英語文学作品の原文とそのリトールド版との比較に基づいた英語 教材開発:チャールズ・ディケンズ作『クリスマス・キャロル』 の場合

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The Development of English Teaching Materials Based on a Comparison between the Original Literary Text and Its Retold Version: The case of *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens

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Abstract: This paper aims to develop teaching materials based on A Christmas Carol (1843) by Charles Dickens. The work was once included in a senior high school English textbook authorized by the then Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture. In the textbook, three scenes are extracted from the original text with some notes mainly written in Japanese. Though these Japanese notes are helpful, they don't comply with the policy of conducting English classes in English—the policy now taken in both senior high schools and junior high schools. So, this paper developed teaching materials all written in English. They consist of (1) extracts from the original text of A Christmas Carol, (2) their retold texts, and (3) some questions based on the comparison between (1) and (2). Our target learners are university or senior high school EFL learners. When they have difficulty understanding (1), they can refer to (2) and (3). According to their learning styles, they can read only (2) which are written in relatively easy English but remain loyal to the original text.

Key words: English teaching material, literature, A Christmas Carol, retold text

### 1. はじめに

英語の「授業は英語で行うことを基本とする」ことが、高等学校学習指導要領では平成 21 年に告示されたものから、中学校学習指導要領では平成 29 年に告示されたものから明記されている。この流れを受けて、本論では、英語文学(英語で書かれた文学)を英語のみで教えるための教材を開発する。

本論の執筆者のひとり(小野)は、大学の教育学部で、英語の教員免許を取得することを希望する学生を中心に、英語文学に関する授業を約 25年間担当してきた。イギリス、いや世界を代表する作家であるチャールズ・ディケンズが書いた『クリスマス・キャロル』は、ストーリー展開が追い易いこともあって、毎年のように扱う作品である。

同作品は、三友社から出版された高等学校英語教科書 New Atlas: Reading にも掲載されたことがある。この教科書では、原文からの抜粋が約 10ページにわたって掲載されている。高校生が初めて触れると思われる語句等には主に日本語で注が付けられているが、「授業は英語で行うことを基本とする」という学習指導要領の方針に従えば、新出語句や難解な表現も英語で説明する方が良いと考える。そこで本論では、原文を平易な英語によりトールド版との比較に基づいた学習法の例を示すことで、『クリスマス・キャロル』の原文を英語で教えることを想定した教材を開発したい。想定する学習者は、『クリスマス・キャロル』の原文の難易度を考慮すると、大学生もしくは高校生である。

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#### 2. 開発された教材の概要と学習法

『クリスマス・キャロル』には、原文をより平易な英語に書き換えたリトールド版が既にいくつか存在する。しかし、これらのリトールド版はあまりにも平易な英語で書かれているため、原文を理解する上でほとんど役に立たない。例えば、下の Material 2 に引用した原文 ("Original Text"の"External heat . . . Scrooge never did.") は、Pearson English Readers版(2008)と Macmillan Guided Readers版(2002)では、それぞれ次のように書き換えられている。

#### Pearson English Readers 版:

And when he left the office, he looked cold too, (p.1)

Macmillan Guided Readers 版: Scrooge never smiled. (p.6)

Oxford Bookworms Library 版 (2008) に至って は該当箇所が完全に省略されており、原文と比べようもない。

『クリスマス・キャロル』の既存のリトールド版は原文を理解する上であまりにも参考にならないため、本論では、原文にある程度は忠実でありながらも、同時に原文の難解な英語を理解する上で補助となるようなリトールド版を作成した。リトールド版と読み比べることで、学習者にとって原文の難解な箇所に注を付けるのではなく、原文の可引用箇所全体のリトールド版を作成したのは、原文を読まずとも、リトールド版のみで該当部分を読むことが出来るようにレルド版のみで該当部分を読むことが出来るようによりなのの。本論としては、原文とリトールド版のみである。本論としては、原文とリトールド版のみである。本論としているものの、学習スタイルによってはリトールド版のみを扱う場合もあろう。

