

THE JLD TIMES

Spring 2021

Newsletter of the Japanese Language Division of The American Translators Association

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巡る季節

This edition of the JLD Times is a very special one indeed. Whereas in the past we have had more editorial contributions, we wanted to take this opportunity to highlight what has been happening in our division since our last ATA Annual Conference. You will find summaries of our sessions hosted by the JLD, results of the JLD division survey, an introduction of our current JLD event offerings, a recap of our events to date, an interview of the current administrator (to be a recurring column), and finally, an introduction of the JLD Tech Team, whom without none of the post-ATA61 events would be possible.

Please see the various means of communication we have listed in this issue so you do not miss out on any potentially interesting events. Also, we are always looking for article submissions from our colleagues. If you would like to submit to the JLD Times, please reach out to jldblogger@gmail.com so that we can feature you in our next edition. Also, should you have any questions, please reach out to the division administrators at divisionJLD@atanet.org.

We hope you enjoy this edition. Please continue to stay well and know that the JLD continues to be a safe space for interaction during these unprecedented times.

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Cover & めぐる季節
Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins
Submit your photos at
jldblogger@gmail.com!



ATA 60 JLD Session Summaries

In the following pages, you'll find JLD member-written summaries of select JLD sessions that took place at the ATA 61 conference. The editorial committee would like to thank every single one of our contributors for their summarizing efforts, which help to bring the knowledge and learnings of the conference to those who could not attend. **Thank you!**

Conveying the Words of U.S. Presidents into Japanese

Presented by Chikako Tsuruta (鶴田知佳子先生)

1. 放送通訳者としての問い

- 通訳者の解釈とは何か
- ことば、表現、意味
- 慣用表現を考える
 - 例えば、朝飯前はpiece of cakeに対応する
- “The Impact of Implicit Meanings in Language and Discourse on Interpretation and Translation” (Maryanne Lederer, 2002)

2. 大統領のことばの放送通訳についての先行研究

- Bill Clinton—Brandenburg Gate Remarks
 - 通訳の質の検討：英語—ドイツ語間の通訳
 - Franz Pöchhacker (1998)の検討
 - 流暢さ
 - 結束性と一貫性
 - 完全・正確（文法と用語の両方）
過不足なしと結論
- 予測できない部分の訳出は？

- Franz Pöchhacker (2009)より
- オバマ大統領の就任演説
 - Parallelism 列挙の形容
 - Parataxis 接続詞を使わない列挙
- すべて訳出できるわけではない
通訳者は困難にどのように立ち向かうか？
- オバマ大統領の就任演説
 - Daniel Gile (2011)
“Errors, omissions and infelicities in broadcast interpreting”
 - フランス語・ドイツ語・日本語の同時通訳を分析
 - 間違いの大半は簡単な単語や文法構造でおきている
 - フランス語とドイツ語への訳出にくらべて日本語方向への間違いや抜けが多い

3. 自身の通訳体験から

- ブッシュ大統領：一般教書演説（2003）
 - 2001年9月11日、同時多発テロ事件後
 - トランプ大統領との共通点？
 - 単純な単語の多さ
 - Bushism：発話の際の間違い
Example: They underestimated me.
- ブッシュ大統領：一般教書演説（2007）
- オバマ大統領：一般教書演説（2009）
- オバマ大統領：広島スピーチ（2016）

4. トランプ大統領の登場で何が変わったのか、変わっていないか

- 話題になっているのはなぜ？
 - 通訳者の悩みの分析
 - 発話者と自分の倫理基準の衝突
 - SLとTLのどちらに依拠するか

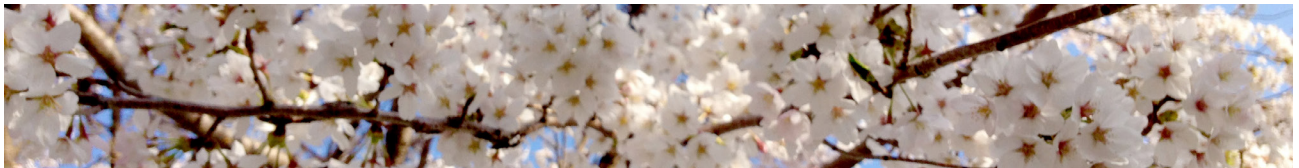


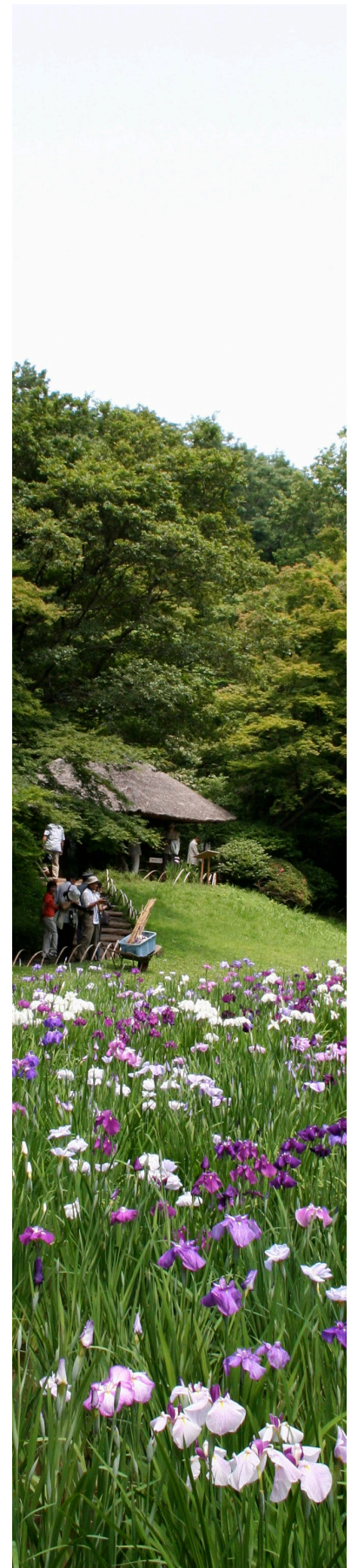
Photo Credit: Katrina Leonoudakis

5. トランプ大統領の発言

- トランプ大統領：就任演説（2017）
- トランプ大統領：一般教書演説（2018）
- トランプ大統領の特色とは何か
（岡本純子氏の論考より）
 - 根本となる価値観が見えにくい
 - 自己愛パーソナリティー障害
 - すべてを二元論で片づけている
 - 独特の価値観から、スピーチ分析が困難
 - 倫理基準の衝突
 - 発話者の倫理基準と、通訳者自身の倫理基準に齟齬がある場合には、どのようにTLで表出するのか？
 - 表現の「不適切部分を消除」するのか？
 - 誰に忠実に訳すのか
 - いつでもそのまま訳出するのか？
 - 自分の倫理基準に合致しない発言でも？
 - 公正を欠いていても？
 - 不快感を覚える表現であっても？
 - Expectation gapがあった場合、どう対応するのか
- 研究されるトランプ大統領の発言
 - トランプ大統領の特徴
 - 独自の発信方法
 - 型破りな発言
 - 予測不能な思考パターン
 - 通訳者の対応方法

6. 役割を果たすためには比喩表現、何を強調するのか

- 比喩表現：修飾語が適切に訳出できているのか？



Deposition Interpreting Workshop II

Presented by Manako Ihaya and Izumi Suzuki Meyers
Moderated by Paul Koehler, Rika Mitrik, Hiromi Fujii, and Hajime Sato

