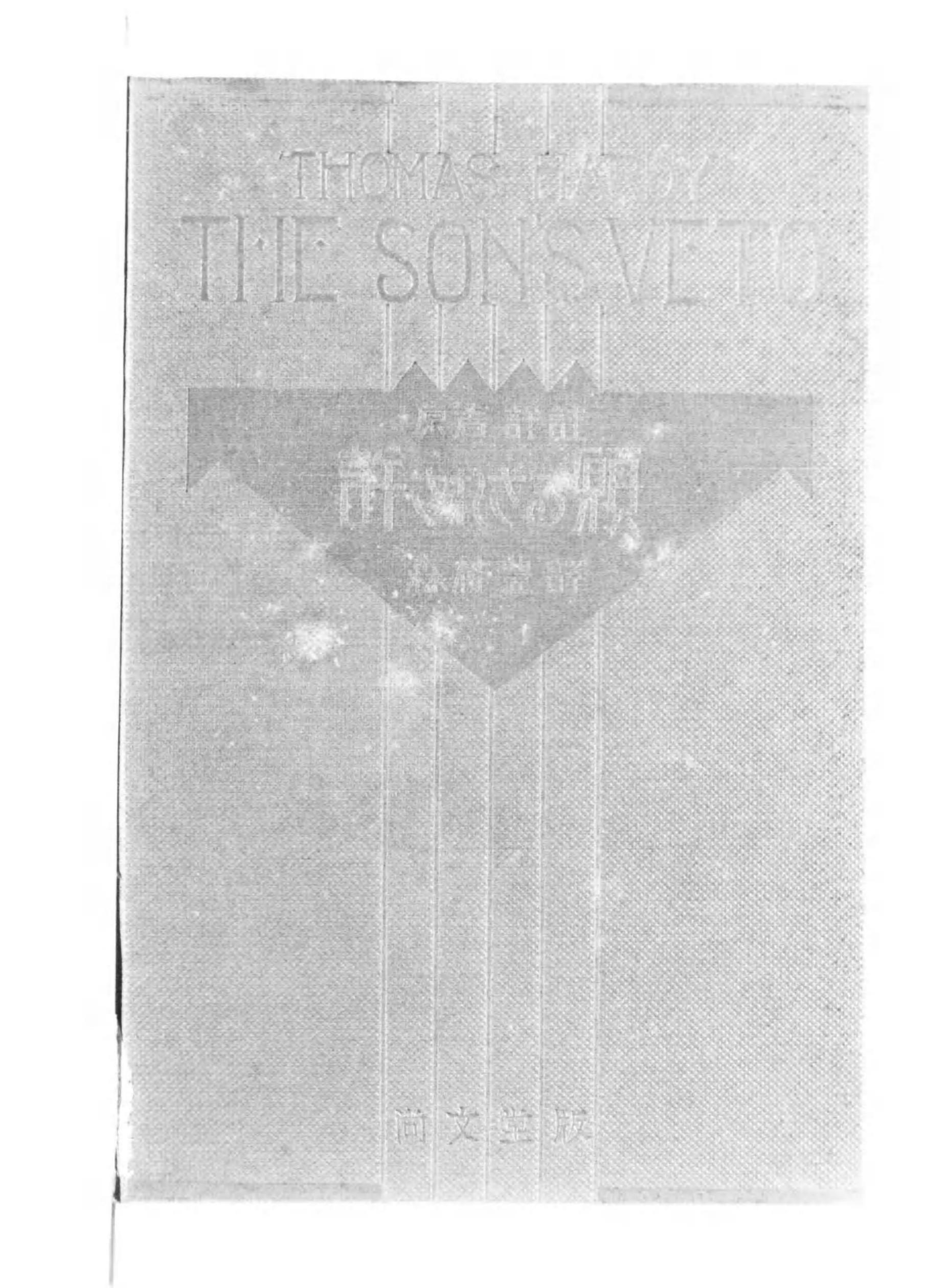
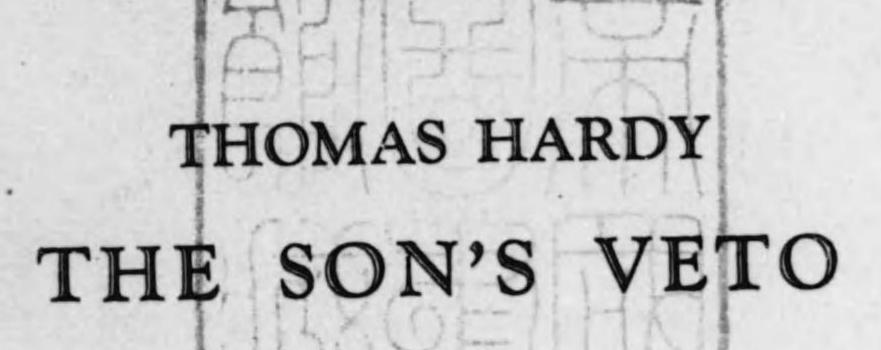
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WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES

BY

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A A

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異に日本大學像科の大宮君と共譯で「ハーディ短篇全集、第一輯」を出版した所、當時讀書界から相當に歡迎されたものであるが、何分自分の擔當したのは短期日に大速力で譯了し、其の直後大患に冒されて讀み直しも出來ず、其儘上梓した結果、後になつて讀むと、一二滑稽な誤譯や訂正したい箇所も多々發見されたり或は出版所の都合もあつたりして第一版限り絕版にして仕舞つた。

爾來、自分の滿足行く程度の訂正と短篇集全譯の積行を志しつ」、公務多忙の爲め荏苒今日に到つたが、最近幾分寸暇も出來たし、且つは或る動機もあつて、故に勇を鼓して積年の希望を實現することに決した。

併し前掲譯本中には大宮君の擔當されたものもあり、自分としては德義上全然新規に遣り直さなければならないので、到底短時日に獨力で之れを實現するのは不可能であるから、暇に任せて一篇宛出版して、後日全部完了する日があつたならば、原著通り四冊に纒めること」し、先づ手始めに選んだのが本篇なのである。

處が愈々禿筆を進めて行くと、譯文のみでは誠に不十分な點が所々に現はれて來たので、註釋に依つて其の不足を補ひたいといふ氣持になり、結局現在の樣な體裁になつて仕舞つた。併し自分としては本來が翻譯を志したことであり、且つは凡て語學の研究には辭典をより多く引く必要があると平素から考へて居るので、單に其の勞を省く爲めとより外に思はれない簡單な言葉の說明や、譯文より直ちにそれと察し得るやうな行文の註

解は大體之れを避け、相當大辭典でなければ見出せない意義とか又はそれにすら無い言葉の眞意、文法修辭學上の說明等、譯者の氣附いた限り觸れた積りである。

さりながら、元來不文な譯者のことでもあり、説明の不備、 譯文の不穩當な箇所無きを保し難い、幸ひに大方の垂教を得て 幾分たりとも「翻譯者は泥棒なり」の数りを免れ、後日の完璧 を期したいと思ふ。

終りに臨んで一言したきことは、本書の註釋に當つて牛津發行の"The New English Dictionary"に、翻譯に際しては國民文庫刊行會出版の平田禿木先生譯「つかね髮」により稗益する處尠なくなかつた。玆に厚く謝辭を呈する次第である。

昭和六年初夏

譯者識す

The Son's Veto

The Son's Veto

I

1. To the eyes of a man viewing¹ it² from behind, the nut-brown hair was a wonder³ and a mystery.⁴ Under the black beaver⁵ hat surmounted by its tuft of black feathers, the long locks,⁶ braided and twisted and coiled⁷ like the rushes of a basket, composed⁸ a rare, if⁹ somewhat barbaric, example of ingenious¹⁰ art. One could understand such weavings and coilings¹¹ being wrought¹² to last intact for a year, or even a calendar month;¹³ but

1. viewing は今日の口語では looking at と云ふべき所。

許されざる願

I

1. 後(2°)から眺めてゐる男の眼には、栗色のその髪の毛は一つの驚嘆であり、神秘であつた。黑い羽根の總(ま)を載せた海狸帽の下に、籬の藺草の様に編んで、振つて、捲上げたその長髪は、稍下品とは云ひながら、手際のよい稀な雛形であつた。
斯うした編み卷きは、一年も、せめて暦の一、月も、保(も)たせる
積りで結上げたものと思ひもされ様が、實は壽命もたつた一日

^{2.} it は後の the nut-brown hair を指す。 dependent clause 又は absolute clause 中の代名詞は、往々後に來る principal clause の 主格を指すことがある。

^{3.} a wonder = a wonderful thing; a marvellous specimen or example (or event). [例] The child is a wonder 「あの子は神童だ」。今日の口語では斯る用法は次第に少なくなる傾向がある。

^{4.} a mystery = a mysterious or inexplicable thing, or matter. (例)
It's a mystery to me how he can do it.

^{5.} under the black beaver hat....long locks 以下を形容する副詞句。beaver hat は元來は海狸の毛皮で作りたる宗匠頭巾型の舊式な帽子であるが、後には一般に同型の帽子を言ふやうになった。

^{6.} locks, 単数は一房の頭髪、複数は頭髪全體の意。主として長髪を意味する故、今日は男子の場合に用ふることは稀。

^{7.} bra'ded and twisted and coiled. 斯く and を一々用ふるのは

口語口調に多し。

^{8.} composed は the long locks に懸る。

^{9.} if = though.

^{10.} ingenious = cleverly contrived 「上手な; 機巧な」。cf. ingenuous = frank; innocent; artless.

^{11.} weavings and coilings 「編み卷いて出來た物、即ち束髪」。cf. my writing. 斯る型を複数に用ふるは稀。 weave を用ひたるは 先行の同一語を避ける為。

^{12.} wrought. work の變化に worked, wrought 兩様ありて、歴史上 は後者の方正しきも次第に緩れて行く。 cf. light, lighted (lit).

^{13.} a calendar month. calendar は單に rhetorical expletive として用ひたるもの故省略しても可、口語にては斯く云ふこと稀。 因に際上に表はれた十二ヶ月中の一ト月の意にも、亦某日より翌月の同日迄の意にも用ふ。 calender (発出機、托鉢僧)と混合すべからず。

that they should1 be all demolished regularly at bedtime, after a single day of permanence,2 seemed a reckless waste3 of successful fabrication.4

- 2. And she had done it all5 herself, poor thing.6 She had no maid, and it was almost the only accomplishment she could boast of.7 Hence8 the unstinted pains.
- 3. She was a young invalid lady—not so very much of10 an invalid-sitting in11 a wheeled chair, which had been pulled up12 in the front part of a green enclosure, close to a bandstand where a concert was going on, during a warm13 June afternoon. It14 had place15 in one of the minor parks or private gardens that are to be found in the suburbs16

1. should は遺憾の意を表はす。

限りで、寢る時になると極つてみんな壞されて仕舞ふとは、折 角の出來榮を、あたら無駄事と思はれる。

許されざる願

2. 然も女はみんな自分獨りでするのであつた、可哀想に。 女中も居ない、さうして束髪だけが自分の誇とする殆んど唯一 の身嗜みであつた。さればこそ、限りなきその努力。

3. 其人は若い病身な婦人で――さうたいして病人といふ程 でもないが――音樂堂の近く、芝生の柵内の前方に、曳き寄せ られた椅子車に坐つて居り、其處では暑い六月の午後、演奏が 始まつてゐる。これは倫敦の郊外によく見受ける小公園とか私 有庭園といふ所で催され、何か慈善の資金を募らうとする土地

如件」

^{2.} a single day of permanence. 一種の oxymoron 的用法。cf. tremendous trifles; expressive silence.

^{3.} a reckless waste. 不定冠詞は an act of; a thing of の意。

^{4.} fabrication. 斯く「一般製作物」の意に用ふることは稀。

^{5.} all は前の it にも後の herself にも双方に懸る、即ち....done it all all (by) herself の略o

^{6.} poor thing (間投詞)「可哀想に」。 主として婦人小兒に用ひ、壯 年の男子には用ひず。 cf. a poor creature (輕蔑の意を表はす)。

^{7.} boast of. accomplishment の次の which を省略して of が boast の後に來りたるものにして本來は Danish の影響。

^{8.} Hence (文語) = (As an instance) from this fact or circumstances; for this reason; therefore. 後に來る動詞を屢々省略す。 兹は Hence (she took)の意。〔例〕Hence thusness (諧語)「仍面

^{9.} invalid [invəli:d]. cf. [invælid]「無效の」

^{10.} not so very much of a..... 「餘り大して....でない」 much of a.... = a great....; a.... of any noteworthy quality. 今日普 通に用ふる俗語。 cf. He is not much of a scholar 「彼は餘り學 者でない」;He is something of a scholar「彼は少しは學者だ」

sitting in. cf. to sit in an armchair; to sit on a kitchen-chair.

^{12.} pulled up = caused (person, horse, vehicle) to stop.

^{13.} warm = hot(tish). warm, hot は日本語の暖暑程の差遺はない。

^{14.} It = the concert.

^{15.} had place = took place. 元來は have place = exist; be situated. place の前には冠詞を用ひざること多し。

^{16.} suburbs は outskirts より比較的都會に近い郊外を言ひ、一地方 を指す時は單数にも用ふるが、後者は常に複数。

of London, and was the effort of a local association to raise money for some charity. There are worlds within worlds in the great city, and though nobody outside the immediate district had ever heard of the charity, or the band, or the garden, the enclosure was filled with an interested audience sufficiently informed on all these.

4. As the strains proceeded many of the listeners observed the chaired lady, whose back hair, by reason of her prominent position, so challenged inspection. Her face was not easily discernible, but the aforesaid cunning tress-weavings, the white ear and poll, and the curve of a cheek which was neither flaccid nor sallow, were signals that led to the expectation of good beauty in front. Such expectations are not infrequently disappointed as soon as the disclosure comes; and

の協會の肝煎りなのである。此の大都會には幾つもの世界の中にまた幾つもの世界がある、で、直接その土地以外の者は誰一人として、こんな慈善、音樂隊、庭園のことなどついぞ耳にしないのに、構内は斯うしたことを十分に承知もし、興味を持つてゐる聽衆で一杯であつた。

^{1.} There are worlds within worlds in the great city. 倫敦といふ大都會には各區の中に更に各町なる小世間があり、夫々年中行事其他を異にして別世界をなして居るの意。

^{2.} the immediate = that particular.

^{3.} informed = knowing the facts. cf. well-informed 「博識な」

^{4.} on=about, concerning. inform on (=of)と成句になるものに非 ずして、on は交ぎの all these に懸るものと思はる。

^{5.} many of the listners. many listners より氣持の上は数が少なく「多くの聴衆中の幾人か」位の意。

^{6.} prominent「高い;目立つ」

^{7.} so=to a degree that demands exclamatory emphasis; much.

^{8.} challenged inspection「これ見よがしの様子であった」

^{9.} cunning=skilful. 元來は knowing の意より出たるものにして、「狡猾な」はそれより生じたる第二義的意味。

^{10.} poll (方言、諧語) = human heap; part of a human head on which hair grows. 此處では the nape of the neck 「襟脚; 首筋; 盆の窪」

^{11.} good beauty in front「顔の縹緞好さ」

^{12.} not infrequently. frequently より意味弱く、斯る用法を rhetoric で litotes と云ふ。

in the present case, when the lady, by a turn of the head, at length revealed herself, she was not so handsome as the people behind her had supposed, and even hoped—they did not know why.1

5. For one thing² (alas! the commonness of this complaint),³ she was less young than they had fancied her to be. Yet attractive⁴ her face unquestionably was, and not at all sickly. The revelation of its details came each time she turned to talk to a boy of twelve or thirteen⁵ who stood beside her, and the shape of whose hat and jacket⁶ implied that he belonged to a well-known public school.⁷ The immediate bystanders could hear that he called her 'Mother.'

