

**Objectives:**

To present interdisciplinary analyses between Cognitive Linguistics and Translation Studies by using multiple translations from Japanese to English.

To describe the zero-encoding subject in Japanese in a comparison of multiple translations in terms of "Subjectivity" and "Constraint Alternative". Japanese is a SOV and topic-prominent language.

**Zero-encoding subject in Japanese:**

1. I Am Jun Nakamura.
2. 0 Nakamura Jun desu.

**Cognitive Linguistics and Translation Studies:**

Three major assumptions of Cognitive Linguistics (Crefeld and Cruse 2004:1):

1. Language is not an autonomous cognitive faculty.
2. Grammar is conceptualization.
3. Knowledge of language emerges from language use.

Translation Studies: a comparative analysis between two or more different languages in terms of what is retained and what is lost from a source text to a target text. Two main streams of key concepts in Translation Studies:

- Word for Word
- Foreignism
- Formal equivalence
- Category shifts
- Sense for Sense
- Domestication
- Functional equivalence
- Cultural Norms

**Subjectivity and Constraint Alternatives in a Cognitive Linguistic approach:**

The notion of "Subjectivity" and "Objectivity" proposed by Langacker:

- © indicates 'Conceptualizer'
- ©? © indicates 'Conceptualisation'

- Shifts of Subjectivity

**Source Text Domain**

Let's walk looking up

So as not to spill tears

Spring day to remember

lonely night

Let us walk towards the top

Counting the blurred star

Happiness is in the clouds

Happiness is beyond the sky

Happiness lies above the clouds

**Target Text Domain**

We walk

I walk

You walk

© indicates 'Conceptualizer'

**Discussions:**

The song in the Japanese source text uses no personal pronouns.

- You walk (I walk, © indicates 'Conceptualizer')
- We walk (© indicates 'Conceptualisation')

The zero-encoding subject is the zero-encoding subject, which is a subjectivity concept. The zero-encoding subject is a subjectivity concept. The zero-encoding subject is a subjectivity concept. The zero-encoding subject is a subjectivity concept. The zero-encoding subject is a subjectivity concept.

**Previous linguistic approaches to the zero-encoding subject in Japanese:**

- The formal symbolic approach: grammatical omission, which means that the absence of what should be on a syntactic rule.
- The functional-pragmatic approach: recoverability of deleting discourse information, which is based on the cooperative principle of the speech-act participants.
- Translation Approaches: depending on translation directions.
- From Japanese to English, addition of a subject.
- From English to Japanese, deletion of a subject.
- Both strategies are aimed for 'domestication' with functional equivalence.

**Concluding Remarks:**

This case study demonstrates that the zero-encoding of the grammatical subject in Japanese can be reanalyzed in terms of 'subjectivity' and 'constraint alternatives' in multiple translations, instead of finding various types of equivalences used in a standard model of Translation Studies.

- From Hierarchical sentence to a cooperative context.
- From English to Japanese, and from Japanese to English.

- The case study was conducted in the course of Japanese and English Translation Techniques in Massey University in 2015 and 2016.

- Students could prepare for their translations in advance. Over the two years, 19 students were involved.

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The contrastive analysis of multiple translations: Sukiyaki song from Japanese to English

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