

◆ 論文要旨 (Academic Paper-Abstract)

校正後 (After being revised)

* 下記の校正では、修正部分を赤で示しています。

(In the following text, the revisions are shown in red.)

“Mass media”
is an outdated
expression.
--these days
we just say
“media.”

This paper examines the role of translators and interpreters in **the** Japanese **media**, especially those engaged in translating and interpreting foreign news coverage from English into Japanese from the audience’s point of view. In general, the role of translators and interpreters is seen as **being merely one in which** they simply put the source text into the target language. **This leads to the misconception** that they **are** “invisible” existence or **resemble *kurogo* (stagehands) in traditional theater**. However, at the same time, **translators** are expected to act as “cultural facilitators” who help people in **the media** by making suggestions and judgments for them. Hence, this paper first analyzes **the circumstances in the media** in Japan where translators and interpreters are **in high demand**, referring to the dominance of English in Japan. **Secondly**, this paper **attempts to analyze** the roles that translators and interpreters have and the roles that people engaged in **the media** expect them to have, as well as the news-making process **itself**. **Finally**, this paper suggests how translators and interpreters should be treated in the media in order to secure **what I call** the general audience’s “semio-literacy” **explained below**.

校正前 (Before being revised)

* 下記の文章の下線部は校正後書き換えられている部分です。

(The underlined parts are rewritten in the revised version.)

This paper examines the role of translators and interpreters in Japanese mass media, especially those engaged in translating and interpreting foreign news coverage from English into Japanese from the audience's point of view. In general, the role of translators and interpreters is seen as one that they simply put the source text into the target language, which reflects the idea that they have so called "invisible" existences or kurogo in Japanese (stagehand). However, at the same time, they are expected to act as "cultural facilitators" who help people in the mass media by making suggestions and judgments for them. Hence, this paper first analyzes the circumstances surrounding the mass media in Japan where translators and interpreters are necessary, at the same time referring to the dominance of English in Japan. Next, this paper analyzes the roles that translators and interpreters have and the roles that people engaged in mass media expect them to have, as well as the news-making process. Lastly, this paper suggests how translators and interpreters should be treated in the media in order to secure the general audience's semio-literacy.

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