- Izumi provided a brief description of deposition interpreting with a few pointers.
 - Manako described her recent experience in online depositions.
 - In the exercise part, the three moderators acted as two attorneys and a deponent and read two pre-prepared scripts. They paused to give participants time to interpret before Manako-san provided model interpretation. The scripts were quite realistic and included attorney objections. To make it easier for participants, and for the sake of time, the simulation was different from real depositions in certain respects: actors read their lines slower than normal speed; there was no check interpreter; and everyone paused after one sentence. ■
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Handling English for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics

Presented by Chikako Tsuruta (鶴田知佳子先生)

1 Introduction

- How a street in Tokyo looks in anticipation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics
 - “Tokyo 2020” flags all around Tokyo
- How a street in Tokyo looks living with COVID 19
 - Flags about social distancing and the coronavirus

2 New National Stadium (signage)

- “Hello, Our Stadium”
 - Why does this sound strange? Comes across as unnatural
 - Do you greet a stadium? An inanimate object?
 - To make it better: “Say Hello to Our New Stadium”
- “Joho no Niwa”
 - Why does this sound strange? Putting into roma-ji or doing a phonetic translation
 - This does not convey the meaning
 - To make it better: “Event space ‘Joho no Niwa’”

- “Please push the under button” (sign beneath a water fountain)
 - Why does this sound strange? Too many words? Not correct English?
 - To make it better: “PUSH” (on the button itself) which is short and concise rather than “Please the button below”

3 **Around town and in restaurants**

- “Welcome Aboard! Point-and-Speak Foreign Language Sheet” (sticker found in a taxi)
 - Indicates where they would like to go, how to pay, the AC condition, etc.
 - A literal translation from “指差し外国語シート”
 - Point at what? Speak what?
- “Kiyomasa Ido (Well)” at the Meiji Jingu (famous “energy spot”)
 - 掘り方の巧妙と水質の優秀なこと translated as “Ingenious way of sinking and the superiority of water’s quality”
 - Confusion from writing both “ido” and “well” together
 - Common use of redundant words (such as Arakawa River)
- “Safety Evacuation Area”, “Chofu base ruins exercise open space”
 - Near Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (sign no longer there)
 - Literal translation directly from the Japanese (広域避難場所、調布基地跡地、運動広場)
 - Possible machine translation use
- “CLOSE Staff Only”
 - Sign on a hotel door for staff
 - Frequent misuse of the word “close” (e.g., hotel signage that says “17:00 Close”)
- “Go To トラベル”
 - Recent government campaign to help the economy

Meaningless to those who do not understand Japanese

- “Cook Do”
 - Two verbs next to each other
 - A direct translation of 料理する
- Piman no niku zume
- Stir-fried hormones in miso paste

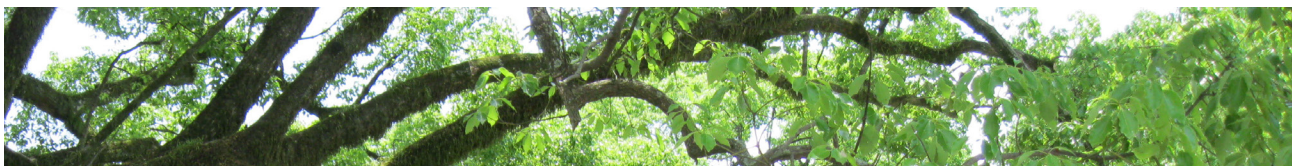


Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins



4 Japanglish

1. Who are we communicating to?
 - Japan welcomed over 30 million foreign visitors to Japan in 2019.
 - Despite the setback posed by the worldwide pandemic, the government still holds the target of 60 million foreign tourists by 2030 as decided at the Cabinet meeting on July 17, 2020.
2. Do we really have foreign visitors, more specifically, English speakers in mind as the intended target? Or is English used as more for a "design" or "decorative" purpose to be "fancy"?

One example is a local shop that translated 白鯨整骨院 as "White whale a bonesetter's office"
3. Are we communicating in English? Or are we using Japanglish?
 - Examples: "live house", "Hello Work", "My Number Card", "suku-sho" (screen shot), "kure-ka" (credit card)
4. Why would we want to use English? Cassette effect?
 - Akira Yanabu in 1976 defined the "Cassette Effect" as: the original meaning of a "cassette" is a "jewel box" which is a small, beautiful something that by definition contains a treasure. But it is only a box. The exterior hides the interior. This inability to know leads people to assume there must be something splendid inside.
 - ❖ By using exotic sounding words that have the appearance of being important, ordinary citizens may have a sense of reverence towards the words that are coined. This is precisely the situation with how words related to Japanese government organizations such as Hello Work or My Number



Card are used. These words may be especially difficult to understand for the elderly but do give the appearance of being important. That is also true with Japanglish used frequently in advertisements usually for fashion items etc. They give the impression that they are fashionable and cutting edge.

- ❖ Just as it has been in the past with kanji words, Japanglish expressed in katakana is becoming a source of confusion. The flexibility of the Japanese language is a great advantage in importing words and, hence, the culture associated with those words. But, in going in the other direction, that is, in trying to express what is happening in Japan to the outside world in English, the ambiguity hidden beneath the surface becomes amplified and the feature of the Japanese language can become detrimental. It is simply not possible to go in the other direction, of going back to the process of how the words are imported and made suitable for the Japanese context in reverse order.

5. We need a "native check" or "native touch"

- Japanglish affecting English education?
- Survey of 50+ students taking a class called "Introduction to Interpretation" class about loan words from English that are frequently used and have different meanings compared to the original English
- Examples: "claim", "take-out", "mansion", "tension"

5 **We can do better**

Three necessary points

1. User first
2. Correct and concise English
3. Don't use Japanglish

- ❖ To be communicative, we need to see from the user's perspective.

6 What we can do

- Interpreters and translators can take the lead in improving communication in English.
- Raising awareness of this issue.
 - ❖ Making English signs understandable to English speakers is something we should accomplish. In interpreting to and from Japanglish, the most important precaution is, as in any interpreting, to think first and foremost about the intended meaning in the source language and accurately convey the meaning in the target language.
- Translation of intended meaning: twin tower analogy (Professor Tomoko Tamura at International Christian University)
 - ❖ Translation from Japanese can be likened to trying to transfer between twin towers, one tower being a Japanese one and the other an English one. A message originating from the Japanese tower at the surface level should be understood in terms of its intended meaning. Then, you should close the Japanese tower door and open the English tower door on the ground floor, formulate the necessary expression considering syntactic structure, and then go up the English tower to arrive at the final expression to be expressed in English. There should not be an automatic transfer at just the surface-level expression.

Example from a press conference by Japan's new prime minister Yoshihide Suga that Professor Tsuruta simultaneously interpreted

- When reporters asked about who he would choose as his chief cabinet secretary, he said, "Someone who has 総合力". If we try to jump from one tower to the next, we might translate the word as "comprehensive ability." However, what we should do is think about his intended meaning which is "someone who is versatile and can perform various types of jobs."
- Discussion from the May 2020 7th Meeting of The Next Generation's Roundtable in Tokyo (NGRT) (Professor Tsuruta is the director)
 - Theme: "English Signs in Japan: Are they helping communication?"
- On the newly established blog "日本の英語を考える会" (<https://note.com/nihonnoeigo>) .

