

TRANSLATION QUALITY: A STUDY OF TWO SPEECHES TRANSLATED FROM  
THAI INTO ENGLISH

A MASTER' S PROJECT  
BY  
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presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the Master of Arts Degree in English  
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การวิเคราะห์คุณภาพงานแปลสุนทรพจน์ภาษาไทยสู่ภาษาอังกฤษ

บทคัดย่อ

ของ

นางสาวศิริวรรณ คันธตระกูล

เสนอต่อบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ เพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษา

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การวิจัยนี้มีจุดประสงค์วิเคราะห์กลยุทธ์การแปลระดับคำ (Baker, 1992: 32) และคุณ

ภาพของสารตามทฤษฎีของ deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) บทแปลที่นำมาศึกษาคือ

สุนทรพจน์ที่ปราศรัยโดยฯพณฯ ท่านพันตำรวจโทดอกเตอร์ ทักษิณ ชินวัตร และฯพณฯท่านพลเอก

เปรม ติณสูลานนท์ ขึ้นแรกนำสุนทรพจน์ฉบับภาษาไทยและภาษาอังกฤษมาแบ่งเป็นย่อหน้าตาม

ต้นฉบับภาษาไทย และระบุกลยุทธ์ที่ใช้ในการแปล จากนั้นหาความคลาดเคลื่อนในการแปลจาก

ต้นฉบับภาษาไทยสู่ภาษาอังกฤษ ตามทฤษฎีการวิเคราะห์คุณภาพของสาร (deBeaugrande and

Dressler, 1981) จากการศึกษาพบว่ากลยุทธ์ที่ใช้ในการแปลมี 10 กลยุทธ์วิธี ได้แก่ การเติมคำ

(30%), การละไม่แปลคำหรือข้อความ (20%), ที่เหลือ 50% ได้แก่ การปรับบทแปลด้านโครงสร้าง

ไวยากรณ์, การปรับคำเรียกขานบุคคล, การเลือกใช้คำ, และการเลือกใช้กลยุทธ์วิธีอื่นๆ ผลการ

ศึกษาคุณภาพของสารพบว่าความคลาดเคลื่อนของการแปลสุนทรพจน์ภาษาไทยสู่ภาษาอังกฤษ

ทั้งสองฉบับคือ informativity (47.5%), situationality (32.5%), cohesion (15%), intertextuality

(2.5%) และ coherence (2.5%) จากการวิเคราะห์พบว่าความคลาดเคลื่อนมีส่วนเป็นไปเพื่อ

รักษา intentionality ของต้นฉบับและให้ผู้รับสารในภาษาอังกฤษได้เข้าใจ จึงน่าจะมีคุณภาพตาม

ทฤษฎีของ deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981)

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TRANSLATION QUALITY: A STUDY OF TWO SPEECHES TRANSLATED FROM  
THAI INTO ENGLISH

AN ABSTRACT

BY

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Advisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Tipa Thep-Ackrapong

The purposes of the research were to analyze translation strategies and quality in two speeches addressed by two prime ministers Dr Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prem Tinsulanonda. The originals and the translated versions were analyzed paragraph by paragraph. Then the strategies (Baker 1992) to translate from Thai into English were identified. After that the textual standards proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) were studied. The findings revealed that 10 strategies were employed. They were addition (30%) and omission (20%) of information. The rest (50%) were adjustments of syntax, terms of addresses, word choices and others. Regarding translation quality, the results showed that the following standards were affected in the English translations: informativity (47.5%), situationality (32.5%), cohesion (15%), intertextuality (2.5%) and coherence (2.5%). However, the changes were made for the quality of the translated texts. They were meant to keep the intentionality of the originals and to make the translated versions acceptable in the target language.

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.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Background

According to Newmark (1988: 7), the translation process concerns two languages, each of which has its own concept and system; moreover, each reflects various cultural values. Therefore, when translating, translators have to use different translation strategies to solve problems resulting from discrepancies between the two languages in the process. After that, they should measure the translation quality analyzing the translated text against its original.

The current research deals with such translation strategies and quality.

Two speeches addressed by two distinguished statesmen, the current Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra and a former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, were studied.

First, the strategies used to translate the speeches from Thai into English were identified. Finally, the translated versions were analyzed against their originals to measure their quality.

Two major studies involving the present research are translation strategies identified by Baker (1992) and a theory of text linguistics proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981).

Baker (1992) defines translation in terms of equivalence. For Baker, the concept of equivalence refers to the source and target text information. Moreover, she also extends this concept to investigate the cohesive ties in the source and target texts.

In the process of translation, the strategies used for solving translation problems are defined as a key component. The choice of strategies depends on the translator.

A translator can keep the original intentions and selects appropriate strategies to translate the original.

Baker (1992: 26-42) suggests some strategies to deal with translation problems. They are a) using a more general word, b) using a more neutral or less expressive word, c) using cultural substitution or finding a familiar or similar word or meaning to convey the reader a concept in a target language, d) using a loan word or loan words with explanation, e) paraphrasing by using related or unrelated words, f) omitting a word or an expression, g) giving an illustration.

In terms of text quality, deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) propose standard characteristics of text to evaluate the quality of text. They are cohesion, coherence, intentionality, informativity, situationality, acceptability and intertextuality. Cohesion refers to a set of relations that organize and produce a text. Coherence refers to a set of conceptual relations that are under the surface text. Intentionality refers to what the text producer plans to do in his or her text and then expresses it to his or her target receptor. Informativity refers to the extent of the occurrences that are presented in a

text expected or unexpected, known or unknown. Situationality refers to the way text producers and participants interact with register variables. Intertextuality refers to the linkage between the given text and participant's knowledge. Acceptability refers to the attitudes of the target receptors to the quality of a text. According to deBeaugrande and Dressler, (1981), their basic notions of text can be applied to many texts such as novels, poems, speeches and more. The model covers texts and their users. A text will not be acceptable if it lacks standard characteristics. In the case of translation, deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) framework can be applied to both the source and target texts to analyze translation quality (Thep-Ackrapong, 2000).

In brief, in this research, two speeches made by the current prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra (2002) and a former prime minister Prem Tinsulanonda (1988) were analyzed for their translation strategies and quality. The strategies were analyzed after those identified by Baker (1992: 26-42). In terms of translation quality, the translated text was analyzed against its original within the text linguistic theory proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981).

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main purposes of the study were to analyze strategies and the quality of the translated speeches. The objectives can be restated as follows:

1. To identify translation strategies used in translating two speeches from Thai into English.

2. To measure the frequency of the translation strategies.

3. To identify textual standards proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981)

in the translated version against its original.

