

<u>Page</u>	<u>Original Text</u>	<u>Type of Problem</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Translation Technique</u>	<u>Solution</u>	References
6	刀 (KATANA) かよ~	Ateji	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.	One of them Japanese Katana swords...	Transference	I chose to add an explanatory sentence to make it clear it's a Japanese sword.	Any ateji except katana compare with s/g
12	いつまでキバツてんだヤスコピ ツチ (ヤス) ! 集合かかってん だろ !	Ateji	The furigana indicates a different reading. The man is named Yaskovic but the furigana says he is being called by the nickname Yasu.	Yaskovic! How long are you going to be in there!? Damn it, Yasu! We've been ordered to assemble!	Compensation.	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.	Write about how author gives different info to readers and characters.
87	次は頭 (コックピット) だぞ !	Ateji	The kanji for head is read as cockpit.	This time I'm taking the head! In other words the cockpit!	Compensation.	I added a sentence to retain the cockpit line. I chose to simply have both readings as part of the translation. I could have translated it as just GM Custom but the serial number is used later and should be known to the reader.	
151	RGM-79N (ジムカスタム) です	Ateji	The furigana suggests a different reading than the romaji.	An RGM-79N GM Custom.	Compensation.		
13	メンゲル副長 (カシラ)	Ateji	The furigana indicates a different reading. The man has the rank of vice chief but is being called with a yakuza style title.	Boss Mengel	Functional equivalent.	I chose to only translate the カシラ aspect of the line. The man's rank is explained a few pages later anyway so I thought retaining the impression of the word rather than the literal meaning was more important.	
20	一般人 (カタギ)	Ateji	Once again the soldiers are acting like yakuza, referring to a civilian as a カタギ, someone with a respectable occupation ie. Not yakuza, prostitute etc.	Civvie.	Functional equivalent.	I chose to translate カタギ as "civvie", short for civilian. I think it keeps the rough nature of the original sentence.	
40	そのモビルスーツ鉄砲 (チャカ 40) 一つ持ってねえじゃねえか	Ateji	チャカ or chaka is Gang slang for pistol	Your mobile suit isn't even packing heat!!	Functional Equivalent	I used a similar slang term to give the same impression.	
39	この事件 (ヤマ) は我が刀の元 にBGSTが預かる	Ateji	The word 事件 or "Jiken" is read as "yama" which is slang for criminal case.	Upon the honor of my sword BGST is on the case!	Omission or complete change.	I chose to just translate jiken as case and used the rest of the sentence to give the impression of honorability that the SL sentence gives. Omitted the yama.	
136	ジャンプしようとしても毒糸 (ヒートホーク) にやられちまう	Ateji	Swinging the weapons called heat hawks is part of an attack called poisoned thread. The person is saying that even if he jumps he'll be hit by the attack.	If he jumps he'll get hit by the heat hawk!	Omission or complete change.	I chose to leave it as only heat hawk. The fact that it is in regards to poisoned thread is obvious when you take previous dialog and frames into consideration. I chose to split the sentence up in two in order to preserve both meanings.	
76	道具 (MS) を出せ ! !	Ateji	道具 Or dougu is read as MS (short for mobile suit) Here the kanji explains that the persons father is her adoptive father or stepfather. However, the furigana tells us that it is supposed to be read as simply "father". The problem is whether or not the character this is being said to is supposed to know that the father being talked about is not related by blood.	Time to gear up! Ready the mobile suits!	Paraphrase.		
134	全てを教わったお養父さん (お とうさん) を守るため。	Ateji		I will protect my stepfather, the man who taught me everything.	Partial translation.	I chose to translate it as stepfather if only for the benefit of the reader. Nothing in the rest of the manga indicates whether or not the fact that the relationship was unclear was important. What was important was the fact that the person considered the stepfather a parent.	
5	ジオン	Proper noun	Name of a nation.	Zeon	Recognized translation	Zeon is the official name even though it could be written Jion or Zion. Short form of Principality of Zeon (ジオン公国)	
5	ジムストライカー	Proper noun	Name of a specific type robot	GM Striker	Recognized translation	The kana spelling may suggest Jim Striker but the official spelling is GM Striker.	
39	ガンダム ! ?	Proper noun	Name of a specific type of robot.	Gundam!?	Recognized translation	The kana spelling might suggest Gandamu or similar but the official spelling is Gundam.	
110	水中型ガンダム	Proper noun	Name of a robot	Gundam Marine Type	Recognized translation	Official name	Volume 3 of Kio Shimoku's Genshiken features references to Mobile Suit Gundam and its characters. The translator David Ury shows his lack of knowledge in the medium and mistranslates names that have proper recognized translations. GM as Jimu, Gouf as Gufu, Ball as Bouru, Ramba Ral as Raru Ranba and Crowley Hamon as Hammon Crowley.
81	グフ・フライトタイプ	Proper noun	Name of a robot	Gouf Flight Type	Recognized translation	Gouf flight type is the official translation even though it could be read as gufu.	
114	スーチャー	Proper noun	The name of a girl.	Suu Kyi	Recognized translation	I chose to translate it as Suu Kyi for two reasons. The first being that it is uncertain whether it is a Chinese or Burmese name, Suu Qi vs Suu Kyi. Since Aung San Suu Kyi is a rather famous person I felt the name might have been taken from her. The second reason is that the spelling Kyi already is a sort of accepted translation for the person in the manga. http://gundam.wikia.com/wiki/Mobile_Suit_Gundam_Katana	In School Rumble volume 2 chapter b05 the translator William Flanagan decides to solve the problem of the name サラ, romanized in the original Japanese version as both Sala and Sarah in different places, by going with the more traditional Sarah.