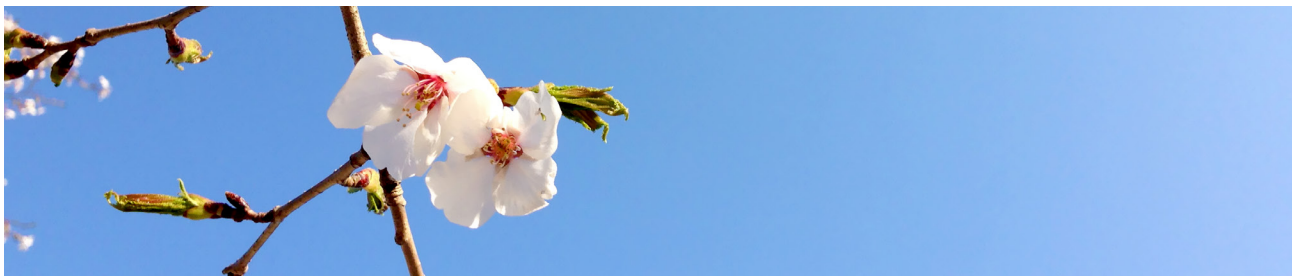


Photo Credit: Katrina Leonoudakis

Staying in Touch While Staying Apart: Keeping B Language Ability Intact

By Paul Koehler

A curious thing happened last September. I returned to the United States after living in Japan for almost eight years, and last September marked the point where I had been back longer than I had lived in Japan. It was a conscious choice, and I still don't regret it, but it has come at the price of not being able to use my B language (in my case, Japanese) as much as I did in Japan. It became painfully apparent to me during my visit to Japan in 2018, when a Japanese friend said that my Japanese had gotten worse. I've been so used to hearing the opposite (honest or not) that it was a shock, but I appreciated the honesty. The pandemic has forced most people in the world to keep physically distanced, and you can imagine how much of an impact this has on people in our profession.

Or does it? Gone are the days where contact with the outside world is limited by technology, and bandwidth allows for video communication as a normal occurrence instead of a luxury limited to corporations. However, I miss the impact of watching my reading and speaking Japanese ability improve within hours after arrival, and that simply isn't possible right now.

Thanks to a colleague's advice, I have found a VPN service which enables me to watch many TV channels in Japan live, even more than I had when I lived there. Say what you will about the quality of programming, but the chance to watch and listen in real time is something I missed. Hearing about sobering news

Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins



like coronavirus clusters (virtually unspoken of in the States) or this year's cherry blossom forecasts are a nice way to keep informed. I also make an effort to speak with friends in Japan when I can.

Why is this important? Among other reasons, it is our duty as translators to keep as up-to-date with both languages as we can, and while culture and language can change in ways that make things unrecognizable to us, we need to do what we can to convey these aspects in our documents. Just as I missed the second Abe administration in Japan and caught up with increasing polarization in the US, we need to stay on top of things. Fortunately, the ability to do so has become easier thanks to the impact of technology.

I still have an airline ticket on standby to go to Japan, and I plan on taking advantage of it as soon as I can. However, until that day comes, I will use the resources I have available to keep my B language ability intact and make sure I keep not only my strength as a professional, but also my connections with the place that I still consider a second home. I look forward to visiting as soon as I can. ■

JLD's Event Reintroduction

How it started – a Division Meeting on Zoom – oh great to see you, how are you doing? This, this is actually not too...bad? It sure would be nice to chat a bit in between ATA61 sessions...

Why don't we do a Coffee Hour? **YES!**

What about a Q&A with Experts? **YES!**

How it's going – A new committee that has been working diligently since before the first webinar in December 2020 with Ms. Hana K. Ransom. She talked about diversifying and promoting language service offerings as a freelancer. We have gotten great participation and feedback, and so we plan to continue regularly with these online events. In particular, we will be hosting:

Webinars *JLD members only

Our webinars are conference-caliber lectures on topics of interest to JLD members. Past webinars have included translation practicum, "Strategies for Translating Long Japanese Sentences" (Prof. Jim Davis), translation technologies "Neural Machine Translation: Friend or Foe?" (Mr. Hajime Sato), and insights on publishing and literary translation (Ms. Miyo Miyagawa Tat). We look forward to hosting very-near-future ones on remote and remote simultaneous interpreting. All webinars will be recorded and made available to members on request.

Monju no Chie (文殊の知恵) *JLD members only

We originally started this online event series as a Q&A with Experts for Interpreters and Translators (通訳者・翻訳者お悩み相談室). We renamed the series to JLD Monju no Chie (JLD 文殊の知恵) after careful consideration of what we want this series to be. The new name comes from a common Japanese saying "三人寄れば文殊の知恵" which translates to "Out of the counsel of three comes wisdom" or more colloquially, "Two heads are better than one."

While webinars are presented in the lecture-style, one-way communication, the Monju no Chie series is meant to be a forum for convivial interactive communication. Attendees can seek advice and suggestions not only from panelists but also from other attendees. Besides the panel discussion style, this series' session can be a round table discussion or even a study session.



Coffee Hour *JLD members only

No agenda, just some light-hearted and open conversation with JLD colleagues. Members can talk about topics or sessions they would like to see, ask questions about JLD, or even talk about their pets. It is a time for making connections and staying connected.

Global Coffee Hour *Open to non-ATA members!

A casual get together with colleagues from other professional associations, students from schools that teach translation and interpretation, and non-ATA members in general. This is for the purpose of participants to get to know what other associations are doing, how students are learning, what is on everyone's mind, and to explain the benefits of becoming a JLD (and thus ATA) member. We expect to hold this event 1~2 times a year, time permitting.

All events will be announced via our social media; however, event links and updates will be sent via the JLD mailing list and the JLD Private Discussion Group on Facebook. Global Coffee Hour will be announced on the abovementioned locations, as well as directly communicated to non-JLD participants/organizations.

GET NOTIFIED!

If you are receiving messages from ATA-Japanese-Language-Division@groups.io, you are already on the JLD mailing list and no action is required. If that is not the case, we highly recommend that you subscribe to the JLD mailing list or private discussion group on Facebook to ensure that you can be part of these new initiatives. Webinars and Monju no Chie sessions will not be communicated through headquarters, whereas coffee hours will be announced through your JLD membership email notifications.

QUESTIONS?

Contact the Administrators via divisionJLD@atanet.org.

We look forward to meeting you and getting to know you as we host these initiatives throughout the year!



Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins

JLD Webinar & Event Reports

新しい時代の翻訳者像: The Synergy Effect of Having Multiple Careers as a Linguist

Presented by Hana Ransom

JLD's very first webinar was presented by Hana Ransom. She is a JLD member who is not only a certified English-to-Japanese translator but also a published author of two books for English learners in Japan. She teaches Japanese and English on the side and has experience as an Eiken (Practical English Proficiency Test) examiner and is a Japanese language teaching material developer as well. In this webinar, she talked about the merits of diversifying her career in this rapidly changing, uncertain world.

Over 20 members attended the webinar and intently listened in as Hana lively, and sometimes humorously, talked about how and why she started exploring language service career opportunities outside of translation. With the advent of technologies such as machine translation and AI, she strongly believes that translators and interpreters should be actively engaged in efforts to raise public awareness about the importance of our contributions to society. If we want our professions to thrive, we need to let ourselves and our value to society be known. This conviction motivated her to utilize different web-based channels to build her presence online. She published books to establish her credibility in the internet world, where anyone can pretend to be anything. She also talked about pros and cons of switching to 複業 (not 副業) business model, and concluded the session with suggestions to all of us working in the language industry.

