

2023（令和5）年度 神奈川県立保健福祉大学
学校推薦型選抜、特別選抜（社会人、帰国生徒）、編入学

入学者選抜

小論文試験
問題用紙

- 試験時間は90分です。
- 指示があるまでは中を見てはいけません。
- 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

問題 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Interruption—the offense of stealing the floor^(注1) when someone else is talking—has become the grand larceny^(注2) of conversation.

Many viewers applauded^(注3) Kamala Harris's justified rebuke^(注4) of Mike Pence during the vice-presidential debate last year, when she repeatedly insisted, “Mr. Vice President, I’m speaking.” Her protests—and his verbal intrusions^(注5)—had particular resonance^(注6) because of increasing awareness and research showing that men interrupt women far more often than the reverse.

It seems self-evident. Starting to speak before another has finished violates their right to the floor. In formal contexts such as political debates, it breaches^(注7) the rules. In casual conversation, it is simply rude.

But it’s not so simple. As a linguist who studies the mechanics of conversation, I’ve observed and documented that beginning to talk while another is talking can be a way of showing enthusiastic engagement with what the speaker is saying. Far from silencing them, it can be encouragement to keep going. ① That’s a practice that I call “cooperative overlapping.”

As offices and schools reopen, and we venture into more in-person social gatherings, we’re having to relearn how to have conversations: how to start them, how to join them, how to get the floor and keep it. On screens, it’s relatively (1): Click on the raised-hand icon or signal with an actual hand, and you’ll be invited to speak when the time is right. But when talking with others in person, how do you show you have something to say without seeming rude? How do you handle it when you feel interrupted?

These challenges are emotionally loaded, because talking isn’t only about communication; it’s also about relationships. You may resent—or dislike—those who speak over you. And being accused of interrupting when you didn’t intend to (2) terrible. It could come as a relief to know that what might be going on is cooperative overlapping. (中略)

Cooperative overlapping, like all conversational habits, has cultural roots. It is learned the way language is learned: by hearing others talk while growing up. I first identified the conversational move—and its misinterpretation—while analyzing a dinner table conversation I had ② taken part in, along with five friends. Three, including me, were from New York City, two were from California, and one was from London.

By transcribing^(注8) the two-and-a-half-hour conversation, timing pauses and noting when two voices were going at once, I saw that we New Yorkers often talked over others. When we did this with another New Yorker, the speaker kept going, undeterred^(注9) or even more animated^(注10). But if we did the same thing with a non-New Yorker, the speaker stopped.

Someone overhearing^(注11) the conversation or reading the transcript^(注12) might think it obvious that a rude interruption had occurred: Someone began speaking while another was midsentence^(注13), and cut them off. But based on close analysis of the entire conversation, I could see that the awkwardness resulted (3) differing assumptions about overlap.

Cooperative overlapping is a particularly active form of what I call “participatory listenership.” All listeners must do something to show they haven’t mentally checked (4) a conversation. If they don’t, the speaker will have trouble continuing—as you know if you’ve ever talked to a screen full of motionless faces, or a roomful of blank stares. Signs of listening can range from nodding or an occasional “mhm” or “uhuh” (or a shower of them); to a murmured^(注14) “I would’ve done the same thing”; to repeating what the speaker just said; to interjecting^(注15) briefly with a similar story, then yielding the floor back. Even true interruptions, if they’re mutual, can rev up^(注16) the conversation, inspiring speakers to greater conversational heights. (中略)

Anthropologists and linguists have described overlapping talk as enthusiastic participation in various cultures around the world. (中略) Of course, not all members of any regional or cultural group have the same style. And those who grow up in one environment then move to another can get rusty^(注17). One of the New Yorkers at the dinner I studied told me that he’d lived in California so long, he had to struggle to stay part of the conversation. But he’s still a New Yorker: His California-born-and-bred wife often accuses him of interrupting her.

It’s when conversational styles clash that problems arise. Those who aren’t used to cooperative overlapping can end up feeling interrupted, silenced, maybe even attacked—which clouds their minds and ties their tongues. The Californians and the Londoner in my study felt that the New Yorkers had “dominated” the conversation. In a way, we did, but not because we meant to. From our perspective, the others chose not to join in. Cooperative overlapping is part of a conversational ethic that regards perceptible pauses as awkward silence, to be avoided by keeping pauses short—or nonexistent. Those of

us who converse this way often don't realize that someone who wants to speak might be waiting for a pause to join in. (中略)

Not all overlapping is cooperative. It can really be intended to dominate the conversation, steal the floor or even to undermine the speaker. But ^③ understanding that talking along may be cooperative can make our conversations better, as we return to in-person socializing and work. If you notice someone has been silent, you might count to seven before beginning to speak again, or invite them to speak. If you've been waiting in vain for a pause, you might push yourself to jump in. And if you feel interrupted, try continuing to talk, instead of stopping.

If "Don't interrupt me" is sometimes a reasonable request, so is "Don't just sit there! Please overlap—cooperatively!"

出典：Deborah Tannen, "In Real Life, Not All Interruptions Are Rude"

The New York Times <<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/25/opinion/interrupting-cooperative-overlapping.html>>

(2021年9月25日掲載、最終アクセス2022年9月20日、一部改変)

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (注1) the floor：発言権 | (注2) larceny：窃盗 |
| (注3) applaud：～を賞賛する | (注4) rebuke：非難 |
| (注5) intrusion：侵害 | (注6) resonance：反響 |
| (注7) breach：～を破る | (注8) transcribe：～を文字に起こす |
| (注9) undeterred：阻止されない | (注10) animated：活発な |
| (注11) overhear：～を偶然耳にする | (注12) transcript：文字に起こしたもの |
| (注13) midsentence：話の途中で | (注14) murmur：つぶやく |
| (注15) interject：不意に言葉をさしはさむ | (注16) rev up：～をより活発にする |
| (注17) rusty：下手になった | |

問1 本文中の(1)～(4)に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| (1) ア easy | イ important | ウ severe | エ vague |
| (2) ア feel | イ feeling | ウ feels | エ felt |
| (3) ア from | イ in | ウ of | エ with |
| (4) ア in | イ out of | ウ up on | エ with |

問2 下線部①のThatとはどのようなことか、日本語50文字以内で説明しなさい。

問3 cooperative overlappingに関して、本文の内容と一致しているものはどれか。次の(ア)～(オ)から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 言語を学ぶ方法と同じように、成長過程で他人の話を聞きながら習得される。
- (イ) 「参加型リスナーシップ」のなかでは特に積極的な型である。
- (ウ) あらゆる地域や文化集団の人々に同じ方法で活用されている。
- (エ) 著者の研究で、ニューヨークの人は会話を支配するためにcooperative overlappingを用いていた。
- (オ) cooperative overlappingを使う人は、人が話に加わるタイミングを待っていることによく気づく。

問4 下線部②の"take part in"を用いて、次の日本語を英訳しなさい。

「彼は私たちに、その病院で行われるクリスマスの催しに参加するように頼んだ。」

問5 下線部③を、“talking along”の意味を明らかにして和訳しなさい。

問6 cooperative overlappingについて、あなたはどのように考えますか。本文の内容も含めあなたの考えを日本語650文字以上800文字以内で述べなさい(字数は厳守すること。cooperative overlappingはCOとして2文字で記載すること)。

