AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE SHORT STORY

THE BARTER FROM THAI INTO ENGLISH

A MASTER'S PROJECT

BY

MISS INTHIRA SOOKPRASERT

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the Master of Arts degree in English

at Srinakharinwirot University

May 2004

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE SHORT STORY

THE BARTER FROM THAI INTO ENGLISH

AN ABSTRACT

BY

MISS INTHIRA SOOKPRASERT

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the Master of Arts degree in English

at Srinakharinwirot University

May 2004

Inthira Sookprasert. (2004). *An Analysis of Translation Strategies in the Short Story*

   The Barter from Thai into English. Master's Project, M.A. (English).

   Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University.

   Advisor Committee: Asst. Prof. Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong, Dr. Nitaya Suksaeresup,

   Mr. Peter Fayers

The study attempted to analyze translation strategies used in the short story

The barter (1984), written by Vanich Charungkij-anant and translated by Chamnongsri

L.Rutnin (2000), within Baker's (1992) framework. The results revealed that there were 10

strategies used in translating this short story, which could be ranked from the most to the

least frequency: the use of a more specific word, the use of a more general word, the use of a

loan word or a loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using unrelated words, the addition of

information, the addition of grammatical elements, paraphrase using related words,

omission, the use of a more general/less expressive word, and cultural substitution

respectively. Three from the 10 strategies were not on Baker (1992)'s list: the use of a more

specific word, the addition of information and the addition of grammatical elements.

The results revealed that the translator used various translation strategies to enable the

English audience to understand the Thai cultural concepts appearing in the original text.

การศึกษากลยุทธการแปลเรื่องสั้น *ผาติกรรม* จากภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ

บทคัดย่อ
โดย
นางสาว อินทิรา สุขประเสริฐ

การศึกษาครั้งนี้มีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อวิเคราะห์กลยุทธการแปลเรื่องสั้น *ผาติกรรม* จากหนังสือรวมเรื่องสั้น *ซอยเดียวกัน* ของวานิช จรุงกิจอนันต์ ซึ่งแปลเป็นภาษาอังกฤษโดย จำนงศรี ล.รัตนิน ใช้กลยุทธการแปลของ Baker (1992) เป็นเครื่องมือในการวิเคราะห์ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้แปลใช้กลยุทธ 10 แบบในการแปล มีความถี่ในการใช้จากมากไปน้อยตามลำดับดังนี้ การใช้คำที่มีความหมายเฉพาะเจาะจง, การใช้คำที่มีความหมายกว้าง, การใช้คำยืมหรือคำยืมประกอบคำอธิบาย, การถ่ายทอดความหมายโดยใช้คำที่ไม่เกี่ยวข้องกัน, การเพิ่มคำเพื่อให้ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม, การเพิ่มส่วนประกอบไวยากรณ์, การถ่ายทอดความหมายโดยใช้คำที่เกี่ยวข้องกัน, การละคำ, การใช้คำที่มีความหมายเป็นกลางหรือแสดงความรู้สึกน้อยกว่า, และการแทนที่ทางวัฒนธรรม 3 ใน 10 กลยุทธนี้เป็นกลยุทธที่เพิ่มเติมจากกลยุทธของ Baker (1992) คือ การใช้คำที่มีความหมายเฉพาะเจาะจง, การเพิ่มคำเพื่อให้ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม, และการเพิ่มส่วนประกอบไวยากรณ์ ผลการวิเคราะห์แสดงให้เห็นว่าผู้แปลได้ใช้กลยุทธหลากหลายในการแปลที่จะช่วยให้ผู้อ่านสามารถเข้าใจเนื้อหาในเรื่องสั้นซึ่งเกี่ยวข้องกับวัฒนธรรมไทยได้ชัดเจนที่สุด
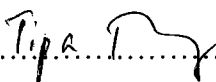
The Master's Project Committee and Oral Defense Committee have approved this

Master's Project as partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Master of Arts degree in

English of Srinakharinwirot University.

Master's Project Advisor

....

(Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong)

Chair of the Master of Arts degree in English

....
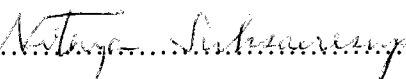
(Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong)

Oral Defense Committee

.... Chair

(Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong)
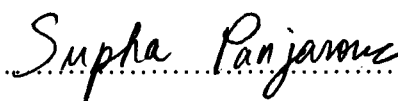
.... Reader

(Dr. Nitaya Suksaeresup)

.... Reader

(Mr. Peter Fayers)

This Master's Project has been approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements of

the Master of Arts degree in English of Srinakharinwirot University.

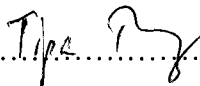.................................... Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

(Associate Professor Supha Panjaroen)

28 May 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first person to whom I wish to express my deep gratitude is my advisor Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong for her kindness and encouragement in all the years of studying here. I realize that the academic knowledge learnt here is less valuable than whatever I have learnt from a good example of life in her.

Many profound thanks go to Dr. Nitaya Suksaeresup, who always gives valuable advice and support in doing this paper.

My appreciation also goes to Ajarn Peter Fayers for his valuable time in reading my research and give useful suggestions.

I also would like to express my gratitude to all teachers in the Western Languages Department, Srinakharinwirot University.

Many thanks go to my classmates for their warm friendship and assistance during the years of my studying here.

And finally, special thanks go to my family for their love, warmth and encouragement in driving me to achieve my academic journey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Rationale

The main goal of translating a short story effectively is to know how to reproduce the message and the authorial styles of the original into the target language. Basically, in doing so, a translator usually faces non-equivalence problems between linguistic structures and cultures of the two languages. If the two languages are very different in language systems and cultural aspects, it seems to be more difficult for the translator to find words in the target language that fully express meaning of the original. Thus, the appropriate strategies should be applied to solve this problem.

Baker (1992) offers various strategies to solve non-equivalence between languages. She classifies translation strategies into four levels: word, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic. At the word level, eight strategies are proposed to solve non-equivalence problems. They are the use of a more general word, the use of a more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, a loan word/ a loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using related words, paraphrase using unrelated words, omission and illustration. These strategies can be applied in translating short stories.

In this study, the short story *The Barter* (1983) by Vanich Charungkij-anant, a recipient of the S.E.A. Write Award of the year 1984, from a collection of short stories *Soi dieo kan* (*Down the same lane*), has been chosen to analyze. The story is selected because it reflects various Thai cultural aspects such as belief, religion, and architecture.

It is interesting to study how the translator of this story solves translation problems resulting from non-equivalence between Thai-English languages. The results may enhance readers' understanding of different cultures in translation. Also, it can be used as a guideline for novices in translating short stories or other literary texts.

The Purpose of the Study

The aims of this study are as follows:

1. To find Thai to English translation strategies in the translation of the short story *The Barter*.

2. To find the frequency of each strategy used.

The Scope of the Study

The study focuses only on the translation strategies at the word level according to Baker (1992: 10-42)'s proposal.

Significance of the Study

The results of the study are useful as follows:

1. They can be used as guidelines for translators in translating short stories from Thai into English.

2. They can be applied to teach students in translation classes.

Definition of Terms

The definitions of terms used in this study are as follows:

1. **A more general word** is the word that covers the core meaning of the original.

For example, the word the power is more general than the Thai word ความเสี่ยน (the power of a

supernatural being).

2. **A more neutral or less expressive word** is the word that is more neutral or less

expressive than the original meaning. For example, the word mumble is more neutral than

the Thai word บริกรรม (chant).

3. **Cultural substitution** means replacing a culture-specific item of the source

language with a more familiar word to the target readers. For example, the Thai word ในวา

can be replaced with the English word 2 meters.

6. **Paraphrase** means the use of the different words or forms of the target language

in order to make the meaning of the source language easier to understand. For example, the

word นักเรียนนอก (students from abroad) is paraphrased as a graduate from one of those

universities in the West.

7. **A loan word** is the word taken or borrowed from the source language.

For example, the Thai word สลา (a professional craftsman) is transliterated as sla and then

used in the translated version.

8. **Omission** means that a term in the source language is not translated

into the target language. For example, the word ร้านอาหารแห่งใหม่ (the new restaurant) is

translated as the restaurant. The word new is omitted in the translation.

In sum, since the short story *The Barter* is full of Thai cultural aspects that seem to cause difficulties in translation, the researcher is interested to study how the translator deals with these problems. Baker (1992) is one of those who propose interesting strategies to solve non-equivalence between languages. The researcher, thus, would like to find out whether the translator uses any of these strategies in translating this short story. It is hoped that the results of the study may be helpful for new translators or students in translation classes to apply appropriate strategies in translating any texts, especially, novels or short stories.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The review of the related literature focuses on three main parts: the process of translation, translation problems, and translation strategies.

I. The Process of Translation

Many translation theorists explain the process of translation as follows:

Nida (1974) and Newmark (1988) similarly divide the translation process into three steps. Nida (1974) proposes that, firstly, the translator analyzes the source language message both in terms of grammatical relationships and meaning of the words, and then transfers the analyzed message into the target language. Then the translator, finally, restructures the analyzed message into the most acceptable and appropriate form of the target language. However, Newmark (1988) recommends that in the first step, the translator should do both the interpretation and analysis, and then translate the text directly, or on the basis of the source and target language syntactic structures, or through the underlying logical "interlanguage." And, finally, the translator reformulates the text according to the writer's intention, the readers' expectations, and the appropriateness in the target language.

Bell (1991) and Larson (1998) propose that there are only two basic steps. Bell (1991) proposes that these steps take place within memory. That is, firstly, the translator analyzes the source language by reducing the surface structure (form) to a universal semantic representation (meaning), and then synthesizes the semantic representation into the target language.

Likewise, Larson (1998) posits that, first, the translator analyzes the source language in terms of lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situations, and cultural contexts in order to discover the meaning, and then re-expresses the meaning by selecting the most natural and appropriate surface structure (words, structures) of the target language.

Salas (2000) explains the translation process that, firstly, there is comprehension and interpretation of text by considering the textual, referential, cohesion and naturalness levels. At this step, the translator should realize that incorrect comprehension of a text decreases the quality of translation. Therefore, he/she must use reading comprehension strategies for translation such as underlining words, detecting translation difficulties, adapting and analyzing the translated text. A good translator should also identify and categorize the author, the message, types of discourse, and the readers to consider which translation strategies are most suitable for the task.

