

Ayane Aizawa, November 9th, 2019, Start- 12:00 p.m.

Interviewer: Okay, so, uh. What is your family's background, how do you see your family as well as your own history?

Ayane Aizawa: First in Japanese?

Interviewer: Uhu.

Ayane: What does it mean again?

Interviewer: I'll just keep it rolling cause I don't know what it will do if I pause it. So how do you feel that your family's history impacts the way that you see things and your own personal history?

Ayane: I see, okay. So now in English.

Ayane: My family has four members. But I live near my father's parents. Not in the same area but in a different area. My mother is a violinist and usually she works at the high school, um not high school.

Interviewer: Maybe middle school?

Ayane: I think so, junior high school, so yeah middle school as the helper of their actual teacher. My father works at the city hall. I have a two years younger sister. She is in high school now and she works hard for her entrance exam for college. Yeah, and the impact for me is that I feel that I have influences from both parents, father and mother. I have been playing cello for more than ten years and because my mom played the violin for a long time and she asked me if I wanted to play the cello or something like that when I was three years old. I played until the end of junior high school before that after that I quit. I played in the orchestra in my high school. So I believe I have kept that influence. Also my father played baseball for a long time. Because of that I like

watching baseball and going to the stadium with my father, I like that. So both of them influenced me with culture and sports and active things for me to do. My sister is a good rival or something like that. Because she always tried to do the same things as me, we were in the same elementary school, and yeah junior school is different but she tried to come to my same high school, try hard. Actually she is smarter than me so maybe she will go to a better college than me. We encourage each other to try hard so we are always competing. Is that okay?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Ayane: Okay.

Interviewer: So then how would you define family and do you feel a responsibility to them?

Ayane: For me, I define my family as I do not have too much a relationship with my cousins and such, so I define my family as its the four members, especially my mother's parents because they took care of me and my sister since we were so young, so the four members would be my mother, father, sister, and my mother's parents. This is maybe my family. I feel a kind of responsibility for them as I get older because my parents allowed me to do things I wanted to do and go places that I wanted to go and things like that. They don't really want success, they don't really want me to be at the top in everything, as long as I'm good and well and okay they are fine. I feel that I have to succeed so that I can give them my success and the results of them because they work hard for me to and spend time and money on me and they help me do what I want to do. So I feel that I have that kind of responsibility to them.

Interviewer: Umm, okay. How often do you feel the need to reach out to family members, such as parents, siblings or grandparents, does this change depending on your proximity to your family members?

Ayane: So, yeah. Uh, before I came here I was living alone in center of Tokyo because I go to college. So maybe I don't often feel like I need my family or that I want to meet them cause I am separated from them for the last year and a half about that. So, I don't always need them, sometimes I need help from them, but I don't always feel that I want to meet them or that I really need them. Cause I can do things by myself cause I know that I can do things by myself, I can do what I want to do by myself. So for my family members or grandparents. But I think that it change depends on the family members. Cause when I think about I need help or want to meet someone. I always feel that I want to meet my mother, especially my mother and my sister, cause my mother is the mother of me. She always took care of me for a really long time and also now, so yeah, sometimes I need her help and I mostly think I want to meet her or something like that. And my sister, she is sometimes my friend, and she is also my family, sometimes we are not a good relationship, we fight a lot.

Interviewer: All sibilings.

Ayane: Yeah, of course. Yeah but maybe I heard from my mother that she respects me and that's why she tries to do the same things as me. So yeah sometimes I feel I want to meet her. I don't feel that way about my father. I don't know about that.

Interviewer: Was he gone a lot?

Ayane: No he is still alive.

Interviewer: No I meant that I know that a lot of Japanese men who work in business are gone like all the time.

Ayane: No, he only works the weekdays and he is gone on the weekends. As I had said he played baseball for a long time, so when I was a child on the weekends he would go play

baseball and go to the games so I do not have much time with him. Of course I can talk to him and I like him maybe I think. The time to take care of me the most is my mother so when I need help I talk to her the most. But my father is good, he is like a friend too.

Interviewer: Does being in the U.S. make you feel more like you want to reach out to your mom and sister?

Ayane: Uh, maybe no. Cause maybe the last year and a half I seperated from my family and I can meet them once a month or twice a month. So, I don't really feel like I really want to go back to Japan now or that I really want to meet them. For the first time I feel like I really miss my family or I miss my mother and I miss my sister. It's the same as when I am separate in Japan too.

Interviewer: Okay, so that kind of answered the fourth one. When you are away from your family for long periods of time how do you feel?

Ayane: So yeah, because I seperated from my family also in Japan, I don't feel any sadness or that I am lonely when I was living in Japan by myself. Yeah, of course at first, the beginning of my life by myself, I feel that I am so sad that there is no one in my room or something like that, that I can't hear my sister's voice or something like that. As time goes by I feel that I especially for my mother I feel that I respect her because she did all the housework by only by herself for all of us. And to experience those things, like I have my laundry by myself, and my dishes by myself, and I have to do a part time job to live by myself, and it is really hard for me to do for the first time and I got used to it but to think that she did that for a really long time I really respect her.

Interviewer: So since you were living by yourself in Tokyo for a year, let's think back to when you were still living with your family, how did that make you feel, and was there different kinds of feelings between your family members when you were still living with them?

Ayane: I feel that and I think that family should live together, when I was a child, before I think of this question, so I don't question why I have to live with my family, I don't feel trapped or unable with my family. Maybe when I am with, be with my family I can be truly myself because they know me, and they really know me. I don't feel unable or some kind of emotions towards my family. I don't think it differs between my family members or parents. But I don't have the best relationship with my father's parents so when I show them off or be with them, I feel a little nervous, I can't be with them as long of a time as my mother's parents. But I don't feel that I am trapped or unable when I am with my family.

