“Strange Characters and Expressions”: Three Japanese Translations of the Book of Mormon

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ISSN  1065-9366 (print), 2168-3158 (online)

Abstract  The complete Book of Mormon has been translated into Japanese no fewer than three times. The first translation was done by a young American missionary, Alma O. Taylor, the second by Satō Tatsui, the first native Japanese person to undertake the challenge, and the third after World War II by a committee appointed by the First Presidency. The challenges of translating concepts such as God, Spirit, or atonement into a language that shares no linguistic or cultural commonalities with the language of the inspired translation of the Book of Mormon are overwhelming. When attempting to communicate in a culture that does not acknowledge supreme deity or the kinship connection between God and man or life after death, a simple concept such as damnation can be challenging to convey. In addition, dramatic changes have occurred in the Japanese language over past century. The written Japanese language has changed with a rapidity that is unfathomable in English.
“Strange Characters & Expressions”

THREE JAPANESE TRANSLATIONS OF THE BOOK OF MORMON

VAN C. GESSEL
Langu age, like riches, can be a slippery commodity. However much we may think we are engaged in pure communication with others through the medium of words, human speech or writing is at best an attempt to approximate the thoughts and feelings of the speaker or writer's heart. Both literary and linguistic theorists concur that whatever the intention of the speaker or writer as thoughts are transformed into words, the hearer or reader has no choice but to process those communicative acts through the filter of personal experience, individual interpretation of the meaning of words, and a multitude of other influences that invariably impinge on the communication act. Little wonder that modern critics use such phrases as "the prison-house of language."1

Of all translators in this dispensation, the Prophet Joseph Smith was surely the most fortunate and the most enviable: those who do literary translation would give anything for just the briefest moment of divine assistance in the process. It is sufficient challenge to render an English text into a Romance language, such as Italian or French, in which common roots and multiple cognates can help make the transformation flow more smoothly. But when the translation is into a "Truly Foreign Language,"2 such as Japanese, that shares no linguistic or cultural commonalities with the language of Joseph Smith’s inspired translation of the Book of Mormon, issues of interpretation that might not even occur to the casual reader can cause tremendous agonizing for translators. Cultures that share some basic, common understandings (however subtly different in nuance) of such core Christian terminology as God, spirit, atonement, and so on may be able to achieve a high level of communicability in translated form. But in a non-Christian nation such as Japan, virtually untouched by the entire Judeo-Christian philosophical tradition, even the most fundamental religious vocabulary may elicit entirely different images in the mind of the hearer.

Over the course of the 20th century, corresponding to the 100-year period of labors by Latter-day Saint missionaries in Japan, the complete Book of Mormon has been translated into Japanese no fewer than three times. The history of the translation process is in a sense a microcosmic view of the progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Japan, replicating the shift from foreign to native administration of church affairs. The first translation was done by a young American missionary who stood at the side of Elder Heber J. Grant when the apostle dedicated the nation of Japan for the preaching of the gospel in 1901. After the calamities of World War II had brought Japan to its
knees, a small but dedicated group of individuals joined the church; one of them would shortly be charged with producing a new translation of the sacred text. Finally, as the church grew in membership in Japan and became fully organized, the First Presidency commissioned a committee in the mid-1980s to create yet another revision.

The initial translation, started in 1904 and completed five years later, was largely the work of Alma O. Taylor, a remarkable young American missionary who, when he received the call to undertake the translation, prayed

for the assistance of the Holy Spirit & gift of interpretation & translation that I may be successful in writing for the Japanese in their own tongue the great truths & powerful testimonies of the Book of Mormon. While my heart thobs with gratitude unspeakable for the honor conferred upon me yet every time I contemplate the magnitude and importance [of] the work before me and the responsibility it places upon me, I fear & tremble from head to foot and sense a weakness such as I have never before known.

O God, remember thy young servant. Magnify him in his new calling. Cause that his mind shall be lit up by the direct inspiration of Heaven that the task which now lies before him might be successfully accomplished by him in the time which Thou hast alloted and make Thine alloted time not too far distant. . . . In this time, when that sacred record is to be written in a language made up of strange characters & expressions like unto the . . . strangeness of the Egyptian writings & language found on the Gold Plates, again open the windows of heaven and pour forth upon Thy young servant, Alma, the gift of tongues & translation to such [an] extent that the purity of the Book of Mormon may in no wise be lost, the clearness in no wise obscured, and the spirit and testimony that always accompanies it in no wise impaired.3

Heartened by a letter from the First Presidency in which they expressed both their gratitude for his success in learning the difficult language and their full support and confidence in his capabilities, Taylor moved efficiently forward in his labors, writing in roman letters to speed the process (since the Japanese writing system, consisting of thousands of complex Chinese characters and two phonetic scripts, is one of the most cumbersome written languages in the world). In his journal he occasionally noted his struggles to find appropriate words to translate the doctrinal concepts in the text. He seemed to encounter his first great difficulty in the 12th and 13th chapters of Alma, where Alma teaches Zeezrom about spiritual death, the mortal
probation, the plan of redemption, and the nature of the priesthood. Those portions, he noted, contained “many expressions in English the equivalents of which if indeed there are any in Japanese I am as yet unfamiliar with.”

Taylor had worked through his translation as far as the book of Alma by the summer of 1905, when he received word that President Ensign, the current mission president, was to be released and that he would be called as the new mission president. This news frustrated Taylor, for he realized that he would lose the ability to focus the vast majority of his time on the translation. Within a month he had extended a call to Elder Fred A. Caine to assist him in copying his roman letters into kanji, the Chinese characters used to write in Japanese. Caine proved an invaluable companion throughout the rest of the process; in 1906 he was called to read the first draft of the completed translation, provide suggestions and criticisms, and compare the English version with the translation to catch any omissions or careless renderings. In October of 1907 Caine was released as mission secretary so he could devote all his time to this labor.