The second step is re-wording the text. At this step, the translator has to find appropriate translation strategies to restore the ideas of the original language into the target language, and must also try to make effective use of different types of resources such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, term databases, and informants. And, finally, he/she should assess earning and losses of the output and make self-correction before releasing the final result of the translation.

II. Translation Problems

Many scholars propose their views on translation problems as follows.

Samovar (1998) states that translation problems are caused by the differences of linguistic and cultural aspects between two languages. He divides these problems into four types. Firstly, a word has more than one meaning. Some translators may not know which meaning matches the context. Secondly, many words are culture-bound, having no direct equivalent in other languages; therefore, it is difficult for the translator to find an appropriate word in the target language. Thirdly, a specific culture in a language should not be literally translated into another language because most times, literal translations do not make sense to readers. And finally, the difference of experiential background between cultures causes difficulties in conveying a cultural message of the source language into the target language.

Similar to Samovar, Wong and Shen (1999) propose three main factors that cause translation problems. They are linguistic, cultural, and personal factors. The linguistic factor consists of phonological, lexical, syntactic, and textual factors. The cultural factor consists of intercultural and intracultural factors. The personal factor consists of the translator's competence and attitude.

Likewise, Salas (2000) points out that translation difficulties are of linguistic and cultural untranslatability. Linguistic untranslatability occurs when there is no target language equivalent used for original replacement in translation, whereas cultural untranslatability occurs when a particular cultural aspect of the source language is not known in the culture of the target language.

In the Thai context, Suphol (1988) indicates that problems of translation can be divided into three levels: culture, language structure, and semantics. At the cultural level, the translator may have sufficient or insufficient cultural background knowledge of both the source and target languages, but he/she may still be unable to find equivalent words in transferring the exact meaning of the source message. At the structural level, Thai and English belong to different language families and systems; therefore, they are different in structures such as the use of the passive and active voices, and the tense. In Thai, the use of the passive voice pattern indicates negative meaning, whereas in English it does not. Therefore, it might not be suitable to directly translate the passive voice of English into Thai in some contexts.

For example, the sentence "He was elected the President." should be translated as "เขาได้รับเลือกให้เป็นประธานาธิบดี" (He receive selection to be President.) not "เขาถูกเลือกให้เป็นประธานาธิบดี" (He was elected to be President.). Moreover, Thai does not have the same tense structure as English; thus, adjustments in translation are necessary. For example, the sentence "She was a teacher." should be translated as "เธอเคยเป็นครูมาก่อน" (She used to be a teacher before.). The addition of the underlined word เคย (used to) and มาก่อน (before) is necessary in this case.

At the semantic level, words in each language are different in shades and tones of meaning. The translator has to find the most suitable word in the target language that has an equivalent or near equivalent meaning to a word in question in the source language.

The above review reflects that translation problems occur because of non-equivalence between two languages in terms of linguistic and cultural differences.

Baker (1992) explains the concept of equivalence based on both linguistic and communicative approaches (Leonardi, 2000: 8). She classifies problems of non-equivalence into four levels of word, grammatical, textual and pragmatic.

At the word level, Baker (1992: 21-26) discusses 11 translation problems resulted from non-equivalence as follows:

1. Culture-specific concepts

The concept in the source language word is totally unknown in the target culture. It may be concrete and abstract such as the concept about religious belief, social customs, and others (Baker, 1992:21). For example, the Thai words ศาลพระภูมิ (a spirit house), สายสิญจน์ (a holy white string), and รำถวาย (thank-offering dance) in Buddhism have no equivalents in many languages.

2. Lexical gap

The concept in the source language is known, but there is no equivalent word in the target language (Baker, 1992:21). The word ป้านลม (the elongated part at the top of the gable), for example, has no equivalent word in English.

3. Semantic complexity of the source language

A single word of a source language may express a more complex set of meanings than a whole sentence of a target language. Therefore, it is very difficult for translators to translate it (Baker, 1992:22). For example, the word กฐินกรรม may be translated as the barter of things or places in Buddhism such as dismantling a monastery and rebuilding a better one or compensating things to monks.

4. Different distinctions in meaning

The target language may have a more or less distinction in meaning than the source

language. For example, Indonesian makes a distinction between going out in the rain

without the knowledge that it is raining (kehujanan) and going out in the rain with the

knowledge that it is raining (hujan-hujanan), but English does not. In this case, it may be

difficult for an Indonesian translator to choose the right equivalent word, if the context does

not make it clear whether or not the person knows that it is raining (Baker, 1992: 22).

5. Lack of a superordinate term in the target language

The target language may lack a superordinate term (general term) to fill the semantic

fields, so a specific term is used instead (Baker, 1992:22). For example, the word นายหัว (an

address term used to call a person from the south of Thailand who is rich, powerful, and

respectable) is translated as a rich mine-owner (Surintatip, 2000: 94), which is more specific

than its real meaning.

6. Lack of a specific term in the target language

The target language may lack a specific term that fits a particular environment

(Baker, 1992:23). For example, English has the word brunch (a late morning meal eaten

instead of breakfast and lunch), but Thai has no equivalent for this word.

7. Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective

Physical or interpersonal perspective of a language may be different from another. It

is concerned with the relationship between things, people, or places (Baker, 1992:23). For

example, Thai has various words meaning you such as than, khun, thur, eng, kae, nu etc. The

addresser has to consider the appropriateness in using these words, depending on the

relationships between the addresser and addressee in terms of age, occupation, social status

and other factors.

8. Differences in expressive meaning

A target-language word may have the same propositional meaning as the source-

language word, but it has a different expressive meaning. The translator may add the

expressive meaning by means of a modifier or an adverb, or building evaluative element

somewhere in the text. This problem often occurs in sensitive issues such as religion,

politics, and sex (Baker, 1992:23). For example, the word ambition is not a negative word in

English. But, its meaning in Thai ความทะเยอทะยาน seems to convey a negative connotation.

9. Differences in form

A particular form in the source text may have no equivalent word in the target

language. Prefixes, suffixes, affixes and couplets (such as payer/payee, trainer/trainee) in

English often have no direct equivalent words in other languages. The translator may solve

this problem by using an appropriate paraphrase according to their meaning. However, the

paraphrase technique may cover only the prepositional meaning, but not other types of

meaning. Therefore, the lost meaning should be recovered by other compensatory

techniques (Baker, 1992:24). For example, the word rejuvenate can be paraphrased into

ทำให้กลับสู่สภาพเดิม (to make something back to the previous state again).

10. Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms

Although a particular form in the source language has a direct equivalent in the target

language, there may be a difference in frequency and purpose of using it. In English, there

are structures of the active and passive voices, the morphemes such as –ing and –s, and the

singular and plural forms, which are not found in Thai. The direct translation of these specific forms may produce an unnatural or inappropriate style in the target text.

11. The use of loan words in the source text

The use of loan words in the source language may cause problems in translation because it is difficult to find words with the same meaning in the target language. Some types of meaning may inevitably be lost. The term <u>false friends</u> is another kind of loan word problem. <u>False friends</u> refers to words or expressions, which have the same form in different languages but convey a different meaning. An inexperienced translator may not notice the difference in the meaning in these words.

To sum up, translation problems, in a broad sense, are caused by non-equivalence between languages. The main factors of non-equivalence are linguistic and cultural. Translation problems are presented, focusing at word level according to Baker's (1992: 10-42) view. The strategies used to solve translation problems are discussed in the next part.

III. Translation Strategies

Baker (1992: 26-42) proposes eight strategies to solve non-equivalence problems at the word level as follows:

1. Translation by a more general word

This strategy is usually used when the target language lacks a specific term. A translator may use a more general word in the target language that covers the core propositional meaning of a specific word in the source text. For example, the word เรือนไทย is translated as <u>Thai house</u> (Rutnin, 2000: 31). The word <u>house</u> covers the propositional meaning of เรือน, referring to the Thai ancient construction that has a particular structure.

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

The translator may use near-equivalent words in the target language, which are more

formal or less expressive, if there is no word in the target language that expresses the exact

meaning in the source language. For example, the word หวั่นเสีย (to be frightened or to be

disheartened) is replaced with the less expressive word nervous (Rutnin, 2000: 39).

3. Translation by cultural substitution

The translator may replace a culture-specific word or expression in the source text by

a target language item, which does not have the same propositional meaning but has a

similar impact on the target audience. The advantage of this strategy is that it enables the

target audience to understand the said concept. For example:

The source text (English):

For the pillars of the temple stand apart,
And the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow.

(Gibran, 1969: 16)

The target text (Thai):

เพราะว่าเสาของวิหารนั้น ก็ยืนอยู่ห่างกัน

Because the pillars of the temple stand apart,

และต้นโพธิ์ ต้นไทร ก็ไม่อาจเติบโตใต้ร่มเงาของกันได้

And the pipal tree and the banyan tree cannot grow in each other's shadow.

(ภาวิไล, 2536: 31)

The word ต้นโพธิ์ means the pipal tree and the word ต้นไทร means the banyan tree. The

translator uses the pipal tree and the banyan tree instead of the oak tree and the cypress tree

respectively because they are more familiar and understandable to the Thai audience. It can

be seen that they are different in the propositional meaning, but they are better in communicating the cultural meaning of the trees in the text to the target audience.

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

In general, this strategy is used in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzzwords. A loan word with explanation should be used at the beginning, and then the loan word can be used alone. For example:

The source text (Thai):

และเพื่อให้เข้ากับงานสถาปัตยกรรมท้องถิ่นแห่งนี้ เขาจัดให้มีการฟ้อนเล็บ

And to match the regional style of the architecture, they provide the nail dance

และเล่นซึงสลับฉาก

and play <u>sung</u> alternatingly

(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 80)

The target text (English):

And, in keeping with the regional style of the architecture, the softly rhythmic nail dance of the north was performed with melodic interludes of songs from <u>that particular kind of northern guitar called sung.</u>

(Rutnin, 2000: 37)

From this example, the translator explains the meaning of <u>sung</u> as <u>a particular kind of northern guitar called sung.</u> By this strategy, the readers can get both meaning and the original word. Then the word <u>sung</u> can be used alone in other places because it has already been explained at the beginning.

