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日本の新聞でも、英語の新聞でも、記事は幅の狭い欄に納められています。これは素早く記事が読めるようにと考え出されたものだと言われています。

この形式を更に拡大して、記事をモジュールに分け縦に流しました。

英語がネイティブの人であれば、我々が日本語の文章を読むのと同じように、文章がどこで折れ曲がっていようと、読む上で支障は無いはずですが、外国語を学ぶ上で、モジュールに分けて示されていれば、速読の訓練のためにも多いに役立つ事が、以下のサンプルからも理解していただけたと思います。

原文は以下の新聞から利用させていただきました。

1. New York Times
2. 朝日新聞
3. The Japan Times

サンプルは、まず左欄に記事原文、右欄にそれをモジュールに分けたものを示し、次のページで左欄にそのモジュール分割英文、右欄にその直訳型日本語対訳を示しました。

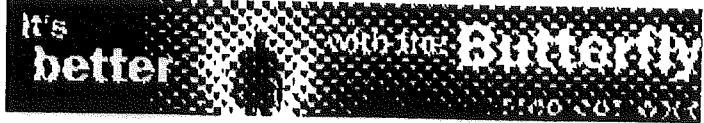
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- ▶ Business
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October 28, 2002

Mexico Plans Deal With Tokyo

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

CABO SAN LUCAS, Mexico, Oct. 27 — Japanese and Mexican trade officials said today that they were prepared to open free trade negotiations.

Mexico already has free trade agreements with the United States, the European Union and other nations. An agreement with Japan, the world's second largest economy, would allow Mexico to export a wide variety of farm and agricultural products, and import Japanese industrial and electronic products, officials said.

Mexican farmers and businesses are hurting from heavily subsidized American agricultural imports, widely available here since the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement, and they need new markets.

But Japan also has a powerful and well-subsidized farm lobby, and it may not be ready to accept competition.

"Japan goes around saying it wants to do free trade agreements but it wants to leave out agriculture," the United States trade representative, Robert Zoellick, said here at the Asia Pacific talks.

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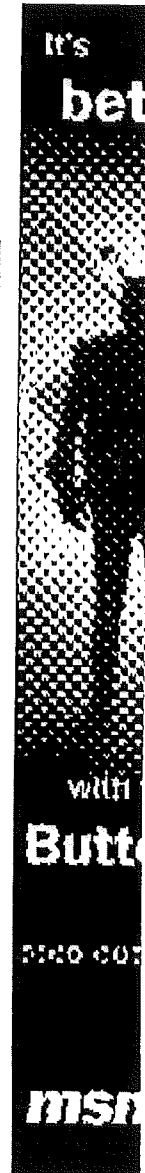
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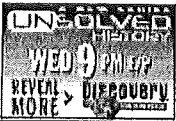
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- Health
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- Education
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- Travel **NEW**
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- New York Today
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モジュール式記事欄 試作サンプル

左欄：通常新聞記事形式

October 28, 2002

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"Japan goes around saying it wants to do free trade agreements but it wants to leave out agriculture," the United States trade representative, Robert Zoellick, said here at the Asia Pacific talks.

右欄：モジュール分割の試作

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左欄: モジュール分割記事

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Robert Zoellick,
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右欄: 直訳型対訳(読解補助)

2002年10月28日
メキシコが日本と交渉を計画
ニューヨークタイムズ
日本とメキシコの貿易担当官が
本日語った
ところによれば
彼らは開く準備をしている
自由貿易交渉を。
メキシコは既に自由貿易協定を持っている
米国と
欧州連合とその他の国々と、
日本との協定で
世界第二位の経済(国との)
メキシコが輸出できるようになるだろう
広範囲で種々の
農牧畜産業製品を
そして輸入する
日本の工業および電子製品を
と担当官は述べた。
メキシコの農家および農業は
打撃を受けている
強力に補助されたアメリカの農産品の輸入によ
って
広くここで入手可能であるところの
1994年(設定の)北アメリカ自由貿易協定以
来、
そこで彼らは新しい市場を必要としている。
しかし日本もまた抱えている
強力かつ十分に補助された農家ロビーを
そして(日本は)応じる態勢にはないだろう
競争を受け入れることに。
「日本は歩きまわっている
自由貿易協定を結びたいと言いつつ
しかし農業は除外しておきたいのだ」
米国貿易代表である
ロバート・ゼーリック氏は
ここアジア太平洋会議において語った。



from hanna

For expats in Japan — a guide to good living

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home > ENGLISH > National

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- POPUP
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- Internet Advertising Information and Notice
- New York Times
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INDEX

- 天気・季節
- 社会
- スポーツ
- 金融・経済
- ネット情報
- 政治
- 国際
- 文化・芸能
- 生活
- 科学・自然
- コラム
- ENGLISH
- 今日の朝刊

N. Korea wants to press on with normalization

The Asahi Shimbun

North Korea is not bothered by Japan's decision to extend the homecoming trip of five abductees and wants to press on with normalization talks starting Tuesday in Kuala Lumpur.