Because the entire project took five years, it was inevitable that Taylor would look back at some point and realize that his skill in Japanese as he began the translation was not as good as he then thought it was. In March of 1906 he mused: “When I began the translation I did not know as much about the language as I do now therefore I am aware of many places in the first of this translation which I can improve myself. . . . It is my earnest prayer that the way will be opened up for the entire translation to be carefully and well corrected and revised.”

In a letter written to Elder George Reynolds of the First Council of the Seventy in January 1906, Taylor reported: “God has been a faithful friend

Excerpts from Heber J. Grant’s Japanese notebook. Courtesy of the Family and Church History Department Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
to me in this labor and I have not prayed to Him in vain about many, at first, perplexing questions which have arisen."

After a series of consultations about the translation with various Japanese people, including some native church members, Taylor was startled and disappointed by an oft-repeated suggestion that his translation into the contemporary colloquial language was ill suited to a text considered by its adherents to be a sacred book of revelation straight from God. His native informants encouraged him to have his translation rewritten into the more formal literary language. Taylor had hoped to avoid this more difficult form of the language, but the inclination of his fellow missionaries was that the literary style was preferable. Taylor finally concurred, though he was no doubt saddened to think that so much of his own work would have to be altered.

Taylor approached and hired several Japanese people to undertake the stylistic transformation, and they refashioned a goodly portion of the book. But perhaps because he was less confident in his own ability to critique and feel comfortable with the more difficult grammatical usages in the literary language, Taylor decided to have a man of solid literary reputation examine the revised translation. He ended up calling on two of the most important figures in the development of modern Japanese literature: Tsubouchi Shōyō, a critic, novelist, playwright, and
translator of the complete
plays of Shakespeare; and
Natsume Sōseki, the first
truly world-class novelist
to emerge in 20th-century
Japan. Neither Shōyō nor
Sōseki had the time or
the interest to become in-
volved in the project,7 but
Sōseki introduced Taylor
to one of his bright young
disciples, Ikuta Chōkō,
who was more than will-
ing to undertake the
revisions. Before he was
fully confident in Ikuta’s
abilities, Taylor tested
him and then showed
the work to Shōyō, who
gave it high marks. There-
after Taylor entrusted the
total work to Ikuta and
often sat in conversation
with him over points of
interpretation.8
As the work of rewriting
progressed, Taylor was
delighted with the result
and his confidence in Ikuta
mounted. In August of
1908 he recorded:

It looks good to see the
translation in its com-
pleted garb and the feel-
ings that pass through
my heart when I look
upon this translation
feeling satisfied that it
is well done, are undis-
cribable. The joy is just
a taste of what I hope it
will be when the whole
labor is finished. . . .

Mr. Ikuta is a gentle-
man. He is quick and
frank in acknowledging
his errors. He gives respectful ear to my side of
the questions discussed and thus we get along
well and rapidly.9

Taylor completed the final revisions and re-
writes of the translation on 10 June 1909; three
months later, when he laid down his pen after cor-
recting the final proof sheets, Taylor wrote:
This then, so far as my work is concerned, is the grand finale. My feelings of joy, my gratitude, my satisfaction at being permitted to attain this day and see the successful close of this colossal labor cannot be described. It is a day I have hoped, prayed and walked [worked?] hard for, and I must acknowledge that the work has been so arduous, and confining, requiring the concentration of all my physical and mental power for such long stretches at a time, that in taking a retrospective view of the last 5 years and 9 months, I consider my physical and mental endurance almost a miracle—at any rate a direct answer to fervent appeals to God for strength to hold out to the end. And if the Lord sees fit to recognize the fruit of this labor performed in weakness as worthy of his benediction, and commissions the Holy Spirit to companion the Japanese Book of Mormon in its travels in Japan or wherever it goes, then will my most earnest and ultimate hope in regard to the work be realized, and all my toils and anxiety become my ever-joyful memories. I praise the Lord with all my might and strength. . . . The Lord also has raised up in time of need sufficient Japanese help thus making it possible to eliminate most if not all the grammatical and rhetorical blunders in my manuscript.¹⁰

The first 1,000 of 5,000 copies ordered from the printer were delivered to the mission office on 11 October 1909. Arrangements were made to have copies specially bound in “deep cardinal red and deep violet morocco” with cover lettering in gold and silver for presentation to the Meiji emperor and his empress, along with limited-edition copies for the crown prince and princess and various government officials. Less than three months after the book was published, Elders Taylor and Caine, having completed the work the Lord had sent them to Japan to do, were released from their missions. Looking today at the translation they produced, and even factoring in the many layers of assistance provided them, it is sobering and inspiring to see what two young Americans (Taylor was 19 when he first arrived in Japan) were able to accomplish in making the Book of Mormon available for the first time in the Japanese language.

The second pioneer translator was the first native Japanese person to undertake a rendering of the sacred book. Brother Satō Tatsui was baptized only 11 months after Japan’s unconditional surrender, the first Japanese person to join the church in some 20 years. He received the Melchizedek Priesthood and was ordained to the office of elder by Apostle Matthew Cowley, who told Brother Satō in the blessing that he would spend his life translating and interpreting for his people. Not long after that blessing, Brother Satō undertook the work of retranslating the Book of Mormon text while simultaneously translating the complete Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price for the first time into Japanese. His labors spanned the tenure of three mission presidents and included some brief but direct interaction regarding doctrinal questions with Elder Joseph Fielding Smith. His translation was published on 30 May 1957.

One of the unique characteristics of the saga of translation of the Book of Mormon into Japanese lies in the motivation behind creating new translations within a mere 40 or 50 years of one another. Most of the new translations of the text into the major languages of the world have been inspired by a desire to correct the wording of a previous translation in order to make it more doctrinally correct.
While one cannot overlook the likelihood that such was also part of the motivation in Japan, it appears to be largely the case that dramatic changes in the Japanese language, not concerns over accuracy, motivated the revisions.

