

TRANSLATOR PERSPECTIVES

翻訳者の目線

2019

JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF TRANSLATORS

特定非営利活動法人 日本翻訳者協会

Translator Perspectives 翻訳者の目線

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A NOTE FROM THE TEAM

The Japanese media were all abuzz this year with “new era” talk. But that was, if you will pardon a personal opinion, just an effort by some politicians and other marketers to take advantage of the era name change to generate an upbeat mood they could then take advantage of. For translators, the change of emperors does not mark the start of a new era in any significant way.

For us, it was the development of word processors and home-use personal computers that marked the start of a new era. Not on any one day but over time, our business was significantly altered. And before that, the development of IBM’s Selectric typewriter with its correction tape marked the start of a short-lived era for J2E translators. More recently and far more widely, the keitai revolution and its smartphone follow-up ushered in another new era by providing vastly improved networking and information access opportunities. All of these “eras” are irrespective of the accession of this or that emperor or the election of this or that president.

What will be the next “new era” for translators? I suspect it has already begun—with machine translation/interpretation and its incorporation in hand-held devices. I suspect it has already started, but I have no idea how it will play out for us. It could be that the proliferation of rudimentary devices will spark greater interest in other cultures, leading to vastly greater demand for intelligible information about them—which could lead to vastly greater demand for good translators and interpreters. Or it could be that this technology quickly outgrows the rudimentary stage and displaces us all. After all, if it is good enough to provide a good translation/interpretation, the underlying AI should be good enough to provide those distinctive personal touches

that we charge for. Or it could be something else.

Of course, if AI gets that good, we are not the only ones who will be looking for work—looking for fulfilling ways to occupy our minds/time—but I trust translators/interpreters will be able to draw on that same creative initiative that we use every day today to come out on top tomorrow as well.

Meanwhile, here is this year's anthology of ideas and inspiration. Hope you enjoy it.

The JAT anthology team

はじめに

日本のメディアは新しい元号のことで持ちきりで、政治家や経済界が新元号にあやかり、楽観的なムードを盛り上げようとしているように思えます。私たち翻訳者にとって、天皇が変わり、新元号がはじまっても仕事には影響しませんし、新時代が始まるわけではありません。

ワープロやPCの出現が翻訳者に新しい時代をもたらしました。それは一日にして新しい時代が始まったのではなく、徐々に月日を経て、私たちのビジネスが変わっていきました。ワープロやPCの前に、修正テープ付きのIBMセレクトリック・タイプライターが和英翻訳者に重宝されました。つい最近では携帯革命とそれに続いたスマホの発達でネットワーキングと情報へのアクセスがより容易となりました。これら技術的な開発、発展は皇室、王室、国家主権者や大統領選挙と全く関係ありませんでした。

翻訳者にとって何が次の新時代をもたらすのでしょうか？機械翻訳・通訳と携帯機器との併合使用はすでに始まっているともいえますが、それがどのように私たちに影響するかはまだ定かではありません。初歩的な機器の急増が、他の文化に影響し、多種多様な関心をひきおこし、それについて分かりやすい情報供給が求められ、上手な翻訳者や通訳者の需要が大々的に増える可能性があります。または、テクノロジーの発展で、初歩的な機器からより洗練されたものが開発され、私たちに必要としなくなる可能性もあります。つまるところ、プロ並みの良い翻訳、通訳を提供することができるならば、あたかも人間の手を入れたかに思える翻訳はAIだけで出来るといえます。又は、私たちの想像の域をはるかに超える可能性もあります。

もちろん、AIがそれほど良くなっていけば、私たちだけでなく、いろいろな職種の人は頭脳と時間をつかう他の道を探す必要がでてくるかも知れません。が、翻訳者や通訳者は今毎日駆使している創造力でこれからも状況を克服し、成功していくと確信しています。

今年も、アイデアとインスピレーションが詰まったエッセー集をお届けします。

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原点回帰—AUTHENTICITY

あさのもとこ
浅野 元子

「似 たのがあるから取れるところは取ってきて、まねして作ってみて」
社内翻訳者として初めて日本語の基礎試験報告書を前にPCと向き合ったとき、そんな指示を受けたような気がする。一語一句そうだったかという自信がない… 違ったらごめんなさい。

それにしてもなんとというざっくりした、それでいて含蓄深く温情にあふれた指示だろう。思い出すと改めて有り難い。

この日を起点として今の自身があるといっても過言ではない。しかも、たくさん教えてもらったのにまだ修行中である。科学技術の長足の進歩とは裏腹に歩みの遅いこと…。

「似たのがある」

類似した試験の報告書は似ている場合が多い。語彙を変数として文章を解析すると文章の種類(text types, つまり genre) —この場合、試験の種類ということになるが—によって分類されるという応用言語学のモデルがよく当てはまる。著者の違いにかかわらずである。

「取れるところは取ってきて、まねして」みると、確かに、ある程度、似たようなのになる。似たものがないときは、どうするか。

報告書の参考文献リストに載っている研究論文を取り寄せて—ひと昔前は文献複写サービスに依頼したものだ—方法セクションなどのここというところにマーカーしておいて、必要に応じて借用する。全部借りると剽窃になってしまうのでちょっとパラフレーズする。(こちらもあり難く教えてもらったことの受け売りである。)

すると、いわゆる authentic なものと似たところがある文章になる。

訳者が一般の美しい文章をお手本にしたり、自分の色を出そうとがんばってしまうと、かえってズレてしまうことがある。誰が書いたかわからないのがよい。読み手(discourse community)が慣例的に用いる表現であればよいのだ。おのずと訳者は黒子になる。genreの考え方は科学文書の翻訳にもよく当てはまる。

このように、科学文書の英語が一般の英語と少し違った特徴を持っていることは半世紀近く前から指摘されているとおりである。いったいいつからガラパゴス化したのだろう。

ちょうど医学英語の通時的コーパス Early Modern Medical Texts (EMEMT)¹ というのを見せてもらう機会があった。EMEMT の収録テキストは 17 世紀前後に書かれたものである。

世界初の学術誌 *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* が刊行された時期にあたる。The Royal Society といえ、ニュートンが会長を務めたことも知られている。

EMEMT の中にシェイクスピアの娘婿という医師 John Hall 氏が書いたという症例報告が 30 編ほどあった。原典はラテン語で、別の医師が英訳したらしい。一例を挙げるとこんな出だしである（大文字の使用は原著による）。

Mrs. Lain of Auson, aged 49, much troubled
with Pain in her Breast, and great difficulty
of breathing, was cured as follows:²

今と違って実名入りではあるが、患者の性別、年齢、症状などをまず提示する書き方は現在のものに近い。特に *aged* という語彙の用い方は、昨今の医薬翻訳者にとってはお馴染みであろうが、このコーパスでは唯一といってよいほど Hall 氏に特徴的である。

さらにこの後、治療に用いたものとして *Syrup of preserved Ginger* や *Wine* などが登場する。治療に用いたものには、

Dose a spoonful at a time.²

などと客観的に、再現しやすいように詳しく述べている。情報提示の順番も現在のものに近い。紙面の都合ですべて紹介できないのが残念であるが、Hall 氏による症例報告の叙述には学ぶところが多い。

最近、インターネットが発達して本当に便利になった。西洋科学の黎明期から受け継がれてきた authentic なスタイルへの扉は、英語使用者の我々にも開かれている。まねても出てしまう我々のフレーバーがあるかもしれないこともなんとなくわかってきた。そんな今こそ原点に立ち返って明日への糧にしたい。

1 Taavisainen, I. (2011). Medical case reports and scientific thought-styles. *Revisita de Linguas para Fines Especificos*, 17, 75-98.

2 Hall, J. (1679). Select observations on English bodies of eminent persons in desperate diseases. In I. Taavitsainen, P. Pahta, T. Hiltunen, M. Mäkinen, V. Marttila, M. Ratia, C. Suhr & J. Tyrkkö (compilers). (2010). Early Modern English Medical Texts. [CD-ROM] Published together with I. Taavitsainen & P. Pahta (Eds.), *Early Modern English medical texts: Corpus description and studies*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins.

TIPS FOR SUCCEEDING IN AN EVER-CHANGING TRANSLATION MARKET

Tony Atkinson (アトキンソン トニー)

At the closing session of the hugely successful IJET-30 Conference in Cairns, Australia in June 2019, the panelists were asked to suggest ways in which translators could be successful in an ever-changing translation market. This is an extended version of my reply.

Network relentlessly. Tell everybody who you are, what you do, and why you're so good at it. Prepare a 30-second elevator pitch. Surveys show that the most common method by which translators secure direct clients is through referrals. Make sure that you and your skills are top of mind when your acquaintances, colleagues, and friends are looking to introduce someone to a new client.

Embrace technologies such as translation memory software and make them work for you. Your workflow for any source document, whether it be a crime novel, a one-off web article, or a repair manual, will benefit in some way from the use of TM software. Whether it's auto-suggestion of repeated words or phrases, the glossary function, automatic date insertion, quality assurance to identify inconsistent translations, mistyped numbers, omissions, and double-spaces, or the ability to quickly recover lost work in the event of a computer crash, your TM system will assist you in many ways and lift your productivity. Use other strategies, systems, and applications that increase your productivity in all aspects of your work. Think about using abbreviation expanders, macros, voice recognition, quality assurance checking software, and so on.

Develop skills ancillary to translation as part of your continuing professional development: learn about editing in its various forms (copyediting, proofreading, etc.), copywriting, graphic design,

journalism, science communication, public relations, localization, subtitling, teaching translation, law, or accountancy.

Boost your research skills. Google in its simplest form is already a powerful tool and learning a few advanced searching techniques will get you to your goal faster. Invest in the information services, dictionaries, style guides, or online media that you need for your work. Don't let a lack of resources slow you down.

Always remember that you're in business. Make sure your business support systems are effective and as automated as possible. Cashflow is key, so ensure your invoicing is always up to date. Learn marketing skills and take chances. Brainstorm different ways of promoting your business or seeking clients. It sounds counter-intuitive, but you should continue to market your services when you're busy; that way you'll have less downtime. Always respect deadlines. Remember, you are in a partnership with your clients. You are not adversaries or competitors.

If you're not a member already, join the Japan Association of Translators. Attend our meetings and networking events, check out our videos and other resources on our website, and volunteer to help your fellow professionals.

A CHANCE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Daniel Castellano (カステラーノ ダニエル)

As a small business owner (translator), all of my clients are important, and I am grateful for every job that comes across my desk.

My role is that of a “helper” – a part of a larger process. The customer has a message to communicate, and the more effectively I do that, the greater is the likelihood that the customer will achieve their goal; for example, selling a product or service, reaching an agreement on some collaboration, or just keeping employees in other countries informed about what upper management in Japan is doing.

In many cases, the goal is vague, and I generally don’t know whether, or to what degree, that goal is achieved. I don’t mind, though, as long as I feel that I have done a good job, and the customer comes back the next time when they need something translated.

