<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Original Text</th>
<th>Type of Problem</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Translation Technique</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>刀 (KATANA) かよ〜</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The character in question is literally saying Katana in English. This could be confusing to the TL reader if they do not know what a katana is.</td>
<td>One of them Japanese Katana swords...</td>
<td>I chose to add an explanatory sentence to make it clearer it's a Japanese sword.</td>
<td>Any ateji except katana compare with יגפ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>いつまでかかってんだヤマコピッタ (マス) 1集全かってん</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yasuko but the furigana says he is being called by the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>Yasuko! How long are you going to be in there?</td>
<td>I chose to split it up in two sentences and use his name in the first and the nickname in the second. This way I could go around the explanation the alternative kana reading gives in the SL text.</td>
<td>Write about how author gives different info to readers and characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>次は頭 (コックピット)だが！</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The kanji for head is read as cockpit.</td>
<td>This time I’m taking the head! In other words the cockpit!</td>
<td>Compensation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>RGM-79（ジムカスタム）です</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana suggests a different reading than the romanji.</td>
<td>An RGM-79 GM Custom.</td>
<td>Compensation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>メンデル新長：カシラ</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man has the rank of vice chief but is being called with a yakuza style title.</td>
<td>Boss Mengel</td>
<td>Functional equivalent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>一般人（カタギ）</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>Functional equivalent.</td>
<td>I chose to translate カタギ as &quot;civvie&quot;, short for civilian. I think it keeps the rough nature of the original sentence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>BGST</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>BGST is on the case!</td>
<td>Omission or complete change.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>超電光 （MS）にやられまう</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>Time to gear up! Ready the mobile suits!</td>
<td>Paraphrase.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>けん刀 (道具)を出せ!!</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>I will protect my stepfather, the man who taught me everything.</td>
<td>Partial translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.3</td>
<td>とうさま)を守るため.</td>
<td>Ateji</td>
<td>The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called the nickname Yasu.</td>
<td>Zeon</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>ジムストライカー</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>Name of a specific type robot</td>
<td>GM Striker</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>ガンダム！？</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>Name of a specific type of robot.</td>
<td>Gundam!</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>水中型ガンダム</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>Name of a robot</td>
<td>Gundam Marine Type</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>グフ - フライトタイプ</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>Name of a robot</td>
<td>Gouf Flight Type</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.2</td>
<td>スター</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>Name of a girl.</td>
<td>Sui-Kyi</td>
<td>Recognized translation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I chose to translate it like this because I feel it keeps the feeling of the speaker looking down on the listener. They are both adults, and not that different in age and of the same rank. Calling him "boy" suggests the speaker stands far above the listener.

I chose to use the synonym insight rather than enlightenment for the sake of fluidity. I chose strike rather than slash or cut for the same reason.

I chose to go with green instead of dark green for the sake of fluidity in the text.

I chose to translate 誇る as "above the ordinary" because is a more neutral phrase. Translating it as proud would give the impression the machine had a sense of self. I chose "power output" instead of explosiveness for 開眼 because referring a machine of war as being explosive doesn't give it the positive ring the original line does.

In volume 6 chapter 75 of School Rumble the translator William Flanagan translates the yakuza term "Ane-san", a term meaning "big sister", into simply boss. I would have chosen at least "madam" to preserve the femininity of the title.

The squad resembles the stereotypical yakuza. Literally translating it would become 黒道, losing the criminal aspect of it to the TL audience. Yakuza squad. Functional Equivalent.

The term 居合 or Iai comes from Iaido, a sword discipline where you draw your sword and then resheath it. This is difficult to explain in the small amount of space a speech bubble offers.

"In one piece volume 21 chapter 195 the translator Simon Lundström transfers the prayer word "Namu" from the buddhist prayer "Namu Amida Butsu" and explains it in a translators glossary at the end of the volume. Transference seems to be a preferred technique for this translator. In volume 2 the translators transfers the foods sata andyak and tayaki as well as the instrument sanshin. In volume 4 the bean adzuki, the foods onigiri and hayashi rice and the event hanami.

The soldier's salute to their commanding officer. The squad is very yakuza-esque. Yes Boss! Functional equivalent.

In my opinion a naginata is a long bladed weapon. It can be translated as halberd as well. The weapon in question is a naginata with a blade made out of laserbeam so it's not a real naginata and therefore could be either naginata or halberd. Naginata Transference

I chose to leave it untranslated but adding the "do" and adding sword skill. I feel this makes it easier to understand since many know of kenjutsu and kanjutsu and can therefore figure out that this is something similar. I also changed words into special move so as to keep the feel of the original sentence since I changed iaido, meaning sword or ultimate technique, into just "skill".