4. To find the frequency of textual standards affected by the translation.

### **Significance of the Study**

1. The findings will be used as guidelines to improve translating speeches or other formal documents.

2. The findings of the study will benefit further research in translation quality and other translation concerns.

### **Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study was an analysis of two English speeches. The first speech was addressed by Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, at the dinner in honor of His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Madame Rau on June 24, 2002 in Bangkok. The second speech was addressed by His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda, a former prime minister, on "Peace and Security in Southeast Asia" at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations on May 17, 1988. Since the research focused on the strategies employed and standards of text affected by the translation, errors were not concentrated in the study.

In short, this chapter presented background of the study concerning translation strategies identified by Baker (1992) and a theory of text linguistics proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981). In addition, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and scope of the study were identified.

## Chapter 2

### Review of the Related Literature

To gain insights in the translating process, research involving speech translation, translation strategies, and methods to evaluate translation quality is reviewed. Then related studies within deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework are presented.

#### I. Translation of Speeches

In this part, some suggestions on speech translation are reviewed. They are as follows:

Chuenchit (1984) suggests that a translator should follow the form and conventions of Thai when the speeches are translated from a language into Thai. This includes translating speeches from Thai into another language. In addition, a translator must pay attention to the occasion on which the speech is addressed. In a speech delivered to congratulate someone on his or her graduation, for example, a translator has to choose appropriate vocabulary, idioms and expressions to say to him or her. For instance, I wish you every success in your future career.

Phutirat (1990) explains that the use of language in speech is usually formal. Thus, in translating speeches, the concept of equal formality between the source and target texts must be observed.

Borisut (1994) states that the choice of words, sentences, including the form and stylistic features of the convention of a political speech in the target language is very crucial. Moreover, a translator must pay attention to the intention of the text and make it explicit in the translated text.

In brief, speech translation concepts proposed by Chuenchit (1984), Phutirat (1990) and Borisut (1994) are alike. That is, the translator should pay attention to language use and the conventional form of speech in translation.

## II. Translation Strategies

In translating any text, a translator must be aware of linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages. With such awareness, problems in translation can be addressed effectively.

Discussing linguistic and cultural discrepancies between languages, Baker (1992: 10-26) notes that there is not a one-to-one connection between orthographic words and principles of meaning within or across languages. For example, the English word light is written as a monosyllable, but akari has three syllables in Japanese. Moreover, there is a distinction between morphemes and words. A morpheme expresses only one element of meaning. Unlike other languages, In English, a word may be composed of many morphemes, some of which involve grammatical functions such as marking the plural form, tense and more. For example:

Source text: เจนเดินไปสนามหลวงเมื่อวาน



Literal translation: Jane walk to Snamluang yesterday.

Final translation: Jane walked to Snamluang yesterday.

The word เดิน (walk) in Thai does not change after the tense, but the form of its past tense in English is changed into walked with the morpheme ed added to the verb stem.

Because of such discrepancies between languages, Baker (1992: 12-21) points out that problems of non-equivalence are as follows:

#### A. Differences between cultural concepts

For example, the English word governess has no equivalent in Thai. It is translated into Thai as guardian or baby-sitter (พี่เลี้ยง) in the movie *The sound of music*. This translation does not correspond to the role of a woman employed to teach the rich children in their home and to live with them.

#### B. A concept not lexicalized in the target language

For example, the word ice axe in English is not difficult to understand although it has no equivalent in many languages. The word ice axe refers to a metal tool that mountain climbers use for cutting steps in ice.

#### C. Semantic complexities in the source language word

For example, in Thai, the word หมั่นไส้ means the feeling that one has against someone jokingly or seriously. The meaning is so complex that it has no equivalent in English.

D. Many different distinctions in meaning in the target and source languages

For example, in French the word studio has only one meaning. It refers to a room for hire in an apartment. In English, this word has many meanings. It has the same meaning as the French. It is also used as a room for recording a radio, television program, for producing movies and more.

E. Lack of super-ordinates or general words in the target language

For example, Russian has many specific words and expressions that are provided for a particular service, activity or purpose such as transport, accommodation, and necessary equipment, but it lacks general words (Baker. 1992: 23).

F. Lack of hyponyms or specific words in the target language

For example, the word coat in English has many hyponyms such as jacket, anorak and more which have no equivalents in many languages.

G. Differences in physical and interpersonal perspectives

For example, there are many equivalents for give in English. This variety depends on who gives to whom, especially on what occasions, for example, distribute, contribute, and more. However, these words may not have equivalents in other languages.

H. Difference in expressive meaning

For example, in English, the original meaning of the word homosexuality is not derogatory, but it is always used in a negative way in other languages. In Japanese, this word is derogatory (Baker. 1992: 24).

#### I. Differences in particular forms such as prefix and suffix

For example, in English there are many prefixes and suffixes such as-- ous in glorious and ex-- such as ex-secretary; however, these particular forms do not exist in other languages. Thus, one way to translate the words is to replace them by an appropriate paraphrase.

#### J. Difference in the rate and the purpose of using particular forms

For example, to show the progressive tense and connecting clauses, the -ing form is used more frequently in English than many languages which have equivalents for it.

#### K. Difference in the use of loan words for their prestige value

For example, the English word feminist is rendered into Japanese to describe a man who in certain aspects acts like a lady, in thinking and certain actions (Baker. 1992: 26).

In dealing with these problems, Baker (1992) proposes many strategies. They are as follows:

1. Using a more general word to handle any kinds of non-equivalence, for example:

Source text: ครูหันมากำชับแล้วออกจากห้องเรียนไป

Target text: The teacher warned the students. Then she went out of the classroom.

Since the Thai word กำชับ (warn again and again) does not exist in English, it is replaced by the general word warned because of its closest meaning.

2. Using a more neutral or less expressive word to handle the problems, for example:

Source text: พระนเรศวรสวรรคตนานแล้ว

Target text: King Naresuan died a long time ago.

There is no equivalent for สวรรคต (a royal word meaning to die) in English; therefore, the neutral word die is replaced in English.

3. Using a cultural substitution, finding a familiar word or meaning to convey the reader the target concept. For example:

Thai original: จะรับสั่งชงชาไหมคะ

Literal translation: Would you like to have sangaya? Sangaya is a Thai dessert made of eggs steamed with coconut milk and coconut sugar.

English translation: Would you like to have custard?

The word custard, a Western dessert known among English speakers, replaces the word sangaya in Thai.

4. Using a loan word or loan word with an explanation, for example:

Source text: โบนัส<sup>นี้</sup>ตวยงามมาก

Target text: This Bot (the central hall of any Wat or temple which shelters the main Buddha image and in which ordinations take place) is very beautiful.