5. Translation by paraphrase using related words

The translator may translate by paraphrase using related words when the concept expressed by the source language is lexicalized in the target language but in different form, or when there is a difference in frequency use between the source and target language. For example, the word มงกุฎ is paraphrased according to its meaning as <u>the celestial door guardian</u> (Rutnin, 2000: 40).

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

If the concept expressed by the source language is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the translator may translate it by using unrelated words on the basis of modifying superordinate words or others. This strategy can convey propositional meaning, but other kinds of meaning may be lost. A weak point of this strategy is that it may have to use too many items in the target language to explain a source item. For example, the concept of ตระหง่าน (<u>standing majestically or pompously</u>) has to be translated by using many English items as <u>staid and proud, standing on</u> (Rutnin, 2000: 29).

7. Translation by omission

The translator may omit translating some words or expressions in the source text if they do not affect the whole meaning in contexts or a lengthy explanation may confuse readers. For example:

The source text (English):

And in the twelfth year, on the seventh day of <u>Ielool</u>, the month of reaping, he climbed the hill without the city walls and looked seaward; and he beheld his ship coming with the mist.

(Gibran, 1969: 3)

The target text (Thai):

ในปีที่สิบสอง วันที่เจ็ดของเดือน Ø แห่งการเก็บเกี่ยว
In the twelfth year, the seventh day Ø of the month of reaping,
ท่านขึ้นไปบนภูเขานอกกำแพงเมือง และมองออกไปในท้องทะเล
He climbed the hill outside the city walls and looked seaward
และก็เห็นเรือแล่นฝ่าหมอกเข้ามา
and see ship come with the mist

(ภาวิไล, 2536: 15)

The omission of <u>Iolool</u>, the name of the month of reaping, does not affect the

whole meaning of the text.

8. Translation by illustration

The strategy is useful in translating a physical entity that can be illustrated,

particularly when there is limited space or the text has to be short, and concise.

In sum, Baker (1992) proposes eight strategies to solve non-equivalence at word

level. They are translation by a more general word, a more neutral/less expressive word,

cultural substitution, using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using a

related word, paraphrase using unrelated words, omission and illustration. All these

strategies are applied in the analysis of the research.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study is as follows:

Data collection

1. *The Barter* (Thai version) written by Vanich Charungkij-anant, is taken from a collection of short stories *Soi dieo kan (Down the same lane)(1984)*. This writing won the S.E.A Write Award.

2. *The Barter* (English version) translated by Chamnongsri L.Rutnin, is taken from *The S.E.A. Write anthology of Thai short stories and poems (2000)*.

Data analysis

1. The Thai and English versions of the short story were analyzed according to Baker's (1992) translation strategies at word level. The strategies are as follows:

   a. Translation by a more general word

   b. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

   c. Translation by cultural substitution

   d. Translation by using a loan word or a loan word plus explanation

   e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

   f. Translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word

   g. Translation by omission

   h. Translation by illustration

2. The frequency of each translation strategy used was calculated into

percentage by using the formula: $\dfrac{F}{T} \times 100$

F = Frequency of each strategy used

T = Total number of all strategies used

3. Some plausible explanations to account for those strategies are provided.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS

This chapter presents the results of analysis. First, the frequency and percentage of each translation strategy found in the short story are reported in a table. Then, the analysis of each strategy is discussed. Some examples of each strategy are also provided, followed by some explanations.

Table. 1 Frequency and Percentage of Each Translation Strategy Found in the Short Story

Type of translation strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1. The use of a more specific word	17	24.28
2. The use of a more general word	15	21.43
3. The use of a loan word or a loan word plus explanation	10	14.29
4. Paraphrase using unrelated words	7	10.00
5. Addition of information	6	8.57
6. Addition of grammatical elements	5	7.14
7. Paraphrase using related words	4	5.71
8. Omission	3	4.29
9. The use of a more neutral or less expressive word	2	2.86
10. Cultural substitution	1	1.43
Total	70	100.00

As shown in Table 1, there are 10 strategies used to translate the short story. Seven from the 10 strategies are in the list of Baker's (1992) strategies, i.e., the use of a more general word, a loan word/a loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using unrelated words, paraphrase using related words, omission, a more neutral/less expressive word, and cultural substitution. Three other strategies besides those on the list of Baker's (1992) are the use of a specific word, and the additions of information and grammatical elements.

The most frequently used strategy is the use of a more specific word (24.28%), followed by the use of a more general word (21.43%), a loan word/ a loan word plus explanation (14.29%), paraphrase using unrelated words (10.00%), addition of information (8.57%), addition of grammatical elements (7.14%), paraphrase using related words (5.71%), omission (4.29%), the use of a more neutral/less expressive word (2.86%), and cultural substitution (1.43%) respectively.

The following are some examples of the use of translation strategies at word level found in the text. The discussions and explanations are also included. They are ranked from the most to the least frequently used strategies. All analysis is shown in the appendix.

1. The use of a more specific word

The translator uses this strategy in order to clarify ambiguous meanings in the original text. It helps the target audience understand the content in the story more clearly. The following examples illustrate the use of the strategy.

Example 1:

The original text:

จึงอยากลงทุนอะไรสักอย่าง ที่ดีและมีรสนิยม
want to invest what something that <u>good</u> and have taste

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 69)</div>

The translated text:

Consequently, he wanted to invest it in something <u>praiseworthy</u> -- <u>and laudable</u> in taste.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 29)</div>

It can be seen that the word ดี(<u>good</u>) is too broad and unclear for the understanding of

the target audience. The translator, therefore, interprets the meaning of <u>good</u> in this context

by using the more specific words as <u>praiseworthy</u> and <u>laudable</u>. By this strategy, the target

audience is able to better understand the context.

Example 2:

The original text:

อธิบายความงามและความเก่าแก่ของศาลาไม้ให้ฟัง
explain the beauty and the oldness of <u>the wooden sala</u> to listen

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 74)</div>

The translated text:

He described to them the beauty and the antiquity of <u>the teakwood sala</u>.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 32)</div>

In this example, the translator uses the word <u>the teakwood sala</u> instead of <u>the wooden

sala</u> in order to specify the type of wood used to built the sala even though it is not mentioned in

the original text. Using this method enables the target audience to clearly perceive the picture

and characteristic of the sala.

Example 3:

The original text:

<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ศาลาไม้ใกล้พังนั้นไม่ง่ายอย่างที่คิด
<u>the barter</u> sala wood near collapse not easy like thinking

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 74)

The translated text:

<u>To move</u> this aged, close-to-collapsing sala was not as easy as they had thought.

(Rutnin, 2000: 33)

The word <u>to move</u> is a more specific word because it is an activity of <u>the barter</u>. The translator uses this word in translation because its meaning matches the context.

Example 4:

The original text:

แกมีเหตุผลอยู่ที่จะคัดค้าน<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ครั้งนี้
He has reason that oppose <u>the barter</u> this time

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 75)

The translated text:

He had an understandable reason to be against <u>the dismantling</u> of the sala---

(Rutnin, 2000: 33)

Likewise, the word <u>the dismantling</u> is a more specific word when compared to the word <u>the barter</u>. This word marks the intended meaning in this context as well.

It can be seen from the examples 3 and 4 that the translator uses two different specific words, i.e., <u>to move</u> and <u>the dismantling</u>, to replace the word <u>the barter</u> by considering that they have appropriate meanings to those contexts.

Example 5:

The original text:

พวกเขาถอดชิ้นส่วนของศาลาฮ้อยเค้าอย่างพิถีพิถัน
They take apart components of Sala Hoi Khao neatly
บรรจุแต่ละชิ้นแต่ละประเภทลง<u>หีบห่อ</u>
contain each piece each type into <u>package</u>

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 77)</div>

The translated text:

They took apart the components of the sala with great care, packed each piece into <u>a box or a crate.</u>

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 35)</div>

From this example, the word หีบห่อ (<u>package</u>) is replaced by more specific words <u>a box or a crate</u>. This is because they can give a clearer picture of the characteristic of <u>package</u> to the target audience.

Example 6:

The original text:

หมอผีบอกว่าเป็น<u>เสียง</u>ของนางตะเคียนที่สิงอยู่ที่เสาต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น
exorcist tell that is <u>voice</u> of Nang Takian that live in one of four pillars

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)</div>

The translated text:

The witch doctor said it was the <u>scream</u> of the takian ghost, the female ghost who resided in one of the four teak pillars...

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 39)</div>

From Example 6, it can be seen that the word <u>voice</u> does not adequately express the characteristic of the sound. Therefore, using the word <u>scream</u>, which means <u>a loud high-pitched cry of voice,</u> is more suitable as it shows how frightening the sound is to the target audiences.

In sum, the use of a more specific word has been found to be the most frequent strategy with the occurrence of 17 times or 24.28 %. The translator uses this strategy to clarify the ambiguous meanings in the original text.

2. The use of a more general word

The translator uses this strategy to solve the problem of lacking a specific word in English. The following examples illustrate the strategy.

Example 1:

The original text:

สถาปนิกปรารภถึงอันตรายของการพังทลายของศาลาไม้
architect express danger of collapse of pavillian (sala) wood
โดยเฉพาะตอนที่ญาติโยมกำลังประกอบการบุญกันในศาลา
especially while <u>relatives</u> making merits in sala

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 73)

The translated text:

The architect then expressed his fears the old sala might collapse one of these days while <u>the villagers</u> were gathered in it for some religious ceremonies of merit-making.

(Rutnin, 2000: 32)

From Example 1, the word ญาติโยม (yardyom) is an address term generally used by monks to call Buddhists who support religious activities. The nearest equivalent word of ญาติโยม in English is <u>kith and kin</u> or <u>relatives</u>. However, the translator translates this word as <u>the villagers</u>, which is more general than the original. This helps the target audience to easily identify who the writer refers to.

