

Achieving Equivalent Meaning and Equivalent Impact in Japanese-into-English Translation

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Equivalent Meaning and Equivalent Impact

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|---------------------|---|
| Equivalent meaning: | generate a comparable understanding maintain the same scope accuracy |
| Equivalent impact: | generate a comparable response maintain the same level of ambiguity atmosphere/tone |
| Competing demands: | exotic vs. familiar fidelity vs. clarity recreating vs. rewriting |

#1

罪は九族に及ぶ。長老の右腕の一族を一網打尽にする手法は恨みを残す。習は引退後、同じ仕打ちを受けぬよう絶対に寝首をかかない人物を探すしかない。
[日経 article \(2015年3月16日\)](#)

In ancient China execution for a serious crime was extended to the nine nearest levels of a criminal's family. A large-scale roundup/wholesale arrest/mass purge of the relatives of close associates of party elders breeds resentment. Xi has no choice but to search for a successor who will absolutely not turn against Xi/stab Xi in the back, thereby ensuring that Xi himself will not be treated the same way he is now treating others thus making sure that Xi himself avoids the treatment he is now giving others after he leaves office/hands over power.

#2

中国では歴史上、苛烈な集権の成功はまれだ。習の「独り舞台」の先は闇に包まれている。
[日経 article \(2015年3月16日\)](#)

In Chinese history it is rare to find successful *examples of fierce/relentless consolidation of power*. Successful *examples of fierce/relentless consolidation of power* are rare in Chinese history.

The future prospects/What lies ahead for Xi's "solo performance"/"one-man show"/solitary hold on power/monopolization of power are/is shrouded in darkness/cloaked in uncertainty.

#3

サウジとロシアはシリア内戦をめぐって激しく対立している。サウジとイランも1月に外交関係を断ったばかりだ。長引く原油安で、どの産油国も経済的に耐えられなくなりつつある。背に腹は代えられなくなった各国は、政治的な対立を超えて協調を探っている。

日経 article (2016年2月19日)

Saudi Arabia and Russia are locked in bitter opposition over the Syrian civil war. In addition, Saudi Arabia and Iran just cut/severed diplomatic relations/ties in January. As a consequence of the long-running trend for low oil prices, all of the oil-producing countries are reaching the point at which they will no longer be able to manage economically. These countries

have no choice but to sacrifice something in order to solve this problem.

can no longer avoid making sacrifices in order to solve this problem.

will be forced to make sacrifices in order to solve this problem.

must give up something in order to solve this problem.

They are searching for

an accommodation (on oil production) that will allow them to move beyond their political differences. X

a way to transcend their political differences and reach an accommodation (on oil production). O

#4

イランが核開発問題で米欧など6カ国と最終合意に達してから初めて、新型の長距離弾道ミサイルの発射実験を実施した。核合意が軍事力低下につながるのを懸念する国内の保守強硬派に配慮すると同時に、米国の出方を瀬踏みする狙いがあるとみられる。米国がシリアなど中東での影響力を落としているのを織り込み、挑発的な実験に踏み切った可能性がある。

日経 article (2015年10月14日)

Iran has conducted the first test firing of a new long-range ballistic missile since reaching a final agreement with six world powers, including the U.S. and European allies, regarding its nuclear program. It is thought that the test firing was conducted both to placate members of the hardline conservative faction within Iran, who have worried that a nuclear agreement would lead to a decline in the nation's military strength, and **to test the U.S. response/reaction**. It is possible that Iran factored in the scaling/dialing back of U.S. influence in Syria and other parts of the Middle East as it embarked on this provocative/defiant test.

#5

欧米からの制裁で戦闘機など航空戦力の更新が滞ったイランは、弾道ミサイルを抑止力の要として重視している。革命防衛隊など保守強硬派がミサイル開発の継続を「譲れない一線」と見なすのはこのためだ。

日経 article (2015年10月14日)

Iran, whose upgrade of its air power—such as fighter jets—has stalled/stagnated under sanctions applied by the U.S. and its European allies, has turned to/is placing emphasis on ballistic missiles as the essential element/cornerstone/lynchpin of its deterrence. This is why the Revolutionary Guards and other hardline conservatives view/regard continuation of Iran's missile development as “**a line in the sand**”/nonnegotiable.

#6

イランは核合意の前から核問題とミサイル開発は別だと主張してきた。オバマ米大統領が「歴史的」と自賛した核合意を容易にご破算にするはずがないとの読みもある。

日経 article (2015 年 10 月 14 日)

Iran has been claiming/stressing—even prior to the nuclear agreement—that its nuclear *program* and its missile development *program* are separate *issues*.