Then, every once in a while, I get the chance to do a job that is especially satisfying. That’s what happened this past week. There is a small medical startup company that makes basically one product: A simple resin needle, called a “lancet,” that takes microsamples of blood for testing. The homepage says they designed it using a mosquito’s “needle” as a model.

Now, they are applying for a research grant, and they wanted me to create the English version of the R&D outline. Their goal is to develop a new repurposed lancet that can inject drugs rather than drawing blood.

(I should note that I don’t usually do medical translations; I prefer to hand off such requests to fellow translators with specialized background knowledge. In this case, though, I translated the client’s homepage a few months back. They apparently felt that I had a clear enough understanding of their product, and they liked the fact that I

make the content readable, where specialized translators tend to use obscure technical terminology.)

Here is a brief summary of the presentation:

In developing countries with low vaccination rates, 40% of deaths among children aged five and under are caused by preventable (communicable) diseases. Three of the main factors that get in the way of vaccinations are:

- (1) High cost of vaccines
- (2) Shortage of trained healthcare professionals to administer vaccines
- (3) Difficulty (i.e., high cost) of disposal for metal needles and glass syringes

The new lancet device aims to resolve these three issues:

- (1) The device achieves an equal level of effectiveness in immunization with only a fraction of the vaccine volume as compared to conventional needles, and by extension, at a fraction of the cost;
- (2) The device is easy to use, and only minimal medical training is needed to administer the vaccine
- (3) The device is made from biodegradable resin, so disposal is simple and inexpensive.

The company hopes that by making this product available in developing countries with high child mortality rates, they can help to increase the number of children being vaccinated, thereby reducing the number of preventable deaths.

Now I'm not naïve; I know that any company's ultimate goal is to sell lots of products and increase their bottom line. But wouldn't it be nice if just a few children's lives got saved in the process? And wouldn't it be great if I could contribute to that process, even a little, by helping them get this research grant?

I hope I hear from this client again soon.

TRAVERSING WITH VERSE

Stephen Christenson (クリスチャンソン スティーブン)

When *Snow White's* Evil Queen turns to her magic mirror, eager to ascertain her beauty, she asks:

When *Snow White's* Evil Queen turns to her magic mirror,
eager to ascertain her beauty, she asks:
*Mirror, Mirror on the wall,
Who's the fairest of them all?*

...Or maybe it's actually:

*Magic mirror in my hand,
Who is the fairest in the land?*

I suppose that's a moot point. It is a translation, after all. Both are valid. German is the original, in which, I believe, the lines read as follows:

*Spieglein, Spieglein an der Wand,
Wer ist die Schönste im ganzen Land?*

This couplet and its many, multilingual variations first piqued my interest during a frenzied and short-lived bout of language study. I'd taken an interest in the Scandinavian tongues, and somewhere along the way, I ran across a version in Norwegian:

*Speil, speil på veggen der,
hvem er vakrest i landet her?*

To a beginner's eye, the order of the words was unusual, but the reason behind was clear. I could see immediately that the lines rhymed, and my English-speaking mind nodded enthusiastically. Of course! Rhyme! It was a key element transforming these lines into a proper incantation. Rhyme is what made the words feel magical.

And when I dug deeper, I found the Evil Queen's incantation in other languages. It rhymed in Italian (brame / reame) and Finnish (kuvastin / kaunehin), and in Spanish (ves / es), too. None of which, I should clarify, I have any appreciable handle on. It simply impressed me that so many translators had toiled and troubled to preserve the trait, and I wondered what their efforts might imply about the relationship, on a wider linguistic scale, between magic and rhyme.

It seemed to me that the labors of Shakespeare's witches would have fizzled without it, along with the tenacity of those lines in memory. And a young child's wishings for the rain, rain to go away wouldn't seem up to the task of convincing the sky without its implied pair. In English, at least, rhyme turned a simple plea into something more.

So what about Japanese? The rendition I found went thus:

鏡よ、鏡よ、鏡さん、
世界で一番美しい人は誰？

No rhyme. Perhaps here, abundance precluded novelty. But if that was so, then surely there were other markers. What made a spell feel magical in Japanese?

The repetition was intact. "Mirror, mirror" had become 「鏡」 three times over. And the caster seemed to exude a certain authority: Appended to the catalyst was a commanding 「よ」. Also, though not apparent in the written lines above, there seemed to be another tendency, of dragging out the final word: 「だあれ」 When I looked to other charms spoken in Japanese, I found much the same: More repetition. More of that domineering voice with its blunt commands.

When Japanese children wish the rain away, they might sing:

てるてる坊主、てる坊主、
あした天気にしておくれ(or, perhaps for some children, 明日は天気になあれ)

An injured child might be consoled with:

ちちんぷいぷい、痛い痛い、飛んでけ!

And Macbeth's witches, in translation by Junji Kinoshita, chant thus:

倍のまた倍、苦しめもがけ、
燃えたて、大釜、煮えたぎれ
[…]
まむしの舌や、とかげの針よ、
やもりの脚よ、ふくろうの翼よ、

My notes and discoveries on the subject are far from complete, but I've at least managed to discover a few devices to help me put a little magic into my Japanese, when occasion arises. As a translator, they've provided new clues on how to ferry spirit across the divide. Words that pop and spark in the source deserve not to be doused in translation, and I suspect there are times when rhyme is just the tool to help such words continue to captivate.

CRIME DOES PAY (SOMETIMES)!

TRANSLATING ABOUT CYBERCRIME FROM JAPANESE INTO ENGLISH

James L. Davis (デーヴィス ジェームス)

As a law-abiding citizen I firmly believe that crime does not pay. However, in the cyber world there are instances in which it seems that crime does pay—at least in the short run. A story in the 日本経済新聞 (9/18/2018) contained this headline and opening paragraph:

標的型攻撃とは 巧妙な文面、防御難しく
きょうのことば

標的型攻撃 特定人物に電子メールを送り、ウイルスが添付されたファイルやリンク先を開かせ、相手のパソコンを乗っ取るサイバー攻撃の手法。攻撃者はそこから周囲のネットワークに侵入し、情報の詐取や破壊活動につなげる。警視庁が 2017 年に把握した標的型攻撃は 6027 件と、前年の 1.5 倍で過去最多だった。

標的型攻撃 actually refers to a “targeted email attack” The word メール does not appear in the Japanese, but the fact that this is an email attack is clearly stated in the opening sentence. (This illustrates one of the benefits that arise from reading, or at least skimming, the entire document before beginning a translation.) The remaining two phrases in the first line of the headline represent characteristics of this type of cyberattack. The relationship between these two clauses may not be clear initially, but if we think about the content, we realize that the first clause is the reason why the second clause is true. (If the 文面 was not so 巧妙な, the attack would not be so 防御難しく.) The text on the second line is the title of a series of articles. We usually think of ことば as “word,” but we need a translation that will be suitable for both a single-word entry and a multi-word concept—such as the subject of this article. “Term” would be a good choice. When translating this headline into English, I recommend rearranging the content into a form that is more intuitive in English and adding quotation marks:

Term of the Day: “Targeted Email Attack”

Skillfully Crafted Content that is Difficult to Defend Against

A 手法 is usually considered to be a “method,” a “means,” or a “technique.” However, this text reads, “サイバー攻撃の手法.” We could say, “a method for carrying out a cyberattack,” or we could simply say, “a form of cyberattack.” The three clauses that modify サイバー攻撃 describe the three steps involved in carrying out such an attack. The verb 送り has no explicit subject. We could employ passive voice, or we could insert a subject. My personal preference is to avoid passive voice unless absolutely necessary, because its use often makes a sentence unnecessarily convoluted. In this instance the implied subject is “the attacker.” The phrase リンク先を開かせ literally

tells us that “(someone) makes/causes (someone) to open a link,” but we usually think of a person “clicking on” a link. The word 相手 often refers to “the other party” in some kind of two-party relationship, but in this context the 相手, who is also the 特定人物, is the “victim” of the attack. If we put everything together, the first sentence could read,

Targeted email attack: A form of cyberattack in which the attacker sends an email to a selected/designated individual, causing the victim to either open a file that contains a computer virus or click on a link, thus hijacking the victim’s computer.

The second sentence consists of two clauses. Based on the information in the previous sentence, the pronoun そこ clearly refers to the victim’s computer. The use of the verb つなげる at the end of the second clause indicates that the action described in the second clause is a direct result or consequence of the action described in the first clause. The phrase 周囲のネットワーク literally means, “the surrounding network.” It is easy to envision an individual’s computer being merely one node in a large network. In that case 周囲のネットワーク refers to “the network to which (something) is connected” or “the network of which (something) is a part.” In this instance the network is also “the victim’s network.” The noun 詐取 is usually associated with some type of fraud or fraudulent activity. However, this sentence contains the phrase “情報の詐取,” which is understood from the context to mean “the theft of information.” The second sentence could read,

From the victim’s computer the attacker enters the victim’s network. This allows the attacker to steal information or engage in destructive activities.

The final sentence in this paragraph provides a statistic and a comment about that statistic. This suggests that we should present the statistic in the main clause of our translation and introduce the comment as a modifying clause or as a subsequent sentence. The verb 把握する often indicates that someone “grasps (a situation)” or “understands (a concept).” The 警視庁 collects data about many times of crimes or other incidents. Thus, we may consider that the statistic cited in the sentence represents the number of such attacks reported to the 警視庁 during 2017. In this sentence the writer uses the phrase “1.5 倍.” The meaning is clear, but it may sound more natural in English if we compare the number for the current year with the number for the previous year based on a percentage (e.g., “a 50% increase”) rather than a multiple (e.g., “a factor of 1.5”). If we incorporate all of these thoughts, the final sentence could read,

In 2017 a total of 6,027 targeted email attacks were reported to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department. This is the highest number ever recorded and represents a 50% increase over the previous year.

Cybercrimes have continued to increase, both in number and in complexity, since the publication of this article. This means the likelihood that translators will be asked to translate documents related to cybersecurity products and services is also increasing.

È PER LA BELLA LINGUA IN GENERALE

Charles De Wolf (すだ ろうあん 須田 狼庵)

As long as (socio-)linguistic variation in the source language fits predictable norms or serves primarily to render a text more colorful, it may be safely neutralized, albeit sometimes regretfully. But what does the humble translator do when contrasts become a focus of attention, notably when a literary artist plays with them? Here are four examples:

1. In the “Broom Tree” chapter of the *Genji*, the deliberately Sinicized speech of the scholar’s daughter: Most of the various Western translators, including myself, have attempted to approximate the language (and duplicate the humor) with pompous Latinisms and Hellenisms. Easy enough, even if readers are reminded that they are reading translations. The going gets tougher.

2. In Thomas Mann’s *Der Zauberberg* (*The Magic Mountain*), the protagonist waits until Faschingdienstag (Mardi Gras) to approach a Russian woman, with whom he has long been in love from afar, as it is then that he will be temporarily “allowed” to use intimate second-person pronoun forms to address her. Almost all of the entire dialogue is in French. Elsewhere, Helen Lowe-Porter’s translation (1927) resorts in the same chapter to “ye” in order to render (formal) Sie; she leaves the French untranslated. In Takahashi Yoshitaka’s Japanese translation (1969), the tu-vous distinction is dubiously rendered (though who can blame him?), as *kimi* vs. *anata*. The French is translated into Japanese—in katakana.