Example 2:

The original text:

อินจ้างและชาวบ้านอีกสามสี่คน
In Chang and villagers three four people
ตามหลวงพ่อลงมากรุงเทพฯ
follow Luang Phor down to Bangkok
มาติดต่อซื้อพระพุทธรูปที่จะนำไป
to buy Buddha image that will bring
ประดิษฐานในศาลาหลังใหม่
to place in Sala (classifier for building) new
ก็ได้เงินจาก<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ศาลาฮ้อยเค้านี่แหละ
receive money from <u>the barter</u> Sala Hoi Khao

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 87)</div>

The translated text:

In Chang and a few villagers followed the abbot down to Bangkok to buy a Buddha image for their new sala – the funds for this purchase being the proceeds of none other than <u>the barter</u> involving Sala Hoi Khao.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000:42)</div>

The word ผาติกรรม (<u>the barter</u>) is an example of a semantically complex word in Thai.

It is quite difficult to translate this word into a single term in English without missing some

cultural concepts. To cover the whole meaning of the word, the translator has to explain it at

length.   It may be translated as <u>the barter of things or places in Buddhism such as</u>

<u>dismantling a monastery and rebuilding a better one or compensating things to monks</u> (Thai

dictionary of the Royal Institute, 1982: 559). However, this seems to be too long in

translation. The translator, thus, uses only the word <u>the barter</u>, which is more general, to

cover its propositional meaning in translation.

Example 3:

The original text:

หมอผีบอกว่าเป็นเสียงของนางตะเคียนที่<u>สิง</u>อยู่ที่เสาต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น
exorcist tell that is voice of Nang Takian that <u>is haunted in</u> one of four pillars

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)

The translated text:

The witch doctor said it was the scream of the takian ghost, the female ghost who <u>resided</u> in one of the four teak pillars

(Rutnin, 2000: 39)

From Example 3, the Thai word สิง (<u>haunt or to be possessed</u>), which is equivalent to

<u>reside,</u> is normally used in a context concerning ghosts or spirits. But, the English word

<u>reside</u> can be used in general situations.

Example 4:

The original text:

แต่เขากำลังขุ่นมัวเกี่ยวกับข่าวลือที่เริ่มจะหนาหู
but he is nervous about gossip that begin to increase
เกี่ยวกับ<u>ความเฮี้ยน</u>ของนางตะเคียนที่ศาลาฮ้อยเค้า
about <u>the power of a supernatural being</u> of Nang Takien at Sala Hoi Khao

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 84)

The translated text:

The latter, however, was bothered by the increasingly expansive gossip about <u>the power</u> of the takian ghost

(Rutnin, 2000: 40)

In Example 4, the word ความเฮี้ยน (the power of a supernatural being) is replaced by the

word that covers its core meaning, i.e., the power. The word the power is more general as it

has a broader collocational range than the word ความเฮี้ยน, which is normally used only with

ghosts or spirits.

Example 5:

The original text:

พวกเขานิมนต์หลวงพ่อให้นั่ง เล่าเรื่องให้ฟัง
They invite (used for monks) the abbot to sit tell the story to listen

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 88)</div>

The translated text:

They invited the abbot to take a seat and told him the story.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 43)</div>

As illustrated in Example 5, the word นิมนต์ (a Thai word used to invite a monk) is

more specific than the word invite in English. This is because the word นิมนต์ is used only

with monks, but the word invite can be used with all people.

To conclude, the use of a more general word has been found to be the second most

frequent strategy with the occurrence of 15 times or 21.43 %. This strategy is used to solve

the problem of lacking a specific word in English, which occurs because of various factors

such as the semantic complexity of a concept in Thai or the difference of the restricted

collocational range between Thai and English.

3. A loan word/ a loan word plus explanation

This strategy is usually used to deal with a culture-specific concept, when it is difficult to find an equivalent word in the target language. Since this short story is concerned with many cultural aspects, the loan word or the loan word with explanation has been frequently found as in the following examples.

Example 1:

The original text:

ไม่นับศาลาและระเบียง
not count <u>sala</u> (pavilion) and verandahs

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 70)</div>

The translated text:

not counting the verandahs and <u>the pavilion of the kind called a sala</u>.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 30)</div>

As shown in the example, even though the word <u>ศาลา</u> (<u>sala</u>) is equivalent to the word <u>pavilion</u>, the translator, as an introduction to the target audience, uses a loan word plus explanation -- <u>the pavilion of the kind called a sala</u>. Then, the word <u>sala</u> is used throughout the story. This strategy is suitable because the translator needs to use the loan word <u>sala</u> to further explain other kinds of <u>sala</u> presented in the story as in the following example.

Example 2:

The original text:

ควรจะเป็นเรือนไทย ลักษณะคล้าย<u>ศาลาการเปรียญ</u>
should be house Thai characteristic like <u>sala kan parian</u> (a kind of pavilion)
กว้าง โล่ง
spacious open

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 72)</div>

The translated text:

but rather something in the way of <u>a pavilion, like a sala kan parian</u> – spacious and open.

(Rutnin, 2000: 31)

<u>Sala kan parian</u> is <u>a kind of pavilion built for religious rites in a Buddhist temple.</u>

In this context, the translator uses the loan word plus explanation—<u>a pavilion, like a sala kan parian.</u> By this strategy, the target audience can easily understand that <u>sala kan parian</u> is

a kind of pavilion in Thailand.

Example 3:

The original text:

ศาลาหลังนี้มีมาพร้อมกับวัด
sala (classifier) this exist together with temple
อายุเกินร้อยปี
age over one hundred year
ชาวบ้านเรียกกันว่า<u>ศาลาฮ้อยเค้า</u>
villagers call it <u>Sala Hoi Khao</u>

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 73)

The translated text:

The sala was well over a hundred years old. The villagers called it <u>"Sala Hoi Khao."</u>

(Rutnin, 2000: 32)

As shown in Example 3, the translator uses the loan word ศาลาฮ้อยเค้า (<u>Sala Hoi Khao</u>)

in the translation. The word ฮ้อยเค้า (<u>Hoi Khao</u>) is a compound word of two Thai northern

dialect words, i.e, ฮ้อย (<u>Hoi</u>) and เค้า (<u>Khao</u>). The word ฮ้อย (<u>Hoi</u>) or ร้อย (<u>Roi</u>), in the central

dialect version, means <u>a hundred</u>. The word เค้า (<u>Khao</u>) or เก่า (<u>Kao</u>), in the central dialect

version, means <u>old</u> (adj). Therefore, the word ศาลาฮ้อยเค้า (<u>Sala Hoi Khao</u>) may be interpreted

as the old sala aged over a hundred years. The use of the loan word in this case causes a loss

in translation because the translated version cannot show the northern dialect as it can in the

Thai version. The target audience is unable to guess its meaning like the Thai people who

are familiar with the northern dialect can.

Example 4:

The original text:

น่าแปลกที่ไม่ยักมีใครเรียกแกว่า "สล่า"
surprising that no one call he that sla

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 74)

The translated text:

It was surprising that no one called him "sla" or craftsman.

(Rutnin, 2000: 33)

From Example 4, สล่า (sla) is a Thai northern dialect word, which means

a professional craftsman. The translator uses the loan word sla because it is a specific term

that the original writer wants to emphasize. Then she adds the phrase or craftsman to explain

its meaning to make it understandable for the target audience. However, it should be noted

that the phrase or craftsman does not adequately express the exact meaning of sla because,

actually, the word sla refers to a professional craftsman not an ordinary craftsman.

Example 5:

The original text:

ผู้ว่าเป็นเพื่อนกับคหบดี
the governor is friend of the millionaire
เพียงไม่กี่วันแบบของศาลาหลังใหม่ใหญ่กว่าเก่า
only a few days the plan of sala (classifier) new bigger than the old one
โดยฝีมือของนายสถาปนิก
by the craft of the architect

ซึ่งลงสีเรียบร้อยสวยงาม
that color neatly beautifully
ก็อยู่ในกรอบติดไว้ที่กุฏิเจ้าอาวาส
is in the frame hang on at the <u>kuti</u> the abbot

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 76)

The translated text:

The governor was a friend of the millionaire. Within a few days, the framed and neatly colored plan of the new sala, designed by the architect and considerably larger than the old one, was hanging on the wall of the abbot's <u>kuti</u>.[1]

Footnote: 1. monk's abode, traditionally small and simple.

(Rutnin, 2000: 34)

In Example 5, the translator uses the loan word <u>kuti</u> (กุฏิ) and then explains its meaning by giving a footnote at the bottom of the page <u>as monk's abode, traditionally small and simple</u>. Using this strategy, the translator can maintain a Thai cultural word in the translated text, and help the audience to understand its meaning. However, one weakness of this strategy is the target audience's reading of the translation is interrupted.

Example 6:

The original text:

สถาปนิกอยากจะยกมือ<u>ไหว้</u>เสาทั้งสี่ต้นนี้ด้วยซ้ำไป
architect want to lift palms <u>wai</u> pillars all four (classifier) this

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 79)

The translated text:

In point of fact, he felt like <u>putting his palms together in the traditional wai</u> to these four pillars...

(Rutnin, 2000: 36)

The word ไหว้ (wai) is <u>the action of greeting or salutation by placing the two palms</u>

<u>together and raising them towards the face with clasped hands</u>. The translator translates the

word ไหว้ by using both the loan word and giving an explanation of the act of wai as <u>putting</u>

<u>his palms together in the traditional wai.</u> By this strategy, the English audience can

understand both the meaning and the act of <u>wai</u>.

Example 7:

The original text:

หมอผีบอกว่าเป็นเสียงของ<u>นางตะเคียน</u>ซึ่งสิงอยู่ที่เสาต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น
exorcist tell that is voice of <u>Nang Takian</u> that live in one of four pillars

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)

The translated text:

The witch doctor said it was the scream of <u>the takian ghost, the female ghost</u> who
resided in one of the four teak pillars

(Rutnin, 2000: 39)

From Example 7, นางตะเคียน (<u>Nang Takian</u>) is the female ghost who resides in a

<u>Hopia tree</u> or in the pillars made from it. <u>Nang</u> is a Thai title for a female. <u>Takian</u> means

<u>Hopia</u>. Thai people can immediately understand the meaning of <u>Nang Takian</u> even though

there is no word indicating that it is a ghost. However, for the English audience, they will

not be able to understand it if it is transliterated as <u>Nang Takian</u>. Therefore, the translator

transliterates only the word <u>Takian,</u> and adds an explanation as <u>the takian ghost, the female</u>

<u>ghost.</u>

In sum, the use of a loan word or a loan word plus explanation has been found to be the third most frequent strategy with the occurrence of 10 times or 14.29 %. It is used to deal with a culture-specific concept in Thai that does not exist in English. Using this strategy has a benefit in promoting Thai language and culture to the target audience.

