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The First Thing to Go Is... Now What Was That?

記憶力に頼れなくなったら ...

ターミノロジー・マネジメントのセッションを聞いて

by Yukako Seltzer

我家の二階にある仕事場から下の台所にいくまでの間に、自分がなぜ台所に向かっているのか忘れてしまう。仕方がないので二階にまた戻り、どうして台所にゆく必要があったのか思い出そうとする。「あっ、そうだった。メガネをとりに行くはずだった。こんなことがたまに起きるのはいたしかたないにしても、これが頻繁に起こりだしたということは... 老化現象の始まりか？

この12年間、忙しさ(と面倒臭さ。もしかしたらこちらの方が90%)にかまけてターミノロジー・マネジメントを何もしてこなかった私だが、最近、自分の翻訳作業がいかに非能率的かを痛感するにつけ、自分なりの方法を見つけなければと考えていた(ただし、ただ考えていただけで実行は伴っていなかった)。

そんなわけで、今年のATAコンファレンスは、老化現象の兆候にあわてはじめ(これはただ単に記憶力だけの問題ではなく、身体のあちこちが重力で下がり始めたせいもある)、自分の仕事の能率に疑問を感じ、何とかしなければという「あせり」の中で始まった。とはいっても、コンファレンスが始まったのは、例年通りの11月ではない。今回はジョン・ブカチェックといっしょにJLDのプログラムを設定するという大役を引き受けてしまったため、早くも春から始まった。これまで電子メールすらあまり使っていなかった自分が、毎日メールをチェックするようになったのもこの頃だ。プログラムの質と内容に気を使うジョンとは裏腹に、頭数を揃えることしか頭になかった私は、じゃあ自分もプレゼンターに加えたら探す手間が少し減る(シメシメ)などと浅はかなことを考えた(ただし、このような誤った動機でセッションを引き受けたのは私だけで、あとの方々はJLDの

ために一肌脱いでくださった有志ばかり)。エリックと直子セランド夫妻と金融関係のプレゼンテーションをすることになったのだ。ジョンがクリスチャン・ガリンスキー氏の「ターミノロジー・マネジメント」を提案したときは、「うん、それ興味ある！」と咽から手が出るほど知りたかったのに、実際は、もったいぶった口調で「それはいいアイデアですね」と、あたかも自分はもう分かっている振りをした(ああ、何という情けない態度)。無論、オーストリアからガリンスキー氏を呼び寄せ、セッションやセミナーの段取りをすべて整えたのはジョンで、私は、つまようじを口にくわえて監督にあたっただけ。

怠け者のたたり

こうして、5月の半ばには全部の“頭数”が揃い、これで一件落着、あとは自分のセッションの心配をすればよいと高をくくっていたが、これはとんでもない間違いだった。コンファレンスの始まる1週間前になって、ガリンスキー氏の都合がどうしてもつかなくなり、彼のセッションがキャンセルされたからだ。どういうわけか、こういう事態を想像すらしていなかった私は、無思慮と言おうか、それとも、普段は悲観的なくせに変なところに楽天的なのか... いずれにしても、自分としては一番聞きたかったセッションがキャンセルされて本当にかっかりした。代案として「ターミノロジー・マネジメント」のセッションをパネル形式ですることになり、ジョンと手分けして出席者を探すことになった。こうなったら、日本の代議士の選挙戦法をまねる以外にない。「宜しくお願いしまーす」の一点張りでいこう(ジョンがこの戦法を使ったかどうかは定かじゃないが)。えっ、自分も頭数に加えればよかったじゃないですか？

て？いや、ターミノロジー・マネジ
メントの「タ」の字もやってこなかつた
私が、人様に提案できることなど一
つも無い。恥をかくのが関の山なので、
こればかりは止めておいた。こうして、
私の戦法にホダされて（それとも私の
強引さにシャッポをぬいで）、パネル参
加を引き受けてくださったのが、土屋
裕敬さん、美穂カイトさん、ティム・
ハレットさん、ハロルド・アビロック
さんの4名だった。

ところが、これで準備万端と喜ぶの
はまだ早かった。コンファレンスの当
日、プログラムを見て私はまたあわて
た。パネル討議のことが載っていない
のだ。ガリンスキー氏のするはずだ
ったセッションの欄は真っ白けのブラン
ク。これでは人が集まらないではない
か。「何と云ってプレゼンターの皆さん
にお詫びしてよいものやら...」とは
いえ私も在米20年。心ではそう思っ
ても土下座ばかりはできなかった。

このセッションを聞いていて驚いた
のは、普段「ゆか子さん、お忙しいで
すか。いや、僕も忙しくて何もできま
せんよ」なんて言っている人たちが皆、
自分の仕事にみあ
った方法でターミ
ノロジー・マネジ
メントをやっている
ではないか、と
いうこと。忙しく
ても、すべきこと
はきちんとやって
いるプロなのだ。
そこで、このセッ
ションの欄が真っ
白だったために、
非常に役にたつ情
報を聞き逃した
方々を対象に、そ
の概略をちょっと
ここでご紹介しよ
う。

誰でも簡単にできる用語集作り

まず土屋さんの場合、MS-ACCESS
というソフトで用語集を作成している。
このソフトは、別売りもしているが、
日本版 MS-OFFICE のPROFESSIONAL
というバージョンを買うとついてくる。
表に、ひらがな読み、日本語、英語、
注記という4つのコラムを設け、翻訳

の仕事をしなが、有用な用語をどん
どん入れていく。この表は、日本語対
応であればWORDでも作れる
(EXCELだってできないことはない)。
また、翻訳中、ある用語の対訳を探し
たいとき、和訳の場合は、英語欄を
「ABC」順に並び替えて探す。また、
英訳のときは日本語の欄を「あいうえ
お」順に並び替えて探す。