3. The opening of Thomas Mann’s *Buddenbrooks*:

»Was ist das. – Was – ist das ...«

»Je, den Düwel ook, c’est la question, ma très chère demoiselle!«

Two sentences, three languages: High German, Low German, and French. Both Lowe-Porter (1924) and John E. Woods (1993) inexplicably mistranslate “den Düwel ook” (‘the devil too’) as “what the dickens does come next” and “well, now deuce take it” respectively. (The old patriarch is mischievously telling his granddaughter that God did indeed make everything—including the devil.) Anita Rho, the Italian translator (1952), preserves the French, translating the Low German as “diavolo.” While one can at least pretend that French is a language with which Occidental readers are familiar, the same cannot be said of Low German, though I would be curious to see the Dutch translation of the same work.

4. From Albert Camus’ *La Chute*: “Quand je vivais en France, je ne pouvais rencontrer un homme d’esprit sans qu’aussitôt *j’en fisse* ma société. Ah ! je vois que vous bronchez sur cet imparfait du subjonctif. J’avoue ma faiblesse pour ce mode, et pour le beau langage, en général.” [When I lived in France, I could not meet a man of intelligence without immediately seeking his company. Ah! I see that you flinch at my use of the imperfect subjunctive. I admit my weakness for this mood and for beautiful language in general.] The French imperfect subjunctive has long been absent from the spoken language. In his 1956 translation, Justin O’Brien renders the sentences as: “When I used to (sic) live in France, were I to meet an intelligent man I immediately sought his company. If that be foolish...Ah, I see you smile at that use of the subjunctive. I confess my weakness for that mood and for fine speech in general.”

Sergio Morando’s Italian translation (1958) reads: “Quando vivevo in Francia, non potevo fare la conoscenza di un uomo brillante senza che subito ambissi a frequentarlo. Ah! Vedo che storce il naso all’udire questo congiuntivo. Confesso di avere un debole per il congiuntivo, e per la bella lingua in generale.” (Italicization added)

The irony is that the humor may be lost, precisely because the subjunctive mood is readily translatable, being very much a part of the spoken language.

WHY TRANSLATORS AND ACADEMICS SHOULD ATTEND EACH OTHER'S CONFERENCES

David Heath and Stephen Crabbe (ヒース デイビッド及びクラベ スティーブン)

We are translation researchers and lecturers (Stephen at the University of Portsmouth; David at Kanto Gakuin University). We started our careers as professional Japanese-to-English translators more than 20 years ago and still work in the industry. In the past few years, we have been looking for ways to bridge what we see as a gap between professional translators and the researchers and other academics who make up the translation-studies (TS) community. We feel that closer cooperation could eventually help to raise translators, in the eyes of society, to what we believe is their rightful status as fully fledged professionals. We also feel it can bring the benefits of real-world experience into the training of would-be translators at university level. So in the 2016 edition of *Translator Perspectives*, we encouraged fellow JAT members to take the time to answer any questions that might come from TS researchers. And in the 2017 edition, we asked fellow JAT members to propose topics for TS research that could ultimately benefit Japanese-English translators.

We now want to encourage fellow JAT members to consider attending TS conferences and to encourage TS academics to attend JAT events. In our experience, TS conferences focusing on Japanese are attended almost entirely by academics. Yet some of the research presented is potentially of great value to industry professionals. For instance, this year's East Asian Translation Studies Conference (held in Venice) included presentations on, inter alia, translators at Japanese videogame companies and the challenges of subtitling a movie that deals with transgender issues. The same conference also included research findings of value to Japanese interpreters. For instance, one presentation revealed the extent to which an experienced Japanese-English interpreter suffered from skill deterioration after a year away from the job. Just as importantly, many academics who attend TS

conferences want input from industry professionals and would value any chance to meet and speak with them. Meanwhile, this year's International Japanese-English Translation (IJET) Conference (held in Cairns) offered a wealth of presentations on professional practice from working translators. Here too, there were many potential chances for cross-pollination between the translation industry and the TS community. We were excited to see that one IJET-30 presenter (Judy Wakabashi) was a renowned TS academic who is also experienced as a professional translator. We were also thrilled that an academic organization, the University of Queensland, was involved as a sponsor.

It's likely that presenters at TS conferences will publish their research findings in TS journals, but there could be a lengthy delay while they write academic articles and shepherd them through the process of peer review. Plus, some TS journals are paywalled. So attending TS conferences can be the most efficient way to hear about research findings.

Information on TS conferences is only a Google search away. One online list of TS conferences around the world is offered by the European Society for Translation Studies. (Just Google "European Society for Translation Studies" and "Conferences in Translation Studies".) Another is offered by the American Translators Association. (Just Google "American Translators Association" and "Calendar of Translation and Interpreting Events".) So if you're a JAT member who would like to experience a TS conference and potentially offer your insights from the Japanese translation industry, we encourage you to take the plunge. And if you have any contact with TS academics, we hope you will encourage them to attend JAT events such as the next IJET conference.

WHEN TRANSLATION IS NOT YOUR 本業

Jennifer Igawa (井川ジェニファー)

For some JAT members, translation might not be the bread and butter of their existence. In other words, translation might not be their 本業. This is my situation. Translation is not my 本業. My primary obligation is to my main work, and therefore I must carefully plan for any translation work I accept.

Careful planning includes clearly understanding time constraints. What is the final due date? Are there any interval dates when a certain part of the translation needs to be completed? How flexible are these dates? I must also have a clear grasp of my own schedule. When will I have some down time at my main job that will allow me to give necessary attention to a translation project? Are there chunks of time available to accommodate my translation process (research, initial translation, revisions, editing, etc.)? Is there any buffer time to accommodate hiccups in that process?

In order to gauge the amount of time the translation will require, I must clearly understand the demands of the translation. How long is the source text? What is the content, and how familiar am I with the content? Will I likely need to conduct some research to fully understand the topic and the usage of specialized terminology? This will influence the amount of time necessary to complete the translation.

Lest I be accused of overthinking my opportunities here, allow me to share a project that solidified these questions as integral to the process I undergo before accepting a translation job.



All the dates worked out fine. No problem. I knew the topic and

content, as I had worked extensively with this author in the past. I asked for and was provided with hard copies of the heavily cited sources (context is important). I had a data base of terminology I had already translated in her previous work (continuity is essential). I was ready to go. However, the original document I received was incomplete. I did what I could with what I had. Two weeks later I received the “full text”, some parts in notes, some parts in outline form, with a promise that the rest of the text was forthcoming. Then, two weeks after that, I received a complete text. Complete with revisions. Completely different in some parts.

What these delays meant was that I had spent valuable time translating material that ended up not being used. Also, most of the time I had scheduled to work on the translation was before I had received the “final draft”. I was not able to use time effectively or efficiently. I was rushed and unsatisfied with my work, despite the “Thank you so much. It’s wonderful!” I considered charging a rush fee but decided against it for two reasons: a) I had not discussed this possibility in advance when we had agreed upon the fee and due date; and b) I did not believe my work justified it.

This experience taught me to stipulate a rush fee (penalty?) when negotiating the terms of the contract. In addition to my own responsibilities, I must clarify the responsibilities of the writer. I must indicate in writing that if the writer is unable to meet agreed upon deadlines, then either the translation deadlines need to be adjusted or an additional fee will be assessed.

Hiccups in a carefully planned translation process can have adverse effects on your personal and professional life. It is essential that the author is carefully planning as well.

HOW TO ENHANCE YOUR TRANSLATION BUSINESS AND YOUR WEEKENDS!

Marian Kinoshita (木下マリアン)

Once upon a time, I was overrun with work. I remember days of agony as I battled deadlines, failing to “just say no” to jobs when I was busy or unfamiliar with the topic. I repeatedly let work override weekend plans, putting a damper on my family life.

Over the years I have somehow achieved a nice work/life balance. Now I can usually finagle a one- or two-day weekend without saying “no.”

Looking back, I find I can chalk this success up to a few factors:

1. Develop partnerships on various levels with trusted colleagues.

Build a partnership with one trusted colleague so that you have each other’s back on a daily basis. While working independently, ensure the mutual comfort to request translation/proofreading/editing at any time. This allows two sets of eyes to review documents before they reach the client, and the leeway to change a “no” to a “yes” without ruining your weekend.

Meanwhile, build a network of compatible colleagues with whom you can share work. Know each one’s expertise and use set formats when collaborating; then, when a sudden opportunity arises, you can quickly and confidently join forces sans the learning curve. Sharing work regularly when business is comfortably slow helps banish the kinks before a rush job is upon you.

2. Offer other services to benefit yourself and your clients.

Offer services beyond translation (or interpreting) to save the client time and hassle. I respond to client needs for editing, transcribing, voice

recording, project management, and onsite assistance. I charge an hourly or project fee based on what I would make if translating. Expanding beyond translation gives me a fresh perspective and helps me gain new skills. My clients love it when I relieve them of the burden of jobs like hiring and billing. Loyalty and flexibility are precious in business relationships.

3. Know your forte and your weaknesses...and outsource!

I have no experience (or interest) in legal or financial documents. I often outsource or pass these jobs to a JAT colleague with targeted expertise.

I am not a trained interpreter, but I always have several JAT colleagues in mind when a request from a favorite client comes up.

I am rotten with numbers. I outsource accounting to a wonderful tax office. They crunch the numbers while I do my own thing: translating. (I also "outsource" dinner, earning enough to buy yummy dishes at the depachika!)

The moral to the story? Get to know your fellow JAT members at events and online. Work together to please your clients and enjoy life!

TRANSLATION MAGIC

Rossa O Muireartaigh (オムラティグ ロサ)

What is a magic spell? It is like a command typed into your PC. Press the CTRL and 'O' keys together and watch a Word Document come conjured up out of nowhere. How does this happen? How does the computer 'know' to do this? It is because pressing the command sets off a chain of reactions the wiring in the PC blindly follows. There are no little men inside the computer reading what you type in, just the whirr of electrons. A magic incantation works the same. When Harry Potter cries "Expecto Patronum" there are no little invisible men listening in the surrounding thin air, only the automatic whizz of magical energies.

To believe in magic is to believe that the universe has a certain machine code that can be manipulated by the words we use. Pre-modern history is replete with philological quests in many traditions to uncover the earliest basic commands the gods and kami used when the world was still just 1s and 0s before the cosmogenic separation of Heaven and Earth into the WYSIWYG of our world today. Motoori Norinaga, to name one, aimed to reverse-engineer the Sino-assembly language of the *Kojiki* to retrieve those earliest Japanese words the kami used to program our world.

Just like computer commands, magic spells are untranslatable. Typing CTRL and "H" (for 開く), instead of 'O' (for 'open') would be like Harry Potter shouting "守護霊よ来たれ" instead of "Expecto Patronum": a futile act in a universe where words move blindly like the atoms of aimless nature.