The underlined word is a loan word with an explanation in the parenthesis.

5. Paraphrasing by using a related or unrelated words, for example:

Source text: That middle-aged woman is very poor. She can earn little money.

She is a bag woman.

Target text: หญิงวัยกลางคนคนนั้นจนมากเธอมีรายได้น้อยมาก เธอเป็นหญิงจรจัด

From the context clues, the meaning of the words a bag woman in English should be paraphrased as หญิงจรจัด (a homeless woman) in Thai.

6. Omitting a word or expression, for example:

Source text: วันสงกรานต์ คนเขานกไปปล่อย

Literal translation: On Songkran Days, people take birds to release them.

Target text: On Songkran Days, people release birds.

From the above example, in English, the word take is deleted. In Thai, most words are monosyllabic. The concept of the Thai text is people take the cage of birds and then release the birds from the cage. However, the word release in English is sufficient to describe the scene. Therefore, the deletion of the word take does not affect the overall meaning of the translated text in English.

7. Using an illustration. It makes the meaning of something clearer by using examples, pictures and so on (Baker. 1992: 42).

In brief, understanding the translation problems is very crucial. A translator should select appropriate strategies to deal with the translation problems.

### **III. Related Study of Translated Speeches from Thai into English**

Pathong (2001) analyzed the translation strategies and the techniques of adjustment used in translating 30 speeches from Thai into English. The results showed that in translating the technical language, the translator translated the original literally. In translating the conventional and figurative languages, the techniques of adjustment were employed. According to such techniques, the results revealed that there were four adjustments: the adjustments of syntax, lexical meaning, cultural meaning and speech conventions. In adjusting the syntax, four techniques were employed such as addition, substitution, passivization, and rearrangement of the ideas. Regarding the adjustment of lexical meaning, two techniques: addition and substitution of specific terms were used. In the adjustment of cultural meaning, the used techniques were substitution, equivalent cultural items, free interpretation and omission. With regard to the adjustment of the speech convention, addition and alteration of the addressing order were used.

### **IV. Methods to Evaluate Translation Quality**

Evaluation of translation quality should be considered a crucial linguistic process in translation. In assessing quality of a translation, there are different approaches. In this section, House's (1997) model and deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981)

theoretical framework and some previous studies concerning the evaluation of translation are discussed.

House's (1997) model is based on pragmatic theories of language use, Halliday's (1973) functional and systemic theory, notions developed inside the Prague school of language and linguistics, register analysis, stylistics and discourse analysis. Pragmatic theories concern a study of language use in particular situations of source and target texts. Functional and systemic theory concerns a study of systemic and functional relationships between source and target languages such as words and structures. Register analysis concerns a study of various levels of language, especially formal levels used by participants in various linguistic circumstances. Stylistic analysis concerns a study of different methods and techniques used in producing a text. Discourse analysis concerns a study of spoken or written language in context.

House's (1997) model provides measures to evaluate the original and translated texts. Based on the same dimensions, the two texts are compared to find any mismatch. The results from the analysis are used for assessing the quality of translation. To House (1997), the procedures of this approach are of three steps as follows:

The first step is an analysis of the source text and statement of function. In analyzing the original, a set of situational dimensions is used. These dimensions refer to the way text users interact with register analysis such as field, mode and tenor.

The field or subject matter refers to the area of operation of the language activity. Within this dimension, linguistic means such as syntactic, lexical and textual means are analyzed. For example, the differences of linguistic choices depending on whether a speaker is taking part in a tennis match or discussing tennis.

Mode refers to the medium or mode of the language activity: spoken and written. Linguistic means such as syntactic, lexical and textual means including medium (simple/ complex), participation (simple/ complex), and genre are analyzed. For example, in legal English, shall is highly used to express obligation.

Tenor or level of formality refers to the relations among the participants in a particular situation. In this aspect, linguistic means such as syntactic, lexical and textual means are analyzed. These dimensions include an analysis of an author's biography, social role, relationships and social attitudes. For example, an American teenager may adopt an informal tenor with his parents by using their first name instead of Mum or Dad. This informality may not be suitable in other cultures.

It should be noted that within each culture, various groups have many expectations of what types of language should be in each circumstance.

The second step is a comparison of the original and the translation based on the same dimensions such as field, mode, tenor, and genre.

The last step is an analysis of statement of quality based on the same dimensions such as field, mode, tenor and genre.



In brief, in evaluating the source and translated texts in terms of equivalence, the three steps proposed by House (1997) are an analysis of the original by using a set of situational dimensions, a comparison of the original and the translation and assessing the quality of translation based on the same dimensions.

In order to achieve the qualitative judgement of a translation text, House (1997) presents two types of translation: overt and covert translations to investigate the concept of the functional equivalence.

When the original text heavily depends on its culture and has independent status within it, an overt translation is applied to the text. On the contrary, when the original text is not influenced by its culture, a covert translation is used. Moreover, House (1997) includes cultural filter to examine the functional equivalence. Cultural filter refers to the dimensions of cultural differences which exist in two social cultures and communicative preferences. She states that a cultural filter can shift and change along various pragmatic parameters.

In brief, House's (1997) model focuses on the equivalence between the source and target text. There are three main steps in the operation of the model. The first step is an analysis of the source text based on a set of situational dimensions. The second is a comparison of the original and the translated texts based on the same dimensions to find any mismatch. The third is an analysis of the translation quality based on the same

dimensions. Moreover, two types of translation: overt and covert translations and cultural filter are provided to evaluate the quality of a translated text.

#### V. DeBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) Theoretical Framework

DeBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) posit basic notions concerning characteristics of a text. For them, a text is described as a communicative occurrence that consists of seven standard of textuality. They are cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality. Cohesion and coherence are considered text-centered notions while the rest is user-centered notions. These basic notions are defined as a tool to evaluate the quality of text. In this current study, deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) framework is applied to analyze the quality of translating speeches from Thai into English. The basic notions are as follows:

##### 1. Cohesion

DeBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) explain that cohesion concerns ways the surface components in a text are linked. They also suggest that these surface cohesive ties make the human mind store a long-range stretch of text and realize the process how already used structures, and forms can be re-used and modified. Under cohesion, recurrence and junction are discussed.

##### 1.1 Recurrence

DeBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) state that recurrence is a kind of cohesive device which can be found in the surface structures such as phrases, clauses and

sentences. They classify recurrence into six major types. They are as follows:

A. Recurrence refers to the comprehensible repetition of items or forms. It occurs at different levels. For example:

I hate modern art, but I really like the ancient art of Italy.

The above example illustrates the repetition of art to maintain its form or content.

