of "Crazy English", Li Yang, teaches English to several thousand students attending a class in Tianjin, China, on January 3rd, 2003. His classes draw huge crowds in a country where English is recognised as the international language of business.

5 tury. Their languages gradually combined and mixed with Old Norse, spoken by Vikings who had settled in the north and east of England, to become Old English. After the Normans invaded from Normandy in what is now modern-day France, Old English began to slowly change into Middle English. Middle English was a synthesis of the French spoken by the Normans, the Old English spoken before the Norman Conquest, and the Latin used by the Roman Catholic Church. Finally, by around 1550, Middle English became Modern English — which you are reading now.

10 **③** One of the results of the complicated history of English, is that British names are often a mixture of various languages. Take the names of the authors, *John Barton* and *Anthony Sellick*, for example. *John* comes from *Yôhān-nān*, which means “Yahweh is gracious” in Hebrew — which was the original language of the Old Testament of the Bible. *Barton* comes from Old English, and it means “barley town”. *Anthony* comes from *Antonius*, which was a Roman family name. Finally, *Sellick* comes from a Celtic language called Cornish, and it means “conspicuous”. These names give hints that our ancestors came from different parts of England: Barton from the north of England, and Sellick from the south-west of England. In other words, we can trace our family history through our names.

20 **④** Another result of this mixing is that English has a very large vocabulary. In fact, English probably has the largest vocabulary of any language, with over half a million words listed in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. This large vocabulary gives English a great deal of flexibility. For example, *cow* (from Old English) refers to a kind of animal, while *beef* (from French) refers to its meat. In French, however, the word *boeuf* is used to refer to both cows and their meat. English also absorbs words from foreign languages very easily. Words like *sushi* and *karaoke* are as much a part of English today as they are a part of Japanese.

30 **⑤** Between the 17th and 19th centuries, English spread around the world, first as the language of the British Empire, and then as the language of business as America’s economic power developed through the 20th century. Today, English is the first language of about 350 million people, and the second language of nearly 1 billion people. It is the native language of more than 30 countries,

and an official language of more than 50 countries. English has become the international language of science and communication. Over 80 per cent of web pages on the internet are written in English, and over 95 per cent of scientific papers are written in English — even though fewer than half of the authors are native speakers of English. Given the importance of English as a language of commerce and science, it is perhaps not surprising to learn that the two countries with the greatest numbers of English speakers are India and China.

⑥ Unlike many languages, English does not have a central language authority like the *Académie française* which sets the standards of the language. In other words, each form of English is generally considered to be equal. As a result of this, today there are many Englishes, such as British English, American English, Australian English, Indian English and Singlish (Singaporean English). This has also allowed some specialised varieties of English to be developed.

⑦ *Basic English* is a simplified variety of English that has about 1000 words. It was developed by Charles Ogden in 1930 in order to make international communication easy. Today, it is mostly used by manufacturing companies to write manuals for the users of their products.

⑧ *Airspeak*, *Seaspeak*, and *Policespeak* are special kinds of English used by pilots, sailors and policemen for easy international communication. They were developed in the 1980s after some accidents were caused by communication problems. They have very small vocabularies, so they are easy to learn and understand. For example, speakers use the phrase, “Say again”, whenever they want to hear something repeated.

⑨ Perhaps the reason for the enduring success of English is its unique flexibility. Speakers of English can adapt it to their needs. Whether they need a simplified language with a small vocabulary or a complex language with many tens of thousands of words, they can make an English that suits them and which they can use to communicate with people around the world.