6. When the end of the recital was reached, and the audience withdrew, many chose to find

1. why (they hoped).

して、今の場合、婦人がふと頭を振り向けて、到頭正體を現は すと、後(2°)の人達が思つた程に、又願つた程にも――何故か 分らないが――さう縹緻は好くなかつた。

5. 一例を云へば、(残念ながら、有り勝の苦情だが)、女は人達が思つてゐた程若くはなかつた。でも、其額は勿論人眼を惹くし、少しも病身らしくもない。側に立つてゐる十二三歳の少年で、その帽子や上衣の型は、或る有名な公立學校へ行つてゐる筈の子供の方を振り向いて話掛ける度に、其額の詳細は顯はれた。直ぐ側に立つてゐる者は、少年が婦人を「お母樣」と呼んでゐるのを耳にした。

6. 愈々演奏も終になり、聴衆が退場することになると、態

^{2.} for one thing (挿句)=in the first place; as one point to be noted「先づ第一に言ふべき事は」

^{3.} the commonness of this complaint = How common this complaint is!

^{4.} attractive. her face was unquestionably attractive の意味を强めた型。斯る用法を rhetoric で anastrophe と云ふ。元來文章の先頭に來るものが最も重要性を帶びるもので、總ての國語に於て原則として主格が先頭に來るは其の爲。

^{5.} twelve or thirteen. 普通は twelve or fourteen と言ふっ

^{6.} jacket「普通の洋服の上衣」。下の用法に注意。 外套 上衣 チョッキ ズボン 商人用語 overcoat (great coat), coat, vest, pants. 一般用語 coat, jacket, waistcoat, trousers.

^{7.} public school は private school「私塾」に對して、元來は公共團體により設立され主として大學に進む良家の子弟を敎育する grammar school 程度の學校。 Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Charterhouse, Wellington, Malborough, Westminster 等が有名。米國にては公民學校の意。

^{8.} chose = decided (to do one thing rather than another).

their way out by passing at her elbow. Almost all turned their heads to take a full and near look at the interesting woman, who remained stationary in the chair till the way should be clear enough for her to be wheeled out without obstruction. As if she expected their glances, and did not mind gratifying their curiosity, she met the eyes of several of her observers by lifting her own, showing these to be soft, brown, and affectionate orbs, a little plaintive in their regard.

7. She was conducted out of the gardens, and passed along the pavement till she disappeared from view, the schoolboy walking beside her. To

とその傍を通つて出て行かふとする人も多かつた。大抵の者は、この興味を誘ふ婦人を近くでよく見やうと振向いたが、當人は、邪魔もなしに車で出られる位途の開(*)くまで、椅子に靜(*)つとしてゐた。皆の一瞥を期待して、その好奇心を滿足させるのを厭はぬらしく、自分も眼を擧げて、幾人かの觀察者の眼に、はたと出逢ふと、それはまあ優しい、萬色の、いとしい眸であった一一まなざしに一寸哀愁はあつたが。

7. 公園から連れ出され、舗道を通つて軈て見えなくなった、兒童も其側を歩きながら。後を見送つてゐた幾人かの質問

^{1.} to find their way out 「外へ出て行く」。 to make one's way out より幾分困難な氣持あり。 cf. elbow one's way 「肘でかき分けて進む」; to push one's way 「押除けて進む」

^{2.} at her elbow = close at hand「直で傍を」

^{3.} to take a full and near look at 「を近くで好く見る」。 cf. to take (又は have) a look at 「を一寸見る」

^{4.} should. if, till, when, whether 等にて始まる條件文に於ては性の區別なく shall を用ふ、玆は其過古型。

^{5.} clear = open, unobstructed. cf. The coast is clear 「邪魔をする人があたりに居ない」 (密輸入者の言葉より發す)。

^{6.} for her to be. her は意味上は主格の役をなすもので、斯る型を the accusative with the infinitive と云ふ。

^{7.} mind「氣にする、厭に思ふ」。 [例] I don't mind the noise「私は喧しいのは構はない; Do (又は would) you mind shutting the window?「窓を閉めて下さいませんか」; 「窓を閉めても宜しら御

座いますか」。 此場合承諾の意味は、先方の意志を祭した當方の 氣持如何で Yes, No 何れをも用ふ。 cf. care. 時として mind と 同意義にも用ふ。 「例」 I don't care if I do「しても構はない」。 併し主として(好む、欲する) の意。 〔例〕 I don't care to go「私 は行きたくない」; I don't care for him「僕はあの男は嫁だ」

^{8.} she met.... = she lifted her eyes and met those of several....

9. her observers 「彼女を觀察する人」, 斯る genitive を objective genitive と云ふ。 cf. father's love 「子を愛する父性愛」 (father's は subjective genitive); 「父を愛する孝行心」 (father's は objective genitive)。 手紙の末尾に your loving friend, など書く場合 your は objective genitive なり。 併し objective genitive としての用法は pronoun 以外の場合今日は少なくなった。50 頁 4 註参照。

^{10.} a little. 前に which were 又は being を補つて讀む。

^{11.} gardens=ornamental grounds for public resort「公園;遊園」 cf. botanical gardens「植物園」; zoological gardens「動物園」

inquiries made by some persons who watched her away¹, the answer came that she was the second wife of the incumbent² of a neighbouring parish, and that she was lame. She was generally believed to be a woman with a story³—an innocent one, but a story of some sort or other.

8. In conversing with her on their way home the boy who walked at her elbow said that he hoped his father had not missed them.

'He have been so comfortable these last few hours that I am sure he cannot have missed us,' she replied.

'Has6, dear mother7—not Have!' exclaimed the public-school boy, with an impatient fastidiousness that was almost harsh. 'Surely you know that by this time!'

9. His mother hastily adopted the correction, and did not resent his making it, or retaliate, as she might well have done, by bidding him to wipe

に對する答には、彼女は近所の教會區の牧師の後添で、跛(ダ)だとのこと。身上話――罪の無いものではあらうが、兎も角何や彼やの身上話――のある女と一般に信じられてゐた。

8. 歸りの途すがら話してゐる中に、傍についてゐる子供は、 父親が淋しくなければよいがと言つた。

「お父様は、この二三時間といふものは大變お氣分が快(*)え だつたで、淋しい事は屹度ないよ」。

「快(x)かつたですよ、お母様――快(x)えだつたぢやありませんてば」と、邪慳とも思はれる程焦れつたさうに、氣難かしく叫んだ。「本當にもうそんなこと、今迄に分つてゐる筈ですけれど」。

9. 母親はあわて」言ひ直したが、さう言はれても、別段氣 を惡くするでもなし、また子供が衣養(紫)に匿して置いた菓子

^{1.} watched her away「見送つてゐた」

² incumbent. parson, priest, clergyman, pastor, minister と同様に廣く一般の牧師を云ふ。但し minister は英國々教會では餘り用ひない。16 頁 4 註参照,

^{3.} story=fact or experience that deserves narration. 多く悪い意味になるから innocent (guilty の反對) one と聞った。

^{4.} at her elbow. 10 頁 2 註參照。

^{5.} missed「居ないので淋しく思ふ;無いので不自由する」

^{6.} has. 前に he have と言ひし爲め has と訂正した。

^{7.} dear mother. 小言をいふ時は態と dear を附することが多い。 What are you about, my dear boy? 「これ何をして居るんだ」

^{8.} his making it. that he made it (= the correction) なる名詞 句を斯く直したもの。

^{9.} as she might...., by 「....と云つて、竹箆返ししても宜かつたが」as=though.

that crumby¹ mouth of his, whose condition had been caused by surreptitious attempts to eat a piece of cake² without taking it out of the pocket wherein it lay concealed. After this the pretty woman and the boy went onward in silence.

10. That question of grammar bore upon³ her history⁴, and she fell into reverie, of a somewhat sad kind to all appearance⁵. It might have been assumed⁶ that she was wondering if she had done wisely in shaping⁷ her life as she had shaped it, to⁸ bring out such a result as this⁹.

11. In a remote nook in North Wessex¹⁰, forty miles from London, near the thriving county-town¹¹ of Aldbrickham¹², there stood a pretty village with its church and parsonage, which she knew well enough, but her son had never seen. It was her native village, Gaymead, and the first event bear-

を出しもしないで秘そり頰張らうとして粉だらけになつた口邊を、拭けときめつけて、仕返しすればしてもよいのに、それもしなかつた。それからは、綺麗な婦人も少年も、默りこんで歩いて行つた。

10. 言葉遣ひの此問題は女の身の上に關係があるので、何う 見ても稍悲しい趣の瞑想に沈んで仕舞つた。斯うした結果にな るとしたら、自分が遣つて來た樣な身の振り方は、一體利巧な 遣り方であつたらうかと、女は怪しんでゐると、思へば思へな いこともない。

11. 北ウェセックスの遠い片ほとり、倫敦から四十哩、オールドブリッカムといふ、繁華な郡の首都近くに、教會堂や牧師館のある綺麗な一村があつて、女は十分よく知つて居る處なのだが、仲はついぞ見たこともない。 之れは女の生れた村ゲイミー

^{1.} that crumby [krámi] mouth of his. of his としたるは that がある為。 cf. this hat of mine.

^{2.} a piese of cake「菓子一個」cf. a cake of soap「石鹼一個」

^{3.} bore upon=was relevant to 「關係があった」 to bear upon=to have one's bearing upon.

^{4.} her (personal) history.

^{5.} to all appearance = so far as can be seen; apparently「見える限り;どう見ても」

^{6.} assumed. assume=take for granted「さら極め込む; 想像する」

^{7.} shaping her life. leading より生活を管む意志を表はす。

^{8.} to bring out 以下は結果を表はす。to bring about (=to cause to happen) と少し気分を異にす、即ち produce, develop (and display) 位の意。

^{9.} such a result as this. 今日は普通 a result like this と云ふ。

^{10.} North Wessex. 今日の Berkshire の fictitious name (假名).

^{11.} county-town 「郡役所所在都市」 of は 同格を示す。 cf. The City of Tokyo.

^{12.} Aldbrickham [5:ldbrikam?]. Reading [rédin] o fictitious name.

^{13.} stood = was.

ing upon her present situation had occurred at that place when she was only a girl of nineteen.

12. How well she remembered it, that first act in her little tragi-comedy¹, the death of her reverend husband's² first wife. It happened on a spring evening, and she who now and for many years had filled that first wife's place was then parlourmaid³ in the parson's⁴ house.

13. When everything had been done that could be done, and the death was announced, she had gone out in the dusk to visit her parents, who were living in the same village, to tell them the sad news. As she opened the white swing-gate and looked towards the trees which rose westward, shutting out the pale light of the evening sky, she discerned, without much surprise, the figure of a man standing in the hedge, though she roguishly exclaimed as a matter of form, 'O, Sam,

ドで、今の境遇に闘係のある抑も初の出來事が、僅か十九歳の 娘の頃、其處で起つたのである。

12. もうどんなにかよく彼女は覺えてゐたことであらう、牧師なる夫の先妻の死といふ、自分の小さな悲喜劇の第一幕を。 それは或る春の宵に起つた事で、今も尚幾年か先妻の後釜を占めて來た女は、當時牧師の家の小間使なのであつた。

13. 人為の限りも盡され、死去が發表されると、女は同村に住んでゐる兩親を訪ね、悲しい報知(と)を傳へやうと、夕暮に家を出た。白い自在戶(と)を開け、夕空の弱い光を遮つて西に聳える木立の方を眺めると、生垣の中に立つてゐる男の姿を認めたが、別に大して驚きもしなかつた、其癖ほんの體裁上「まあ、サムさん、隨分吃驚させるね」と、巫山戯(ぎ)る様に叫ん

^{1.} tragi-comedy. 4 頁 2 註參照。

^{2.} reverend husband's「牧師なる夫の」cf. the reverend gentleman (第三者たる僧侶にいふ敬稱)。

^{3.} parlour-maid. 職名、官名には屢々冠詞を略す。

^{4.} parson. 元來は parish 受持の牧師を云ふが、俗に chaplain, curate 等凡ゆる僧職にあるものにも用ひ、時に輕蔑の意を寓す。 cf. rector (tithes 「十分一稅」即ち数區の収入全部を所得する牧師); vicar (十分一稅を僧會又は俗人に委託し単に一定の俸給を

受ける牧師); squarson (squire 彙 parson) 12 頁 2 註参照,

^{5.} shutting out. to shut out = exclude (landscape) from view; prevent (possibility). 貨物の積込み拒絶を矢張り斯く云ふ。

^{6.} hedge. 主として自己所有の田畑を関ふ生垣を云ふ。

^{7.} as a matter of form = as a matter of merely formal procedure; formally 「形式的に」

^{8.} Sam は Samuel Ø term of endearment. cf. Bill, Will<William; Ned<Edward, Edmuud. 19 頁 10 註參照,

how you frightened me!'

14. He was a young gardener of her acquaintance. She told him the particulars of the late² event, and they stood silent, these two young people3, in that elevated, calmly philosophic4 mind which is engendered when a tragedy has happened close at hand, and has not happened to the philo. sophers themselves. But it had its bearing upon⁵ their relations.

15, 'And will you stay on now at the Vicarage, just the same?' asked he.

She had hardly thought of that. 'O yes7-I suppose!' she said. 'Everything will be just as usual, I imagine?'

16. He walked beside her towards her mother's-8 Presently his arm stole round her waist. She gently removed it; but he placed it there again, and she yielded the point9. 'You see, dear Sophy10,

だものである。

14. 男は知り合の若い野菜百姓。女は今の出來事の委細を 話したが、此二人の若人は、悲劇が手近に起り乍らも、當人達 に起りはしない様な折に限つて生れる、あの崇高平靜な諦めの 心境で、言葉も無く唯立ち盡してゐた。併しそれは二人の關係 にも影響があつたのである。

15. 「それで、お前さんは相變らず牧師館に居る積りかね」 と、男は訊いた。

女はそんな事は少しも考へて居なかつた。「そりや、さろよ ――だらうと思ふの。何も彼も前通りだと思ふんだけれど」と、 女は言ふ。

16. 男は女の傍について、その母親の家の方へと歩いて行つ た。軈て男の腕が女の腰の圍りに忍び寄る。女はそつとそれを 退(き)けた。けれど、男は複そこへ手を遣る、で女は其儘にして 置いた。「さうだらう、ソフィさん、ずつと居るのかどうか分

^{1.} gardener「庭師;果實蔬菜を栽培する人」garden = piece of ground devoted to growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables.

^{2.} late = of recent date「近頃の; 昨今の」

^{3.} these two young people. 前の they と同格にして口調上且つ 意味を强める爲め繰返した。

^{4.} philosophic「悟った;諦のよい」即ち下の philosophers は「諦の よい人」の意。 cf. We made up our mind to bear our losses philosophically「私達は受けた損害を諦めることにした」

^{5.} had its bearing upon. 14 頁 3 註參照。

^{6.} stay on. on (副詞)は禮纜を表はす。

^{7.} O yes—I suppose. dash (—) は口籠った調子を表はす。

^{8.} her mother's (house). 斯る型を elliptical genitive と称し英語 には殊に多し。

^{9.} yielded the point = conceded it in argument「爭點を讓步した」

^{10.} Sophy. Sophia [sofdie] の diminutive (又は term of endearment). cf. Lizie, Bessie, Betty Elizabeth; Nelly Eleonor; Dolly Dorothy. 17 頁 8 註參照。

you don't know that you'll stay on; you may want a home!; and I shall be ready to offer one some day, though I may not be ready just yet.'

