

ジョセフィーナ・ボロメイオ教授 講演会のお知らせ

「パルティド地域のコミュニケーションと文化：史的展開としきたり」

“Communication and Culture in Partido: Historical Evolution and Practice”

The Lecture Presentation of Prof. Josefina A. Borromeo,
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昨年 11 月に高知大学と大学間協定を締結したフィリピン・パルティド州立大学のジョセフィーナ・ボロメイオ副学長（専門：英語教育）の講演会を下記のように開催します。

- 日 時 2018 年 11 月 15 日(木) 16:30~18:00
(Time&Date 16:30 - 18:00, Nov. 15 (Thr), 2018)
- 場 所 高知大学朝倉キャンパス人文学部棟 5F 第一
会議室 (Place: Meeting Room 1, Building of the
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences 5F,
Asakura Campus, Kochi University)
- 主催 高知大学人文社会科学部/黒潮圏科学部門
- 問合せ 高知大学人文社会科学部/黒潮圏総合科学専
攻 新保輝幸 (T. Shinbo) ☎ 088-844-8251
- 参加無料



■概要（詳細は裏面アブストラクトを参照 Please see the abstract on the reverse side.）

大小合わせて七千を超える島々から構成される多民族国家フィリピンでは、公用語としてフィリピン語（いわゆるタガログ語）と英語が使用されますが、その他に多様な言語が母語として話されています。パルティド地域は、ルソン島南東部のビコール地方の中心部にある南カマリネス州に位置し、ビコール語（ビコラーノ）が母語として話され、その上にタガログ語や英語といった公用語が折り重なっています。

ボロメイオ教授の講義では、歴史的経緯を追いながら、このパルティド地方のコミュニケーションと文化を紹介します。その中でキーとなる概念が、“balalong”です。“balalong”とは、カヌーのように丸太の中心部をくり抜き、櫂のようなもので叩いて音を鳴らす伝統的な打楽器です。フィリピンは 16 世紀にスペインに征服され植民地化されましたが、モロ族が抵抗戦を展開しました（モロ襲撃”moro raids”）。生活に悲惨な影響を及ぼしたこの戦争を避け、地域住民は山岳地域にひそみ、“remontados”と呼ばれました。そして彼らはこの”balalong”を叩いて危険を知らせあったといひます。

ボロメイオ教授によれば、文化とコミュニケーションは密接に関連しており、このような文化を考慮すれば、パルティド地域の言語もよりよく理解できるといひます。講義では、この地域におけるコミュニケーションと文化の歴史的展開としきたりをデータを使って辿ります。

DC セミナー指定（博士）（文系）・黒潮圏セミナー指定（修士）（文系）

Communication and Culture in Partido: Historical Evolution and Practice

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Abstract

Every group of people has its own unique form of communication and a distinct set of culture. The Partido District in Camarines Sur is not an exception. The way the people of Partido view communication, the way they actually communicate, what, how and why they communicate form part of the unique Partido culture. This paper traces the historical evolution and practice of communication and culture in Partido. Documentary analysis and key informant interviews were conducted to gather and validate the data.

Partido is the fourth district of Camarines Sur consisting of 10 municipalities. The province is geographically located in the central part of the Bicol peninsula. The history of Camarines Sur has been a fusion of cross cultural events and influences. Before the coming of the Spaniards, records show that a village (tribe) system was already in existence; the highest authority is the Datu (chieftain). Pre-colonial leadership was based on strength, courage and intelligence. The Aeta/Agta who was the dark-colored skinned, short stature and kinky-haired natives of Camarines Sur suggest that aborigines lived here a long time ago, but earliest evidence is of middle to late Neolithic life (www.nlpfl.nlp.gov:81/cc01/). Bicol writers, (Mallari, 1986; Dery, 1989; Gerona, 1982) describe Bicolandia, where Partido is a part of, as being inhabited by happy, free and industrious people reputed to be the “bravest and the best armed” in the island. However, the years 1571-1896 saw the “Moro wars” that according to Dery (1989) affected the inhabitants physically and psychologically which in effect affected the development and history not only of Bicol but the whole Philippines. Because of the “moro raids” that made the people’s life miserable and to resist the Spanish colonization, the inhabitants of Bicol, specifically in Camarines, flight to the mountains who were then called by the Spaniards “remontados”, meaning to go back to the mountains. To protect themselves from imminent danger, the “remontados” used the “balalong”, an indigenous drum made out of a hamadgong” tree trunk. The inner middle part of which is removed. It comes with another wood paddle used to strike to produce a sound. The greater the force exerted in striking it, the louder the sound produced.

As can be seen, culture and communication are strongly related. The Partido language can be better understood if culture is considered. The chance of misunderstanding between members of different cultures, increases when this important connection is forgotten (www.yorku.ca/course/ysdn3104-04). The study also traced and compared the Partido language with other languages specifically of their colonizers. Samples of the present Bikol language manifesting foreign language influences are presented. Present day issues and concerns regarding Partido language, its cultural impact and societal implications are also discussed.

Biosketch

Dr. Josefina A. Borromeo finished her Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts in Education degrees major in English Language Education at the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City last 1998 and 2007 respectively. As a faculty researcher of Partido State University she had conducted, presented and published her research works in local and international refereed journals. Her research interests lie in the areas of language teaching and literature. She received the Presidential Citation Leadership Award in 2015 and several research awards from 2008 to the present. She had been the Dean of the Graduate School from 2008 to 2016. At present, she is the Vice President for Academic Affairs of Partido State University at Goa, Camarines Sur.