Interviewer: Okay, um, What role does your family's expectations of you play into how you approach life situations? How does this differ between your family members?

Ayane: I don't always discuss about these things with my family so I just guess. But I feel that they don't uh, want me to have a specific role in my life situations. Maybe because they just believe or they think that if I want to do what I really like or what I can do the things that I dreamed before since my young age that if I grew up and I can do those things that's okay for them. They don't always express those things, so I am not sure what my specific role that I have to play in life situations. I think that it differs between family members. My parents are lucky if my success is their success too but life is hard so I can't do perfectly all the time, so as long as I am fine, I do not have diseases or something like that. I can do the things that generally people

do maybe fine. For my grandparents, they also feel like the average thing is fine and good for them. Is that okay?

Interviewer: Yeah, okay. So last one, How common are physical or verbal displays of affection between you and your family members? Does this change based on length of time seeing them? How does this differ between family members?

Ayane: So for our case for my family case, we don't hug each other or show physical or verbal affection that we imagine that America has or something, maybe it is a cultural difference. But we don't have those things between my family. I saw that my mother hugged my sister and she disliked that and maybe I also felt weird when she did that. In her heart or in our heart, I feel that I respect her or respect my family or something like that and have the emotion of that. But for us we don't show the physical or verbal affection in my family. And it also, it doesn't change the times that we spend.

Interviewer: So, uh. Okay so there is not like a, uh, okay so every night me and my mom before we go to bed will say I love you and I'll talk to you in the morning. Would that be weird in your family?

Ayane: Uh, yeah.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Ayane: So maybe for Japanese we don't have that culture and yeah, my family too. We just do goodnight, only that things. But we don't always hug or kiss or say I love you or something like that.

Interviewer: Okay, so out of curiosity how would you define amae?

Ayane: Amae?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Ayane: In both Japanese and English?

Interviewer: If you want to yes, this was just a question that I thought about five seconds ago.

Ayane: Oh, okay. I feel that um, it depends on the people but I have amae for my especially mother and I don't express her too much now amae. But in my mind I always feel like I want her to do something or be with her sometimes and I have amae. I feel it is a good thing. But yeah, to do or to express amae but maybe my parents feel that we, they feel that they have or the responsibility of the parents. Maybe yeah, it is a difficult question.

Interviewer: It is. It was difficult as an American reading about it, it was difficult to understand really what it is because we don't have that concept here.

Ayane: Really? Of course when I was the younger age I always relied on my parents to do all the things, that is the typical amae. When I grew up and live alone the amae is different. As I grew up I can do things by myself and I can live alone and do my alone things and I can work in society. So I don't rely everything for my parents but when I go back to my hometown or my home, I do amae. I don't want to do housework, I can but I just don't want to help you now. I am just chillin. I think that is amae at my now age. I think yeah, there is a big difference in my age.

Interviewer: Okay, I think that is it. ありがとうございます。

Mana Kato, November 9th, 2019, Start- 1:00 p.m.

Interviewer: Okay, looks like it's working. So, (soft laugh) first question. Uh, what is your family's back, what is your family's background uh, how do you see your family as well as your own history?

Mana: 私は一人っ子で兄弟がいません。私のお母さんは家族の中で一番私の事を面倒見てくれて気を使ってくれます。私にとって私のお母さんはベストフレンドです。私のお父さんはえと静かであまり普段喋らないけどすごく私の事を気違ってくれます。

English?

Interviewer: うん。

Mana: So, I am an only child. And my mother cares me best in my family and she is my best friend. And my father is quiet but he cares me.

Interviewer: Uh. What do your parents do for work?

Mana: Work?

Interviewer: うん。

Mana: My mother is a teacher for, not kindergarten but and not elementary school but uh, like a prep school. Uh.

Interviewer: A preschool kinda?

Mana: Maybe so. At first, so, some years, periods ago, she works at the entertainment office. So, which is the, there is lot of children talent. You mean. Do you understand?

Interviewer: Uhu.

Mana: But I, but I go I went to private elementary school, and private middle school, and private high school, so I, so I took my exam for for to enter the elementary school. So, she she want she

wants wanted to teach some strategy to teach to enter the private elementary school. So she started the class by her own and but before she but at first she but as I said she worked for the company were there was a lot of parents and she was so popular in the office, company so some parent of the child talent want her to teach their children so after she quited the company so some parents my mother teached some of the children who belongs to the company. You understand?

Interviewer: はい。

Mana: So. And now she teaches a lot of things and it depends on the student. So for example, as i say, the strategy for entering the elementary school, drama, like play or movie, and the study of the elementary school, and English, and drawing, so she teaches a lot of things and it depends on the student. And my father works at the company which is the IT.

Interviewer: Ah.

Mana: And he is the assistant manager.

Interviewer: Okay, uh, how do you define family and do you feel responsibility to these people?

Mana: 私は家族を宝物と体にしますで、私の両親は私を見ても気違って大切に育ててくれたので、私はその彼は彼らに対して当事者の責任を負わなきゃいけないと思ってます。なので私が仕事に就いたが若いのに色々な事をしてあげたいです。

Mana: I define my family as my treasure. My parents raised me up carefully so I feel a responsibility to them, when I get a job I want to do a lot of things to them.

Interviewer: うん、Okay, um how often do you feel the need to reach out to family members, such as parents, siblings, or grandparents does this depend on your proximity to your family members?

Mana: ファミリーメンバーによってそれは変わります。例えば、私の母はすごく気遣ってくれるので、その母のためだったら何でもしたいと思います。

Mana: It depends on my proximity...

Interviewer: うん。

Mana: To my family member. For example, my mom always cares me, cares about me, so I want to do the same thing to my mom.

Interviewer: Do you, do you talk to your family a lot?

Mana: Yeah.

Interviewer: Uhu.