'Why², Sam, how can you be so fast³! I've never even said I liked 'ee4; and it5 is all your own doing, coming after me!'

'Still, it is nonsense to say I am not to have a try⁶ at you like the rest⁷.' He stooped to kiss her a farewell⁸, for they had reached her mother's door.

'No, Sam; you sha'n't⁹!' she cried, putting her hand over his mouth. 'You ought to be more serious on such a night as this.' And she bade him adieu without allowing him to kiss her or to come indoors¹⁰.

17. The vicar just left¹¹ a widower was at this time a man about forty years of age, of good family¹², and childless. He had led a secluded ex-

らないのだらう。お前さんだつて家庭が欲しいだらう。だから、 何時か俺が一軒持たせて上げるやうにするよ。今直ぐといつち や、未だ駄目だらうけれど」。

「まあ、サムさん、何んて氣が早いんだらう。お前さんを好きだとも、何んとも言つた事なんかないじやないか。皆お前さんがした事だよ、私のお尻を追駈けてさ」。

「でも、他の奴みたいに、當つて見ちや不可ないつて、そんな 馬鹿な事はないだらう」。 母親の家の門口へもう來たので、男 は別れの接吻をしやうと、腰を屈めた。

「嫌よ、サムさん、いけないと言つたら」女は男の口に手を當て」叫んだ。「斯んな晩には、もつと眞面目にしてゐるものよ」。さうして、女は接吻もさせなければ、內へ入れもせず、男に別れを告げた。

17. 鰥夫(な)になつた計りの牧師といふのは、當時年の頃四

her a farewell kiss の意味で不定冠詞を附けたが、元來 farewell は 歴史的には infinitive 故不定冠詞無き方が普通。今日の口語にて は to kiss one goodbye と言ふ。

^{1.} you may want a home「お嫁に行きたいだらう」

^{2.} why. 强勢、驚き、意外等を表はす間投詞。

^{3.} can you be so fast! can は are より疑ひを表はす。fast=rapid; speedy. 軈てこれから flirtatious の意味が生ずる。

^{4. &#}x27;ee=ye. ye は歴史的には nominative, you は dative; accusative. 今は you の俗語、古語として用ふ。

^{5.} it = (this) coming after me.

^{6.} have a try at (俗語) = attempt.

^{7.} like the rest (of the suitors)「ほかの人並に」

^{8.} kiss her a farewell 「別れの挨拶として接吻する」 鼓は to give

^{9.} sha'n't=shall not.

^{10.} indoors. 最後の s け副詞のしるし、cf. outdoors, always.

^{11.} left (as) a widower.

^{12.} of good family. was に係る。斯る of を descriptive "of" と 云ふ。cf. The rose is of red colour。歴史的には (a rose of red colour なる attribute (又は attributive) adjective clause を 其盤 predicate (又は predicative) adjective clause にしたるもの。

istence in this college living¹, partly because there were no resident landowners²; and his loss now intensified his habit of withdrawal from outward observation. He was seen still³ less than heretofore⁴, kept himself still less in time⁵ with the rhythm and racket of the movements called progress in the world without. For many months after his wife's decease⁶ the economy of his household remained as before; the cook, the housemaid, the parlour-maid, and the man out-of-doors performed their duties or left them⁷ undone, just as Nature⁸ prompted them—the vicar knew not which⁹. It was then represented¹⁰ to him that his servants seemed to have nothing to do in his small family

十がらみ、家柄の良い、子供のない男であつた。在住の地主が居ないといふ一部の理由もあり、彼は僧房に隱遁生活を送つて來たが、今度妻の死は、外界の眼を避ける習性を殊更强くした。今迄よりも一層姿も見せず、外界で所謂進步發展といふ活動の旋律や騒音に、倘更調子を合せなくなつて仕舞つた。妻の死後數ヶ月といふものは、家事經濟も前通りで、料理人、女中、小間使、外働き、夫々、氣の向く儘に、仕事をしたり放擲したりした――牧師はそんなことは知らなかつた。すると、一人ばかりの小さな家庭では、召使達のする仕事も別にあるまいと進言

^{1.} college living = benefice of a clergyman in gift of a college 「大學より附與される僧職」僧侶になるには大學の宗教科を卒業して任命されるものと檢定試験に依るものとあり、玆は前者。

^{2.} because there were no resident landowners, 「squire (地主) が其地方に在住せず、都に生活して居る為め」 cloth (僧職) にある者は其地方の上流社會と交際する特権あるも、地主不在の為め交際の相手なく、それが故に隠遁生活をして居た意。

^{3.} He was seen (by other people) still less than..... still (比較級を伴なふ)=even, yet.「猶更」

^{4.} heretofore = formerly.

^{5.} kept himself still less in time with.....「自分自身を今迄より 一層....と調子を合せなかつた」

^{6.} decease [disi:s]「死亡」 cf. disease [dizi:z]「疾病」

^{7.} left them (=their duties) undone 「職務を放任して置いた」 cf. to leave no stone unturned=to leave nothing undone 「凡ゆる手段を講ずる」

^{8.} just as Nature prompted them = just as they felt inclined 「自然の促す儘に、即ち氣の向く儘に」 Nature (sometimes personified) = The inherent dominating power or impulse (in men or animals) by which action or character is determined, directed, or controlled [N.E.D]. cf. against nature = contrary to what nature prompts; unnatural, immoral 「人情に悖る; 不自然な; 不倫な」

^{9.} which = whether they performed their duties or not.

^{10.} represented = stated by way of expostulation or incentive 「(忠 告又は善導の為め) 言った」

of one. He was struck¹ with the truth of this representation, and decided to cut down² his establishment³. But he was forestalled by Sophy, the parlour-maid, who said one evening that she wished to leave him.

'And why'?' said the parson.

'Sam Hobson has asked me to marry's him, sir.'

'Well6-do you want to marry?'

'Not much. But it would be a home for me. And we have heard that one of us will have to leave.'

A day or two⁹ after she said: 'I don't want to leave just yet, sir, if you don't wish it. Sam and I have quarrelled¹⁰.'

18. He looked up at her. He had hardly ever observed her before, though he had been frequently conscious of her soft presence¹¹ in the room. What

する者があり、彼も此進言の尤もなのに氣が附いて、人數を減 すことに極めた。處が、小間使のソフィが先手を打つて、お暇 を頂きたいと、或晩言ひ出した。

「そりやまた何うしてだね」と牧師は聴いた。

「サム・ホブスンが結婚して吳れと申しますので」。

「それで――お前も結婚したいのかね」。

「大してしたくも御座いませんが、まあ自分の身が極(*)まる ことにもなりますので。それに、誰か一人お暇が出ると伺つて 居りましたから」。

一日二日して女は斯う言つた、「旦那様がその御 積りでなければ、今直ぐお暇を頂きたくないので御座いますが。サムと喧嘩を致しましたので」。

18. 彼はふと女を見上げた。今迄女を染々視たことはつい ぞ無かつた、成程自分の部屋で優しい其姿に氣が付いたことは 度々あつたけれど。まあなんと云ふ、小猫のやろに、なよらか

^{1.} struck = arrested attention of; occurred to mind of; impressed. 「....の注意を惹いた;が心に浮んだ;を感じた」

^{2.} cut down = reduce.

^{3.} establishment=staff of servants 「召使達全體」

^{4.} And why? 相手の言葉を受けて and を用ひた。

^{5.} marry. cf. He has married her; He is married to her. He has married with her とは殆んと言はず。

^{6.} Well-do. dash は口籠った調子を表はす。19 頁 7 註参照。

^{7.} Not much. I don't want to marry very much の如く鸚鵡返し

に言はず。56 頁 2 註參照、

^{8.} be a home for me「自分の身が片附くことになる」

^{9.} A day or two. one or two days なる syllepsis (又は zeugma) の型は不條理故斯く、又は a day or soと言ふ。cf. two or three days.

^{10.} quarrelled「口喧嘩をした」 cf. fight「殿り合ふ」 If you do fight, fight it out「喧嘩するなら勝負が附く迄やれ」

^{11.} her soft presence=herself who is soft; her soft (impressive) aspect. cf. her presence=her present self.

a kitten-like, flexuous, tender creature she was! She was the only one of the servants with whom he came into immediate and continuous relation. What should he do² if Sophy were gone?

Sophy did not go, but one of the others did, and things³ went on quietly again.

19. When Mr. Twycott, the vicar, was ill, Sophy brought up⁴ his meals to him, and she had no sooner left the room one day than he heard a noise on the stairs. She had slipped down with the tray, and so twisted her foot that she could not stand. The village surgeon⁵ was called in; the vicar got better, but Sophy was incapacitated for a long time; and she was informed that she must⁶ never again⁷ walk much or engage in any occupation which required her to stand long on her feet. As soon as she was comparatively well she spoke to him alone. Since⁸ she was forbidden to walk and bustle about, and, indeed, could not do so, it

な、可憐な女であらう!。自分が絶えず直接交渉のあるは、召使 の中でも此女計り。萬一ソフィに行かれたら、どうなるだらう。 ソフィは暇も取らず、他(3)の一人が暇を取り、萬事は復隱か に運んでいつた。

19. 牧師のトワイコット氏が病氣の折、ソフイは食事を運んでゐたが、或日彼女が部屋を出るや否や梯子段のとこで物音が聞えた。女は盆を持つた儘滑り落ち、足を酷く挫いて、立てなくなつたのである。村の外科醫が招ばれた。牧師は快くなつても、ソフイは長らくの間軀の自由も利かず、その擧句、餘り歩いたり、長く立つてゐなければならない様な仕事をしてはいけないと言はれた。割合に快くなると早速、主人一人の時に言ふには、歩くことも、がせに立ち働くことも止められてゐるし、又事實出來もしないのだから、お暇を頂くのが當然である、坐

^{1.} creature. 婦人小兒には善い意味に用ふるが、男子には多く惡い意味に用ふ。 4 頁 6 註參照。

^{2.} What shorld he do....著者が男に同情した言葉。 Hardy に多き筆法。

^{3.} things「(世間又は家族の) 事情;形勢; 狀况」

^{4.} brought up. 西洋人の寢室は原則として二階故、玆は二階に運

んだ意と思はる。

^{5.} surgeon「外科器」cf. physician「醫學一般をやる醫者」

^{6.} must. indirect narration に於ては must の過去を had to とするに及ばず。

^{7.} again. 普通は walk の後へ來るが much がある為め前へ行つた。

^{8.} since = seeing that; inasmuch as. as より語調が强い。

became her duty to leave. She could very well¹ work at something sitting down, and she had an aunt² a seamstress.

20. The parson had been very greatly moved³ by what she had suffered on his account, and he exclaimed, 'No, Sophy; lame or not lame⁴, I cannot let you go. You must never leave me again!'

21. He came close to her, and, though she could never exactly tell⁵ how it⁶ happened, she became conscious of his lips upon her cheek. He then asked her to marry him. Sophy did not exactly love him, but she had a respect for him which almost amounted to veneration. Even if she had wished to get away from him she hardly dared⁷ refuse a personage so reverend and august in her eyes⁸, and she assented forthwith to be his wife.

22. Thus it happened that one fine9 morning,

つた儘なら結構何か仕事も出來るし、それに仕立屋の叔母様も あるからとのことであつた。

20. 牧師は自分の為めに女が酷(g)い目に遭つたのを豫(g)で非常に氣の毒がつてゐたので、「ソフィ、そりやいけない、例へ足が惡からうがなからうが、暇は上げられない。決してまたと歸られては困るよ」と言つた。

21. 彼は女に寄り添つて來、どうしてさうなつたのか女には 明瞭(時)分らないけれど、いつか自分の類に男の唇を感じた。すると彼は結婚して異れと言ふ。ソフィは必ずしも彼を好きでは なかつたけれど、殆んど崇拜にも近い程の尊敬の念を持つてゐた。 縦しその人から逃げたいと思つたにしても、自分の眼には 斯くも奪い、やんごとない人の言ふことを斷る勇氣もなく、つい妻になることを速座に承諾して仕舞つた。

22. 斯うして、或る朝のこと、教會の扉は風通しの爲め當然

^{1.} very well. work の後へ來る方が普通、quite well とも云ふ。

^{2.} an aunt. 後に comma か又は who was を補って讀む。

^{3.} moved. move = affect (a person) with emotion「感動させる」

^{4. (}irrespective of, or no matter, whether you are) lame or not lame.

^{5.} could never exactly tell = did not know exactly.

^{6.} it. 後の became conscious of 以下を受ける。 2 頁 2 註参照。

^{7.} dared. rhythm の関係上又は語調を强める為 to を伴ぶことあ

り。即ち None dared to speak は None durst (or, dared). speak より語勢强し。

^{8.} in her eyes=in her opinion; judgment「彼女の見る慮では;彼女の考では」

^{9.} one fine morning = one morning. fine は free from rain「雨の降らない」の意味であったが、今は單なる rhetorical expletive に用ひ殆んど無意味になった。 cf. one fine day = once upon a time; one of these fine days = some days.

when the doors of the church were naturally open for ventilation, and the singing birds fluttered in and alighted on the tie-beams of the roof, there was a marriage-service at the communion-rails, which hardly a soul knew of. The parson and a neighbouring curate had entered at one door, and Sophy at another, followed by two necessary persons, whereupon in a short time there emerged a newly-made husband and wife.

23. Mr. Twycott knew perfectly well that he had committed social suicide by this step, despite? Sophy's spotless character, and he had taken his measures accordingly. An exchange of livings8 had been arranged with an acquaintance who was incumbent9 of a church in the south of London¹⁰, and

開け放たれ、噂る鳥のはためき這入つて、屋根の繋梁にとまる頃、聖餐柵の所で、誰一人知る者もない結婚式が擧げられるといふ段取りになつた。例の牧師と近所の副牧師とは一方の扉から、ソフィは二人の必要な人に附添はれて別の扉から這入り、そこで暫くすると、一組の新夫婦が出て行つた。

23. ソフイは無 垢な性質、とは言ひながら、此の行動に依つて社會的自殺をしたことになるのは、トワイコット氏も十分承知してゐた、だからそれに應じた對策を豫め講じて置いたのである。倫敦の南部のさる教會の牧師をしてゐる知人と、僧職

^{1.} naturally. 教會の扉は平常の様に當日も當然開けられた意。

^{2.} a soul=a person. [例] The ship sank with two hundred souls on board「船は二百人の人を乗せた儘沈沒した」 Not a soul was to be seen in the streets「往來には人つ子一人居なかつた」斯〈一部分を以て全體を表はす用法を synecdoche と云ふ。 cf. hands「乗組員」、sail「船」。

^{3.} a neighbouring curate. best man 「新郎の介添人」として同伴したるもの。

^{4.} entered at one door. 新婦は教會の正面の人口より這入り、新郎は別の戶口より入場するが慣し。

^{5.} followed by two necessary persons. 英國々法では結婚三週間前に教會内に其豫告(banns)をなし、異議の申立なき時始めて結婚式を舉げるべきこと、且つ常に二人の witnesses「立會人」を

必要とすることを規定す。茲は斯る豫告をなさざりしものなり。

^{6.} there は此場合「其處」程の意味なし。 (例) There goes the noon-gun「ほら午砲が鳴つた」

^{7.} despite(=in spite of; notwithstanding) は (in) despite of の省略。

^{8.} livings. 22 頁 1 註參照。

^{9.} incumbent. 12 頁 1 註參照。

^{10.} in the south of London. cf. The temple is (situated) in the west of this city「其寺は當市の西部にある」; Mt. Tsukuba stands to the north of this town「筑波山は當市の北方に聳えてゐる」; Japan is on the east (side) of Asia 「日本は亞細亞の東端にあり」

as soon as possible the couple removed thither, abandoning their pretty country home, with trees and shrubs and glebe, for a narrow, dusty house in a long, straight street, and their fine peal of bells for the wretchedest one-tongued clangour that ever tortured mortal ears. It was all on her account. They were, however, away from every one who had known her former position; and also under less observation from without than they would have had to put up with in any country parish.