This missile test may also reflect Iran’s expectation that President Obama
Iran may also be calculating that President Obama
Iran may also be counting on President Obama’s
a nuclear agreement that he himself touted as “historic.”

will not easily give up on
will not readily abandon
reluctance to walk away from

#7

イランが強気を崩さないのは、中東での米ロ両大国のパワーバランスに変化の兆しが見えることも背景にある。その典型が混迷を深めるシリア。ロシアは9月末、米主導の有志連合がイラクとシリアで台頭した過激派組織「イスラム国」(IS)の掃討に手間取るのを横目に、独自にシリア領への空爆を開始した。

日経 article (2015 年 10 月 14 日)

Part of the background for Iran’s reluctance to abandon its ambitions is
Iran’s refusal to curtail its ambitions arises, in part, from
To some degree Iran is emboldened by

the appearance of signs of
indications of
signs of

a change in the balance of power between the two major powers/players in the Middle East—the U.S. and Russia. A case in point/prime example is Syria, which is falling more deeply into chaos/turmoil. At the end of September Russia unilaterally began aerial bombardment of Syrian territory—watching, but not getting involved—as the U.S.-led coalition **became bogged down in its effort to wipe out** **struggled to rid the region of** the extremist group “Islamic State” (IS), which had emerged as a powerful force in Iraq and Syria.

#8

対照的に米国は、シリア反体制派への軍事訓練を取りやめ、支援を事実上縮小すると表明。戦略の迷走ぶりを露呈した。ロシアの介入を強く批判しているが、有効な対策は打ち出せずにいる。

日経 article (2015 年 10 月 14 日)

In contrast, the U.S. announced that it would cut off military training for the Syrian rebels and it would effectively curtail aid to those groups, thus **exposing/displaying some inconsistency** in its strategy. The U.S. has strongly condemned Russia’s intervention (in the Syrian civil war) but has yet to hammer out/formulate an effective countermeasure.
an effective alternative.
an effective response.

シリア内戦、イラン加え多国間協議へ 打開策探る

多国間協議はロシアが提案した。ロシアはアサド大統領の退陣を求める米国や利害関係が深い周辺国と、政権移行に関し妥協を探る思惑だ。ロシア外務省によると、ラブロフ外相は28日、ザリフ外相と電話会談し、ウィーンでの協議に向け立場を調整した。

米ロなど4カ国外相は23日、ウィーンで初会合を開いたが、アサド大統領の進退をめぐり議論が平行線に終わった。

日経 article (2015年10月28日)

Parties Seek to Break Deadlock in Syrian Civil War: Iran to Join Multilateral Talks
Seeking a Breakthrough in the Syrian Civil War: Iran Will Join Multilateral Talks

Russia proposed the negotiations in the hope of finding a compromise with the U.S. and with Syria's neighbors regarding a transfer of power/a political transition/regime change in Syria. The U.S. seeks the ouster of Syrian President Assad; *Syria's neighbors have a vested/deep-seated interest in the outcome*. According to the Russian Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Lavrov spoke with *Iranian* Foreign Minister Zarif by telephone on the 28th to coordinate/discuss their positions in preparation for negotiations in Vienna.

The foreign ministers of four countries, including the U.S. and Russia, held their initial meeting in Vienna on the 23rd, but discussions on the political future of President Assad ended without an agreement.
ended without any progress.
ended in a stalemate.

テロ対策、縦割りが生む日本中枢の隙

テロの脅威増大を受け、警視庁が「緊急初動対応部隊（ERT）」の実弾射撃訓練を報道陣に初公開するなど、日本の警察がテロ対処能力を強調する場面が増えている。ただ、北朝鮮など外国特殊部隊などの高い実力を踏まえれば、そろそろ警察の「純血主義」を脱却し、自衛隊も含めた「オールジャパンの警備体制」を平時から実現することを検討する時期にあるようだ。

日経 article (2015年10月29日)

Interagency Rivalry Creates Gaps at Core of Japan's Counterterrorism Strategy/Plan

Against the background of a rising terrorist threat, the Japanese police are taking every opportunity to emphasize/showcase their ability to deal with terrorism/counterterrorism capability. One example is the first live-fire exercise conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department's "Emergency Response Team (ERT)" to be opened to the press corps. However, keeping/bearing in mind the advanced capability of commandos and other agents of foreign countries, such as North Korea, it may finally be time to put aside/move beyond the **focus on "organizational purity"** X

"go-it-alone" mentality O
parochialism/tribalism O

of the police and consider establishing/implementing in peacetime a national security system/force X
security system/force that is truly national in scope O
security system/force that covers all of Japan O

that would also incorporate the Self-Defense Forces.