This repetition is a type of cohesion defined as recurrence.

B. Partial recurrence refers to the used elements which are shifted to different classes, for example, from a noun to a verb. For example:

Jane's parents separated when she was very young. Their separation affected her behavior and her emotion.

From the above example, the underlined words are from the same basic words, but they differ in their parts of speech. The former is a verb while the latter is a noun.

C. Parallelism refers to a reusing surface format with new items or elements. For example:

I work hard in order to earn much money for bringing up my child, for buying a new house, and for having a car.

From the above example, some relatedness is among the actions emphasized by the parallelism of form. That is a recurrence of for.

D. Paraphrase refers to the recurrence of content which is expressed by different words. The paraphrase can be a single concept or a more complex form. For example:

Without a cup of coffee in the morning, I get so cantankerous.

Without a cup of coffee in the morning, I am ill-tempered.

The word cantankerous is generally used to describe a person who always complains, or argues and is easily annoyed. This example illustrates a paraphrase of cantankerous by using a different word ill-tempered.

E. Pro-form refers to the replacement of the same element with short words instead of repeating everything. The best-known proform is pronouns. For example:

Jane, an American girl, has long blonde hair. She is my neighbor. She is friendly; therefore, everyone likes her.

From the above example, the word she refers to Jane. The pronoun she is a kind of pro-form which makes it easy not to say Jane every time.

F. Ellipsis refers to the structure and its content which is repeated by omitting some of its surface components. For example:

A: Do you have enough money for that dress?

B: Yes, I have enough.

The above example demonstrates an ellipsis of the words money for that dress.

## 1.2 Junction

DeBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) explain that junction is also a clear device for signaling the relationship among events or situations. They classify the junctive expressions or conjunctions into four major types. They are as follows:

A. Conjunction refers to a word or a group of words that link words or clauses together. The connected things must have the same status. Conjunction is highly signaled by and. For example:

The examination is approaching, and term papers must be handed in at the same time.

From the above example and is an additive relation which links the two interdependent situations.

B. Disjunction refers to a word or a group of words linking things which have an alternative status such as or, either...or. For example:

You can stay here, or you can accompany me.

From the example, the word or links the two alternatives together, but only one of them must be obtained in the textual world.

C. Contrajunction refers to a word or a group of words linking noticeable discrepant things such as events and notions. The word but is highly used in the sentence. For example:

Catherine was very upset and angry, but she smiled to her opponent.

From the example, the text producer employs but to show the receiver about the discrepant actions of Catherine.

D. Subordination refers to a word or a group of words making dependent contents explicit. These junctive expressions are because, since, as, thus and more. For example:

I am always on a diet since I put on weight very easily.

From the above example, the second statement explains the effect in the first one.

In brief, cohesive devices proposed by deBeaugrand and Dressler (1981) are divided into two types. They are recurrence and junction. Recurrence is classified into six subclasses such as recurrence, partial recurrence, parallelism, paraphrase, pro-form and ellipsis. Under junctions, there are four subclasses. They are conjunction, disjunction, contrajunction and subordination.

To Blum-Kulka (1986), cohesion is defined as an explicit relationship linkage between parts of the text which is expressed through language specific markers. She also says that cohesion is a part of the syntactic system in a language. Thus, shifts in types of cohesion through translation may have effects on the interpretation of the text meanings or on the explicitness of the overall text. With the contrastive analysis of Hebrew and English, for instance, the results show that Hebrew writers highly use lexical repetitions while English writers highly choose pronominal references. This is because pronominal references are not allowed to be frequently used in Hebrew.

To summarize, the literature on cohesion discussed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) was reviewed. Moreover, research conducted by Blum-Kulka revealed that cohesion in the translated text made the translation more explicit than the original.

## 2. Coherence

Similar to cohesion, coherence is a relation which forms or produces a text. According to deBeaugrande and Dressler, (1981) coherence refers to a set of conceptual relations that are under the surface text. These relations make a text accessible and relevant. Cohesion and coherence refer to the way stretches of language link each other. However, both function differently in several aspects.

Cohesion refers to the surface of a text while coherence refers to the semantic relations of a text which relate to the audience's world knowledge. In fact, cohesive ties in some text cannot produce a coherent text. For example:

My favorite food is Somtum. It is easy for everyone to make Somtum.

Other food which is delicious is Tomyumkong. Foreigners like fried rice.

The above example is a highly cohesive but not coherent text. This is due to the lack of the writer's purpose. On the other hand, some texts lack cohesive ties, but they are coherent. For example:

I went to Paris. The cosmetics were good and cheap.

From the above example, a text receptor can understand the text without difficulty. He or she may interpret that the speaker went to Paris, where she could buy good and inexpensive cosmetics. In this case, the text is possible in a real-world setting.

Blum-Kulka (1986: 298-299) describes coherence as a covert meaning linking parts of a text together. This is made explicitly by the audience via the process of interpretation. In doing so, the audience must be able to link the text to an explicit and familiar world. In addition, Blum-Kulka (1986) suggests that there are two types of shifts of coherence: reader-focused and text-focused shifts. In the reader-focused shift, if the reader does not have appropriate schemata: world knowledge, subject matter knowledge, he or she may misinterpret the text. On the other hand, the text-focused shift of coherence always occurs because of word choices. This is due to a lack of awareness on the translator's part of the original's meaning.

In brief, cohesion and coherence interact with each other. Cohesion holds a text together while coherence makes a text understandable in a real world setting. Thus, any text may be highly cohesive, but if it does not have a clear purpose of the writer, it is not considered a text (Faigley and Witte. 1931).

With respect to the quality of text in terms of the production and reception of texts, deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981: 36) propose the user-centered notions: intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality.



### 3. Intentionality

In producing any text such as a novel, an advertisement, or a speech, a text producer generally hopes his/her target audience is satisfied with the text. In order to fulfil his/her intention, the text producer should have a plan in his/her mind to create his/her text. The plan on the writer's mind is described as intentionality and the audience's pleasantries illustrate his acceptability.

According to deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981: 7), intentionality refers to the text producer's attitude that views that a set of messages should constitute a cohesive and coherent text instrumental in fulfilling the producer's intentions.

Hatim and Mason (1997) state that intentionality refers to what the text producer plans to do and what he or she hopes the text receiver will accept. Intentionality can be divided into two types. The first type constitutes the text producer's attitudes. The second constitutes a set of goals such as assertion or substantiation. Intentionality can be fulfilled by cohesion and coherence.

In brief, intentionality refers to whatever the text producer plans to create in his or her text through cohesion and coherence and then transfers it to his or her target audience.

