

## 京大過去問 1987年 第1問

次の文の下線をほどこした部分(1)(2)を和訳せよ。

We can view utterances as acts of various kinds and the exchanges of utterances that we call conversations as exchanges of acts. However, we may well ask how we can make such exchanges without achieving some prior agreement concerning the very principles of exchange. In fact, we do not. We are able to converse with one another because we recognize common goals in conversation and specific ways of achieving these goals.

We can perhaps maintain that the overriding principle in conversation is one commonly called the cooperative principle: (1)”Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.” You must therefore act in conversation in accord with a general principle that you are mutually engaged with your listener or listeners in an activity that is of benefit to all, that benefit being mutual understanding.

We can list four maxims, or basic rules, that follow from the cooperative principle: quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The maxim of quantity requires you to make your contribution as informative as is required. The maxim of quality requires you not to say what you believe to be false or that for which you lack adequate evidence. Relation is the simple order: be relevant. Manner requires you to avoid obscurity of expression, and to be brief and orderly.

Of course, (2)everyday speech often occurs in less than ideal circumstances. Speakers, it is to be pointed out, do not always follow the basic rules we have described, and as a result, they may imply, intentionally or otherwise, something rather different from what they actually say. They may violate, take unfair advantage of, or choose not to observe one of the rules, or two of the rules may clash in a particular instance.