「用語集を充実させるコツは、翻訳の
作業中に用語集のファイルを同時に開
いておいて、どんどん入力してゆくこ
と」と土屋さんという。別の機会に腰
を据えて作ろうなどと考えていては、
いつまでたっても手が付かない(その
よい例が私)。身近なソフトを使うので、
使い方もよくわかっている。明日とは
言わず、今日にでも実行できるという
わけだ。さらに、新しいソフトを買い
お金と、その使い方を学ぶ手間と時間
が節約できる。こうして使っているう
ちに、自分にはどのようなターミノ
ロジー・マネジメントのソフトが向い
ているかも分かってくる。本格的なソフ
トはそれから選べばよいのである。

コンピュータは不要

**「用語集を充実させる
コツは、翻訳の作業中に用語
集のファイルを同時に
開いておいて、どんどん入力
してゆくこと」と土屋さんは
いう。別の機会に腰を据えて
作ろうなどと考えていては、
いつまでたっても手が
付かない...**

次にベテラン通
訳の美穂さんの方
法をご紹介します。
彼女の場合、仕事
から、コンピュータ
を狭いブースに
持ち込むことなど
できない。そこで、
6穴ノート、3穴
ノートなどいろ
いろ試したが、ど
れも帯に短し、タ
スキに長しであ
まり気に入った
のが見つからな
かったという。結
局、一番

使いやすいのが、日本のB5判といわ
れるサイズ(これは日本でしか手に入
らないので念のため)。ルーズリーフ
で差し替えが自由にできる。通訳の
仕事で使う単語集は、分野ごと(例え
ば、ハイテク、法律、訴訟、環境、食
品、医学)に分かれているだけでなく、
クライアントのトップ経営者の名前や
会社情報も入っている。分類に色付
きタブを使うが、会社名は決して入れ
ない

(万一、クライアントの目に入ったとき
のため)。美穂さんは「自分で書き入
れることで用語を頭に入れていく」と
いう。さらに、ブースでは、コンピ
ュータを操作している時間がないう
え、コンセントの有無やバッテリーの
持ち時間といった物理的制約もある。

通訳の合間に翻訳をするときは、ワ
ープロのユーザー辞書を大いに活用
すると美穂さんという。例えば、マ
ニュアルなどの翻訳で頻繁に出てく
る用語の省略版をユーザー辞書に登
録しておく。「コンピュータ」であ
れば「コ」、「インタフェース」
であれば「イ」と登録しておけば、
「コ」あるいは「イ」と打つだけ
で、目的の言葉が現れるというわけ
だ。さらに、「インターフェース」
にするか、それとも「インタフェ
ース」にするか、といった用語の統
一にも役立つ。ただし、文節の切り
方を誤ると、とんでもないところ
にとんでもない言葉が飛び出す可
能性があるので要注意。(私のワー
プロには短文登録という機能があ
り、さっそく頻繁に使う慣用語を
これに登録。いままでどうして、
こんな便利な機能を利用してこな
かつたのか、我ながらあきれてしま
った。)

翻訳支援ソフトでお勧めなのは
TRADOS。このソフトの利点は、自
分の行った翻訳(他人のではなく)を
蓄積でき、整合性が割合(%)で表
示されること。したがって、過去
のデータと90%マッチしている
のであれば、これを利用する価値
があるかもしれないが、50%しか
マッチしていないのであれば、初
めから自分で翻訳した方が早い
といった判断ができる。マニ
ュアルのような反復の多い、大
規模な翻訳に適しているう
え、技術用語の統一にも役
立つ。

一味違う企業環境

ティム・ハレットさんは、安川電
気の米現地法人でテクニカル・ト
ランスレーターとして活躍してい
る。彼は、フリーランスの環境
と企業環境を比較対照しながら、
両者がどう違うかを説明する。

まず、フリーランスの場合、(1)複
数のクライアントを扱うため、同
じ用語でもクライアントによ
って使い分けが必要が出てくる、
(2)辞書、参考書への

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JLD Times

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From the Administrator



As always, I enjoyed meeting old friends and making new ones among my colleagues at the ATA Conference on Hilton Head Island. The weather was not quite so warm and sunny as had been advertised, but as a hardy Northeasterner, I managed to survive.

Also as always, our division's sessions were outstanding. I especially appreciated learning from Sato-san's presentation on the art of translating haiku that the "kawazu" jumping into Basho's pond were really "frogs," not "a frog," as it is almost invariably translated.

On the ATA business side of the conference, I noted that one issue is becoming increasingly prominent: alternative routes to active membership besides the accreditation process. This is especially important for members who are primarily interpreters, since they generally do not care to take the accreditation exams (and there is no reason why they should have to), but the existing peer review route to active membership is not at all suitable for them, either. It would also be very desirable, I think, to have a practical way for both interpreters and translators who do not happen to be working in language pairs for which there are currently accreditation exams to be able to take advantage of all the benefits of ATA membership.

With the creation of the new Interpreters Division, a strong voice in favor of reform has come into being. Please note the article by Diane Teichman (linguistic.svc@juno.com), administrator of this division, elsewhere in this issue. I hope that interpreters in our division will consider joining and supporting this new division.

Another important person you should be aware of, if you are concerned about this issue is ATA Director Marian S. Greenfield (msgreenfield@compuserve.com), who is actively working on the problem of alternative methods of gaining active membership, either by changing the existing peer review process or developing a different one.

I do not know whether the proportion of associate to active members in our division is higher or lower than those of other divisions, but I feel sure that we have quite a few associates who would like to make the big step to active status, if only there were a suitable way to do so.

I would like to focus on this issue in the next year, since I believe that it is vital to increasing the strength of our division and the benefits it can give its members. Please give some thought to how you would like to see the qualifications for active members broadened, and send your ideas to the JLD Times, to Ms. Greenfield, and me. Let's see the JLD take our usual leadership role in the ATA on this issue, as we have so often in the past!