Mana: Especially my mom.

Interviewer: はい。Um, so uh, when you are away from your family for long periods of time, how do you feel? Do you ever feel isolated or lost during these periods?

Mana: それは今、今です。えと今回の留学が家族から離れて初めての時間。なでけど最初はすごい悲しかったりしたけど、私の母はいつも私に連絡を取ってくれたり、毎日連絡LINEしてしてくれたりするので、えと少開所されてでも、私がアメリカの生活に慣れてきた初めの友達がたくさんできてきたので、今は家族から入っているのか。

Mana: So maybe the answer is now. It is my first time to be away from my family. So at first I feel isolated and so sad but my mom text me everyday and I got used to my lives, life in the U.S. and I make some friends like Ayane, so it's natural things for me to be away from them now.

Interviewer: うん。Uh, uh, when you are close to your family how do you feel, do you feel trapped and unable to truly be yourself how does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings?

Mana: えとそれも多分今でえと近くにいる気はもちろん近くにいる気があまり実感してなかったけど、今は離れているからこそ逆に近くに感じます。例えば、その母はたくさん私に日本食を作ってくれたりするのもそういうを通してえと間その新設とかすごくわかります。

Mana: I feel away from my family now but on the other hand I feel close to them. Japan is far from the U.S. but my mom sends me a lot of Japanese so I can feel her kindness and understand how she cares about me. For me my mom is my best friend so I feel my mom closest.

Interviewer: Uh, do you, do you feel that they have high expectations of you?

Mana: Which part?

Interviewer: Um, uh, school or work or for your future?

Mana: Ah yeah, maybe I will answer in number six.

Interviewer: Uh, so, um. What role does your family's expectations of you play in how you approach life situations? How does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings? How does your job, uh. Such as your job or school life.

Mana: 私のお母さんの役割、家族での役割と母両親の期待はいいで観光に入っていい仕事に就く。両親の期待は大きいで学校に入っていい仕事に就くでいい人生を送ってもらう事これは私の両親の事だけでなくて私自身も自分にそれを期待しています。でも私のおばあちゃん祖母はいつ学歴とかに関しては何も気にしない。

Mana: So uh, so my role is, my role in my family is to get a great academic career and job. So, but it is not only my families expectation but also my own expectation. But my grandmother does not care about academic career.

Interviewer: Uh, Why do you think that is, why do you think your grandmother doesn't care?

Mana: Maybe, I don't know. But maybe she is rich. So if she doesn't need anything so maybe she can read. So and she is an old person, especially for girls. Girls doesn't have to have job or something so she just prays for me to be happy.

Interviewer: So how. Uh, woops. How common are physical or verbal displays of affection between you and your family members? Does this change based on length of time seeing them? How does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings?

Mana: 私は性格なシャイ何で普段はあまり言わないけどそのぶん誕生日とか母の日とか父の日を大切にしています。なのでその私の感情とかを買ったの家族に示すためにもそのイベントは結構大切です。

Mana: I show, I show my affection to my family on some events like birthdays or Mother's Day or Father's Day. So I am shy so I don't show my feelings to my family a lot. But I treasure some events in order to show my affection.

Interviewer: Is uh, is hugging common?

Mana: Ah, maybe making something or buy something and write a message and give her or him.

Interviewer: But hugging or uh kissing not so much so?

Mana: Uh, maybe almost all Japanese doesn't do that thing.

Interviewer: And then. How would you define amae and how it works in your family?

Mana: So amae?

Interviewer: Uhu.

Mana: あまえは多分そなか愛見たな感じを思うてて。いつもたくさん人にあまえすぎるのは良くない事だと思うけど。私が困っていたりその家族のうちの誰かが困っていたらお互いも試合が会ったら助ける事が大切だと思います。

Mana: So I define amae as love but I think that it is not good things to do amae a lot. But I when I need amae or someone in my family needs it we should help each other if we love our family.

Interviewer: Uhu. Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your family or the way your family works?

Mana: I don't have a lot of family. So I mean, I have only my parents and my grandparents. I have maybe three siblings, uh, three cousins, but two of them are my fathers. And but my father, fathers is from Nagoya, do you know Nagoya?

Interviewer: Uhu.

Mana: And it is far from Tokyo. So, we get along with each other, so but it's a good relationship. But we don't go Nagoya or Tokyo each other. So maybe I can't remember the cousins face, so maybe I have met my cousins maybe twice or once so maybe I can't think they are my cousins. One more cousin is my mothers. My mom's brother, older brother, daughter. But my older brother get married late. Do you understand late?

Interviewer: Uhu.

Mana: So, so my cousin is maybe 8 years or something and he's in Kanto but not Tokyo. So there is a lot of chance to meet my cousin. So maybe I have met my mothers cousin maybe 5 times or 6 times so maybe I think I get raised alone. So only my parents and my grandparents and my mother's brother.

Interviewer: Do you express amae more with your mother you would say than your father?

Mana: My mother.

Interviewer: Uhu. Your grandparents, is it your dad's parents and your mom's parents or is it just your mom's parents?

Mana: Uh, maybe mother's parents. Of course, I sometimes call my father's mother because my both of my grandfather has passed. So of course I often call my father's grandmother but there is no chance to meet. But my mother's grandmother, my mother's mother, lives near my house so there is a lot of chance to meet.

Interviewer: Uhu. Okay I think that is everything. ありがとうございます。

Mana: Thank you.

Hideko Russell sensei, November 20th, 2019, Start- 5:15 p.m.

Interviewer: Okay, so uh, What is your family's background, how do you see your family as well as your own history?

Russell sensei: Sorry, it might help if I have the questions. Maybe you could just email it to me.

Interviewer: はい。 Okay can you type in your email?

Russell sensei: Sure, is this Mac?

Interviewer: Yes, it's Mac.