Pyongyang sent word Thursday to Tokyo that keeping the abductees in Japan will not adversely affect the talks, officials said.

This was after Foreign Ministry officials informed Pyongyang of the decision to keep the five beyond the agreed date for their departure to North Korea.

The abductees were originally scheduled to return either Sunday or Monday.

North Korean officials said they would convey the decision to Kim Jong Il. Later Thursday, a North Korean official contacted his Japanese counterpart and said, "Let's discuss the issue in the normalization talks."

Confident North Korea would not take a more rigid stance if the abductees' stay was extended, the Japanese government made a final decision Thursday evening to keep them in this country.

During the normalization talks Tuesday and Wednesday, the two sides are expected to discuss arrangements to have the families of the five live permanently in Japan.

This would include bringing over Charles Roberts Jenkins, a U.S. Army deserter and husband of Hitomi Soga, along with Kim He Gyung, daughter of Megumi Yokota, an abductee declared dead by North Korea.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda said Friday morning the abductee issue would be raised at Tuesday's normalization talks.

"While we have still not reached an agreement with North Korea, we are continuing negotiations," Fukuda said. "In case we do not reach an agreement before Tuesday, we will discuss the matter in the normalization talks."

GO TO
Herald
Search

Subsc

- Herald
- Asahi
- NYT V

Let's s

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- Liste
- Basic
- On tl
- Quiz
- 時事英
- 英皇
- メー
- MYT
- 週刊
- 米国

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- Interr
- Natio
- Politi
- Busin
- Techn
- Sport
- Arts
- Edito
- from
- SILIC
- Gillm
- Featu

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北朝鮮は国交正常化に圧力を掛けたい
朝日新聞 10月26日

北朝鮮は気にしていない
日本の決定を
5人の拉致被害者の帰国滞在を延長すると
そして国交正常化交渉に圧力を掛けたい
クアラルンプールで火曜日から始まる。

平壤は東京に木曜日に伝えた
すなわち
拉致された人達を日本に留め置くことは
交渉に障害とはならないだろうと
と関係官は語った。

これは外務省の役人が平壤に通知した後のこ
とである
決定を
5人を合意した日付を超えて留め置くとの
北朝鮮への彼らの出発の(日付)
拉致被害者達は元々は予定されていた
日曜日か月曜日に帰ると。

北朝鮮の役人は語った
彼らはその決定を金正日に伝えるであろうと。
木曜日遅くに
北朝鮮の役人の一人が日本の担当役人に接
触し
述べた
「この件は正常化交渉の場で討議しましよ
う」と。

確信を持って
北朝鮮はこれ以上かたくなな姿勢はとらない
だろうと
もし拉致被害者の滞在が延長されても
日本政府は最終決定をした
木曜日の夕方に
彼らを自国に留め置くと。

The Japan Times
Editorial October 29, 2002
Mr. Putin's worst nightmare

Events of the last few weeks should have put to rest any naive belief that anyone, anywhere is somehow safe from the dangers posed by terrorism. The cowardly bombing of a Bali nightclub and the hostage-taking in a Moscow theater last week are only the most recent attacks by terrorist groups with a taste for blood.

The brazen attack in Russia is especially galling for President Vladimir Putin, who has built his political career on the image of being a strong man capable of bringing law and order to his country. Yet muscle will not solve this problem. Russia must pursue two tracks -- as must all governments that hope to defeat terrorism. Moscow must go after the criminals who take innocent lives, while working with politicians to eliminate the grievances that breed terrorists.

The most recent outrage began when 50 Chechen rebels took over a Moscow theater, taking more than 800 people hostage. The group demanded an end to Russia's military campaign in Chechnya, a bloody affair that has resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians and soldiers.

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The Japan Times



Tuesday, October 29, 2002

- [Main Page](#)
- [General News](#)
- [Business](#)
- [Op-Ed](#)
- [Letters](#)
- [Arts & Culture](#)
- [Life in Japan](#)
- [Sports](#)
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**決定! 日本の
ベスト人材バンク**

"go bananas" は

EDITORIAL

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The most recent outrage began when 50 Chechen rebels took over a Moscow theater, taking more than 800 people hostage. The group demanded an end to Russia's military campaign in Chechnya, a bloody affair that has resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians and soldiers. All those deaths occurred in the Chechen Republic; last week's attack was the first that brought the campaign home to Russian itself. (In 1999, terrorists were blamed for apartment-building bombings in Moscow that claimed more than 300 lives; it is still unclear today whether the Chechens were in fact responsible for those attacks.)