Brother Satō was undoubtedly one of the most humble men of genius ever to tackle a project such as the Book of Mormon translation; I think it must be an expression of his own unassuming nature that his translation of the eighth article of faith literally means: “We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon (in English) to be the word of God.” Of the reasons motivating the second translation, Brother Satō stated:

When we began to translate this amended version of the Book of Mormon, President Clissold asked that we “translate it into simple Japanese so that many people will be able to understand the Gospel.” It was not because of imperfections in the earlier Book of Mormon translation that a new rendition was planned. As I retranslated the book, I frequently opened the older translation. It made me realize how truly superb that translation is. But more than forty years have elapsed since that translation was published in 1909, and social conditions in Japan have changed dramatically in that interval. In the postwar period in particular, a multitude of changes have come in Japanese education and culture. I used a special method in translat-
ing the book. I produced the main passages in colloquial language, while revelations and the words of the Lord are translated in the formal written style. But my intention was to stay as close as possible to the style of the earlier translation.\textsuperscript{11}

As Brother Satō suggests, the written Japanese language in particular has changed over the past century with a rapidity that is unfathomable in English, even considering how quickly our own language is mutating. I think it is safe to say that a 20-year-old, educated Japanese person today would have a very difficult time grasping what is going on in Alma Taylor’s translation. It would be like asking a young American student to gain profound spiritual insights from reading an unannotated text of \textit{Beowulf}.

Brother Satō calculated, for example, that the total number of kanji (including numerous repetitions of the same characters) that he eliminated from the Taylor translation came to an amazing 41,000!\textsuperscript{12}

Brother Satō has written about the challenges that faced him as he evaluated the first translation. The older literary language into which Ikuta revised Taylor’s translation was no longer taught as one of the critical core subjects in Japanese schools in the postwar period. Governmental regulations issued in 1946 regarding the use of kanji had significantly reduced the number of kanji used in publications and had modernized the phonetic syllabary. As a result, postwar readers were educated to read far smaller numbers of characters. Brother Satō calculated, for example, that the total number of kanji (including numerous repetitions of the same characters) that he eliminated from the Taylor translation came to an amazing 41,000!\textsuperscript{12}

When I arrived in Japan in 1970—only 13 years after Satō’s translation was published—young American missionaries had for some time been calling for yet another new translation of the Book of Mormon because they were having a hard time understanding some of the outdated verb forms and vocabulary employed in the Satō version. We really shouldn’t give too much weight to linguistic judgments passed by 20-year-old American missionaries who have largely learned Japanese by mimicking what they hear on the street, but the fact is that with each passing generation of Japanese people, familiarity with the older forms of the language is diluted, and contemporary writers in Japan seem to be using fewer kanji. Consequently, I think it is fair to say that the Satō translation to today’s younger generation in Japan seems a little quaint and dated and is, in fact, in some ways less accessible than the standard colloquial Japanese translation of the Bible in current usage.

By the mid-1980s, these linguistic changes and other factors were of sufficient concern that the church authorized the creation of a committee of translators to produce yet another version to replace the Satō version, considered by some “too classic.”\textsuperscript{13} The First Presidency charged the committee not only to make the language of the scripture more comprehensible but also to emphasize literal accuracy in order to preserve the purity of the doctrine taught by the book. A very helpful “Guide to the Scriptures” (now available on lds.org) was translated for this edition, providing explication of many terms and concepts unique to Latter-day Saint doctrine and lacking simple correlative terminology in Japanese. The fact that such a guide was considered essential is but one indication that it is a daunting, often frustrating task to find suitable words to explain Christian doctrine in a country where just barely 1 percent of the population claims affiliation with any Christian church.

A Japanese high school student affirmed that the recent translation is more accessible when he “said he used to read the old translation of the Book of Mormon, but had trouble understanding it and gaining a testimony. However, when he got a copy of the new translation, he read and re-read it, understood it and could visualize the scenes described in the book.” Eugene M. Kitamura, Asia North Area director of temporal affairs and supervisor of
the translation committee that produced the book, commented that this young man "said at this time he got a testimony that the book was true. . . . And I have heard that kind of testimony from many others of the younger generation. They have received many blessings from this updated scripture. . . . The new translation of the Book of Mormon is easier for investigators to read and understand."14