It was an excellent presentation. Many attendees said they were inspired and energized. Hana certainly has a knack for motivational speaking! ■ (Noriko Nevins ネビンス典子)

「複業」と「副業」の違い。私、通訳やっていて、翻訳あまりやらないので、このタイトルを聞いたときに、「side gig」のことを言っているのかと思ったんですよ。「副業」という違う仕事をするという意味で。で、プレゼンを見ているうちに漢字が違うなと思って。本当に私も勉強不足で「複業」と「副業」の違いを学ばせてもらったのが、とてもよかったです。やっぱり「side gig」をするんじゃないくて、「expand」ってそういう意味ですよ。 ■ (Shiou Udagawa 宇田川 史央)

How Long Is Too Long? Strategies for Translating Long Japanese Sentences

Presented by Dr. Jim Davis

Dealing with long Japanese sentences is one of the biggest challenges of translating from Japanese to English. Therefore, I eagerly anticipated Jim Davis' webinar "How Long Is Too Long? Strategies for Translating Long Japanese Sentences." Well, Prof. Davis didn't disappoint. I learned so much from his webinar. Prof. Davis' strategy of using the linear or nested model to deal with long Japanese sentences was particularly helpful. Basically, the linear model tackles a long Japanese sentence by getting the big picture first and then filling-in the details by starting from the end of the sentence and working backwards. The key here is to break the long sentence into the main clauses and then fill in (look at) the modifiers (modifying clauses). After explaining how to deal long Japanese sentences, Prof. Davis showed us specific examples that were easy to understand. His Power Point presentation is also very useful. I look forward to improving my ability to effectively translate long Japanese sentences by using the strategies Prof. Davis taught in his webinar. ■ (David Budd)

日本語は点（、）で区切って文章を繋げた長い文章が多くて、英訳する際に困った経験があるだろう。ジェームス・デイビス博士の日英翻訳セミナーではそんな長文を英訳する際の攻略法を挙げ、政策研究部防衛政策研究室 小塚 郁也氏の「中東における勢力均衡の変化——米軍シリア撤退の意味するもの——」から抜粋した教材を使い実際に課題を訳しながら解説した。

文章が長い場合、まず「、」を参考にその構成を分析し、骨子となる文節を見つける。1つの分析の中に、完結した内容がある場合は、別の文章に区切ることができる。ウェビナーでは主語、述語、修飾節、接続詞などを色分けして、文章構成や各文節の繋がりを明確にして、節ごとに英訳した。また文章を区切るために、原文にない主語や接続詞を補うこともある。言葉にとらわれずに、文章の意味を汲んで訳語を選ぶと良い。日本語と同じ順序で訳せる場合もあるが、何を言いたいかを中心に組み立てると、文節の順序は入れ替わる場合もある。日本語の文法上、後ろから訳していくと訳しやすいことも多い。

一見長くてどこから手を付けて良いか悩む文章も、この方法で分析すると、文章の核心がつかみやすい。日英翻訳者向けのウェビナーであったが、日本語が母国語で普段は文法を気に掛けることなく翻訳している英日翻訳者の私にとっても、文節の関係を分析・明瞭化するという文法的なアプローチや、文章を区切り方は非常に参考になった。また、自然な英語という点では、語彙の豊かさや、動詞の使い方など、勉強になることが多かった。

JLDのGroups.ioから全課題文と回答例をダウンロードできる。■ (Masako Fujiwara 藤原雅子)

Neural Machine Translation: Friend or Foe?

Presented by Hajime Sato

2021年2月のJLDウェビナーは、今話題の機械翻訳（MT）に関するものでした。講師の佐藤基さんは、カリフォルニア州にあるInternational Litigation Servicesという会社に勤務されており、主にeDiscoveryの翻訳作業にMTを使用されています。最初にMTの歴史とニューラル機械翻訳（NMT）の仕組みについて紹介された後、デモも含め、NMTの長所と短所について説明がありました。

NMTは、従来のMTと比べ、自然で読みやすい文章が出てきますが、数学的に処理しているだけで、意味を理解しているわけではなく、訳文で情報がごっそり落ちてしまうことがあるといった危険性もあります。

実際に個人翻訳者が使う際に懸念されるのが秘密保持ですが、GoogleやMicrosoftはAPIを用いた有償サービスを安価で提供しており（SDLは月50万ワードまでTrados Studioユーザに無料で提供）、これらのサービスを用いれば、情報が他の目的に転用されたり、漏洩したりすることはないそうです。また、ユーザがデータを提供すれば、カスタム化されたエンジンを作成することもできるそうです。

現時点で自分の仕事に使うのは憚れますが、秘密保持やカスタム化などの課題が将来的によりクリアになれば、個人翻訳者が普通にツールとして活用するようになる日も遠くはないのかもしれません。■ (Hideaki Maruoka 丸岡英明)

Mr. Sato's presentation was a comprehensive overview into the nature of machine translation as it used to be to what it is now after going "neural" with use of artificial intelligence. I was able to finally understand the reason behind the epic leap in quality of MT translation in recent years.

I would like to share a Japanese phrase that has stuck in my mind for over two decades when I was an interpreter at Maruti-Suzuki in India, in the paint shop. One day I was on loan to another department when I was called back to paint where the Japanese engineer, in the middle of a heated discussion with an outside paint manufacturer asked (mid-sentence) that I interpret this to English: それはそれなりに、そういう方法でいいんですけども、Flabbergasted, and still new to interpretation I demanded to know the 主語 and he insisted that I interpret as is! I played with this beautifully obscure Japanese sentence replete with his frustration - now 2.5 decades later to see what would give the best translation and tested three MT tools using Google, TextTra, Microsoft Bing and DeepL –the latter seemed better quality and natural sounding. Deep learning is just an aspect of AI that replicates human learning and uses an algorithm that uses multiple layers of processing information.

There is no doubt that NMT will be a long-standing friend for translators. Regarding concerns of whether this is a threat to the translators as a profession, I would think not! The translator's skills will be vital in ensuring absence of errors and omissions (as was evident from the clever examples that he shared). So, thank you Sato-san for this very timely presentation. ■ (Shivani Nandi)

Translation on Harry Potter by Miyo Tat: A Business translator's Personal Journey to Becoming a Literary Translator

Presented by Miyo Tat

2021年3月に行われたMiyo Tat（宮川未葉）さんのJLDウェビナーは、出版翻訳の魅力やプロセス、翻訳時の工夫など、盛りだくさんの内容が凝縮された2時間だった。本の世界に没入して表現を工夫しながら、1冊1冊を訳しあげるといって出版翻訳の醍醐味が伝わってくるだけでなく、実務翻訳で参考になる情報も多い。

なかでも、ぴったりの表現が見つからないときに、英英辞典や国語辞典に記載されている言葉の定義を糸口に、定義の中で使われている言葉をさらに別の辞書で調べて連想を重ねて最適な表現を見いだすという方法は、すぐにでも活用できるテクニックだろう。出版翻訳でどんな意識や変更・削除がされるのかについても、未葉さんが訳したハリー・ポッター関連本から実例が紹介されているため、非常にわかりやすい。

未葉さんが書籍を訳すときは、SDL TradosとMS Wordを組み合わせながら、翻訳を4回見直すという。それから編集者とやりとりを交わし、ゲラ校正を経て、ようやく翻訳ができあがる。実務翻訳よりも時間がかかる出版翻訳を仕事のレパートリーに加えるうえで、どうスケジュールを組み、既存のクライアントにどんな連絡をとることでバランスをとっているかにも触れられており、実務・出版翻訳の両立を目指す人にとっては、次にどんなステップをとればよいかイメージのしやすい大いに励みになる内容だ。（Masako Essick エシック 庄司 真子）