The rise of modernity has been as much about the discovery of translation as it has been about the banishment of superstitious non-scientific magic. To think (cogito) proves not only that you are (ergo

sum), but that you translate. To discover the inner subjective self is to discover that ghost in the machine that translates the vibrations of vocalized words into consciously understood meaning.

That a machine, like the human brain, could have a ghost inside it is something that has spooked modernity for centuries, driving the wizards of post-structuralist philosophy, and their countless minions in the cultural studies departments of the northern Americas, to concoct the magic formula of postmodernity that will banish forever the spectre of subjectivity. Their cauldrons have transmogrified translation into the hidden signifying energy of the universe where there are no thinking minds and no original texts, just the whirling vortex of self-referential hermeneutic circles powered by translation's ability to conjure words without referents, language without reality, thoughts without thinkers.

Machine translation, the dream of a ghostless world, where words, as in magical ancient times, just do things without the intervention of inner interpreting mortal souls, has become the concrete manifestation of postmodernity's vision of a reality reduced to humanless texts.

But wherever humans still translate, the soul-crunching machine is resisted, the inner free ghost unleashed anew, and the demons of magical mechanical control once more driven into the shadows by the light of reason and Enlightenment thinking.

日本語への翻訳者が足りない言語

にしかわ まさこ
西川 雅子 (Masako Nishikawa-Van Eester)

正直に言うと、ここ数年間フリーランスとしての活動時間がどうにも捻出できずにいる。大学での教育・研究活動および家業手伝い（これは通訳翻訳者というより複数の言語を使うコーディネーター）をしていると、どうしても!というご依頼にのみ対応するだけでも大変である。結果的に、他に「(日本語に)起こす」人のいないオランダ語・アフリカーンス語のご案件ばかりが回ってくる。本当は他の言語も手がけてみたいのだ。アフリカーンス語に至っては完全に独学なので、どうにか意味が取れる程度で、話す・聞く能力に至っては掛け値なしのゼロである。自身の力量自体は甚だ疑問であるが、とにかくご案件はあらゆるジャンルにわたって細々とながらも途切れなく来襲し、その都度困惑することになる。それでもいったんお受けしてしまったら、なんとかするしかない。

さて、ここでは主としてオランダ語について語る。オランダ語は欧州ではオランダとベルギーのオランダ語圏(フランダース地方)、それ以外では南米のスリナム、アルバ、オランダ領アンティルなどの公式言語であり、話者は世界中で約2,360万人と言われている。欧州ではオランダ1700万人、フランダースで650万人という数字が公式に出ている。(De Nederlandse Taalunie/The Dutch Language Union. <https://over.taalunie.org/facts-and-figures> 参照のこと。) 試しに、JAT ウェブサイトの「翻訳者を探す」で検索をかけてみる。翻訳者・通訳者両方を選択、結果3名が登録しているが、そのうち2名はオランダ在住で、残り1名が日本にいる(これが筆者)。つまり、或る取材のため参考資料を訳したり、対象者とのメールのやりとり等々コミュニケーションのお世話をし、対象者が来日する際にはインタビュー取材のため通訳として同行してもらいたい、と依頼され、この一連の企画に対応可能なのが、1名、なのだ。オランダ語話者は多くの場合英語によるコミュニケーションが可能なのだが、それでも時として、どうしてもオランダ語しか使用できない状況も起こり得る。そしてそれに対応できる者がほとんどいない…。勿論、その時々でJATのリスト以外でも対応者が出てくるかもしれない、しかし、人材が安定的に供給できているかという点、それはまた別の話である。

筆者がオランダ語を習い始めたのは24歳頃。37年近く前になる。ベルギー・アントワープ(オランダ語圏最大の都市)の、或る公立の言語系専門学校で3年間の課程を修了し卒業した。元々は英語教育が専門で、日本の大学での第二外国語もドイツ語(こ

の時は何とか読める程度)であった。さらに、アントワープの学校を卒業した際、担当教員から「オランダ語以外の何かを習いに行ったら?オランダ語で学ぶ、というのがいいことだと思う。」とご助言いただき、引っ越しを機に同種の専門学校に転校し、フランス語課程に入った。その後出産が続いたり家族で日本に移り住んだり、学校には通えなくなったが、フランス語の基礎を学んだことも、欧州言語の特徴や歴史的文化的背景を理解する上で、非常に役に立った。

発音やイントネーションは完全にベルギーのオランダ語のそれであるが、「フランダース訛り」をごく好意的に揶揄されこそすれ、実際のコミュニケーションにおいて、今に至るまでオランダ人と特に問題が起きたことはない。日本で言えば外国人が標準語でなく関西ことばを話すようなものであろうか。あるいは、英国人によく「あなたの使っていることばは米語ですね。」と言われるが、それでも通常のやりとりに支障はない。筆者に対してオランダ人が言いたいのもそのようなことではなかろうか。ともかく、英語とドイツ語が読めればオランダ語はなんとかなる。英語だけでもなんとかなるかもしれないぐらいた。通訳としての訓練は確かに日本では難しいかもしれないが、翻訳は十分に学べる余地がある。

自分はもう若くはないし、他のやりたいことも見つけてしまった。残念ながら、日々の暮らしの中でオランダ語を読むのに割く時間はもうそれほどない。そのようなわけで、どなたか、もっとお若い方が、オランダ語の和訳を目指していただけないものだろうか。

WE SHOULD SHARE OUR STORIES

Jennifer O'Donnell (オドネル ジェニファー)

We translators should share our stories.

For the longest time there has been the common belief that 'translators need to be invisible'. Normally this means a text should read as if it were not translated, but I feel this has seeped into the idea that translators themselves should be invisible. We, of course, should work in a way so a text does not appear translated, but that does not mean we didn't write the words on the page. Whatever the field, we choose our words carefully, giving life to and shaping the target text. Even if a text does not read as though translated it should not mean we are invisible too.

With the social internet we are able to reach people who might not know about the industry. We can introduce the workings of translation to literary fans, specialists in different industries, and the public in general. But the most impact we might have is on aspiring translators and editors, those new the industry.

The vast majority of translators and interpreters are freelance, and the isolation means we have very few opportunities to connect with aspiring translators. This lack of connection means less opportunities to share knowledge. This also means new translators are open to being taken advantage of. There are always companies out there looking to take advantage of in-experienced translators, locking them into contracts as bad as 1 JPY per moji.

I remember when I began working as a freelance translator, I fell into a 0.5JPY/moji trap, had no idea what my clients wanted, and panicked when I didn't hear back from potential clients for months on end. It was incredibly stressful. It felt like I was trying to swim across a lake in the

dark, no idea where land might be, but needing to struggle on lest I drown!

Needless to say, it was very challenging, and I wasn't in the black for at least the first six months. I wish an experienced translator had told me "even if you pass a translation test it could take two months to two years for someone to give you work!", but I had no idea who I could turn to for such guidance. Of course, all beginners need to fail in order to build experience, but I felt I lacked some very basic common-sense information at the start.

My new year's resolution was to spread the stories of localizers. Every two weeks since January I have released interviews with translators, localizers, editors, independent publishers, and even manga letterers. All people who work in the Japanese – English media localization industry, who don't normally have a platform to share their stories on. They have shared their own unique experiences starting out, their struggles and successes, and where they would like to see the industry develop.

I have received a number of messages in regards to the *Interviews With Localizers* series from aspiring and experienced translators alike, even from non-Japanese translators! Some have expressed how much they enjoy and are inspired by the interviews; others have expressed how much they've learned about the industry as a whole.

We can improve ourselves and the industry through sharing our stories. Translators and interpreters are constantly studying linguistics and specified fields of interest, so why not learn more about our colleagues? We learn from our own experiences, strengths, failures, unique skills and approaches, so why not share those with others too?

I highly recommend sharing your story. It could be on LinkedIn blog, translation or other industry related websites, podcasts, anywhere! We shouldn't be invisible anymore.

言葉の壁

おがわ ゆい
小川 維

近い将来「言葉の壁」は無くなるのだろうか？

最近、音声やテキストがリアルタイムにお互いの言語に翻訳されるような技術が実用化されている。こうした技術が普及すれば、もはや言語の違いは問題にならなくなり、あたかも世界中の人間が一つの言語を話すかのような感覚を覚えるかもしれない。そのとき、言葉の壁は、私たちの前から永久に姿を消すのだろうか？

その答えは、おおむねイエスだと思う。だが、たとえそうだととしても、機械翻訳には、本質的な何かが欠けていることに気づくだろう。多くの人が人間の翻訳者を機械よりも信頼しているのは、単に翻訳の精度の問題だけではない。もし成果物にだけ注目するなら、機械翻訳が人間の翻訳に近づく日が来るかもしれない。重要なのは、人間による翻訳は言葉を「理解」するという複雑な心的過程を含んでいることだ。

米国の哲学者であるジョン・サールは、「中国語の部屋」と呼ばれる興味深い思考実験を考案した。部屋の中にいる中国語を解さない人間が、部屋の外からの中国語の問いかけに、ひたすら規則に従って応答する。部屋の外からはどれほど完璧なやり取りに見えても、部屋の中で行われていることは、実際に中国語を「理解」することとはかけ離れている。機械翻訳を介したコミュニケーションもこれに近い状況かもしれない。

考えてみれば、翻訳という営みの価値は、手っ取り早く言葉の壁を取り除くことではなく、むしろその存在をしっかりと見定めたうえで、乗り越える方法を模索する過程にあるのだろう。翻訳者が最適な訳文を作成するまでには、リサーチや試行錯誤があり、結果的に訳文に反映しきれない要素が出てくることもある。そんなとき、翻訳者は言語文化の差異と多様性を再認識する。

こうしてみると、人間の翻訳は、まわり道や挫折を伴うひどく効率の悪い活動かもしれない。ただ、一つ確かなことは、機械翻訳がどれほど進歩しても、人間の翻訳はいつまでも、この非効率を貫き通すべきだということだ。

CAVEAT GOOGLE TRANSLAT-OR

Richard Sadowsky (サドウスキー リチャード)

Be honest. Have you ever plugged some Japanese into Google Translate, looked at the English output and thought, "Hey, that's not so bad. I can use a lot of that." The aim of this essay is to point out the hidden risks, which are:

1. You don't read the Japanese thoroughly
2. You don't catch the errors and omissions
3. You sacrifice creative thinking
4. You get adequacy rather than quality
5. You disrupt the mental flow of translating
6. You could lose the trust of a client

Let's look at these in more detail.