The changes that have come to the Japanese language are problematic for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that levels of respect in the language play such a significant role in distinguishing the status of the narrator vis-à-vis the reader. The most obvious example, encountered repeatedly by the Japanese Saints, is the translation of the sacrament prayer. Below is a line-by-line reproduction of the three different translations to facilitate comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Translations of Sacrament Prayers on Bread</strong></th>
<th><strong>LITERAL TRANSLATION</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eien no tempu naru Kami yo,</td>
<td>O God, the Eternal Father,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warera Onko Jesu Kirisuto no mina ni yorite negaitatematsuraku wa,</td>
<td>That which we ask in the name of Thy Son Jesus Christ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subete kono pan o azukari kurau hitobito ga,</td>
<td>Is that all people who receive and eat this bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko no karada no kinen ni kore o kurau koto o uru yō,</td>
<td>So that they may eat it in remembrance of Thy Son's body,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata tsuneni Onko no mitama o onorera to tomo ni arashimen tame,</td>
<td>And in order that the Spirit of Thy Son may always be with them,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko no mina o amanji ukete</td>
<td>Willingly taking upon them the name of Thy Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuneni Onko o kinen shi,</td>
<td>Always remembering Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sono kudashitamaishi imashime o mamoru o Nanji ni seiyaku suru koto o uru yō,</td>
<td>So that they may take upon themselves a covenant with Thee to obey His commandments,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kono pan o karera no kokoro no tame ni iwaijiyometamawan koto o</td>
<td>We pray Thou wilt bless and sanctify this bread for the benefit of their hearts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATÔ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eien no chichi naru Kami yo,</td>
<td>O God, the Eternal Father,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wareru Onko Jesu Kirisuto no mina ni yorite negaitatematsuru.</td>
<td>We humbly ask Thee in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koko ni kono pan o itadaku subete no hitobito ga,</td>
<td>That all of the people who partake here of this bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko no karada no kinen ni kore o itadaku yō,</td>
<td>So that they may partake of it in remembrance of the body of Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata yorokobite Onko no mina o uke,</td>
<td>And gladly receive the name of Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko o tsuneni wasurezu,</td>
<td>Never forgetting Him,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata sono kudashitamaeri imashime o mamoru koto o</td>
<td>And that they will keep the commandments which He has given them,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eien no chichi naru Kami no onmae ni shōmei shi,</td>
<td>They witness before Thee, O God the Eternal Father,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakushite Onko no “Mitama” tsuneni ichidō to tomo ni mishimasu yō,</td>
<td>So that they will always have the “Spirit” of Thy Son with them,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kono pan o iwaikiyometamae.</td>
<td>We implore Thee to bless and sanctify this bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eien no chichi naru Kami yo,</td>
<td>O God, the Eternal Father,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watashitachi wa Onko Jesu Kirisuto no mina ni yotte Anata ni negaimotomemasu.</td>
<td>We ask You in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kono pan wo itadaku subete no hitobito ga,</td>
<td>That all of the people who partake of this bread,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko no karada no kinen ni kore o itadakeru yō ni,</td>
<td>So that they may partake of it in remembrance of the body of Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata, susunde Onko no mina o uke,</td>
<td>And willingly taken upon them the name of Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itsumo Onko o oobe,</td>
<td>Always remembering Thy Son,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onko ga atete kudasatta imashime o mamoru koto o</td>
<td>To keep the commandments which Thy Son has given them,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eien no chichi naru Kami yo, anata ni shōmei shite,</td>
<td>They witness unto You, O God the Eternal Father,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itsumo Onko no mitama o ukerareru yō ni,</td>
<td>So that they may always receive Thy Son's spirit,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kono pan o shukufuku shi, kijyomete kudasai.</td>
<td>Please bless and sanctify this bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amen.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the new translation we move away from the attempt in the first two, where every verb used to address God is in a deeply humble form and where not a single pronoun is used to address or refer to the Father. By way of contrast, in the most recent revision of the sacrament prayers, God is twice referred to as *anata*. The usage of *anata* is admittedly complex and fluid over the centuries, but one of the most authoritative dictionaries of the Japanese language opines: “At present, ‘anata’ is used with peers and inferiors; in addition, it is the pronoun most commonly used by wives to address their husbands.”16 Small wonder, then, that some members in Japan were startled by the introduction of this pronoun into the sacrament prayer!17

It is educational to examine the many differences—as well as the similarities—in the ways Latter-day Saint religious vocabulary has been translated into Japanese over the past century. What intrigues me most as I compare the three Book of Mormon translations into Japanese is both the ways they are very much the same in their essential explication of the gospel in a non-Christian language and the ways in which they differ. It is categorically not my intention here to criticize or belittle any of these translators; having done a bit of secular translation myself, I have personal knowledge of how daunting the task is. My goal is to suggest that each of these translations, in its own way, is a work of inspired brilliance, reflecting the language and religious climate of its era and serving as the best possible means of conveying the teachings found in the ancient American record to the people of Japan.

My goal is to suggest that each of these translations, in its own way, is a work of inspired brilliance, reflecting the language and religious climate of its era and serving as the best possible means of conveying the teachings found in the ancient American record to the people of Japan.

It is difficult to argue with his interpretation, but it is likewise difficult to imagine how his version could be retranslated back into English and end up as “natural.” And yet there is something comfortably attractive and—how shall I say it?—*natural* about the way he comes right out and defines what the phrase means to him. I might point out here that the Greek term for “natural” translated in Paul’s sermon on the “natural man” in 1 Corinthians 2 is *psychikos*, defined as “the
sensuous nature with its subjection to appetite and passion,” which affirms the accuracy of Satō’s rendition.

When attempting to communicate in a culture that does not acknowledge supreme deity or the kinship connection between God and man or life after death, a simple concept such as damnation can be challenging to convey. All three translations render “damned” (as in Alma 14:21, where Alma and Amulek’s persecutors revile them and cry, “How shall we look when we are damned?”) as “punishment after death” (shigo no batsu). In other locations where “damned” appears in English, the same sorts of circumlocutions are employed, including one in Mosiah 3:25, “therefore they have drunk damnation to their own souls,” where Satō resorts to “cannot be saved in either body or spirit” (mi mo sukuwarezaru nari).

Which leads me to yet another fascinating conundrum. Taylor caught on to it as he translated, and none of his successors has yet come up with a persuasive solution to the problem. In a letter of 15 April 1908 addressed to the First Presidency, Taylor writes:

Your kind letter answering my questions on the Book of Mormon has been carefully read. All of your suggestions are perfectly clear. With but one exception I am very happy over them. The exception is on the rendition of the word “soul.” In the first place the Japanese Bible (because of the limitations made by the language) is no criterion on any difficult question like this. There is no word in Japanese for “soul” which could possibly be stretched to include both body and spirit. It must be straight “spirit” or “heart” or “body.” The Japanese Bible always uses the words meaning “spirit” or “heart.” In the great majority of cases these words may do for our “soul” but, for example, in II Nephi 9:13. The word “spirit” as well as the word “body” are used in their true, distinct meaning while “soul” refers to the two united. There, I may change “soul” to “being” or “person,” but, so said, there is a decided weakness, as the same word in Japanese also means “thing.”