While Mr. Putin has vowed to make no concessions to terrorists, the impulse to mount a rescue operation was tempered by the hostages, and by reports that the building had been booby trapped and that several of the terrorists were suicide bombers, wired to explode. The record of Russia's elite forces is not inspiring: They have bungled previous rescue attempts.

Russia was compelled to take action when the terrorists announced that they would begin killing hostages. At least two people were killed before the assault began. Apparently, the Russians first pumped a gas into the building that put the terrorists and their hostages to sleep. The special forces then moved in. Information is still incomplete but all the captors -- 50 Chechens, among them 18 women -- and at least 90 hostages were killed. Reports said 750 people were freed. But 17 more people died later from the effects of the gas that was used to free them.

The hostage-taking is a direct challenge to Mr. Putin. It puts the lie to

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ジャパンタイムズ

社説 2002年10月29日

プーチン氏の最悪の悪夢

最近数週間の出来事は
いかなるナイーブな信奉をも脇に追いやったに
違いない

誰もが、どこにいてもまずまず安全であるという
テロリズムによってもたらされる危険から、
バリのナイトクラブでの卑怯な爆弾
そして先週のモスクワの劇場での人質事件

これらはほんの最近の攻撃である
血に飢えたテロリストグループによる、
ロシアにおいての大胆な攻撃は
特にいらだたせた
ウラジミール・プーチン大統領を
彼はその政治経歴を構築してきた
強い男であるというイメージの上に
法と秩序を彼の国にもたらすことができる。
それでも腕力はこの問題を解決しないだろう。
ロシアは二つの道を追い求めなければならない
全ての政府と同じように

テロリズムを打ち負かしたと望む。
モスクワは犯罪者達を追及しなければならない
無垢の命を奪う

一方で政治家達と共に努力しながら
苦難を取り除くことを
それがテロリストを育てている。

最も最近の怒りは始まった
50人のチチェン反乱者が
モスクワ劇場を占拠したとき、
800人以上の人質を取って、

グループは終結を要求した
チチェンにおけるロシアの軍事作戦の、
血にまみれた事件であり

それは結果として
何千人もの市民や兵士の死となっている。

All those deaths occurred in the Chechen Republic; last week's attack was the first that brought the campaign home to Russian itself. (In 1999, terrorists were blamed for apartment-building bombings in Moscow that claimed more than 300 lives; it is still unclear today whether the Chechens were in fact responsible for those attacks.) While Mr. Putin has vowed to make no concessions to terrorists, the impulse to mount a rescue operation was tempered by the hostages, and by reports that the building had been booby trapped and that several of the terrorists were suicide bombers, wired to explode. The record of Russia's elite forces is not inspiring: They have bungled previous rescue attempts. Russia was compelled to take action when the terrorists announced that they would begin killing hostages. At least two people were killed before the assault began. Apparently, the Russians first pumped a gas into the building that put the terrorists and their hostages to sleep. The special forces then moved in. Information is still incomplete but all the captors -- 50 Chechens, among them 18 women -- and at least 90 hostages were killed.

それらの死の全てはチチェン共和国内で生じた先週の攻撃は初めてであった作戦をもたらしたロシア国内自体での。(1999年に、テロリストが犯人であるとされたモスクワのアパートの爆弾事件のそれは300人以上の命を奪った; 今日においてもまだはっきりとしないチチェン人がそれらの攻撃に本当に責任があるのかどうか。)プーチン首相が宣言する間でテロリストにいかなる妥協もしないと、救助作戦を開始したいという思いは人質(の存在)によって和らげられた、そして報告によっても建物には罠が仕掛けられているというそしてテロリストの何人かは爆弾を身体に巻つけた自爆攻撃者であるという。ロシアのエリート部隊の記録は芳しくない: 彼らはしくじった以前の救助の企てに。ロシア人たちは行動を起こすことを強いられたテロリスト達が通告したとき人質の処刑を始めるだろうと。少なくとも二人が殺された突入が開始される前に、明らかに、ロシア人たちは最初にガスを放り込んだ建物の中にそれはテロリストと人質を眠り込ませた。特殊部隊がその後突入した。情報はまだ不完全であるしかし、捕えられた全員と一50人のチチェン人、その内には18人の女性一そして少なくとも90人の人質が殺された。