アクセスに限界がある、(3)現場で使われている標準用語に接する機会がない、といった問題がある。一方、企業環境では、(1)事業部や個人間で用語が統一されていない、(2)親会社とのコミュニケーション不足(例：ファイル伝送の機能がはっきりしない)、(3)対訳のない新語に直面する、といった問題がある。こうした問題の対策として、フリーランスであれば、インターネット、翻訳支援ソフト(例：TRADOS)、CD-ROMの利用、クライアント別の用語集の作成などが挙げられる。一方、企業環境では、業界の一般用語(例：JIS、インタープレス、IBMなど)を用いたり、社内用語集を作成して、用語の統一を図る。また、対訳のない新語の場合は、適訳を翻訳者に考え出させ、それを社内で標準化する。

さらに企業環境では、一つの文書を他の言語に翻訳し出版するまでの間に、翻訳、編集、レビュー、承認といった様々な段階を経る必要があり、各段階で訂正や変更がでると、翻訳者に戻される。この過程で、
●●●●●●●●●●
エンジニアは技術的に誤りがないことを確かめ、翻訳者は原文に忠実であることを確かめ、テクニカルライターはフォーマットやスタイルの統一を図り、スーパーバイザーは出版過程を監督するという役割を担う。

また、出版までの作業についても(1)直線的なアプローチと(2)並列的なアプローチの2通りがある。直線的アプローチとは、例えば100ページの文書を翻訳する場合、100ページの翻訳を完了してから、100ページを編集し、それから100ページをレビューするというものだが、この場合、同じ間違いが100ページにわたって繰り返し出てくるといった欠点がある。一方、並列的アプローチとは、翻訳者が10ページ分を翻訳

すると、それが編集され翻訳者に戻されるという形をとる。翻訳者は次の10ページ分の翻訳を続けるかたわら、戻ってきた訂正を入力する。このアプローチの場合、作業を進めるにつれて翻訳の質が向上し、プロジェクトの初期段階で用語統一が可能になる。

理想的なツール

ハロルド・アビロックさんのプレゼンテーションでは、理想的なリファレンス・ツールとは何か、またそれを阻んでいる現在の問題点とは何かに触れた。昨今のデジタル時代にあって、辞書、百科事典、専門用語集などのCD-ROM版が多数、出回っているが、その操作方法はまちまちで、探索方法一つをとってもその使い方と能力に大きな差があるという。さらに様々なソフトを同時に開こうとすると、ハードウェアの能力をもっと増強しなければならぬ。システムの安定性にも問題が出てくる。また、複数のリファレンス・ソフトを同時に開いても、一つのリファレンスから他のリファレンスへの切り替えに時間がかかる(それでも、

原始時代から一歩出たばかりの私にとって、書籍形式のリファレンスを使うより遥かに効率的だと思う)。

こうした問題の解決策として現在、2通りの方法が考えられるとハロルドはいう。その一つは、従来の百科事典や辞書などのソフトを別々にインストールしておき、「Agent」というもう一つのソフトで探索を行うというものだ。ある用語

を探索する場合、このソフトが百科事典、辞書、専門用語集などを次々に探索し、その結果を表示してくれる。その際、複数のアプリケーションを同時に稼働させておいてデータベースにアクセスする方法(アクティブ)と、アプリケーションを稼働せずにデータベースに直接アクセスする方法(非アク

ティブ)がある。いずれにしても手で切り替えるより遥かに効率的だ。

もう一つの方法は、辞書、百科事典、専門用語集、参考書などを一つの「スーパーデータベース」にまとめて、これを探索しようというもの。この場合、一つのデータベースを探索するので、アプリケーション間の切り替えが不要となり、効率はぐんと上がる。現在すでに市場に出回っている例として、Microsoft Bookshelf、Multipedia、Compton's Reference Collectionなどがあるが、いずれも規模が小さく、翻訳者には不十分だ。また、様々な辞典や用語集を一つにまとめるということは、法的問題がからんでくるかもしれない。さらに、このようなスーパーデータベースが技術的に可能か、たとえ可能だとしても翻訳者が購入できる程度の金額に抑えられるかなど、解決しなければならない問題は残されている。

記憶力に頼れなくなったら...

ターミノロジー・マネジメントは、翻訳の質を落とさずに(むしろ向上させながら)翻訳作業の能率を上げたいときに大きな効果を持つことが、最近、私にもやっと分かってきた。翻訳のプロセスをいくつかのコンポーネントに分けて見るとこれがはっきりする。

- (1) 頭の中で考える時間
- (2) 辞書や参考書で調べる時間
- (3) ワープロに入力する時間
- (4) ブラッシュアップする時間
- (5) 校正する時間
- (6) プリントする時間
- (7) 読み直す時間
- (8) 窓の外をながめてポケットとする時間
- (9) スナックの時間
- (10) 散歩と昼寝の時間
- (11) パチンコ屋で気分転換する時間
- (12) カうどんを食べながら昼間から一杯飲む時間

これを見ても分かるように、翻訳の質を下げずに時間を短縮できる項目は(2)しかない。頭の中で考える時間、ブラッシュアップする時間、読み直す時間、校正する時間を切り詰めたら、翻訳の質が落ちてしまう。キーボードの入力スピードを上げれば、ある程度の

LETTER FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE INTERPRETERS DIVISION

Dear JLD members,

I am proud to bring the news of our full establishment, fresh from the 39th annual ATA conference in Hilton Head. This conference was thoroughly enjoyable, and it also provided me with the opportunity to meet so many of you and to spread the word about the imminent establishment of the Interpreters Division.

Well , it has become a reality; as it was approved as a full division at the meeting of the Board of Directors on Sunday November 8. 1998. This division will surely be a great addition to an already highly regarded association.

I am writing this to invite any of you who provide interpretation services in the Japanese language to join us. I also encourage those of you who have an interest in our work to consider the ID as a means for learning about our multi-faceted profession.

