

問1 下線部(1)の研究の結果を日本語で述べなさい。(10点)

問2 下線部(a)と下線部(b)の語群は両者ともに、該当する実験における被験者の回答例として挙げられている。何の回答例であるか。また、この2つの語群の性質の違いは何であると述べられているか、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。(8点)

問3 下線部(2)を、“counterparts”が具体的に表すものを明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。(12点)

問4 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。(20点)



岩手大学
656語 35分

解答・解説 ▶ 本冊 p.66

50点

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Charles Darwin published “The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals” in 1872. He states the idea that the young and old people in very different races express the same emotions using the same body movements.

Recently, ⁽¹⁾ two things made me think about Darwin’s work on human facial* expressions; I met Darwin’s great-great-grandson, and I read a study about how East Asians and Westerners interpret facial expressions differently. This study challenges Darwin’s idea — that facial expressions are universal.

A research team at the University of Glasgow in Scotland led by Rachael Jack published a paper showing evidence that East Asians and Westerners look at faces differently. These differences make people read emotions differently. ⁽²⁾ Jack and her team say that people from Japan and China generally have a tougher time than those from European countries in deciding if a facial expression is fearful or if it looks surprised. Similarly, East Asians have more trouble distinguishing a face that shows disgust from one that shows anger.

Jack reported that East Asians and Westerners look at different facial features and understand facial expressions differently. East Asians pay attention to people’s eyes, but Westerners look across the whole face. To Westerners, the eyes and the mouth are equally important. However, to Easterners, the eyes are key to understanding people’s emotions. They often do not look at people’s mouths. Jack claims that this means that Easterners have difficulty distinguishing facial expressions that look similar around the eyes.

This discovery argues that human communication of emotions is much more complicated than we thought — and even more than Darwin had thought. ⁽³⁾ The result of this is that facial expressions that had been considered universally recognizable do not communicate emotions reliably in intercultural situations.

Jack and her colleagues investigated cultural differences in 13 Western and 13 East Asian subjects*. The research team used a technique called the

Facial Action Coding System. This system defines emotions as particular patterns of face muscles. They recorded subjects' eye movements while subjects looked at pictures of faces that showed particular emotions, which were happiness, sadness, fear, surprise, disgust, and anger, or showed no emotion. Subjects' eye movements were recorded to see where they looked at in the pictures. The researchers then compared how accurately subjects read those facial expressions. It turned out that Easterners focused much more attention on the eyes. They also made many more errors in deciding what the emotion was than the Westerners. In other words, while Westerners looked at the whole face to find out the person's emotion, Easterners use the eyes more and the mouth less. This result contrasts with earlier research by Paul Ekman, who argued that these emotions were universal. This research helps us understand why people in intercultural contexts often misunderstand expressions and emotions.

⁽⁴⁾ Interestingly, this cultural difference is seen even in modern Internet technologies. Emoticons — text marks that show facial expressions of the writer's mood — are different in Japan and the West. In the West, the most common emoticons for “happy” and “sad” use the mouth. For example, they use :) and :(. In Japan, however, the eyes are used to show emotions. For example, ^.^ means “happy”, and ;-; is “sad”.

Jack said that people use emoticons in electronic communication to show different emotions because they are good visual representations of our facial expressions. She adds, “Interestingly, there are clear cultural differences in the formations of these icons*.”

In summary, the researchers say that there are significant differences between how Westerners and East Asians see emotions. However, this research only applies to people who have grown up in their own country. We may raise a question about how Caucasians* who have grown up in Japan, or Japanese who have grown up in America, for example, will read emotions. Most likely, it is our culture that teaches people how to read emotions. Reading emotions is not based on our physical body — Rather, ⁽⁵⁾ breeding is more important than birth.

*facial 「顔の」 subject 「被験者」 icon 「アイコン」 Caucasian 「白人」

問1 下線部(1)は何を指しているか日本語で答えなさい。(7点)

問2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。(10点)

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。(10点)
