

**令和 7 年度
社会人選抜
文化学科
[言語文化系／地域文化創造系]
小論文
問題・出題の意図・採点評価基準**

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問 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

（配点 100 点）

Translating is not only a linguistic act, it is also a cultural one, an act of communication across cultures. Translating always involves both language and culture simply because the two cannot really be separated. Language is culturally embedded: it both expresses and shapes cultural reality, and the meanings of linguistic items, be they words or larger segments of text, can only be understood when considered together with the cultural context in which these linguistic items are used. For example, a simple expression such as “We had dinner” written in a British cultural context cannot be transposed into an Arabic, German, Finnish, or indeed an American English context without considering the different cultural “meanings” this expression acquires in these different contexts. Since in translation meaning is of overriding importance, it follows that the cultural frame of reference cannot be ignored. In the process of translation, therefore, not only the two languages but also the two cultures come into contact. In this sense, translating is a form of intercultural communication.

But what do we mean when we talk about “culture” in this context? Culture refers to a group’s shared values and conventions which act as mental guidelines for orienting people’s thoughts and behavior. Now it is of course true that we find in any group many different values, beliefs, and behaviors. However, we are interested here in how different cultural habits and views are encapsulated in language and become externalized when communicated to others in the social group. If such communication occurs often enough in a particular social group, it can turn into “cultural representations” in the minds of group members. Language use and convention, therefore, vitally contribute to social bonding and cultural identity. This conventionalization of meaning through language within a particular culture is of crucial importance for translation: it is precisely these similarities and differences in kind and degree of conventionalization in the source and target cultures which a translator must be aware of when moving a text from one culture to another. In translating a reference to a particular date which is important in a particular culture, for example, it may become necessary to explain the “meaning” this date has acquired for members of the source culture. Consider for instance a reference to the 4th of July in an American text, the 17th of May in a Norwegian text, the 17th of June in a German text, or the 14th of July in a French one. The “meaning” which these dates carry is culturally embedded, and cannot be understood in the abstract, divorced from the historical tradition shared by members of a particular culture.

出典：Juliane House, *Translation*, Oxford University Press, 2009

（出題の都合で出典の文章を一部改変した。）

注：

linguistic 言語の

segment 部分

transpose 置き換える

override 重要である

guideline 指針

encapsulate 包む

externalize 具体化する

問1 下線部“Language is culturally embedded”とはどういう意味ですか。課題文の内容をふまえ、300字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

（配点 40点）

問2 “translation”において重要なことは何であるとあなたは考えますか。課題文の筆者の考えをふまえた上で、具体例を挙げながら、800字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

（配点 60点）

<出題の意図>

問1 異文化間の意思伝達としての翻訳の重要性について書かれた課題文を正確に読み取ることができているかどうかを見る。

問2 課題文の内容に基づいて、自分自身の考えを論理的に記述する能力を見る。

<採点評価基準>

問1 次の点を見て評価する。

（1）課題文の内容を正確に理解することができているか（読解力）。

（2）筆者の考えを、適切な文章で表現できているか（文章表現力）。

問2 次の点を見て評価する。

（1）課題文の理解に基づいて、具体例を挙げながら論述できているか（読解力、知識・理解力）。

（2）自分の意見を、論理的かつ的確に表現することができているか（論理的思考力、文章表現力）。