Russell sensei: Okay, there you go. Okay, sorry. So I can just answer the question?

Interviewer: Yes.

Russell sensei: So I am originally from Tokyo and my parents have really instilled to have traditional values. For instance, they got married with an arranged marriage. So I think, especially my mom, expected me to get married by an arranged marriage and she didn't probably expect me to pursue a career and probably she wanted me to have a traditional good Japanese wife type of life. And I have a younger brother and um, let's see my dad was a typical Japanese salary man. Which means that he would just work everyday until maybe 11 o'clock or midnight on weekends and was too tired to do anything, he would just be sleeping. So I didn't have much communication with my dad at all growing up. But most importantly the biggest figure in my family was my grandmother, she was my father's mother, our whole family moved into her house, my grandparents house, when my grandpa passed away. That was when I was 8 years old. She was um, to say the least very selfish, queen-like, diva like person. I love her to death but she was a very difficult person. So I think, I know that everything revolved around her in our household. I think that kind of shaped who I am in many ways.

Interviewer: Okay, so. How do you define family and do you feel a responsibility to these people?

Russell sensei: So what was it? Um, so let's see. So when I see a question how do you define family the first people who come to my mind are my two kids, grown up kids, and my husband who live here, I mean my kids are in the Bay area. But um, of course I do consider my parents and sibling as my family as well. But I do have I would say a very complicated relationship with them, I have mixed feelings about them, kind of love and hate relationship, I would say. Because of many issues that we had. But I do love them very much and I do feel responsible to them, especially because they are now aged, they are in good health, but they are 75 and 82 and because of many reasons my brother is not in much contact with my parents so if something happens to my parents I feel like I have to be responsible and take initiative and know what to do despite the distance.

Interviewer: How often do you feel the need to reach out to family members, such as parents, siblings or grandparents? Does this change depending on your proximity to your family members?

Russell sensei: So uh, I think if I lived in Japan, I probably wouldn't have felt that I needed to contact them so often. But because I have been lived here for 23 years I probably feel a bit guilty about being here. And I do feel, not obligated, but I really do want to be communicating with them as often as I could. With my mother I am, we are texting back and forth. Before the texting technology we used to call or I would skype or whatever is available and try to communicate with her. Especially because we wanted to show her how our kids are growing up. I would share pictures of my family, my kids and my husband and I on a web album and um, so that she could

see what was going on here. With my dad, I didn't used to talk much with my dad, but these days we do, I wouldn't make a point to specifically to call him to talk to him but when I call and he picks the phone up and we talk. With my brother I would just occasionally communicate with but purley for like business purposes, meaning that I am going back to Japan next January could we get together what day is good for you, those sorts of things. And with my grandparents, my grandmother passed away last January, I wouldn't call but I probably did call on her birthday maybe. I would just talk to her when I saw her in Japan. With my other grandparents who passed away about, I don't know, 8 years ago, 10 years ago, I made a point to visit them, we all did.

Interviewer: When you are away from your family for long periods of time, how do you feel? Do you ever feel isolated or lost during these periods?

Russell sensei: I don't think I ever felt isolated or lost when I was, I went to Germany when I was 18, for altogether 6 months, um I was excited. I think my mom was worried, so she called me everyday. Also when I was 22 I came here to MIIS to study for 2 years, I just didn't feel lonely or anything. I guess when I think of it I think I just really wanted to get out of the house. I didn't realize it but that's why I didn't feel too that's why I didn't miss my home at all or my parents. So when we decided, so we lived in Japan, my husband and I moved to Japan when I was 25 and lived there for 4 years, and when we decided to move back here I didn't think anything of it. The possibility of missing my parents or others and haven't missed them too much. It's kind of sad to say, well I didn't. I've just been too busy. But now that my kids are grown up and they are gone and when I go back to Japan and my parents and I see them ageing, and I just worry. So I do miss them, when recently I just visited them, I was in Japan on a

business trip, and just many things just worry me. So it's just more of a worry or concern that I feel towards them now.

Interviewer: When you are close to your family, how do you feel? Do you feel trapped or unable to be truly yourself? How does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings?

Russell sensei: How would you define trapped?

Interviewer: Um, like stuck, kind of unable to do what you would want to do.

Russell sensei: So with my brother and my late grandparents on my mother's side, I would say I was, that I was nice and civil and friendly and pleasant. But with my parents especially with my mother and my grandmother, my father is a very quiet man so I didn't get into arguments with him. But I do get into arguments with my mom a lot cause she's very aggressive and kind of authoritative and I just do not react to that kind of communication well. And also it is just very frustrating for me to see them, they are kind of trapped, I see them trapped in these very traditional values, Japanese values, in many ways, they are like prisoners of their own values. It is pretty frustrating. So I tend to get very aggressive when I talk with them and it is frustrating. Now that my grandma has passed away it is a bit different than now but when she was alive it was just mean, I think.

Interviewer: What role does your family's expectations of you play in how you approach life situations? How does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings? Such as your job.

Russell sensei: So it's been a while since I tried to make a decision about my job or school so I am trying to remember how it all happened. And I think that I probably tried to unconsciously,

unconsciously go towards what the opposite of what they wanted me to go. They wanted me to go lead a very traditional path, meaning get married, don't get a job, just stay home and raise kids, and going abroad was out of the question. So I went quite the opposite, in that way I think that they affected me. They were a good example, an opposing example. I would say. My brother didn't really play any role in my decisions for school or career choices.

Interviewer: How common are physical or verbal displays of affection between you and your family members? Does this change based on length of time seeing them? How does this differ between your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, and siblings?