22	いよーメンゲルちゃあん略して「ちゃんめー」。	Proper noun	ちゃんめー is a spiteful nickname.	Hi there, Mengel my boy, or Menboy for short!	Functional equivalent.	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 not that different in age and of the same rank. Calling him "boy" suggests the speaker stands far above the listener.
91	閉眼一閃裂斬	Proper noun	Name of a sword technique	Insight Flash Strike	Paraphrase	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.
103	濃緑の毒蜘蛛	Proper noun	Nickname	Venomous Green Spider	Omission or complete change.	I chose to go with green instead of dark green for the sake of fluidity in the text.
5	重装甲機の弱点であった機動性の確保のため脚部スラスタを改造することで卓越した機動力を誇った。	Other	誇る (to be proud) is a too human emotion to put to a machine. 機動力は difficult to put into words in English.	It is equipped with improved leg thrusters in order to overcome the low maneuverability of heavy armored units, giving it a power output above the ordinary.	Paraphrase	I chose to translate 誇った 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 機動力 because referring a machine of war as being explosive doesn't give it the positive ring the original line does.
12	*普警より入電！ - *普通警察の略	Other	The abbreviation is explained in an editor's note outside the frame.	Report from the civilian police received!	Omission or complete change.	English isn't as heavy with abbreviation as Japanese. I chose not to abbreviate it and therefore didn't need to translate the explanation.
16	任侠部隊	Cultural term	The squad resembles the stereotypical yakuza. Literally translating 任侠 it would become chivalry, losing the criminal aspect of it to the TL audience.	Yakuza squad.	Functional Equivalent.	I chose to translate it as yakuza squad because yakuza being the Japanese mafia is fairly common knowledge thus retaining the criminal aspect of the name.
45	あれは先代の技、居合いの奥義	Cultural term	The term 居合い 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.	That's our former commander's special move. An Iaido sword skill...	Transference	I chose to leave iai untranslated but adding the "do" and adding sword skill. I feel this makes it easier to understand since many know of ken do and can therefore figure out that this is something similar. I also changed waza into special move so as to keep the feel of the original sentence since I changed ougi, meaning secret or ultimate technique, into just "skill".
171	ナギナタ	Cultural term	A naginata is a long bladed weapon. It can be translated as halberd as well. The weapon in question is beam naginata with a blade made out of a laserbeam so it's not a real naginata and therefore could be either naginata or halberd.	Naginata	Transference	I chose to leave it as naginata to preserve the Japanese feel of the characters. They use katana and other Japanese weapons so it seemed appropriate to leave this as a naginata.
49	その天下り先の連邦国當力ジノが襲われたって事自体クサクつたですしね。	Cultural term	天下り or amakudari refers to retiring high-ranking government officials taking a lucrative job in a private or semi-private corporation	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.
15	へい!	Register. (Degree of formality)	The soldiers use a very informal salute to their commanding officer. The squad is very yakuza-esque. Yes Boss!		Functional equivalent.	I tried to keep the same informal tone. "Yes sir" sounds too strict and doesn't fit the attitude of the characters.
116	水中型ガンダム様々だよ	Register. (Degree of formality)	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.