The members of the Interpreters Division have already taken an interactive approach to laying the foundation for the years to come. We are set up to provide a forum where all interpreters , as colleagues, can find support and encouragement for our professional goals. It is a place to discuss specific issues encountered in the daily work environment.

The present members are energetic about providing good resources to assist each other in our work, in all of the languages that we offer. This will be provided both through our newsletter and at next years conference in St. Louis. Please consider becoming a part of this new division as you renew your membership to ATA at the end of this year. I welcome your comments, questions and wisdom and I can be reached by e-mail at linguistic.svc@juno.com. Best wishes to you and the Japanese Language Division for a productive and fun 1999 !

Sincerely,

Diane Teichman

STYLE GUIDES REVIEWED

Diane Howard

Society of Writers, Editors and Translators Tokyo, Japan. *Japan style sheet: the SWET guide for writers, editors and translators*. Stone Bridge Press: Berkeley, California: revised edition, 1998. ISBN 1-880656-30-2.

Dodd, Janet S., ed. *The ACS Style guide: a manual for authors and editors*. American Chemical Society: Washington, D.C.: 2nd edition, 1997. ISBN 0-8412-3462-0.

Style Manual Committee, Council of Biology Editors. *Scientific style and format: the CBE manual for authors, editors, and publishers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 6th edition, 1994.

Iverson, Cheryl, ed. *American*

medical association manual of style: a guide for authors and editors. Baltimore: William & Wilkins, 9th edition, 1998.

Dictionaries are references on the word level and style guides on the document level. Style guides answer the question "How do I make this translation stylistically consistent with similar documents in the same field?" These references provide the nuances that make a translation

See Style Guides, Page 10

ボード便り

by Izumi Suzuki

1998年11月の第39回ATA年次総会において、98 - 99年度第一回のボードミーティングが開かれました。話合いの要約を以下御報告します。なお、ボードミーティングは一般会員もその視聴が許されており、各日最後に意見を述べる機会のあることを補足しておきます。

1. 今総会において3人のボードメンバーが3年の満期となり（全9席のうち1/3ずつ毎年入れ替わるようになっていきます）現職3名と新たな候補者3名に対し選挙が行われ、現ボードメンバーである、Allan Adams、Gertrud Graubart Champe、Courtney Searls-Ridgeの3名が再選されました。

2. Muriel Jerome-O'Keeffe会長は冒頭の挨拶でY2K問題に対しATA本部はこれに備えて準備していること、又会員に対してはクロニクルとホームページを通じ注意を喚起していくことを述べ、Alan Melbyと鈴木協力を求めました。

3. 財務担当役員のMonique-Paule Tubbより97 - 98年度の会計報告があり、続き順調とのことでした。1999年の予算として\$1,547,204の提案があり、承認されました。

4. 専務理事Walter Bacakより、9月30日現在の会員数6,657名（前年度比6.8%増加、本会計年度末見通し6,900名）維持率80.3 ~ 80.4%という報告がありました。認定試験の申込み数は試験1,011件（前年度比57%増加）、プラクティス・テスト1,534件（義務でなくなったため27%低減）。

5. 認定試験委員会委員長Shuckran Kamalより活動報告があり、試験地の賃貸料が上がっているため認定試験費を\$100から\$130に上げたいという要請があり、ボードはこれを承認しました。又、来年出す予定のサンプルテスト・ブックを\$50で売りたいという要請がありましたが、これは高すぎるということで却下され、もう一度検討した上再度要請を行なう事が決まりました。又、デンマーク語 > 英語の新しいラングエジ・ペアのテスト確立が承認されました。

6. 次期会長で会議組織者であるAnn Macfarlaneより、今総会の参加者数（非公式）は1,190名、バンケット出席希望者は定員320名を上回ってウェディング・リストが出来るほどだったこと、会社によるスポンサーシップは\$14,000という報告がありました。

7. Membership Categories, Rights and Benefits臨時委員会の委員長Marian Greenfieldよりホームページに付けた会員の意見調査の反応が非常に良かったこと、まだ分析は済んでいないが一目見たところでは、認定と投票権を別々にすること、Peer Review Procedureで単純化することを多くが望んでいるようだ、という報告がありました。又、新たに通訳者部門ができ、そこで通訳者にも投票権を持たせる機会を与える通訳者用のPeer Review Procedureを作成したがっている事、それもこの委員会を通じて調整することが決まりました。

8. Translation Service Directory委員会の委員長Alan Melbyより進捗状況の報告がありました。彼と個人的に話した結果、JLDのディレクトリは今後も今まで通りのAppendicesを付けられるようデータベースを用意してくれることになりました。ですから今後ディレクトリの作成責任が本部に移行した後もこれまで通りの情報が入ったものが出来来ます。

9. ボードはASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) Translation Users Standards作成臨時委員会の設立を承認しました。

10. ATAは今後の（おそらく2001年のロサンジェルス総会から）総会に合わせてLISA (Localization Industry Standards Association)に彼らの総会を開いてもらい、関係を深めて行く可能性を探ることを承認しました。これが実現しますと、LISAは（月）～（水）、ATAはこれまで通り（水）～（日）で、（水）にATAの会員がLISAのセッションにも出られることとなります。

11. 部門委員会より通訳者部門の設立を承認し、Diane Teichmanを部門長に指名する要請があり、ボードはこれ

を認可しました。又、翻訳会社部門の設立とSteve Iversonを部門長に指名する要請に対し、ボードの承認がありました。加えて、ヘブライ語部門の[to be established]のステータスが認知されました。又、来年の各部門のディレクトリにそれぞれの約款を入れるという報告がありました。

12. 次回のボードミーティングはワシントンDCにて3/11から行われる長期戦略合宿会議に引き続いて13、14日に開かれます。これについては又次回のJLDタイムズで内容を御報告します。

13. ボードへの追加資料としてIndependent Contractor問題が取り上げられ、今後クロニクルに記事を載せて会員の認識を深めて行くことが話し合われました。

以上、昨年引き続き終始和やかな雰囲気活発な討議が行なわれた様子を御報告致します。なお、ご質問が御ありの方は是非ご連絡下さい。

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ボードメンバー/認定委員会ボードリエゾン



Izumi Suzuki is an interpreter and a translator, ATA-accredited in both directions between Japanese and English. Izumi and her husband Steve Myers operate Suzuki-Myers Associates, Ltd. in Novi, Michigan. Izumi is a member of the board of directors of the ATA, and is the Assistant Administrator of the Japanese Language Division.

