

3 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

If you drive in the French Riviera and stop at the town of Menton, you can find small children speaking rapidly in excellent French. Their easy mastery of French grammar and pronunciation will seem charming and enviable. If you then drive east from Menton for just a few minutes and pass over a line painted across the  
5 road, you will come to the town of Ventimiglia. There you can find small children speaking charming, enviable Italian. To the children on both sides of <sup>(1)</sup>the painted line, and perhaps to you, it all seems quite normal: the easy mastery of French or Italian, the arbitrariness of the border, and the fact that the painted line determines which language the children speak. We have come to accept such arrangements as  
10 being natural, but from a linguistic point of view they are not. <sup>(2)</sup>French and Italian, as well as English and all the other national languages, were just as consciously and politically constructed as the national borders that separate them. These standardized national languages were fixed in essentially their present forms by  
15 seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and (in some countries) nineteenth-century \*language normalizers who made their decisions, more often than not, at the direction of a central national government. National languages and national borders are codependent \*artifices. Taken together they have generated one of the most important features of the modern world — the huge, linguistically homogeneous populations of the industrial nations.

20 <sup>(3)</sup>That small children should speak Hungarian inside the borders of Hungary, and that the language spoken in one place in Hungary should be the same as that spoken in another, is a situation that can exist with such precision only because it is carefully sustained by the Hungarian system of education. Inside a national border, education helps to keep the national language stable by holding it to standards that  
25 are set forth in national dictionaries, spelling books, pronunciation guides, and grammars. In the modern world we therefore find linguistic  among the nations but, with a few exceptions, linguistic  inside the nations. This pattern did not arise by chance; it is a self-conscious  arrangement.