Rurouni Kenshin vol. 2 ch.7. The translator Kenichiro Yagi decided to transfer the attack name straight to Romaji as "Hiten Mitsurugi-ryū Ryū Sō Sen" 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.

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

In One Piece volume 21 chapter 195 the translator Simon Lundström translates the technique "Ittoryu Iai: Shishi Sonson (一刀流「居合」獅子歌歌 Ittōryū Iai: Shishi Sonson" into "Ensvärdsteknik, Lejonsång" (One Sword Technique, Lion Song [my translation]) omitting iai. However, in vol 39 ch 371 he translates "Nitōryu Iai: Rashōmon (二刀流「居合」羅生門 Nitōryū Iai: Rashōmon" as "Tvåsvärdsteknik, iai, Rashomon" (Two Sword Technique, iai, Rashomon) leaving iai but with no explanation other than the image itself.

In volume 1 chapter 5 of Yotsuba! By Kiyohiko Azuma the translator Karin Ahlman Toyama 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 she transfers the foods sata andagi and taiyaki as well as the instrument sanshin. In volume 4 the bean adzuki, the foods onigiri and hayashi rice and the event hanami.

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.

「刀」と恐れられた先代がいな けりやただの「ナマクラ」かア 24 ?	Word play	The implication of cowardice and lazyness does not transfer well into English.	Without "The sword", your fearsome former commander, you've all gone blunt like butter knives.	Paraphrase	I used a simile, sword vs butter knife, to transfer the same impression.	
愛を以てだろ！何で女持って 78 作戦領域まで行くだ？	Word play	This pun's basis is in the name of an operation the squad is to undertake. The name is 愛をもってコモ川へGO!!BGST(バーゲスト)ラブラブ大作戦 which I translated as "To Como river with love!! Barghest's Grand LoveLove Operation!", the operation's goal being to find out how much the troops love their squad. 持って meaning "bring" and 以て meaning "with" are both pronounced "motte". A soldier misunderstood and brought his girlfriend to the battlefield.	It's a figure of speech!! Who's stupid enough to bring their woman onto the battlefield!?	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.	Azumanga Daioh vol 3 p.140. A word play focusing on mamechishiki and mame no chishiki. The character announces she is going to impart some mamechishiki or trivia. She then tells some facts about beans. The punchline was that that is not mamechishiki (trivia) but mame no chishiki (facts about beans). The translator Javier Lopez deals with the word play by changing the punchline into "That's not trivia, it's just plain trivial".-----In volume 1 chapter 4 of Jin Kobayashi's School Rumble there is also similar word play. The girl Tenma wants the boy she is in love with to read a word from Sun Tsu's Art of War for her. The word <i>suki</i> means to be unguarded but is pronounced the same as "I love you". The translator William Flanagan solves the dual meaning word play by changing the context so the boy is to read another part from The Art of War, talking about how you must treat your soldiers as if they were your <i>beloved</i> children. Making use of the word beloved it gives a similar impact and staying within the same area.
その大技も当たらなければどう 85 って事ないねガラガラ蛇君	Word play	It's a pun on the word rattlesnake (garagarahebi) and the fact that the man destroyed a house, it crumbling with a garagara noise.	You can rattle your tail all you want but if your fangs can't reach me then they're as good as useless, Mr. Slithers.	Compensation.	I removed the reference to a rattlesnake from the nickname but compensated for it earlier in the sentence.	In volume 5 chapter 30 of Yotsuba&! The character Yanda tries to recall the girl Yotsuba's name. He knows that it is something happy sounding, like a grass or flower. He makes a guess that it's Dandelion and get corrected that it's Yotsuba. The translator Javier Lopez uses a translator's note at the side of the frame to explain that Yotsuba means four leafed clover.
灰色蛇の牙 (ラザン ノ デル 84 サーベンテ グリッジオ)	Grammatical mistake	The attack name is in Italian with the kanji as an explanation.	Le Zanne di Serpente Grigio	Correction.	I transferred what seemed to be pretty sloppy italian into what should be something more gramatically correct. The English translation I kept as a translator's note.	OP vol 23 ch.209. The translator Simon Lundström changes the original "Desert la Spada (砂漠の金剛宝刀 (デザート・ラスバーダ) Sabaku no Kongô Hôtô [Dezâto Rasupâda]" into Spada Artiglio to make it more correct Italian. In the same chapter he also changes "Sables: Pesado (砂嵐 重 (サーブルスベサード) Suna Arashi: Jû [Sâburusu: Pesâdo]" into Tempesta Pesante, changing a mixture of French and Spanish into italian to keep a common theme in his translation.
オレたち「シン・フェデラル」 159 に来ればな。	Grammatical mistake	Sin Federal sounds awkward when translated directly. I suspect it is a case of google translate when the author came up with the name, or simply thought it sounded cool.	Once you come join Federal Sin.	Correction.	I naturalized it into Federal Sin to sound better and be more grammatically correct.	In volume 2 chapter 23 of School Rumble the translator William Flanagan also naturalizes phrase "Not ever dream of it" written in English into "Don't even dream of it" making it more natural sounding and context appropriate.
10 フワフワ...	Mimetic word	The mimetic word is used as a adjective rather than adverb.	The truck feels light...	Paraphrase	フワフワ is used to describe the passenger's feeling of a truck being lift into the air by an unknown force. フワフワな感じ. I used an explanatory sentence to make it clear.	
129 ゴゴゴゴ 19 ひよい	Mimetic Word Mimetic word	Giving off a sense of immense psychological pressure. Doing something with agility.	Malevolent intent Jump.	Paraphrase Using Verb	I chose to simply explain the feeling the mimetic word gives as a small notice. In this case the art work does the job good enough already, giving the word a look almost like an aura around the person it surrounds, so that the meaning is all that is needed. Used a verb to explain it.	
75 ガーン 93 ガクガク 102 ジーン	Mimetic word Mimetic Word Mimetic word	Showing the shock of a person Wobbling Tears falling down the cheek	Whaaat? Wobble wobble Dribble	Functional equivalent. Using Noun Using Noun	I chose to translate it this way because both shows the shock of the character and fits with the character having his mouth wide open in shock. The word fits that image. Used a noun to explain it. Used a noun to explain it.	
10 ゴトゴト 11 ゲンシャ	Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia	cargo lightly bouncing about a truck. truck being smashed.	Rumble Rumble Crash!	Using Noun Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it. Used a noun to explain it.	Jap-Swe onomatopoeia regarding sound effects seeming childish.