1. When you copy Google Translate's English text to adapt for your translation, you have started doing post-editing. Even if you are sure that the English maps precisely to the Japanese, the act of focusing on post-editing can deter you from reading and thoroughly understanding the Japanese. That's where the problems begin.
2. Merely comparing texts, not reading the Japanese thoroughly, will lead to missing the errors (especially numbers) and not catching the omissions, two things that commonly occur with machine translation (MT) today. When you see what MT does get right, you can be lulled into disregarding the need to check constantly for mistakes that no careful human translator would make.
3. The choice to start from machine-translated output rather than crafting a translation from scratch is a choice of expediency. From scratch, you can work with the paragraph, get a big picture of the

meaning, choose your angle, and generate a flow, morphing the text as you go. The result can be a remarkably well-stated proximation of the original without hitting clichéd word-for-word equivalencies. You sacrifice that kind of creative approach with MT output, even if you wind up re-translating most of it. The process is different.

4. You can still do a thorough, conscientious reworking of MT output but I would argue that the baseline tends to be closer to adequacy than high quality, simply for the reason that the choice was made in the first place — either to try to save time or trouble.
5. If you want to continue getting better at translating, you have to put in the time in the flow. Post-editing is not translating. And isn't it easier to translate than to re-translate, anyway? The catch is that you must be willing to slow down and focus in order to pick up speed in the long run.
6. What can lose you the trust of a client? Strange errors. Mediocre work. Even word-to-word dictionary definitions can be wrong. If something sounds off, it is. In the workplace you want acceptance of gender expression (性表現), not sexual expression, for example. Think for yourself and produce quality translations for your clients or risk losing their trust.

Google Translate or another MT system that is not modified for your purposes needs to be used with caution. Google Translate is not a panacea for laziness, a replacement for coffee, or a workhorse to rely on. Its seeming correctness can degrade your work and make you prone to errors if you don't do double diligence. Google Translate doesn't even get proper names right—it doesn't even Google well!

If you want to use Google Translate as a glorified word and grammar dictionary, understand its limits. Only use it sparingly for cut-and-dry material. Even then, I would suggest, set the text off to the side and only refer to it as a peripheral aid while YOU do the translation.

2019 年度 ISO/TC37 総会

さとう あきこ
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はじめに
は 2019 年度 ISO/TC37 総会は、カナダ、オタワ市、オタワ大学で開催された。筆者は公益財団法人 JKA および一般財団法人日本規格協会の助成採択を受け、第 5 分科会 (SC5) の用語管理グループ (TCG)、翻訳グループ (WG1)、通訳グループ (WG2) の検討に参加した。本稿はその参加報告の要約である。

1. TCG

本グループは、『ISO/DIS 20539 Preview. Translation, interpreting and related technology -- Vocabulary. General information』を策定している。この規格は、要求事項であり、適用範囲はこれまで発行された通訳・翻訳の国際規格の全語彙が対象である。これまで発行された通訳・翻訳の国際規格の全語彙、今後発行する国際規格の全語彙が対象となるため、日本への影響は大きいと考えられる。TCG は日本の質的・量的参加を強く期待している。日本の意見が強く反映されるよう、現時点で専門家が積極的に参加する必要がある。

2. WG1

本グループのセッションは、コンビーナ、プロジェクト・リーダーが欠席したため、アドホックセッションとなった。WG1 のメインセッションである『ISO/AWI 21999. Translation quality assurance and assessment -- Models and metrics』の話し合い、および『ISO/TS 11669:2012 Translation projects -- General guidance』の変更、維持、破棄に関する話し合いは、今後インターネットを介した会議「ZOOM」で行われる。日本は『ISO/TS11669:2012』については維持の立場である。また、要求事項である『ISO/DIS 20771 - Legal translation – Requirements』について、6月29日のアドホックセッションでは ISO20771 について検討が行われなかった。日本は、6月25日投票期限の ISO20771 に対し、コメント付きで賛成の投票を行った。上記規格への投票結果は、反対がオーストリア、ドイツ、スペインの3カ国、賛成は22カ国におよび、Approved (承認) となった。今後 FDIS 投票が行われる予定である。日本は、日本のコメントが受け入れられ、修正が行われない場合、反対投票をするという認識を共有し、「ISO/TC37 国内委員会 SC 5 主査によると、日本のコメントが採用されない場合は、次の投票 (FDIS) において反対投票をする可能性がある。」という修正

コメントを付け、ISO 本部事務局に送ることを決定し、修正コメントを送付した。

3. WG2

本グループでは、会議通訳要求事項、医療通訳要求事項が平行して審議されている。筆者は、要求事項『ISO/CD 21998. Medical/healthcare interpreting』のセッションに参加した。医療分野における国際競争力があるなら、ISO 国際規格の認証を背景とする医療通訳者の確保は必須となるだろう。その点に鑑みても非常に重要な位置づけとなる国際規格である。会議中も医師でありエキスパートである日本の専門家への意見を求める等、日本に敬意を払う形でセッション進行が行われた。セッションでは、手話通訳に関する定義と用語の扱いについて、検討が行われた。手話通訳の場合、通常の用語より厳密な定義を必要とする「render」と「change」の使い方の違い等、英語を母語とする人間にとっても、長い時間をかけて認識のすり合わせが行われた。本規格は「medical interpreting」がメインの語彙として策定を始めたが、2016年のコペンハーゲン総会で、「healthcare interpreting」の議論があった。2019年本会議まで「healthcare interpreting」のタイトルとなっていたが、再び「medical interpreting」の用語を取り入れたタイトルとなることが検討された。DIS 投票が行われる予定である。

4. 日本からの提案の可能性

EU 職員 TCG コンビナーに相談を行ったところ、各国代表に諮ってみてはいかがかというご提案をいただいた。ISOTC37 国内委員会委員長から承諾、SC 5 主査からも承諾の返事をいただいた。SC5 各委員の方々にも相談したところ、さまざまなご意見をいただいた。肯定的に進められるよう、AIIC の日本支部長であり、言語的にもご支援を賜るご快諾をいただいている右田委員と検討を進めて行く予定である。ドイツ、英国、カナダ、米国、オーストリア代表、EU 等のエキスパート、コンビナーの方々にも相談し、検討プランを提出してはいかがかとのアドバイスをいただいた。

まとめ

上記の会議参加前の5月24～26日開催アジア国際学会で、内容についてはISO/TC37 国内委員会の承諾を得た上で、観光分野におけるISO 国際規格の関連性についてセッション代表者として発表を行った。今後は、各種セミナー開催、学会発表、学会誌への投稿を積極的に行い、上記ISO 国際規格の策定への啓発、普及に努める所存である。

また各国委員からのアドバイスに従い、日本からの提案事項について、国内委員会での検討を含め、慎重に議論を進めて行きたい。

JAT GOING ONLINE AND ME: 1996-2000

さとう エミリー あやこ
佐藤 エミリー 綾子

2015年の「翻訳者の目線」に“The First Two Years of JAT and Me: 1985-1986”と題する思い出話を寄稿させていただきました。その最後に「当時の日本はバブルの時代。産業界は活況を呈しており、翻訳の仕事が次々と舞い込み…」と書いたとおり、仕事や時間に追われる日々が続いた私は、1987年から10年近くJATの活動から遠ざかっていました。

活動を再開した96年春。すぐにPublications Directorに任命され、毎月発行されていた会報JAT Bulletinの原稿作成を担当することになりました。当時、まだ紙で発行されていた会報への寄稿文をFAXや郵便で受け取り、切り張りして紙面を作成するのがその役割です。JAT設立後しばらくはコピー、封入、宛名ラベル貼り、発送に至るまですべて会員が持ち回りで行っていましたが、会員が140人前後に増えていたこの頃は、これらの作業は外注しており、その費用がJAT運営コストの相当部分を占めていました。

ところで90年代後半は、コミュニケーション環境が大きく変わっていった時代です。95年にWindow 95やWord 95が登場。インターネットも普及し始め、94年に始まったメーリングリストHonyakuは、96年には登録者が500人を超え、活発なやり取りを行っていました。

そこで夏に役員間で話し合い、紙版Bulletinの発行を翌年(97年)3月で終了してその後はオンライン化すること、そしてペーパーレス化に伴い、年会費も1万円から5千円に下げることが決定し、その旨をBulletin 9月号で発表します。12月号の編集後記に、私はこのように書きました。

今年は私にとってインターネット元年、本当にめまぐるしい1年でした。メーリングリストとWWWは接続できるようになるまで、そしてISDNを入れてスピードアップをはかるまで、確かに大変でした(注:インターネットがまだダイヤルアップ接続だった時代です)。でも今ではもう、仕事に欠かせない存在となっています。世界中の翻訳者と、空間を越えて、お互いのペースを乱すことなく、しかもすばやくコミュニケーションできる点で、Eメールはすごい媒体です。質問を発すれば早ければ数分

後には答えが返ってくるのですから。そしてインターネットには仕事に役立つ「知的資源」があふれています。確かに玉石混淆ではありますが…。

紙版と並行して、テキスト版 Bulletin の JAT-LIST へのアップロードも開始しました。メールがなかなかつながらなかったり、送受信時に文字化けしたり等、苦勞したことが思い出されます。

96 年末には JAT のドメイン名 “jat.org” を登録。今の JAT サイトの原型が立ち上がり、HTML 版 Bulletin の作成も始まりました。タグを覚え、その年に販売が始まったホームページ作成ソフトのホームページ・ビルダーや Dreamweaver などを使いながら、まずはテキストのみの HTML 化から始めました。98 年頃には Web デザイナーに依頼してページ枠を作ってもらい、その中にテキストを貼り込んでいく作業を 2000 年頃まで続けました。

オンラインへの移行に伴い、JAT の活動は地理的にも量的にも拡大していきました。設立後十数年は、会員の大部分が東京圏在住の翻通訳者でしたが、98 年末には 300 人強に増えた会員の 40% 以上を海外在住者が占めるようになりました。90 年に始まった英日・日英翻訳国際会議 (IJET) は、日本国内だけでなく世界中から日英翻訳関係者が集まって、お互いに情報を交換し、経験や知識を共有し、親睦を深める重要な場となります。そして JAT の一大イベントとして毎年着実に開催され、予算や規模も拡大していきました。そのなかで、主催者 JAT の団体としてのあり方も問われるようになります。

(“JAT Being Incorporated And Me: 2000-2002” に続く予定)

翻訳とコミュニティ活動

しょうじ まさとし
庄子 昌利

こ れからは、さらにコミュニティ活動を増やして行きたいと思っている。もちろん翻訳業そのものも継続しているが、むしろコミュニティ活動のための翻訳である。

仙台という地は、東京で流行ったものが遅れて流入し、また地域での独自の売りとなるモノが他の地域ほどない。しかし、その現状に甘んじては、良くない。

そこで、地域の事情を活かしたコミュニティ活動を積極的に展開し、それを日本あるいは世界に広報するためには日本語ではなく外国語での発信つまり翻訳が必須である。現在は英語のみで行っているが、より広くリーチするために、ドイツ語も学び直し、翻訳が出来るレベルまで高めていきたいと思う。

