

## Sample 1 (和文英訳)

以下に訳例を示します。文法的には間違いはありません。皆さんはこの訳例をどう評価しますか？

### <原文>

#### **確かで、たおやかな、未来へのトライアングル。**

めまぐるしく変化する暮らしのなかで、私たちの健康にかかわる環境はかつてない大きな変化に直面しています。人々の健康に対する関心や、生命の尊さへの認識も一層高まったといっても過言ではないでしょう。

弊社は、広く柔軟な視野で"「健康」のあるべき理想の姿"を考え、先進の検査試薬・検査機器を提供してきました。

科学する心を大切に、医療現場での効率と正確さ、さらにスピード化で幅広く貢献しています。

とくに先進のバイオテクノロジーを駆使し、生化学、生命の神秘に迫る遺伝子学などの研究を重ね、医療と人々とのよりよい信頼と調和を築けるよう努め、次代に向け、さらに研究を続けていきます。

### <訳文例>

#### **A Sure, Refined Triangle for the Future**

Amid people's lives that change kaleidoscopically, it is no exaggeration to say that people's concern about health and their recognition of the preciousness of life have grown.

Adopting a wide, flexible viewpoint, we at the Company have considered the "ideal image of health," and have provided advanced testing reagents and inspection equipment.

Utilizing the latest biotechnological know-how, in particular, we are accumulating biochemistry studies, as well as genetic research that probes the mysteries of life itself. With an eye to building up greater trust and perfect harmony between medical treatment and people, we are eager to make a wider and deeper contribution toward improving efficiency and accuracy, as well as increasing speed, at medical treatment sites.

## Sample 2 (和文英訳)

投与開始時の掻痒の程度は中等度以上が86.4%(高度28.3%、中度59.1%)で投与終了後90.0%軽微以下(keibi 63.6%、なし27.3%)と為り有為に改善した。

### 考え方のヒント(ニコラス・ズンドルフ氏より)

In my many years "on the job" I have always found the way in which the Japanese present statistical data impossible to translate without a more extensive rephrasing.

If you started in a naive manner by assuming that everything that comes before the は (namely, 投与開始時の掻痒の) was somehow a "subject" you might be tempted to start translating like this: "The extent of the itch before the start of (drug) administration had a middling or higher level of 86.4% and the level after administration became 90.0%; so, there was a significant improvement." It's a little like the long elephant's trunk: 象は鼻が長い。 = The elephant has a long trunk. This is the sort of bewildering sentence a normal speaker of English would find impossible to understand!!!

The point is that you should stop thinking of the は as a subject-marker. Think of it as a theme or context marker. In other words, it defines the subject or theme you want to talk about: "Where the extent of the pre-administration itch is concerned, ...." Then comes the part of speech that takes the が. After defining the context with a は marker you then elaborate on the specifics with the attribute marker が. So you might continue the sentence by saying "the middling or higher level was 86.4%." Without giving it some thought what exactly it is that the figure 86.4% points to you won't be able to translate this sentence into understandable English.

Back to the 86.4%. This figure gives us the percentage of people (patients) who said they felt an itch to a middling or more severe level before they were given the drug. It's not until after you have thought about the meaning of the figure that you can begin to translate it into a sort of English that makes sense.

### Sample 3 (英文和訳)

以下に訳例を示します。間違いを発見してください。

#### <原文>

One of the services provided by Leo A. Daly Co. is program management - the firm has the capability to supply "full-service" to its clients. Mr. Williams explained that Leo A. Daly Co. does not view construction management as one of its services. However, in the performance of a program management contract, they might bring a construction manager onto the team to provide that expertise. For example, Leo A. Daly Co. teamed with a construction manager to provide program management services for a renovation project for the National Institutes of Health.

Leo A. Daly Co.'s primary work is design services - architecture and engineering, provided to customers through the traditional delivery approach as well as design-build (DB) and other project delivery methods. Design architects can participate in a project in one of two capacities. The "bridging architect" is involved with the project from the beginning, providing the initial concept for the project and completing 5% to 50% of the design work. Another capacity in which architectural engineers participate in design-build project is through teaming with a general contractor to complete the partially designed project. This architect becomes the Architect of Record.

