

# Rhetoric / 'retərɪk /

論文にはたった1つの言いたいこと (**Claim**)が存在する。この claim 以外の残りの部分は全てそれを論証するためのデータや具体例であり、これらの情報の伝え方 (パターン) を Rhetoric と呼ぶ。Rhetoric には以下のようなパターンがあり、論文では複合的に組み合わせられて用いられる。

## 1. 体験・物語

エピソードトーク。自身の体験談、第3者の物語を語る手法。過去形になっている場合が多い。

## 2. 例示

複数のデータや事実を列挙する手法。自分の言いたいことや意見に対して、情報を追加したり、列挙したりする。Data (事実) & Warrant (根拠)

## 3. 定義

自分なりの定義や分類を与える手法。(例:「便利」とは「早い」ということである。)

## 4. 因果

Why-because とよばれ、文字通り「因果関係」を説明する手法。

## 5. 引用

テーマとなっている分野の第一人者の見解を引用し、自分の主張を強化する手法。権威ある学者であればあるほど、説得力は増す。

## 6. 時系列

過去から現在に至るまで、経緯や歴史をたどって説明する手法。

## 7. 対比

対照的なデータを挙げて、比較する手法。

## 8. 比喩

隠喩 (metaphor) と直喩 (simile) がある。「瞳はダイヤモンド」と言い切るのが隠喩、「ダイヤモンドのように綺麗」と言うのが直喩。なぜか日本語になると「隠」と「直」のイメージが逆になっている。

## 【Matching Task 用】

レトリック	概要
体験・物語	エピソードトーク。自身の体験談、第3者の物語を語る手法。過去形になっていることが多い。
例示	複数のデータや事実を列挙する手法。自分の言いたいことや意見に対して、情報を追加したり、列挙したりする。Data (事実) & Warrant (根拠)
定義	自分なりの定義や分類を与える手法。(例:「便利」とは「早い」ということである。)
因果	Why-because ともよばれ、文字通り「因果関係」を説明する手法。
引用	テーマとなっている分野の第一人者の見解を引用し、自分の主張を強化する手法。権威ある学者であればあるほど、説得力は増す。
時系列	過去から現在に至るまで、経緯や歴史をたどって説明する手法。
対比	対照的なデータを挙げて、比較する手法。
比喩	隠喩 (metaphor) と直喩 (simile) がある。「瞳はダイヤモンド」と言い切るのが隠喩、「ダイヤモンドのように綺麗」と言うのが直喩。なぜか日本語になると「隠」と「直」のイメージが逆になっている。

**演習問題**：Claim（主張）となる文章に線を引き、使われている Rhetoric を前述の番号を使って解答しなさい。

**Lv.1**

My brother is really lazy. He always has me help his homework. He never cares about housework. He just sits and watched TV.

**Lv. 2**

My new apartment house is very comfortable. It takes less than a few minutes to walk to the nearest station. A big department store is just around the corner. The landlord is always with us and manages about chores.

**Lv. 3**

According to JT, about 20% of American adults are smokers. The smoking rates for Japanese adults are almost the twice and these are the highest among industrial nations. We can rather find a counterpart in underdeveloped nations. Surprisingly, it is very common to see Japanese teenagers smoke in public. Japan can be called a smoking paradise.

**Lv. 4**

It is universal practice to value men's work more highly than women's work. According to Margaret Mead, no matter what the men's work may be, people in primitive societies value it more highly than the women's work. This is true of developed societies, too. The United States had never had a female president, nor has Japan ever had a female Prime Minister.

**Lv. 5**

Many environmentalists maintain that we should build more refuse dumps to solve trash problems. They ring an alarm about the space for landfills running out. But I don't think that building dump is fundamentally a good idea. It is rather landfills that make people irresponsible and optimistic about garbage disposal. More landfills would mean more trash. A famous temple in Kyoto removed all the trash cans in the precincts, and as a result, visitors had not place to dump, and trash decreased sharply.

## Lv. 6

The idea of frontier is a very important one to understand American and its people. It was the historical experience unique to America, and helped to shape the materialistic, American Civilization: the vast land and rich resources beyond the West triggered their desire for freedom and higher living standards. In the early 17th century, the frontier was a mere thin line along the Atlantic coast. A century later, it extended as far west as the Appalachian Mountains. By the middle of the 19th century, the frontier had reached the Mississippi River. A generation later, it had moved to the Great Plains. By the end of 19th, the United States stretched across the North America Continent from the Atlantic to Pacific. The forces of frontier were exactly bulldozers.

### 【参考図】

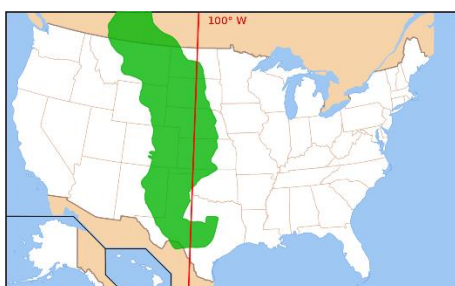
#### Appalachian Mountains



#### Mississippi River



#### The Great Plains



- Lv. 1: 例示
- Lv. 2: 例示
- Lv. 3: 例示、对比
- Lv. 4: 例示、引用
- Lv. 5: 因果、時列、比喻

## すべての Rhetoric に共通する根本原理

原理その①	<b>同型反復</b>
定義	筆者が同じデータを、表現を変えて反復すること。
Claim (主張)	彼はかっこいい。
同型反復	ミスターキャンパスに選ばれた。(過去の事実・例示)
	たくさんバレンタインのチョコをもらった。(過去の事実・例示)
	芸能界のオーディションで最終選考まで残った。(過去の事実・例示)
	芸能人の●●に似ている。(比喩)

原理その②	<b>反転反復</b>
定義	筆者が同じデータを、反転させて反復する。
Claim (主張)	It is fine today.
反転反復	否定形 It is not rainy today. = It is fine today.
	過去形 It rained yesterday. = It is fine today.
	逆説 It is fine today, but it will rain tomorrow.
	仮定法 If it rained today, I could stay home. = It is sunny today. I can't stay home.
	比較級 It is finer than yesterday. It was not fine yesterday. It is fine today.

