

## 英文和訳道場 第27回

組 ( ) 番号 ( ) 氏名 ( )

The public speaker can obtain his material from various kinds of sources. His first and most important source, of course, is his own experience — his own life. (1) Those events which have most deeply affected him will provide the most effective material with which to build convincing speeches. (2) It is for this reason that the speaker who is older in years and experience, if he is a good speaker at all, will usually be a better and more persuasive speaker than a younger person. However, he who begins young will improve with the years, and will find his life's experience ever more useful when writing and when speaking.

Speech material must be selected with careful judgement, and with constant attention to whether it is suitable for the occasion. A speech, or its various parts, may have the purpose of persuading the audience, or of entertaining them, or of expressing sympathy when something sad has happened. The audience's response to an incident that is amusing, and to one that dramatically illustrates a point, will be different, and you can make use of this difference. (3) The whole key to carrying your audience with you — to making them laugh or cry just when you want them to — is in your ability to see the difference between the effects of the various elements which are put into your speech.

Make up your mind what your speech is to do — whether it is to entertain, to praise, to appeal, to encourage — and then you can set about selecting your material with sound judgement. (4) If you have read quite a lot, and know life at least to some extent, you can assume that what appeals to you as dramatic or amusing will appeal to your audience in much the same way, although there may be a difference in the degree of appeal between individuals.

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¶ 1

(1) The public speaker can obtain his material from various kinds of sources.

The public speaker	(can) obtain	his material	from various kinds of sources
S	V	O	

- \* material = 素材、ネタ
- \* source = 情報源

【全訳例】 講演者は話のネタを色々な情報源から入手することができる。

(2) His first and most important source, of course, is his own experience — his own life.

His first and most important source	is	his own experience
A	=	B

of course

- \* first and most important A = 先ず最も重要な A

【全訳例】 もちろん、先ず一番重要な情報源は彼自身の経験、言い換えると自分の人生である。

(3) Those events which have most deeply affected him will provide the most effective material with which to build convincing speeches.

Those events	(will) provide	the most effective material
S	V	O

which have most deeply affected him with which to build convincing speeches

- \* deeply affect 人 = 人に大きな[深い]影響を与える
- \* convincing speech = 説得力のある話

【全訳例】 講演者に大きな影響を与えてきたこの様な経験は、説得力のある話を作る為の最も効果的な素材を提供してくれるだろう。

(3) It is for this reason that the speaker who is older in years and experience, if he is a good speaker at all, will usually be a better and more persuasive speaker than a younger person.

the speaker	(will)(usually) be	a better and more persuasive speaker	for this reason
A	=	B	than a younger person

who is older in years and experienced if he is a good speaker at all

- \* if ~ at all = 仮にも ~ だったら、いやしくも ~ ならば
- \* persuasive speaker = 説得力のある話ができる人、話上手な人

【全訳例】 仮にも良い講演者だったら、普通は年齢が上で経験豊かな講演者の方が若い人よりも、こういう理由で優秀で説得力のある話ができるのだ。

(4) However, he who begins young will improve with the years, and will find his life's experience ever more useful when writing and when speaking.

However			
he	(will) improve	with the years	
S	V		
who begins young			
and			
[he]	(will) find	his life's experience	ever more useful
S	V	O	C
when	[he is]	writing	
and	[he is]	speaking	
when	A	=	B

- \* with the years = 年月が経つにつれて

【全訳例】 しかしながら、若くして講演をし始めた人は年月が経つにつれて上達するだろうし、書いたり話したりするときに、自分の人生経験がとても有用であることが分かるだろう。

¶ 2

(5) Speech material must be selected with careful judgement, and with constant attention to whether it is suitable for the occasion.

Speech material	(must) be	selected	with careful judgement and with constant attention
A	=	B	

to whether it is suitable for the occasion

【全訳例】 注意深く判断し、状況に相応しいかどうかにもいつも配慮しながら、話のネタというものは選ばれねばならない。

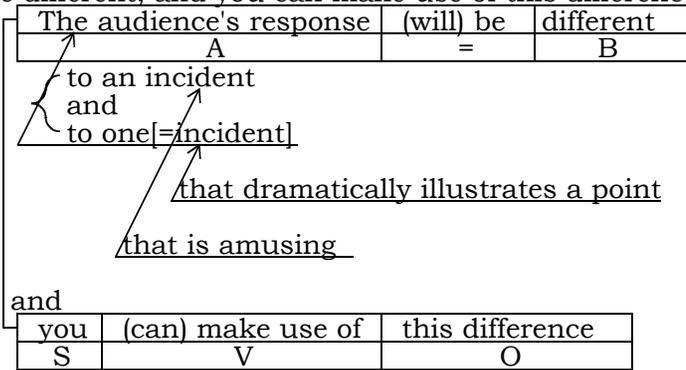
(6) A speech, or its various parts, may have the purpose of persuading the audience, or of entertaining them, or of expressing sympathy when something sad has happened.