24. Sophy the woman was as to charming a partner as a man could possess, though Sophy the lady had her deficiencies. She showed a natural aptitude for little domestic refinements, so far as

を交換することに既に極めてあつたので、夫婦は早速と共所へ 引移り、立樹やら、植込やら、寺領のある田舎の綺麗な住ひを 捨て1、長い真直な通りにある狭い埃ぼい家を求め、美しい階 音の鐘聲を捨て1、人の耳を惱ます最も慘(゚゚゚)な一枚の鐘舌で 鳴る騒音と換へて仕舞つた。これも皆女故である。併し、二人 は女の前身を知つてゐる誰からも遠ざかり、又田舎の何んな教 會區でも當然忍ばなければならない程には、世間からの注目を 受けない狀態にあつた。

24. 女としてのソフイは男が我が所有(s)とするのに、此上なく可愛い伴侶であつた、成程貴婦人としてのソフィにはその缺點もあつたけれど。物事とか作法に闘する限りの、一寸した家

^{1.} for (=in exchange for) は abandoning に保る。

^{2.} a long, straight street. 倫敦南郊の Clapham Road とされてあるが、long, straight に無味乾燥な氣持が表はれてゐる。公園内の道が迂つて、所謂 beauty line をなして居るのはそれを防ぐ偽め。

^{3.} their fine peal of bells「調子を整へて打鳴らす一組の錠(壁)」その前に abandoning を補ふ。

^{4.} the wretchedest one-tongued clangour. 普通教會の鐘は階音をなす数個の異なる音色のものからなりその響も音樂的であるが、此所は場末に近頃出來た安建築の教會で、その鐘も一個のみ即ち一枚の鐘舌で鳴るので音樂的でない。

^{5.} all (副詞) = wholly, quite.

^{6.} under は「情况」を表はす。 cf. under such circumstances.

^{7.} without は the noun equivalent of the adverb (副詞を名詞的 に用ひたもの)。 cf. from here; from abroad.

^{8.} to put up with = submit to; tolerate 「....を我慢する、勘辨する」 with = in regard to; concerning; in the sphere of. [例] You must put up with poor fare 「不味い食物で辛抱し給ひ」

^{9.} Sophy the woman = Sophy as a woman. the woman = what one is merely 'as a woman'; the person in her human (as distinguished from her professional, etc.) capacity or character. 二行下の the lady に就いても同様。

^{10.} as as. 最大級の意味を或點迄表はす。 cf. This is as good as any=This is one of the best.

related to things and manners; but in what is called culture she was less intuitive. She had now been married more than fourteen years, and her husband had taken much trouble with her education; but she still held confused ideas on the use of 'was' and 'were,' which did not beget a respect for her among the few acquaintances she made. Her great grief in this relation was that her only child, on whose education no expense had been and would be spared, was now old enough to perceive these deficiencies in his mother, and not only to see them but to feel irritated at their existence.

25. Thus she lived on⁷ in the city, and wasted hours in braiding her beautiful hair, till her once apple⁸ cheeks waned⁹ to pink of the very faintest.¹⁰ Her foot had never regained its natural strength after the accident, and she was mostly obliged to

庭向の嗜みには生れ付の素質を見せたけれど、所謂教養と云ふ 點では、ずつと覺りが悪かつた。最早結婚して十四年以上にも なり、夫もその教育には隨分と面倒を見たものだけれど、言葉 使に就いては矢張り混同した考へ方をして居るので、折角出來 た僅ばかりの知合の間ですら、彼女に對する尊敬の念も起らな かつた。これに就いて彼女の大きな悲しみと云ふのは、今迄も これからも、その修業の爲めには金目を厭はぬ一人息子が、も う大きくなつて、母親の斯うした缺點に氣が付くやうになり、 それを眼にするばかりでなく、そんな缺點のあるのを焦れつた くさへ思ふことであつた。

25. 斯うして女は都に住み續け、美しいその髪を結ぶのに 空しく數時間を過ごしてゐたが、軈ていつぞやの林檎の頬はい とも幽かな桃色にと褪せて仕舞つた。足もあの奇禍以來生來の

^{1.} She had been married. 狀態に重きを置いたから斯く云ふ。 cf. He has been dead for these two years 「二年前に死んだ」

^{2.} had taken much trouble with. trouble = pains or exertion, especially in accomplishing or attempting something. with に就いては33 頁 8 註参照。

^{3.} the few. 後に she made なる形容句が來て意味が擴充したから 定冠詞を附した。

^{4.} in this relation = in this connexion = in connexion with her poor knowledge of grammar.

^{5.} spared. spare = be frugal or grudging of 「節約する;惜しむ」 6. in her mother 「かの性質レース of It is not in her

^{6.} in her mother 「母の性質として」 cf. It is not in her to desert him 「彼女の性質として彼を捨てるといふことはない」

^{7.} on. 繼續を表はす。19 頁 6 註參照。

^{8.} apple は the adjective equivalent of the noun (名詞の形容詞的用法) 形容詞型のある言葉は原則として斯く用ふることは出來。 cf. apple tree; seismic (earthquake は不可) conflagration.

^{9.} waned は faded と云ふべき處。 cf. wax.

^{10.} very faintest の後に pink を補なって見る。

avoid walking altogether. Her husband had grown1 to like London for2 its freedom and its domestic privacy; but he was twenty years his Sophy's senior, and had latterly3 been seized4 with a serious illness. On this day, however, he had seemed to be well enough to justify5 her accompanying6 her son Randolph to the concert.

1. The next time we get a glimpse of her is when she appears in8 the mournful attire of a widow.

Mr. Twycott had never rallied, and now lay in a well-packed cemetery to the south of9 the great city, where, if all the dead10 it contained had stood erect and alive, not one'll would have known him or recognized his name. The boy had dutifully12 fol-

力を回復せず、歩行も大抵は全く廢さなければならなかつた。 夫も、氣樂なのと家庭の内幕といふわけで、倫敦が好きになつ たけれど、なにせ二十もソフィの年上であり、近頃篤(き)い病氣 に罹つてゐるのであつた。でも、此日は氣分も大分快いらしく、 妻が伜のランドルフに隨いて音樂會へ行つても差支へない位で あつた。

許されざる願

1. 此次に彼女を一瞥するのは、未亡人の悼ましい 服裝をし て現はれる時である。

トワイコット氏は遂に再起せず、今は大都會の南に當るぎつ しり詰つた共同墓地に眠つてゐるが、其所に埋めてある死人全 部がぬくつと立上つて生き返らうとも、一人として彼を知り、 其の名前を認めるものもあるまい。少年は孝行(は)らしく野邊の

^{1.} grown = become. become より「夾第に.... なる」といふ氣持が ある。

^{2.} for = because of.

^{3.} latterly = lately.

^{4.} seized「取り附かれた;罹つた」(例) He was seized by apoplexy; He was seized with remorse.

^{5.} justify=warrant「差支へなしとする」(例) I hope I am justified in saying so「斯ら言つても差支無かららと思ふ」

^{6.} accompanying 「..... に伴いて行く」

^{7.} The next time (that) we get.....

^{8.} in「着物を着て」 [例] I have nothing to go in「着て行く着物 が無い」

^{9.} to the south of. 31 頁 10 註參照。

^{10.} the dead = dead persons.

^{11.} not one は no one より意味强し。

^{12.} dutifully. cf. dutiful son「孝行息子」

lowed him to the grave, and was now again at school.

2. Throughout these changes Sophy had been treated like the child¹ she was in nature though not in years. She was left with² no control over anything that had been her husband's beyond her modest personal income. In his anxiety lest her inexperience should be overreached he had safeguarded with trustees all he possibly could. The completion of the boy's course at the public school, to be followed in due time³ by Oxford and ordination, had been all previsioned and arranged, and she really had nothing to occupy⁴ her in the world⁵ but to eat and drink, and make a business⁶ of indolence, and go on weaving and coiling the nutbrown hair, merely keeping a home open for the son whenever he came to her during vacations.

3. Foreseeing his probable decease long years before her, her husband in his lifetime had purchased for her use a semi-detached villa in the same long,

送りを濟せ、今は復學校へ行つてゐる。

2. 斯うした變遷を通じて、ソフィは齢は兎も角、氣持は子供らしいその取扱を受けてゐた。自分の身についた僅かばかりの收入以外、夫の所有(a)としては、何一つ勝手にする權限も任されてゐなかつた。世間知らずで瞞されてもいけないといふ心配から、夫は出來得る限り、委托人を附けて豫め備へて置いた。子供の公立學校の修了、續いて順當に牛津大學、更に聖職就任迄も、皆豫定され取極められてゐたので、自分としては唯飲み喰ひしたり、ぶらぶらするのを仕事にして、栗色の髪を相變らず結ひ續けたり、子供が休暇に膝元へ歸つて來る時はいつも、家を空けて迎へる以外に、實際何一つすることはなかつた。

3. 自分の方が多分すつと先に死ぬと察して、夫は生前に、 教會や牧師館の面してゐる、同じ長い眞直な通りにある二軒長

^{1.} like the child (which, or that) she was.....

^{2.} left with. left (as) a widow with; entrusted with 雨様に解釋 される。 cf. I leave the matter with you 「その事は貴君に御 任せする」

³ in due time 「然るべき時に;時期到來の上」 due=proper. in

due course of time とも言ふっ

^{4.} occupy = make busy, keep engaged.

^{5.} in the world は否定の意味を强めに爲めに用ひた。

^{6.} make a business of「のらくらするのを仕事とする」

^{7.} semi-detached villa 「別莊作りになつてゐる二軒長屋の一方」

straight road whereon the church and parsonage faced¹, which was to be hers as long as she chose² to live in it. Here she now resided, looking out upon the fragment of lawn in front, and through the railings at³ the ever-flowing traffic; or, bending⁴ forward over the window-sill on the first floor⁵, stretching her eyes far up and down the vista of sooty trees, hazy air, and drab house-façades, along which echoed the noises common to a suburban main thoroughfare.

4. Somehow, her boy, with his aristocratic school-knowledge, his grammars, and his aversions, was losing those wide infantine sympathies, extending as far as to the sun and moon themselves, with which he, like other children, had been born, and which his mother, a child of nature herself,

地階 一階 二階
Briticism (英語): basement ground floor* first floor*
(or, -storey) (or, -storey)

Americanism (米語): basement first floor second floor * 因みに個人的の家庭に於ては storey (story は誤用) を多く用ふ。

屋の一方と彼女の用途にと求め、住む氣持のある限り、彼女の所有として置いた。彼女は今此所に住み、前栽の僅な芝生を眺めたり、手摺越しにひつきりなしの往還を見たり、又は二階の窓臺に乗り出して、郊外の本街道には附き物の雑音が反響して來る、煤けた街路樹、濁つた空氣、くすんだ家面(雲)の通景を、遙か彼方此方と見遺つたりした。

4. どうしたことやら、自分の伜は、貴族教育、文法智識、 嫌惡觀念故に、日月迄も遠く及ぶあの子供らしい廣い共鳴心を 次第に失つて行くのであつたが、それこそ彼も他の子供並に持 つて生れ、自然の子なる母も子供の性質として愛してゐたので

^{1.} whereon faced. face on 「....の方に面して居る」

^{2.} chose. 9 頁 8 註參照。

^{3.} at は前の looking out に保る。

^{4.} bending forward は looking out と同格。

^{5.} first floor. 下の用法に注意。

^{6.} with = because of; by operation of; owing to. cf. He trembled

with fear.

^{7.} grammars '希臘語や拉典語の文法」

^{8.} aversions「(下層階級の物事を) 嫌ふ心」

^{9.} infantine. infantile と云ふ方が普通。

^{10.} extending as far as 子供の心は凡ゆる事に 對して靜 觀 することなく直ちにその中に我が心を投 込むものである。 例之、 月を見てはその中に兎が居る (西洋では男が居る) と思ふ如き、斯 らした氣持を言つたものである。

^{11.} a child of nature「自然より生れ、自然を愛し、何等人工を加へられざる天真爛熳な人」 cf. a child of the century. herself は emphasizing pronoun で also 位な意。

had loved in him; he was reducing their compass to a population of a few thousand wealthy and titled people, the mere veneer of a thousand million or so2 of others who did not interest him at all. He drifted further³ and further away from her. Sophy's milieu4 being a suburb5 of minor tradesmen and under-clerks, and her almost only companions the two servants of her own house, it was not surprising that after her husband's death she soon lost the little artificial tastes she had acquired from him, and became—in her son's eyes6—a mother whose mistakes and origin it7 was his painful lot as a gentleman to blush for8. As yet9 he was far from being man10 enough—if he ever would be-to rate these sins of hers" at their true infinitesimal value12 beside13 the yearning fondness

ある。彼は却つてその共鳴範圍を、全然沒交渉な幾十億といふ 大衆のほんの上塗りに過ぎぬ、僅か數千足らずの富あり爵位あ る人の群に限つて仕舞つた。彼は益々母親から遠ざかるばかり である。ソフィの環境は、小商人(読*)や下級社員のある郊外で あり、相手と云つてはほんの我家に使ふ二人の婢位故、夫の死 後といふものは、折角その人から習ひ覺えた僅かばかりの人為 的趣味も軈ては無くなり、子供の眼から見れば、その言葉遺い や身元など、紳士として赤面する程辛い立場の、母親になつて 仕舞つたことは、別段不思議もない。伜なり、他人なり、せめて 他の生物(%)。なりに、もつと心ゆく程受け容れられる迄は、折角 母親の胸に湧き上つても堰き止められてゐる、あの切なる慈愛

^{1.} their は those wide infantine sympathies を指す。

^{2.} a thousand million or so. 普通 a thousand と云ひ、特に意味を强める以外は one thousand と云はず。 or so = or thereabouts.

^{3.} further は farther よりも抽象的意味に多く用ふ。

^{4.} milieu [miljú] = environment. 外國語 (佛語) 故 Italics にした。

^{5.} a suberb. 5 頁 16 註參照,

^{6.} in her son's eyes. 29 頁 7 註參照。

^{7.} it は to blush for を受ける。

^{8.} blush for. blush は恥しくて赤面した時のみに限り、それ以外に 憤慨, 運動等に依り額を赧くしたのは全部 flush を用ふ。 for は whose (grammatical) mistakes and origin に保る。

^{9.} As yet = up to now and then (especially with suggestion that the statement would not be true of later time) 「今迄の歳は未だ」

^{10.} far from being man enough = a long way off being old enough. enough は predicate たる名詞を形容する quasi-adjective で斯る場合名詞の前の冠詞を屢々略す。 man は manly, of adult age 位の抽象的意味と見てよい cf. He has been fool enough to be seduced by them.

^{11.} these sins of hers. 14 頁 1 註參照。

^{12.} rate at their true infinitestimal value 「真の無限小分的 價値と評價す」即ち「殆んど取るに足らぬものと思ふ」

^{13.} beside 「傍に持つて來て比較すると」

that welled up¹ and remained penned² in her heart till it³ should⁴ be more fully accepted by him, or by some other person or thing.⁵ If he had lived at home with her he would have had all of it; but he seemed to require so very little in present circumstances,⁶ and it remained stored.

