

2021年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.1)

以下の1、2の両方の問題に解答しなさい。

1.以下はミハイル・バフチンによるクロノトポス（時空論）についての説明です。それぞれのパラグラフを翻訳（もしくは内容を概説）してください。

In the literary artistic chronotope, spatial and temporal indicators are fused into one carefully thought-out, concrete whole. Time, as it were, thickens, takes on flesh, becomes artistically visible, likewise, space becomes charged and responsive to the movements of time, plot and history. This intersection of axes and fusion of indicators characterize the artistic chronotope.

"Suddenly" and "at just that moment" best characterize this type of time, for this time usually has its origin and comes into its own in just those places where the normal, pragmatic and premeditated course of events is interrupted — and provides an opening for sheer chance, which has its own specific logic. This logic is one of random contingency, which is to say, chance simultaneity (meetings) and chance rupture (non-meetings), that is, a logic of random disjunctions in time as well. In this random contingency, "earlier" and "later" are crucially, even decisively significant. Should something happen a minute earlier or a minute later, that is, should there be no chance simultaneously or chance disjunctions in time, there would be no plot at all, and nothing to write a novel about.

出典：M.Bakhtin, *The Dialogic Imagination by M.M.Bakhtin*(university of Texas Press. Austin), 1983.（試験用に一部削除）

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2. 以下は、アンソニー・ギデンズとフィリップ・スットンによるグローバリゼーションに関する記述の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。

‘Bureaucracy’ derives from the combination of the French bureau (office or writing table) and the Greek kratos ('to rule'). The modern concept of bureaucracy as ‘the rule of officials’ dates from the mid-eighteenth century, when it referred purely to government officials. Gradually the concept spread outwards to many other types of organization and almost immediately was seen in negative ways.

There are many fictional works which critique bureaucratic power, such as Franz Kafka's novel *The Trial*, with its nightmarish depiction of an impersonal and unintelligible officialdom. This negative view continues in popular culture, with bureaucracies seen as tying people in ‘red tape’ and also being inefficient and wasteful.

Sociological studies of bureaucracy have been dominated by the ideas of Max Weber, who created a classic ‘ideal type’ bureaucracy which has formed the basis for much research. In contrast to previous views which saw bureaucracy as inefficient, Weber argued that, in fact, modern bureaucracy was ultimately so widespread because it was the most efficient form of organization yet devised.

However, he also recognized that bureaucratic forms of domination tended to stifle creativity and nullify enterprise, producing many irrational outcomes and conflicting with the principle of democracy. In that sense, his view, in part, continued the tradition which portrays bureaucracies as, on balance, a negative force in society.

出典：Anthony Giddens and Philip W. Sutton, 2017, *Essential Concepts in Sociology*, 2nd edition, Polity Press, p.68. (試験用に一部削除)