

## Make The Court Reporter's Day!

By Diane E. Teichman

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**Always wanted  
to see your  
name in print?  
Contribute to  
the JLD Times  
today!**

**W**hether you are a freelance judiciary interpreter or a staff court interpreter, you will find yourself working side by side with Court Reporters. Interpreters work with the Court Reporter in the courtroom as well as in any sworn statement. Based on our shared responsibility for the record, Reporters are often a source of evaluation of our performance for Judges and lawyers. Court Reporting firms are frequently relied upon to contract with freelance interpreters, and your reputation with them can enhance or reduce your business. So, here's an additional support that can easily add value to your service and make you stand out with Court Reporters: Provide the Reporter with the spelling of foreign language names and places

on a Spellings Page. It's quick and easy to do and it means so much to the Reporter that you will be remembered for this courtesy. I have been providing these pages for over 18 years but I still hear about interpreters who won't offer to provide spellings for the Reporter. Often, I am called by Reporters to help with spellings from another interpreter's job.

A full understanding of the Reporter's job is important for appreciating the value of this service. What an interpreter sees on the

job is just the tip of the iceberg. For every hour of actual reporting for any statement under oath, the Reporter faces at least another hour of editing before the transcript is ready to be delivered. The Reporter is writing on a stenography machine in a language called "Steno," which is basically a phonetic script of the syllables heard by the individual Reporter. For example the word "attorney" in steno could be written as "toern", while interpreter could be "interp." Real time reporters produce a near complete transcript aided by a program installed in their laptop, which is connected to their stenography machine. Their laptop screens show the testimony already in English because they input case specific terminology as part of the pre-job preparation.

Since they are unable to predict the pending testimony, they need to add spellings afterwards.

Reporters often maintain a full dictionary for technical and scientific terms and apply them to long running case depositions and statements. Even in the most contentious, argumentative, English-only deposition or courtroom proceeding, the transcript is thoroughly and efficiently produced. Courtroom reporters will already have the specific case names, but any new evidence offered in testimony that contains foreign language



names will demand correct spellings. The time required for hunting down foreign language spellings can increase the workload for a Reporter.

Interpreters should also consider the accuracy of the record as part of their responsibility. Veteran Reporter Rick Smith of Charlotte Smith Reporting in Houston, Texas points out that “for both Reporters and interpreters the focus of our work is to be verbatim, and for us Reporters the entire transcript has to be verbatim. I sign a certificate stating that what is contained in the transcript is transcribed to the best of my ability. That includes correct spellings.” Another reporter adds, “If anything, interpreters providing spellings make us look good by helping to provide a complete and accurate transcript.”

Consider the potential transcript result in a Spanish interpreted deposition when the reporter hears the following testimony. The witness, Juanaset Ismael Covarrubios, states his address as *Pasaje Valle #1245, Urbanizacion Antiguvo Cuscatlan, San Salvador, El Salvador*, and indicates that his wife’s name is *Aracely*, and his children are *Toyoc, Beatriz, Cesar* and *Juanaset Jr.* The qualified interpreter is pronouncing these names of people and places in correctly accented Spanish, but this sounds like gibberish to the monolingual reporter. The transcript could look like this:

- Q: Please state your name for the record.
- A: *Jauntiest Israel CoverYour Bus*
- Q: Please state your address.
- A: *Passage Value #1245, Urban Nation Ant Eater Cruise Atlanta, San Salvador, El Salvador.*
- Q: Are you married?
- A: *Yes*
- Q: What is your wife’s name?
- A: *Ought to Sell It*
- Q: And what are your children’s

names?

A: *Toyota, Beaters, Queasier, and Jauntiest Jr.*

The exactness of the record is required and regulated by the rules of civil procedure, thus protecting each individual’s civil rights. This example demonstrates how testimony can be incorrectly transcribed. In the discovery process, the attorneys may want to rely on contact information. It is doubtful any correspondence would make it if addressed to “Ought To Sell It Cover Your Bus” *Passage Value #1245, Urban Nation Ant Eater Cruise Atlanta, San Salvador, El Salvador.*

Reporters are accustomed to noting an unclear word during witness testimony, but this interrupts their concentration and flow. The Reporter is following along and taking down what the interpreter is saying, but since we are completely bilingual we will pronounce the foreign language term in the source language pronunciation without skipping a beat. This often throws the Reporter off for a second . . . unless they know in advance that you will be providing them with the correct spellings.