Mention how they are used as onomatopoeia even though they are words. Already sound imitating

12 ドカドカ	Onomatopoeia	heavy boots on metal floor	CLUNK CLUNK!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
12 ゴツ	Onomatopoeia	kicking on a toilet stall door	BANG!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
16 ゴゴゴゴ	Onomatopoeia	The sound of several heavy trucks driving off.	Rumble Rumble	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
16 ぞろぞろ	Onomatopoeia	People walking in a group	hustle hustle	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
20 コオオオ	Onomatopoeia	An unknown roaring	Roar	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
21 ゴウ	Onomatopoeia	An aircraft passing close overhead.	Roar	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
21 ゴゴゴゴ	Onomatopoeia	The sound of several heavy trucks arriving.	Rumble Rumble	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
21 キツ	Onomatopoeia	Truck breaking suddenly.	Screech	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
24 バタン	Onomatopoeia	Book closing	Snap	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
28 ハム	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.
35 カツ	Onomatopoeia	Spotlights turned on.	FLASH	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
37 バン	Onomatopoeia	Cable snapping	Snap	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
37 ガジャン	Onomatopoeia	Heavy robot foot impacting with the ground	BANG!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
38 ゴン	Onomatopoeia	Robot rising from lying position	Clunk.	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
39 ギン	Onomatopoeia	Robot's eyes light up.	Flash!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
41 バツ	Onomatopoeia	Dashing forwards suddenly	Dash	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
41 ヒイイイ	Onomatopoeia	Sliding to a halt	Screech	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
41 ガツ	Onomatopoeia	Grabbing opponent	Grab	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
42 バキイイ	Onomatopoeia	Metal piece breaking off	Clang	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
43 ドドン	Onomatopoeia	Cannon fire	Boom	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
44 ドン	Onomatopoeia	Explosion	BANG!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
45 ガキン	Onomatopoeia	Removing a weapon from where it was hooked	Click	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
45 ズア	Onomatopoeia	Rapid swing of the arm	Swish	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
57 カアカア	Onomatopoeia	Sound of a crow	Caw caw	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
61 バンバン	Onomatopoeia	Clapping	Clap clap	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
65 ビツ	Onomatopoeia	Pushing a button	Blip	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
71 バン	Onomatopoeia	Wooden swords clashing	Clack	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
73 グツ	Onomatopoeia	Grabbing an object	Grab	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
74 ゴク	Onomatopoeia	Gulping	Gulp	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
77 キュラキュラ	Onomatopoeia	The sound of caterpillar Tracks	Rumble Rumble	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
84 ゴロゴロ	Onomatopoeia	Sound of something rolling	Tumble	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
85 ガラガラ	Onomatopoeia	Sound of a house falling to pieces	Crash!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
88 バン	Onomatopoeia	Slapping an opponent to the side	BANG!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
89 ビシュツ	Onomatopoeia	Beam saber activating out of its sheath	Shwing	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
91 ズ	Onomatopoeia	Slash with a beam saber	Slash	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
91 バア	Onomatopoeia	Arm being cut off.	Chunk	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