#### <訳文例>

LEO A. DALY COMPANY が提供するサービスの一つは、プログラム管理であり、当社では顧客に対し「フルサービス」を供給する用意がある。LEO A. DALY COMPANY では建設管理を単にサービスの一環として見ているわけではない、と Mr. Williams は説明した。しかしながら、プログラム管理契約遂行に当って、当社においては、建設管理者がチームを率いて専門技能提供に当たっている。例えば、LEO A. DALY COMPANY では、建設管理者がチームを組んで、「国民健康協会」の改築プロジェクトのためにプログラム管理サービスを提供している。

LEO A. DALY COMPANY の主な作業は設計サービス - 設計とエンジニアリング - であり、顧客に対し、伝統的な遂行方法によってサービスを提供すると同時に D・B 一括契約およびその他のプロジェクト遂行方法をも提供するものである。設計士は二つの能力の一つによってプロジェクトに参加することができる。「橋渡し設計」とは、プロジェクトについて最初から参加し、プロジェクトのために当初概念を提供し、設計作業の 5% から 50% を完成することをいう。設計に関わるエンジニアが D・B 一括契約のプロジェクトに参加する上でのもう一つの機能は、ゼネコンとチームを組んで、部分的に設計されたプロジェクトを完成することである。この設計士は、「登録建築士」という事になる。

#### Sample 4 (和文英訳)

以下に訳例を示します。皆さんはこの訳例をどう評価しますか？

##### <原文>

###### 1 序文

穀物水分計は、穀物の公正な取引に不可欠な計測器である。このため穀物水分計には、必要な精度を確保できるように十分な精度管理が行われなければならない。精度管理が不十分な場合は正しい測定ができず、その結果、穀物取引の場において紛争を招くこともある。本規格は、測定値の信頼性を担保し、取引の公正さを確保するために必要な穀物水分計の精度管理方法について規定する。

###### 2 適用範囲

本規格は、穀物の水分を測るために用いる穀物水分計の精度管理方法について規定する。本規格はそれぞれの穀粒種ごとに適用するものとする。

###### 3 用語の定義

この規格で用いる主な用語の定義は次のとおりとする。

##### <訳文例>

###### 1. Preface

The moisture meters for cereal grain are measuring instruments indispensable to proper trade of cereal grain. For this purpose, the moisture meters for cereal grain must be correctly maintained to achieve the required accuracy. If the accuracy maintenance is not sufficient, correct measurement cannot be performed. In result, a conflict may occur at the trading of cereal grain. This standard specifies the accuracy maintenance of the moisture meter for cereal grain to assure reliability of the measurement value and fair trading.

###### 2. Scope

This standard specifies the accuracy maintenance method of the moisture meter to measure moisture of cereal grain. This standard applies to each type of cereal grain.

###### 3. Definition of terms

Definition of terms used in this standard is as follows:

## Sample 5 (英文和訳)

### **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP ROAD SCHEMES IN SCOTLAND**

#### **Upgrading of the M74 motorway**

The M74 is Scotland's principal trade route with our major markets in England and beyond. It carries 70 percent of all cross Border traffic with a particularly high proportion of commercial traffic. As such, its upgrading, and efficient management and maintenance is vital to the well being of the Scottish economy. The benefits already derived from the improved sections of the route are clear for all to see in terms of safer and more comfortable driving conditions.

In early 1996 the Scottish Office took the decision to complete the remaining section of the A74 to motorway standard, a 28.8 kilometre section between Paddy's Rickle Bridge to Cleuchbrae using the Private Finance Initiative (PFI), by means of a Design, Build Finance and Operate (DBFO) project. In December 1996 the DBFO contract was awarded to Autolink Concessionaires Ltd. Autolink is a consortium of Amey PLC, Sir Robert McAlpine (Holdings) Ltd, Taylor Woodrow Construction Holdings Ltd and Barr Holdings Ltd. They were supported by design consultants Sir Alexander Gibb and the Babbie Group.

This project is, therefore, of particular significance as it will provide an unbroken motorway link from Glasgow to the English border before the end of the millennium. On completion, the route will be re-designated the M6 thereby extending Britain's strategic M6 spinal route all the way from Birmingham to Glasgow.