Here’s what you can do: Incorporate the correct foreign language spellings of certain words into your note taking

*Based on our shared responsibility for the record, Reporters are often a source of evaluation of our performance for Judges and lawyers.*

process. The Reporter will need both the accurate spelling and the subject matter to enable finding a term for insertion in the transcript. Most such terms will form part of the witness’s response to certain questions. Since most depositions follow a standard format of questioning, you can be prompted to copy the spelling as soon as you hear the question. You can write the word down while adding an indication of the subject matter (for example, “POB” for Place of Birth). Starring it then will help you find it in your notes afterwards. It is important, though, not to delay your interpreting flow while you are taking notes. Some interpreters try to spell the words on the record, which can interrupt the flow of questioning and the proceeding in general. It begins to sound like a Spelling bee if too many words are spelled on the record. Practice beforehand will help you with this double tasking process. It is reasonable for you to hurriedly write in “chicken scratch,” and then, at the end of the deposition, copy your list onto a fresh sheet of paper for the reporter to take. After a few years of fumbling around with my legal pad to make a clean list, I started printing up special sheets for this purpose. They have my name and contact information on them for further questions. The two-column format has the left column titled **Topic** and the right column titled **Spelling**. I even found lilac colored paper, which is easier on the Reporters eyes.

Here is a suggested list of spellings

Spellings needed	Question Topic
People’s names and nicknames	Personal history and family, co-workers, and other witnesses to incident.
Places (streets, towns, foreign company and agency names)	Foreign residence and employment. Be prompted by the Where? question.
Titles: individual, employment, and degree.	Personal history, education, and profession. School and University names.
Currency	Employment or purchases made in foreign country.
Cultural events and traditions, dishes.	Details about the incident. What action was performed and why.

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## From the Administrator

Ken Wagner



Conference preparation is a time of hope and then panic. Conference planners have visions of crafting a program that has everything they wanted to see at past conferences while still offering something in every imaginable subject area—in both language directions. But then, as the deadline for proposal submission approaches, months before the actual conference, those nine 90-minute spots allotted to the JLD just don't seem to fill up.

Well, an organization and the events it sponsors are only as good as its volunteers, and this organization must have some pretty good volunteers because the JLD actually submitted more conference proposals than the time slots allotted to it. By classifying one proposal under another category, we will be guaranteed to get all of our submissions on the program.

There are several reasons for this year's success: 1) an aggressive, thoughtful, and professional Conference Planning Committee, 2) totally unsolicited conference proposals from the ranks of JLD members, and 3) presenters from IJET-15 in Yokohama willing to speak to the JLD in Toronto.

The Conference Planning Committee (Chair Aaron Ernst, Craig McGinty, and Yoshiko Guy) employed tact, perseverance, and a knowledge of what beginning-to-advanced translators need in the way of professional development to pursue quality presentations.

The JLD will have a special guest speaker at the Toronto conference: Dr. Ted Goossen, a Japanese literature professor at York University in Toronto. Prof. Goossen has translated works by Murakami Haruki, Shiga Naoya, Ibuse Masuji, and others, and will give a presentation about Murakami Haruki.

Recruiting Prof. Goossen is the most harrowing tale from this year's conference preparations. Conference Planning Committee Member Yoshiko Guy was calling around Toronto, trying to find a local Japanese literature expert willing to speak at the conference. The first few people she talked to made it sound like there were no Japanese literature professors at Toronto-area universities. Yoshiko eventually found a Japanese language teacher who gives presentations on Japanese-Western cultural differences to regular lay people. The planning committee realized that that was not what we were looking for and continued to look for a genuine Japanese literature professor. When Yoshiko got through the administrative labyrinths at Toronto area universities and actually found Prof. Goossen, it turned out that he knew the language teacher who had considered talking to us, and Prof. Goossen seemed suspicious as to why we were rejecting his friend. The committee and JLD administrators also were afraid the language teacher had felt we had already made some type of commitment to her (which we hadn't). On top of it all, Prof. Goossen had never heard of the ATA and really couldn't believe that there would be fifty people in one room who would really be interested in the details of his Japanese literary adventures. After quite a few telephone calls back and forth between the literature professor and the language teacher, and a lot of diplomacy and perseverance, Yoshiko eventually convinced Prof. Goossen to talk to us. She also worked things out so well with the language teacher that they ended up making plans to meet for dinner in Toronto.