本論で開発された教材は後掲の Material 1~4 の通りである。Material 1 は『クリスマス・キャ ロル』の概要と、学習についての指示文によって 構成されており、Material 2, 3, 4 は原文からの引 用と, 引用箇所を平易な英語に書き換えたリトー ルド版、さらには原文とリトールド版との比較に 基づいた発問によって構成されている。作品全体 から Material 2, 3, 4 に引用された箇所を選んだ のは、Material 2 ではストーリーの前提となるス クルージの守銭奴ぶりが、Material 3 ではストー リー展開のきっかけとなるスクルージとマーレイ の再会が、Material 4 では結末となるスクルージ の変貌ぶりが描かれており、『クリスマス・キャロ ル』の全体像を把握するのに適していると判断し たからである。また、それぞれの Material の原 文にはダブル・ミーニング等, ディケンズ作品の 特徴とも言える「ユーモア」(Andrews, 2013) が 盛り込まれていることも選定の理由である。

開発された教材は、高校や大学の教室で使用されることが想定されている。ただ、教師を伴わない複数人での学習や、学習者が単独で行う学習での使用を制限するものではない。いずれの使用においても、本論が考える学習法は次の通りである。

- (1) Material 1 を読む。
- (2) Material 2 の原文 (Original Text) とリトールド版 (Retold Text) を読み比べる。
- (3) Material 2 の発問 (Question) に取り組む。
- (4) Material 3 と Material 4 についても, (2) 及び(3)と同様に、原文とリトールド版を読み比べた上で、発問に取り組む。

#### 3. 開発された実際の教材

本論が開発した教材 (Material 1~4) を,各教材にタイトルを付けた上で,四角の枠内に示す。なお,Material 2,3,4の発問 (Question) に対する解答例 (Model Answer) は,各 Material の下に示しておく。

# Material 1: Summary of A Christmas Carol and Directions on How to Use Materials 2, 3 and 4

A Christmas Carol written by Charles Dickens is a story about Scrooge, a stingy old man. On Christmas eve Scrooge sees the ghost of his former business partner, Jacob Marley who tells him that he will be visited by the Ghost of Christmas Past, that of Christmas Present, and that of Christmas Yet to Come. Seeing his own past, present, and future with each of these Ghosts, Scrooge turns into a generous and respectable person in one night.

The following three materials consist of (A) extracts from the original text of *A Christmas Carol*, (B) their retold texts, and (C) some questions based on the comparison between (A) and (B).

First read "Original Text" of each material and, to enhance its understanding, compare "Original Text" with "Retold Text." Then, answer each "Question" attached.

The original texts in the materials are all from Oxford World's Classics (2006). Underlines are added.

Material 2: Concerning the Scene in Which Scrooge Is Compared to Foul Weather

Original Text		Retold Text			
(1)External heat and cold had little	1	External heat and cold had little influence on			
influence on Scrooge. No warmth could	2	Scrooge. No warmth could warm, not wintry			
warm, not wintry weather chill him.	3	weather chill him. Wind that blew was very cold,			
(2)No wind that blew was bitterer than	4	but he was even colder; falling snow was intent			
he, no falling snow was more intent	5	upon its purpose to fall, but he was more intent			
upon its purpose, no pelting rain less	6	upon his purpose to make money; we entreated			
open to entreaty. Foul weather didn't	7	pelting rain not to pelt in vain, but Scrooge was			
know where to have him. The heaviest	8	less open to people's entreaty to donate money or			
rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet,	9	postpone their payment to him. Foul weather			
could boast of the advantage over him	10	didn't know how to affect him. The heaviest rain,			
in only one respect. They often 'came	11	and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the			
down' handsomely, and Scrooge never	12	advantage over him in only one respect. They			
did. (p.10)	13	often fell a lot, but Scrooge never gave money to			
	14	people.			
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Question 1: Find in the "Original Text" of Material 2 one sentence that has a similar meaning to the underlined part (1).

