

英文和訳道場 第32回

組 () 番号 () 氏名 ()

Attempting to describe the language you speak is about as difficult as attempting to describe yourself as a person. Your language is very much part of you and your thinking. (1)You use your language so instinctively that it is difficult to stand outside yourself and think of it as something that is independent of you, something which you know and which can be described. (2)You may even feel inclined to say that your language is not something you know, you just speak it, and that's all there is to it. But as the native speaker of a language, there is an important sense in which you do know all that there is to know about that language. This is not to deny that there are almost certainly words with which you are not familiar. Perhaps you don't know the meaning of the word *lagophthalmic*. If so, your (understandable) ignorance of this is more medical ignorance than ignorance about the English language, and is anyway quickly remedied with the help of a dictionary. But there is much more to a language than its words. (3)There is much more that you do know about your language which cannot so conveniently be looked up, and which you were never explicitly taught. And this is knowledge of a more fundamental and systematic kind than knowledge of the meanings of individual words. The more (4)fundamental such knowledge is, the more difficult it is to become consciously aware of it.

We are brought up sharply against our own knowledge of the language when, for example, we hear a foreigner make a mistake. You may have had the frustrating experience of knowing that something is wrong but not being able to say precisely what it is, beyond saying 'We just don't say it like that.' The very deep-seated character of a speaker's knowledge of his language makes it extremely difficult for him to explain what it is that he knows in knowing the language.

設問 1 ~ 3 下線部(1)~(3)を和訳せよ。

設問 4 下線部(4)とほぼ同じ意味で用いられている語を、第2パラグラフから1語で抜き出ささい。

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1) Attempting to describe the language you speak is about as difficult as attempting to describe yourself as a person.

Attempting to describe the language	is	about (as) difficult	as attempting to describe yourself
A	=	B	as a person

[that] you speak

【全訳例】君たちが使っている言葉について説明しようとするのは、一人の人として自分のことを説明しようとするのとほぼ同じくらい難しい。

(2) Your language is very much part of you and your thinking.

Your language	is	very much part of	you	and	your thinking
A	=	B			

【全訳例】(なぜなら)言葉は君自身や君の思考のまさに一部分であるからだ。

(3) You use your language so instinctively that it is difficult to stand outside yourself and think of it as something that is independent of you, something which you know and which can be described.

You	use	your language	so instinctively
S	V	O	

that	it	is	difficult
A	=	B	

to { stand outside yourself
and
think of it as something = something
which you know
and
which you can be described
that is independent of you

【全訳例】君たちは言葉をきわめて本能的に使っているので、そんな自分を離れて、言語を自分とは独立したものとして、つまり、よく知っていて説明できるものと見なすことは難しいのだ。

(4) You may even feel inclined to say that your language is not something you know, you just speak it, and that's all there is to it.

You	(may) (even) (feel inclined to) say	that+文
S	V	O

<文>

your language	is not	something
A	≠	B

[which] you know

you	just speak	it
S	V	O

and

that	is	all	to it
A	=	B	

[that] there is

* be inclined to do = ~したいと思う、する傾向がある

* that is all there is to A = Aに関してはたったそれだけのことで、それ以上はない

【全訳例】言葉は自分たちが知っているようなものではなく、単にそれをしゃべっており、それだけのことに過ぎないと君たちは言いたいとさえ思うかもしれない。

(5) But as the native speaker of a language, there is an important sense in which you do know all that there is to know about that language.

But

there	is	an important sense
B	=	A

in which you do know all

that there is to know about that language

【全訳例】でも、ある言葉を母国語とする者として、その言語に関して知っておくべきことすべてを確かに知っているというとても重要な感覚がある。

(6) This is not to deny that there are almost certainly words with which you are not familiar.

