



Title	【定年退職教授の履歴および主要業績】 リチャード・ズグスタ教授
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## 【定年退職教授の履歴および主要業績】

リチャード・ズグスタ (Zgusta, Richard) 教授

## リチャード・ズグスタ (Zgusta, Richard) 教授

1975年8月 イリノイ大学教養学部 University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)  
 School of Liberal Arts and Sciences 卒業 (Bachelor of Arts)

1976年9月 ハワイ大学大学院アジア研究科 University of Hawaii (Manoa)  
 Graduate School, Asian Studies 入学

1980年8月 同上 修了 (Master of Arts)

1982年4月 東京大学大学院社会学研究科 入学

1987年3月 同上 修了 (社会学博士)

1990年4月 大阪外国語大学 外国語学部 助教授

2005年3月 大阪外国語大学 外国語学部 教授

2007年10月 大阪大学大学院人間科学研究科 教授 (グローバル人間学専攻)

2016年4月 大阪大学大学院人間科学研究科 教授 (人間科学専攻基礎人間科学講座)

2019年3月 大阪大学定年退職 (予定)

ズグスタ教授は、1975年8月にイリノイ大学教養学部を卒業後、1980年8月にハワイ大学大学院アジア研究科を修了、1987年3月に東京大学大学院社会学研究科を修了された。1990年4月より大阪外国語大学外国語学部助教授、2005年4月より大阪外国語大学国際文化学科比較文化講座の教授、2007年10月より大阪大学大学院人間科学研究科グローバル人間学専攻教授、2016年4月より人間科学研究科人間科学専攻基礎人間科学講座教授に着任された。この間、ズグスタ教授は長年にわたり、教育・研究の両面において、人類学の学術的発展に多大な貢献を行い、2019年3月31日限り定年退職するものである。

ズグスタ教授の主要な関心は、文化史と民族生成論をはじめとする歴史人類学である。その他、フィールドワーカーとしては、現代世界における今日的研究課題、とりわけ近代化との関わりにおける先住民の文化的戦略にも関心を抱く。多彩な学歴の中で、ズグスタ教授は多くの言語を習得し、それによって北米、北アジア、東南ヨーロッパ、東南アジア島嶼部、そして日本各地での調査を行ってきた。多言語の運用能力によってズグスタ教授は研究において多様な言語による記録や書物などの資料を活用してきた。学歴に沿った研究の展開の概要については以下の英文の記述を参照されたい。

Professor Zgusta's principal interest is historical anthropology which includes the study of culture history and ethnogenesis. As a field researcher, he is also concerned with contemporary issues, especially indigenous peoples' strategies to cope with modernization. As a student he acquired proficiency in several languages that allowed

him to conduct field research in various regions including North America, North Asia, southeastern Europe, insular Southeast Asia and several parts of Japan. This proficiency also allowed Professor Zgusta to utilize extensive documentary material in various languages in his research.

Most of Professor Zgusta's professional anthropological activities have their roots in his interests while he was a student. As an undergraduate student at the University of Illinois, he became aware of traditional cultures and contemporary problems of Native Americans living on nearby reservations. While taking relevant anthropological courses, he visited indigenous communities in northern parts of the USA and Canada to gain empirical understanding of the local populations. His interest in indigenous peoples continued in his professional life when he surveyed indigenous peoples of other parts of the world, including Hokkaido, Siberia and Indonesia. This knowledge enabled him later in his professional life to conduct lectures and design courses on indigenous peoples, their strategies to maintain and develop their traditional cultures, and coping with contemporary economic and political problems. In the 1990s and 2000s he repeatedly conducted fieldwork during summer and winter vacations in Siberia, while collecting library material on North Asian ethnology and archaeology throughout the year. The outcome of Professor Zgusta's prolonged research of North Asia and the circumpolar zone of the world is a book on Northeast Asian ethnology and ethnogenesis (2015).

In his Master's degree program, Professor Zgusta focused on Indonesian and Malaysian anthropological studies supplemented by intensive learning of the Indonesian language and followed by field research of indigenous Dayak cultures of Borneo. His field data combined with written sources became the basis of his master's thesis which discussed cultural aspects of an ethnic complex of Borneo and reconstructed their historical development. From this time until the present time Professor Zgusta has endeavored to develop an interdisciplinary method of inferential diachronic reconstruction that incorporates data from comparative ethnology, historical linguistics, archaeology, and documentary and oral history.

Professor Zgusta tested the method of diachronic reconstruction combined with structuralism and gender studies in his doctoral research on symbolic division of domestic space and corresponding social and ritual aspects of households of eastern Asia, especially Japan. The dissertation proposes two basic models. One is a pattern in which the domestic space use reflects gender relations that favor the masculine principle. It tends to correlate with patrilineal descent associated with hunting and pastoralist practices and it is represented by East and North Asian dwelling space. The other model emphasizes the symbolically superior feminine part of the domestic space and reflects

the preeminence of the female principle in gender relations on the household level and in the domestic agricultural cult. This pattern is exemplified by the dwelling space symbolism in insular Southeast Asia. The thesis analyzed the Japanese domestic spatial and gender symbolism and concluded that both models are present in it and correlate chronologically with developmental changes in subsistence emphasis, folk religion and social and gender relations.

Currently, Professor Zgusta is working on a manuscript partly based on his six month spent in 2016 among the Tomun and other indigenous groups of southwestern Borneo in Indonesia. Besides introducing general ethnology of these Malayic-speaking Dayak peoples, the study attempts to correlate genealogies and historical events mentioned in local oral traditions with those recorded in formal histories of southwest Borneo Malay kingdoms.

## 主　要　業　績

### 著書

1. Zgusta, Richard (1991) *Dwelling Space in Eastern Asia*. Osaka: Publications of Osaka University of Foreign Studies
2. Zgusta, Richard (2015) *The Peoples of Northeast Asia through Time: Precolonial Ethnic and Cultural Processes along the Coast between Hokkaido and the Bering Strait*. Leiden: Brill

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2. Zgusta, Richard (1990b) 'Social Aspects of Communal Dwellings in Southeast Asia'. *Sophia International Review* 12, pp. 69-79
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