In addition to there being a special guest speaker, the fluff has been eliminated from the Toronto program. The annual meeting (the division's business meeting) will be pared down to 45 min, and the JLD Forum will be on hiatus this year.

Prof. Goossen is a non-ATA-member solicited to talk in his field of expertise. Conference attendees will still benefit from the experience and expertise of JLD members presenting in Toronto, however. Presentations by actual JLD members will be: Trados memory management (Naoko Uchida); Japanese dialects (Robert Albon); Using a speech to text feature for editing (Ben Tompkins); Translation for the entertainment industry [manga] (Kaz Sano); Idioms (Jim Davis); J<->E Certification Workshop (Diane Howard and certification graders); Patent translation (Cliff Bender); Court interpretation (Izumi Suzuki); Ethics panel (Gregor Hartman et al. Note: Some ethics training is a continuing education requirement); Translating religious and philosophical writing from Japanese (Judy Wakabayashi); Online resources (Aaron Ernst); JLD Annual Meeting (attendance required—just kidding, but it wouldn't hurt).

## Continued from Page 2

the Reporter will need and the subject matter in which they normally occur.

Even the most experienced interpreters can improve their service. Smith tells the story of working with an interpreter whose interpreting skill impressed him but who fell short in overall service.

"I asked him when he first got there if he wouldn't mind helping me out by spelling the words that have to be on the record in Spanish and to just write them

down for me before he left. Hours later, when we finished, he was leaving and I asked for the spellings. He said, 'I thought you were writing them down.' It turns out he had not written any down. I had to explain to him that I can only spell them out phonetically since I don't speak Spanish."

Taking the extra few moments to provide this service makes a difference to Reporters. And you will be remembered for it.

*Diane E. Teichman, a Licensed Court Interpreter for the State of Texas and translator, has specialized in legal work since 1980. A member of the ATA, NAJIT, HITA, FLATA and AATIA, Diane was also the first administrator of the Interpreters Division and the editor of the Interpreters Voice. She is the Series Editor for the book series Professional Interpreting in the Real World ([http://www.linguisticworld.com/diane/multi\\_matters.htm](http://www.linguisticworld.com/diane/multi_matters.htm)). She can be reached at [ARTICLES@LINGUISTICWORLD.COM](mailto:ARTICLES@LINGUISTICWORLD.COM)*

# Abilities Required in a Translator

By Ken Sakai

When I recently talked with a young Japanese translator, she asked me a straightforward question, "what are the abilities required to be a translator?" I thought about it for a moment, and started to explain, mentioning that there are three abilities or qualities besides the necessary presumed language skills. I told her that those three abilities and qualities are reading comprehension, knowledge, and computer skills. We did not continue this conversation any further at the time, but I started thinking about it that night. I began wondering if those three qualities are truly sufficient, and I could not fall asleep. I ended up getting out of bed and writing down a few more abilities required in a translator before forgetting them. After that, I was finally able to sleep.

The first three attributes that I mention above are certainly essential abilities, so let me elaborate on each of them. First of all, reading comprehension is all about understanding an original document. The translation process is about understanding the true meaning of the document and translating it into the target language.

In addition to this, however, the ability to express the same tone and nuance in the target language is also crucial. In other words, there is a correlation between reading comprehension of an original document and the ability to express the same meaning in the target language. Therefore, having good Japanese reading comprehension alone does not make a good translator, if the translator's ability to express the meaning of the Japanese in English is poor.

Secondly, in terms of knowledge, a translator with a strong background in a particular area of specialization is advantaged, since areas of specialization are segmented nowadays. This kind of translator is called a Subject Matter Expert (SME) in the translation business. Being an SME translator in a particular area does not mean he or she can translate well if he or she does not have the necessary general knowledge, though. Because of this, areas of specialization and general knowledge should be considered and evaluated together. Having both makes a translator more valuable.

As for the third quality, computer skills, developing these takes a tremendous amount of time and effort. It is easy to say, "I can use Word and Excel." Both of these have many functions, however, and knowing how to use all of them is easier said than done. On a related note, translators often encounter difficult to translate technical terms from other fields. In the past, translators could not look up these terms even by consulting an encyclopedia or going to a public library. These days, however, anybody can look up almost anything instantly using an Internet search engine. Some people are called "search experts," but knowing how to conduct research on the Internet has become one of the most important abilities a translator can have. Computer skills include the ability to use all of the functions of software programs as well as to search for information. Both of these skills take a great deal of effort to acquire. Excellent translators are very computer savvy in most cases.