The cushy position of running a federal casino is usually given to former high-ranking officials. The fact that such an establishment was attacked in the first place was suspicious. Paraphrase I split the translation up to explain the term amakudari.

The soldiers use a very informal salute to their commanding officer. The squad is very yakuza-esque. Yes Boss! Functional equivalent.

Singing the robot's praises by using a double honorific but the character is being sarcastic about it. All hail Gundam Marine Type, am I right? Paraphrase Translating it like this gives it an appropriate level of sarcasm in my opinion.

In volume 6 of Ranma 1/2 by Rumiko Takahashi the translator Simon Lundström chooses to explain the concept of the tea ceremony with a translators note at the end of the volume. Translation seems to be a preferred technique for this translator. In volume 2 the translators transfers the foods sata andyak and tayaki as well as the instrument sanshin. In volume 4 the bean adzuki, the foods onigiri and hayashi rice and the event hanami.

I tried to keep the same informal tone. "Yes sir" sounds too strict and doesn't fit the attitude of the characters.

In Rurouni Kenshin vol. 2 ch.7 the translator Kenichiro Yagi decided to transfer the attack name straight to Romaji as "Ittoryu Iai: Rashomon" with a translation not outside the frame. This type of translation is continued through the series. According to the glossary of translation notes at the end of each volume this choice was made to preserve the feel of a period story. All names are in Japanese order, family name given name, and honorifics are left untranslated with explanations in the glossary.
The implication of cowardice and lazyness does not transfer well into English.

Without “The sword”, your fearsome former commander, you’re all gone blunt like butter knives. Paraphrase

I used a simile, sword vs butter knife, to transfer the same impression.

Without “The sword”, your fearsome former commander, you’ve all gone blunt like butter knives.

Paraphrase

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.

Instead of a pun I decided to play on the character’s stupidity. He didn’t come to the battlefield with feelings of love in his heart but actually brought the object of his love.

Omission or complete change.
Mention how they are used as onomatopoeia even though they are words. Already sound imitating

12 トロトロ Onomatopoeia heavy boots on metal floor CLUNK CLUNK! Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
12 かん Onomatopoeia kicking on a toilet stall door BANG! Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
15 がん Onomatopoeia The sound of several heavy trucks driving off. Rumble Rumble Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
10 すぼる Onomatopoeia People walking in a group hustle hustle Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
21 ゴゴゴゴ Onomatopoeia An aircraft passing close overhead. Roar Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
21 がん Onomatopoeia The sound of several heavy trucks arriving. Rumble Rumble Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
21 キャッ Onomatopoeia Book closing Snap Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
28 バン Onomatopoeia Truck door closing. BANG! Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
34 モゴモゴ Onomatopoeia Gagged mumbling Mumble Mumble Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
37 カッパタン Onomatopoeia Spotlights turned on. FLASH Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
39 パン Onomatopoeia Heavy robot foot impacting with the ground BANG! Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
41 バッハ Onomatopoeia Robot rising from lying position Clunk Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
41 ガッパ Onomatopoeia Robot's eyes light up. Flash! Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
41 ヒイイイイ Onomatopoeia Dashing forwards suddenly Dash Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
41 ガッパ Onomatopoeia Sliding to a halt Screech Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
41 ニュウ Onomatopoeia Metal piece breaking off Clang Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
44 ドン Onomatopoeia Cannon fire Boom Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
55 パンパン Onomatopoeia Removing a weapon from where it was hooked Click Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
57 カァカァ Onomatopoeia Clapping Clap clap Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
84 キィン Onomatopoeia Sword and Axe clashing Ching Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
93 ゴッ Onomatopoeia Head being struck. Crack Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
99 カチスパァン Onomatopoeia Drawing the hilt of a sword enough that the blade is clicked Click Using Noun Used a noun to explain it.
101 バム Onomatopoeia Putting a foot down. Step step step Using Verb Used verbs to explain it.
110 パン Onomatopoeia A loud bang Bam Using Verb Used verbs to explain it.
117 ガッパ Onomatopoeia Cutting a piece of paper with a sword Swipe Using Verb Used verbs to explain it.
なぜあの人はこんなやつ選んだんだ？

あの方は、敬意の表示を表すために書かれています。問題は、話題の人物がまだ未定であるということです。性別や他に関わる内容が未知であるため、日本語で性別を中立にするのが難しいです。

Why would such a distinguished person choose a twerp like this?

I chose to go with distinguished person here to keep it both respectful and gender neutral. I'm still not entirely happy with it since I like it to be “distinguished person like him/her” to emphasize someone unseen.