

次の文章を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

Disorientation

The experience of beginning college can be exhilarating, anxiety producing, and disorienting. This is magnified for those who come from other parts of the country or from foreign countries. Even when the language is familiar and you have not moved from your home town or city, college life is different from high school. You are entering a new world. You don't know where anything is or how to find it; you don't understand the time schedule or how to manage your time; you don't know the lingo - the insider abbreviations and acronyms; and you don't know the code of dress or behavior. For those who go away to college, it might be the first time you are away from home alone. It might be the first time you share a room with someone or have a room of your own. It might be the first time you have to schedule your own time.

Listen to the echoes of your experience in one of the most famous and oft-quoted sentences in anthropology. It was written by Bronislaw Malinowski, who is credited with inventing the anthropological method of intensive fieldwork. At the beginning of his work in the **Trobriand Islands** in the South Pacific, where he was interned during World War I, he wrote,

Imagine yourself suddenly set down surrounded by all your gear, alone on a tropical beach close to a native village, while the **launch** or **dinghy** which has brought you sails away out of sight. ([1922] 1961:4)

An **analogous translation** might be something like:

Imagine yourself suddenly set down surrounded by all your gear, alone in your room with unfamiliar people nearby, while the car that brought you drives away out of sight.

Many students, just like many anthropologists, get a feeling of panic at that moment: "What am I doing here?" "Why didn't I go to X?" "I want to go home." Anthropologists call this feeling of panic *culture shock*. The term is credited to Ruth Benedict, but Cora Du Bois defines it as a "syndrome precipitated by the anxiety that results from losing all your familiar cues" (cited in Golde [1970] 1986: 11); in short, you become disoriented. Culture shock is not confined to that initial moment but can resurface at various times at the beginning of any new adventure. Nor is it confined only to anthropologists or to students, for it can occur at other life-changing moments, for example when you take a new job or move to a new city. Anthropologists who have studied the phenomenon of culture shock have noted the following **telltale** signs: "frustration, repressed or expressed aggression against the source of discomfort, an irrational fervor for the familiar and comforting, and disproportionate anger at trivial interferences" (Golde [1970] 1986: 11). It is useful to keep this in mind during the first few weeks of college life.

As an example, let me tell you about something that happened to me when I began my fieldwork in Turkey. I was excited to be there and ready to begin my fieldwork, but I didn't know how I was supposed to go about it or where to start. I recall that I got a craving for vanilla yogurt. This was a very trivial thing, and I was never even that fond of yogurt at home, but in Turkey I had to have vanilla yogurt. Now you have to realize that Turkey is full of yogurt; it is one of their basic foods. Yogurt, yogurt everywhere, but no vanilla to be found anywhere. I was frustrated and angry: how could they not have vanilla? What kind of people are they anyway? I began a frantic search, feeling that I would not be happy until I found it; vanilla yogurt would be my comfort food, my little piece of home. I eventually found a few **desiccated** pods of vanilla in a spice shop and ground my own. After that, I was prepared for anything.

In order to avoid severe culture shock and to overcome students' initial disorientation, it is no wonder colleges set aside some time, often several days, for "orientation."

Vocabulary list:

Trobriand Islands: part of Papua New Guinea

launch and **dinghy**: small boats

analogous translation: (if you translate the above paragraph into another situation...)

telltale: revealing

desiccated: dried, with the moisture removed

Investigating Culture: An Experiential Introduction to Anthropology by Delaney, Carol, pp. 5-6 (emphasis added). Reproduced with permission of JOHN WILEY & SONS –BOOKS in the format Photocopy for a coursepack and in an e-coursepack for a coursepack via Copyright Clearance Center.

Questions:

- The author compares the experience of beginning college life to what anthropologists experience when they begin their fieldwork. According to the author, how are these two experiences similar?
- According to the author, what is "culture shock"? In what kind of situations does it occur? What are the "symptoms" of culture shock?
- The author writes about her experience of culture shock when she began her fieldwork in Turkey. What was it like?

Your examiners may ask additional questions depending on the course of the discussion.

Examples:

- What is your comfort food?
- Imagine yourself being accepted to the Discovery Program. What kind of culture shock do you anticipate? How are you going to overcome it?
- About half of Discovery students are from abroad. What kind of culture shock do you think they might experience? How can you help them? Use your imagination to describe in detail.