Russell sensei: So with my kids and my husband I would normally say I love you to each other and hug, we are very affectionate. Not at all with my parents, or sibling, or grandparents. I just don't think that we have that kind of culture in general in Japan. I know that some people are very affectionate even in Japan but not my family. And we never, I don't remember ever saying anything close to saying I love you or I like you even, or just you are important to me or stuff like that, we never ever said that even in writings. On my birthday cards and other special occasions we would write to each other and we would say just take care of yourself and I think that would be translated to I love you in Japanese. So physical you know displays of affection, we never did that, except in the recent few years my mom, I think wanted to copy the hugging that we do with my kids and my husband and so she started to do this hugging when we say goodbye to her at the airport at first I thought, I felt really awkward about it, but now I like it. Last time, actually last month, when we parted at the airport, she hugged me again and I felt her bones and she had lost so much weight and it made me feel sad but it's nice to have that physical display of affection I guess.

Interviewer: Okay so, just how would you define amae and how it works in your family?

Russell sensei: So, um, I guess I would probably think it is better to talk about my dad first. That my dad and his older brother, they were I would say they never grew up in a way. They had jobs and everything but mentally and also financially they were and they still are kind of half independent. Meaning that they depended a lot, a lot on my grandmother and I see that as a really bad example of amae. And um, in a way that I see my dad never grew up and he just never was able to become a husband or a father but stayed a son. Now that my grandmother is gone maybe he is slowly changing but he is 82 years old so it might be too late. But anyway that was the first thing that I really told myself, that I am going to raise my kids independently both you know well mentally and both financially. It is our job or goal to raise our kids independent minded and to be independent people. So in my mind amae is just not a good thing. Yeah?

Interviewer: はい、ありがとうございます。

Interviewer: Okay so first question, what is your family's background, how do you see your family as well as your own history?

Ogaki sensei: えと、バックグラウンドってどういう意味ですか。

Interviewer: Uh, so how your family is started, maybe important things that you feel impacted you as an individual.

Ogaki sensei: Uh, um, can you stop it?

Interviewer: うん。

Ogaki sensei: 私の両親の家は父の家族は京都で酒屋を経営していました。父で多分8代目です。100年（ ）以上長い間酒屋を経営していました。母の家計同じです。京都で和菓子のお店を経営していました。どうしても京都出身ですが父の日では多分100年間150年位前に滋賀県から京都に引っ越しをしと思います。That's it.

Interviewer: Yes, if that is your answer for that one that works.

Ogaki sensei: はい。

Interviewer: はい。Um, How do you define family and do you feel a responsibility to these people?

Ogaki sensei: はい?

Interviewer: How do you define family and do you feel a responsibility to these people?

Ogaki sensei: What does define mean?

Interviewer: Um, like would you consider...

Ogaki sensei: Uh, um, can you stop it?

Interviewer: So um, what was your mother's job?

Ogaki sensei: 母は専業主婦でしたが同時に酒屋の経営をしていました。父はサラリーマンでした。うちはサラリーマン家庭でした。父のサラリーマンの収入で暮らしていましたが古い居酒屋だったので母は辞めたいと思わなかった。やめたくなかった。だから母と私の祖母は酒屋を経営していました。

Interviewer: Um, do you feel like you spent a lot of time with your mother? Uh, very like more one on one time?

Ogaki sensei: いいえ、もちろんに帰れば母がいましたが、学校から帰った（ ）後は友達と遊んだし、それにお稽古事をたくさんしていたから母と過ごした（ ）時間はもちろんありましたが、あー多分普通、普通だと思います。えーと友達と過ごす時間がとても長かったです。子供の時と何歳位の話ですか？3歳から4歳なのか。12歳以上なのか8歳位なのか。それによっても違いますよね。何歳の時の話を聞きたいですか。

Interviewer: うん、全部。

Ogaki sensei: あー順番に聞いて下さい。

Interviewer: はい、あの。I am interested in maybe how the relationship changed. As you progressed through your different years.

Ogaki sensei: もちろん3歳から4歳の時は赤ちゃんの時はずっと母といました。赤ちゃんでしたから。3歳4歳の時は幼稚園に行っていました。でも幼稚園から帰ってきた（ ）後は母といることが多かったのですが、あの田舎だったので、私は外で遊ぶことが好きでした。母と過ごした時間はなかったけれども外で遊ぶ時間もとても長かったと思います。小学校に入ってから同じです。家で過ごす時間も長かったけれども母は酒屋の仕事をしていましたから、ま、酒屋の仕事も忙しかったし、私は外で遊んだり、えー友達と過ごす時間の方が楽しかったし、長かったたと思います。中学校にてこれは私の中学はあ

の遠い中学だったんですね。すごく朝早く起きて、そして帰ってくるのが夜の6時から7時位で帰ってきたらすぐに晩御飯を食べて、特に私の家は酒屋をしていたのであの両親と一緒に食事をしたことがなかったんですね。えーっと、私が食べている間、母がお店を経営していて、で、母と父が食べる時間私はずっと店を見ていたから一緒に食事をする事はあまりなかったんですね。で、が特に中学に行ってからえーっと帰ってくる時間がすごく遅かった。6時ぐらいに帰ってきてで、それからすぐにそれから、それから、あっ、それから何をしたかな、それから帰ってきたらすぐ疲れていたからまず自分の部屋で寝て、寝てから起きて。えーっと、食事をしてで、多分両親が寝てみんなが寝てから宿題とかをしたと思います。というのはあのー、私の自分の部屋がなかったからあのみんながいると集中できないので、みんなが寝てから学校の勉強したと思うんですね。だから特に中学に行ってからは母と言うよりも両親と過ごす時間ていうのは、家族と過ごす時間ていうのが少なくなったと思います。

Interviewer: Um, do you feel like there was like a difference in values? Did you want certain things or feel that certain aspects of life were more important than your parents did? Like did your mother have separate expectations and desires?