5. Her life became insupportably dreary; she could not take walks, and had no interest in going for drives, or, indeed, in travelling anywhere. Nearly two years passed without an event, and still she looked on that suburban road, thinking of the village in which she had been born, and whither she would have gone back—O how gladly!—even to work in the fields.8

6. Taking no exercise she often could not sleep, and would rise in the night or early morning to

に較べれは、斯うした母の落度なぞ、ほんの取るに足らぬものと思ふ程の年配に――いつかはなるとしても――今の處、伜は未だ却々なつてわない。若し母と一緒に我家に暮らして居たならば、その情もあらん限り受けたであらうが、現在の境遇では殆んどそれも必要ないらしく、それで依然母の胸に納められた儘になつてゐる。

5. 彼女の生活は堪えられぬ程佗びしくなつた。 散歩も出來 す、馬車で出掛けるのも、又何處かへ旅をするのも、とんと興 味がない。約二年といふものは何事もなく過ぎたが、今も尙ほ 場末の街道を眺めては、生れた村を想ひ、是非共處へ歸りたい ――もう何んなにか悅んで ――野良仕事をして迄も、と思ふの であつた。

6. 少しも運動をしないので、眠られぬことも度重なり、夜中や早朝に起出て、何か行列でも通るのを待ち額の番兵みたい

^{1.} welled up=rose up (as from a fountain) and flowed in a copious stream. (例) As she looked, the tears welled slowly up to her eyes which had been dry before.

^{2.} penned = confined (the water) in a river or canal by means of a weir, dam, or the like, so as to form a head of water.

^{3.} it = the yearning fondness.

^{4.} should. 10頁 4 註参照。

^{5.} thing. 語調上附けたものであるが必ずしも無生物を意味しない。 cf. a living thing 「生物」; dumb things 「口の利(き)けないもの, 即ち動物」

^{6.} in present circumstances. present の前に冠詞の有無は 随意。cf. He is in easy circumstances「暮し向きが樂だ」

^{7.} for = with a view to (taking).

^{8.} in the fields. 野原、職場の意味の時は單数にするが、一般田畑の意味には復数に用ふる傾向がある。 cf. to play in the field 「野原で遊ぶ」

^{9.} would. 過去に於ける行動の反覆、又は習慣を表はす。

^{10.} in the night=during the night. cf. at night=at nightfall; in the evening. 59 頁 6 註参照。

look out upon the then1 vacant thoroughfare, where the lamps stood like sentinels waiting for some procession to go by. An approximation2 to such a procession was indeed made early every morning about one o'clock, when the country vehicles3 passed up with loads of vegetables for Covent Garden market.4 She often saw them creeping along at this silent and dusky hour-waggon after waggon, bearing green bastions5 of cabbages nodding to their fall, yet never falling, walls of baskets enclosing masses of beans and peas, pyramids5 of snow-white turnips, swaying howdahs of mixed produce6-creeping along behind aged7 night-horses, who⁸ seemed ever patiently wondering between their hollow coughs why they had always to work at that still9 hour when all other sentient creatures were privileged to rest. Wrapped in a cloak,10 it

に、街燈の立ち並ぶ、未だがらあきの往來を眺めることも幾度かあつた。事實斯うした行列に似たものが、毎朝一時頃になると通るので、それは田舎車が野菜の荷を積んで、コヴェント、ガードン市場へ行くのである。靜まり返つた薄暗い此時刻に、落ちるばかりにかぶりを振りながら、而も遂ぞ落ちない甘藍(だ)の青い稜堡、蠶豆や豌豆の大量を入れた籠の城壁、雪白な蕪菁(なり)のピラミッド、雜穀の搖ぐ象轎などを積んだ荷車が、老耄れた夜馬に曳かれ、絡繹として匐行するのを度々見たが、馬も馬で、有らゆる他(な)の生物が眠る特権のある此静かな時刻に、なぜ自分達のみはいつも働かなければならないのだらうと、空咳(こうの間に間に、我慢はしながらも、不審に思つてゐるらしい。氣が鬱いだり、神經が昂ぶつて寢つかれない折、外套に包(く)る

^{1.} then は副詞を形容詞として用ひたもの。 cf. the then ministry 「其當時の內閣」

^{2.} an approximation. 4頁3註參照。

^{3.} vehicle [vi:ikl].

^{4.} Covent [kivənt] Garden market. 倫敦の中央部, St. Paul's Cathedral の直く傍にありて、果實、青物、生花等を販賣する主要なる市場で、火、木、土曜日を市日とし、午前六時頃より開始す。

^{5.} green bastions of ..., walls of, pyramids of, swaying howdahs of 此所の of は apposition を示し其の前の名詞は各形容詞的に解すべきものと思はる。即ち「稜堡の様に積上げた甘藍、城堡の様に積上げた籠、云々」斯る型は單数

に多きも必ずしもさうとは限らず。 cf. that fool of my servant = that foolish servant of mine.

^{6. (}raw) produce = agricultural and natural products collectively.

^{7.} aged [éidzid].

^{8.} who は馬を有情動物と見做して特に用ひた。

^{9.} still は「動かざる」「靜かなる」 兩樣に用ふるが、 quiet は主として後者の意味に用ふ。

^{10.} Wrapped in a cloak, it 此の構文は文法上は誤りで (Being) Wrapped in a cloak, she found it soothing to watch とあるべき所。併し斯る例は屢々見受けられる。

was soothing to watch and sympathize with them when depression and nervousness hindered sleep, and to see how the fresh green-stuff! brightened to life² as it came opposite the lamp,³ and how the sweating animals steamed and shone with⁴ their miles of travel.

7. They⁵ had an interest, almost a charm, for Sophy, these semirural people and vehicles moving in an urban atmosphere, leading a life quite distinct from that of the daytime toilers on the same road. One morning a man who accompanied a waggonload of potatoes gazed rather hard⁶ at the housefronts as he passed, and with a curious emotion she thought his form was familiar⁷ to her. She looked out for⁸ him again. His⁹ being an old-fashioned conveyance, with a yellow front, it was easily recognizable, ¹⁰ and on the third night after

まつて、斯うした馬(a)を眺めたり、同情したり、又新鮮な青物 が衝燈の向ひに來て生々しく輝くのを見、汗ばんだ動物が幾哩 かの旅路に、湯氣を立て光澤(3)づくのを見るのは、なかなかに 心慰む業であつた。

7. 都會の雰圍氣內を行きながら、同じ街道の日中の勞働者とは打つて變つた生活を營む、斯うした串田園的の人や車は、ソフイに取つては興味、殆んど魅力さへもあつた。或る朝のこと、馬鈴薯の荷に隨いて行く一人の男が、通りすがりに家並を凝つと見てゐたので、妙に胸騒ぎがし、その姿に見覺えがあるやうに思つたのである。女は復氣を付けてゐた。男の荷馬車は正面の黄色い舊式なものなので、直ぐ見分けがつく。で、そ

^{1.} green-stuff=garden-stuff=vegetables. 機物類、食物、書籍等凡 ゆる物を stuff と云ふ。

^{2.} brighted to life「生きてゐる程迄に輝く」 cf. painted to the life「生寫し」; true to life「眞に迫る」

^{3.} the (street) lamp.

^{4.} with. 40 頁 6 註參照。

^{5.} they. these semirural people and vehicles と同格。 意味を强める係め斯く云つた。

^{6.} hard = strenuously「熱心に」

^{7.} familiar to her = well known to her = she knew (it) well.

^{8.} looked out for him. looked out of the window for him 又は watched for him 兩樣に解釋し得。

^{9.} His being an old-fashioned conveyance. His conveyance being an old-fashioned one の舊い型(從つて意味が强い)。 cf. Ours is but humble fare「何の御馳走もありません」

^{10.} recognizable. 歴史的には recognisable の方正しきも、動詞は
-ise よりも -ize で終るもの多き篇め同化されて、今では殆んと
-zable になった。

she saw it a second time. The man alongside was, as she had fancied, Sam Hobson, formerly gardener at Gaymead, who would at one time have married her.

8. She had occasionally thought of him, and wondered if life in a cottage³ with him would not have been a happier lot than the life she had accepted. She had not thought of him passionately, but her now dismal situation lent an interest to his resurrection—a tender interest which it is impossible to exaggerate.⁵ She went back to bed, and began thinking. When did these market-gardeners, who travelled up to town so regularly at one or two in the morning, come back? She dimly recollected seeing their empty waggons, hardly noticeable amid the ordinary day-traffic, passing down at some hour before noon.

9. It was only April,8 but that morning, after

れから三日目の夜、復それを見た。車の傍にゐる男は、想像通り、以前はゲイミードの野菜百姓で、ひと頃自分と結婚しやうとしたサム・ホブスン共人であつた。

8. 女は時折男のことを考へたり、其人と一緒の田舎家生活の方が、自分の甘んじて求めた生活よりも、禁しい運命(*)でなかつたらうかと迷ひもした。別段夢中に思つたといふわけではないが、今の自分の氣塞(**)い境涯は男の復活に一抹の興味――誇張も及ばぬ程しほらしい興味――を添へたのである。女は寝床に戻つて考へ始めた。朝の一、二時頃、あんなに極まって都へ出て來るあの市場行の野菜作りは、一體何時頃引返して來るのだらうかしら。普通の日中の往來に交つて一寸氣付かないが、何でも正午前の何時かに、其人達の空車が通るのを、ぼんやり思ひ出した。

9. 未だやつと四月といふに、その朝は、朝飯が齊むと窓を

a second time=again, once more. cf. a second=another; a third=(still) another.

^{2.} gardener. 18 頁 1 註參照,

^{3.} cottage=labourer's or villager's small dwelling; small country residence「茅屋; 百姓屋; 村莊」 cf. cottager「百姓(英)」「夏別 莊に住む人(米)」

^{4.} his resurrection. 11 頁 9 註參照。

^{5.} which it is impossible to exaggerate「幾ら誇張しゃうとして

も誇張出來ない程の」 cf. I can hardly thank you too much. 「何んとも御禮の申上げやらもありません」

^{6.} recollected. 此の後には"that" clause よりも gerund を用ふるが普通。 cf. I remember buying it at a shop in Tottenham Court Road.

^{7.} amid. 此字は舊く、今では among と云ふべき處。

^{8.} only April. 英國では四月は春猶淺く、照つたり降つたりする季節で未だ薄ら寒い。

breakfast, she had the window opened, and sat looking out, the feeble sun shining full upon her. She affected to sew, but her eyes never left the street. Between ten and eleven the desired waggon, now unladen, reappeared on its return journey. But Sam was not looking round him then, and drove on in a reverie.

10. 'Sam!' cried she.

Turning with a start,⁶ his face lighted up.⁷ He called to him a little boy⁸ to hold the horse, alighted, and came and stood under the window.

'I can't come down easily, Sam, or I would!' she said. 'Did you know I lived here?'

'Well, Mrs. Twycott, I knew you lived along here somewhere. I have often looked out for 'ee.'10

11. He briefly explained his own presence on the scene. He had long since given up his 開けさせ、弱い太陽を一杯軀に受けて、外を眺めながら坐つて わた。縫物をする様な振をしてゐるけれど、その眼は少しも往 來を離れない。十時と十一時の間に、望みの荷馬車が、今は荷 も下ろして歸りの族に現はれた。併しサムは其時は傍目も振ら ず、何やら物思に耽つて、馬車を進ませてゐる。

10. 「サムさん」と女は叫んだ。

はつとして振り返つた其額は輝いた。一人の子供を呼び寄せて馬を持たせ、馬車を下りると、窓下へやつて來た。

「私はおいそれと降りて行かれないの、サムさん、でなけりや、降りて行きたいのだけれど。此所に住んでゐるのを先んから御承知?」

「さうですね、奥様、何んでも此處いらにおいでといふこと は知つてゐました。で、隨分探しましたよ」

11. 男は此處に自分が現はれたわけを手短に説明した。オー

^{1.} after breakfast. 食事を表はす名詞には冠詞を用ひない。 cf. after dinner.

^{2.} full=fully. cf. full six months.

^{3.} sew [sou] cf. shew (show の舊い型) [sou].

^{4.} unladen「荷を下して」 un- は元の動詞に反對する動作を表は す。 cf. unbotton「(嵌めた)ボタンを外す」; unrole「(卷いたもの を)擴げる」

^{5.} in a reverie = in a sort of reverie. 此の不定冠詞は無くともよい。 〔例〕 to be lost in (a) reverie 「夢想に耽つてゐる」

^{6.} with a start=with a sudden movement of surprise "#3?

^{7.} lighted up=brightened with animation 「明るくなった; 輝

^{8.} a little boy. 往來に遊んでゐた子供と思はれる。

^{9.} I lived here. 「此所が私の家です」を英人は I live here. と云 ふ。 This is my house では別の意味になつて仕舞ふ。

^{10. &#}x27;ee. 20 頁 4 註參照。

^{11.} since = ago.

gardening in the village near Aldbrickham, and was now manager¹ at a market-gardener's² on the south side of London, it being part³ of his duty to go up to Covent Garden with waggon-loads of produce⁴ two or three times a week. In answer to her curious⁵ inquiry, he admitted that he had come to this particular⁶ district because he had seen in the Aldbrickham paper, a year or two before, the announcement of the death in South London of the aforetime⁷ vicar of Gaymead, which had revived an interest in her dwelling-place that he could not extinguish, leading him to hover about the locality till his present post had been secured.

12. They spoke of their native village in dear old⁸ North Wessex, the spots in which they had played together as⁹ children. She tried to feel that she was a dignified personage now, that she must not be too confidential with Sam. But she could not keep it up,¹⁰ and the tears hanging¹¹ in her

ルドブリッカムの近村でやつてゐたあの栽培業は疾(物)に止め、 今は倫敦の南はづれのさる農場で世話人をやつて居り、一週二 三回作物の荷を積んでコヴェント、ガードンへ出掛けるのが仕 事の一つになつてゐる。女の物好きな質問に答へて、ゲイミー ドの先(物)の牧師が南倫敦で亡くなつたといふ死亡廣告を、一二 年前、オールドブリッカム新聞で見たので、女の住家に對して 抑へきれない興味を喚び起し、此邊をうろつく様になり、軈て 既在の仕事が手に入つたのだと打ち明けた。

12. 二人は懐かしい北ウェセックスの郷里の村や、子供時代に一緒に遊んだ場所などの事を語り合つた。自分は今は立派な身分の者だし、サムなどと餘り打ち解けてはいけないと、努めて思はふとしたが、それも續かず、眼に浮ぶ涙は聲にも現はれ

^{1.} manager. 16 頁 3註 參照。

^{2.} a market-gardener's (shop). 19 頁 8 註參照,

^{3. (}a) part.「一部分」の意味には慣用上不定冠詞を略すことがある。

^{4.} produce. 47 頁 6 註參照,

^{5.} curious=eager to learn; inquisitive 「聞きたがる」

^{6.} particular. this を强めたるのみにして「特別なる」の意に非す。

cf. That particular question 「當該問題」

^{7.} aforetime (元來は副詞)。舊い言葉にして previous といふべき處。

^{8.} old は單に懷しみを表はした言葉。

^{9.} as children = when children. 絶對に like children の意に用ひず。

^{10.} keep up = maintain.

^{11.} tears hanging in her eyes. cf. Tears stood in her eyes.

eyes were indicated in her voice.

13. 'You are not happy, Mrs. Twycott, I'm afraid¹?' he said.

'O, of course not?! I lost my husband only the year before last.'

'Ah! I meant in another way. You'd like to be home again?'

'This is my home—for life³. The house belongs to me. But I understand'—— She let it out⁴ then. 'Yes, Sam. I long for home—our home! I should like to be there, and never leave it, and die there.' But she remembered herself⁵. 'That's only a momentary feeling. I have a son, you know, a dear boy. He's at school now.'