### 4. Acceptability

With regard to acceptability, it refers to the text receiver's attitude which views that a set of appropriate messages should form a cohesive and coherent text with some

relevance to the receiver (deBeaugrande and Dressler, 1981: 7). In other words, the target text receiver must seek the standard of textuality to assess whether a text is acceptable or not.

In short, acceptability refers to the attitude of the target audience to the quality of text received.

In translation, it is the translator's responsibility to transfer the original textual goal and make the translated text be understood in the target context simultaneously. It can be noted that intentionality and acceptability are the two poles of the translating process (Thep-Ackrapong, 2000: 38).

#### 5. Situationality

One of the standard characteristics of text which provides the text to be acceptable is situationality as Thep-Ackrapong (2000: 38), describes it as follows:

One way which the original intentions can be expressed to the target audience is to have the translation processed in a situation similar to the original one.

According to deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981:9), situationality is a factor which makes a text relevant to a circumstance of occurrence.

For example: a warning

Fragile

Handle with care

From the above example, if this warning is put at the glassware section, the audience can easily understand and accept it. This is because it provides information that if one is not careful enough, the glassware may be broken.

Hatim and Mason (1990) explain that situationality refers to the way text users interact with a particular matter in a particular place at a particular time. To fulfil the intended purpose, a translator has to find a text producer's message including situational meaning and transfer it with various degrees of explicitness to the target receptor.

In brief, situationality refers to the way text producers and participants react to one another with register variables. It should be noted that the text producer's intention can be seen under social restrictions shared by the writers and the audience.

## 6. Informativity

In writing, a writer may have good intentions to provide information, but sometimes it seems excessive or insufficient. As a result, the target receptor cannot understand the text easily. Moreover, it can affect the quality of the text.

According to deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981: 8), informativity refers to the extent of the information which is provided in a text. This information is expected versus unexpected or known versus unknown.

In order to fulfil the various standards of textuality, a text producer has to create ways to express their texts with various degrees of information. The value of information

depends on a text producer's judgement. The fewer probable and expected alternatives are employed, the more interesting information is found in the text. There are three orders of informativity as follows:

A. First-order informativity

In first-order informativity, function words such as articles and prepositions are generally omitted. However, this informativity can be found in some text types requiring extreme economy such as a telegram or road signs. In turn, content words generally provide more information. Text receivers sometimes overlook function words and piece content words together to produce information linkage to his or her previous knowledge.

For example:

Reserve single room, bath, for August 17. Will arrive before 9 p.m. Confirm.

From the above example, any text receiver can understand the message well enough without function words such as a, and with.

B. Second-order informativity

This information is acquired between the beginning and the end of the occurrences. It occurs when medium alternatives are unexpected, but they are possible. For example:

Lotion and perfume are \_\_\_\_\_

The target text receiver may anticipate the alternative cosmetics. This sentence, however, may be completed with liquid. The second-order informativity occurs because of an unexpected alternative but a possible one.

### C. Third-order informativity

Whenever the given texts mismatch a real- world setting, third-order informativity will occur. Lack of continuity between an occurrence and the real world can bewilder the target audience. According to deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981), a text producer should account for unexpected or unknown alternatives to the target audience by using general words, loan words with modifications and more. For example:

The sea is water.

(DeBeaugrande and Dressler. 1981: 9)

The above example is improbable information. The target receptor cannot reach the text easily because of insufficient information. In this case, the writer should upgrade the text by providing more information. That is, the sea is made of a solution of gases and salts and its principal substance consists of water. With such higher degree of informativity, the text is more interesting and understandable. As a result of upgraded informativity, the third-order informativity occurs (Carrell. 1987: 116)

In brief, informativity includes various degrees of information presented in a text. The extent of the information depends on a text producer's judgement and the target audience's world knowledge. If a text contains a lot of information or too little

information, it may be difficult for the target audience to understand. Thus, informativity affects quality of a translated text.

## 7. Intertextuality

Intertextuality is the linkage between a given text and the participant's knowledge of other texts according to deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981: 182).

The target receptor's understanding of a given text sometimes depends on his or her background knowledge of another text. The process of acquiring this knowledge is described as mediation. If the distance between the given and another text is great, the target receptor will use maximal mediation. For example, if a person is required to read an unfamiliar text such as the history of an unknown nation, he or she must take extensive mediation. On the contrary, if the other text such as a speech is well-known, the audience takes smaller mediation. In translation, sometimes the translators have to interpret a referent text deliberately and then transfer it to the target language without distortion. For example:

Source text: Cyrus is a poster child for the criminally insane

Target text: ไชริศเป็นดาราดวงเด่นของพวกอาชญากรโรคจิต.

Literal Translation: Cyrus is a star among the psycho criminals.

The words a poster child can cause some problems to the target audience if the writer does not give an explanation. It also troubles the translator if he or she lacks the background knowledge of this phrase. In the United States of America, when an

organization wants to persuade people to donate their money, a poster child, a poster of a handicapped child, is used. From the target text, it illustrates that the translator uses his or her background knowledge to interpret the meaning of a poster child and then transfer it to the target language.

In brief, cohesion and coherence are text-centered notions while the rest are user-centered notions. With the seven standards, a text has quality. Thus, if any text does not have any of these standard, it is not defined as a text.

#### **VI. Related Studies within DeBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) Theoretical Framework**

With respect to deBeaugrande and Dressler's framework, Thep-Ackrapong (2000) analyzed translated sample texts between Thai and English to account for the process of translation in terms of situationality, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, cohesion and coherence. The collected data from various sources were classified into three groups: translated texts from Thai into English, samples from a bilingual English-Thai magazine Kinnaree and English sample texts. The results showed that the translator employed the original writer's intention as the point of departure and the end result was the target receiver's acceptability. Technical text closely matched the original.

Chuangsuwanich (2002) also applied deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework of seven standard characteristics of text to analyze quality of translation. In her study, the data were part one of *Jonathan Livingston Seagull* by

Richard Bach and two Thai translated texts by M.R. Kukrit Pramoj and Chanwit Kasetsiri.

The results showed that the main problem of the two translated texts was in keeping with the source text writer's intentionality. Other problems were related to situationality, informativity, intertextuality, cohesion and coherence respectively. Within deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework, M.R. Kukrit Pramoj violated the standards of textuality less frequently than did Kasetsiri. Thus, the text translated by Pramoj was more acceptable.

In short, the discussion in this chapter consisted of three sections. Firstly, translations of speeches and translation strategies and related study translated speeches were reviewed. Secondly, House's model (1997) was presented. Finally, deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework of seven standard characteristics of text and related studies within deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework were discussed.