Second Nephi 9:13 reads, in part: “The spirit and the body are restored to itself again, and all men become incorruptible, and immortal, and they are living souls.” As Taylor indicates, this scripture seems to teach precisely what is taught in Doctrine and Covenants 88:15, that when the spirit and the body are restored to one another, the result is “living souls.” For “living souls,” Taylor gives sude ni ikeru hito (already living persons), Satō, ikeru hito, basically the same notion of a “living person,” and the committee, ikeru mono, returning to the word Taylor ultimately decided to avoid that refers both to “person” and “thing.” To underscore the insoluble challenge here, let me cite the two Japanese translations of Doctrine and Covenants 88:15: Satō’s says literally: “man is made up of a spirit and a body” (rei to karada ga hito o nasu); the current translation reads: “the spirit and the body comprise man” (rei to karada ga hito o nasu).

In the 19th chapter of Alma, when Ammon is describing the spiritual transformation occurring within King Lamoni, the English translation from the plates reads: “Yea, he knew that this [meaning “the light of everlasting life”] had overcome his natural frame, and he was carried away in God” (Alma 19:6). We have already touched on the problem of translating “natural”; my interest here is in the phrase “carried away in God.” I do not pretend to know precisely what this means; unfortunately, that unheralded soul known as the translator must make a decision regarding meaning. Taylor says that because of the light “his body became weak, and he communed with the God of his spirit” (kore ga tame sono shintai yowarite sono reikon no kami to aitsūzuru). Satō offers this: “his body became weak, and he was led away by God” (kore ga tame ni sono shintai ga yowatte o wa kami ni tsurerarete itta).

And the current translation suggests that the light “won out over the king’s body, and through God the king had lost consciousness” (kore ga o no nikutai ni uchikatte, o ga kami ni yotte ishiki o ushinatte ita).

Words such as “temporal” are variously rendered by the translators as nikutai, as in nikutai no shi (temporal death; literally “the death of the body”) or gense (the present world). I find myself not fully satisfied with any of the renderings of Alma 38:12: “See that ye bridle all your passions, that ye may be filled with love.” In the Taylor-made version, we are provided with: “In order that you may be filled with love, control all of your lusts” (ai o motte mitasaruru yo, issai no yoku o osaeyo). Satō says: “Control all of your lusts and be filled with love” (issai no yoku o osaete ai ni michiyo). Our contemporary interpreters give: “Restrain all of
your violent emotions, and make sure you are filled with love" (mata, gekijō o subete sei shi, ai de mitasareru yō ni shinasai). Notice that two translators use yoku (lusts or passions), while the third uses gekijō, which can mean "passions" but has the primary sense of "violent emotions." The notion of restraint is twice rendered as osaeru, which literally means "to push down" and can go so far as to mean "put a stop to," though that nuance is not essential. The most recent verb, seisuru, seems most successful at suggesting some kind of control that does not totally wipe out the object being controlled. Taylor appears to me to do the best job of providing the critical link between bridling of passions and being filled with love, providing a "so that" phrase to create a sense of cause and effect. The two subsequent translations seem to lose that connection.

It is food for thought to ponder how difficult it is to come up with suitable translations for some of the most fundamental principles of the gospel. We can thank missionaries of other denominations from earlier centuries for coming up with the Japanese word tsumi to translate "sin." But we could have a very long and inconclusive discussion about the nuances of the term tsumi in the Japanese context. By and large, tsumi is a violation of the laws of society. Since Japanese religions are devoid of the notion of accountability to a Supreme Being who is our Father and Creator, it is a stretch
to assume that the term is automatically interpreted by a typical Japanese person as the violation of the spiritual contract between man and God. Instead, *tsumi* can often be an offense against one’s peers, and even when it is an act of rebellion against a superior power, that power is the law of the land or a feudal master or a political ruler. In the indigenous Shintō religion, *tsumi* is a physical defilement removed through washing or confinement. For all intents and purposes, *tsumi* could more correctly be translated as “crime”; in fact, the Japanese title of Dostoevsky’s novel *Crime and Punishment* is *Tsumi to batsu*.

Similar problems attend the attempt to translate descriptions of the law of chastity. I confess I have nothing but painful memories of my attempts to teach this law over 30 years ago as a missionary. The lesson plan directed us to have our investigators read from the Ten Commandments: “Thou shalt not commit adultery.” The modern translation of the Bible reads: *Kan’in shite wa naranai.* Using the word *kan’in* to a Japanese person born after World War II would be roughly equivalent—but even more puzzling—to teaching the seventh commandment in English as: “Thou shalt avoid all concupiscence.” It is not a turn of phrase that trips easily off the Japanese tongue. In fact, because of all the homonyms in the Japanese language, a young person in particular hearing this phrase might believe she was being told: “You must never become a government official,” or even “You shouldn’t be too cunning.” I exaggerate slightly, but the simple fact is that the vast majority of those to whom I taught that discussion had no clue what I was talking about. And a little knowledge is, I’m told, a dangerous thing. Picture a 19-year-old American missionary, scarcely able to ask directions to the post office, attempting to respond to a young, say, female Japanese investigator’s question about the meaning of *kan’in*. Not being smart enough to ask an actual Japanese member, many of us resorted to our pocket English-Japanese dictionaries, finding words that brought shrieks of horror from native missionaries and even earned one elder in my mission a slap across the face. It is my duty here to report that the obscure archaic term *kan’in* is employed throughout all three Japanese translations of the Book of Mormon.

Another key gospel term is, of course, “baptism.” The Japanese term created early on to be an equivalent was *senrei*, literally the “ordinance of washing.” The late 19th- and early 20th-century Protestant translations of the Bible, however, rejected that term, perhaps because it was too firmly associated with the Catholic practice of “sprinkling,” and instead they phoneticized the English term and produced the foreign-looking and foreign-sounding term *baputesuma*. There are, I hasten to emphasize, some real problems attending decisions to make Christianity seem even more foreign to the Japanese than it already is by suggesting to them that the religion itself is and will always be alien. I must also reemphasize that there are perhaps equal dangers in trying to approximate gospel terminology in a foreign language in ways that lend themselves primarily to confusion with indigenous concepts.

