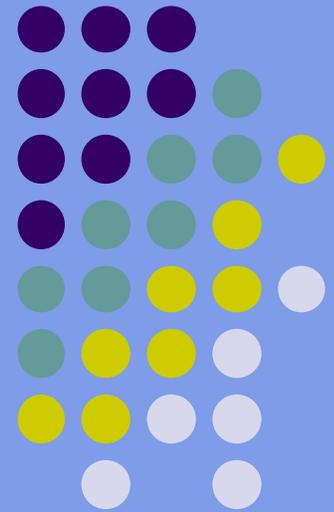
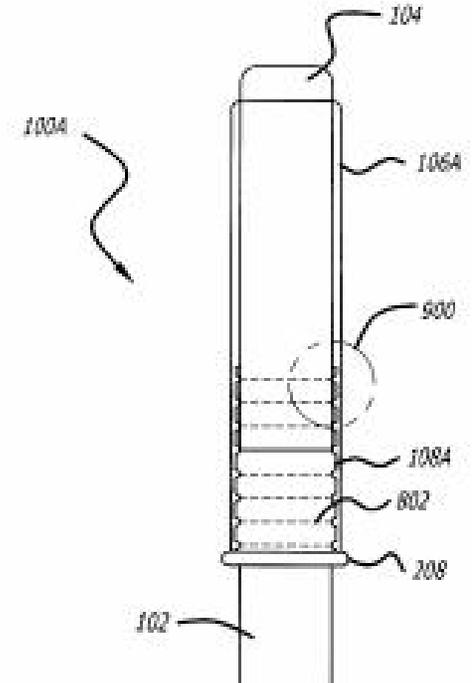
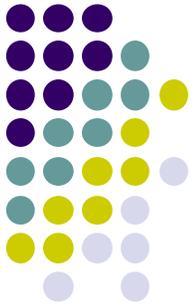


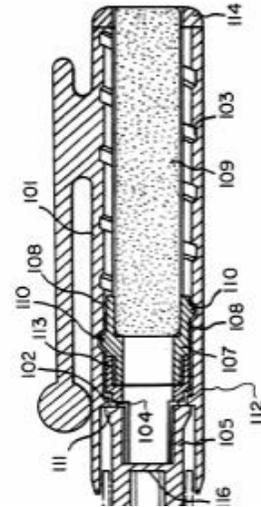
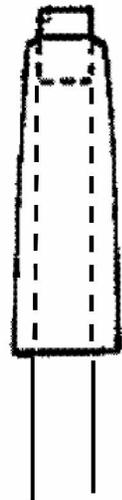
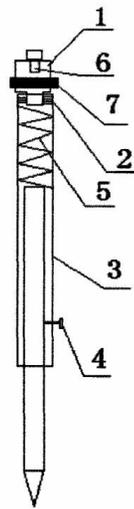
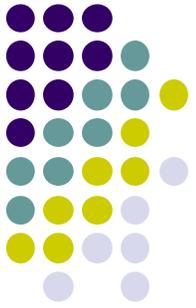
The Indispensable Japanese Patent Translator

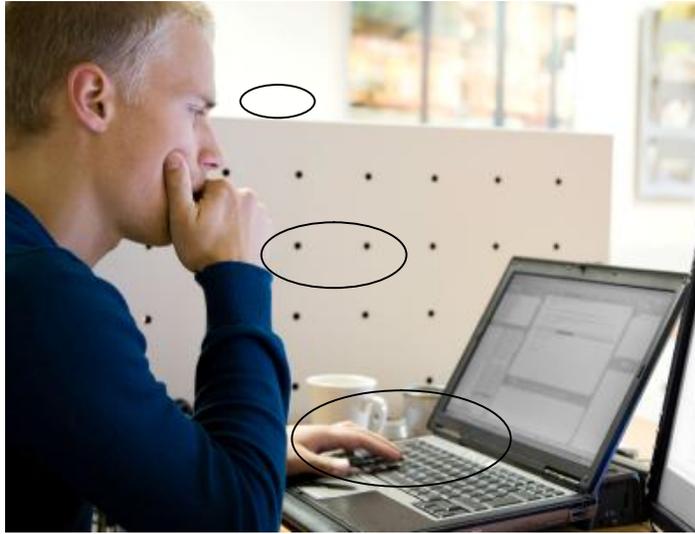
**Providing US attorneys with
proof and evidence**



Welcome to Bob's world

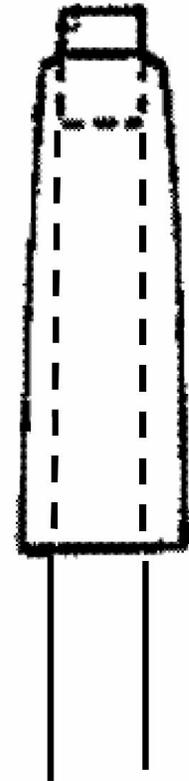






前記キャップは消しゴム部の直径に合わせた開口部を有し、消しゴム部を支持保護するように鉛筆の端部に滑動係合される。

The cap has a hole in the top that is the same size as the eraser, and fits onto the end of the pencil so as to protect the eraser.



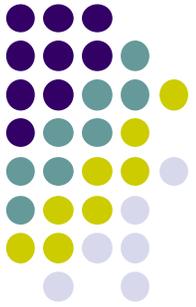


The cap has a hole in the top that is the same size as the eraser, and fits onto the end of the pencil so as to protect the eraser.



The cap has an aperture matched to the diameter of the eraser part, and is slidingly engaged on the end of the pencil so as to supportively protect the eraser part.

Ask the expert



前記キャップは消しゴム部の直径に合わせた開口部を有し、消しゴム部を支持保護するように鉛筆の端部に滑動係合される。

The cap has an aperture matched to the diameter of the eraser part, and is slidingly engaged on the end of the pencil so as to supportively protect the eraser part.