本ウェビナーの通知を受けてから、内容に

すぐに関心を抱きましたが（あなたの知らない世界、なので）2時間もかけるほどトピックがあるのだろうか？と考えていました。ところが、実際にプレゼンが始まってみると、盛りだくさんの内容で知りたいと思うことが全て網羅されており実際には2時間では足りないくらいで、最後まで聞き入っていました。

心に残ったキーワードは、「連想」、「遣り甲斐」、「ワクワク感」（パズルを完成させていくような）等がありました。私も普段から熱意と行動力を備えていると自負していましたが、プレゼンターのMiyo Tat（宮川未葉）さんのそれにはかなわない、と思いました。自分の納得が行くまで、時間を惜しまず、とことん調べて翻訳を完成させる。これには、情熱さえ感じさせられました。

私は翻訳課題の専門性を持たず、来るもの拒まず精神でこれまでやってきましたが、シェアが一番大きいのは、特許侵害裁判の物的証拠となる電子メールを始め各種社内資料でした。別の意味のわくわく感がありましたが、最終的に会社間の勝ち負けなので、読者を喜ばせるものとは意図がかけ離れているな、と思いました。もし自分が書籍を翻訳するとしたら、ミステリー、サスペンス系でしょうか。

また、これまで知らなかった辞書の紹介はとても有益で感謝しております。素晴らしいプレゼンでした。ありがとうございました。■（Maho Taniguchi-Speller 谷口真帆）

Through examples from books related to the magical world of Harry Potter, Miyo Miyagawa Tat gave translators an in-depth presentation on her unique translation journey. Her presentation was very well put together and left me feeling inspired.

“From Business to Translating in the World of Harry Potter” was not only entertaining but informative. JLD members left with a wide array of extremely helpful tools like Renso Ruigo and Dictjuggler. Much of Miyagawa Tat’s advice is very much applicable to Japanese to English literary translation as well!

My favorite part of the webinar was how the presenter took the time out to walk everyone through her translation process. She also gave very specific details about how she immersed herself in the world of Harry Potter in order to translate material related to the novels. I loved the visuals, which included excerpts from books on how the movies were made.

Lastly, Miyagawa Tat dedicated time to talking about the business side of literary translation. She offered practical advice and gave everyone valuable insight. ■ (Errol De Jesus)

Monju no Chie (文殊の知恵) Reviews

January:

翻訳の専門とスキルを広げて市場の変化に適応する

新春特別企画として1月8日に行われたJLD文殊の知恵は、「翻訳の専門とスキルを広げて市場の変化に適応する」がテーマであった。「未曾有のパンデミックが経済と私たちの生活に大きな影響を与えた2020年をどのように乗り切ったか、市場とテクノロジーの変化に適応するために自分が始めた新しい試み、新しい年に向けた計画や課題について語り合う場」として設定されていた。

参加者が任意で各自の経験を話したが、コロナ禍の影響は人や分野によってさまざまであった。コロナ禍以前から需要がある分野や取引先が変わっておりそれに既に対応していた人、コロナによって著しく影響を受けた人、そして全く変化がなかった人がいて、主に特許や医療などの分野は変化がなかった部類で、通訳全般、そして翻訳でも法律・ツーリズムや製造業関連は影響が大きくあったようだった。

通訳の需要が戻ってきても、リモート通訳では自分の気持ちの切り替えが難しいなど課題も聞かれた。

また10年に一度はこういった危機がありそのたびに不況になったりで大変だが、その後で仕事的大幅に増えたりするので頑張ろうという声があり、また現在オンラインが増えているので対面式にして欲しい人は相変わらず多いので、方向性としてface-to-face、リアル的重要性を戦略としてアピールすることが必要なのではないかという提案があった。

さらに、健康やその維持の重要性、ワクチンの状況の予測などを話してお開きとなった。■ (Akiko Sasaki-Summers 佐々木章子)

1月8日の「文殊の知恵」に参加しました。いつも同窓会のような気持ちで楽しみにしているATA会議が去年はバーチャルになって皆さんにお会いすることがかなわなかったので、なつかしい人たちの顔がビデオで見られたことをまずは嬉しく思いました。セッションはコロナの影響や新しく始めた趣味の話など、トピックを決めて各々が自由に発言するという形式で、私はもっぱら聞く方だったのですが、長年経験のある方から、「このあとはきっと躍進の年になりますよ」という力強い言葉をいただき、随分と勇気づけられました。また、情報交換という意味でも、PPPローンのことや機械翻訳のことなど、気になる話題について実際の体験に基づいたお話を聞くことができ、とても有益でした。フリーランスの翻訳というのはそれだけでなく孤独な作業ですが、コロナのせいで孤独感が増す中、同業者とバーチャルで触れ合う機会は大変ありがたいものです。このようなセッションを運営してくださっているJLDの皆様は心より感謝します。■ (Satoko Nielsen ニールセン智子)

February:

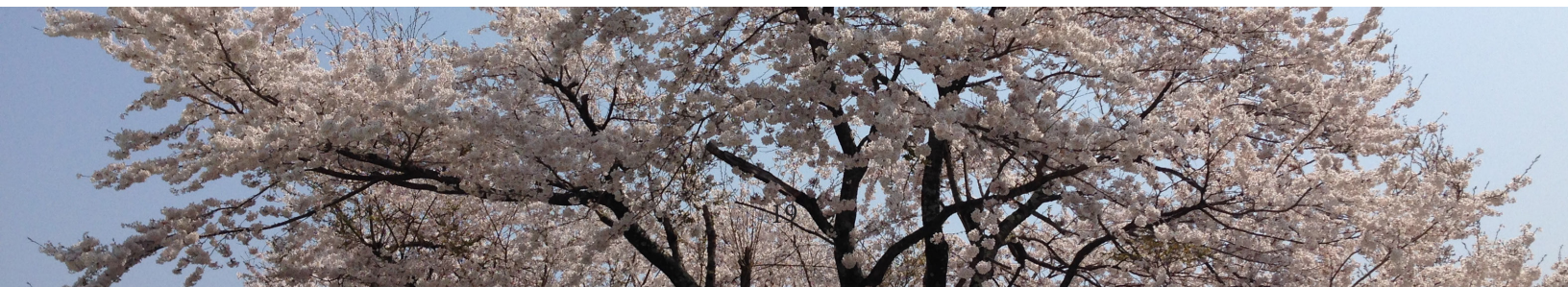
通訳者としてのリモートワーク、 普段から心がけること、ピンチの切り抜け方

Izumi Suzuki sensei and Mao san spoke at the first ever JLD Monju no Chie for interpreters which, as an interpreter myself, was a small victory in itself. It is true when people say that 'getting the ball rolling is the hardest part' so we had to bring in well-respected, well-known guests to get our Monju no Chie ball rolling. Who is better than Izumi sensei to play that role? I certainly couldn't think of anybody else. Not only is she my mentor, but every single soul in JLD knows who she is. And who better than my dear mother to support Izumi sensei? So I pulled enough strings to put together the most nepotistic panel of speakers for the event I was hosting.

