

英文和訳道場 第37回

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When Red Riding Hood visits her grandmother she finds that a wolf has wrongfully taken the grandmother's place. The protective, kindly figure has been replaced by a dangerous and destructive creature. It is this exchange of figures which makes the story particularly alarming. To meet a wolf unexpectedly is frightening enough, but (1)to find that one's loving grandmother has turned into this terrifying beast is to add to the situation that basic insecurity which springs from a sudden loss of trust in a person upon whom one relies.

When an investigation was made into the effects of television programmes on children, it was discovered that one of the things which most alarms the young is to find that an apparently 'good' and reliable parent is really a wicked person.

So long as the good and the bad are separated, children can tolerate violence, death and other things which might be expected to disturb them. (2)But to discover that the person who one believed was on one's side is actually wicked is to enter so unsafe an area of experience that children become alarmed; just as an adult might if he discovered that the injections which his doctor was giving were poisonous rather than curative.

To treat the wolf and the grandmother as opposite aspects of the same person may appear nonsensical to some readers. Red Riding Hood does not realize, any more than any other small child can be expected to recognize, that grandmotherly care and kindness which cherish and support the dependent young can, if overdone, turn into possessiveness and overprotection of a kind which prevents the child from developing into a separate person, and therefore threaten to swallow it, as the wolf actually does in the original story.

Yet protection and restriction are linked together inseparably; and (3)the very person upon whom the child depends for its safety can easily become a tyrant if the child fails to escape from the excessive concern.

*Red Riding Hood=赤ずきんちゃん

設問1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

設問2 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

設問3 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

¶ 3

(6) So long as the good and the bad are separated, children can tolerate violence, death and other things which might be expected to disturb them.

So long as	{ the good and the bad	are	separated
	A	=	B
children	(can) tolerate	{ violence death and other things	
S	V	O	

which might be expected to disturb them

【全訳例】善人と悪人とがはっきりしている限り、子供たちは暴力や死、そして子供たちを不安にさせるだろうと思われる他のことにも耐えられるのだ。

(7) But to discover that the person who one believed was on one's side is actually wicked is to enter so unsafe an area of experience that children become alarmed; just as an adult might if he discovered that the injections which his doctor was giving were poisonous rather than curative.

But

to discover that the person is actually wicked	is	to enter so unsafe an area of experience that children become alarmed
A	=	B

who one believed [that] was on one's side

an adult	(might) become	alarmed
A	=	B

if	he	discovered	that	injections	were	poisonous	rather than curative
	S	V				O	

which his doctor was giving

* so unsafe an area of experience = so + an unsafe area of experience

* an area of A = Aの領域、Aの範囲、Aの部位

【全訳例】味方だと信じていた人が実は悪人だと分かるのは、子供たちが不安になるくらい危険な経験領域に入ってゆくことなのだ。それはちょうど、医者が打ってくれた注射が体によいものではなくて毒だと分かったときに大人が恐ろしく感じるのと同じだ。

¶ 4

(8) To treat the wolf and the grandmother as opposite aspects of the same person may appear nonsensical to some readers.

To treat the wolf and the grandmother as opposite aspects of the same person	(may) appear	nonsensical	to some readers
A	=	B	

* treat A as B = AをBだと捉える、受け止める

* nonsensical = ばかげた、無意味な

【全訳例】オオカミとおばあさんを同一人物が持つ反対の性質だと捉えるのは、一部の読者にとってはバカていると思えるかも知れない。

(9) Red Riding Hood does not realize, any more than any other small child can be expected to recognize, that grandmotherly care and kindness which cherish and support the dependent young can, if overdone, turn into possessiveness and overprotection of a kind which prevents the child from developing into a separate person, and therefore threaten to swallow it, as the wolf actually does in the original story.

Red Riding Hood	(does not) realize	that+文
S	V	O

any more than	any other small children	(can) (be expected to) recognize	that+文
	S	V	O

<文>

if overdone

grandmotherly	{ care and kindness	(can) { turn into and therefore threaten	{ possessiveness and overprotection to swallow it	of a kind	as the wolf
A		=	B		

which cherish and support the dependent young

which prevents the child from developing into a separate person

* not A any more than B = AでないのはBでないのとおなじ

* A of a kind = a kind of A = 一種のA

* possessiveness = 造語で「過干渉」。普通は「over-possessive」と言う。

* overprotection = 過保護

* if overdone = if [it is] overdone = もしそれが過剰であるならば

* threaten to ~ = ~するおそれがある。ここがミソなのだが、threatenには三単現のsが付いていない

* swallow it = itはthe child。子供をspoilすることとswallowすることが掛けられている。

【全訳例】甘える子供を抱きしめて受け止めるおばあちゃんの気遣いや優しさは、度が過ぎれば子供が自立した大人になるのを阻害する一種の過干渉や過保護に変わり、その結果、原作の中でオオカミが実際にやったように、子供を飲み込んでダメにする危険があるんだということを、他の小さなこどもが当然分からない様に、赤ずきんも気がつかないのだ。

¶ 5

(10) Yet protection and restriction are linked together inseparably; and the very person upon whom the child depends for its safety can easily become a tyrant if the child fails to escape from the excessive concern.

Yet

protection and restriction	are	linked	together inseparably
A	=	B	

and

the very person	(can easily) become	a tyrant
A	=	B

upon whom the child depends for its safety

if	the child	(fails to) escape	from the excessive concern
	S	V	

* depend on 人 for 事 = 事を求めて人を頼る

【全訳例】 子供を保護することと子供の自由を制限することは相互に密接に関連している。だからもし子供がその過剰な気遣いから逃れられないのであれば、自分の安心を求めて頼りにしているまさにその人が簡単に暴君になることができるのだ。

設問 1 = 全訳例参照

設問 2 = 全訳例参照

設問 3 = 全訳例参照

設問 4 = 過剰なやさしさは子供が自立した大人になるのを阻害する過干渉や過保護に変わり子供をだめにする事。
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