自分が活動している英語 / 日本語教育、翻訳、そして東洋医学を中心とした統合医療、グリーンサポート、デスクフェ、まち食、Mindful Running Retreat などなど、これらは大きく括ればコミュニティのために行っていることであり、その活動をもっともっと草の根で広めていく必要がある。地域社会で孤立しがちな人々、特に高齢者に対して WHO でも提唱しているエイジフレンドリーコミュニティを宮城、仙台で立ち上げ、国籍、年齢、性別問わず参加できるようなシステムにして行く必要がある。インバウンドビジネスまっしぐらなはずの日本には残念ながら、そういったものを発信するプラットフォームが見当たらない。自分の HP 等で細々と発信しながら、2020 年東京五輪後のマジョリティが仕切る縦社会から様々なマイノリティが活躍する横社会、つまりコミュニティ活動が主体となる新たな枠組みに備え、今から準備している。そのための翻訳である。

自分は、言語学を学び、コーパスを中心とした応用言語学を学んできた。そういった背景も持つ自分にとって、いわゆる翻訳業界での特に日本語への翻訳は言葉の使い方がどうしても納得がいかないので、専業にすることは諦めたが、それでも世界に向けて発信し、世界の人々、日本の他地域の人が仙台に来て、色々なコミュニティ活動に参加してもらい、こちらからも日本の他地域、世界の諸地域のコミュニティ活動に東京を経由せずにローカル対ローカルで繋がるそういったネットワークを翻訳によって築きたい。

蛇足ながら、人生最後には、Classics を学び、古代ギリシャ・ラテン語を学び直し、古代ギリシャ・ローマ文化を中心に特に古代西洋医学の基本に触れながら、東洋医学とどう融合できるのか、そしてコミュニティへ何か貢献できたらと今は考えている。

WHAT DO ROBOTS WANT TO READ? TRANSLATING WITH SEARCH ENGINES IN MIND

James Singleton (シングルルトン ジェームス)

Recently, I attended a seminar on search engine optimization and digital marketing for translators put on by the JAT Tokyo Activities Committee. The two speakers, coproprietors of a digital marketing agency, outlined how industry leaders like Google, Yahoo, and Bing order search results, then provided practical advice on ways to make a website stand out.

They stressed that if potential clients are to find you online, your site has to first be attractive to search engines. Among the myriad criteria the algorithms consider—Google is purported to employ some 200 factors—tags, keywords, and relevant phrases are hands down the most effective.

The concept is fairly straight forward. Using general language will guarantee you remain a needle in the haystack, whereas succinct, well-crafted descriptions will give the search engines the needed details to match your site to potential customers looking for the specific services you provide. Coming up with effective keywords and phrases requires careful consideration of the exact terms people use to search for information online. Luckily there are plenty of analytic tools available to assist in the process.

I spend much of my time translating and editing articles about Japan for a web magazine, and the seminar started me thinking about how SEO applies to translations for general consumption. I often hear colleagues say that translators should write with the end reader in mind. This is sound advice, but as search engines play a greater role in determining the type of content people see, what does it mean if the audience now includes robots?

Any online publication worth its salt will offer well-written, entertaining content on topics of interest to (human) readers. To catch the eye of Google and others, though, a piece must also have precise tags and keywords in the title that clearly communicate to the robots. I have heard from SEO experts that as recommendation functions like Google Discover improve, it is becoming equally vital to include the all-important keywords and phrases in the body of the text as well.

This frequently can be done without much effort on the part of the translator. For instance, an article on the Japanese government increasing the consumption tax will naturally include key phrases specific to the topic. However, is referring to it as a consumption tax, as it typically is in the English press in Japan, the best choice? Depending on the country, a person planning a trip to Japan might search for information about Japan's sales tax or VAT. In such a situation, the hypothetical consumption tax article would still appear somewhere in search results, but probably too far down the rankings to be noticed. To increase the reach of a piece, what terminology should the translator or editor choose then?

I mulled this question over recently while working on an article about Japanese action figures. In the piece I swapped out most of the industry jargon for more general expressions. However, I included a few niche terms for the sake of the search engines. The article did very well, and drilling down on the reader data showed that this was in large part due to search engines recommending it to users based on the keywords. It was difficult to determine exactly which terms did the heaviest lifting, but the experience provided ample food for thought.

I do not intend to revamp my translating approach just to suit the robots. But in the battle to reach readers online, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the bots should not be totally ignored either.

A VOYAGE INTO VETERINARY MEDICAL WRITING —REFLECTIONS OF A WOULD-BE SUB-SPECIALIST

Henry Smith (スミス ヘンリー)

One year ago, I switched from freelance translation to full-time work at the veterinary faculty of my local university. I should add straight away that I am not a veterinarian; I am just a linguist who helps veterinarians, although I had no experience of this field until 15 years ago. I evolved into a ‘veterinary linguist’ (for want of a better term) somewhat circuitously, and I would like to share some personal thoughts on this circuitous journey here.

My first move toward veterinary writing resulted from a rather speculative job application, after just a year of studying and working in Japan, to a research facility working on lab rats and the like. At the interview, I was asked ‘Could you translate a report on rat histopathology?’. ‘Yes’, I replied unhesitatingly, which seemed a better answer than mentioning my only previous relevant experience, a disastrously botched rat dissection in my secondary school days. I got the job, only to find a rat histopathology report waiting for translation on Day 1. I thus spent my entire first morning convinced I would be sacked by lunchtime. Luckily enough, my employer stuck with me, and over time, I gradually became a proficient rat histopathology translator. Maybe this illustrates an advantage of working in-house for acquiring new specialist knowledge—an employer is more likely to allow time for on-the-job learning than a busy client.

Clearly, I mastered rat histopathology sufficiently well because I began to be entrusted with a wider range of tasks, including a role as a visiting lecturer on medical terminology at the local vet school. That class was a steep learning curve for me—as well as the students—as there is a lot more to veterinary medical terminology than describing how rat tissue specimens appear under the microscope. Gradually, I expanded both my experiences and contacts in the area, to the point where I went

freelance, with a large veterinary component to my medical/pharma translation work. Recalling my botched rat dissection, it seems sub-specialization is possible even with the most inauspicious of backgrounds.

The next fork in my career came with the offer of a full-time job at the local vet school. The path I took led to my current job, where translation is just one string to my bow along with teaching, editing, communicating with overseas veterinarians, and maybe even some groundbreaking research on linguistic differences between Japanese- and English-speaking rat histopathologists. The path not taken would have involved continuing as a freelance translator with a large—but not dominant—veterinary component in my work. I wonder if all sub-specialists ultimately face such a choice? Personally, I relish the chance to use my new knowledge for more than just translation.

One thing I find with sub-specialization is that the subdivision never stops. Just recently, I have worked on feline obesity, canine melanoma, rabies virus genomes, zoo earthquake drills, bovine intracytoplasmic sperm injection, applications for overseas aquarium internships, and the role of veterinarians in promoting human health for pastoralist communities in Uganda. Each task required mastery of a different vocabulary and a different approach.

My voyage into sub-specialization has been a rewarding one, taking me in directions I never expected. However, I want to conclude with some words of reassurance for readers with animal companions: no matter how much veterinary literature I read, teach, or translate, I will never be let loose on your pet.

「和漢辞典」の話

とみい あつし
富井 篤

「こ んな辞書、あるといいなあ」
それは「和漢辞典」のことであって、「意味」から「漢字」を引くことができる辞書です。

皆さんは、英和翻訳の際はもちろんですが、普段、日本語を書いている時、いいたいことを的確に表す漢字が思い出せず、不本意ながら漢字混じりのひらがな（ここでは、仮に「大和ことば」と呼ぶことにします）でだらだらと書かざるを得なかったことありませんか。

私も、本業のかたわら、40年近く前から本は書き続けてきましたので、いやというほどこのような思いに苛まれてきました。そのようなとき、何時も思うのは、語彙の豊かな作家とかさまざまな文筆家、それに歌人や俳人たちのことです。「漢字は凝縮すればするほど強くなる」ということは肝に銘じているはずの彼らのことだから、きっといとも簡単に適切な漢字を使って表現するだろうなと切齒扼腕の思いでした。

普通、日本語の辞書というと、いわゆる「国語辞典」と呼ばれるもので、「漢字」から「意味」をひく形、すなわち「漢和辞典」という体裁になっています。しかし、それでは、日本語を書きながら適切な漢字が思い浮かばなかった場合、やむを得ず、「大和ことば」でだらだらと書かざるを得ません。

他の言語を見ると、英語の場合には「英和辞典」と「和英辞典」があり、前者は主に英和翻訳をするときに、そして後者は、和英翻訳するときにそれぞれ使います。ドイツ語の場合でも「独和辞典」と「和独辞典」があり、フランス語の場合も「仏和辞典」と「和仏辞典」があります。

しかし、日本語の場合には、上に述べたように「漢和辞典」しかなく、和文を書くときに必要になる「和漢辞書」なるものはありません。この場合、理解しやすいように、若干の無理は承知のうえで、「漢字」を「漢国」の言葉と定義していますが、おおざっぱにいうと、日本には、「漢和辞典」はあるが、「和漢辞典」はないといえます。

「和漢辞典」について、いくつか例をあげて検証してみます。

例えば「乳兄弟」（「ちちきょうだい」ではなく「ちきょうだい」と読む）を「国語辞典」（漢和辞典）で調べると、

「血縁のある兄弟ではないが、同じ人の乳で育ったもの同士」と説明されています。もし、「乳兄弟」という言葉を知っていないと、

「彼らは血縁のある兄弟ではないが、同じ人の乳で育ったもの兄弟同士なので、何かと気が合う」

という場合、語彙がお粗末だと、このように、時には繰り返し、書かなければなりません。ところが「乳兄弟」という言葉を知っていれば、簡潔に、引き締まった日本語が書けるわけです。ただ TPO によっては、このように噛み砕いて詳細に書くほうが、かえって相手に強く訴える力があることもあり、一概に良くないとはいえません。ただここで言っているのは、このような言葉を語彙として自分の頭の中にインプットしておかないと選択の余地がないことをいっているわけです。

もう一つ簡単な例を挙げてみます。参議院選挙が終わったばかりですが、今の時世を揶揄しているわけではありません。

「大勢の愚かな人間によって行われる政治」

と書きたい場合、

「衆愚政治」

で済むわけです。以下、簡略した形ですが、四つほど挙げてみます。

「粗末で手抜かりの多い計画」 ⇒ 「杜漏な計画」

「態度や信念などが周りに影響されず、孤高を保っているさま」 ⇒ 「屹然」

「荷物などを持ち合ったり、費用などを平等に負担したりすること」 ⇒ 「相持ち」

「うわべは卑下するように見せて、実際は自慢すること」 ⇒ 「卑下自慢」

これらの例をご覧になり、どちらを取るか。ただ翻訳者の場合、客先への請求金額の目減りの問題もありますので一概にはいえませんが、少なくとも、「語彙が貧弱だから」ということにはなりたくありません。

「和漢辞典」の中に、四字熟語はもちろんのこと、諺、慣用句、故事成語まで入っていると嬉しいですし、さらに古川柳や俳句まで入っていると、実際に文章を書くとき、一味添えることもでき、おそらく欣喜雀躍すると思います。