Ogaki sensei: はい。

Interviewer: はい。

Ogaki sensei: もちろん母は（ ）あのー普通の日本人の女性だったので女性は大学に行かなくてもいいと思っていたし。もちろん女性は仕事しなくてもいいと思っていたし。あの、お見合いをしてで似たようなバックグラウンドの家族のところ嫁ぐのが良いと考えていたと思います。それにえーっと、母は何かピアノのある家に憧れていたみたいですね。ピアノ、ピアノが習いたかったみたい。ピアノっていうのは何かリッチなお

嬢様の象徴シンボルだったみたいで、私にピアノを習って結婚してから後は時々趣味でピアノの先生をしたらいいと思っていたと思います。で、私は小さい頃から経済的に独立したかった。精神的に独立したかったです。

Interviewer: When did you come to the U.S.?

Ogaki sensei: 日本に来たの？。あっ、えとアメリカに来たのは2006年。2006年12月でした。

Interviewer: Did that change maybe the relationship?

Ogaki sensei: はい、大きく変わりましたよー。えーっと、あー、その時まで母の考え方と私の考え方はとても違った。母は素直な英語で言うと obedient な女の子が素晴らしいと思っていました。私はインディペンデントで、インディペンデントでお金を作る力があっていつも自分を、意見を持っていて、自分の価値観を持っている女性がいいと思っていました。だから母はいつも私に批判的だったんです。で、あの一、私は母の考え方は正しくないと思っていたから、ちょっと母から距離をなるべく話さないで距離を置こうと思った。アメリカに来てから私の気持ちはすごく自由になった。日本にいる時よりも自由に意見が言えたし。みんな自分の意見を言うし、みんな自分の価値観を持っているし、あの一、ありのままの自分でいられたから日本にいる時よりも幸せな気持ちになった。で、ちょっと考え方が変わりました。もう私は大丈夫。母と近づい（ ）ても大丈夫（ ）。

Interviewer: Was, did you ever get the chance to go back to Japan after coming to the U.S. and was that experience interesting?

Ogaki sensei: はい、えと、私は、ま、とにかく母と私の考え方が違うからなるべく距離をおきたかったの他の友達はミスにいる時夏休みに日本に帰りましたが私は絶対に帰

りませんでした。絶対に帰りませんでした。でも、主人に逢いました、日本にいるときにね。で主人と結婚したいなあーと思うようになったので、思うようになったのでその話をしないといけませんから、そのためにアメリカに来て2年後に初めて日本に帰りました。結婚するっていました。

Interviewer: How do you think that amae worked in your family?

Ogaki sensei: ああ、あまえ。Do you think you can explain the definition for me?

Interviewer: From what I have read and researched so far it seems to me that amae is mostly a relationship between children and their mother and it is kind of...

Ogaki sensei: What kind of relationship is amae?

Interviewer: More like a dependent kind of relationship like there are expectations in place for the parents to kind of take care of and um, like anticipate the needs of their children without their children really having to explain.

Ogaki sensei: ああ^、どうかなあ、えと、もちろん家族だから協力をしたし、いお互いに助け合（ ）いました。あの、特にファミリーイベントの時日本は仏教があります（ ）からお葬式とか法事っていうのがあるんですね。その時にはお互いに協力しないといけないだから協力をしあいました。で、あまえがあると思うがえっと一、むずかしなあ、どうだろうなあ一、母は私にもっとあまえて欲しかったと思います。なぜなら母は祖母にあまえたいと思ったから。母の時代は戦争の時代。で、兄弟が9人いたんです。だから母は私の祖母にあまえることができなかつた。あまえたかっただからえーつと自分が入ったとき私にあまえて欲しかった。私いつもお母さん。（Some English phrases appear here: 12:50-13:000)いつもそうして欲しかった。でも私は嫌でした。小さい時は母に好かれたいと思っていたから（ ）母の期待に応えるために色々こー母の言

うことを聞こうと思ったけれども、んー、大きくなってからはしなくなったなあー。
えーっとどう説明したらいいだろう。母は私にあまえて欲しかった。だから私のイン
ディペンデントな考え方や行いにいつも文句を言った。あなたはすごく悪い子だって、
インディペンデントと言わないでしょ、言うことを聞かないし親に口答えするし、。
そういう事はすごく悪い子、悪い子、悪い子ってずーっと言われてきたから、私悪い子
なのかもしれないと思うことがあってあの、母に気に入られたいなあーっていうふう
に思う（ ）ことがあったけれども、あったけれども、本を読むこともあったし、友達と
話すこともあったし学校に行って母と違う価値観に触れることもあったので少しずつ考
え方は変わった。でもあまえることがあるとすれば経済的に両親にはあまえだと思う。
例えばあ、あー、大学にいかせてもらって当たり前。母は私に批判的。あなたは悪い
子っていうけど、でもあなた親だから当然私を学校に行かせるのはあなたの義務で
しょってい風に思う（ ）ことがあったし、ああ、いろんなお稽古事をさせてもらった
けども、あー、させてもらって当たり前っていうふうに思うところがありました。それ
はあまえだと思う。やっぱりさせてもらったと思う。それに大きくなってから、も私は
両親、友達は働いたお金を両親に渡したりしていた（ ）けども自分のお金を両親に私
ことほとんどしなかったかな。

Interviewer: Who do you think you have the most amae with out of your family?