I was pleased to see so many JLD members showed up to spend time together with each other. Monju no Chie is a type of event where dynamic conversations are encouraged among the speakers as well as the attendees. The plan was to distinguish it as much as possible from webinars, and Izumi-sensei and Mao-san both did an excellent job conversing and flowing. This event format had a rough start, but after this session it felt like we found the right rhythm for the event. It has been an honor to plan and run these events with such fantastic guests and wonderful teammates. (Kaz Okamoto 岡本一生)

このような環境変化の中で、通訳者として事前準備をしっかりしておくこと、平日頃から広く浅く知識を得ておくことなど基本は変わっていないと感じました。遠隔通訳が中心となった今、通常就業時間と考えられる時間以外での対応、会議開始前に参加者と話す機会がほぼない事、もしもの時のネット環境のバックアップなど、今までと違う準備、また以前にも増して臨機応変に対応できるようにしておく必要があると思いました。(Hiromi Fujii 藤井宏美)

Photo Credit: Katrina Leonoudakis



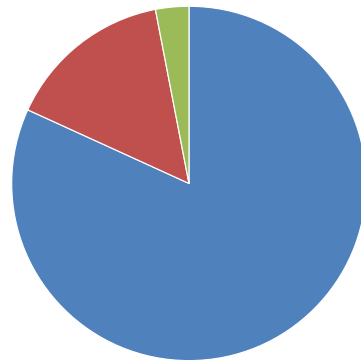
State of the JLD Survey Results

Earlier this year, we sent a survey to JLD members to better understand the impact of the past year on translation and interpretation in our division. Presented below is a summary of those results, as well as interesting takeaways from the answers provided from the 127 division members that responded.

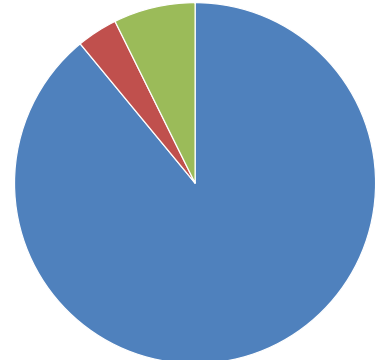
Overview

89 translators

38 interpreters



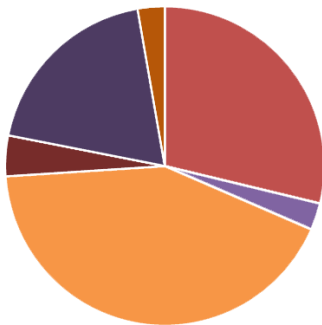
interpreters



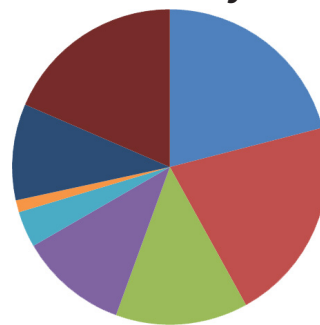
translators

Interpreter Responses

Assignment Types



Industry



How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected your workload?



Interpreter Responses (continued)

What are challenges you see in working remotely from home?

- Lack of nonverbal response
(eye contact, facial expressions)
- Lack of client preparation for RSI-specific needs
- Reduction in working hours paid
- Clients not technologically savvy,
leading to avoidable tech issues
- Clients not held to the same tech standards as interpreters
(connection, microphones)
- Inability to connect personally
- Working at suboptimal hours
(late nights, early mornings)

How do you rate the following interpretation platforms?

★★★★★
Interprefy

★★★★★
KUDO

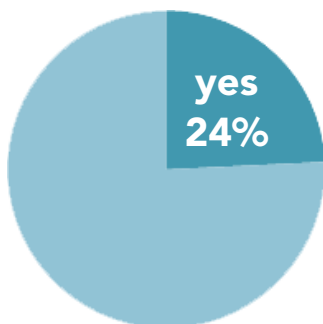
★★★★★
VoiceBoxer

★★★★★
Zoom Beta

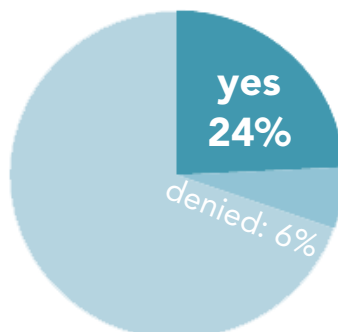
★★★★★
InterpreteX

Did you apply for and/or receive...

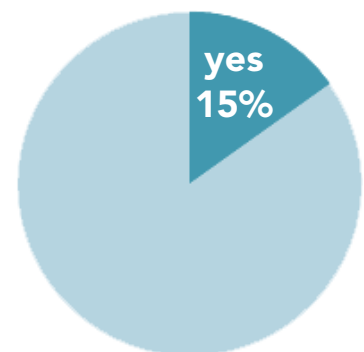
*Pandemic
Unemployment
Assistance?*



*a Paycheck Protection
Program loan?*



*an Economic Injury
Disaster loan?*





Interpreter Responses (continued)

Any suggestions for future events for conference interpreters?

- How to assert control without hindering the meeting
- How to properly set up hardware
- Propose new guidelines for accepting RSI work
- Legal advice on liability arising from technical issues
- How to set prices for RSI
- Group discussion on RSI experiences
- Increased usage of RSI for interpreter training

Translator Responses

Which industry or industries do you do translation work in?

Technology	61%	Government/Diplomatic	10%
Legal	44%	Social Services	9%
Medical and Pharmaceutical	40%	Disaster Relief/Humanitarian	6%
Financial/Business/Trading	40%	Immigration	6%
Other	32%	Insurance	6%
Science	23%	Defense/Military	5%
Media	20%	Intergovernmental	4%
Human Resources	18%	Labor Relations	2%
Energy	10%	Law Enforcement	2%

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected your workload?

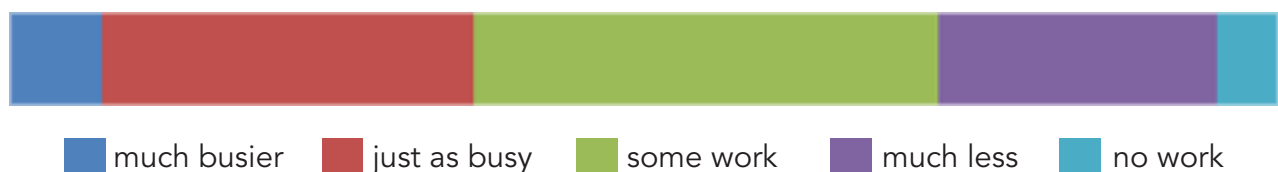


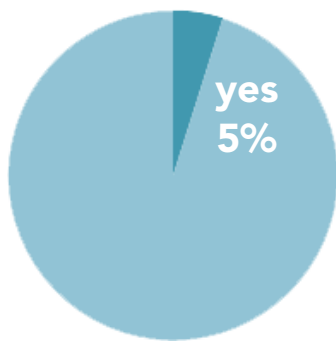


Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins

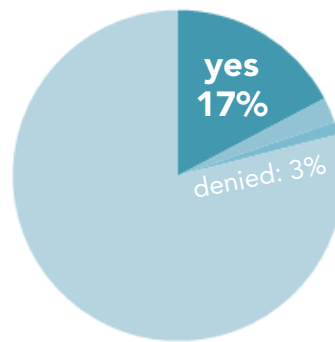
Translator Responses (continued)

Did you apply for and/or receive...

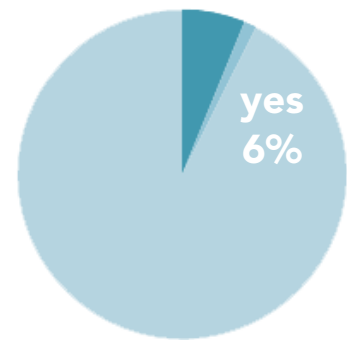
*Pandemic
Unemployment
Assistance?*



*a Paycheck Protection
Program loan?*



*an Economic Injury
Disaster loan?*



What issues make you worry about the state of the translation industry in the future as a direct result of SIP?