## Chapter 3

### Methodology

The procedures undertaken in this study were as follows:

#### 1. Data

The data of this study were two English speeches. The first speech was addressed by Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Ministers of the Kingdom of Thailand at the dinner in honor of His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Madame Rau on June, 24, 2002 in Bangkok. The second speech was addressed by His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda on “Peace and Security in Southeast Asia” at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations on May 17, 1988. The original speeches and the translated versions are included in the appendix.

#### 2. Data Analysis

The data analysis consisted of five steps. First, the source and translated text were segmented. Second, the translation strategies were identified. Then, they were calculated in percentages. After that, the textual standards affected by the translation were analyzed. Finally, the textual standards affected by the translation were calculated in percentages.

According to Meemeskul-Martin’s study (1984) there are some linguistic problems in Thai-English translation as follows:

First, in determining a translation unit at word as well as sentence levels, the results from observations shows a difference of sentence boundary among Thai agents such as writers, readers or translators. Thai grammatical sentences do not correspond to the English sentences. The lack of a standard sentence boundary in Thai causes difficulties in translation in matching a unit of meaning transference. In order to solve this problem, Meemeskul-Martin (1984) proposes that a whole paragraph should be applied to transfer a unit of meaning between Thai-English translation.

Accordingly, each paragraph was analyzed. For example:

Source text:

สุนทรพจน์  
ของ ฯพณ ฯ นายกรัฐมนตรี  
ในงานเลี้ยงอาหารค่ำ เพื่อเป็นเกียรติแก่ นาย โยฮันเนส รา  
ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมันนี และภริยา  
ในโอกาสการเยือนประเทศไทยอย่างเป็นทางการ  
24 มิถุนายน 2545

ทำเนียบรัฐบาล

Target text

Remarks by

His Excellency Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra  
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand

At the Dinner in Honor of

His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau

President of the Federal Republic of Germany

and Madame Rau,

Bangkok, 24 June 2002

After identifying the translation strategy, the frequency of each strategy was counted and calculated in percentages. Next, translation quality was analyzed. The textual standards affected by the translation were calculated in percentages.

In brief, the data analysis had five steps. They were segmenting the source and translated texts, identifying the used strategies, calculating the frequency of the strategies in percentages, analyzing the textual standards affected by the translation, and calculating the textual standards affected in percentages.

3. Conclusions were drawn from the findings and suggestions were made for further studies.

## Chapter 4

### Findings

In this chapter, the discrepancies between the source and translated texts are analyzed. The analysis of translation strategies is based on Baker's (1992) category. The translation quality is analyzed within deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) theoretical framework.

In the discussion of the discrepancies, the source and translated texts are analyzed paragraph by paragraph. The first speech addressed by Dr, Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister, consists of 11 paragraphs. The second one addressed by General Prem Tinsulanonda has 16 paragraphs. All together 40 discrepancies found are in 13 paragraphs. The analyzed discrepancies are underlined.

#### Speech addressed by Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra

##### Introduction

The content of the introduction is mostly involved with terms of addresses used slightly differently in each language as presented below:

##### Source text and the literal translation:

สุนทรพจน์ของฯพณฯนายกรัฐมนตรี

remark of his excellency prime minister

ในงานเลี้ยงอาหารค่ำ เพื่อเป็นเกียรติแก่นายโยฮันเนส รา

at the dinner in honor of Mr. Johannes Rau

ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี และภริยา

President of the Federal Republic of Germany and his wife

ในโอกาสการเยือนประเทศไทยอย่างเป็นทางการ

on the occasion of an official visit to Thailand

24 มิถุนายน 2545

24 June 2545

ทำเนียบรัฐบาล

government house

**The translated text:**

Remarks by His Excellency Dr.Thaksin Shinawatra

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand

At the dinner in honor of His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau

President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Madame Rau, Ø

Bangkok, 24 June 2002, Ø

There are five discrepancies between the source and translated texts. In English, three different terms of addresses to fit the situationality of the target language and the degree of informativity are adjusted. In other words, the translation strategies are that the translator adjusts the terms of address to fit the English formality and the degree of informativity.

Discrepancies 1-3

The Thai terms addressing the Thai and the German prime ministers are different from those in the English version. Moreover, the way Mrs Rau is introduced in Thai is not the same as that in English. As such the informativity is adjusted.

In the first discrepancy, the phrase ขบวนนายกรัฐมนตรี ( His Excellency Prime Minister) is translated as His Excellency Dr Thaksin Shinawatra Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. Obviously, in the translated version, the translator adds more information such as his academic title Dr, the prime minister's name and the country. One of the reasons to account for the addition of some information in the English version can be that the translator wants to introduce the Thai prime minister to the audience after the Western formality where a person's name is announced after formal titles. Then the name is followed by the place where that person is from.

Regarding the second discrepancy, the phrase นายโยฮันเนส ราู (Mr. Johannes Rau) is translated as His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau. It is obvious that a term of honor His Excellency is added in the translated text. The addition accounts for the formality to show respect and courtesy to the German prime minister in accordance with the target language convention.

In the third discrepancy, the phrase และภริยา (and his wife) is adjusted to Madam Rau. Such a discrepancy between the two terms of address may reflect the attitudes towards the status of a politician's wife in each culture. In both cases, the dominance of the husband is obvious. However, Madam Rau's identity is more clearly identified in English than that in Thai. There are two notions to account for the discrepancy: first, a Thai woman is supposed to have a much inferior status than her husband, a non-name person identified as someone's wife; secondly, the last name is not frequently used in

Thai introductions because most last names are unusually long. With such translation strategies to adjust the terms of address as well as to add the informativity to meet the English formal speech conventions and culture, the translation can be considered quality rendering.

Therefore, in all the discrepancies discussed, the addition of the information and the adjustment of the terms of addresses should be good translation strategies to make the translation acceptable because it is appropriate for the situationality and informativity of the target text.

#### Discrepancies 4-5

In the fourth discrepancy, the phrase ในโอกาส เยือนไทยอย่างเป็นทางการ (on the occasion of an official visit to Thailand) is deleted in the English version. One obvious reason to account for the downgraded informativity is that the information is considered redundant. The presence of the German prime minister in Bangkok is an obvious context clue stating that he is visiting Thailand. Thus, this deletion of the phrase on the occasion of an official visit to Thailand does not affect the translated message.

Moreover, at the end of the introduction, the word Bangkok is added. In other words, the translator assumes that the context clue and the addition of the word Bangkok should be adequate. Therefore, some redundant information can be deleted.

Regarding the last discrepancy, the phrase. ทำเนียบรัฐบาล (government house) is not translated in the target text. One reason to account for the omitted information is that

it may not be important. People can assume that this speech should be addressed at the government house. Thus, without this detail, the text is still understandable.