Words and 言葉

by Jim Davis

In this column I present sample passages that may be of interest to translators who work with Japanese and English. In the previous segment I listed the meaning of 精製 as “preparation.” Several readers commented that 精製 really means “purification.” This is true. The term 精製 usually means “purification” or in some instances “refining.” I chose the term “preparation” for that particular passage because I think that is what people in the field would say in that specific instance. In general, however, 精製 does indicate that a material is being purified for subsequent use. I thank those readers for their comments.

The passage for this segment is taken from the 理科学辞典 published by 岩波書店. I encourage the reader to translate the passage without looking at the remainder of the column and then compare the resulting translation with the one given below. As always, I invite comments in The JLD Times or directly to me at jdavis@engr.wisc.edu or 608-265-4734 (fax).

イオン

電荷をもつ原子または原子団(分子を含む)をイオンという。中性の原子または原子団が1個または数個の電子を失うか、あるいは過剰に電子を得て生ずるもので、このような過程でイオンになることをイオン化または電離という。イオンのもつ電気量は電気素量の整数(正または負)倍に等しい。ファラデーがイオンと名づけたが、「行く」という意味のギリシア語のことにちなんで命名し、さ

らにカソード(陰極)に向かう正電荷のイオンをカチオン(陽イオン)、アノード(陽極)に向かう負電荷のイオンをアニオン(陰イオン)とよんだ。

原子団	[atomic] group
電離	electrolytic dissociation {chemistry}; ionization {physics}
電気素量	elementary electric charge
陰極	cathode
陽極	anode

In the first sentence the writer provides two possibilities for the charged entity: atoms or groups of atoms. The latter may be molecules, but are not necessarily molecules. The first sentence might read, “An atom or a group of atoms (including a molecule) that carries an electric charge is called an ion.”

Because this passage was written for an encyclopedic dictionary, the writer is clearly trying to cover all possibilities, for he uses the phrase または three additional times and あるいは once in the second sentence alone. There are two main ideas in this sentence; the ideas are separated by the hiragana で, which in this case is equivalent to であって. The topic of the first half of the sentence has been omitted, but we realize that the topic must be “an ion.” There are two means by which an ion could come into being. The particle か follows the first option; the second option is introduced by あるいは. Thus, in the first half of this sentence the writer tells us, “An ion arises when a neutral atom or group of atoms loses one or more electrons

or when it acquires excess electrons.” The second half of this sentence deals with the names associated with these processes. Once again the writer provides alternatives, but in this case the reason lies in different patterns of word usage in different technical fields. Chemists generally translate “ionization” as イオン化, but physicists tend to use the word 電離. In chemistry the term 電離 is most often rendered as “electrolytic dissociation,” which is one way to produce ions. In this instance, however, we realize from the context that the original writer is taking a very broad approach, so we can simply say, “The creation of an ion through this kind of process is called ionization.” This sentence also provides a clear example of the difference between もの and こと. The usage of these words often presents problems for students. The word もの usually refers to a tangible object; こと deals with intangibles, most often an action—as in this sentence—or a fact.

Beginning with the third sentence the writer shifts his focus to the charge of the ion. “The electric charge that an ion carries is equal to an integral multiple (positive or negative) of the elementary (electric) charge.” The final sentence contains a good deal of information. We first learn that it was the British physicist Michael Faraday who coined the name “ion” and why he selected that particular name. “Faraday named these entities ‘ions’ based on the Greek word meaning ‘to go.’” We also find that there are

pairs of Japanese terms, one pure loanword and one term that includes kanji, for each of the terms coined by Faraday for the particular electrodes and the particular charged species. "Furthermore, he named positively charged ions that move toward the cathode (negative electrode) 'cations,' and negatively charged ions that move toward the anode (positive electrode) 'anions.'" It is interesting to note that the more general Japanese terms for positive and negative charge employ the kanji 正 and 負, respectively, but the specific terms for positively and negatively charged electrodes or ions use 陽 and 陰, respectively. Although "electron" is usually expressed as 電子, there are occasions when the term 陰電子 ("negatron," from "negative electron") is used to differentiate an electron from a "positron" (from

"positive electron"; 陽電子).

In passing I might mention that the Greek word referred to in this passage is "ienai," which means "to go." The first half of "cation" comes from another Greek word, "kata," which means "down." The first portion of "anion" is derived from still another Greek word, "ana," which means "up." Thus, Faraday envisioned cations and anions as entities that were "going down" and "going up," respectively. The same pair of Greek words can also be recognized in two English terms related to metabolism: catabolism (異化) and anabolism (同化). The former process is metabolism related to the breakdown of complex substances into simple substances—one compound being converted into many different ones, while the latter process is metabolism associated with an increase in chemical

complexity--several compounds being incorporated into the same material. The opposing nature of the latter two processes is clearly evident from the Japanese terms, although the kanji used in this pair of terms differ from those used for cation and anion.



Jim Davis is Associate Professor and Director, Technical Japanese Program, Department of Engineering Professional Development, University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is a past administrator of the Japanese Language Division of the ATA.