- Lack or loss of translation work
- More extreme periods of feast and famine
- Increased use of machine translation
- Stagnation of and downwards pressure on pay rates
- Need to add or change specialization
- Client priorities shifting due to shutdowns
- Mergers and acquisitions in the LSP industry
- Intensified race for the lowest bidder

Who's Who: Biannual JLD Administrator Interview

Céline has been the Administrator of the JLD since 2019. I first met her in 2012. Impressed by her effervescence, poise, and positive attitude, I made a point of getting to know her. I eventually learned that she had grown up in Japan. The more I heard, the more fascinated I was. I am happy to share some of her story with my JLD colleagues.

How did you happen to spend your childhood in Japan?

The story begins with my mother, a professor of comparative education. She got acquainted with Japan through a Japanese roommate at Columbia University's Teachers College, where my mother was studying the French educational system.

My father ran the family business, the Browning Arms Co., which manufactures sporting arms, and later Southern Pacific Petroleum. Browning was founded in Ogden, Utah, but after the war my father had the foresight to move the company's manufacturing and production operations to Japan. The quality of Japanese workmanship was unbeatable (very important because many high-end Browning pieces are hand-engraved), and labor costs were lower there.

When I was about 2 years old, my mother decided to move us to Japan. She had a good friend, Mr. Yuichiro Miura (known for being the first man to ski down Everest and for being the record-holder for climbing Everest three times at 70, 75 and 80), who suggested Sapporo out of all the possible cities in Japan, as it was similar to Utah in many ways, especially since both could be considered frontiers of sorts.

That move opened up many more opportunities for my mother to research different school districts and systems within Japan. Once my brother and I were old enough, she decided she wanted us to attend local Japanese schools. In our case, the locality was Sapporo, a less cosmopolitan city than Tokyo. The idea of having us experience Japanese public education came from *The Japanese School: Lessons for Industrial America* by Professor Benjamin C. Duke. Dr. Duke's book discusses his experience as an American who adopted two Japanese children and raised them as Americans at home but put them through compulsory Japanese schooling. Sometimes I think my mother missed the small detail that we, her children, did not look Japanese ...



My mother taught at several universities in Hokkaido. In addition to her specialty, comparative education, she also taught courses in English, and even French (in which she is very fluent!).

I settled into my new environment, which was pre-kindergarten. (Since my mother often taught till late in the afternoon, I needed both supervision and entertainment.) Not only did I interact all day with my Japanese classmates, but I also spent my after-school hours with teachers, most often one on one.

Were you aware that your world required you to speak two languages?

I don't know if I ever did think about the difference between Japanese and English. I do look back now, as an adult, amazed that I actually did speak English at all as a child. So little of my day was spent speaking or hearing English that I have almost no English-language memories. If I were to note one thing, I vaguely recall not being able to think of the letter t when I was attending a local American school during Japanese school holidays. All I could come up with was the character テ. However, I do know that I was much quicker at switching between the two languages than my brother and was in some ways a "born" interpreter.

Were your parents fluent in Japanese?

My father understood no Japanese. He was born and raised in Belgium, so he spoke French like I speak Japanese. Other than having a factory in Japan, he did not have much exposure to the Japanese language (he did not move there with us). My mother took some Japanese classes along the way in her graduate school days and had some exposure due to her aforementioned roommate. When we lived in Japan, she was able to communicate on some level and get what she needed if I was not available.

However, she did not master Japanese, so we had to speak English if we wanted to communicate with her.

Were you asked to interpret for her?

I did find myself interpreting for my mother *all of the time*. My brother was very good at strong-arming me into being the "translator" (as we all said at one point before learning the difference between translators and interpreters). I would interpret for her at school for some parent-teacher meetings when the topic at hand was not too personal. I would also translate any sort of printed material that was handed out at school if we were asked to take it home. (I did have a knack for mysteriously making some "undesirable" or 面倒くさい handouts disappear. Perhaps I owed this to the advantage of speaking a language that my mother didn't?) When the phone rang and I heard her say 「ちょっと待ってください...」 in her very American accent, I would know that it was time for me to come to the rescue. Also, she would often take me to more formal gatherings where she gave speeches or toasts, after which I was expected to transform what she'd said into Japanese.

Did you feel that you were different from your classmates?

I remember the day I realized that I was the only student in my school who didn't look Japanese. I think it was during a break between classes, when I went to the bathroom and noticed that I actually had blond, not black hair. It must have been in middle school. Most of my classmates would forget I was not Japanese, as would I most of the time, until I saw my face in the bathroom mirror during the school day.

How long did you attend Japanese schools?

Until I finished 8th grade. Then I went to Bei-

jing and enrolled in a local Chinese school for 9th grade. My high school years were spent at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut. I did go back to the US (Ogden, Utah) for summer and winter holidays, a month at a time.

I chose ICU (International Christian University) for college. Even when I was in high school in the US, I didn't feel very American. When the time came, I thought I would feel more comfortable at a school like ICU and that I might get a better understanding of myself. My instinct turned out to be correct; I did very well there.

What motivated you to explore interpreting as a career?

I took a few interpreting classes while at ICU just for fun, thinking it would be a good way to boost my GPA. Then, after getting an MA in Intercultural Conflict Management, I realized that earning a sustainable living was going to be a bit more complicated than I had imagined. Around that time, my brother said he thought I would make a good interpreter. He mentioned that he knew an interpreter who had studied at Monterey (or MIIS, the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey). So, rather than choosing the path of the self-made interpreter, I decided to go after that important piece of paper.

My time at Monterey was grueling, but wonderful at the same time. Having 2 years of full-time practice was a rare and incomparable experience. The opportunity to practice live interpretation with a diverse group of presenters, as well as to interpret for TEDx. TEDx is very much like TED, just organized on a community-by-community basis under a free license from TED. (It was a precursor to RSI (Remote Simultaneous Interpretation), which has gained awareness during the pandemic, but has actually been in use in an early form since 2016. RSI, as



Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins

the name suggests, is simultaneous interpretation done over the internet through a specific platform. There are quite a number of platforms that were created first and foremost for the purpose of providing simultaneous interpretation. Some platforms also function as meeting platforms that can support language interpretation. Others are able to pull in platforms such as Zoom and overlay the interpretation function separately. Zoom has also come up with a new feature — an interpretation function. But that is less desirable because you have to use multiple devices to listen to your booth partner, and no one really ever seems quite sure about how the system works. While Zoom and Teams or Google Meet might be good for remote consecutive interpretation, a dedicated system is definitely preferable for simultaneous interpretation.) These events definitely prepared me for real-world experiences.

I received my first assignment after Monterey thanks to a recommendation from a professor who had taught me at MIIS. However, jobs were very, very few and far between then. I managed to make ends meet by working mainly on translation for a company introduced to me by an MIIS classmate. However, I suppose I could say I was lucky to be able to live at home and care for my mother (who is 48 years my senior). Such a lifestyle was much less expensive, and I appreciated the opportunity to enjoy spending time with my mother, as we had not lived together for more than a decade.

After Monterey, how did you break into the field of interpretation? Do you have any horror stories to share?

The company I had been doing translation for asked if I was interested in interpreting for a woman named Marie Kondo. Not long before that I would not have recognized the name, but it eventually dawned

on me that she was a very special Japanese woman who is a master tidier. (Also, on a flight I found myself seated next to someone who was reading her book, who told me a little about Ms. Kondo. Thinking this was more than a coincidence (rather, a 縁), I decided to accept the assignment. It was an enjoyable two years interpreting for her consultant training seminars, TV appearances and talks. I certainly feel a bit more organized and sparked with joy!