'Somewhere handy', I suppose? I see there's' lots on 'em' along this road'.'

'O no! Not in one of these wretched holes10!

て來た。

13. 「和女は餘り御仕合でもないやうですね、奥様」と男は言つた。

「それは、勿論ですわ。つい一昨年良人(ま)を亡くしたばかりですもの」。

「い」え、そんな意味で言つたのではありません。復郷里(3) へ歸りたいのでせろ?」。

「此處が私の家です――生の。私の持家なのです。でも、思ふのに――」女は到頭本音を出してしまつた。「さうですとも、サムさん。私は郷里(マ)が懐しいのです――私達の郷里が。本當に郷里へ行つて、何處へも行かず、彼處で死にたいのです」。けれど、ふと我に返つた。「それもほんの一時の感じですわ。私には伜が一人あるんですからね、可愛い男の子が。今は學校へ行つてゐるんです」。

「何處か手近のでせう。此通りにはたんとありますね」。 「どうしまして、そんなやくざな所ぢやありません。公立學

^{1.} I'm afraid? は I suppose 位な意。

^{2.} of course not. 24 頁 7 註參照。

³ for life「一生」。cf. I ran for my life (or, for dear life)「一生 懸命逃げた」 I cannot, for the life of me, recollect his name 「何うしても彼の名前を思ひ出せぬ」

^{4.} let out = allow (person; secret, etc.) to escape.

^{5.} remembered herself = bethought herself of her manners or intentions after a lapse 「思ひ出す; 氣がつく」

^{6.} handy = ready to hand; near at hand; conveniently accessible

or ready for use 「近くつて便利な」

^{7.} there's (=there is). 俗語、方言にては復数名詞の前にも用ふ、

^{8.} lots on 'em[zm] = a good many of them. on と of の區別は日本人の考へる程、昔より嚴然とせず、今日も俗語、方言に多し。cf. "Be not jealous on me" (Julius Cæsar. I. ii. 71). 'em は古代語 hem (= them) より出でたるものにて斯る現象をaphæresis と云ふ。

^{9.} road. 家並を問題にせざる時は屢々 street の代りに用ふ。

^{10.} holes = small mean abodes.

At a public school—one of the most distinguished in England.'

'Chok1' it all! of course! I forget, ma'am2, that you've been a lady for so many3 years.'

'No, I am not a lady,' she said sadly. 'I never shall be. But he's a gentleman, and that4—makes it—O how difficult for me4!'

III

1. The acquaintance thus oddly reopened proceeded apace. She often looked out⁵ to get a few words with him, by night or by day⁶. Her sorrow was that she could not accompany her one⁷ old friend on foot a little way⁸, and talk more freely

校です――英國でも一番有名な」。

「しまつた、勿論ですとも、奥様、和女が幾年も貴婦人で被 在つしたのをつい忘れてました」。

「い」え、私は貴婦人 ちやありませんの」と、女は沈んで言った。「到底(き)もさうはなれませんわ、でも彼(ま)は紳士ですから、それで――そのために――まあ、何んて私は辛いんでせう」。

III

1. 斯うひよんなことで複始つた親交(きい)は、 すんずん進んだ。 書となく、夜となく、男と二言三言交はさうと、外を眺めてゐることも度重なつた。 女の悲しみといふのは、自分のたつた一人の昔馴染と少しは一緒に歩いたり、家の前に來て吳れた

とでも言はんとした處、途中で氣が變つて (まあ何んて辛いのだらう) と言ひしものにして、斯る型を anacoluthia と云ふ。 difficult = occasioning or attended with trouble. dash (一) に就いては 24 頁 6 註参照,

- 5. looked out (of the window).
- 6. by night or (by) day. 斯く對句にする時は前置詞は常に by を用ふ、即ち by night=during the night, in the night-time, by day=in the day-time, 45 頁 10 註参照、
- 7. one=only one. 時には强勢語を附して one single; but one; only one (single); one and only など云ふ。
- 8. a little way は 副詞を表はす accusative case。 (例) She stood a little way from the door.

^{1.} Chok' (<choke) it all!=a form of imprecation, giving vent to annoyance, angry vexation, etc. 「畜生! チェッ! シマッタ!」今日英國の學生間に於て常に用ひらる」児詛にして、時には chuck it all とも云ふ。こ」は自分の失言を咎めたもの。 choke = stop。 cf. Hang it (all); dash it (all); damn it (all); confound it (all); drat it (all),

^{2.} ma'am = madam。 英國上流の家庭に於て用ふる時は [mūːm; mæm] と發音し、一般家庭に於ては [məm; mm] と發音す。 [médəm] と言ふ時は甚だ餘所餘所しい。

^{3.} so many = such a large number of; an equal number of. ことは「長年の間」の意、cf. There are so many stars that we cannot count them; The jewels sparkled like so many stars.

^{4.} that—makes it—O how.... that make it difficult for me

than she could do while he paused before the house. One night, at the beginning of June, when she was again on the watch after an absence of some days from the window, he entered the gate and said softly, 'Now, wouldn't some air do you good? I've only half a load this morning. Why not ride up to Covent Garden with me? There's a nice seat on the cabbages, where I've spread a sack. You can be home again in a cab before anybody is up.'

2. She refused at first, and then, trembling with excitement, hastily finished her dressing, and wrapped herself up⁷ in cloak and veil⁸, afterwards sidling downstairs by the aid of the handrail, in a way she could adopt on an emergency⁹. When she had opened the door she found Sam on the step, and he lifted¹⁰ her bodily on his strong arm

時よりも、もつと自由に話の出来ないことだつた。六月の始めの或晩のこと、幾日か窓の所を留守にしてから、複見張をして あると、男は門を還入つて來て優しく言ふには、「何うです、 少しは風に當るのも繋ぢやありませんか。今朝は半荷きりです から、コヴェント、ガードン迄一緒に乗つて往つても好いでせ う。甘藍(葯)の上に袋を敷いて置きましたから、丁度好い席が 出來てわます。辻馬車に乗れば誰も起きないうちに歸つて來ら れますよ」。

2. 初めのうちこそ斷つたけれど、軈て興奮に身も顫へ、急いで身仕度を調へ、外套や被面(ZL)で躰を包むと、火急な時する様に、手摺に捉かまつて横歩きに降りて來た。扉を開けると、石段の所にサムが立つて居て、强い腕に躰ごと持上げ、

^{1.} while は do (=talk) に保る。

^{2.} on (the) watch=on the look out; exercising vigilance 「見張をしてみた」

^{3.} entered は concrete nounを伴ふ時は into を用ひないが、abstract noun の時は用ふる。 cf. enter into conversation; enter into details; enter into one's feelings.

^{4.} air=fresh air. cf. take the air「風に當る、即ち散歩する」; take the morning (air)「朝散歩する」

^{5.} do....good「薬になる;利益になる」

^{6.} Why (should you) not....? 「....しては何故いけないか、即ち宜いぢやないか」 What about—ing とも云ふ。 cf. You can't marry me? Why (can you) not?。

^{7.} up は「すつかり;全部」の意。 cf. drink up「飲み盡す」

^{8.} in cloak and veil. 對句にしたる偽め冠詞を略した。

^{9.} on (or at, in) an emergency = in case of emergency 「まさかの時に」

^{10.} lifted は on his strong arm, across the little court, into his vihicle 各々に保る。

across the little forecourt into his vehicle. Not a soul was visible or audible in the infinite length of the straight, flat highway, with its ever-waiting lamps converging to points in each direction. The air was fresh as country air at this hour, and the stars shone, except to the north-eastward, where there was a whitish light—the dawn. Sam carefully placed her in the seat, and drove on.

3. They talked as they had talked in old days, Sam pulling⁵ himself up now and again, when he thought himself too familiar. More than once she said with misgiving that she wondered⁶ if she ought to have indulged in the freak. 'But I am so⁷ lonely in my house,' she added, 'and this makes me so⁷ happy!'

'You must's come again, dear Mrs. Twycott. There is no time o' day for taking the air like. this 10'.

前栽を通つて、車に乗せて吳れた。果てしもなく長い、眞直ぐな、平垣な本通には、人つ子一人見えもしなければ、聲も聞えず、相も變らず人待ち顔の街燈のみが南と北に各々一點に集まってゐる。空氣も此時刻なら、田舎のやうに清々(ま())しく、星も東北のあたり、白んだ光――黎明――の漂ふ以外には、輝いてゐる。サムは氣を付けて女を席に就かせ、車を進ませた。

3. 二人は昔ながらに語り合つたが、サムは、餘り馴れ馴れしいと思つては、時々自分を嗜(芒)めるのであつた。斯んな氣粉れを思ひの儘やつてい」ものやら迷つてゐると、女も、一度ならず氣懸かりのあまり、言つた。でも家(ま)ちや本當に淋しいんですし、斯うしてゐると隨分嬉しいんですもの」と女は附け加へた。

「是非複いらつしやいよ、奥様。 外へ出るには今頃に限りますぜ」。

^{1.} Not a soul. not a は no より意味强し。30 頁 2 註参照。

^{2.} infinite length. length は形容詞の役を成し infinitely long, straight—の意。 46 頁 5 註参照。

^{3.} as country air. 此場合冠詞なき方が poetic で宜し。

^{4.} to the north-eastward. 31 頁 10 註參照。

^{5.} pulling himself up=checking himself 自制して、控目にして」 5 頁 12 註参照、

⁶ that she wondered....freak it "I wonder if I ought to

indulge in the freak" & indirect narration KLESO.

^{7.} so. 現今では intensive として so を單獨に用ふるのは婦人の言葉以外は稀。但し so very とは普通に云ふ。

^{8.} must は 一人稱の希望を表はす。

^{9.} taking the air. 60 頁 4 註參照。

^{10.} like this(time)「こんな(良い)時刻(は外にない)」cf. There is no place like home * 故郷に優る所なし」

4. It grew lighter and lighter. The sparrows became busy in the streets, and the city waxed denser¹ around them. When they approached the river² it was day, and on the bridge³ they beheld the full blaze⁴ of morning sunlight⁵ in the direction of St. Paul's⁶, the river glistening towards it, and not a craft⁷ stirring.

5. Near Covent Garden he put her into a cab, and they parted, looking into each other's faces like the very old friends⁸ they were. She reached home without adventure⁹, limped to the door, and let herself¹⁰ in with her latch-key unseen¹¹.

6. The air and Sam's presence had revived her: her cheeks were quite pink—almost beautiful. She had something to live for¹² in addition to her son. A woman¹³ of pure instincts, she knew there had been nothing really wrong in the journey, but supposed it conventionally to be very wrong

4. 段々明るくなり、雀も往來に忙しく、街の人通りも二人の周圍に添く繁くなつて來た。大河近く來ると、早や夜も明けはなれ、橋にかいると、聖ポオル寺院の方に朝日が强く輝いてゐるのを眺めたが、河もその方面はきらきら光つて、一艘の小舟だに動かない。

5. コヴェント、ガードン近くで、女を辻馬車に乗せ、流石に昔馴染らしく、互に額を見合つて二人は別れた。女は何の變つた事もなく家に着き、戸口迄跛を曳いて行くと、秘(る)そり鍵で家へ這入つて仕舞つた。

6. 外氣とサムの出現は女を元氣づかせ、その類もすつかり 色附いた――まあ綺麗ともいふ位に。伜に加へて、生甲斐のあ るものが出來たのだ。純情の女故、斯うした外出は別段悪い ことはないと知りつよも、でも世間並には本當に善くないこと

^{1.} the city waxed denser「人通りが繁くなった」

^{2.} the river = The Thames.

^{3.} the bridge = London Bridge.

^{4.} full blaze=strong blaze「赫々たる光」

^{5.} morning sunlight. 定冠詞なきは full blaze of morning sunlight を一つの概念と見て最初に冠詞を附したる為。

^{6.} St. Paul's (Cathedral). 19 頁 8 註參照。

^{7.} not a craft. 62 頁 1 註參照。

^{2.} old friends. この後に that 又は which を補つて讀む。

^{3.} without adventure=without any unexpected incident 「何の變

^{4.} let herself in「(鍵などで開けて)家へ這入った」

^{5. (}being) unseen (by anyone).

^{6.} to live for「生甲斐のある」

^{7.} A woman. 此の前に being が略されたるか又は she と同格と 見る。

indeed.

7. Soon, however, she gave way¹ to the temptation of going with him again, and on this occasion their conversation was distinctly tender, and Sam said he never² should forget her, notwithstanding³ that she had served him rather badly at one time⁴. After much hesitation he told her of a plan it⁵ was in his power⁶ to carry out, and one he should like to take in hand², since he did not care⁶ for London work: it was to set up⁶ as a master greengrocer down at Aldbrickham, the county-town of their native place. He knew of an opening¹⁰—a shop kept by aged¹¹ people who wished to retire.

8. 'And why don't you do it, then, Sam?' she asked with a slight heartsinking.

Because I'm not sure if12-you'd join me. I

だと思つた。

7. とは言ふもの」、ちきに一緒に出掛けやうといふ誘惑に負けて仕舞ひ、今度の兩人の會話はいとも濃やかであつた。で、サムなどは、一時は一寸酷い仕打も受けたけれど、決して其人を忘れるどころではないと言つた。 大分 躊躇はしてゐたもの」、自分で實行出來ることでもあり、それに倫敦の仕事が除り面白くないので、やつて見たいと思ふ或る計畫を打ち明けた。それは自分達の郷里の首都オールドブリッカムで八百屋を開業することで、丁度隱居したがつてゐる老夫婦のやつてゐる店といふ、好い口を知つてゐたのである。

8. 「ぢや、どうしてやらないのですか、サムさん」と少し落 膽(%)して、女が訊ねた。

「だつて、よく分らないので ―― お前さんが一緒になつて吳

^{1.} gave way = yielded 「負けた」

^{2.} he never should forget her. "I never shall forget...."の indirect narration. never は原則として助動詞の後に來るもので あるが玆は强勢と口調の爲めその前へ置いた。cf. Bernard Shaw: "You Never Can Tell".

^{3.} notwithstanding (that) = although. dependent clause 中では 歴々 that を伴ふっ

^{4.} at one time=once「嘗て、或時」

^{5.} it=to carry out「實行する」

^{6.} in his power = within his ability 「彼の出來る」

^{7.} take in hand = set oneself to carry out or deal with; under take.

^{8.} care for. 10 頁 7 註參照。

^{9.} set up = start in business; begin the exercise of a trade or profession.

^{10.} opening=a vacant place in connexion with any business or profession which admits of being occupied.

^{11.} aged [éidʒid] people=old couple 「老夫婦」

^{12.} if (whether)—you'd (= you would). 24 頁 6 註參照,

know you wouldn't -couldn't! Such a lady as ye've been so long, you couldn't be a wife to a man like me.'

'I hardly suppose I could!' she assented, also frightened at the idea⁵.

'If you could,' he said eagerly, 'you'd on'y⁶ have to sit in the back parlour⁷ and look through the glass partition when I was⁸ away sometimes—just to keep an eye⁹ on things. The lameness wouldn't hinder that. . . . I'd keep you as genteel as ever I could, dear Sophy—if I might think of it!' he pleaded.

'Sam, I'll be frank,' she said, putting her hand on his. 'If it were only myself I would do it, and gladly, though everything I possess would be lost to¹⁰ me by marrying again.'

'I don't mind that! It's more independent".'