Energy, vitality, and patience are perhaps the most important and essential qualities in a translator. Translations must be processed within a limited time, so translation is always a battle against time and deadlines. Recently, large volume projects with tight deadlines, especially from IT related areas, have become a trend in our translation business. As soon as

Energy, vitality,  
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we receive a project, we must start in on it, as if someone were timing us with a stopwatch. This is due to the shortening of product cycles, and the cycle time from development to production, and also occurs because a company's first priority is to introduce its products into the market as soon as possible.

Does that mean the ability to translate quickly is one of the most important abilities in a translator? The answer is both yes and no. If a translator speeds up, more errors could result, and quality could suffer. It is, of course,

better to be fast at translation than slow. In order to speed up, we sometimes use computer software functions for tasks that we know computers can do better and faster than people. The ability to use this kind of software can be important in a translator's continued success. If these kinds of software are ignored, translation jobs might eventually all be outsourced to China and India. Such trends are apparent already to some extent. The ability to succeed globally in the midst of worldwide competition may be the true measure of the ability of a translator.

*Ken Sakai is President of Pacific Dreams, a company specializing in technical Japanese <-> English translation and interpretation, especially in the field of semiconductors.*



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# Ethics for Conscientious People (Not Dummies)

By Gregor Hartmann

I'm no choirboy, but I think of myself as a reasonably ethical person. So it came as a surprise when another translator said, "I thought you had more ethics than that."

Here's what happened. I translated a patent for an agency. A few years went by. Another agency in a different city sent me the same patent to translate! What are the odds of that? Anyway, I dug out my old translation, checked to make sure it was correct, and sent it in. I was delighted to be paid twice for the same piece of work.

I thought nothing of this, but when I told my friend, I had my wrist slapped. Interestingly, this same person translates for a revisionist group that is rewriting the history of the Second World War. Is it ethical to lend your

translation skills to the promulgation of lies?

This incident started me thinking about ethics. Without getting bogged down in semantics, I think of ethics as an informal code that helps me determine right and wrong in situations not covered by official rules.

The ATA has a Code of Professional Conduct and Business Practices, which you may peruse at the ATA website. It covers some obvious areas, such as understanding your target language and keeping client information confidential. It omits a lot, though, and I think the JLD might benefit from discussing the gray areas.

For starters, I'd like to hear about situations you've experienced personally or heard about that involve ethical choices. Billing, client relations, whatever. I plan to anonymize these and publish them in the JLD Newsletter for feedback. Eventually I'd like to do some sort of multiple-choice test of what action you'd take in a given ethical situation. The results will be summarized and

presented at the ATA Annual Conference in Toronto this October and published in the Newsletter. Depending on how many people respond, this may or may not be "statistically significant," as the sociologists say. But at least it could provide a sketch of ethical practice in the JLD today.

I want to emphasize that I'm not trying to position myself as an ethics czar or something equally pretentious. In many situations, two equally intelligent and conscientious people can take opposite positions in good conscience. My goal is to bring our private decision-making out into the open so that we can benefit from our colleagues' thinking about these serious matters.

(On a less lofty note, it should be noted that under the ATA's new continuing education system, ATA-certified translators must earn continuing education points to keep their certification current, and attending an ethics workshop at the ATA Annual Conference counts toward this.)

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# 役に立つ日英辞書・リファレンスの アンケート調査と結果

## Peer-reviewed list of “useful” dictionaries/references (EN ⇄ JA)

By Akiko Sasaki-Summers

1年ほど前に、役立つ辞書やリファレンスのアンケート調査を行い1つのExcelファイル (Survey\_Data\_Final.xls) にまとめた。しかし、この資料をご存知ない方も多いようなので、ここで筆者がまとめたことを読者の方々と共有したい。時間は経っているし何でもネット上で探せるようになった昨今だが、良いものとあまり役に立たないものとは傾向としてあるように思うので、良いものをより多くの方に知ってもらえたいと思っている。