4. **Paraphrase by using unrelated words**

This strategy can be used when a concept expressed by the original language is not lexicalized in the target language. However, it has been found that it is also used with the word having equivalent meaning in English for the stylistic reason. In using this strategy, the translator may have to use several items in English in explaining a single term in Thai. The examples below illustrate the use of the strategy.

Example 1:

The original text:

บุคคลผู้เกี่ยวข้องในเรื่องนี้มีหลายคน
person who involve in story this have many
แต่คนสำคัญที่เริ่มเรื่องขึ้นนั้น
but person important that begin story
อาจ "กล่าวหา" ได้ว่าคือสถาปนิก<u>นักเรียนนอก</u>
might allege that is architect <u>the students from abroad</u>

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 69)</div>

The translated text:

Several people were involved in this story, but the man who might be labelled as "the instigator" was an architect, <u>a graduate from one of those universities in the West.</u>

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 29)</div>

As shown in Example 1, the translator paraphrases the word นักเรียนนอก (<u>the students from abroad</u>) by using unrelated words as <u>a graduate from one of those universities in the West.</u> Thai parents, especially in the past, usually sent their children to study in Europe or

America. The translator, therefore, adds the phrases <u>in the West</u> although it is not mentioned

in the original text to explain the connotative meaning hidden in the original word.

Example 2:

The original text:

พวกเขาพบบ้านใหญ่หลังหนึ่ง <u>ตระหง่าน</u>อยู่ริมน้ำ
They find house big (classifier) one <u>majestic</u> on bank

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 70)

The translated text:

It was on this occasion that they found a large mansion,
<u>staid and proud, standing on</u> the river bank.

(Rutnin, 2000: 29)

As shown in this example, the concept of ตระหง่าน (standing majestically or

pompously) is expressed by a paraphrase using many unrelated words as <u>staid and proud,</u>

<u>standing on.</u>

Example 3:

The original text:

สถาปนิกใช้เวลาอีกหลายวัน
architect take time several days
และ<u>ตกลงใจ</u>ว่าจะต้องเป็นเรือนไทยหลังใหญ่
and <u>decide</u> that must be house Thai (clasifier) big

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 71)

The translated text:

The architect spent several more days pondering before <u>coming to the conclusion</u>
that a big Thai house was needed.

(Rutnin, 2000:31)

The word ตกลงใจ (<u>decide</u>) is paraphrased using different words in the same concept as

<u>coming to the conclusion.</u>

Example 4:

The original text:

เพราะจาก<u>พฤติการณ์</u>ทำให้น่าเชื่อว่าจะเป็นเช่นนั้น
Because from <u>phenomenon</u> make believable that it should be like that

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)</div>

The translated text:

Because <u>what had gone before</u> seemed to bear evidence to them.

The word <u>phenomenon</u> is paraphrased using unrelated words as <u>what had gone</u>

<u>before.</u>
<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 39)</div>

Example 5:

The original text:

หลวงพ่อเองก็<u>เกรงใจ</u>อินจ้างอยู่นักหนาในเรื่องการผาติกรรมศาลาฮ้อยเค้า
the abbot <u>feel fear to oppose</u> In Chang concerning story of the barter Sala Hoi Khao

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 88)</div>

The translated text:

Besides, the abbot had always <u>felt considerable guilt</u> about the barter where In Chang
was concerned.
<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 43)</div>

The concept of the word เกรงใจ is quite difficult to translate into a single term in

English. It can be expressed by various phrases such as <u>to fear to approach, to have</u>

<u>consideration for, to be reluctant to impose upon, to be disinclined to disturb or offend,</u> or

<u>to be afraid of offending</u> (Thiengburanatham, 1994: 107). However, the translator interprets

the meaning of เกรงใจ in this context by using several unrelated words as <u>felt considerable</u>

<u>guilt.</u>

To conclude, the paraphrase by using unrelated words has been found in the fourth rank with the frequency of seven times or 10.00 %. This strategy is generally used when it is difficult to find a single word in the target language having equivalent meaning to the original word; therefore, the translator has to use several items, to express such concept. However, it has been found in this study that not only is the strategy used to solve the problem of lacking equivalent word in English, but it is also applied for to render a stylistic writing.

5. The addition of information

In helping the target audience to understand the story clearly, the translator sometimes adds information as in the following examples.

Example 1

The original text:

เสียงประหลาดเงียบหายไปสองวัน
the strange sound cease for two days

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 84)

The translated text:

The strange wailing sounds ceased for two days

(Rutnin, 2000: 40)

From this example, the word wailing is added in the translated text. It gives more information about the characteristic of the strange sound to the target audience.

Example 2

The original text:

เจ้าอาวาสเห็นด้วย แต่จนใจว่าไม่มีเงินจะสร้างศาลา
The abbot agree but accept there is no money to build sala

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 73)

The translated text:

<u>The elderly abbot</u> agreed, saying that there was nothing he could do as there wasn't enough money to repair it.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 32)</div>

Likewise, in this example, the translator adds the word <u>elderly</u> to explain the characteristic of the abbot in this story.

Example 3

The original text:

หมอผีอ้างว่าจับนางตะเคียนได้แล้ว
The exorcist claim that capture the takian ghost already
เขาหิ้วหม้อดินสะพายย่ามกลับไป
he carry <u>the earthenware pot</u> sling over the shoulder the cloth bag go back

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)</div>

The translated text:

The witch doctor claimed that he had captured the takian ghost. He put <u>the earthenware pot where he had imprisoned it</u> into the cloth bag that he slung over his shoulder

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 40)</div>

In Thai culture, an exorcist can use an earthenware pot to imprison a ghost. This concept is probably unknown in the target culture. The translator, therefore, adds this information by using the phrase <u>where he had imprisoned it (the takian ghost)</u> to help the target audience understand this concept.

In sum, the addition of information has been found in the fifth rank with the frequency of six times or 8.57 %. The translator adds some details, which do not appear in the original text to help the target audience understand the content in the story clearly.

6. The addition of grammatical elements

Sometimes, the translator has to add some grammatical elements to complete the English sentence. The following are examples of the strategy.

Example 1:

The original text:

นายท้ายเหหัวเรือเข้าไป Ø
navigator head boat for Ø

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 70)

The translated text:

The navigator headed the boat for the mansion.

(Rutnin, 2000: 30)

From this example, the translator adds the word the mansion to complete the English sentence. This reflects a difference of grammatical structure between Thai and English. In Thai, a grammatical object is not always required, but in English, it is; otherwise, the sentence is not grammatical.

Example 2:

The original text:

เขาบอกให้เพื่อนเลี้ยวรถเข้าไป Ø
he tell to friend turn car into Ø

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 73)

The translated text:

At the architect's request, his friend turned the car into the monastery grounds.

(Rutnin, 2000: 31)

Likewise, the phrase the monastery grounds is added to the English sentence to act as the object of the preposition into.

Example 3:

The original text:

พวกเขาตกลงใจ จะต้องผาติกรรมศาลาไม้อายุร้อยปีนั้นลงมา Ø
They agree that must dismantle sala wood age hundred year down Ø

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 74)</div>

The translated text:

It was unanimously agreed that the century-old sala would have to be dismantled and brought down <u>to Bangkok</u>.

<div align="right">(Rutnin, 2000: 32)</div>

In this example, <u>to Bangkok</u> is added to complete the sentence.

To conclude, the addition of grammatical element has been found in the sixth rank with the frequency of five times or 7.14 %. The translator uses this strategy because of a difference of grammatical structure between Thai and English. In an English sentence, sometimes the object element is needed; otherwise, it is not grammatical. But, in a Thai sentence, the object element is sometimes unnecessary.

7. Paraphrase using related words

This strategy is generally used when a concept in the original text is lexicalized in the target language, but there is no specific word expressing the same concept. The use of the strategy can be shown in the following examples.

Example 1:

The original text:

แต่จะไป<u>โทษ</u>เขาคนเดียวก็ไม่ถูก
but <u>blame</u> he alone not correct

<div align="right">(จรูงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 69)</div>

The translated text:

But then, it wouldn't be fair <u>to put the</u> (entire) <u>blame on</u> him

(Rutnin, 2000: 29)

From this example, the word ใทษ (<u>blame</u>) is paraphrased using related words into the

same concept as <u>to put the blame on</u>.

Example 2:

The original text:

จะมองเข้าไปทางไหนก็มีแต่ลายเหล็กดัด ลาย<u>เทพนม</u>เรียงตลอดแนวด้านข้าง

look everywhere there is the motif of the iron grilles <u>the angels with the clasped</u>
<u>hands on their chest</u> along the sides

The translated text:

No matter where one looked, there were <u>the angels with hands held on their chests</u>
<u>like lotuses</u> – these angels being the motif of the design of the iron grilles along the sides of
the sala.

The word เทพนม is a culture-specific word from a combination of two Thai words –

เทพ + นม (<u>angel</u> + <u>clasped hands</u>). Its concept is not known in the target culture and there is no

equivalent word for substitution. Therefore, the translator explains its meaning by using

several related items as <u>the angels with hands held on their chests like lotuses</u>. The word เทพ

is replaced by the word <u>angels</u>. The act of นม is paraphrased as <u>with hands held on their</u>

<u>chests like lotuses</u>.

In sum, the paraphrase by using related words strategy has been found in the seventh

rank with the frequency of four times or 5.71 %. The translator uses this strategy because

there is no specific term in English to express a concept in Thai; therefore, the related

words are used to explain the meaning.

8. Omission

The translator uses this strategy when it does not affect the whole meaning of the original text. The following illustrates the use of the strategy.

Example 1

The original text:

หนึ่งเดือนต่อมา ศาลาฮ้อยเค้าก็เป็นรูปเป็นร่างขึ้น ณ สถานที่แห่งใหม่ ริมน้ำเจ้าพระยา
one month later Sala Hoi Khao take shape <u>at the new place</u> on the bank
Chao Phraya

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 77)

The translated text:

One month passed. Sala Hoi Khao took shape on Ø the bank of the Chao Phraya
River.

