

ロシア語学専攻

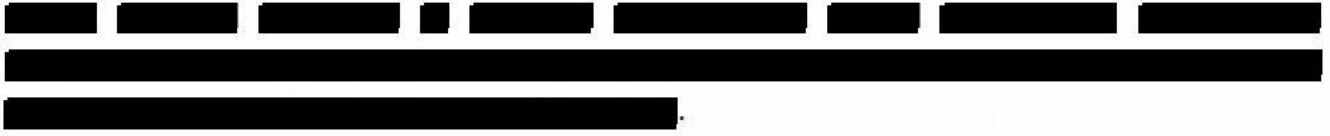
問題 I

以下のロシア語の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

[Redacted text block containing the Russian passage]

2026 年度（第 2 次）神戸市外国語大学大学院 入学試験

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出典：Лимонов Ю. А. Россия первой половины XIX в. Глазами иностранцев. Л. 1991. С. 3-4.

註

* Крепостное право：農奴制

** вольнонаемный труд：雇用労働力

*** машинная индустрия：機械産業

設問 1 下線(1)と下線(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 2 著者は下線(2)「Начало XIX в.» の時代に三つの性格を与えています。その三つの性格のそれぞれを「～の時代」という形でそれぞれ 10 字以内でまとめなさい。

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問題Ⅱ

以下の①～⑧について、それぞれの文法構造を文の主成分の観点から分類した上で、文の現実的区分による情報構造をさまざまな角度から分析しなさい。

- ① Он наконец прилетел.
- ② Грачи прилетели. (картина Алексея Саврасова)
- ③ Последнее время все теплее и теплее становится.
- ④ Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда.
- ⑤ (Что нового? の回答としての) С девушкой познакомился.
- ⑥ На улице шумят.
- ⑦ Жили-были дед да баба.
- ⑧ Шум, хохот, беготня, поклоны, галоп, мазурка, вальс... (Пушкин).

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問題Ⅲ

以下の日本語をロシア語に訳しなさい。

一般に日本の人が、イエスとノーとをはっきり使いわけないということについては、度々、いろいろの人がいろいろの角度から関心を向けて来た。一つのことについて意見を求められたとき、それを肯定してハイそうです、というか、あるいは否定してイイエそうではありません、というかしなければならない場合、日本の、特に婦人は、自分の判断をはっきり言葉にすることを非常にためらう風がある。街頭録音などをきいても、婦人にマイクが向けられると、さあ、という言葉がまずきこえて来ることが少くない。

そして、こういう現象は、日本の封建的だった社会が、婦人の発言をどう扱って来ていたか、ということの反映であるという見解も、家では婦人自身に理解され、実感としてそこからの解放がねがわれている。

出典：宮本百合子「今年のことば」『宮本百合子全集 第十五巻』、1986年、新日本出版社、283頁。（初出：「婦人民主新聞」1949（昭和24）年1月1日号）

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問題IV

次の英文ではソ連崩壊後のウズベキスタンにおいてロシア語が事実上の公用語として使われていることが書かれているが、なぜそのような状況になったのか、本文の内容を踏まえて説明しなさい。

According to Birgit Schlyter, an expert on Turkish linguistics, Uzbekistan was the only Central Asian state to have a language policy at the turn of the twenty-first century with a strategy for fundamentally changing the language practice in the country. Although there were some delays in the language reform agenda as they faced more urgent problems in other areas of society, an impressive amount of language reform work had been done in Uzbekistan before the tenth anniversary of their independence. The same author, however, warned that there was no indication that the Uzbeks always knew what they were doing or what they wanted to do in relation to their language policies at that time, partially due to the fact that Uzbek language policy has been highly centralized and follows a design that has not yet been able to fully rid itself of outdated Soviet reasoning. A local linguist from Uzbekistan also said: “Language policies laid out more than 80 years ago still influence the way today’s language policy is formed in Uzbekistan”. More recently, a researcher on multilingualism in Uzbekistan went a step further: “What the language policy makers [in Uzbekistan] did not foresee, however, was the linguistic chaos that would be caused by the new language policy”.

Following this discussion, other experts in this field have agreed that, first, the linguistic development in post-Soviet Uzbekistan has been highly politicized, in the sense that the Uzbek language has been substantially changed by top-down bureaucratic procedures and has been strongly influenced by international political affairs. Second, the new Uzbekistan was the only state in post-Soviet Central Asia that did not designate Russian as an official language or a language of interethnic communication (in its 1992 constitution or in the 1995 revised Law on Language). Third, in spite of this hardship, to this day, the Russian language is widely used both for commercial and official documentation, and demand for Russian education in the country has increased since Uzbekistan’s relations with Russia have improved. Intriguingly, English and other foreign language teachers both in an urban area (Samarkand) and a rural district (Bulungur) give evidence of the high degree of expectation for Russian fluency for a career path in Uzbekistan. Also, an internal report explores the reality that Russian is an indispensable language for student life even at Westminster International University, an English-medium-instruction university in Tashkent. Finally, but not least, overall interest in language reform has decreased after an enthusiastic period of change in the last decade of the twentieth century, which makes the implementation of the Uzbek alphabet and vocabulary reforms too slow and unsystematic, and deadlines set by the government are frequently ignored. All of these circumstances seem to provide sound evidence that we could categorize the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan as a pattern of inevitable coexistence with the Russian language.

Altogether, even though it is not authorized as a state or official language, Russian still is used on a regular basis

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in both official and private sectors in Tashkent, the capital and largest city of Uzbekistan, although ethnic Russians have already retreated from the political and business elite, which consists chiefly of non-Russian ethnicities. On top of this, contemporary language practices among Uzbek-Russian bilinguals suggest that these two languages have been entangled beyond code-switching, which leads to a sort of “linguistic hybridization”. To put it another way, the de-Russification process of the language environment seems to be on a bumpy road to success in Tashkent. There are theoretical reasons for this on the side of two languages: Russian and Uzbek. On the former point, it has been expected that the usage of Russian as an intermediary language should reduce transaction costs in the business sphere in Uzbekistan, which has been recognized as a multilingual society. On the latter, even a decade after the 2010 deadline for transitioning to the new Latin alphabet, as stipulated in the orthographic rules of Uzbek, the Cyrillic script remained in use in Uzbekistan; the share of publications in Latin had not radically increased, and a substantial part of the government and administrative paperwork was still in Cyrillic throughout the 2010s. Even in the mid-2020s, our local informants suggest that Cyrillic-based paperwork should amount to 10–20% of documentation in the government sector. In the general book genre, more than half of publications are still produced in Cyrillic.

出典 : Tokunaga, M., Shomurodov, R., 2025. Linguistic Development from the Perspective of International Business in the Republic of Uzbekistan: The Transaction Cost Approach. *Forum for Linguistic Studies*. 7(12): 1647–1659. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i12.11736>