Terminology (from page 4)



Yukako Y. Seltzer, a native of Japan, with a degree in finance from a U.S. university, worked for several years for a U.S. bank in Japan and later, in an investment consulting firm in Washington, D.C. She has been a freelance English-Japanese translator since 1987, specializing in finance, high technology, legal and international/cultural affairs. She is also a reviewer for the Japanese edition of an international magazine. She served as Treasurer and Vice President of the National Capital Area Chapter of ATA from 1992 through 1995.

節約になるが、これは高が知れている。さらに、スナック、散歩、昼寝、ポケットとする時間、昼間から一杯飲む時間を削ったら、人生、生きている甲斐がなくなるというものだ。また、パチンコ屋へゆけるのは日本にいる翻訳者だけの特権だ（例えば、富井先生）。しかし、(2)に費やす時間を削るといっても、調べる行為そのものを減らしたらやはり翻訳の質の低下につながる。では、何なら削れるのかということ、あっちの辞書にのってるかな、こっちの辞書にのってるかなと、辞書を一つ一つひく時間とこれらのページをいちいちめくる時間だ。最近、Microsoft BookshelfのCDを使うようになって、分厚い辞書のページをめくることがいかに非効率的か痛感した。また、辞書や参考書を調べる時間の中には、ある用語の対訳を見つけることに加えて、翻訳する分野の背景を調べることも含まれる。そのとき、CDやオンライン情報を利用すれば能率はさらに上がる。ターミノロジー・マネジメントとは、記憶力に代わるツール以上の意味をもっているのだ。

今回のATAコンファレンスは、JLDプログラムの設定に関与したり、プレゼンターとして2つのセッションを抱えたりで大忙しだった一方、セッションを怠け、余興に興じた時間も多かった。93年にフィラデルフィアのコンファレンスに初めて出席した当時とは大違いだ。あの時は、セッションを一つ残らず聞き、NCATAのテーブルでPSD(Professional Service Directory)を売るのに大半の時間を費やした。それがどうだろう。ゴルフ狂の主人からヒルトンヘッドにまで行ってゴルフをやらないなんて、“ARE YOU CRAZY?”と言われたせいもあって、今回は、いそいそとゴルフのレッスンに出かけ、浜辺を散歩し、おいしいシーフードに舌鼓を打つことに明け暮れた。老化現象の兆候がチラホラ見え始めた私にとって、遊べるうちに遊んでおこう、若さと健康はお金じゃ買えない、仕事ばかりが人生じゃない、のである。この考えに徹したのが、まさに今回のATAコンファレンスだった。

JAPANESE LANGUAGE DIVISION ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING NOVEMBER 7, 1998 MINUTES

Recorded by John F. Bukacek

The Annual Business Meeting was called to order by Japanese Language Division Administrator Jon Johanning. Agenda item #8 was changed from "Discussion of Possible Extension of Officers' Terms" to "Divisions Committee Report (Miho)"

Division Administrator Jon Johanning reported that the Division has 377 members, 35 corporate members, and 1 institutional member. Jon noted that efforts to get more members are appreciated. Also, in order to increase the pool of potential officers for the Division, Associate Members are encouraged to convert to Active Members. Accreditation is the primary means for making this conversion. It was noted that accreditation is not necessarily an option for everyone, and especially for interpreters. It was also noted that there is a movement afoot within ATA to remedy the low ratio of Active Members by enhancing the Peer Review process. However, Jim Davis noted that Peer Review is only for people for whom there is no accreditation program. Jon wants to work on membership issues as a project for the coming year.

The Assistant Administrator's Report was given by Steve Myers in the absence of Izumi Suzuki. He expressed thanks for all the assistance given to Izumi. He noted that the Membership Directory was not 100% correct, but an error sheet will appear in the next JLD Times. Izumi would like to receive corrections by November 30.

Editor's note: Directory corrections will be sent out separately by ATA.

The Financial Report was presented by the Division Administrator. See attached. The question was raised as to whether there were any earmarked revenue items from ATA headquarters. Jon explained that out of the \$15 dues, \$4 per member goes to ATA HQ. Miho noted that there will be a person at ATA HQ dedicated to the Divisions (for Membership Directories and other Division matters). Harold Abilock asked if we are under a restriction to end with \$0.00 in our funds at the end of each year. Jon replied that we can have a surplus, as long as it does not exceed \$10,000.

John Bukacek expressed his appreciation to Yukako Seltzer and Hiro Tsuchiya for their help in planning this year's JLD conference sessions. He conveyed apologies from Christian Galinski for being unable to present at this year's conference. Jill Abilock suggested that if there is a cancellation in the future, the ATA should be asked to put in the program "to be announced" rather than leave the time slot blank.

Jim Davis gave the newsletter report. He stated that it has been difficult to produce the newsletter, and suggested a quarterly publishing schedule. Jim suggested that we contract out the desktop publishing, if we cannot find a member to do it. Gerry reported that he has researched this, and it seems that if

we subcontract it out, it would cost about \$600-800 per issue (or about \$2 per member per issue). Gerry expressed the opinion that we should try subcontracting it out, and if that doesn't work, we can try something else.

It was moved and seconded that the JLD authorize Gerry Gooding to continue his work on researching subcontracting the desktop publishing of the JLD Times. If he finds a sufficient quality and price he should submit a recommendation. This was approved by acclamation.

It was noted that Izumi has offered to submit a \$200 ad to help defray costs. Miho noted that we would welcome other advertisers. Gerry said he doesn't think we should solicit or accept ads at this time.

Gerry reported that a letter was received from Judy Wakabayashi of the JAT Board. The JAT Board had suggested that newsletters be combined as an international journal. JAT would finance this project. A survey on the subject was distributed.

Editor's note: The results of the survey were reported to Judy Wakabayashi (Australia), who discussed them with JAT board members in December.

Jon reported that the Translation Handbook should be out by the end of the year or the beginning of next year. Miho apologized for the delays. Jon noted that the Handbook would be free to all members. There was some discussion as to when it would finally be published. It was

agreed that it would be issued no later than March 1, 1999.