Question 2: Concerning the underlined part (2), in what ways are the words, "bitter," "intent," and "entreaty" used?

Question 1 に対する Model Answer: "Foul weather didn't know where to have him."

Question 2 に対する Model Answer: They are all used to refer to both foul weather and Scrooge.

Material 3: Concerning the Scene in Which Scrooge Encounters Marley's Ghost

Original Text		Retold Text
'What do you want with me?'	1	'What do you want with me?' asked Scrooge.
'Much'—Marley's voice, no doubt about	2	'Much'—Marley's voice, no doubt about it.
it.	3	'Who are you?'
'Who are you?'	4	'Ask me who I <i>was</i> ?'
'Ask me who I <i>was</i> ?'	5	'Who were you then?' said Scrooge, raising
'Who were you then?' said Scrooge,	6	his voice. 'You're fussy though you're a ghost.'
raising his voice. (3) You're particular, for a	7	He was going to say 'You're fussy about a
shade.' He was going to say 'to a shade,' but	8	minute difference,' but didn't actually say so.
substituted this, as more appropriate.	9	'In life I was your partner, Jacob Marley.'
'In life I was your partner, Jacob Marley.'	10	'Can you—can you sit down?' asked Scrooge,
'Can you—can you sit down?' asked	11	looking doubtfully at him.
Scrooge, looking doubtfully at him.	12	'I can.'
'I can.'	13	'Do it, then.'
'Do it, then.'	14	Scrooge asked the question, because he
Scrooge asked the question, because he	15	didn't know whether a ghost so transparent
didn't know whether a ghost so transparent	16	might be able to take a chair; and felt that if it

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might find himself in a condition to take a chair; and felt that in the event of its being impossible, it might involve the necessity of an embarrassing explanation. But the ghost sat down on the opposite side of the fireplace, as if he were quite used to it.

You don't believe in me,' observed the Ghost.

'I don't,' said Scrooge.

'What evidence would you have of my reality beyond that of your senses?'

'I don't know,' said Scrooge.

'Why do you doubt your senses?'

'Because,' said Scrooge, 'a little thing affects them. A slight disorder of the stomach makes them cheats. You may be an undigested bit of beef, a blot of mustard, a crumb of cheese, a fragment of an underdone potato. There's more of gravy than of grave about you, whatever you are!'

Scrooge was not much in the habit of (4)<u>cracking jokes</u>, nor did he feel, in his heart, by any means waggish then. The truth is, that he tried to be smart, as a means of distracting his own attention, and keeping down his terror; for the spectre's voice disturbed the very marrow in his bones. (pp.20-21)

was impossible, it might force the ghost to make an embarrassing explanation. But the ghost sat down on the opposite side of the fireplace, as if he were quite used to it.

'You don't believe in me,' observed the Ghost.

'I don't,' said Scrooge.

'What evidence of my reality would you have except the evidence that your senses give you?'

'I don't know,' said Scrooge.

'Why do you doubt your senses?'

'Because,' said Scrooge, 'a little thing affects them. A slight disorder of the stomach makes them a trickster. You may be an undigested bit of beef, a blot of mustard, a crumb of cheese, or a fragment of an underdone potato. You're more of gravy than of grave, whatever you are!'

Scrooge was not much in the habit of cracking jokes, nor did he feel, in his heart, by any means humourous then. The truth is, that he tried to be smart, as a means of distracting his own attention, and keeping down his terror; for the spectre's voice disturbed the very marrow in his bones.

Question 3: The second "shade" in the underlined part (3) means "a minute difference." What is the minute difference mentioned here?

Question 4: Concerning the underlined part (4), what joke did Scrooge crack here?

Question 3 に対する Model Answer: The difference between "are" and "were."

Question 4 に対する Model Answer: "There's more of gravy than of grave about you, whatever you are!"