アンケート調査を行おうと思った動機は、翻訳者・通訳者の間で実際に役に立っている辞書・リファレンスの類を特定できるようなリストがあれば良いと思ったためである。このExcelファイル (以下のサイトからダウンロード) は、プロとして日英に従事している翻訳者・通訳者からの意見を集め、定性・定量的に各辞書・リファレンスを評価している。このように仲間の評価を集めて有用性の傾向を見ようとした。

調査方法は、フォーム形式ファイルを使用して、知り合いの英⇄日の翻訳者・通訳者 (90名、JLD会員に限らない) に趣旨を説明した上で、参加協力を依頼した。この中で、61名から有効回答があった。このファイルでは、英語か日本語のどちらが主要言語であるか (大部分の対象者にとっては、母国語) を尋ね、調査結果では言語の方向によってリファレンスの有用性の差がある場合はそれが反映するようにした。フォーム形式のファイルには、「リファレンス名resource name」「情報源source (publisher/URL)」「頻度」「コメントComments」の欄があり、「resourcename」と「情報源」欄には分野別にあらかじめよく使用されていると思われるリファレンスの情報を入れておいた

(翻訳通訳雑誌の辞書アンケートの調査結果を参考にした)。これは調査協力者の入力の手間を省くためだったが、項目数が多すぎてフォームでも9ページに及んだので、人によっては長すぎたようで協力候補者を遠ざけてしまう結果になってしまったのは残念である。ここで、「辞書」と呼ばず「リソース」という言葉を意図的に使用している理由は、訳語確定には用語だけを調べるいわゆる辞書だけでなく、バックグラウンドを身に付けるためにいろいろなリファレンスが使われており、今や「辞書」という概念ではカバーできないのではないかと考えているからである。そこでこのアンケートも「用語決定の情報収集源のアンケート (Survey on resources determining rendering)」と言うタイトルにした。また、「resource name」「source (publisher/URL)」としたのも、最近ではオンラインの情報源も豊富で役に立つものも多いので、媒体に限らず役に立つものを見つけるには漠然と包括的にしておきたかったからである。「オンライン」と一口で言っても、用語集サイトだけでなく、フォーラムやポータルサイト、メーリングリストなどもあり、それらのリソースも協力者には含めるようお願いした。

さて、評価の方法であるが、「頻度」欄では定量化を「コメント」欄では定量化を見られるように図った。つまり、その使用頻度に応じて、「A」を「ほぼ毎日」「B」を「時によって頻繁に」「C」を「時々」「D」を「あまり使わないが持っている (アクセスして) 価値のあるもの」という基

準で、協力者に評価をお願いした。「コメント」欄では、「他の辞書・リファレンスとはどう違うか、特に気に入っている点、気に入らない点など使い勝手の良さ・悪さ」に集中してもらって意見を求めた。ただし、負担をできるだけ軽くするため、この記載はオプションとし、日本語・英語のいずれか得意な方で回答を依頼した。

実際の集計結果は、Excelファイルで同じような欄を作り、「頻度」欄はこのランク付けを使用した上で方向別に分け、今後翻訳・通訳の仲間がこの表を実際に使うときの参考になるようにした。この欄の数字は、該当者が何人いたかを示している。「コメント」欄には実際に集めた回答を貼り付けた。ちなみに、「コメント」では、1人1人のコメントは、2本のスラッシュで区切っている。ただ、アンケート最後の「上に記載のないカテゴリーで役に立つリファレンス」という項目ではかなりのテキスト量になっ

たので、Excelを使わずにHelpful Misc Comments.docというWordファイルに貼り付けていった。ここには、それぞれお気に入りのネット検索エンジンに対する意見が多かった。こうした情報も、定量化できたら面白かったのにと、残念に感じている。オリジナルのフォームファイル、集計結果のExcelファイル、コメントのWordファイルに興味がある方は、<http://www.sasakisummers.com/en/links.htm> にアクセスしてダウンロードして欲しい。「頻度」欄の解釈で注意してい



ただきたいのが、協力者の評価は現時点のものであるので、最近あまり翻訳しない分野などのリファレンスはランクが相対的に低くなる。だから、Dに1つしか回答がないものでも、役に立たないかと言えば、そうとは限らないことがこの調査の欠点である。Dは一応役に立つものという評価を受けているのだから、読者自身で確認していただきたい。また、分野によっては、相対的な回答者が少ないため、実際はリソースとして有用度が高いのに、あまり人気がないような印象を与えるリファレンスがあると思うので注意して欲しい。協力者を選ぶ際に、できるだけ広範囲に分野別のプロの意見を入れられるように、広く協力を願ったが、手薄な分野もあることは残念である。