### Lv. 1

When we travel across the land, we also travel the symbolic landscape of the mind. Its meaning depends on our culture or destination. But the universal thrill of the travel for all people is that we are leaving home. Home is the social order which has given the framework to our world mind, and to leave it is both liberating and frightening. Ancient people feared that when they traveled far across the boundary of their social order and the land governed by their gods, the nature of the order itself would come to an end. In travel fantasies, people have imagined the discovery of another world which has quite different or reverse principles from those of their own.

**Q1.** Claim (主張) を発見しなさい。

**Q2.** Claim (主張) の同型反復はどこか指摘しなさい。

### Lv. 2

Democracy is better than any other contemporary forms of government. It starts from the assumption that the [ A ] is important. All types of people are needed to make a good society. It gives people more [ B ]. On the contrary, such as efficiency regime as communism divides people into the ruler and the ruled. It is an organization based on coercion. The press is [ C ], and people are denied any [ D ]. People cannot produce their favorite literature and art, or engage in their favorite study.

**A:** (1) society (2) individual (3) environment (4) history

**B:** (1) duty (2) money (3) freedom (4) work

**C:** (1) liberalized (2) censored (3) sponsored (4) specialized

**D:** (1) rights (2) newspapers (3) knowledge (4) tools

**Lv. 3**

Consider the following two points of view:

“Modern communications such as telephones, cars, airplanes bring people together as never before. Instead of communicating only over a few hundred yards one can now maintain communications over hundreds of miles”.

“The excellence of modern communications serves to keep people apart as never before”. The first statement seems logically sound whereas the second seems just perverse. Yet, from the second statement one can proceed to an insight switch-over in which one sees that the very excellence of long-distance communication means that one neglects short-distance ‘village-type’ communication. Because one has friends all over the place, one does not bother any more to make friends next door. And in the end short-distance communication is really more satisfactory since in a village you are always bumping into friends without having to make a special effort and they are there when you need them. All this is quite logical – once you have made the insight switch-over.

**Q1. 論旨を最もよく表しているものを選びなさい。**

- (ア) 発想の転換の利点は、通常であればユジンにでも教えてもらわないと気付かない事柄を自分一人で思いつけることにある。
- (イ) 短距離通信だけで事足りた時代は、完全に過去のものとなってしまった。
- (ウ) 通信手段の発達は、かつてあったような連帯感を破壊し、人々をますます孤独にしまった。
- (エ) 論理的な思考は、一般に前提と推論と結論から成り立っている。
- (オ) 一見したところ、非常識なように思えても、あとで論理的に確かめられるような発想というものがある。

**Q2. Q1 で選んだものを英訳しなさい。**

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**Lv. 4**

The semanticist S.I. Hayakawa stressed that words have no intrinsic meaning. Consider the word – hood, for example. *Hood* is not a thing but a word that can stand for many different things. Its meaning depends on the context in which it is used. Words are not the things they represent, Hayakawa asserted, just as a map is not the territory it depicts. In a similar way, science is a map of nature, not nature itself. Science is not synonymous with reality. This realization should not be very surprising. If science were, in fact, synonymous with reality, it would always be right, and science is often mistaken. Scientific revolutions in the past have demonstrated that huge portions of the scientific world view at any given moment may turn out to be essentially wrong. So just as maps might mislocate a city or distort apparent distances, science is an imperfect representation of reality.

**Q1. Which one of the following statements is closest to the main idea of this article?**

- A) Semanticists such as Hayakawa don't believe in science.
- B) A word, a map and science are synonymous with reality.
- C) Hayakawa believed that a hood is a scientific fact.
- D) Words, maps and science represent reality, but not perfectly.

**Q2. What had mankind learned from scientific revolutions?**

- A) Science is right, but maps are sometimes wrong.
- B) Words, maps and science are synonymous.
- C) Science sometimes gives a wrong interpretation of phenomena.
- D) Science sometimes distorts maps and cities.



Lv. 5

In the year 1666 a great fire swept through London and destroyed more than half the city, including three quarters of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir Christopher Wren, the original designer of the Cathedral and perhaps the finest architect of all time, was commissioned to rebuild the great edifice. He began in 1675 and finished in 1710, a remarkably short period of time for such a task. When the magnificent edifice was completed, Queen Anne, the reigning monarch, visited the Cathedral and told Wren that his work was "awful. Artificial and amusing". Sir Christopher, so the story goes, was delighted with the royal compliment, because in those days *awful* meant "full of awe, awe-inspiring," *artificial* meant "artistic", and *amusing*, from the muses, meant "amazing."

That was three hundred years ago. Today, the older, flattering meaning of awful, artificial, and amusing have virtually disappeared from popular use. Indeed, the general rule of language is that when a single word develops two polar meanings, one will become obsolete.

Q1. Christopher Wren の仕事に対し、Queen Anne はどのような反応をしたか。

- (ア) 高く評価した
- (イ) 批判した
- (ウ) 皮肉を言った
- (エ) 不安に思った
- (オ) 無関心だった

Q2. 40 文字以内に日本語で要約しなさい。

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Q3. Q2 の日本語を英訳しなさい。

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