Material 4: Concerning the Scene in Which Scrooge Eventually Turns into a Different Person

Original Text		Retold Text
Scrooge was better than his word. He did	1	Scrooge was better than his word. He did it
it all, and infinitely more; and to Tiny Tim,	2	all, and infinitely more; and to Tiny Tim,
who did NOT die, he was a second father. He	3	who did NOT die, he was another father. He
became as good a friend, as good a master,	4	became as good a friend, as good a master,
and as good a man, as the good old city knew,	5	and as good a man, as the good old city knew,
or any other good old city, town, or borough,	6	or any other good old city, town, or borough,
in the good old world. Some people laughed	7	in the good old world. Some people laughed
to see the alteration in him, but he let them	8	to see the alteration in him, but he let them
laugh, and little heeded them; for (5)he was	9	laugh, and little heeded them; for he was

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wise enough to know that nothing ever happened on this globe, for good, at which some people did not have their fill of laughter in the outset; and knowing that such as these would be blind anyway, (6) he thought it quite as well that they should wrinkle up their eyes in grins, as have the malady in less attractive forms. His own heart laughed; and that was quite enough for him.

He had no further intercourse with Spirits, but (7)<u>lived upon the Total Abstinence Principle</u>, ever afterwards; and it was always said of him, that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless Us, Every One! (p.83)

wise enough to know that nothing ever happened on this globe, for good, at which some people did not have their fill of laughter in the outset; and knowing that such as these would be unreasonable anyway, he thought it better for them to wrinkle up their eyes in grins rather than to lose their sight. His own heart laughed; and that was quite enough for him.

He had no further intercourse with Spirits; on the contrary, he did not see any ghosts, ever afterwards; and it was always said of him, that he knew how to celebrate Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. Let's wish that would be truly said of us, and all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless Us, Every One!

observed, God bless Us, Every One! (p.83) 27 Question 5: Concerning the underlined part (5), find in the "Original Text" of Material 4 one adjective that has the opposite meaning of "wise."

Question 6: Concerning the underlined part (6), wrinkle up your eyes in grins as is described in the passage.

Question 7: Concerning the underlined part (6), express "the malady in less attractive forms" in one word.

Question 8: Why does the underlined part (7) mean that Scrooge did not see any ghosts?

Question 5 に対する Model Answer: "blind"

Question 6 に対する Model Answer: (Wrinkle up your eyes to the extent that they are completely closed.)

Question 7 に対する Model Answer: blindness

Question 8 に対する Model Answer: Because spirits can mean ghosts and alcohol.

### 4. 成果と今後の課題

英語の「授業は英語で行うことを基本とする」ことが日本の中学校及び高等学校で求められている。この求めに応ずるべく本論では、世界中で親しまれ、また実際に日本の英語教科書にも掲載されたことがある『クリスマス・キャロル』の原文を、英語のみで扱うための教材を開発した。開発された教材の特徴は次の5点にまとめられる。

- ・Material 1 における『クリスマス・キャロル』 の概要(Summary)を先に読むことで、話 全体をある程度は頭に入れながら Material 2, 3,4 の引用箇所を読むことが出来る。
- ・Material 2 と Material 4 を読み比べることで、 作品の肝であるスクルージの劇的な変化(守

銭奴から気前の良い人間への変化)が明確にわかる。また Material 2 では、スクルージの変化のきっかけとなった出来事(マーレイとの再会)に触れることが出来る。

- ・Material 2, 3, 4 の引用箇所はいずれも,ディケンズ作品の特徴であるユーモアを含んだ表現となっている。
- ・原文の英語が持つ難解さをリトールド版が軽減してくれる。また、注とは異なり、リトールド版のみでも教材となり得る。
- ・計8つの発問は、学習者が原文の理解に困難 を覚えると思われる箇所に付されたもので あり、よって、原文理解の補助となり得る。

以上のような特徴をもった教材を開発したことが

本論の成果である。

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