

論文 / 著書情報  
Article / Book Information

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種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)  
Doctoral Program

## 論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

系・コース : Architecture and Building Engineering  
Department of, Graduate major in

系  
コース

申請学位 (専攻分野) : 博士  
Academic Degree Requested Doctor of (Philosophy)

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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words )

This thesis, [ Appropriation of Tokyo through the Spatial Practices of Migrant Commonalities], aims to clarify the changes in identities and adaptations that take place in the urban socio-spatial setting when practices and behaviours introduced by people from different geographical locations are introduced to a new locality. Through its six chapters, the thesis discusses the framework of commonalities to question the friction between “migrant” and “Tokyo” .

Chapter 1 [Introduction] provides the theoretical framework with the relevant literature and a historical overview of migration to Japan. The methodology establishes the commonalities along a gradient in terms of accessibility; from closed, such as religious, to completely open, like pop-cultural. Interviews, field surveys and empirical observations were performed on the objects of study: mosques, South-Asian food and prayer facilities, and a Korean pop-cultural street, to demonstrate this gradient.

Chapter 2 [Spatial Practices of Mosques in Tokyo] investigates mosques in Tokyo to illustrate how architectural norms, from another region, become the point of negotiation between unchangeable ritual behaviour and a fixed urban setting, elucidating the diverse practices of the establishment of Muslim identities. The traditional mosque typology was deconstructed into “Architectural Norms” associated with particular “Behavioural Norms” : Minaret with Adhan; Wudu area with Wudu; Salat area, containing the Mihrab and the Minbar, with the behaviours of Khutbah; Iqamah, and Salat. The mosque management was a result of interviews and clarified the relationship between Building, People and the Activities. The sequence in the mosque, including the separation of genders, was investigated to find the critical architectural norms. Each architectural norm underwent different adaptations to facilitate the performance of the religious behaviour in the new surroundings. The critical aspects of the Salat and Wudu areas generated seven patterns. Lastly, the diversity in characteristics displayed by mosques due to the interrelation between architectural expression, mosque management and the architectural adaptations of the norms was clarified.

Chapter 3 [Spatial Practices of South-Asian Commonalities formed through Food and Prayer within Tokyo] explores how the spatial practices of migrant commonalities can shift the urban character of a locality, focusing on food in ethnic grocery shops and restaurants, and religion in prayer venues. The relationship between the concentration of the three facilities and the train stations of their location is termed as a cluster, six being found: NishiKasai, Okachimachi, Ikebukuro, ShinOkubo, Kamata and Jujo; categorized into Home/Train station; Market; and Religion. Through interviews, it was found that the practices of

the grocery shops were shaped by the owners' response to the "prohibitions" of food that their community faced, restaurants mediated between the needs of the South-Asian community and the "preferences" of the majority population. The prayer venues included mosques, a Hindu temple, a Jain temple and a Sikh Temple. The mosques contributed to the public space by changing their facades. The temples were hidden but had sacred and support objects brought from India used inside. In Kamata and ShinOkubo, food and prayer facilities are used in a different manner by different communities; NishiKasai and Jujo demonstrate the consolidation of a national or religious identity due to the facilities; In Ikebukuro and Okachimachi, prayer venues and food facilities attract each other's establishment, leading to the ethnic diversification of an area, was clarified.

Chapter 4 [Content Spatial Practices Reinterpreting a Street into a Hanryu Shotengai], examines the appropriation of the street by content through field surveys on the spatial practices of Korean pop-cultural content facilities of restaurants, merchandise, clothing and skincare shops, which are popular due to Hanryu media influence. A street in ShinOkubo, an area with a history of Korean presence and responding to the "expectation" of Hanryu for the visitor, was analyzed according to the factors of content space and the physical setting of the setback, which together form the encounter zone that is divided into three layers of: the street curb, the shop façade, and the in-between. Different appropriation elements were utilized according to the practices of the different content facilities and appeared in six patterns in the encounter zone, facilitating the "participation" of the visitors. Consequent of the appropriation elements, the street characteristics of: overloaded edge, which shows the street curb used to force encounter between visitor and content; thickened threshold, showing the habitable layer developed between public street and private interior; horizontal agglomeration, solidifying the identity of the street, were clarified.

Chapter 5 [Hybridized Spatialities] explains the gradient of commonalities of closed, semi-open and open to extract the Principles of Appropriation of "Architectural and Behavioural Norms", "Prohibitions and Preferences", and "Expectation and Participation" in relation with the case studies. The introduction of migrant commonalities to a new location illustrates how the "commons" exist in contrast to the conventional norms of Tokyo. The migrant commonalities reveal the commonalities found in Tokyo's granular setting, and the processes of appropriation in the urban environment by the three phenomena (a) Diversification and Identity, (b) Adaptation and Hybridization, (c) Conflict and Reconciliation were argued.

Chapter 6 [Conclusions] summarizes the findings from each chapter and proposes future considerations.

備考：論文要旨は、和文2000字と英文300語を1部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文800語を1部提出してください。

Note: Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1 copy of 800 Words (English).

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(博士課程)

Doctoral Program

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