A speech or its various parts	(may) have	<the purpose>	of<persuading the audience> or of<entertaining them> or of<expressing sympathy> when something sad has happened
S	V		O

- \* express sympathy = 同情を表明する
- \* purpose of Bing = Bするという目的。これは同格表現。以下の表現と比較するべし。
  - ・ purpose of the meeting 会議の目的
  - ・ purpose of use 使用目的

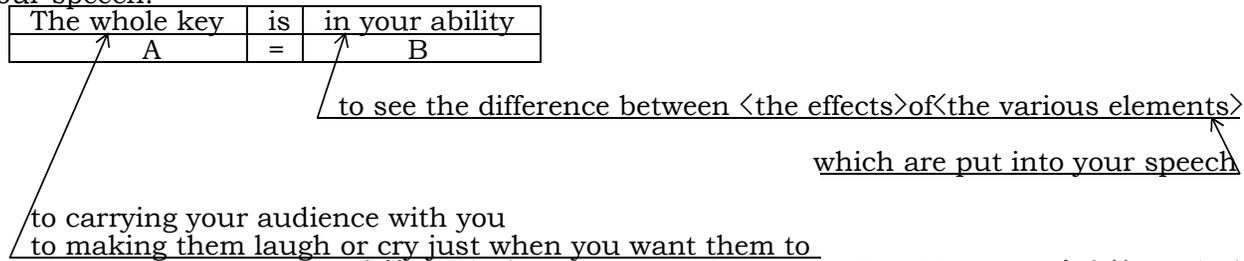
【全訳例】 1つの講演[全体]やその各部には、聴衆を納得させたり、楽しませたり、あるいは何か残念なことがあったら同情を表明するという目的があるだろう。

(7) The audience's response to an incident that is amusing, and to one that dramatically illustrates a point, will be different, and you can make use of this difference.



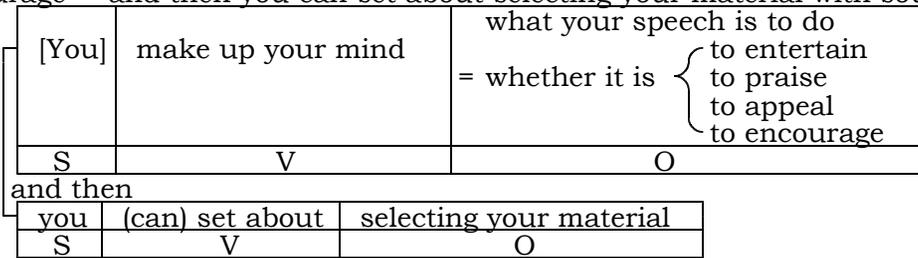
\* illustrate a point = 要点を説明する  
 \* an incident that dramatically illustrates a point = 劇的に要点を説明する出来事 = たとえ話  
 【全訳例】 楽しい逸話やたとえ話に対する聴衆の反応は様々だ。そしてこの違いを役立てることができる。

(8) The whole key to carrying your audience with you — to making them laugh or cry just when you want them to — is in your ability to see the difference between the effects of the various elements which are put into your speech.



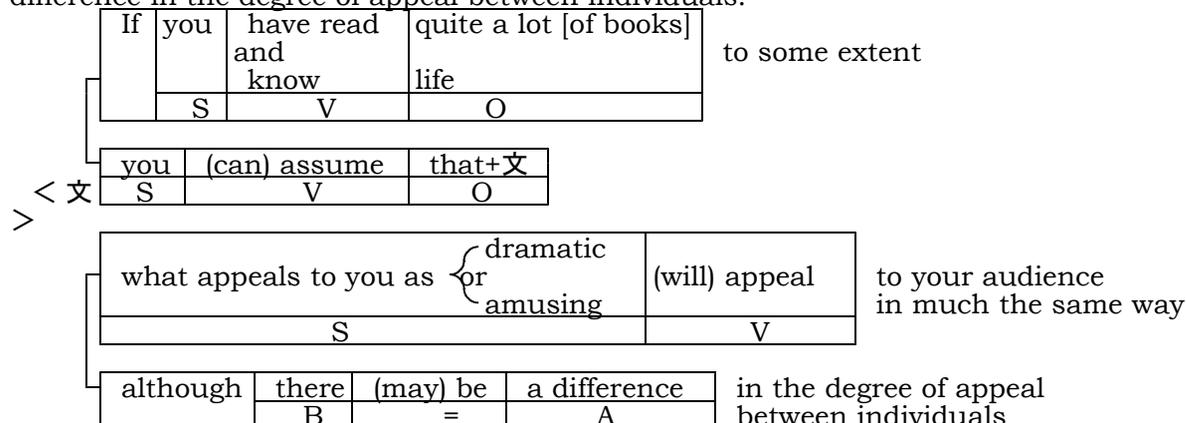
\* carry A with you = Aを持って行く    \* carry your umbrella with you = 傘を持って行く  
 \* carry your audience with you = 聴衆をあなたと一緒に連れて行く = あなたの話の中に聴衆を引き込む  
 【全訳例】 講演の中に盛り込む色々なネタ話を持っている影響の違いを察知する力に、聴衆を話に引き込む為のあらゆる手がかり—思いのままに聴衆を笑わせたり泣かせたりする為の手がかり—があるのだ。

(9) Make up your mind what your speech is to do — whether it is to entertain, to praise, to appeal, to encourage — and then you can set about selecting your material with sound judgement.



\* what 人 is to do = 人が何をなすべきか    \* be to = have to  
 \* what your speech is to do = あなたの講演が何をすべきか = あなたは講演でどんな効果を狙うのか  
 \* set about A = Aに取りかかる  
 【全訳例】 講演であなたはどんな効果を狙うのかを決めなさい。つまり、楽しませるのか、褒めるのか、懇願したいのか、励ましたいのかを決めなさい。そうすれば話の素材選びに取りかかる。

(10) If you have read quite a lot, and know life at least to some extent, you can assume that what appeals to you as dramatic or amusing will appeal to your audience in much the same way, although there may be a difference in the degree of appeal between individuals.



\* degrees of appeal = 魅力の度合い  
 \* much the same = ほぼ同じ・大差がない  
 \* appeal 人 as A = 人にAだと訴える → 人がAだと感じる  
 \* assume A = Aを前提とする  
 【全訳例】 もし読書量が多く、ある程度人生のことが分かっているのであれば、どのくらい気に入ってくれるかには個人差があるかも知れないが、あなたが画期的で面白いと感じるものは聴衆もほとんど同じように感じるのだと決めてかかってよい。