This	is not	to deny that+文
A	=	B

<文>

there	are almost certainly	words
B	=	A

with which you are not familiar

* almost certainly = 十中八九、九分九厘、ほぼ間違いなく

【全訳例】 そうだからといって、君たちがあまりよく知らない言葉が間違いなく存在する（存在することを否定はしない）。

(7) Perhaps you don't know the meaning of the word *lagophthalmic*.

you	(don't) know	the meaning of the word <i>lagophthalmic</i>
S	V	O

【全訳例】 たぶん、君たちは *lagophthalmic* という言葉を知らないだろう。

(8) If so, your (understandable) ignorance of this is more medical ignorance than ignorance about the English language, and is anyway quickly remedied with the help of a dictionary. about the English language

your understandable ignorance of this	is and is	more medical ignorance anyway quickly remedied	than ignorance with the help of a dictionary
A	=	B	

* ignorance about A = 「Aについて無知であること」とか「Aについて知らないこと」

* medical ignorance = 「医学についての無知」

* anyway = 「とにかく」とか「どのみち」、「どうせ」。

【全訳例】 たとえそうだとしても、この言葉を知らないことは無理もないことで、英語が分かっていないと言うよりもむしろ、医学的な知識がないというだけのことで、どうせ辞書の助けがあればすぐに解決できるのだ（←この訳文は learner さんからのご指摘で訂正しました）。

(9) But there is much more to a language than its words.

there	is	much more	to a language
B	=	A	than its words

【全訳例】 言語が持っているのは言葉だけでなく、もっと他にたくさんのものである。

(3) There is much more that you do know about your language which cannot so conveniently be looked up, and which you were never explicitly taught.

There	is	much more
B	=	A

that you do know about your language
which cannot so conveniently be looked up
and
which you were never explicitly taught

* look up A = A を調べる

* conveniently = 都合良く、簡単に

* explicitly = はっきりと、明確に、きちんと

【全訳例】 (つまり) 君たちの使っている言葉に関して、確かに君たちは知ってるのだが、それほど都合良くは調べることができず、ちゃんと教わったわけではないものがたくさんあるのだ。

(4) And this is knowledge of a more fundamental and systematic kind than knowledge of the meanings of individual words.

this	is	knowledge of a more { fundamental and systematic } kind	than <knowledge> of <the meanings> of <individual words>
A	=	B	

【全訳例】 それはそれぞれの言葉が持つ意味についての知識よりも、もっと根本的で体系的な種類の知識なのだ。

(5) The more fundamental such knowledge is, the more difficult it is to become consciously aware of it.

such knowledge	is	fundamental
A	=	B

it	is	difficult
A	=	B

to become consciously aware of it
 * consciously = 意識して、自覚して
 * become aware of A = Aに気づく、自覚する、知るようになる

【全訳例】 その様な知識は、それが根本的であればあるほど、意識してそれに気づくことはますます難しくなるのだ。

(6) We are brought up sharply against our own knowledge of the language when, for example, we hear a foreigner make a mistake.

We	are	brought up	sharply against our own knowledge of language
A	=	B	

when	we	hear	a foreigner	make a mistake
	S	V	O	C

for example
 * be brought up against A = Aに直面する、Aに対して持ち出される

【全訳例】 たとえば、外国人が変な言葉の使い方をすると、母国語の知識が急に顔を出す。

(7) You may have had the frustrating experience of knowing that something is wrong but not being able to say precisely what it is, beyond saying 'We just don't say it like that.'

You	(may) have had	the frustrating experience	of knowing that something is wrong but not being able to say precisely what it is
S	V	O	

beyond saying 'We just don't say it like that'

* frustrating experience = 苦い経験、釈然としない経験

【全訳例】 どこか変だなと分かるのだけれども「僕らはそんな風には言わない」と言うこと以外には、それが何なのかを正確に言うことができないという苦い経験を君たちはしたことがあるかもしれない。

(8) The very deep-seated character of a speaker's knowledge of his language makes it extremely difficult for him to explain what it is that he knows in knowing the language.

The very deep-seated character of a speaker's knowledge of his language	make	it	extremely difficult
S	V	O	C

for him to explain what it is

that he knows in knowing the language

* deep-seated = 根が深い、根源的な、奥深い
 * make it difficult の it は形式目的語。
 * what it is that+文の it は形式主語

【全訳例】 話者が使う母国語についての知識が持つ根源的特徴のために、その言葉を知っているという点で話者が分かっているものが何であるのかを説明することはとても難しいのである。

設問 1 ~ 3 = 全訳例参照
 設問 4 = deep-seated