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 ‘Construal Alternative’. Japanese is a SOV and topic-prominent language.

Zero-encoding subject in Japanese:
(a) I am Jun Nakamura.
(b) 0 Nakamura Jun desu.

Google translation:
Ur a mate aru kara ‘Sukiyaki’
Ue o muite arukō ‘Sukiyaki’
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 lies beyond the sky
Happiness lies beyond the clouds

Subj ectivity and Construal Alternatives in a Cognitive Linguistic approach
The notion of ‘Subjectivity’ and ‘Objectivity’ proposed by Langacker:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text Domain</th>
<th>Target Text Domain</th>
<th>Shifts of Subjectivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I walk</td>
<td>We walk</td>
<td>Source text domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You walk</td>
<td>You walk</td>
<td>Target text domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let’s walk</td>
<td>Let’s walk</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So as not to spill tears</td>
<td>So as not to spill tears</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring day to remember</td>
<td>Spring day to remember</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonely night</td>
<td>Lonely night</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let us walk towards the top</td>
<td>Let us walk towards the top</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counting the blurred star</td>
<td>Counting the blurred star</td>
<td>Conceptualisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussions:
The song in the Japanese source text uses no personal pronouns. The first verse ‘Ur a mate aru’ is the zero-encoding subject, which contains semantic ambiguity but also a possibility of multiple interpretations based on construal alternatives.

The f irst verse ‘Ur a mate aru’ is a maximally subjective, because the conceptualiser construes himself/himself inclusive of the event with ‘subjective construal’, if the speaker does not express a conceptual element of the event. The cline of the construals is: ‘let us walk’ is an inclusive ‘We’ mode, which means that the absence 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 → Foreignization → Formal equivalence → Category shifts
Sense for Sense → Domestication → Functional equivalence → Cultural Norms

Concluding Remarks:
This case study demonstrates that the zero-encoding of the grammatical subject in Japanese can be reanalyzed in terms of ‘subjectivity’ and ‘construal alternative’ in multiple translations, instead of finding various types of equivalences used in a standard model of Translation Studies.

Previous linguistic approaches to the zero-encoding subject in Japanese:
The formal syntactic approach: grammatical omission, which means that the absence of what should have been on a syntactic role.

The functional/pragma tic approach: recoverability of deleting discourse information, which is based on the cooperative principles of the speech-act participants.

Translation Analyses: 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.

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Linguistics Society of NZ Annual Conference, at Wellington campus, Massey University, 21-22, Nov, 2016

Case Study: Translation Project of the song called ‘Sukiyaki’.
The project was conducted in the course of Japanese and English Translation Techniques in Massey University in 2015 and 2016.

The procedure: Students in the course had to do the translation practice of a song called ‘Sukiyaki’ from Japanese to English, and explain their Skopos and techniques to be used. Then they compared their own renditions with Yoko Ono’s translation in the final examination of the course.

Students could prepare for their translations in advance.

Over the two years, 19 students were involved.
The contrastive analysis of multiple translations: Sukiyaki song from Japanese to English

Nakamura, J

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