'That's good12 of you, dear, dear Sam. But there's

れるかどうか。なつても吳れまいし、なれもしないことはそり や分つてゐますさ。お前さんの様に永いこと奥様になつてゐた 人が、儂みたいな男(&)の女房にならうたつてなれないやね」。

「なれさうもないわね」と女も同意見であり、又そのことを考って驚きもした。

「若し一緒になつて貰へれば」男は熱心に言ふ「お前さんは、 儂が留守の時、たゞ、奥の居間に坐つてゝ、仕切硝子戸越しに 視てゝ吳れさへすりやそれでいゝんだが――一寸品物の張番 に。足が不自由だつて、それ位は出來やうぜ――それやもう出 來るだけお前さんを上品にして置くよ、ソフィさん――斯んな ことを考へてもいゝとしたら」と男はかき口説いた。

「サムさん、正直を言ふとね」男の手に自分の手を重ねながら 言つた。「自分だけだつたら、そりやさうするわ、喜んで、再 婚すれば今の持物は皆な自分のものでなくなつて仕舞ふんだけ れど」。

「そりや構はないやね、その方が餘つ程さばさばするさ。 「親切ね、サムさんは。だけれど、未だ外にもわけがあるの

^{1.} you wouldn't (if you could)—couldn't (if you would).

^{2.} such a lady. 後の you と同格と見るか、又は前に being を補ふ。

^{3.} ye've=ye have. 20 頁 4 註參照,

^{4.} like me. 15 頁 9 註參照,

^{5.} the idea「サムの妻になるといふ自分。考」

^{6.} you'd on'y (卑語) = you would only.

^{7.} back parlour「店長の居間」

^{8.} was=should be. subjunctive の代りに indicative を用ふる頃 向は衣第に多くなつて來た。

^{10.} lost to me 「自分のもので無くなる」。 to = introducing the recipient of anything given, or the person or thing upon whom or which an event acts or operates—N.E.D. cf. belong to.

^{11.} It's more independent「人の財産など當にせず、人の厄介にならないだけその方が餘程氣樂だ」

^{12.} that's good (=kind) of you. It's good.... の方が普通。

when I am miserable sometimes that he is not really mine, but one I hold in trust for my late husband. He seems to belong so little to me personally, so entirely to his dead father. He is so much educated and I so little that I do not feel dignified enough to be his mother. . . . Well, he would have to be told.

'Yes. Unquestionably.' Sam saw⁵ her thought and her fear. 'Still, you can do as you like, Sophy⁶—Mrs. Twycott,' he added. 'It is not you who are the child, but he.'

'Ah, you don't know'! Sam, if I could, I would marry you, some day. But you must wait a while, and let me think.'

9. It was enough for him, and he was blithe at their parting. Not so she⁸. To tell⁹ Randolph seemed impossible. She could wait till he had¹⁰

よ。私には息子があるでせう――時々氣が沈んだりすると、本當の自分の子供ちやなくつて、死んだ旦那様から預かつてゐる様な氣がすることもあるの。人柄から云ふと、私のものちやなくつて、まるで死んだ父親のものみたいなの。彼(*)は篮分學問があるのに、私はさつばりないのですから、彼れの母親になるだけの威嚴(**)がないやうな氣がするんです――處で、どうしても彼(**)に話して見なければならないでせう」。

「いえ、あんたには判らないのよ、サムさん、若し出來たらするわ、何日(い)か。でも暫く待つて、考へさせて下さいね」。

^{1.} miserable=wretchedly unhappy 「つまない」

^{2.} hold in trust=am entrusted「預かる」

^{3.} He seems to belong....=He seems to differ from me in his (social) personality 「息子は個人的即ち人格的には自分とは全く別の階級であるらしい」

^{4.} he would have to be told = I should have to tell him.

^{5.} saw = discerned mentally; understood.

^{6.} Sophy-Mr. Twycott. つい Sophy と言ひしも、餘り親し過ぎ

たので、言葉を更めたもの。

^{7.} you don't know (how the matters stand; the real state of things)

^{8.} Not so she. She was not so (=blithe) の意味を强めたるもの にして、所謂 anastrophe.

^{9.} To tell Randolph. 斯く infinitive を主格にすることは特に强勢の為め以外には稀。

^{10.} he had gone=he would have gone. 68 頁 8 註參照,

gone up to Oxford, when what she did would affect his life but little. But would he ever tolerate the idea? And if not, could she defy him?

10. She had not told him a word when the yearly cricket match came on³ at Lord's⁴ between the public schools, though Sam had already gone back to Aldbrickham. Mrs. Twycott felt stronger than usual: she went to the match with Randolph, and was able to leave her chair and walk about occasionally. The bright idea occurred to her that she could casually broach the subject while moving round among the spectators, when the boy's spirits were high with interest in the game, and he would weigh domestic matters as feathers in the scale beside⁵ the day's victory. They promenaded under the lurid⁶ July sun, this pair, so wide apart⁶, yet so near,⁷ and Sophy saw the large proportion of boys like her own, in their broad white⁸ collars

よからう、すれば自分のする事も、彼(名)の生活にはさして響きもすまい。それにしても、斯んなことを一體容れて異れるかしら。して、若し容れて異れないとしたら、彼なんか眼中に置かなくつてもよからうか。

10. ロオド競技場で、年一回のクリッケット對校試合が催される時になつても、未だ一言も話してなかつた、サムはもうオールドブリッカムへ歸つて仕舞つたのに。トワイコット夫人は平常(5)になく躰の調子が好かつたので、ランドルフと試合を觀に行き、時に椅子を離れて、邊りを歩ける位であつた。見物の中を歩き廻り、試合の興味で子供の氣が昂(ま)つて、家庭の事など當日の勝利に比べては、秤りに掛けた羽根位に思ふ丁度共時、何心なく例の問題を切り出してもよからうといふ名案がふと浮んだ。二人は輝く七月の太陽の下(2)を散策した、非常にかけ離れた、而も非常に近い此の二人は。して、ソフイは、自分の息子と同じ様に、幅廣の白襟布(3)を付け、山の低い帽子

^{1.} what she did=what she would do. 68 頁 8 註參照o

^{2.} tolerate the idea「母が身分の低い者と結婚しやうとすることを 考へるだけでも認める」

^{3.} came on = came in course to be dealt with; came upon the stage or scene of action.

^{4.} Lord's (Cricket Ground). Regent's Park の西北にあるクリケットの競技場にして、毎年六七月に年中行事として Eton 對 Harrow, Oxford 對 Cambridge の match が行はれる。名稱の

由來は 1814 年 Thomas Lord が始めて設置したるより發す。

^{5.} beside 43 頁 13 註參照。

^{6.} lurid = shining with a red glow or glare (amid darkness).

^{7.} so wide apart, yet so near 「思想的には全くかけ離れてゐる が、肉親故非常に近い」

^{8.} broad white collars and dwarf hats. Eton の生徒が附ける 廣い double のカラー (陽に Eton collar と云ふ)、並に山の低い 鍔の廣い麥稈帽子。

and dwarf hats, and all around the rows of great coaches under which was jumbled the debris1 of luxurious luncheons2; bones, pie-crusts, champagnebottles, glasses, plates3, napkins, and the family silver,4 while on the coaches sat the proud fathers and mothers; but never a poor mother like her. If Randolph had not appertained to these, had not centred all his interests in them, had not cared5 exclusively for the class they belonged to, how happy would things6 have been! A great huzza7 at some small performance with the bat burst from the multitude of relatives, and Randolph jumped wildly into the air to see what had happened. Sophy fetched8 up the sentence that had been already shaped; but she could not get it out9. The occasion was, perhaps, an inopportune one. The contrast between her story and the display of fashion10 to which Randolph had grown to regard

を被つた大勢の男の子達や、又周園一帯に立ち並んだ大型馬車の幾列かを見たが、其の下には、贅澤な晝食の殘骸――鳥の骨、パイの皮、三鞭酒の容曝、洋杯(デ)、皿類、家附の銀器――が 狼藉を極めてゐる。處で馬車の上には、勿體振つた兩親達が約まつて居るが、彼女の様な見窄らしい母親は一人も居ない。若 レランドルフさへ斯ういふお歴々に仲間入りもせず、總ての興味をそこへ集中せず、御一統たちの階級のみを一途に望みもしなかつたなら、どんなに樂しいことであつたらう。一寸した打撃(5)の妙技に對する大喝采が、身内の群から湧き揚ると、ランドルフは何事が起つたのかと、夢中になつて跳上つた。ソフィは疾ふに練つて置いた文句を思ひ出したけれど、何うしても切り出せなかつた。多分令は折が悪るからう。自分の話と、ランドルフが自分もその同類と思ふやうになつてゐる、流行界の

^{1.} debris [débri:; 傳語]「破片; 崩壞物; 殘骸」, 42 頁 4 註參照。

^{2.} luncheon「晝の食事」 lunch は俗語なれど普通は此方を多く用ふ。 cf. tiffin (印度地方に於て主として用ふ)。

^{3.} plates = china or earthenware plates「血類」 cf. plate (集合名詞)=silver plated knifes, forks, spoons etc.

^{4.} family silver「家に傳へる銀鍍金製のナイフ、フォーク、匙等の食器類」,英國人は斯る食器類は上等のものを求め父子相傳にする

のが普通である。

^{5.} cared....for. 10 頁 7 註參照。

^{6.} things. 26 註 3 參照,

^{7.} huzza [hazd:; huzd:]「歡摩」

^{8.} fetched up = recalled (to the mind)

^{9.} get it out = succeed it uttering or publishing it.

^{10.} the display of fashion「上流社會が流行を見せびらかす見榮

himself as akin would be fatal¹. She awaited a better time.

11. It was on an evening when they were alone in their plain² suburban residence, where life was not blue but brown, that she ultimately broke silence, qualifying³ her announcement of a probable second marriage by assuring⁴ him that it would not take place for a long time to come⁵, when he would be living quite independently of her.

12. The boy thought the idea a very reasonable one, and asked if she had chosen anybody? She hesitated; and he seemed to have a misgiving. He hoped his stepfather would be a gentleman? he said.

'Not what⁹ you call a gentleman,' she answered timidly. 'He'll be as much as I was before I knew your father'; and by degrees she acquainted him

綺羅といふ兩者の對照は、取返しが付かぬであらう。彼女はも つと好い機會(*)を待つことにした。

11. 生活と云つては、明い空色ではなく、暗い鳶色である質素な郊外の住宅で、二人限(*)りになつた或る晩のこと、彼女は到頭話の口を切り、複(*)の結婚も、伜が全く自分の手元を離れて生活する様になる迄、これから先長らくの間は、するやうなこともないだらうと請合つて、その發表を加減したのであった。

12. 息子はその考へを至極尤もと思つたので、誰かもう極つ てゐるのかと尋ねた。母親は躇躊した。で、彼は氣懸りになつ たらしく、義理の父親になる人は紳士なのでせうねと言つた。

「お前の言ふ様な紳士ぢやないんです。 お前のお父様を知ら ない時の、私の身分位な人なのです」とおづおづ答へ、段々と

^{1.} fatal (to her scheme).

^{2.} plain「質素な、 尋常な」 婉曲に悪い意味に 用ふることが多い。 cf. plain-looking.

^{3.} qualifying = modifying (statement or opinion) 「加減して」

^{4.} assuring「(清合って)安心させて」

^{5.} for a long time to come「これから先長い間」、to come は「未來の」といふ意味を表はす。 [例] for a year to come「來る一年間」; the world to come「來世」

^{6.} if = whether.

^{7.} He hoped (that) his stepfather would.... 'I hope my stepfather will be....' の indirect narration. hope は「希望する」といふ程の意味でなく「自分に都合よく思ふ」位の意。 56 頁 1 註参照。

^{8.} gentleman = man of good social position or of wealth and leisure.

^{9. (}He is) Not what.

with¹ the whole. The youth's face remained fixed² for a moment; then he flushed³, leant on the table, and burst into passionate tears⁴.

13. His mother went up to him, kissed all of his face that she could get at⁵, and patted his back as if he were still the baby⁶ he once had been, crying herself the while. When he had somewhat recovered from his paroxysm he went hastily to his own room and fastened the door.

14. Parleyings were attempted through the keyhole, outside which she waited and listened. It was long before he would reply, and when he did it was to say sternly at her from within: 'I am ashamed of you! It will ruin me! A miserable boor?! a churl?! a clown?! It will degrade me in the eyes8 of all the gentlemen of England!'

'Say no more—perhaps I am wrong! I will struggle against⁹ it!' she cried miserably¹⁰.

一部始終を話した。若者の額は一寸の間硬直してゐたが、軈て 質赤になると、卓子(な)に凭れて、激しく泣きじやくつた。

13. 母はふと寄り添つて、及ぶ限りの顔中に接吻し、昔ながらの赤兄の様に背中を輕く叩き、さうするうちに自らも涙に暮れるのであつた。軈て發作も幾らか鎭まると、彼はつと自分の部屋に急いで、扉を堅く閉めて仕舞つた。

14. 鍵穴越しに、和議も執り行はれ、その外に母は待ちながら耳を欹ているた。中々返事もして吳れないが、折角して吳れてりから殿(い)つく斯う言ふのであつた。「貴女にはもう愛想が盡きました! そんなことは私の身の破滅です! 淺ましい百姓なんか! 下種(字)なんか! 野鄙な男なんか! 英國中の紳士達が見たら、私の沽券が下ります」。

「もう何も言はないでお吳れ ―― 多分私の考へ違ひだらう!」 と傷(ピ*)しくも彼女は叫んだ。

^{1.} acquainted him with (r, of)=made him aware of 「彼に.... を知らせた」

^{2.} fixed = (eyes, features) made rigid or immobile by strong emotion.

^{3.} flushed. 42 頁 8 註參照。

^{4.} burst into (passionate) tears 「(激しく)泣き出した」 cf. burst into laughter; burst out laughing「不意に笑ひ出す」

^{5.} get at = reach.

^{6.} baby (which or, that) he once had been. 38頁1註參照。

^{7.} A....boor! a churl! a clown! いづれも皆「百姓; 自分の卑しい者; 無學な者」の意。

^{8.} in the eyes (= judgement) of 「....の目から見れば;の考に よれば」 29 頁 8 註参照。

^{9.} struggle against it = strive hard not to do it.

^{10.} miserably 70頁1註參照。

15. Before Randolph left her that summer a letter arrived from Sam to inform her that he had been unexpectedly fortunate in obtaining the shop. He was in possession; it was the largest in the town, combining fruit with vegetables, and he thought it would form a home worthy even of her some day. Might he not run up to town to see her³?

16. She met him by stealth, and said he must still wait for her final answer. The autumn dragged on, and when Randolph was home at Christmas for the holidays she broached the matter again. But the young gentleman was inexorable.

17. It was dropped⁶ for months; renewed again; abandoned under⁷ his repugnance; again attempted; and thus the gentle creature⁸ reasoned and pleaded till four or five long⁹ years had passed¹⁰. Then the faithful Sam revived his suit with some peremptori-

15. 其夏ランドルフが母の許を出發(5)前に、サムから一通の 手紙が届いて、思ひがけなく店が手に這入つて好都合だつたと 知らせて來た。もう自分の所有(5)になつてゐた。それは果物 野菜兼業で、町でも一番大きく、軈ては彼女にも恥かしくない 家ともならうと思つてゐる。一走り上京して、會えないかとの 消息。

16. 女は秘(き)そり男に逢ひ、最後の返事はまだ待つて吳れ ろと言つた。秋も物憂く長(た)け、ランドルフが降誕祭(祭べ)に 休暇で歸省すると、彼女は復例の事を持出した。けれど、若い 紳士は頭として諾き入れない。

17. 其話も數ケ月は沙汰止みとなつてゐたが、復持出され、 息子の諱忌に觸れては諦められ、復試みられたが、斯うして、や さしい女(g)は理を說き訴へるうちに、早や四五年の長い歳月 も過ぎて仕舞つた。すると、流石に實(g)のあるサムも退引させ

^{1.} to inform = informing.