Miho Kite presented a Divisions Committee Report. First, she thanked Jon and Izumi for their work as officers of the JLD. She noted that the ATA had formed two new divisions: The Translation Company Division and the Interpreters Division.

The Conference Planning Committee for the 1999 ATA Conference in St. Louis will be John Bukacek, Etsuko Good, and Hiro Tsuchiya.

The Nominating Committee will be Jim Davis (Chair) and Gerry Gooding.

The point was raised that the JLD is operating without a Treasurer, but the Administrator said he'll continue doing the Treasurer's job.

Jon said he will try to find someone to work on the JLD web site.

The meeting was adjourned.



John Bukacek is an independent, ATA-accredited, Japanese-to-English technical translator based in Chicago. As the JLD's first administrator, he skillfully guided the Division through its first six years. John continues to serve in any capacity in which he is needed.

Style Guides (from page 5)

professional. Only a small sample of the style guides available are reviewed here. Find out what is used in your major area of translation and keep a copy on your desk.

The Japan style sheet is a general work for us all. It addresses such questions as when to use the macron over long vowels, transliteration with a section on the n/m problem (but nothing on Nihon/Nippon), and how to handle Japanese names. The book also has sections on the use of italics and whether to translate or transliterate place names. Some of the grammatical issues covered are the use of apostrophes and hyphens when transliterating and plurals of transliterated words (don't add an "s").

The Japan style sheet is well-written, logically arranged, and very much to the point. It also contains ten appendices, of which "Further References" and "Internet Resources" are particularly useful. Almost all translators working into English will find that this style guide helps them be more consistent in handling names, dates, and romanization.

The ACS style guide is noted among science editors for being well written and easy to use. This is the place to look up which parts of the locants and descriptors in chemical names are italicized or capitalized and what to do if 4-Chloro-*m*-cresol comes at the beginning of a sentence (write 4-, etc., a rare exception to the rule of always spelling out numbers at the beginning of sentences). This work also has tables of the symbol conventions used in chemistry and a list of generally excepted abbreviations.

Even though Scientific style and format (CBE 6) was prepared by the Council of Biology Editors, the work covers the special scientific conventions for a wide range of fields, including the electromagnetic system, subatomic particles, and thermodynamics, as well as the expected biological areas. The section on "Confused and Misused Pairs" covers both specifically biological terminology (meiosis, mitosis, miosis) and English usage pitfalls (sensitivity, specificity; require, need).

The American medical association manual of style (AMA 9) is the largest of the scientific style guides reviewed here and while it is indispensable in sorting out problems in medical nomenclature, abbreviations, and jargon, it also has very useful chapters on grammar, punctuation, and "Correct and Preferred Usage."

Contrary to what anyone's high school English teacher might have said, English grammar is not immutable, which is one reason these style guides are necessary. Just looking at the list of titles, one sees that the serial comma is used differently by the editors at SWET and CBE. Chemists still write out numbers less than ten except when used in a mathematical sense, while both CBE 6 and AMA 9 use numerals for all numbers, except at the beginning of a sentence. Knowing these details allows a translator to produce a more polished and professional product.

Diane Howard is a freelance translator working from Chinese and Japanese into English. She lives in Madison, Wisconsin, in an apartment that is (we hear) overrun with reference books. Diane specializes in medical and technical documents.

きゅうたいかんかく
球體感覺

by Eric Selland

Most often when Americans talk about Japanese poetry they mean haiku, or what has come to be called “Zen poetry”. But in reality, as was mentioned by Hiroaki Sato in his presentation at the 1998 ATA convention, all but a few individuals in the haiku world are at all interested in Zen. Not only that, most contemporary writers in Japan who can be considered active thinkers with an intense engagement with the realities of the contemporary world are not haikuists.

This is not to say that it is not possible for a haikuist to have that sort of engagement with the world. Certainly many do. And at least one haikuist I know, Nagata Koi, who could be considered at once an experimentalist and a radical classicist, had a very intensive engagement with Zen philosophy during his very long lifetime.

It remains, however, a sociological curiosity that it is not Japanese poets, but American poets who, through the activities of the Beat movement and poets during the sixties such as Gary Snyder, have an interest in Zen and haiku. In contrast, the Japanese have been historically more attracted to European thought and literature. Japanese poets have been actively engaged with every new movement in philosophy and poetry throughout this century.

There have been Japanese Dadaists and Surrealists, Socialist Realists and Modernists. And much of the influence has come from France. When Yoshioka Minoru was drafted into the Imperial Army in 1941, he

took with him a copy of the poems of Arthur Rimbaud as translated by Horiguchi Daigaku. Apparently Yoshioka was not aware that all foreign literature had been banned by the Militarists.

Younger poets writing in the Japanese Modernist tradition today have a similar interest in French poetry. Takagai for instance, who was introduced in the last issue of this newsletter, names Mallarme as an important influence. Dennis Keene describes this history as it relates to the Japanese Modernist prose poem in his book, “The Modern Japanese Prose Poem”, published by Princeton University Press. Unfortunately books like this are still rare, and not as widely read as they should be by those interested in Japanese poetry. The image of Japanese poetry in this country still tends to be a mythical one as invented by American poets such as Robert Bly and Gary Snyder. This is more a reflection of their own poetic concerns, rather than those of the Japanese poets. There has been a rising interest amongst American scholars in recent years in more recent Japanese literature. Katydid Books has published a series of anthologies edited by Thomas Fitzsimmons featuring younger Japanese poets, and Stone Bridge Press has published a two volume set edited by Leza Lowitz which presents the work of Japanese women poets in both traditional and modern forms. Leza’s introduction is timely, and brings a whole new light on what Japanese poetry is all about, especially from the perspective of an international Feminism which is

critical and yet at once sympathetic with non-Western cultures.