あとわずかでお迎えが来る身、残された命と「和漢辞典」の誕生との競争です。

- (英和翻訳以外にも) 日本語を書く機会が多い人
- (しかしながら) 日本語の語彙が貧弱な人
- (それでもなお) 「ええかっこしー」的な気(け)がある人

このような人たちにとっては、この「和漢辞典」は必携の辞書です。

「こんな辞書、早くできるといいなあ」

おじさん風 LINE ごっこビジネス直訳のお話

うちだ なおこ
内田 順子

以前にあるテレビ番組で、「おじさん風 Line ごっこ」なるものを紹介していた。おじさんが送るような文面に、わざと仕立てたメッセージを送り合う、若者同士の遊びだそう。

おじさん風の文面は、聞かれてもいないのに自分語りが多く、とにかく長いのが特長だという。おじさんは、ガラケー電子メール時代の名残で、全てを文面に含めて説明しないと、伝わらないと思うからだそうです。

翻って、モバイル世代のコミュニケーションは、「暗黙の了解」の共有が前提で、そこから話を始めるのは野暮。新規に付け足す部分だけ、または共有するテンプレートのうちのどれを言っているのかがわかるインデックス部分だけをやり取りする（「了解しました」のかわりに「り」で済むとか）。

フリクションが最小限の、お時間を取らせない伝達が期待されている場で、良かれと思って一生懸命に、分かりきった所から話を始めずにいられない、おじさんの場違いさよ。見られている、イジられている！ おばさんだって種別上はオジサン属だから、この話を身のすくむ思いで聞いていた。

あるローカリゼーション部門の校閲を請け負っているのだが、社内のマーケティング部署から寄せられるお叱りで多いのが、翻訳文は長い、日本語が回りくどいというものだ。「すばやく、安全、容易に管理することが可能です」や、「より簡潔に行えるようにするのに役立ちます」のような文章を見かけたことはないだろうか。

前者は原文に、"quickly, securely, and easily"の並列があり、動詞は多分"manage"あたりか。後者の「より簡潔」は、形容詞が"easier"などの比較級だからで、「役立ちます」は"helps you to ~"の訳だろうといったように、原文が透けて見える、いかにも翻訳語な文だ。しかし、こうなるのには理由がある。

第一に、ツールを使う仕事では、翻訳メモリに配慮してあえて直訳にする、「ビジネス直訳」が慣例化していること。初期の翻訳ツールでは、機能的な制限により文脈ごと

の訳し分けが難しかったため、文脈に依存しない、再利用しやすい訳出が奨励された。意識による言い換えは、原文から逸脱しているなどの表面的な根拠で、翻訳ミス扱いされる場合さえあった。今では、ツールの文脈対応は、以前よりも改善されているが、意識はリスクという認識は、まだ根強く残っている。

第二に、翻訳のレビュー工程は、校閲者と翻訳者の綱引きに発展する場合があるということ。翻訳に修正が入ると、エラーがカウントされ、翻訳者の評価に影響するため、翻訳者には重大な問題だ。校閲者がミスをしたり、不当にエラーを付けたりすることのないよう、レビュー工程では、翻訳者に反論の機会があるのだが、ときにこれが、単なる勝ち負けの争いに陥ることがある。

特に、意味的な誤りはない訳文を手直するような修正は、論争になりやすい。たとえば、「A社では」の「で」を取るというだけの修正を通すために、何度も反論の応酬をした経験がある。どうして「では」ではなく「は」なのかを客観的に言語化して説明するのは、結構骨が折れるし、度胸もいる。翻訳の品質管理工程において、読みやすさだけが理由の修正というのは、実は校閲者にとってもハードルが高いのだ。

翻訳に読みやすさや表現力を求めることについて、「これは一次翻訳で出せる水準ではない」という声もある。ビジネス直訳が慣例と言われて来たのに、話が違うというわけだ。気持ちはわかるが、ミイラ取りがミイラになっていやしないか、と聞きたい。かつての、翻訳メモリツールの有効性に対する批判、または、今のAIによる自動翻訳に対抗する議論において、私たちプロ翻訳者の存在意義の拠り所は、言語として自然で読みやすい文章は、やはり人間の翻訳者でないと、ということではなかったか。

翻訳の価値を決めるのは、読者だ。そして、今の読者は待つてはくれない。ある調査によると、アプリストアで、ユーザーがアプリ情報を閲覧する時間は一件あたり約7秒だという。フリクションが最小限の、お時間を取らせない伝達が期待されている場に、翻訳ツールの名残を引きずり、すべてを訳文に含めて原文を透けさせないといられない翻訳者。誰かと似ていないだろうか。

IT'S NOT JUST THE WORDS

Uleman Fred (ウレマン フレッド)

We really should be translating content. True, this content is typically expressed in words, but it needs to be remembered that the words are only there to express the content. Which means that you need to be thinking about what it means to the source-language reader and then need to use different words to make it mean the same thing to the target-language reader, remembering that people reading in different languages may well read things differently.

For example, I recently had a text that characterized a place as 歴史的、地理的に孤立の伝統があり . It would be easy to translate this as “due to its historical and geographical tradition of isolation,” but your geography is not a tradition. A tradition is something people create. You can have a tradition (which itself implies a history) of being isolated (including by choice), but your geography is not a tradition. It is a circumstance you are thrown into. So this has to be more along the lines of “geographically and historically isolated, . . .”

For another example, the text talked about 幣原の協調主義外交を光とすれば、日本の軍の動向は影であった . It would be easy to talk about Shidehara’s internationalist foreign policy as the light and what the military did as the shadow. Hey, your 影 is your shadow, right? But a shadow has to be cast by something. You could say the military cast a dark shadow over the era, but you cannot really say the military’s running amok was a shadow. So you have to resist that light/shadow contrast and talk instead about the light and the dark—or even the good and the bad, the hope and the despair.

Finally, and this time from the other side and without an example, quotations. In English, quotations have to use the same words as the original. If you have a passage that has been translated from English

into Japanese and is given as a quotation, it may well be a quotation from the Japanese translation of the book/speech/whatever. But simply translating that back into English does not produce the English quotation. You (and this “you” includes me) really have to find the original English and quote it. This material is often difficult to find. Make the effort. (I recently had “quotations” from a book with the book title cited incorrectly, so I had first to find out what the correct title of the book is and then locate the passages being quoted. Of course it takes longer, but I could then know the quotation was right and we are not going to have some expert out there who has/remembers the original English and runs off a rant about how the Japanese author or the translator is obviously deranged and should be banished from adult society.) Research it. Get it right. And of course, the flip side of that is, if you cannot find the original, don’t pose it as a quotation. Paraphrase. Or add a disclaimer. Anything. Just don’t pretend it’s a quotation. Because the actual words are what verify that it is from this or that person and hence has this or that authority. Because if you just translate it back, it goes from being a quotation to being a meme devoid of the original’s authority.

AI TRANSLATION AND HUMAN TRANSLATORS

Peter Winchcomb-Wada (ウィンチコム^{わだ}ピーター)

I've been watching and using machine translation for a number of years now, and to be honest most of it has not lived up to my expectations. But the parent company of the one I work for released an AI translation system earlier this year, and I have to say that it is actually pretty impressive. It is by no means perfect, but it is a lot better than the internal machine translation system that was available before it, and several other MT systems I have used.

The system is capable of translating sections of copied and pasted text and even large files in relatively short periods. I've been asked to run a number of translations using the new system, and spend a couple of months providing the developers with detailed feedback about what it gets wrong so they can improve the system. The project reminded me of Stephen Suloway's article in last year's anthology, because the only way I can see human translators remaining viable is for them to focus on their quality. As even AI translation systems make simple mistakes, I am not worried about them stealing all of the translation work, because they do not actually comprehend what they are translating, leading to numerous minor errors.

I mainly work on documentation for product manuals, and various quality checks, including native checks, are an established part of our work flow. Also, our parent company requires us to perform native checks of everything that we submit to ensure quality. So as long as there are customers who need to guarantee the quality of their translation, I believe there will be a need for human translators (and editors).

While the AI translation system is partly aimed at helping non-translators get information from sources in languages other than their

native one, it can also be of use to translators. If you understand both the source and target languages well, you can probably catch any major mistakes it makes, and you can really increase your productivity by using it to handle simpler phrases. It can also be used to get ideas of how to phrase complex constructions. There is the issue of whether a human editor can catch all the mistakes the system might make, but a lot of simple mistakes can be prevented by using pre-editing to make the material easier for the AI translation system to understand.

To help the global sales staff get usable translations from the AI translation system I had to give a presentation. I gave them a short list of simple checks to make sure the text is easy for the AI translation system to understand. I would have preferred to give them some detailed information, but most of them do not understand English very well, and if I gave them a long checklist I am sure few of them would actually use it. So I decided to give them a crash course in basic pre-editing methods.

As AI translation systems are here to stay, and are only going to get better, I am currently reconsidering our work flow to harness their power and make us more efficient, while also maintaining quality. After all, if you can't beat them, why not join them?

WHAT LEGAL TRANSLATION MEANS TO ME **– NOT MERELY TRANSLATION, BUT A FRUIT-BEARING TREE**

Shiori Yamamoto (山本 志織)

I am a professional legal translator and paralegal working at a law firm. You may ask, what does legal translation mean to you? The answer cannot be said in a word. Legal translation is not simply replacing words into a different language for me. It is more of a laborious daily endeavor, immersed in legal terminology and expressions, wading and wandering through multitudes of legal provisions and sentences, through which in my unconscious mind I try to find a coherent sense and meaning of the lengthy legal paragraphs which meet my eyes, not only grammatically as is required in correctly replacing the words into another language, but also in a manner that only a professional disciplined, through education and on-the-job training for a number of years, in the legal field of Anglo-American common law and U.S. law can attempt to make. Through legal translation, I joyfully savor the taste of the legal text and terminology that I am translating, and try to endlessly find and concoct increasingly finer nuances and expressions, either in Japanese or English, which convey the accurate message that the original writer intended to convey.

I reiterate, and cannot emphasize enough, that legal translation is not merely replacing the text into another language. Rather, if you were to ask any Japanese attorney engaged in cross-border transactions, he/she would most likely say that the best and quickest way for a legal professional (such as an attorney) to become familiar with the laws of another country or jurisdiction, or Anglo-American/U.S. law, is to immerse yourself in doing legal translation. If you repetitively translate a certain number of contracts of different types, you gradually become familiar with the typical legal expressions. If you do legal translation often enough, you come to learn the vocabulary of law in another

language (such as English). If you accumulate enough experience in legal translation, it is like learning another language entirely different from your everyday language – you will have mastered a powerful tool and skill which you can utilize in a manner that you choose.