In brief, in terms of informativity, omission and addition of some information are good translation strategies to translate the original message and make the translation acceptable. In this case, the omission of the phrase a visit to Thailand is replaced by the addition of the information Bangkok while the phrase government house is deleted.

In conclusion, there are five discrepancies in the introduction. The three discrepancies are different uses of terms of addresses to meet the situationality and informativity of the target language. The other discrepancies are the adjustment of the degree of informativity. It should be noted that the translator can maintain the original intentionality and makes the translation acceptable in terms of situationality and informativity.

#### **Paragraph 1**

The content in the paragraph is related to the opening of the speech. According to the speech convention, greeting is an important part of an opening. Since each language and culture has its own greeting style, the translator is aware of this difference and tries to adjust the greeting accordingly.

There are six discrepancies between the original and the translated version. A different term of address is used to meet the situationality of the target language and the degree of informativity is adjusted.



Source text and the literal translation:

ท่านผู้มีเกียรติทุกท่าน

You, every honorable guest

The translated text:

Excellencies and Distinguished Guests

Discrepancy 6

The phrase ท่านผู้มีเกียรติทุกท่าน (you, every honorable guest) is rendered as Excellencies and Distinguished Guests. Obviously, the translator adds the title Excellencies in the translated version because he wants to honor the presence of other high ranking-officials after the formality in the West. You, every honorable guest if literally translated would be considered rude.

Thus, the addition should be considered a good strategy to make the translation acceptable because it is appropriate for the situationality of the target language.

Source text and the literal translation:

ผมขอต้อนรับ ฯพณฯ ภริยา และคณะ

I welcome your excellency, your wife and the delegation

The translated text:

I wish to extend to you, Ø and all members of the German delegation a very warm welcome to Thailand.

Discrepancies 7-10

The main discrepancies between the original and translated texts are that the phrases wish to extend, all members of the German delegation and a very warm welcome to Thailand are added in the English speech, but the word ภริยา (wife) is deleted.

One reason for adding such words can be that the translator wants to be courteous to the audience. In Thai, the phrase ขอต้อนรับ (welcome) alone if translated as it is, is taciturn and thus makes the welcome statement abrupt. It sounds colder. With a longer phrase of I wish to extend to you, that atmosphere is warmer. Thus, the hedging strategy is appropriate for the target language situationality.

The phrase wish to extend to you is followed by the phrase, a very warm welcome to Thailand. It is redundant. However, the redundancy in this case is a good strategy because it emphasizes the warm welcome expressed earlier.

Therefore, the hedging should be a good strategy to make the translation acceptable because it is appropriate for the situationality of the target language context.

The phrase all members of the German delegation does not exist in the original. The translator adds such information to greet other delegates in the German prime minister's company to show courtesy.

Thus, addition of some information is considered a good translation strategy because it emphasizes the warm welcome expressed by the host and to show courtesy to the whole group of the visitors.

However, the word ภริยา (wife) is not translated in the English version. One obvious reason to account for the omission of this word can be that the translator has already added the phrase all members of the German delegation in the translated text. Thus, the word ภริยา (wife) is deleted to make the target text concise.

In short, in this case the informativity of the translated text is adjusted to meet the expectations of the target audience.

#### Source text and the literal translation:

ผมหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่า ทุกท่านจะได้รับความสะดวกสบาย

I really hope that everybody will be given comfort and convenience

ระหว่างพำนักอยู่ในประเทศไทย

during stay in Thailand.

#### The translated text:

I hope you will have a pleasant stay in Thailand.

#### Discrepancy 11

Only one discrepancy found between the original and translated version is the different use of the set phrase in each culture. The phrase ความสะดวกสบาย (comfort and convenience) is rendered as a pleasant stay. In fact, both phrases are set phrases in their languages. A set phrase refers to an expression usually used repeatedly for a purpose. For example, in Thai language and culture "Where are you going?" is a literal translation of most Thai greetings. In English, it should be "How are you?" Therefore, a set phrase a pleasant stay is translated instead of comfort and convenience in English.

The translation is appropriate for the situationality of the target text. Furthermore, it does not affect the intentionality of the original.

In conclusion, there are six discrepancies found in the first paragraph. The words excellencies, wish to extend, a very warm welcome to Thailand and all members of the German delegation are added to make the text more meaningful, explicit and more formal in the English version. The set phrase a pleasant stay is chosen to retain the original intentionality and make the translation acceptable in the target language text. The word ภริยา (wife) is not translated to make the translated version concise because it is redundant.

## Paragraph 2

The paragraph explains the long and close relations between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany. These relations are at all levels. Moreover, it reveals that Germany provided assistance for Thailand during the economic crisis.

There are seven discrepancies found in this paragraph. They are adjustments of the syntax to fit the target language convention and the degree of informativity. The first discrepancy concerns the word relationship. The second discrepancy is related to the phrase have enjoyed continued close relations. The third difference concerns the word relationship. Fourth, the word every year is deleted. The fifth discrepancy concerns the cohesive device: นอกจากนี้ (besides). The sixth discrepancy is related to the pronoun I. The last discrepancy is the addition of the following phrase this vote of confidence.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

ตลอดเวลาที่ผ่านมาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างกันมีความใกล้ชิดในทุกระดับ

Throughout the years, relationships between each other have closeness at every level

โดยมีการแลกเปลี่ยนการเยือนระหว่างกันอย่างต่อเนื่องทุกปี

by having exchanges of visits each other continually every year

**The translated version:**

Throughout these years, we have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels.

The cordial ties between Thailand and Germany are well demonstrated by the frequent exchanges of visits Ø.

In English, all sentences, except for the imperative mood, are obliged to have subjects. However, the subject can be omitted in Thai. Thus, in translating from Thai into English, it is necessary to adjust the syntax after the English syntactic requirements.

Four main discrepancies found between the original and translated texts are the adjustments of the syntax and of some informativity.

Discrepancies 12-13

The sentence ตลอดเวลาที่ผ่านมา ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างกันมีความใกล้ชิดทุกระดับ (Throughout the years, relationships between each other have closeness at every level) is rendered as Throughout these years, we have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels. Obviously, in the translated version, the translator changes the grammar, shifting the subject from the word relationships to the pronoun we. In this case, we is used to make the atmosphere warm and friendly.

The phrase have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels is also a partial adjustment of the grammatical structure because it is the predicate of the subject we.

The adjustment of syntax by reversing the subject from the word relationship to the pronoun we and adding some information: have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels should be good translation strategies to make the translation meet the English syntactic requirements and make the speech more friendly to the visitors.