Alma Taylor seems to have sensed that using the Catholic term for the washing ordinance would not be a proper approximation for the revealed doctrine of immersion. So he used the term *shinrei* in his Book of Mormon translation, since it means an “ordinance of immersion.” The two later translations, however, return to the use of *baputesuma*.

Taylor was not the first religious translator to encounter difficulties rendering Christian terms into Japanese. The problem goes back all the way to the very first Catholic missionary, Francis Xavier, who arrived in Japan in 1549 and promptly declared the Japanese the finest people he had yet encountered. But once the initial words of greeting and praise had passed his lips, Xavier experienced increasing difficulty making anything else he said.

**It can be challenging to talk about the finer points of theology when one struggles with how to name even the central object of worship.**
understood by his hosts. He quickly discovered, as so many subsequent missionaries have discovered over the interceding four and a half centuries, that the Judeo-Christian concept of God has no comfortable equivalent—or even clumsy counterpart—in the history of Japanese spiritual experience. The Japanese term *kami* (translated as lowercase “gods”) refers to a spiritual essence that is an equal-opportunity inhabiter of man and beast, wind and rain, tree and flower, the living and their ancestors, making no distinctions of rank between the realm of man and the realm of nature and not allowing for the notion of a Supreme Being who has created man as His own offspring, placed him a little lower than the angels, and given him dominion over all the earth. As the Japanese Christian novelist Endō Shūsaku has a Catholic missionary in his novel *The Samurai* declare:

“The Japanese basically lack a sensitivity to anything that is absolute, to anything that transcends the human level, to the existence of anything beyond the realm of Nature: what we would call the supernatural. . . . They abhor the idea of making clear distinctions between man and God. To them, even if there should be something greater than man, it is something which man himself can one day become. . . .

“Within the realm of Nature their sensibilities are remarkably delicate and subtle, but those sensibilities are unable to grasp anything on a higher plane. That is why the Japanese cannot conceive of our God, who dwells on a separate plane from man.”

Consequently Xavier, wise enough to try to meet the Japanese at their level of spiritual understanding and then move forward from there, consulted a number of friendly Buddhist priests for help in coming up with an appropriate Japanese name to describe his concept of God. What they gave him was the closest equivalent of which they could conceive: the Buddhist deity *Dainichi*, the “Great Sun Buddha,” who is the mystical cosmic illuminator of the universe. Once he realized his mistake, however, Xavier turned on his Buddhist informants, declared their deities devils and thereafter resorted to using the Latin term *Deus* to describe what he was trying to teach. Sadly, the Japanese rendition, *Deusu*, was too easy to toy with, and the Buddhists in retaliation began calling the god of Catholicism *Daiuso*, meaning “the Great Lie.” Subsequent Catholic missionaries in Japan opted for the term coined in the China mission by the Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci, *Tenshu*, which means “the Lord of Heaven.” *Tenshu* is in fact the word that Alma Taylor decided to use to translate each appearance of “Lord” in the Book of Mormon.

By the postwar period when Brother Satō began his translation, *Tenshu* had become virtually synonymous with the Catholic Church, which was known until more recently as *Tenshukyō*. Consequently, Satō and the later translators followed the lead of the Protestants in using the simple *shu* (“Lord” or “lord”). But from the outset, the word “God” has posed difficulties. The ultimate compromise adopted universally among Christians in Japan, including all three editions of the Book of Mormon, has been to add an honorific ending to the indigenous Japanese term *kami*, giving us something that might, with a great stretch of the imagination, be rendered, “the honorable gods that dwell in all manifestations of natural phenomena.” It can be challenging to talk about the finer points of theology when one struggles with how to name even the central object of worship.

I shall not belabor the point any further, the point being that the role of the translator, in any age and for any purpose, is a complex and challenging one. When the work being translated is a sacred text, the difficulties multiply. Such a translator must be a linguistic expert in two languages, a deft and careful doctrinal arbitrator, a creative circumlocutionist, a cautious and thorough editor, and a person sensitive to the tutorials of the Spirit that will expand his or her natural capacities. It is a thankless task, unless of course one takes into consideration the largely unspoken gratitude of tens of thousands of Japanese people who have, despite any possible “weakness in writing” (Ether 12:23), discovered that the Spirit is able to penetrate linguistic walls and convey the message of the book with even greater clarity than any word could express. As a sometime translator myself, I am filled with admiration, respect, and gratitude for all who dedicated themselves, body, mind, and spirit, to the arduous task of transforming that “most correct book” into, at the very least, “a marvelous work and a wonder” in Japanese.
60. Compare page 22 of Cook, David Whittmer Interviews, with pages 152 and 188. David’s statement that the Eight Witnesses handled the plates is essentially another John Whittmer interview, since the brothers certainly discussed each other’s experiences.

61. Deseret News, 6 August 1878; also in Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 5:247–49. This interview agrees with the above Turley report concerning engravings on both sides of each leaf and with Mary Whitmer’s report of seeing the plates joined at the side with “D rings” (see Anderson, Investigating, 31). See the last section of this article for another “D ring” report.

62. Perhaps John Whitmer originally said that the Eight Witnesses were composed mainly of two groups, meaning the four Whitmer brothers and the three Smiths, with Hiram Page not included in the general comment. Two sets of witnesses might have been mistaken for two separate viewings of the plates.

63. Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 3:465, with a redundant term removed.


65. Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 3:466.

66. Lyman Wight, manuscript journal, in Joseph Smith III and Heman C. Smith, History of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (La Moni, IA: Board of Publication, 1897), 1:153. See 1:151n40 for source note.