Chicago Review has published issues of its magazine in the past devoted to presenting contemporary Japanese and other Asian poetries. One of these is Volume 39, Numbers 3&4 published in 1993, which includes an article by myself giving an overview of Japanese experimental poetry from the Modernist movement of the 30’s to present. Magazines of this sort are sometimes available by back order, or at libraries. Manoa, published by the University of Hawaii, plans two issues in 1999 with Japanese poetry as one of its main focuses.

Meanwhile, you can get a very unique view of Japan’s most important member of the Modernist group, Nishiwaki Junzaburo, in Hosea Hirata’s book “The Poetry and Poetics of Nishiwaki Junzaburo” on Princeton University Press. This should be of special interest to translators, as Hirata describes the fascinating process by which Nishiwaki’s first book of poems was produced — one in which the author first wrote his poems in a foreign language, English, and then later

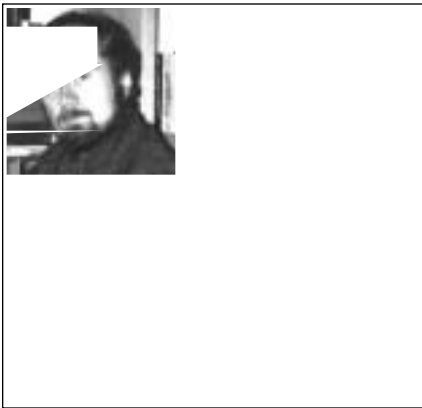
**ATA CONFERENCE
PHOTOS ON THE
WEB**

You may be famous. Maynard Hogg took some excellent photos at the ATA conference in November, and has posted many of them on his web site. You can view them at <http://www2.gol.com/users/maynard/chaos.htm>

translated the English into his native Japanese, thereby producing not only a certain oddness, but a distancing or decontextualizing effect. Hirata makes use of some recent critical and philosophical approaches, developed for the most part by French thinkers such as Jacques Derrida, which ends up being most appropriate, as this is the type of thought contemporary Japanese poets themselves tend to be interested in. More and more we now find scholars such as Masao Miyoshi and Karatani Kojin exploring various issues surrounding modern Japanese literature, including the very nature of “modernity” itself as seen through the Japanese experience. (I refer to “Origins of Modern Japanese Literature”, by Karatani Kojin, Duke University Press).

I will be reviewing new books on modern Japanese poetry in this column in the future, as well continuing to introduce new poets.

Future book reviews: Myriam Sas on Japanese Surrealism
Poets: Hiraide Takashi, and others



Eric Selland is an independent translator working and living near San Francisco. His primary interest is in translating Japanese literature as well as writing poetry, but he pays the bills by translating in the fields of business, finance and some technical subjects.

A 弁理士 is a Patent Attorney

by Gerry Gooding

At the ATA conference, it was pointed out to me that there is an inconsistency in the Japanese Patent Translation Handbook with respect to the term *benrishi*. (The complaint was directed at me because it was my job to resolve such problems.) The complaint is valid: In different chapters of the handbook, *benrishi* is translated as both ‘patent attorney’ and ‘patent agent.’

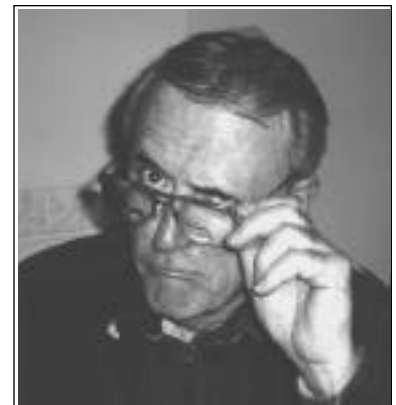
In my opinion, the correct translation for *benrishi* is ‘patent attorney.’ *benrishi* are called patent attorneys (in English) by legitimate patent-related organizations such as the Japanese Patent Office, AIPPI-Japan, and Hatsumei Kyokai. The term is also translated as ‘patent attorney’ by every dictionary I have checked.

In the general sense, both ‘attorney’ and ‘agent’ mean the same thing. (Black’s Law Dictionary states that the term ‘attorney’ denotes an agent or substitute.) Throughout most of the world, people who are authorized to represent clients (i.e., to act as their agents) in patent cases before patent offices are called ‘patent attorneys.’

The problem stems from the fact that unlike most of the world, in the United States, there are now two designations for people who perform this work. In the early days of patents, there were only patent attorneys. This apparently caused confusion because in the US, in particular, ‘attorney’ is commonly understood to mean ‘attorney at law.’ To avoid having patent attorneys confused with attorneys at law, a change was made to establish two designations for ‘patent practitioners’ (the term used in the US to cover both designations). Patent practitioners who are also ‘attorneys at law’ (by virtue of having been admitted to the bars of their respective states) are designated ‘patent attorneys.’ Patent practitioners who are not attorneys at law, are designated ‘patent

agents.’ Patent agents and patent attorneys take the same examination, and must meet the same academic prerequisites. Practitioners of both designations are given exactly the same authority by the patent office: the authority to represent clients in patent cases before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Patent attorneys may perform other patent-related legal services that agents may not perform, but this authority does not derive from their designation as patent attorneys.)

Many Japanese patent attorneys are also *bengoshi* (attorneys at law), but in Japan, unlike the United States, there is no single title to designate this dual status. European patent attorneys are referred to in the United States as ‘patent attorneys’ regardless of whether they are also attorneys at law. The same should apply for *benrishi*. If we subscribe to the notion that the term ‘*benrishi*’ should be translated according to US Patent and Trademark Office conventions, we must then determine whether a *benrishi* listed on a patent is also a *bengoshi* before we can make the correct translation. This would be both impractical and unnecessary. *Benrishi* should be translated ‘patent attorney.’



Gerry Gooding became an ATA-accredited Japanese-to-English translator in 1989. He is also a registered U.S. patent agent, and is currently the editor of the JLD Times.