Ogaki sensei: ああ、誰だろう、難しいな。うーん、あの一、もちろん両親は私を愛して
るし、私も両親を愛しているから、まあ、それは普通のことなんだけど、誰に対してあ
まえていたんだろ、あんまり、あんまり、あまえていない。ちょっと説明するのは難し
いんですけど（ ）も、日本の社会っていうのはもちろんあまえていうところもある
と思うんだけど（ ）も、同時にその子供も私もそう思ってるし、多くの人も思ってる

んだけど、も子供は親をオーバーカム (overcome) するのが義務だと思ってるんですね。その、あの、自分の考え方じゃなくて、そのオーバーカムしないと、例えば、親よりもいい大学に行かないといけないと思ってるし、親よりもたくさんお金を得られる仕事につかないといけないと思ってるし、親よりも社会的に高い位置につかないといけないと思ってる。それは子供の義務だと思ってるんですね。それは親にとってはちょっと悲しいことだけれど ()、同時に嬉しいことだし同時に嬉しいことだし。その、それをするためには、家の中であんまりあまえてるとそれができなくなると思うんです。私の家に関して言うと家、小垣の家に帰った () 時、家の中っていうのは、リラックスできる場所じゃない。親はいつも悪いところだけを私の悪いところこれが悪い、あれが悪いこれが悪いりが悪いって言う。() で、私も両親を見てまあ、このことは両親のこの考え方は良くないと言ったり、あの、あまり優しくなかったりする。で、兄弟 () も兄弟アメリカ人の兄弟もすごく仲が良いので驚いたけど () も、私たちはほんとにライバルみたいな感じ。えーっと、妹は絶対お姉ちゃんに負けないと思ってるし、私は妹なんかに絶対負けないと思ってるし、だけど、でも愛せるんですね。で。あの、チアフル (cheerful)、() お互いに応援してるんですよ、どっかで。ライバルだけど、応援していて、愛していて、だから家の中はそんなにリラックスじゃないんです。みんなライバル4人がいるみたいな感じ。だからそれがあまえなのかどうかはわからないけれど () も、でも、ライバルみたいだからじゃあみんなが外の世界に出たとき、私が仕事をした時妹が仕事をした時そこで嫌なことがあっても全然大丈夫、better than my parentsと思えるし、外の世界ですごくやりやすくなる。で、にリスペクト (respect) もするんですね。だから、あの、お互いにあまり話さないんだけど () も、ほとんど話さないんだけど () も、よくわかってるんでしょ。で、なん

かあの協力をして大きなイベントしないといけない時、おばあちゃんお葬式とか。何にも言わなくても誰が何をするか（ ）全部分かってるんですよ。妹が得意なことを私が得意なことを母ができることとできないこと、父ができることとできないことをよくわかってるから（ ）何にも言わなくてもスムーズにいつもしゃべらないのにスムーズに協力をしてあるんです。面白い家族（ ）たけどあまえてるか（ ）どうかわからないんだけど（ ）も、あんまりあまえてる感じは私はないかな。ただ最近、まあ、私はアメリカに来て、で、日本に帰るときに私は両親が私が日本に帰ってくれて嬉しいだろうって言うふうにとちょっとアスーム（assume）していたけど。ちょっと迷惑に思うこともたまにあったので、まあ、そういうところはちょっとお互いの距離をキープしないといけないなあーって最近思うのかなあー。あと、それから、特に妹については両親の世話、両親の話を聞くとが両親と一緒に買い物に行くのかっていうことを、を私は少しもしていないからそこは妹にあまえてるなと思う。

Interviewer: Between you and your younger sister would you say that there were any physical or verbal signs of affection?

Ogaki sensei: うーん、そうなんです。あつ、多分それが私の家族の中ではすごくしにくくて、そういうヒストリーがあるから、あの一お互いにありがとうとか言うことができないですね。でも、最近私がアメリカに来て、すごく距離ができたから、逆にいあえるようになった。で、妹に対しても最初はほんとにライバル、ライバル、ライバルって思っていたから、ありがとうとか凄いよーって言う（ ）ことができなかったけれど（ ）も、最近は少しずつ言い合えるようになったと思う。でも、他のアメリカ人の兄弟主人の兄弟とか主人の家族を見ていると、あー、もうちょっとその妹に対してこう示したほうがいいなって思うと思う。ただ、その示し方がわからない。で、あの、ありが

とうとかいう風に言うと、何度も言うからね、妹はお姉ちゃんどうしてありがと、ありがと、ありがと、ありがと、ありがと、って何度も何度も言うのって、何か変な顔をするの。え、ありがと何べんはダメなんだって思って、あーそっか何か認めてあげたほうがいいと思って。妹は、ポーズラーアーティスト (poser artist) なんですよ。で、あの、すごいすごい作品を作っているんですね。で、でもあの、そのアートを売るのはとても難しいからこういう風に言えばいいのかなと思って私の母を通じて直接言うと、あーって思うかもしれないから、あの、お茶の先生にね、すばらしい () あのーお茶碗をぜひプレゼントしたいから妹の作品は素晴らしいからぜひ私、妹から買いたいと思うから。そうすると妹もすると嬉しいかもかもと。買いたいと思うから、あの、買いたいなと言ってたって言ってくれないって言ったら、まっ作ってくれたんだけど。でも、妹は私はそれは嬉しいと思ってやったのに、嬉しいと思わなかったみたいですよ。かえって、何か迷惑だったみたいだったのよ。だから、そのそうだな特にその、そのビジネス () マター (matter) に関しては私たち家族はこうなんかすごくうまくいくけれど () も、その、心の問題、どうしたらこの人は嬉しくなるのかとかどういうときに悲しく感じるのかとか、その、それを示すのがちょっと下手かな。それをちょっとうまく表せない。あっちょっと止めてもらっていい？その、こう、こう優しい関係とも違う。でも、甘えは絶対にあると思うんですよ。どんなあまえがあるかなあ。あー、例えば、えーっと、特にあの、特に母はね、あのー、特に母なんだけど、あのー自分の気持ちとかをすごくストレートに表すことが好きだったんですよ。で、父も母も あの、子供をパーンって叩いたり、バーンって蹴ったり、するのが当たり前だと思っているし () し、あとかすごい怒った時はすごい怒るし、あの、感情コントロールしないんですよ () あんまり。だから私も感情コントロールすることが下