^{2.} was in possession (of the shop)「(店を) 手に入れて居た」

^{3.} Might he not....her?="May I not....you?"

^{4.} must. 27 頁 6 註並に 63 頁 8 註参照。

^{5.} dragged on「(足を引きづる様に) のろのろ過ぎた」

^{6.} dropped=abandoned. cf. drop the subject 「その問題を中止する」

^{7.} under his repugnance「彼の反抗といふ威力に歴されて」 cf. sink under a heavy load「重荷に歴されて腰が挫ける」

^{8.} gentle creature. 26 頁 1 註參照,

^{9.} five long years. 数詞は常に他の形容詞より先に置く。 cf. two short years.

^{10.} had passed. reasoned and pleaded より後の事實であるけれども「現に過ぎて仕舞った」といふ意味で過去完了にした。

ness. Sophy's son, now an undergraduate¹, was down from Oxford one Easter², when she again opened³ the subject. As soon as⁴ he was ordained, she argued, he would have a home of his own, wherein she, with her bad grammar and her ignorance, would be an encumbrance to him. Better obliterate her as much as possible⁴.

18. He showed a more manly anger⁵ now, but would⁶ not agree. She on her side was more persistent, and he had doubts whether she could be trusted in his absence. But by indignation and contempt for her taste he completely maintained his ascendency; and finally taking her before a little cross and altar⁷ that he had erected in his bedroom for his private devotions⁸, there bade⁹ her kneel, and swear that she would not wed Samuel Hobson without his consent. 'I owe this to my

す縁談を蒸し返して來た。今や卒業間際の大學生であるソフィ の伜は、ある復活祭に牛津大學から歸省してゐたので、その時 彼女は復問題を切り出した。僧職に就けば、早速お前も家庭を 持つであらうし、言葉使も學問も知らぬ自身なんかが家庭に居 ては、邪魔になるだらうと女は說き立てた。出來るだけ、自分 なんかは無いものにした方が好いではないか。

18. 今度は彼もずつと大人びた怒を額に現はし、何うしても 承知しない。彼女も彼女で却々後へは退かないので、自分の留 守中安心が出來るかどうかといふ疑が起つた。母親の趣味に對 する憤慨と侮蔑とで、徹頭徹尾自分の主權を押し通し、仕舞ひ には、自分獨りの祈禱の爲めに寝室に設(タ゚)へて置いた、小さ な祭壇の附いた十字架の前へ彼女を伴れて行き、其處へ跪かせ て、自分の承諾なしには決してサミュエル・ホブスンと結婚しな いと誓はせた。「斯うしなければお父さんに濟みません」と彼

^{1.} undergraduate「卒業前の大學生」。 cf. post-graduate「大學院 學生」

^{2.} one Easter「或年の春休みに」。 Easter holidays は三月末から 四月始めに到る十餘日間の休暇。

^{3.} opened = started or set it going. 80 頁 5 註參照。

^{4.} As soon as....as possible. 彼女の云った言葉を indirect narration で述べたもの。

^{5.} a.... manly anger. 不定冠詞に就いては 4 頁 3 註参照。

^{6.} would not agree「何んと言つても承知しなかつた」 would は

indicative mood で volition を表はす will の過去。cf. The door will not open「戶がどうしても開かぬ」

^{7.} a....cross and altar. 「祭蜜附きの十字架」 cf. bread and a watch and chain 「鎖付時計」; a chaise and pair 「二頭立馬車」; Come and see me=come to see me. 斯る型を butter; hendiadys と稱し、and は單に n 位の氣持で讀む。

^{8.} devotions. 「祈禱」といふ意味の普通名詞に用ひた為め複数にした。 cf. He was at his devotions「彼は祈禱して居た」

^{9.} bade [bæd].

father!! ' he said.

19. The poor woman swore, thinking he would soften² as soon as he was ordained and in full swing³ of clerical work. But he did not⁴. His education had by this time sufficiently ousted his humanity to keep⁵ him quite firm; though his mother might have led an idyllic life with her faithful fruiterer and greengrocer, and nobody⁶ have been anything the worse in the world.

20. Her lameness became more confirmed as time went on, and she seldom or never left the house in the long southern thoroughfare, where she seemed to be pining? her heart away. 'Why mayn't I say to Sam that I'll marry him? Why mayn't I?' she would murmur plaintively to herself when nobody was near.

21. Some⁹ four years after this date a middle-aged man was standing at the door of the largest fruiterer's shop in Aldbrickham. He was the pro-

は言つた。

19. 可哀想にこの女は、伜が牧師に就任して、 僧職の仕事が忙しくなれば、心も直(+)ぐ折れやうと思ひ、言はれる儘に 書を立てた。處が折れるどころか。伜の受けた教育は、もう此頃には、すつかり人情味を無くなして、 愈々頑(まく)なになつて 仕舞つた、その母が、 實のある青物屋と田園的(3°)な生活を送ったとて、誰一人として迷惑もしまいに。

20. 母親の跛(タキ)も、時の進むにつれ、愈々固疾となり、長い南の本通りにある、その家を滅多に、否全く出ることもなく、唯徒らに思ひ宴れて行くかと思はれた。「何故(タ)、サムと結婚すると言つてはいけないのだらう。何故出來ないのだらう」と人の居ない時に哀れにも呟くのであつた。

21. 此の時から四年ばかり後のこと、一人の中年の男が、オールドブリッカムでも一番大きな果實屋の戶口の所に立つて居

^{1.} I owe this to my father 「お父様の爲めに斯うするのです。

^{2.} soften [sɔ̃:fn; sɔ́fn]

^{3.} in full swing of clerical work 「牧師の仕事が忙しい」 in full swing = active. cf. Base-fall is now in full swing. 「ベース・ボールが今盛に流行つてゐる」

^{4.} But he did not (soften).

^{5.} to keep him. 以下は結果を表はす。

^{6.} nobody. 次ぎに might を補ふ。

^{7.} pining her heart away「思ひ悩んで心を減らす; 即ち、思ひ宴れる」

^{8.} would 45 頁 9 註參照,

⁹ some = about.

prietor¹, but to-day, instead of his usual business attire, he wore a neat suit of black²; and his window was partly shuttered³. From the railway-station a funeral procession was seen approaching: it passed⁴ his door and went out of the town towards the village of Gaymead. The man, whose eyes were wet, held his hat in his hand⁵ as the vehicles moved by; while from the mourning couch a young smooth-shaven priest in a high waistcoat⁶ looked black⁷ as a cloud at the shopkeeper standing there.

た。その人は店主なのだが、此の日に限つて、平常(5*)の仕事着ではなく、小ざつばりした黑服をつけ、その窓も半ば雨戸が下ろしてある。停車場の方からは、葬式の行列が近づいて來るのが見えたが、その門口の前を通ると、町を出てゲイミード村の方へと行つて仕舞つた。その男は、車が傍を通ると眼も淚に濡れ、帽子を手に持つて居たが、葬儀馬車からは、襟元迄詰つた胴衣(5章)をつけ、綺麗に髭を剃つた若い牧師が、險しい顔をして、其處に立つてゐる店主を睨んで居た。

^{1.} proprietor 「店主」 普通 master とは云はず。

^{2.} a....suit of black「黑い服」必ずしもフロックコートとは限らず。

^{3.} partly shuttered. 親戚などの喪の場合に窓の鎧戸を下す。

^{4.} passed. 「その前を通る」といふ場合には前置詞は不用, cf. He passed my door.

^{5.} held his hat in his hand「脱惰した」

^{6.} high waistcoat [wéiskout; wéskət] 「牧師の着る襟迄詰まつたチ

ョッキ」

^{6.} looked black (as a cloud) at (or, upon) = frowned at; looked angrily at 「(黒雲がまさに雨を降らさうとする様な) 陰悪な眼附きで睨んだ」 as a (black) cloud は單に rhetorical expletive として用ひたるもの。black = threatening. cf. He looked thunders (or daggers) at me「彼は私を睨みつけた」

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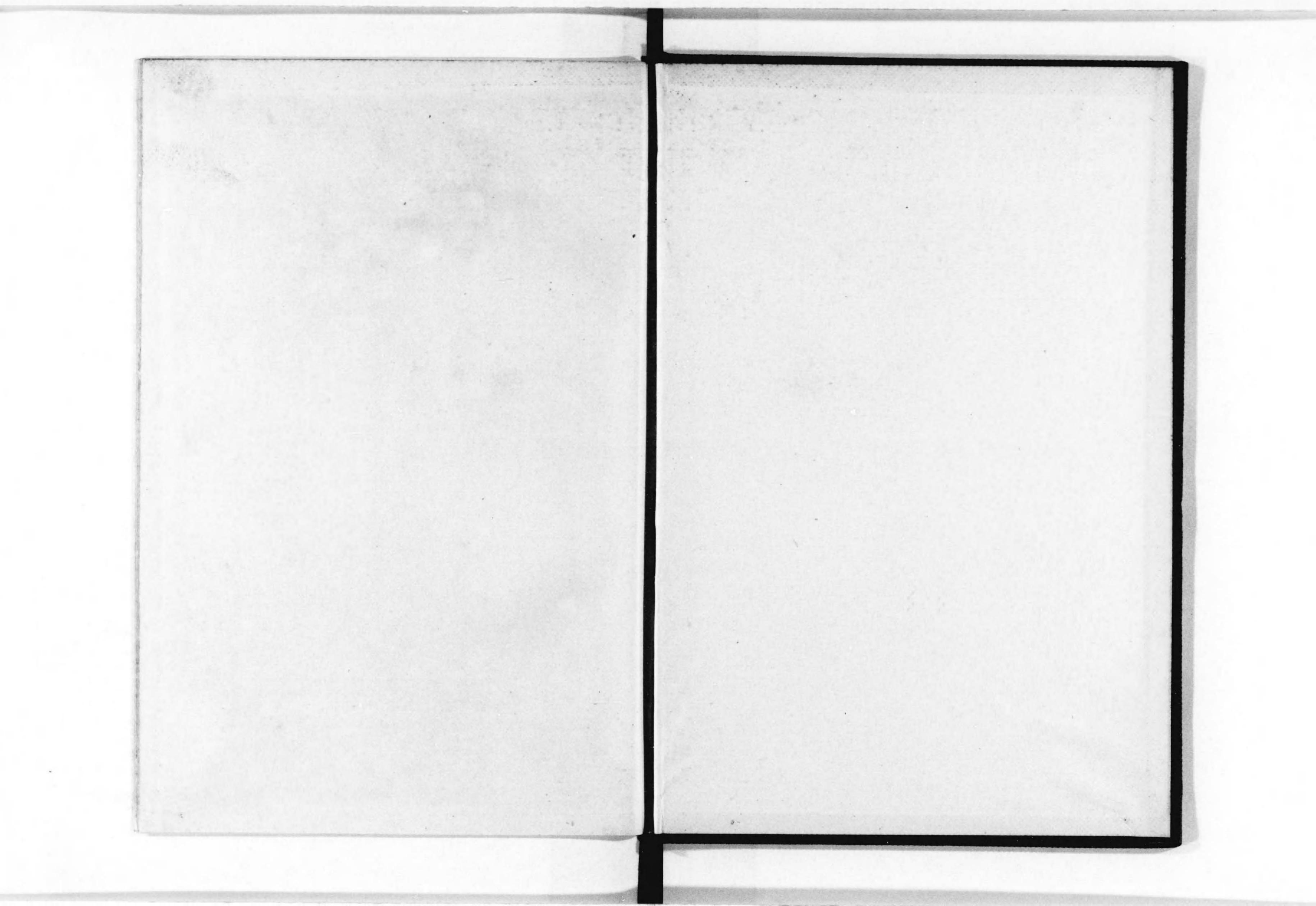
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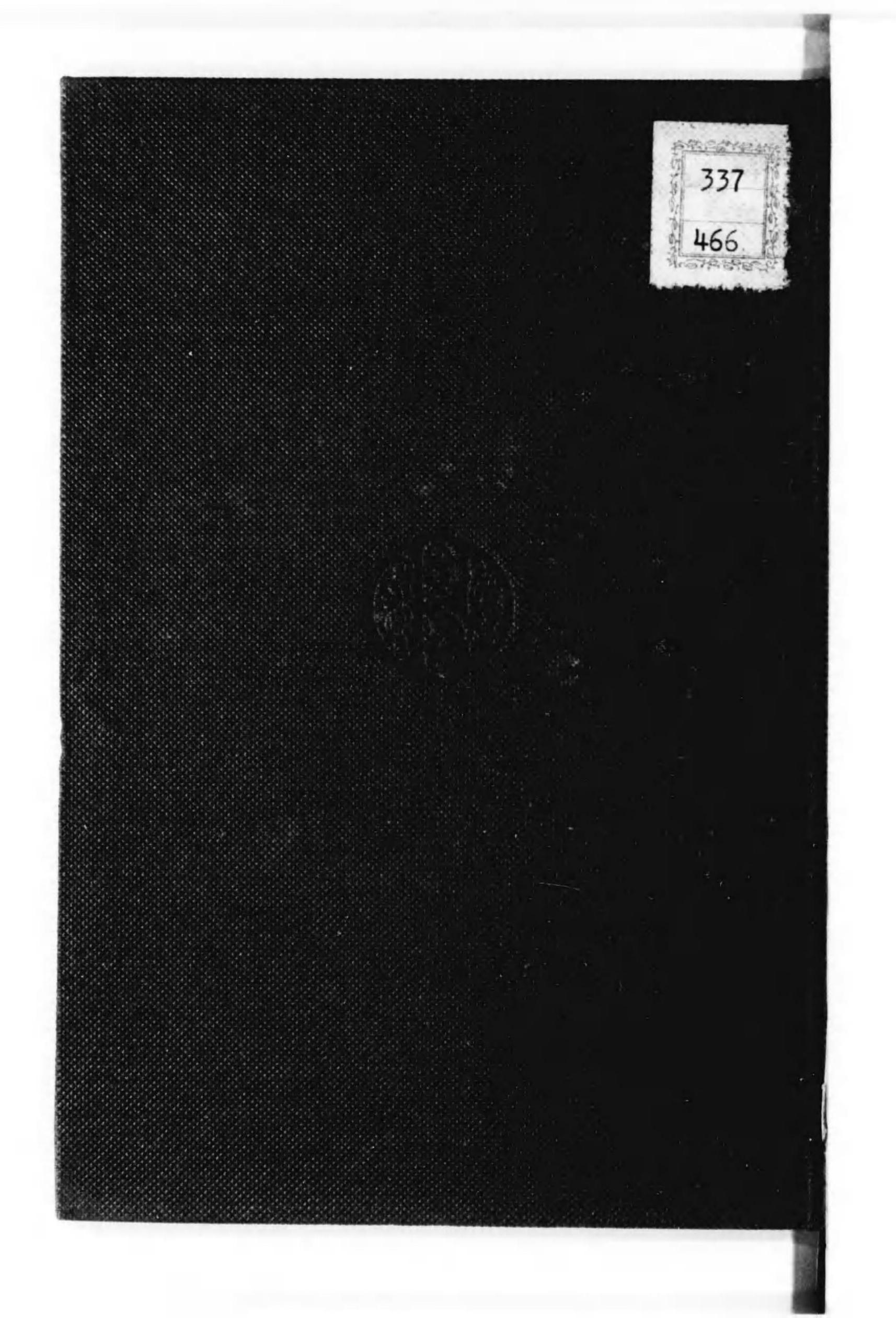
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