カバーされている分野は、一般辞書では、Bi-directional (電子辞書の普及で、「英和」「和英」という垣根が崩れつつある。ここでは郵次朗、Honyakuリストや表現辞典も含む)、Monolingual (English) (Thesaurusを含む)、Monolingual (Japanese) (類語辞典を含む)、漢英辞典 (Japanese-to-English character dictionary)、漢和辞典、Misc. (『現代用語の基礎知識』など)、Encyclopediaがあり、専門辞書のカテゴリーは、Business、Finance、Legal、Patent、Computer/IT/Telecom、Medical/Bio、Science/Technology (in general)、Electric/Electronics、Semiconductor、Machinery、Chemistry、Manufacturing、Automotive、Mathematics、Civil Engineering、Technical Translation (in general)、Aviation、Misc.がある。これらは実際のタイトルなので、検索のキーワードとして使って欲しい。普通あるべきところに項目がない辞書もあるかもしれないし、誤ったカテゴリーに入っているものもあると思う。申し訳ないが、読者自身が、並べ替えたりして、これを基に自分で表に手を加えていてもらいたい。この表では、伝統的な意味での辞書を初めに置き、その後参考書・ガイドブックの類で、オンラインのものは最後に置くようにした。紛らわしい辞書の名前は、回答協力者に再度尋ねるなどして、裏取りは一応行ってある。また、辞書によっては、名前が一風変わった

ものもあるが、当方のわかる限りで注に含めた。この中で筆者が掘り出し物と感じている一例は、『言語工 学研究所シソーラス辞書』で、この辞書にはオンラインとCD版がある。これは日本語の類義語辞典に当たり、誠に重宝している。皆さんにも自分のニーズに合った掘り出し物に出会って欲しいものだ。

オンライン、インターネットなどの普及で刻々と情報が変わる時代ではあるが、1、2年くらいはこの表は十分に役に立つと思う。また、JLDの会員には、日本を離れて仕事をしている方が多いので、リファレンス類は欲しくてもすぐに手に入れることができない。本屋でペラペラとページをめくって好きなものを選べるというのは、ぜいたくなこととなっているので、少しでも書籍の注文に役に立てば嬉しい (注文場所などについては、ダウンロードしたZip内のResource\_Availability.xlsを参照)。経験の浅い翻訳・通訳者のスタートとして揃えたい辞書ばかりか、経験が豊富でも新たな分野にチャレンジする場合などに役に立つのではないかと期待している。実績のある辞書・リファレンス類の評判は、少々時がたっても変化しないように思うので、バージョン名などは敢えて聞かなかった。集計結果を見て、読者

の方に優良なリファレンス類の傾向をわかってもらえれば幸いである。当初、一度公開した後、JLDなどに広くさらに協力を呼びかけるつもりだったが、集計作業に予想以上の時間がかかってしまった。もし、また機会があればJLDにも広くよびかけて行ってみたい。

最後に、アンケート調査に協力していただいた方々とこの記事を再度JLDに上梓することに快く応じてくださった編集者のIrith Bloomに感謝を述べたい。アンケート協力者の熱心な励ましと回答がなければ、達成できなかった。本当はすべての方々のお名前を公表し、謝意を捧げたいところだが諸事情でできない。ただ、企画、準備やアンケートについて特に励ましと助言をいただいた、Masako McMillanとDiane Howardのお二人には、この場を借りてお礼を申し上げます。

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## Come to Yokohama for IJET!

The Fifteenth International Japanese/English Translation (IJET) Conference organized by the Japan Association of Translators (JAT) will be held in Yokohama City, Japan from May 22 to May 23 this year. A plenary session and 18 individual presentations are scheduled. This year's plenary session will be a panel discussion on the theme, "The Translator As an Entrepreneur," and will feature five panelists. A variety of individual sessions are also scheduled.

This annual conference is held alternately in Japan and elsewhere. First held in 1990, it has evolved to become one of JAT's most successful projects to date.

The IJET-15 Conference is open to all interested parties working between Japanese and other languages. Registration is limited to a maximum of 200 participants, however, and early registration is encouraged. Details about the program, venue, and registration can be found at the IJET website, <http://www.jat.org/ijet/ijet-15/index.html>.