



How Did Pink Become a “Girl's Color” in America? —A study by Dr. Paoletti—

Scene 1

① When I first [～に出くわした : c ____ a ____ r ____] [以下の語句 (に) : the words b ____ l ____] [30年近く前に : n ____ y 30 years ago], I stopped and read them again several times because [その当時は : b ____ t ____], many people thought pink was a color for girls:

Pink or Blue? Which is better for boys and which for girls? This question comes from one of our readers this month. There has been [とても多様な意見 : a g ____ t d ____ s ____ y o ____ opinion] [この話題に関して : o ____ this s ____ j ____], but [一般的に受け入れられている規則 (は) : the g ____ r ____ a ____ t ____ r ____] is pink for the boy and blue for the girl. [その理由は…です : The r ____ n i ____ t ____] pink, [よりはっきりとして強い色なので (分詞構文) : b ____ g a more d ____ d and s ____ g ____ color], is [男の子により良い : nicer o ____ the boy], [...である一歩で : w ____ l ____] blue, [より繊細できめ細かいので (非制限用法の関係詞) : w ____ i ____ more d ____ t ____ and f ____], is prettier for the girl. (“Pink or Blue?” [乳幼児部 : I ____ s' D ____ m ____], 1918)

② I was a professor at the University of Maryland. I was then working on a question, “When were pink and blue [紹介された : i ____ d ____] as [性区別された色 : g ____ d ____ r ____ colors]?”

Scene 2

③ [1770年代まで : U ____ t ____ t ____ 1770 ____], [色づけられたドレス : c ____ r ____ dresses] were common for [乳幼児 : i ____ f ____ s], [暗い赤、黄色、そして青が全て使用されていて (付帯状況) : w ____ d ____ red, yellow, and blue all b ____ g u ____]. [それから : T ____ n] [漂白の慣行 : the p ____ t ____ of b ____ h ____ g] and [低価格綿 : l ____ -p ____ c ____ n] in the 19th century [ある変化を引き起こした : c ____ d a c ____ g ____] in baby clothing. [今世紀のほとんどにおいて : F ____ m ____ of this c ____ r ____], the [支配的な色 : d ____ n ____ t color] for baby clothing was white. [これは…だからであろう : T ____ m ____ b ____ s ____] white cotton baby clothes are strong and [人は (一般的な人を表す主語) : o ____] could wash them many times with hot water, [それはより実用的であった (非制限用法の関係詞) : w ____ c ____ w ____ more p ____ c ____ c ____]. [加えて : I ____ a ____ t ____ n], many people thought white was a clean and safe color.

④ [...という証明は存在しない : T_____ is n____
p_____ f t_____] pink and blue [全く性別となんら
の関係がある : h_____ a_____ t_____ g t_____ d_____ w_____
g_____ d_____ a_____ a_____] [19世紀中頃まで : u_____ t_____
the m_____ l_____ of the 19_____ c_____ t_____], and
[当時ですら : e_____ t_____n], the rule always
changed (sometimes pink was a boy's color,
sometimes a girl's). Advice and [文学 :
l_____ t_____ r_____ t_____ r_____] also have different opinions on
the issue as in these examples:

White is used for all babies. Blue is for girls
and pink is for boys, when a color is wished.
(*Ladies' Home Journal*, 1890)

"Amy put a blue ribbon on the boy and a pink
on the girl, French fashion, so you can always
[彼ら(の男女の区別)がわかる : t_____ -
them] ..." (*Little Women*, 1880)

Scene 3

⑤ When did the modern gendered meanings of
pink and blue become [より真に画一的で厳密に :
more t_____ l_____ u_____ f_____ and r_____d]? [1950
年代までには : B_____ t_____ 1950_____], many began to
think that pink was a girl's color. However, that
idea was [普遍的でも厳密でもなかった : n_____ t_____ r_____
u_____ v_____ s_____ n_____ r_____d]; boys could still
wear pink dress shirts and girls wore [ピンク以外
のたくさんの色 : many colors o_____ r t_____
pink].

⑥ [同時に : A_____ t_____ s_____ time], clothing
companies [最善を尽くした : d_____ their b_____]
to [~に備えて予期する : a_____ t_____ p_____] [世論
(に) : p_____ c_____ o_____ n_____] [~するために :
i_____ o_____ t_____] [服のニーズをより予測可能にそ
して儲かるようにする(ために) : m_____ clothing
needs more p_____ d_____ t_____ b_____ and
p_____ f_____ t_____ b_____]. [個々の子のためにより多くの服
が設計されることができるようになればなるほど(比例
比較) : T_____ m_____ baby clothing could be
d_____ n_____ for an i_____ d_____ d_____ child],
[一人の子から次の子へ親が服を残す(≡お下がりにす
る)のがより困難になり(比例比較+形式主語) : t_____
h_____ d_____ i_____ would b_____ f_____ parents t_____ h_____ d_____
d_____ clothing f_____ m_____ one child t_____ the n_____ t_____]
and [より多くの服を彼らを買わなければならなくなる
(比例比較) : t_____ m_____ clothing they would
have to buy] [家族が大きくなったのにつれて : _____
their families g_____]. [これを生じさせる最も簡
単な方法(は) : The e_____ st w_____ t_____ m_____
this h_____ n_____] was to [~を思いつく : c_____
u_____ w_____] clothes for boys and girls [(男女で)
お互いと異なる(服を)(関係詞外置) : t_____ were
q_____ d_____ r_____ f_____ e_____
o_____]. Using pink for girls and blue for boys
was a good [解決策 : s_____ n_____], [明白に理解
できる : c_____ l_____ u_____ d_____ s_____ d_____ l_____]
and [実施するのが容易な : e_____ t_____ c_____ y
o_____] ([ただ(~するだけだ) : j_____] make up
the same clothes [2つの異なる色で : _____ two
d_____ r_____ colors]).

Scene 4

⑦ Pink became [ますます優勢な色 : a m_____ a____
 m_____ d_____ n_____ t color] for [6歳未満の女兒 :
 girls u_____ r s_____] [その人気は2000年の後に達し
 て (付帯状況) : w_____ its p_p_l_____ t____
 p_____ k_____ after 2000] . However, there are [変
 化の兆候 : s_____ s of change] [近年 : t_____
 years] . [陽気な、冗談半分の再解釈 : P_____ f____
 r_i_t_____ p_____ t_____ s] of the “traditional”
 girl's look such as baby girl [パンクロックの服装 :
 punk o_____ f_____ s] [ピンク、黒、そして他の色の (服
 装) : _____ pink and black and other colors] —
 purple, turquoise^{青緑色}, green-are sharing [(商品
 陳列) 棚空間 : r_____ s_____ c_____] with more [保守的
 な、古風な : c_____ s_____ v_____ t_____ v_____] styles.

⑧ [さらにはっきり露呈するようなことには : E_____
 more t_____ i_____] , older boys and men [~を取り
 戻している : are r_c_____ ing] pink. Pink
 dress shirts and ties [復興を享受してきている : have
 e_____ ed a r_v_v_l] , which began [2004年頃
 に : a_____ d 2004] . The colors of my son's
 college Ultimate^{フリスビー} team are pink and black;
 until they actually ordered team uniforms in
 2008, they wore women's pink T-shirts!