2023 年度 　　　早稲田大学大学院文学研究科 　　　入学試験問題

【博士後期課程】 　　　一般外国語 　　　　　　　　　　英語 　　　※解答は別紙（横書）

【I】次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

"The land was ours before we were the land's." So begins Robert Frost's sonnet "The Gift Outright." In it he tells how the immigrants to North America, including those who came across the land bridge where the Bering Strait now is, adapted themselves to the landscape. We became the land's by living in it and, above all, by naming it—(ア)conjuring in the names a new reality. As soon as words begin to be used, they begin to change, and so the history of a language develops and changes. Expressions (イ)jostle together in new ways in a new place and the language becomes new. Dictionaries and printing may capture a moment in the life of a word, and purists hope to keep it in the same state as it was recorded in documents. Early in the eighteenth century, English writers thought that the language might be *fixed* for (ウ)eternity, and Jonathan Swift wrote a proposal explaining how that goal might be achieved. Swift was, however, wrong. All the king's men could not bring language to perfection and keep it that way. A generation later, Samuel Johnson declared that English could not be fixed in place. Change was inevitable. Dictionary makers ever since Johnson have accepted this idea and attempted to capture fleeting innovations and drifting senses without living in a dream world of stability and perfection. At the (エ)pinnacle of Elizabethan England, English came to America and began to settle in.

(Adapted from Richard W. Bailey, *Speaking American: A History of English in the United States*, Oxford University Press, 2012, pp. 3-4.)

1.(ア)〜(エ)と交換可能な語を、a〜d から選べ。

（ア）a. creating	b. distorting	c. renewing	d. shifting
（イ）a. collide	b. dance	c. disappear	d. emerge
（ウ）a. a moment	b. a while	c. good	d. long
（エ）a. beginning	b. decline	c. end	d. peak

2.下線部を和訳せよ。

【II】 次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

　　The term 'irony' is derived from the Greek *eironeia*, meaning 'simulated ignorance'. Its precise definition is, however, elusive. At its simplest, it is a figure of speech in which what a person says is the opposite to what he or she means (so referring to the tall as short, the cowardly as courageous, and so on). This inversion captures little of the subtlety of irony. (1)A liar or confidence trickster may say the opposite of what he or she means, but the liar is not using irony, for those who understand an utterance as ironic will recognize the inversion of meaning. The point of the inversion is therefore important—why say the opposite of what you mean, unless you are trying to deceive your audience? Two reasons can be offered. First, irony is a form of mockery or critical comment. Ironically to dub the cowardly courageous is to mock their lack of courage. (2)Irony usefully saves the speaker from committing him or herself to a positive position, and to a degree may keep the speaker detached from the issues upon which he or she comments. (A classic example of literary irony is Swift's *Modest Proposal* (1729), in which he advocated eating Irish babies as a solution to the population problem. He thereby ridicules existing solutions to the 'Irish problem', without offering a serious solution of his own.) Second, recognition of irony as irony may serve to distinguish the sophisticated members of an in-group, from the simpler creatures without.

　　Two special meanings of irony may be noted. 'Socratic irony' refers to the manner of argument employed by Socrates, at least as he is represented in the early dialogues of Plato. This affectation allows Socrates to question his victims, harrying them until their arguments and contradictions collapse into contradiction and incoherence. 'Romantic irony' is especially associated with early nineteenth-century German philosopher-poets, including Hölderlin and Friedrich Schlegel. Such irony, drawing on Socratic irony, is explicitly associated with the ambiguity, uncertainty and fragmentation of meaning. For Schlegel, in irony 'everything should be playful and serious, guilelessly open and deeply hidden'. Or again: 'Irony is the form of paradox. Paradox is everything which is simultaneously good and great'. (3)Irony therefore disrupts the taken-for-granted meaningfulness of utterance and writing, exposing its artificiality. It is this emphasis on the problematic and ultimately indeterminate nature of the interpretation of any utterance or text that carries irony into contemporary literary theory.

　　(Adapted from *Cultural Theory: The Key Concepts*, ed. by Andrew Edgar and Peter Sedgwick, Routledge, 2002, pp. 198-199.)

1. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

2. 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

3. 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

4. 次の英文を本文中のふさわしい位置に挿入した時、**その直後に来る3語**を記せ。

　　Socrates pretends both ignorance and a sympathy with the position of a supposed expert on some topic.

〔以 下 余 白〕

一般外国語　英語

総　点

【Ⅰ】

1.

      （ア）_____

      （イ）_____

      （ウ）_____

      （エ）_____

2. _____

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1. _____

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3. _____

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4. _____ _____ _____

〔以 下 余 白〕