I don't have many horror stories from my work experiences so far, but one episode that does come to mind happened at one of the consultant training seminars. I was interpreting for Marie's instructor, who is just as pretty and innocent looking as Marie, when one of the attendees asked about what to do when you visit a client's home and happen upon sex toys during the initial phase when gathering everything in the middle of the floor. That was certainly not something I ever expected to deal with on a job, let alone a rather PG, "tidy" seminar. At least the entire group got a good laugh!

How has the pandemic affected your professional life?

The pandemic has affected interpreting in very major ways. Prior to the lockdown, I was going to Japan on work trips at least 2 times a year and was slated to go back 5 times last year. When not travelling to Japan, I would also travel domestically and at times be gone about 6 months of the year in all. Once the pandemic halted all travel, I didn't think interpreting would be affected as much since interpreters had been working remotely for years by then. However, it took a good 2-3 months until conference-goers and organizers realized that they could actually make an entire event virtual. The nice thing is that events became considerably shorter because of "screen fatigue" and perhaps time differences. Now

that online events and conferences are prevalent, more people understand the fatigue involved in being in front of a screen; I often wonder what took them so long. May of last year was the most pitiful month, as far as earnings are concerned, since I became an interpreter, and really put a lot of things in perspective for me. Since then, I think our industry and my colleagues have adapted fairly well to the new normal, but of course, there are some matters that still require client education to safeguard our dignity and well-being. On the upside, I have enjoyed getting to know many colleagues whom I otherwise would not have had a chance to work with through RSI assignments for various clients (we are seemingly randomly assigned to different partners almost every time). Once an agency gets to know you and your past assignments, they may start pairing you with previous booth partners.

Could you tell us how you became involved with ATA?

My initial involvement with ATA occurred during my first year at MIIS in 2012. The conference was in San Diego and we were in Monterey, so the entire first-year Japanese TILM (Translation and Interpretation/Localization Management) class went to San Diego with Professor Tanya Williams. She generously introduced us to JLD members and showed us the many benefits of becoming involved in a global organization whose members are in the same profession. It was also she who gently nudged me into joining the conference-planning committee two years later, which eventually led to my being elected division administrator. The only conference I have missed since 2012 was San Antonio in 2013. I religiously block off the dates on my calendar so that I never miss an annual conference. Spending 3 full days, sometimes 4, with people who have the same passion for language and communication gives me a rush of enthusiasm and motivation. I try my best to keep this feeling going as long as I can throughout the year. Recent JLD events have also brought this feeling back to me between conferences, and I truly appreciate all those who attend our events, and especially those who give their time to present for us.

Thank you so much, Céline, for your time and for all you do for the JLD!

聞き手: Connie Prener



JLD Tech Team Introduction

Paul Koehler is Assistant Administrator of the JLD and also helps with the Tech Team as needed. After working as a reporter in the U.S., he moved to Japan, living and working in the Chubu area for eight years. He has been a translator and interpreter since 2009. He has spent time working for several companies, including Honda R&D Americas at their office in Torrance, California, but is now based in Los Angeles doing freelance work. In addition to ATA, he is a member of the Japan Association of Translators.

Akiko Sasaki-Summers (佐々木章子)

主に企画、スピーカーとの調整、お知らせの作成を担当。JLDとの付き合いは1997年からで、プランニングコミッティ(3回)とカンファレンスでのスピーカーなど(4回)を経験。オンラインイベントにより、受講者やスピーカーとして参加不可能だった人ができるようになる可能性に賛同。一人でも多くのJLD会員の関与を目指す。専門の知識を惜しみなく分かちあって下さるスピーカーの方々はもちろんのこと、多様な課題と責任に果敢に立ち向かうアドミニストレータを始め、高い実務能力を有するチームメンバーに対して敬服・感謝しつつ、チームワークやコミュニケーションを勉強する日々。会議通訳者を目指したものの翻訳従事。コロラド州在住。皆様とイベントでお会いすることを楽しみにしています。

Kaz Okamoto (岡本一生)

Kaz is an experienced interpreter with a psychology background from the Ohio State University. He specializes in medical and manufacturing industries as an interpreter. Kaz works for Honda Transmission Manufacturing of America in Ohio as a technical interpreter/ translator supporting transmission development and production. He is currently pursuing a Master of Science in industrial and organizational psychology from Vanguard University of Southern California.



Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins

Noriko Nevins (ネビンス典子)

I have been an ATA-JLD member for 20+years. Ironically, the pandemic brought me an opportunity to give back to JLD. I cannot readily travel due to my family obligations, but with the ATA61 going online, I realized I could help our division's activities remotely. I have long thought it would be nice for JLD members to have more networking and learning opportunities throughout the year. When members are struggling to survive as professionals in an industry that is rapidly changing under the pandemic and the rise of new technologies, holding online events to share a variety of information and expertise may help us find ways forward together. I did not even know how to use Zoom. It has been fun to learn new tools and skills, and it has been a pleasure to be working with super-capable, tech-savvy team members. My claim to fame? Google thinks I am a robot because I run too many searches in a very short period of time.

Nadine A. Edwards

I am Japanese-to-English technical translator who specializes in patents; my background is in computer science and in my early career I was an in-house patent specialist. I joined the ATA and JLD in 2011 and attended my first conference in 2012 (San Diego). It was an encouraging and productive experience for me as a budding freelance T&I professional. What my colleagues recognize as problems and their solutions have generally served as a springboard into thinking deeply about my own development. I have benefited greatly from the connections and conversations I have had through these meetings and hope to help maintain these opportunities for our colleagues.

Katrina Leonoudakis

I am a Japanese-to-English localization specialist working in the field of entertainment. Currently, I work in-house at SEGA of America in Los Angeles as a Localization Coordinator for J-E and E-FIGS+ projects, as well as freelance for Netflix and Funimation to subtitle anime and movies. I joined the JLD in 2016, shortly before graduating from Kent State University with my MA in Translation. I have been designing and editing the JLD Newsletter since 2018. ■



Photo Credit: Noriko Nevins

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4. Mailing list <https://groups.io/g/ATA-Japanese-Language-Division>
5. Facebook www.facebook.com/ATAJLD
6. LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/groups/4885677

GET INVOLVED

Conference Speakers

Do you have an idea for a session at the next ATA conference? Do you know an expert who would be willing to educate the membership about their field? Don't wait for a call. Start thinking of your proposal today! If you have any questions, please contact the Division officers.

Planning Committee

The Planning Committee helps find and solicit speakers and coordinate sessions for the following year's conference. The Administrator / Assistant Administrator usually host a series of Skype meetings once or twice a month until the deadline for submissions in March. The committee brainstorms session ideas and speakers, then contacts and helps guide potential speakers through the process. This is a great way to get involved in the JLD and to help us have another great conference next year!

Editorial Committee

The Editorial Committee gathers news on our profession, announces events and publications of interest, solicits ideas for features and encourages members to supply articles, such as ATA session summaries. They also archive resources that will be useful to our members. They maintain the JLD's various social media sites (JLD Times Blog, Facebook, and LinkedIn) and work with the Webmaster to provide content for the JLD's Website.

Networking Committee (aka, the "Entertainment Committee")

Divisions are tasked with providing networking opportunities for their members. This committee investigates sites and logistics for the Annual Dinner, and the Newcomer's Lunch. We would like to expand the committee's role to organizing at least one networking activity outside of the ATA conference.