The six habits of indispensable translators



1. Reproduce meaning
2. Reproduce register
3. Respect sentence breaks and carriage returns
4. Consistent vocabulary and phrasing
5. One-to-one correspondence between source and target
6. Appropriate annotation



1. Reproduce meaning

- To reproduce the meaning, you must understand the source text.
- To reproduce the meaning, the target text must be understandable.

2. Reproduce register

- Think like a court interpreter.
- Know what patent attorneys sound like.



3. Respect sentence breaks and carriage returns



- Decisions about sentence and paragraph length have already been made by the source author.
- The semicolon is your friend.

4. Consistent vocabulary and phrasing



- The names of elements must be constant.
- The need for consistency does not trump linguistic constraints.
 - インターネットを介して
 - via the Internet
 - 接着剤層を介して
 - with an adhesive layer therebetween

5. One-to-one correspondence



本発明は 消しゴム及びその製造方法 に関する。

The present invention relates to an eraser and a manufacturing method therefor.

- 5.1 Conservation of lexemes
- 5.2 Equivalent phrasing



What's the difference?

私は翻訳者です。マーティン・クロスと申します。

Conservation of Lexemes



Equivalent Phrasing



I am a translator. My name is Martin Cross



5.1 What's a lexeme anyway?

- Lexemes are the basic units in “content words,” and have independent meaning.

For our purposes, we are going to say that lexemes include: nouns, verbs (including verbal nouns), adjectives, adverbs and numerals.

dog, gun, multitasking, run, implement, disassociate, fast, slowly, 150, five, ...

車両、水、パソコン、食べる、実行する、大きい、速く、十二 ...

- Function words are the grammatical glue that holds lexemes together.

Function words include: articles, pronouns, prepositions, postpositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, modals, interjections, particles, and expletives.

him, she, it, that, of, on, before, thereby, even, and, but, for, so, unless, because, may, can, should, will, there, (be), (have) ...

は、が、を、に、て、ます、れば、よう、より、および、けど、まで、から、ながら...

Spot the lexeme



The **invention** relates **generally** to the **field** of **writing instruments**.

筆記具と、消しゴムとは、従来、別体をなしていた。

Conserving lexemes



F	L	L	L	L (jump)	L	F	L	L
The	quick	brown	fox	jumped	over	the	lazy	dog.

- ✓ *Over the lazy dog, jumped the quick brown fox.*
- ✓ *The lazy dog was jumped over by the quick brown fox.*
- ✓ *The fox, which was quick and brown, jumped over the dog, which was lazy.*
- ✓ *The fox did jump, and did so over the dog, the fox being both quick and brown, while the dog was lazy.*



Word and phrase order

- 窒素源としては、硫酸アンモニウム、塩化アンモニウム、尿素等、
或いはこれらの混合物を使用することができる。
- For the nitrogen source, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, urea and the like, or a mixture of these, can be used.
- ✓ Ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, urea and the like, or a mixture thereof, can be used as the nitrogen source.
- ✗ The nitrogen source can be chosen from ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, urea and the like, or a mixture thereof.



Parts of speech

- 屋内で操縦を楽しむためのインドア用のR／Cヘリの場合
...
- In the case of indoor RC helicopters, which are for enjoying flying indoors...
- ✓ In the case of indoor RC helicopters, which are flown for enjoyment indoors...
- × In the case of indoor RC helicopters, which people play with indoors.



Parts of speech

- 本発明は透明性に優れたポリエステルに関する。
- The present invention relates to polyester that is excellent in transparency.
- ✓ The present invention relates to polyester having excellent transparency.
- × The present invention relates to an excellent, transparent polyester.

4.2 What about Equivalent Phrasing?



Equivalent phrasing is using a phrase or a term in the target text that is made up of different lexemes from those in the source text, but which expresses the same meaning a phrase or a term in the source text.

When to use Equivalent Phrasing



- When the equivalence is very well established (usually, but not always, when the equivalence is listed in a dictionary)
- When conserving the source lexemes would lead to undue confusion, or highly unnatural style



Established Equivalents

- 当業者

person of the industry in question

✓ **those skilled in the art**

- 特許請求の範囲

Scope of the Patent Claims

✓ **Claims**



Avoiding Confusion

- ...電源の切り忘れを防止し得る。
 - ... it is possible to prevent forgetting to turn the power off
 - ... it is possible to prevent [people from] forgetting to turn the power off
- ...it is possible to prevent the power from being accidentally left on.



Appropriate annotation

- Use square brackets to indicate added lexemes.
- Use footnotes, or italics within square brackets, to add comments.



Adding lexemes

- 上記の実施例においては、携帯電話から制御する場合を説明したが、これに限定されるものではない。
- In the foregoing embodiments, a case was described in which control was performed from a portable telephone, but this is not limited to this.
- ✓ In the foregoing embodiments, a case was described in which control was performed from a portable telephone, but [the invention] is not limited to this.
- × In the foregoing embodiments a case was described [by way of example] in which control was performed from a portable telephone, but [the invention] is not limited to this.

Indicating problems



- 識別アドレス 20 を識別装置 20 へ送信する.
- ✓ The identification address 20 [*sic*] is transmitted to the identification device 20.
- ✗ The identification address [30] is transmitted to the identification device 20.



Difficult to translate typos

- 同一部分には同一符号を付して詳細な説明は商略する。
- ×Identical parts are given identical numerals and detailed descriptions thereof are the subject of a business plan [sic].
- ✓Identical parts are given identical numerals and detailed descriptions thereof are [omitted]¹.

1: *There is a typographical error in the original Japanese text. –trans.*

Hey kids, be like Jane!



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