特殊部隊の奇襲防げるか

何より懸念すべきは、素人が武装した「にわかテロリスト」ではなく、プロフェッショナルな外国軍特殊部隊が侵入してきた場合だ。

仮に全閣僚が国会内に集まっているような状況下で、完全武装した特殊部隊の奇襲を受けた場合、現状の警備でどこまで侵入を防ぐことができるだろうか。首相を含む閣僚が全員、殺害されるか人質にとられた場合、日本の現行制度では首相の権限を引き継げる人物は皆無となり、自衛隊に治安出動や防衛出動を下令できる人が誰もいないという恐るべき事態になる。

日経 article (2015 年 10 月 29 日)

Can a Surprise Attack by Commandos be Averted?

Japan's/The security forces' greatest fear should not be the “lone-wolf terrorist/lone wolf/lone actor,”
who is an ordinary person with a weapon;
who is armed but inexperienced;

rather, it should be a raid by foreign military commandos, who are professionals.

Imagine a situation in which all of the cabinet ministers are gathered in the Diet, which becomes the target of a surprise attack by well-armed/heavily armed commandos. With present security *arrangements* to what degree could *the security forces* defend against such a raid? Under the current Japanese system if all members of the cabinet—including the prime minister—are killed or taken hostage, there is no one who could assume the (legal) authority of the prime minister.

no line of succession for the prime minister.

That would lead to a frightening state of affairs/dreadful scenario: there would be no one to command the Self-Defense Forces in operations/matters related to public security or defense.

5月19日投票のイラン大統領選で、一時は再選が確実視された穏健派ロウハニ大統領（68）が厳しい戦いを強いられている。トランプ米政権が強めるイラン敵視策が影を落とし、勢いづく反米保守強硬派の前検事総長、ライシ師（56）らが追う。結果は2015年に米欧などと結んだ「イラン核合意」の行方を左右し、中東の潜在的な地政学リスクを一段と高めるおそれがある。

日経 article (2017 年 4 月 21 日)

President Rouhani (68), a moderate whose reelection in Iran's May 19th presidential balloting was once thought to be assured, is now being drawn into a bitterly-contested (election) campaign/forced into a tough (election) fight. The hardening/stiffening of the policy of hostility toward Iran taken/adopted by the U.S. administration under President Trump has cast a shadow over this election, and newly invigorated anti-American hardline conservatives, such as former Prosecutor-General Raisi (56), are closing the gap/gaining ground.

The results of this election will influence the future of what is known as the “Iran nuclear deal”—the agreement Iran signed with a group of world powers, including the U.S. and European allies, in 2015—
The results of this election will influence the future of the Iran nuclear deal—which Iran signed with the U.S., the E.U., and other countries in 2015—

and there are fears that the latent geopolitical risk in the Middle East will rise even further/another notch.

#13

前回選挙で候補者を絞れずに敗れた強硬派陣営は、ライシ師に支持を集める戦術だ。ただアハマディネジャド前大統領がハメネイ師の自肅要請にもかかわらず出馬を表明。民衆の人気が高いガリバフ・テヘラン市長も名乗りをあげ、一本化が今後の焦点となる。

日経 article (2017年4月21日)

The hardliners, whose failure to unite behind a single candidate led to defeat in the previous (presidential) election, have adopted the tactic of throwing all of their support to *Ebrahim Raisi*. However, former president Ahmadinejad has announced his candidacy, even though *Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei* urged him to stay out of the race. Tehran mayor *Mohammad Qalibaf*, whose popular support is high, has also vowed to enter the race.

Unity will be a key issue moving forward.

A key issue in the election from this point on will be whether the conservatives are able to unite behind a single candidate.

#14

ハメネイ師を支える権力の構図は複雑で、外交方針は特に内政の状況が反映しやすいとみられている。国内での発言力を握るために、穏健派であっても強硬路線を打ち出さざるを得ないケースもある。

日経 article (2017年4月21日)

The **composition of power** supporting Khamenei is complicated,

X

The **composition of Khamenei's power base** is complicated,

?

The **makeup of the forces** that support Khamenei is complicated,

O

and the direction of *Iran's* diplomatic efforts is thought to

easily/readily reflect the domestic political situation in particular.

X

be particularly sensitive to the domestic political situation.

O

In order to maintain a voice in the domestic debate

O

influence the domestic debate

O

there are times when even the moderates have no choice but to adopt a hardline approach/take a hardline stance.

Equivalent Meaning and Equivalent Impact

1. Context
2. Connections
3. Integrity
4. Options
5. Methods