69. Times and Seasons 5 (1 August 1844): 607, obituary by John Taylor, who had known Samuel for over six years. Emphasis in another writing.

70. “Notes Written on ‘Cambrers’ Life of Joseph Smith,” 15, my transcription, with underlining in the original; also in Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 1:485.


73. Harun Reflect,or (Norwalk, OH), 31 October 1841, article titled “From the [Jacksonville] Illinois Patriot, Sept. 16.” The article reports a Mormon sermon “last Saturday” by a recent convert who traveled to Independence to investigate Mormonism. The day and its events correspond with the McLellin journal for Saturday, 10 September.

74. Vogel, Joseph Smith, 468. This is one of two events recorded in the nonphysical conception of how both sets of witnesses saw the plates.


76. See Vogel, “Validity,” 99, indicating Page “only testified that he saw the plates.” Palmer misses the point of Page’s reaffirmation, claiming he mentions “neither handling or seeing the plates” (Insider’s View, 205). Palmer frames this conclusion by not quoting the part of Page’s 1847 statement that said his 1830 testimony was still true. The concept of not forgetting “what I saw” immediately follows and refers back to Page’s 1830 experience. But Palmer artificially connects “what I saw” to Page’s personal vision of angels, mentioned six lines down in the published letter. See Steven Harper’s comment and comparison of the original with the fractionated quotation in “Trustworthy History?” 303–5 (see n. 13 above for full citation).


78. First-person note of visit on 18 February 1875, courtesy of Community of Christ Library–Archives; also in Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 5:250.

79. See the discussion and footnotes in the last paragraph of the Turley interview section above.


81. Earlier English shown appears in the printer’s manuscript and early editions.

82. See text at note 31, and the citation in that note.

83. See text at note 32, and the citation in that note.

84. See text at note 46, and the citation in that note.

85. See text at note 75, and the citation in that note.

86. Letter of 5 March 1876, addressed to “Mark H. Forest,” courtesy of Community of Christ Library–Archives; also in Vogel, Early Mormon Documents, 5:243.

87. Smith and Smith, History of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1:576; copied from the original that was in Heman Smith’s possession (now unlocated), with italics used for the whole sentence in the first printing.

88. Letter to J. R. Lambert, 6 May 1877, copied from the original that was in Joseph Lambert’s possession, attested by Joseph R. Lambert in a letter to E. L. Kelley, 29 January 1884, Community of Christ–Archives reference no. P13, f311.

“Strange Characters and Expressions”: Three Japanese Translations of the Book of Mormon

Van C. Gessel


6. Alma O. Taylor to George Reynolds, January 1906, Family and Church History Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (hereafter Church Archives).

7. Though there is no way to determine the reason for Sōseki’s refusal to become involved, it is interesting to speculate on whether the negative experiences he had had with overbearing Christians on his sea voyage to London in 1900, as well as the unpleasant experience of being coerced into reading the Bible by some British ladies at a tea party in 1902, might have made Sōseki less receptive to Taylor’s petition. See Van C. Gessel, Three Modern Novelists: Sōseki, Tanizaki, Kawabata (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1993), 39–42, 47–48.

8. Alma O. Taylor to George Reynolds, 6 January 1906, Church Archives.


15. Literal translation by author.


17. What are we to make, for instance, of the contrast between
the familiar anata to refer to God and the honorific onko to refer to the Son. Anata no onko simply does not work in Japa-
nese. An interesting study of lin-
guistic problems, extralinguistic problems, and problems caused by Hebraisms in the English
Book of Mormon with reference to
the first two translations may be
found in Jiro Numano, “The
Japanese Translation of the Book of
Mormon: A Study in the The-
ory and Practice of Translation”
(master’s thesis, Brigham Young
University, 1976).
18. “Thayer and Smith’s King James
Version New Testament Greek
www.crosswalk.com (accessed 10
December 2004).
19. Alma O. Taylor to the First
Presidency, 15 April 1908,
Church Archives.
20. Although the Japanese language
uses different characters for
mono depending on whether it
means “person” or “thing,” very
often the term is written only
with phonetic characters that
make no such distinction.
21. I am grateful to Wade Fillmore
for drawing my attention to
the translations of this verse.
22. Shūsaku Endō, The Samurai,
trans. Van C. Gessel (New York:
Harper & Row and Kodansha
23. Summarized in Neil S. Fujita,
Japan’s Encounter With Chris-
tianity: The Catholic Mission in
Pre-Modern Japan (New York:

Treaties and Covenants: Ancient Near Eastern Legal Terminology in the Book of Mormon
RoseAnn Benson Stephen D. Ricks
Background of Hebrew YĀDAʾ,”
Bulletin of the American Schools
of Oriental Research 181 (Febru-
ary 1966): 31. See Herbert B.
Huffmon and Simon B. Parker,
“A Further Note on the Treaty
Background of Hebrew YĀDAʾ,”
Bulletin of the American Schools
of Oriental Research 184 (Decem-
2. Delbert R. Hillers, Covenant: The
History of a Biblical Idea
(Baltimore: Johns Hopkins
Press, 1969), 123.
3. See John A. Widtsoe, A Ratio-
nal Theology, as Taught by the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
day Saints, 7th ed. (Salt Lake
See also David J. Whitaker, “A
Covenant People,” in Seventh
Annual Sydney B. Sperry Sym-
posium (Provo, UT: BYU Stud-
4. See Theological Dictionary of
the Old Testament, s.v. “yādaʾ.”
5. See also Gesenius’ Hebrew and
Chaldee Lexicon to the Old
Testament Scriptures, trans.
Samuel P. Tregelles (New York:
John Wiley & Sons, 1882), s.v.
“yādaʾ,” 333–34.
6. William Wilson, Old Testament
Word Studies, s.v. “yādaʾ.”
7. Theological Dictionary of
the Old Testament, s.v. “yādaʾ.”
The quoted text is from The Inter-
preter’s Dictionary of the Bible,
ed. George A. Buttrick (Nash-
ville: Abingdon Press, 1962), s.v.
“knowledge.” An additional im-
plementation is to “know” sexually.
8. See Ludwig Koehler and Walter
Bauerngartner, The Hebrew and
Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Tes-
tament, s.v. “yādaʾ.”
riage Theme in Hosea,” The
Bible Today 20/3 (1982): 139;
and P. A. Kruger, “Israel, the
Harlot (Hos. 2:4–9),” Journal of
Northwest Semitic Languages 11
10. Most commentators believe that
the marriage and births repre-
sent actual events in Hosea’s life
because the nature of prophetic
symbolism required that the di-
vine message be represented in
actual events (see James Luther
Mays, Hosea: A Commentary
(Philadelphia: Westminster
Press, 1969), 23). Thus demands
to renounce adulterous behav-
ior apply literally to Hosea’s
wife, Gomer, and figuratively to
the nation of Israel (see Kruger,
“Israel, the Harlot,” 110–11; see
also Peifer, “Marriage Theme in
Hosea,” 140).
11. Hosea’s metaphor called for
not only right actions but also
reciprocal feelings between the
parties of the covenant, with no
separation between mind and
heart or thought and emotion.
Furthermore, God’s expecta-
tions for covenant relationships
are much deeper and more
pronounced than those of earthly
kings regarding treaty arrange-
ments. See Abraham J. Hes-
chel, The Prophets (New York:
12. See Huffmon, “Treaty Back-
ground of Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 31.
13. Miller, Covenant: The History of
a Biblical Idea, 122.
12. See Huffmon, “Treaty Back-
ground of Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 31.
13. See McCarthy, Treaty and Cove-
nant, 10.
14. Huffmon, “Treaty Background of
Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 31; emph-
sis added.
15. Although ancient Near Eastern
treaties predate current biblical
manuscripts, God made cove-
nants with the great patriarchs
beginning with Adam. The
word know is not preserved in
this context in the biblical
manuscripts currently avail-
able; however, it is found in the
Book of Moses. For example, Cain
questioned why he should
“know” the Lord (see Moses
5:16); Cain and those who fol-
lowed him entered into a “secret
combination” (Satan’s version of
covenant) and recognized their
same covenant members (see Moses
5:49; 51); knowledge of God,
meaning how to know God, was
given to Adam in the Garden of
Eden (see Moses 7:32); and Adam
participated in initiation rites,
indicating his acknowledgment
of their covenant relationship
(see Moses 6:6–48). Other phrases
also indicate a covenant relation-
ship. For example, the expressions
“The Lord God commanded the man”
(Genesis 2:16) and “Adam heartened
unto the voice of God” (Moses
6:1) indicate a suzerain/vassal
relationship, with God com-
manding and Adam obeying.
Hence, the model for the ancient
Near Eastern treaty pattern had
its beginning in the relationship
between God and Adam and not
in another manner. See Doctrine
and Covenants 107:40–52; and
Robert J. Matthews, “Your Coven-
ants with the Lord,” Ensign,
16. See Mark J. Morris, “Simile
Curses in the Ancient Near East,
Old Testament, and Book of
17. See the Bible dictionary in the
Latter-day Saint edition of the
King James version of the Bible,
s.v. “Covenant.”
18. Ze’ev W. Falk, Hebrew Law in
Biblical Times, 2nd ed. (Provo,
UT: BYU Press, and Winona
19. In the Old Testament examples,
all of the words translated as
“know” or “knowledge” derive
from the root `yādaʾ."
20. Huffmon, “Treaty Background of
Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 31–32; emph-
sis added. The bracketed phrase a designation for the
Hittite king is our insertion; all
other bracketed words are from
Huffmon.
21. The prophet Ezekiel used this
phrase 62 times in prophesying
both cursing and blessing on
Israel for breaking or keeping
her covenants with God. For
example, when prophesying of
the Babylonian captivity, Ezekiel
said, “They shall know that I am
the Lord, when I shall scatter
them among the nations, and
disperse them in the countries”
(Ezekiel 12:15; emphasis added).
Forseeing the last days, Ezekiel
promised, “The tree of the field
shall yield her fruit, and the earth
shall yield her increase, and they
shall be safe in their land, and
shall know that I am the Lord,
whom each of them supposed to
be the yoke of their yoke, and delivered them
out of the hand of those that
served themselves of them”(Eze-
kiel 34:27; emphasis added).
22. See Huffmon, “Treaty Backgrou-
d of Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 34–35.
23. See Genesis 18:19; Exodus 33:12;
Jeremiah 1:5; 2:47.
24. Huffmon, “Treaty Background of
Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 32; emph-
sis added. The bracketed me is
our insertion, all other brack-
eted words are from Huffmon.
25. Huffmon, “Treaty Background of
Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 32–33; emph-
sis added. The bracketed loyal
is our insertion.
26. Related to protection is the He-
brew word ḫāphar, which means
covering, and also literally
“a close and intimate embrace.”
Thus God’s promised protec-
tion refers not only to temporal
protection, but also to eternal re-
demption: See Hugh Nibley, “The
Meaning of the Atonement,” in
his Approaching Zion (Salt Lake
City: Deseret Book and FARMS,
27. Huffmon, “Treaty Background of
Hebrew YĀDAʾ,” 33; emph-
sis added.
28. Interpreter’s Dictionary of the
Bible, s.v. “Knowledge.”
29. In response to Joseph Smith’s
query concerning “which of his
sects was right,” God repeated
words similar to Isaiah 29:13: “They
draw near to me with their lips,
but their hearts are far from me”
(Joseph Smith—History 1:18–19).
Thus a major responsibility of Joseph
Smith was to restore true cove-
nant “knowing,” meaning a
heartfelt relationship with God.
See also Whittaker, “Covenant
People,” 196 (see note 4 herein
for full citation).