(Rutnin, 2000: 35)

It can be seen that the omission of the phrase ณ สถานที่แห่งใหม่ (at the new place) does not affect the whole meaning of the text.

To conclude, the omission has been found to be the eighth most frequent strategy with the occurrence of three times or 4.29 %.

9. The use of a more neutral/ less expressive word

This strategy is usually used to deal with the problem of the lack of an equivalent expressive word. However, it has been found from the analysis that the translator also uses this strategy for the appropriateness of meaning to the context.

Example 1

The original text:

เพราะขณะที่หมอผีจุดธูปกำโต
because while exorcist light incense bunch large
บริกรรมคาถาอยู่นั้น
<u>chant</u> incantations

<div align="right">(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 83)</div>

The translated text:

As the witch doctor <u>mumbled</u> his mysterious mantra while holding a large bunch of lighted incense sticks

<div align="center">(Rutnin, 2000: 39)</div>

From this example, the word บริกรรม (<u>chant</u> or <u>pray</u>) is replaced with the less expressive word <u>mumble.</u> It can be explained that the translator uses the word <u>mumble</u> in this context because it shows a clearer picture of the act of the witch doctor rather than the word <u>chant</u> or <u>pray</u>.

In sum, the use of a more neutral or less expressive word has been found to be the ninth most frequent strategy with the occurrence of two times or 2.86 %.

10. Cultural substitution

This strategy involves the substitution of an original word with a more familiar word in the target audience's culture. By this strategy, the target audience is able to understand a concept in the original text more easily. The example is shown below.

Example 1:

The original text:

สิ่งที่ศัพท์สถาปัตย์ทางภาคกลางเรียกว่าช่อฟ้าสี่ตัวนั้น
what an architectural term of the central call <u>chofa</u> (roof spiral) four (classifier)
บอกความเป็นสถาปัตยกรรมภาคเหนือ
tell the characteristics of architecture the north
เป็นสลักไม้รูปนาคตั้งตรงขึ้นฟ้า
   is the carved wood shape serpents point straight up at sky

(จรุงกิจอนันต์, 2543: 78)

The translated text:

<u>The finials</u>, shaped like the mythological serpents called naga, pointed straight up at
the sky in the architectural style typical style of the north

(Rutnin, 2000: 36)

The word ช่อฟ้า means <u>an elaborately carved gable-apex of a Buddhist temple</u>

<u>representing multiple and pointed heads of a serpent</u> (Thiengburanatham, 1994: 280). There

is no exact equivalent word in English for this word since it is a unique component of Thai

architecture that does not exist in the western culture. Therefore, the translator solves this

problem by replacing it with the word having the closest similar concept in the western

culture, i.e., the word <u>the finials</u>. By this strategy, the target audience is able to visualize or

imagine the picture of ช่อฟ้า more easily.

    To conclude, cultural substitution has been found with the least frequency of only

once or 1.43 %. This strategy makes a concept in the original text more understandable to

the target audience.

In summary, this chapter consists of two parts. The first part shows the types and frequency of strategies found in translating the short story. There are 10 strategies found in the analysis. The most frequent strategy is the use of a more specific word, followed by the use of a more general word, the use of a loan word or a loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using unrelated words, addition of information, addition of grammatical elements, paraphrase using related words, omission, the use of a more neutral or less expressive word, and cultural substitution respectively. The second part shows the examples of each strategy including with the discussions and explanations.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the conclusion and discussion of the analysis. Then, the application and suggestion for further studies are provided.

Conclusion

This study was an attempt to find translation strategies in the short story *The Barter* (1984) by Vanich Charungkij-anant by applying Baker's (1992) strategies in the analysis. The analysis focused at word level.

The first objective of this study was to find Thai to English translation strategies in the short story. From the analysis, there were 10 strategies used to translate the text. Seven from the 10 were those proposed by Baker (1992): the use of a more general word, a loan word/a loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using unrelated words, paraphrase using related words, omission, the use of a more neutral/less expressive word, and cultural substitution Three strategies were not on Baker (1992)'s list: the use of a more specific word, addition of information, and addition of grammatical elements.

The second objective of this study was to find the frequency of each strategy used. The frequency of each translation strategy can be ranked from the most to the least as follows. The highest rank was the use of a more specific word (24.28%), followed by the use of a more general word (21.43%), a loan word/ a loan word plus explanation (14.29%), paraphrase using unrelated words (10.00%), addition of information (8.57%), addition of grammatical elements (7.14%), paraphrase using related words (5.71%), omission (4.29%),

the use of a more neutral/less expressive word (2.86 %), and cultural substitution (1.43%) respectively.

Discussion

From the results, it can be seen that the translator used various strategies to translate this short story. The use of each strategy found in this study may be discussed as follows.

The use of a more specific word and addition of information were used to clarify ambiguous meanings in the original text. These two strategies can give a better understanding of the content in the short story to the target audience.

Another strategy was the use of a more general word. It was used to solve the problem of lacking equivalent in English resulting from various factors such as the semantic complexity of a concept in Thai or the difference of the restricted collocational range between Thai and English.

Three interesting strategies used to deal with a culture-specific word in Thai were the use of a loan word or a loan word plus explanation, the paraphrase strategy, and cultural substitution. The use of a loan or a loan word plus explanation was found quite frequently because it seemed to be the easiest way to solve this problem. Moreover, it had a benefit in promoting Thai language and culture to the foreigners. The paraphrase strategy was another way that the translator used. By this strategy, the whole meaning of the original word could be fully transferred by using several items in English. Moreover, it could be used to create a stylish rendering. Cultural substitution was used only once in this study. It might be that it was difficult to find an English word having a similar concept to an original word. Therefore, other strategies considered more appropriate were used to express the

concept in question in this short story.

The addition of grammatical elements found in the translation indicated the differences of grammatical structures between Thai and English. For example, the translator had to add the object element to complete the English sentence.

Regarding the use of a more neutral/less expressive word, it was found that the translator used it according to the appropriateness of meaning to the context.

In terms of omission, it was used when it did not affect the whole meaning of the original text.

All these strategies were used under the consideration that they could convey the original message clearly and, at the same time, keep the authorial style of the original text effectively.

Comparing the similar previous research studied by Jarumetheechon (2003), who analyzed the short story *Dust Underfoot*, this study revealed different results both in terms of the types of translation strategy and the frequency used as follows.

In term of types, Jarumetheechon (2003)'s study revealed that there were seven strategies used in translating the selected short story (*Dust Underfoot*). They could be ranked from the most to the least frequent strategies used: omission, cultural substitution, the use of a loan word or a loan word plus explanations, addition of information, the use of a more general word, paraphrase using unrelated words, and the use of a more specific word.

However, in this study, other than the above seven strategies, three other strategies, i.e., addition of grammatical element, paraphrase using related words, and the use of a more neutral/less expressive word were also found in translating the present selected short story (*The Barter*).

Regarding the frequency of each strategy, omission and cultural substitution were the most frequent strategies in Jarumetheechon (2003)'s study. Oppositely, these two strategies were the least frequent strategies in this study. The use of a more specific word was the first most frequent strategy in this study, but it was the last frequent strategy in Jarumetheechon (2000)'s study. The similarity between these two studies was that the use of a loan word/ a loan word plus an explanation were found frequently. Moreover, they were ranked in the same order, i.e., the third most frequent strategy.

It can be explained that the differences between the type, the rank and the frequency of each strategy used in the short story depend on the characteristics of each short story, each individual translator's translation style and the researcher's analysis.

Applications

The results of analysis can be applied as follows:

1. They can be used as guidelines for translators in translating short stories from Thai into English.

2. They can be applied to teach students in translation class such as translation problems, translation strategies and the advantages and disadvantages of each strategy.

Suggestions for Further Studies

1. The translation analysis focused only at word level according to Baker (1992)'s classification. Other researchers may analyze other levels of strategies such as grammatical, textual and pragmatic.

2. The analysis was conducted from Thai into English. Thus, a translation analysis from English to Thai in other texts should be conducted as well.

3. The analysis focused on a short story. Other kinds of genres such as news, articles, speeches, and poems might be studied to see whether their results are different from this study.

4. There should be a translation analysis in other disciplines such as science, and economics or business.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

English

Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A course book on translation.* New York: Routledge.

Bell, R.T. (1991). *Translation and translating: Theory and practice.* New York: Longman.

Catford, J.C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation.* London: Oxford University Press.

Charungkij-anant, V. (2000). The barter (C.L. Rutnin, Trans.). In N. Masavisut &

    M. Grose (Eds.), *The S.E.A. Write Anthology of Thai short stories & poems*

    (3rd ed., pp. 29-44). Bangkok: O.S. Printing House.

Gibran, K. (1969). *The Prophet.* New York: Alfred-A-Knopf.

Jarumetheechon, J. (2003). *An analysis of strategies used in translating the short story*

    "Dust Underfoot" from Thai into English. Master's Project, M.A. (English).

    Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University.

Khomchai, S. (2000). Sawdust brain and the wrapping paper (D. Surintatip, Trans.).

    In N. Masavisut & M. Grose (Eds.), *The S.E.A. Write Anthology of Thai short*

    stories & poems (3rd ed., pp. 29-44). Bangkok: O.S. Printing House.

Larson, M.L. (1998). *Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence*

    (2nd ed.). Lanham: University Press of America.

Leonardi, V. (2000, October). Equivalence in translation: Between myth and reality.

    Translation Journal [On-line], 4 (4).

    Available http://www.accurapid.com/journal/14eqiv.htm.

Newmark, P.B. (1988). *Approaches to translation.* New York: Prentice-Hall.

Nida, E.A. (1974). *The theory and practice of translation.* Leiden, Netherlands: Brill.

Salas, C.G. (2000, July). Teaching translation: Problems and solution. *Translation Journal*

[On-line], 4 (3). Available http://www.accurapid.com/journal/htm.