手でというか感情コントロールしなければ（ ）いけないと考えたことがなくてあの妹に対しても、周りの人に対しても、その、怒ったときはゴースト怒るし、あと嬉しいときは他の人の気持ちをあんまり考えないで気持ちをこう出す気持ちを出していいんだっていう風に思う（ ）癖があったのは家族にだけではなく、周りにもだけど、ちょっとあまえかなと思う。その、なんたら正直なのは確かに正直だけれども。その一、そのことで相手が傷つくこともあると思うし、その、相手の気持ちを傷つける事はいけないなっていう風に考えれば感情コントロールしなければいけなくて、何かそれがあまりできなかつたとかしないといけないという風に考えてこなかつたのが、今、でも、ちょっとあると思うんだけど（ ）も、結構あまえだと思う。それと自分の家っていうのはあの金銭的には経済的には裕福な家だったので凄くリッチ（rich）では無いけど（ ）も、別に普通にご飯が食べられたしで普通にあの一、大学に行けたし、別にあまり物は買ってもらえなかつたけれど（ ）も、あの、色んなお稽古事をさせてもらったのであの、まあ、両親が仕事をして、えーっと、子供のためにものを買う。お稽古事をさせるっていうのは当たり前、学校に生かせるのも当たり前いう風に思っていたところがある。でも、例えば、大学に行きたくても行けなかつた（ ）人がいっぱいいたわけで、そういうところはあまえかなあー。で、いろんなお稽古ごとピアノも習わせてもらったし、ただね、どうかなあー、習い事はしたけども、母が私にしてもらいたいと思う（ ）お稽古ばかりで、私がしたいと思ったお稽古事をやらせてもらったわけではなかつたから、それはどうかな。だから私、経済的に自立をして自分でお金を作って自分のお金で自分のやりたいことをしたり、レッスンを受けたりたいと思いました。

Interviewer: And then just is there anything you feel that I should know about your family or anything that you think you may add?

Ogaki sensei: To do what?

Interviewer: Just in general to add to the narrative about your family.

Ogaki sensei: そのあまえに関してこんなことが言えるか。えと、例えばアリーシャだったらどんな？ what kind of amae do you have with your parents, the relationship?

Interviewer: I would say that me and my mom are very close, we talk everyday and I very much so feel responsible for taking care of her and my younger brother.

Ogaki sensei: 私はえーっと、あの小さい時まあ何でもお母さんに話していたんですね、母に。まあ、こんなことがあったとかあんなことがあったとか学校にこんなことをさせられたとか。あっ、学校でいじめのこともあっていじめられた時も全部母に話して、もう母にも話したし、先生にも話したし、で、そういう時ももちろん味方をしてくれるんだけれども私がだんだんインディペンデントなるにつれて私が話した事を母が利用するようになったんです例えば私こんな失敗をしたって言うと、あなたはこのことだから、またあの時失敗したじゃないの。これ、あなたが悪いからよー。とか、あれ、あなたがこんなに悪いから、こんな失敗をするのよ、あなたは、こんなに悪いから失敗するのよ、あんなに悪いから失敗したのよっていう風に、私を批判するための材料にするために、私が話した情報を使うようになったので、12歳になったときから、まあ、私のライフスタイルもそうなんだけど、両親と口を利くことを辞めました。全然話さなかった。話すのを本当に止めました。あの一、必要なことは言いますよ。「おはよう」は言いますけども、それ以外のこと、「学校であんなことがあった、あんなことがあった」全部言うのを止めました。で、えーっと、全部言うのを止めたけど、それでも、もう、でも、母

はその、寂しいじゃないですか、で、それでも、寂しいから、あの一、私も利用するんですね。寂しいから、何か私と関わりを持ちたがっているな。自分が両親に何かしてもらいたいときは、話すんですよ。で、そうすると、チャンスだから、何か行ってくるじゃないですか。そういうところは、あまえって言うよりも、すごい、ずるいというか、悪いな一って、で、両親と話すのを止めたし、アメリカに来ることも全然言わなかったし、アメリカにくることを決めてから「明日からアメリカに行きます」って言ったし、結婚も、全然話さなかったし、決まってからしか話さなかったの。で、話すと、文句を言われたり、良くないことが起こると考えているから。ちょっと両親を警戒している。あの一、ま、愛しているけど、愛しているために、何か私にとって、邪魔をするんじゃないか、いつも邪魔されるんじゃないかという気持ちが、いつも後ろ側にあって、すごい警戒を、すごくしていたと思います。それは、だけおど、アメリカに来て、彼が、カーン手出来たし、私も、結婚して、すごく幸せな気持ちになったから、あの、それはだんだん無くなってきたんだけど、そういう風に経過をしたから、ちょうど12歳になって中学校になった時に、話をすることもストップしたし、なるべく、なるべく会わないように、帰ったら「あー疲れたからー」「あーすごく疲れた」って言って、もう寝る。で、両親が寝ている時に、「宿題をしなくてはいけないから、今から宿題するね」と寝てから宿題をする。ていう風にして、すごく距離が空くようにした。でも、両親、特に母は、すごくエモーショナル（emotional）で、あの、子供に対する愛情がすごく強い人だったから、そのことで、何か、メンタルの距離が、縮まったって思ったことはある。愛情を、愛情を疑ったことはないです。警戒していましたが、愛情を疑ったことはなくて、あの一、いつも、心の中でもう、そばにいる。でも、その一、自分の人生をうまくやっていくために、距離が、カーンって、カーンって、カーンっ

て、ミシシッピリバーよりも広くなるように空けないとだめだといつも思っていました。

Interviewer:はい。ありがとうございます。

Ogaki sensei:大丈夫？大丈夫？大丈夫ですね？聞きたいことは聞けた？

Interviewer:はい、はい。