93 ゴツ	Onomatopoeia	Head being struck.	Crack	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
98 カチ	Onomatopoeia	Drawing the hilt of a sword enough that the blade is loosened from the scabbard but not out of it.	Click	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
99 スバアン	Onomatopoeia	Cutting a piece of paper with a sword	Slice	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
101 ハム	Onomatopoeia	A loud bang	Bam	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
109 ガン	Onomatopoeia	Slamming a fist in the wall	BANG!	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
110 バザ	Onomatopoeia	Splashing into water	Splash	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
111 ザツ	Onomatopoeia	Soldiers lining up	Rustle	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
117 スル	Onomatopoeia	Spaghetti slipping from the fork	Slip	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
117 ガチャ	Onomatopoeia	Opening a hatch	Clank	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
119 ズバ	Onomatopoeia	Robot being cut to pieces with swords	Slice	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
125 バシツ	Onomatopoeia	Catching an axe by the handle in midair	Catch	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
125 カン	Onomatopoeia	Metal pipe being split	Clonk	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
125 バラバラ	Onomatopoeia	Falling to pieces	Clonk Clonk Clonk	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
153 コキコキ	Onomatopoeia	Cracking one's neck.	Crick crick	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
164 キン	Onomatopoeia	Sword and Axe clashing	Ching !	Using Noun	Used a noun to explain it.
34 ザツ	Onomatopoeia	Standing	Stand	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
20 ズズズズ	Onomatopoeia	Being dragged by the neck of the shirt.	Drag drag	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
22 チャツ	Onomatopoeia	Truck door opening.	Opening.	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
24 バツ	Onomatopoeia	Head tilting back hastily,	Tilt	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
41 ス	Onomatopoeia	Taking a small step	Step	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
41 グフ	Onomatopoeia	Missing a tackle	Lunge!	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
41 ブフ	Onomatopoeia	Swinging opponent around	Swing	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
43 ズンズン	Onomatopoeia	Quickly rising	Getting up	Using Verb	Used a phrasal verb
65 ビツ	Onomatopoeia	Straightening ones posture	Straighten	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
73 タタタ	Onomatopoeia	Running footsteps	Step step step	Using Verb	Used verbs to explain it
80 ザワ	Onomatopoeia	Sound of people talking	Stirring.	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
93 ポツ	Onomatopoeia	Robot jumping	Jump.	Using Verb	Used a verb to explain it.
94 ジャキツ	Onomatopoeia	Taking a stance, preparing to shoot	Taking aim.	Using Verb	Used a phrasal verb
12 ヴィーツ	Onomatopoeia	alarm	BWEE BWEE!	Onomatopoeia of TL	I used a similar onomatopoeia.
25 ブロオオオオオ	Onomatopoeia	Trucks driving off, Leaving people standing in their dust.	Vrooom	Onomatopoeia of TL	I used a similar onomatopoeia.
46 バチ	Onomatopoeia	Electrical discharge	BZZZ	Onomatopoeia of TL	I used a similar onomatopoeia.
69 ンン	Onomatopoeia	Showing disapproval	Tsktsk	Onomatopoeia of TL	I used a similar onomatopoeia.

Neologism

Neologism

Neologism

何で**あの方**はこんなやつ選んだ
155 んだあ？

Linguistical ambiguity

あの方 is written in bold and is a sign of respect. The problem here is that the person being talked about is an as of yet unknown person. Whether it is a man or woman is unknown, or anything else for that matter. It is difficult to stay as gender neutral in English as in Japanese.

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

Functional Equivalent.

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 like it to be "distinguished person like him/her" to emphasize someone unseen.