Samovar, L.A., Porter, R.E., & Stefani, L.A. (1998). *Communication between cultures*

(3rd ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Thiengburanathum, W. (1994). *Thai-English Dictionary*. (Library.Ed.). Bangkok:

Uksornpittaya.

Wong, D. and Shen, D. (1999). *Factors influencing the process of translating*. [On-line].

Avaliable http://www.erudit.org/revue/meta/1999/v4/n1/004616ar.html.

Thai

ดวงตา สุพล. (2531). *ทฤษฎีและกลวิธีการแปล*. กรุงเทพฯ: จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย.

พจนานุกรม ฉบับราชบัณฑิตยสถาน. (2525). พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 6. กรุงเทพมหานคร: อักษรเจริญทัศน์

ระวี ภาวิไล. (2536). *ปรัชญาแห่งชีวิต*. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 10. กรุงเทพฯ: โรงพิมพ์ปกเกล้า.

วานิช จรุงกิจอนันต์. (2543). *ซอยเดียวกัน*. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 4. กรุงเทพฯ: โสภณการพิมพ์.

ศิลา โคมฉาย. (2543). *ครอบครัวกลางถนน*. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 10. กรุงเทพฯ: มิ่งมิตร.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The following illustrates an analysis of the translation strategies used in the short story The Barter.

Table 1. Translation by using a more specific word

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	จึงอยากลงทุนอะไรสักอย่าง ที่ดีและมีรสนิยม	Consequently, he wanted to invest it in something <u>praiseworthy</u> – <u>and laudable</u> in taste.
2.	หลังจากที่เขาคุยกับเพื่อนฝูงถึงลู่ทางแล้ว	After some <u>discussions</u> with his friends as the ways and means
3.	ก็คิดจะเปิดร้านอาหาร	he <u>decided</u> to open a restaurant.
4.	พวกเขาพบ<u>บ้านใหญ่</u>หลังหนึ่ง ตระหง่านอยู่ริมน้ำ	It was on this occasion that they found <u>a large mansion</u>, staid and proud, standing on the river bank.
5.	คหบดีเห็นด้วยกับความคิดของสถาปนิก <u>พวกเขา</u>ส่ง สายออกหาเรือนไทยภาคกลาง ตลอดอ่างทอง อยุธยา สุพรรณบุรี	The millionaire fell in with the architect's line of thought. <u>The two</u> sent out agents to comb the provinces of Ang Thong, Ayutthaya and Supan Buri for Thai houses in the style of the central plains.
6.	เขา<u>บอก</u>ให้เพื่อนเลี้ยวรถเข้าไป	At the architect's <u>request</u>, his friend turned the car into the monastery grounds.
7.	เขารู้ว่าศาลาหลังนี้ยังแข็งแรงสมบูรณ์อยู่มาก	The architect was <u>convinced</u> that it was Strong and complete.
8.	อธิบายความงามและความเก่าแก่ของ<u>ศาลาไม้</u>ให้ฟัง	He described to them the beauty and the antiquity of <u>the teakwood sala</u>.

No.	The original version	The translated version
9.	<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ศาลาไม้ใกล้พังนั้นไม่ง่ายอย่างที่คิด	<u>To move</u> this aged, close-to-collapsing sala was not as easy as they had thought.
10.	<u>คน</u>ที่คัดค้านอย่างเอาจริงเอาจังคือนายอิน	<u>The man</u> who opposed the move most stron was named In
11.	แกมีเหตุผลอยู่ที่จะคัดค้าน<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ครั้งนี้	He had an understandable reason to be against <u>the dismantling</u> of the sala---
12.	สองคำถามของ<u>หลวงพ่อ</u>นี้อินจ้างสุดปัญญาจะตอบ	To <u>the abbot</u>'s last two questions In Chang was at a loss to find an answer
13.	พวกเขาถอดชิ้นส่วนของศาลาร้อยเค้าอย่างพิถีพิถัน บรรจุแต่ละชิ้นแต่ละประเภทลง<u>หีบห่อ</u>	They took apart the components of the sala with great care, packed each piece into <u>a box or a crate</u>
14.	สถาปนิกอยากจะยกมือไหว้เสาทั้งสี่ต้นนี้ด้วยซ้ำไป ไม่ได้ไหว้เสา แต่ไหว้<u>คน</u>ที่แกะสลักและกลึงเสาสี่ ต้นนี้	In point of fact, he felt like putting his palms together in the traditional wai to these four pillars – not in homage to the lumber but to <u>the craftsmen</u> who had carved and turned them to such perfection making the pillars
15.	หมอผีบอกว่าเป็น<u>เสียง</u>ของนางตะเคียนที่สิงอยู่ที่เสา ต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น	The witch doctor said it was the <u>scream</u> of the takian ghost, the female ghost who resided in one of the four teak pillars
16.	ลายทุกดอกเป็นเสมือนเพื่อนสนิทหรือ<u>ญาติผู้ใหญ่</u>	Every lovingly-carved flower was like a long-loved friend or <u>a deeply-revered relative</u>.
17.	ลายทุกดอกเป็นเสมือน<u>เพื่อนสนิท</u>หรือญาติผู้ใหญ่	Every lovingly-carved flower was like <u>a long-loved friend</u> or a deeply-revered relative.

Table 2. Translation by using a more general word

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	สถาปนิกคำนวณคร่าว ๆ ว่าเฉพาะที่<u>เรือนใหญ่</u>นี้	The architect made a rough mental calculation that <u>the main building</u> alone
2.	<u>เรือน</u>ไทยนี้จะต้องไม่ใช่เรือนลักษณะเดียวกับบ้านไทย	And the Thai <u>house</u> that he wanted was not a Thai house in the sense of a residence
3.	สถาปนิกปรารภถึงอันตรายของการพังทลายของศาลาไม้ โดยเฉพาะตอนที่<u>ญาติโยม</u>กำลังประกอบการบุญกันในศาลา	The architect then expressed his fears the old sala might collapse one these days while <u>the villagers</u> were gathered in it for some religious ceremonies of merit-making.
4.	สถาปนิกอ่านความคิดและความรู้สึกของ<u>เจ้าอาวาสชรา</u>ได้	The architect was able to understand the thoughts and feelings of <u>the old man</u>.
5.	เป็นการอธิบายอย่างชัดเจนถึงการนำ<u>ศาลาไม้ฮ้อยแค้า</u>นี้มาประกอบกับเรือนเขียว	What he made was a very clear presentation the way <u>the old sala</u> would be joined to the green mansion
6.	ชาวบ้าน<u>พอใจ</u> อินจ้างเบือนหน้าไปป้ายน้ำตา	The villagers were <u>happy</u>, but In Chang had to turn his face to brush away his tears.
7.	สถาปนิกขน<u>ช่าง</u>ไปจากกรุงเทพฯ	The architect brought <u>workmen</u> all the way from Bangkok.
8.	เขาเลี้ยงฉลองกันอย่างมโหฬารในวันเปิดร้าน แน่นอนว่าศาลาฮ้อยแค้าจะต้องเป็น<u>พระเอก</u>	The inaugural celebration of the restaurant was a grand affair in which Sala Hoi Khao played <u>the leading role</u>.

No.	The original version	The translated version
9.	หมอผีบอกว่าเป็นเสียงของนางตะเคียนที่<u>สิง</u>อยู่ที่เสาต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น	The witch doctor said it was the scream of the takian ghost, the female ghost who <u>resided</u> in one of the four teak pillars
10.	เขาหิ้วหม้อดินสะพาย<u>ย่าม</u>กลับไป	He put the earthenware pot where he had imprisoned it into <u>the cloth bag</u> that he slung over his shoulder
11.	ทุกคนค่อยรู้สึก<u>แช่มชื่นขึ้น</u>	Everyone was noticeable <u>happier</u>.
12.	แต่เขากำลังขุ่นมัวเกี่ยวกับข่าวลือที่เริ่มจะหนาหูเกี่ยวกับ<u>ความเฮี้ยน</u>ของนางตะเคียนที่ศาลาฮ้อยเค้า	The latter, however, was bothered by the increasingly expansive gossip about <u>the power</u> of the takian ghost
13.	อินจ้างและชาวบ้านอีกสามสี่คนตามหลวงพ่อลงมากรุงเทพฯ มาติดต่อซื้อพระพุทธรูปที่จะนำไปประดิษฐานในศาลาหลังใหม่ ก็ได้เงินจาก<u>การผาติกรรม</u>ศาลาฮ้อยเค้านี่แหละ	In Chang and few villagers followed the abbot down to Bangkok to buy a Buddha image for their new sala – the funds for this purchase being the proceeds of none other than <u>the barter</u> involving Sala Hoi Khao.
14.	เขาลือกันว่ามีผีสิง	people had been <u>saying</u> that it was haunted
15.	พวกเขา<u>นิมนต์</u>หลวงพ่อให้นั่ง เล่าเรื่องให้ฟัง	They <u>invited</u> the abbot to take a seat and told him the story.