Germanic-speaking tribes 「ゲルマン諸語を話す部族」 **the Jutes** 「ジュート族」 5～6世紀にユトランド半島から英国に侵入し、ケントに定住したゲルマン民族の一部族 (the) **Angles** 「アングル族」 5～6世紀に北部ドイツから英国東北部に移り住んだゲルマン民族の一部族 (the) **Saxons** 「サクソン族」 北ドイツのゲルマン民族の一部族で、5～6世紀にアングル族、ジュート族とともに英国に侵入、融合してアングロサクソン族になった。 **the native Celts** 「土着のケルト族」 古代ヨーロッパに住んでいた種族で、アイルランド人、ゲール人、ウェールズ人、ブルターニュ人はその子孫とされる。

Old Norse 「古ノルド語」 14世紀までアイスランド、ノルウェー、デンマーク、スウェーデンで用いられていた北方ゲルマン語で、現在のスカンディナヴィア語（アイスランド語、ノルウェー語、デンマーク語、スウェーデン語など）は古ノルド語から派生した。 **Vikings** 「ヴァイキング」 スカンジナビア半島で暮らす北方ゲルマン民族の総称。8世紀末から11世紀中葉までヨーロッパに侵入し、略奪と商行為によって大きな影響を及ぼした。 **Old English** 「古英語」 1100年以前に用いられた英語

the Normans 「ノルマン人」 スカンジナビア人 (Northman) とフランス人の混血民族で、1066年に英国を征服した。 **Middle English** 「中英語」 1100-1500年に用いられた英語 **Norman Conquest** 「ノルマン人の征服」 ノルマンディー公国のウィリアム (1028-87) は1066年に英国を征服し、ノルマン朝を開いた。 **Latin** 「ラテン語」 **Roman Catholic Church** 「ローマカトリック教会」 **Modern English** 「近代英語」 1500年以降に用いられている英語 **Yahweh** 「ヤハウェ」 ヘブライ語で「神」の意。 **Celtic language** 「ケルト (諸) 語」 インド・ヨーロッパ語族に属し、古代ローマ帝国以前、およびローマ帝国時代にケルト人が広く西・中央ヨーロッパにおいて話していた言語 **Cornish** 「コーンウォール語」 ケルト語系のひとつで18世紀末に絶滅。 **Oxford English Dictionary** 『オックスフォード英語事典』 Oxford University Press 発行の世界最大の英語事典。1928年に初版刊行。1989年に第2版全20巻が出た。OEDと略して表記することが多い。 **boeuf** [boef] **British Empire** 「大英帝国」 17世紀初頭から約3世紀にわたってイギリス王冠のもとに結合されたかつての英国本土、植民地、保護領、自治領のすべてを含む植民地帝国の俗称で、その広大さゆえに「太陽の没するところはない」と言われた。第一次世界大戦後、経済的にも政治的にも発言力の増した自治領の要求を入れ、1931年に英連邦 (British Commonwealth)。

native language 「母語 (自国語)」 **scientific papers** 「科学論文」 **Given** ～ 「～を考慮に入れると」 **Académie française** 「アカデミーフランセーズ」 1635年創立。会員数は40名に限られる。フランス語の純粋性を保持することを主な任務とし、『アカデミー辞典』と文法書の編集・改定を行う。 **Basic English** 「ベーシックイングリッシュ」 英国の言語学者C・K・オグデン (Charles Kay Ogden, 1889-1957) が国際補助語として考案した基本英語のことで、名詞600語、形容詞150語、動詞16語、機能語100語の計850語からなる。

Comprehension

Look at the following statements. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Write the number of the paragraph where you find the answer in the parenthesis.

1. ____ Old English became Modern English in 1550. (#)
2. ____ British names can tell you where families originally came from. (#)
3. ____ Over 95 per cent of internet web pages are written in English. (#)
4. ____ The British government sets standards for spoken and written English. (#)
5. ____ The English language developed from many different languages. (#)

Guided Writing



Fill each space with the best word from the list below.

flexibility synthesised vocabulary different absorb various

English was 1)_____ over a long time from many 2)_____ languages, such as those of the Normans and the Saxons. The languages of the 3)_____ peoples living in England slowly changed and mixed together until they became the English that we know today. Maybe this is why English has such a large and interesting 4)_____. One reason for the continuing success of English is its 5)_____, which allows it to easily 6)_____ new words and lets the users adapt it to their needs.