英文和訳道場	第25回			
組()番号	号 ()	氏名()

(1) Although language may stand for things outside itself, it does so in a somewhat oblique fashion. (2) Smoke may be taken as an **indication of fire**: and a square emblem containing pictures of tongues of flame when attached to a liquid container may be taken as indicating that its contents are inflammable. (3)In both these cases there is some clear connection between that which does the indicating and that which is indicated. (4)Language, however, as a means of signification produces meaning in more arbitrary ways. language there is no necessary connection between a linguistic form and that which is signified by it. (6) There is no particular reason, other than convention, why the combination of sounds "snake" should stand for a notion of "limbless reptile." (7)The notion itself does not determine the sounds we use to signify it. (8)If this were the case, all languages would settle on the same sound cluster to signify equivalent notions, which they clearly **do not**: "snake" in German, for example, is "Schlange," and in Polish "waz"— both of which are quite remote in pronunciation from each other and from the English. (9)Thus, even though a word may sound particularly appropriate to us, it is none the less only by convention **that** it carries its particular meaning. (10) The link between the sound and the meaning is for the most part quite arbitrary.

(1)				
(2)				
(3)				
	_			_

解 ̄説 ここでは特殊構文を復習します。省略構文や代動詞が出てくるのが(1)、(2)、(8)。名詞構文が出てくるのが(2)。強調構 文がでてくるのが(9)です。上手く訳せるかな?!

 $\overline{(1)}$ Although language may stand for things outside itself, it does so in a somewhat oblique fashion.

things outside itself Although language (may) stand for

does so[=stand for things] in a somewhat oblique fashion

★ A stand for B で「AはBを意味する、意味を表す」。
* in an oblique fashion で「曖昧なやり方で」。これには注が付いていた。
* somewhat は「いくぶん、やや、ちょっと、少し、多少」。
○言語とは全く関係なくその外側に「現実」が存在し、言語はその「現実」を指示したり反映したりしていると今までは考えてきた。でも、最近では「現実」を構成している人の歴史や経験や意識は言語と深く関わっているのだから、「現実」とは言語の内部に構築された「差異の戯れ」であると考えるようになった。(ソシュール言語論、構造主義言語学)。「差異の戯れ」とは、例えば偶然それを「鉛筆」と呼んでほかのモノと区別しているだけで、それが「えんぴつ」じゃないといけない必然性など何もないこと。

【全訳例】言葉は、それ自体の外側に存在する対象物の意味を表すことができるのだけど、言葉はいくぶん曖昧なやり 方でその意味を表している。

(2) Smoke may be taken as an indication of fire: and a square emblem containing pictures of tongues of flame when attached to a liquid container may be taken as indicating that its contents are inflammable.

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	Smoke	(may) b	<u>e taken as</u>	an indic	ation of fire]:			
	A		=		В				
á	and								
	a squar	e emblem	n (may) b	e taken as	indicating	that+文			
	7 - A	A	, , ,	=	B				
	containing pictures of tongues of flame								
	when [o a liquid o					
	WIICH	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	B	o a nquiu v	container				
<文>	n								
	its cont	ents are	e inflamn	able					
	l A	=	В						

- * take A as B で「AをBだと考える」。それが受け身になって「A is taken as B」で「AはBだと考えられ ている」。
- * contain Aは普通「Aを含む」とか「Aが入っている」の意味だが、ここではAが pictures なので「描か れている」としてやる。

- *「接続詞A=B」のA=は省略されることがある。薮研の省略構文参照のこと。
 * liquid container =液体容器

【全訳例】煙は炎を暗示していると考えられるが、揺れる炎の絵が描かれている四角いシールは、それが液体容器に貼 ってある場合には、中身が可燃性であることを暗示していると考えられる。

(3)In both these cases there is some clear connection between that which does the indicating and that which is indicated.

<u>In both these cases</u> there is some clear connection that which does the indicating between and that which is indicated

- * that which 〜は the thing which の thing が省略されたモノ。関係代名詞の what と同じ。
 * do the indicating = これは do one's hair や do the laundry と同じ do の慣用表現。ちょっとカッコをつけた表現になっている。普通に書くと、that which indicates and that which is indicated となるし、またこの方がずっと良い。

【全訳例】双方の場合において、実際に指示しているものと指示されるものとの間に、何らかの明確な関係があるのだ。

(4)Language, however, as a means of signification produces meaning in more arbitrary ways.

Language produces meaning in more arbitrary ways as a means of signification

【全訳例】対象を指示する手段としての言語は、無原則に意味をねつ造する。

(5)In language there is no necessary connection between a linguistic form and that which is signified by it.

<u>In langauge</u> there is no necessary connection В a linguistic form

that which is signified by it

* linguistic form =言語形式、形式としての言語(=シニフィアン)

* that which is signified by it = それによって表されるもの(=シニフィエ)

* necessary A = 「①必要なA」、「②必然的なA」。ここでは②。

【全訳例】言葉においては、形式としての言語とそれによって表されるものとの間に必然的なつながりは全くない。 (6) There is no particular reason, other than convention, why the combination of sounds "snake" should stand for a notion of "limbless reptile."

There is no particular reason other than convention

why the combination of sounds "snake" should stand for a notion of "limbless reptile"

* other than A = A以外の

* limbless = 手足のない

* nonting of the combination of sounds "snake" should stand for a notion of "limbless reptile"

* particular reason = 特別な理由 【全訳例】慣例以外には、「へび」という音の組み合わせが「手足のないハ虫類」という概念を指し示す特別な理由な どないのである。

(7) The notion itself does not determine the sounds we use to signify it.

The notion itself	(does not) determine	the sounds	
S	V	/ O	

[that] we use to signify it

* deternine = 決定する、確定する、断定する 【全訳例】言葉の持つ概念それ自体が、それを指し示すために用いられる音を決定したりはしないのである。

(8)If this were the case, all languages would settle on the same sound cluster to signify equivalent notions, which they clearly do not: "snake" in German, for example, is "Schlange," and in Polish "waz"— both of which are quite remote in pronunciation from each other and from the English.

	If	this	we	re	the	case	
Н		Α	=	-		В	
	,		•				
L	all	langı	ıage	(wo	ould)	settle	on the same sound cluster
		S		•		V	to signify equivalent notions
1	out						
	the	ey c	learl	y do	not	settle	on the same sound cluster
		r.		17			1

for example		
"snake" in German	is	"Schlange"
["snake"] in Polish	is	"waz"
A	=	B

in pronunciation both of which | are | quite remote from each other

(9)Thus, even though a word may sound particularly appropriate to us, it is none the less only by convention that it carries its particular meaning.

	Th	us				_
г	eve	n though	a word	(may) sound	particularly appropriate	to us
			A	=	В	
						•
L	it	carries its particular mea		ılar meaning	only by convention	
	S	V	0		3 3	

* only+手段の副詞=「~して初めて・・・する」と訳出する。it is only 副 that ~は強調構文。<mark>強調構文</mark>は 強調されるものを後ろに持ってきて訳す。つまり「AはBである」とBが強調される様に訳出する。 * V+ none the less で「それにもかかわらずV」。同じような表現をまとめておく。

all the same 【全訳例】従って、僕らにとってある言葉が[その意味を表すのに]とても相応しい様に聞こえても、その言葉がそれ特有の意味を持つのは、単に慣例によっているに過ぎないのだ。

(10)The link between the sound and the meaning is for the most part quite arbitrary.

| for the most part |