Table 3. Translation by using a loan word or a loan word plus explanation

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	ไม่นับศาลาและระเบียง	not counting the verandahs and <u>the pavilion of the kind called a sala</u>.
2.	ควรจะเป็นเรือนไทยลักษณะคล้ายศาลาการเปรียญ กว้าง โล่ง	but rather something in the way of <u>a pavilion, like a sala kan parian</u> – spacious and open.
3.	ศาลาหลังนี้มีมาพร้อมกับวัด อายุเกินร้อยปี ชาวบ้าน เรียกกันว่าศาลาฮ้อยเค้า	the sala was well over a hundred years old. The villagers called it <u>"Sala Hoi Khao."</u>
4.	น่าแปลกที่ไม่ยักมีใครเรียกแกว่า <u>"สล่า"</u>	It was surprising that no one called him <u>"sla" or craftsman</u>.
5.	"ถ้ามันหลุดลงมาจะว่าจะใด มีคนตายขึ้นมาล่ะจะยะ จะใด" หลวงพ่อถามอินจ้าง "ข้าซ่อมได้ ตุ๊ป้อ มันจะบ่หลุดลงมา" อินจ้างยืนยันกับหลวงพ่อ	"What if it falls? What if someone dies? What would we do?" The abbot asked In Chang. "I could mend it, <u>Tu Pho</u>. It wouldn't fall." In Chang insisted.
6.	ผู้ว่าเป็นเพื่อนกับคหบดี เพียงไม่กี่วันแบบของศาลา หลังใหม่ใหญ่กว่าเก่าโดยฝีมือของนายสถาปนิก ซึ่ง ลงสีเรียบร้อยสวยงามก็อยู่ในกรอบติดไว้ที่กุฏิเจ้า อาวาส	The governor was a friend of the millionaire. Within a few days, the framed and neatly colored plan of the new sala, designed by the architect and considerably larger than the old one, was hanging on the wall of the abbot's <u>kuti</u>. [1] _____ Footnote: 1. Monk's abode, traditionally small and simple

No.	The original version	The translated version
7.	สิ่งที่ศัพท์สถาปัตย์ทางภาคกลางเรียกว่าช่อฟ้าสี่ตัว นั้น บอกความเป็นสถาปัตยกรรมภาคเหนือ เป็น สลักไม้รูป<u>นาค</u>ตั้งตรงขึ้นฟ้า	The finials, shaped like <u>the mythological serpents called naga</u>, pointed straight up at the sky in the architectural style typical style of the north
8.	สถาปนิกอยากจะยกมือ<u>ไหว้</u>เสาทั้งสี่ต้นนี้ด้วยซ้ำไป	In point of fact, he felt like <u>putting his palms together in the traditional wai</u> to these four pillars
9.	และเพื่อให้เข้ากับงานสถาปัตยกรรมท้องถิ่นแห่งนี้ เขาจัดให้มีการฟ้อนเล็บและเล่น<u>ซึง</u>สลับฉาก	And, in keeping with the regional style of the architecture, the softly rhythmic nail dance of the north was performed with melodic interludes of songs from that <u>particular kind of northern guitar called sung.</u>
10.	หมอผีบอกว่าเป็นเสียงของ<u>นางตะเคียน</u>ซึ่งสิงอยู่ที่เสา ต้นใดต้นหนึ่งในสี่ต้น	The witch doctor said it was the scream of <u>the takian ghost, the female ghost</u> who resided in one of the four teak pillars.

Table 4. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	บุคคลผู้เกี่ยวข้องในเรื่องนี้มีหลายคน แต่คนสำคัญที่เริ่มเรื่องขึ้นนั้น อาจ " กล่าวหา" ได้ว่าคือสถาปนิกนักเรียนนอก	Several people were involved in this story, but the man who might be labelled as "the instigator" was an architect, <u>a graduate from one of those universities in the West.</u>
2.	พวกเขาพบบ้านใหญ่หลังหนึ่ง <u>ตระหง่าน</u>อยู่ริมน้ำ	It was on this occasion that they found a large mansion, <u>staid and proud, standing on</u> the river bank.
3.	สถาปนิกใช้เวลาอีกหลายวัน และ<u>ตกลงใจ</u>ว่าจะต้องเป็นเรือนไทยหลังใหญ่	The architect spent several more days pondering before <u>coming to the conclusion</u> that a big Thai house was needed.
4.	เจ้าอาวาสเห็นด้วย แต่<u>จนใจ</u>ว่าไม่มีเงินจะสร้างศาลาหลังใหม่	The elderly abbot agreed, saying that <u>there was nothing he could do</u> as there wasn't enough money to repair it.
5.	อินจ้างมองดูศาลาหลังใหม่อย่าง<u>เหงาหงอย</u>	In Chang looked at the sala with <u>a desolate heart.</u>
6.	เพราะจาก<u>พฤติการณ์</u>ทำให้น่าเชื่อว่าจะเป็นเช่นนั้น	Because <u>what had gone before</u> seemed to bear evidence to them.
7.	หลวงพ่อเองก็<u>กรุ่งใจ</u>อินจ้างอยู่นักหนาในเรื่องการผาติกรรมศาลาข้อยเค้า	Besides, the abbot had always <u>felt considerable guilt</u> about the barter where In Chang was concerned.

Table 5. Translation by adding information

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	บนบ้านเป็นที่ทำงานของ<u>ชาวจีน</u>สามสี่คน	The house was an office in which a few <u>Chinese clerks</u> were working.
2.	<u>เจ้าอาวาส</u>เห็นด้วย แต่จนใจว่าไม่มีเงินจะสร้างศาลาหลังใหม่	<u>The elderly abbot</u> agreed, saying that there was nothing he could do as there wasn't enough money to repair it.
3.	<u>เสียงประหลาด</u>เงียบหายไปสองวัน	<u>the strange wailing sounds</u> ceased for two whole days.
4.	หมอผีอ้างว่าจับนางตะเคียนได้แล้ว เขาหิ้ว<u>หม้อดิน</u>สะพายย่ามกลับไป	The witch doctor claimed that he had captured the takian ghost. He put <u>the earthenware pot where he had imprisoned it</u> into the cloth bag that he slung over his shoulder
5.	คนทรงเรียกวิญญาณที่สิงสู่อยู่ในศาลาแห่งนี้มา แต่ไม่มีใครมา เรียกไปเรียกมา<u>เด็กจมน้ำตายหน้าโรงสี</u>เลยมาแทน ไม่รู้เหมือนกันว่ามาอย่างไร	The medium invoked spirits with utter lack of response from any incorporeal beings, at least not until <u>the spirit of a child</u> who had drowned in the river in front of the rice mill came---no one knew how.
6.	แต่คุยกันอยู่นานทีเดียว กว่าจะรู้ว่า<u>เด็กคนนั้น</u>ไม่รู้เรื่องอะไรเกี่ยวกับศาลานี้เลย	A long conversation with <u>the child ghost</u> preceded the final realization that it knew absolutely nothing about Sala Hoi Khao.

Table 6. Translation by adding grammatical elements

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	นายท้ายเหหัวเรือเข้าไป ø	The navigator headed the boat for <u>the mansion</u>.
2.	ขาบอกให้เพื่อนเลี้ยวรถเข้าไป ø	At the architect's request, his friend turned the car into <u>the monastery grounds</u>.
3.	พวกเขาตกลงใจ จะต้องผาติกรรมศาลาไม้อายุร้อยปี นั้นลงมา ø	It was unanimously agreed that the century-old sala would have to be dismantled and brought down <u>to Bangkok</u>.
4.	คนที่คัดค้าน ø อย่างเอาจริงเอาจังคือนายอิน	The man who opposed <u>the move</u> most strongly was named In
5.	อินจ้างตอบด้วยเสียงเครือ หันไปมองศาลาฮ้อยเค้า น้ำตาที่คลออยู่หยาดไหลลง ø ความสงสารศาลาซ่าน จับหัวใจ	In Chang replied with a tremor in his voice and tears running down <u>his cheeks</u>, as he turned to look at Sala Hoi Khao with an inexpressible pity spreading through the depths of his heart. (44)

Table 7. Translation by paraphrase using related words

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	แต่จะไป<u>โทษ</u>เขาคนเดียวก็ไม่ถูก	But then, it wouldn't be fair <u>to put the</u> (entire) <u>blame on</u> him
2.	ลาย<u>เทวบาล</u>ที่ด้านหน้าด้านหลัง เดินกรอบด้วยลายกระจังประจำยามและตาอ้อย	These, and <u>the celestial door guardians</u> that were the motif of the grilles at the front and the back.
3.	จะมองเข้าไปทางไหนก็มีแต่ลายเหล็กดัด ลาย<u>เทพนม</u>เรียงตลอดแนวด้านข้าง	No matter where one looked, there were <u>the angels with hands held on their chests like lotuses</u> – these angels being the motif of the design of the iron grilles along the sides of the sala.
4.	และเพื่อให้เข้ากับงานสถาปัตยกรรมท้องถิ่นแห่งนี้ เขาจัดให้มี<u>การฟ้อนเล็บและเล่นซึงสลับฉาก</u>	And, in keeping with the regional style of the architecture, <u>the softly rhythmic nail dance of the north</u> was performed with melodic interludes of songs from that particular kind of northern guitar called sung.

Table 8. Translation by omission

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	เขามองเห็นเทอเรซพื้นหินอ่อนริมน้ำได้ชัดเจน และมองเห็นว่าหน้าตาของ<u>บ้านหลังใหญ่สีเขียว</u>	He visualized how the marble-lined terrace by the river, together with <u>the green house</u>
2.	งานประชาสัมพันธ์<u>ร้านอาหารแห่งใหม่</u>เป็นไปอย่างครึกโครม	The publicity campaign for <u>the restaurant</u> was a resounding one.
3.	หนึ่งเดือนต่อมา ศาลาฮ้อยเค้าก็เป็นรูปเป็นร่างขึ้น <u>ณ สถานที่แห่งใหม่</u> ริมน้ำเจ้าพระยา	One month passed. Sala Hoi Khao took shape on Ø the bank of the Chao Phraya River.

Table 9. Translation by using a more neutral or less expressive word

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	เพราะขณะที่หมอผีจุดธูปกำโตบริกรรมคาถาอยู่นั้น	As the witch doctor <u>mumbled</u> his mysterious mantra while holding a large bunch of lighted incense sticks
2.	เนื่องจากพนักงานที่อยู่ประจำเกิดขวัญเสียจนเริ่มมี บางคนหนีกลับบ้านหลังงานเลิก	Because several employees had become so <u>nervous</u> that they refused to remain after work.

Table 10. Translation by cultural substitution

No.	The original version	The translated version
1.	สิ่งที่ศัพท์สถาปัตย์ทางภาคกลางเรียกว่าช่อฟ้าสี่ตัว นั้น บอกความเป็นสถาปัตยกรรมภาคเหนือ เป็น สลักไม้รูปนาคตั้งตรงขึ้นฟ้า	<u>The finials,</u> shaped like the mythological serpents called naga, pointed straight up at the sky in the architectural style typical style of the north

VITAE

VITAE

NAME: Miss Inthira Sookprasert

DATE OF BIRTH: March 27, 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Chachoengsao

ADDRESS: 35 M. 10 T. Bangnamprieo   A. Bangnamprieo

Chachoengsao   24150

EDUCATION:

2004   Master of Arts (English), Srinakarinwirot University, Bangkok

2000   Bachelor of Education (Honors) English - Japanese

Rajabhat Institute Rajanagarindra, Chachoengsao