Personally speaking, having continuously worked as a professional legal translator and paralegal for more than ten years at international Japanese law firms in Tokyo, I have been lucky enough to recently have had some opportunities to utilize the strengths that I have gained, such as authoring legal articles on U.S. contract law and English written contracts or U.S. supreme court precedents in prominent legal magazines, as well as lecturing internally to an audience of approximately twenty attorneys. If your skills of legal translation are fine-tuned to its best, and further combined with an endless voluntary study of the law, whether from reading books, engaging in discussion with legal professionals, or taking law school classes (which without saying requires utmost diligence), legal translation does not become an end in itself, but rather transforms itself into something much more, an invaluable skill that you have acquired and a priceless sword that you can wield at your command, which can take you afar into your ventures to gain further know-how in this endless endeavor called professional business life, and which can take you onto further, worthier heights.

Legal translation is like a fruit-bearing tree. If you fine-tune your legal translation skills to its utmost heights, and further combine multiple learning and study methods to better hone your skills like an endless endeavor, legal translation opens a previously hidden door through which you can feel the dynamics of the passion and excitement of the treasured world of law.

2 足目のわらじ？

やまもと ゆうこ
山本 裕子

皆様、ナマステ！私は今、この文章をヨガの聖地として知られるインドのリシケシで書いている。理由は、ヨガ・ティーチャー・ティーチング・コース参加のためである。私にとって、初めてのインド滞在、そして色々な節目である2019年、今まで拝読する側であったアンソロジーに、やはり初めて寄稿させていただく。

フリーランス駆け出しの頃、お世話になっていた翻訳会社のコーディネーターさんに、「自宅で仕事していると精神的に参ってしまうこともあるから、気を付けた方がいい」というアドバイスを頂いた。ヨガだったら、運動不足解消にもなるし、ストレス軽減にも役立つだろうと思い、早速習い始めた。そのため、度々の中断がありつつも、ヨガ歴は、私のフリーランス生活と同じくらいとなる。

翻訳という仕事には、高校生の頃から憧れていたが、自分には無理だろうとあきらめていた。20代でニュージーランドに4年間居住した際、邦人向けフリーペーパーで連載されていた、現地在住の翻訳者の方のエッセイを読み、翻訳者への夢が再燃した。帰国後、30代、人とタイミングの運に恵まれ、特許事務所に就職、未経験ながら特許翻訳という仕事に辿り付けた次第である。

長年の片思いを脱し、現在まで、翻訳への情熱は依然として健在である。しかし、対照的に、長時間パソコンの前に座り、一人で作業することが苦痛で仕方がないことがある。また、自分では気を付けたつもりでも、納品後にミス指摘され、自分の実力・注意不足にひどく落ち込むこともある。基本的に気が小さいので、仕事が忙しくても、緩やかなペースになっても（幸いなことに、長く途切れるという事態は経験していないが）、ドキドキしてしまう。そのような時、自宅又は教室でのヨガは、自分の精神のバランスを取る助けになってくれたと感じる。

今回、当地でも機密保持などの契約を遵守できる環境であったため、クライアントにも事情を伝え、納期と量を調節してもらいながら仕事をする事となった。4週間という限られた期間ではあるが、仕事以外にもやるべきことがあった方が、より翻訳に集中できることを痛感した。また、クラスメートに、「私があなたと同じ仕事をしていたら、世界中をバックパックで旅行しているだろうな」と言われ、翻訳という仕事の「ノマド性」

も実感している。

気が付けばフリーランス 10 年目に突入、子供も大きくなり、家にずっといる必要もなくなってきた。そこで思いついたのが、これまで続けてきたヨガの講師となり、現在のこもりがちな生活を改善し、翻訳とヨガ講師の二本立てに挑戦する、ということである。ヨガ講師としての見通しは何も立っていない。だが、ボランティアに近いものであってもいいから、何らかの形で今参加しているコースの経験を活かせたらと思う。

ここ 4 年間はオーストラリアと日本を往復しており、身の回りのことに精一杯で、JAT の会合などに参加する余裕がなかったが、年内で引き上げることになったため、来年からは積極的に出席したいと思う。その際には、他の翻訳者の方の健康維持の仕方、仕事とストレスの上手な付き合い方なども伺ってみたい。

皆様にお会いできるのを楽しみにしております。

NOTES ON JAPANESE-TO-ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Daisuke Yanase (柳瀬 大輔)

Pharmaceutical industry is one of the most information-intensive industries in that what makes an otherwise seemingly plain substance a reliable medical treatment is a massive amount of information substantiating its therapeutic benefit and acceptable risk profile as well as specifying the regimen to maximize its desired efficacy. Biomedical translation plays an important role in the written exchange of medical and pharmaceutical information, known as medical writing. Apart from some culture-specific adaptations, most biomedical information is globally applicable because, for example, a gene would operate as well by any name, and therefore biomedical translation is, albeit highly technical, expected to be generally straightforward.

Regrettably, I must admit that the reality is not that simple. Japanese-to-English biomedical translation is often difficult because not only of unfamiliar technical content but also of unclear source texts. In Japanese, the point of each sentence can be grasped, if at all, only when you read to its end. The subject of a sentence is sometimes absent, sometimes difficult to locate. Katakana words often mean something different from their English origins. The unlimited extensibility of Japanese sentences tends to be abused to load a sentence with excessive ideas, to the point of making it a cluttered tangle.

Does my mother tongue have some intrinsic shortcomings? I have this friend who is a mathematician. He has a conviction that the Japanese language accommodates as much logic as English does, and those who complain that they cannot write logically enough in Japanese are merely passing the blame of their laziness on the language. I agree and hope to contribute what I can so that the logical clarity of Japanese technical writing would reach its potential height.

While waiting for the arrival of better source texts, let me share with JAT colleagues one of my rules of thumb in Japanese-to-English translation: Japanese verbs offer greater leeway for translation than noun phrases. Let's see the following Japanese sentence:

アトピー性皮膚炎の治療においては、湿疹の軽減とともにかゆみの管理が重要と考えられ、抗ヒスタミン薬や抗アレルギー薬が広く使用される。

A word-for-word translation of this sentence appears rather disparate.

In the treatment of atopic dermatitis, it is considered important to relieve eczema as well as to manage itching, and antihistamines and antiallergics are used widely.

Here, a quick Net search shows that antihistamines and antiallergics are treatment for itching rather than for eczema, and therefore the mention of 湿疹の軽減 = relief of eczema is merely a reminder of a commonly known fact about the treatment of atopic dermatitis. Next, we have to find a reasonable subject, if any, for verbs in the source text: 重要と考える and 広く使用する . An option is implicit "physicians"; another is "treatment of atopic dermatitis" as an inanimate subject. The latter seems to suit better our purpose of translating. Now, what remains to do is select English verbs or expressions that are equivalent in meaning to 重要と考える and 広く使用する .

In addition to relief of eczema, treatment of atopic dermatitis also focuses on management of itching and makes an extensive use of antihistamines and antiallergics.

How do you like the revised translation? I am waiting for your comments and opinions.

〈日→日→英→英〉翻訳

やのう ちあき
矢能 千秋

ビジネス全般で発生する日本語文書の英訳を生業としている。経営陣が出す挨拶文、スピーチやプレゼン、公式ウェブサイトなど、以前は自社の海外事業部などで訳していた文章が、フリーランスの私にアウトソーシングされてくる。

今年で翻訳を始めてから19年になる。ビジネスのスピードが年々速まるにつれて、自分が受けとる日本語原稿の不十分さが気になるようになってきた。急いで書いたのに加えて推敲をする時間がないのだろうか、言葉が足りないのだ。

日本語の文章では、主語や目的語が省略されることが多い。だが英語にするときは、**Who** (だれが)、**When** (いつ)、**Where** (どこで)、**What** (なにを)、**Why** (なぜ)、**How** (どのように) したのかという **5W1H** が必要になる。主語や目的語が省略されている日本語原稿とにらめっこをしながら、どこが足りないのかと情報を探すのが日常だ。主語と述語がどこにあるかと確認していると、いつの間にか主語が入れ替わって、ねじれている文章があることに気づく。日本語では、同じ主語が続くとき、次やその次の文で主語を省略できる場合がある。けれども、次の文に主語がなく、よく読むと前の文とは主語が異なっていることがあるのだ。

翻訳では「原稿にないものは足さない」と言われることがあるが、この場合は「原稿にない」のではない。主語が省略されていて見えないだけで、英語にする際にはその隠れた主語を前に出してあげないと文章にならない。日本語原稿を英語へと組み立て直す場合には、このように日本語原稿を推敲、さらに場合によってはリライトしてからでないと、綺麗な英文とはならない。これが〈日→日〉翻訳だ。英訳において、英文ライティングの前に必要となるのがこのプロセスである。

ここで役に立つ本を挙げてみたい。翻訳フォーラムの勉強会に出席していたとき、高橋さきの氏に紹介してもらった『悪文』（岩淵悦太郎 編集・著）である。特に巻末の「悪文をさけるための五十か条」は、実に明快に悪文を定義している。「主語と述語との照応関係をはっきりさせる」の項など、まさに上に述べたとおりである。和訳で自分の訳文を推敲したり、このように原稿を書いたりする際にも、この本には毎回お世話になっている。英訳、和訳を問わず、翻訳者であればこの本を手元に置いて何度も読み返す

ことをお勧めしたい。

次は〈日→英〉プロセスである。英文ライティングのルールについては2年前に発行された『通訳・翻訳ジャーナル SPRING 2017』25ページにおいて、英訳者の遠田和子氏が名著、*Style: Toward Clarity and Grace* by Joseph M. Williamsを紹介されている。このスタイルブックにもかなりお世話になったので、2年前の同ムックをお持ちの方はぜひ遠田氏のページを再読されたい。

さて、〈日→英〉が仕上がったら〈英→英〉である。私が英語ネイティブの校正者とペアを組んでいることを発注者は知っているため、ネイティブチェック済みの英文を納めて欲しいと依頼されることが多い。そのため〈英→英〉までのプロセスを請け負っている。

最後に、もう一度〈日→日〉の整理方法を具体的に説明してみよう。例えば、「江東区には下町情緒溢れる深川・亀戸、青梅・有明・豊洲といった湾岸エリアがあります」という日本語原稿がある。このままでは並列関係が分かりづらいので、江東区の地図を見てみる。すると、内陸に深川・亀戸、湾岸エリアに青梅・有明・豊洲がある。それならば「江東区には深川・亀戸がある下町情緒溢れるエリアと青梅・有明・豊洲といった湾岸エリア」とあり〈日→日〉翻訳できる。PR文章という特徴を持つ原稿だったため、文章としての工夫が必要となる。よって一文ずつの日英対応という形では訳さず、この前にあった原稿の内容と繋げた英文として仕上げた。〈日→日〉翻訳で並列関係を整理したが、〈日→英〉プロセスにおいて、あえて日本語と同じ並列関係は取らなかったということになる。ではどのように訳したか。本年春に発行された『翻訳事典 2019-2020』において、129ページから「誌上翻訳レッスン 実務翻訳 日→英 ビジネス翻訳」でこの文を詳しく解説し、訳例も載せているのでそちらを参照いただきたい。

日本語原稿の情報を整理してから訳すようになってから、英訳をしやすくなった。訳しにくい日本語原稿に頭を抱えることがあったら、ぜひ〈日→日→英→英〉翻訳を試して欲しい。