#### Discrepancies 14-15

Regarding the clause โดยมีการแลกเปลี่ยนการเยือนระหว่างกันอย่างต่อเนื่องทุกปี (by having exchanges of visits each other continually every year), the original is rendered as the cordial tie between Thailand and Germany are well demonstrated by the frequent exchanges of visits Ø. Obviously, the main discrepancies between the original and the translated version are related to the phrase the cordial tie between Thailand and Germany and the words every year.

In addition of the phrase the cordial tie between Thailand and Germany in the translated text, presumably, the translator wants to link the concept of this text with the former one-- we have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels. This phrase is considered a cohesive device. In this case the cordial tie between Thailand and Germany is a lexical tie: a repetition of the words the close relationship. With this cohesive device, the translator can keep the translation cohesive and make the translated text acceptable in the target language.

Regarding the omission of the adverb every year, one reason can be that the translator wants to make the translated version more concise because the phrase the frequent exchanges of visits already reveals such information. If the words every year is translated, it may be redundant. Apart from that reason, the words every year is deleted because the use of the present tense in English shows that the action is still going on

Thus, adjustment of the syntax and omission of some redundant information should be good translation strategies to make the translation acceptable because the degree of informativity is adjusted to meet the expectations of the target audience. That is, in the Thai version, the word relationship is the grammatical subject, but in the English text, the subject is we as in we have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels. Moreover, the relationship is put into another lexical tie the cordial ties while the phrase every year is deleted to make the translation concise.

Source text and the literal translation:

นอกจากนี้ในช่วงที่ไทยต้องเผชิญกับวิกฤตการณ์ทางเศรษฐกิจ

Besides this, during the time that Thailand has to confront the economic crisis,

เยอรมนีได้ยืนอยู่เคียงข้างไทย

Germany stand beside Thailand.

The translated text:

Ø During the recent difficult period in Thailand when we were hard hit by economic crisis, German stood by our side.

One discrepancy found in the original and translated version is the deletion of a cohesive device: besides.

#### Discrepancy 16

Obviously, the translator does not translate a cohesive device นอกจากนี้ (Besides – an additive conjunction) in the translated text. This cohesive device is used to express something beyond the preceding sentence. Probably, the translator wants to make the translated version concise. According to Blum Kulka (1986), a shift in types of cohesion through translation may have effects on the interpretation of the text meanings or on the explicitness of the overall text. However, in this case, such omission does not affect the text as a whole because the cohesive tie besides is redundant.

#### Source text and the literal translation:

ผมขอขอบคุณนักธุรกิจเยอรมันที่มีความมั่นใจในเศรษฐกิจไทย

I want to thank the German businessmen for having confidence in Thai economy

ซึ่งมีส่วนช่วยสนับสนุนให้เศรษฐกิจไทยสามารถฟื้นตัวมาเป็นลำดับ

which has a part to support Thai economy recover steadily.

#### The translated text:

We are particularly grateful to the German business Community for their confidence in our economy. This vote of confidence has contributed to our steady recovery.

The main discrepancies between the source and the translated texts are adjustments of the subject I as we and omission of the word which. The phrase this vote of confidence is added as the subject. .



### Discrepancies 17-18

The sentence ผมขอขอบคุณนักธุรกิจเยอรมันที่มีความมั่นใจในเศรษฐกิจไทย (I want to thank the German businessmen for having confidence in Thai economy) is translated as we are particularly grateful to the German business community for their confidence in our economy. Obviously, the translator adjusts the pronoun I to we. According to the original, the word I refers to the prime minister Thaksin, who represents the country, the Thai government and Thais. Thus, the translator considers that this first-singular pronoun should be translated as we.

According to the sentence ผมขอขอบคุณนักธุรกิจเยอรมันที่มีความมั่นใจในเศรษฐกิจไทย ซึ่งมีส่วนช่วยสนับสนุนให้เศรษฐกิจไทยสามารถฟื้นตัวมาเป็นลำดับ (I want to thank the German businessmen for having confidence in Thai economy which has a part to support Thai economy recover steadily), the underlined clause is translated as this vote of confidence has contributed to our steady recovery. In Thai, obviously, the word which is a relative pronoun of the phrase German business community's confidence in Thai economy. In English, the phrase this vote of confidence is put in the translated version as the subject instead of using such a relative pronoun. It can be said that this vote of confidence is a kind of cohesive device to connect this sentence with the previous one. In Thai, a sentence has no specific boundary. It can be expanded with a device such as the words besides, by, which and so on. In English, a long sentence is difficult to write, and it usually poses problems for the audience.

Thus, the adjustment of the syntax should be a good translation strategy to make the translation meet the target language text. Such adjustments are the changing of I into we and the adding of this vote of confidence as the subject in order to meet the requirement of the target language syntax.

In conclusion, there are seven discrepancies in this paragraph (discrepancies 12-18). They are the adjustments of the grammatical subjects, omission and addition of some information. The translator reverses the subject from the word relationship to the pronoun we, I to we, the relationship to the cordial ties to make the translation meet the English syntactic requirements. The word every year is not translated to reduce the redundant meaning. A cohesive device: besides is deleted to make the translation concise. Moreover, the phrase have enjoyed continued close relation at all levels, and this vote of confidence are added to meet the requirement of the English syntax.

### Paragraph 3

The paragraph explains the cooperation between the two countries: Germany and Thailand. With German technical cooperation, many sectors of Thai economy are strengthened, especially at the grassroot level.

The main discrepancies in this paragraph are related to the word choices to fit the situationality of the target language text and the addition of a cohesive device: also.

Source text and the literal translation:

ผลของความร่วมมือดังกล่าว ทำให้ประเทศไทยเป็นหุ้นส่วนทางยุทธศาสตร์ของเยอรมนีที่มีคุณภาพ

Such results of cooperation make Thailand become Germany's quality strategic partner.

The translated text:

Today, the fruits of such cooperation have set the stage for Thailand to become Germany's solid and adept strategic partner.

There are three discrepancies between the source and translated versions. They are the choice of words to fit the situationality of the target language text. The word choices are related to the words fruits, set a stage and solid and adept strategic partner.

Discrepancies 19-21

The sentence ผลของความร่วมมือดังกล่าว ทำให้ประเทศไทยเป็นหุ้นส่วนทางยุทธศาสตร์ของเยอรมนีที่มีคุณภาพ (Such results of cooperation make Thailand become Germany's quality strategic partner ) is translated as the fruits of such cooperation have set the stage for Thailand to become Germany's solid and adept strategic partner. In the translated version, the translator chooses the word fruits instead of results, the words set the stage instead of make and Germany's solid and adept strategic partner instead of Germany's quality strategic partner.

According to *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2002: 571), the words fruits and results are described as follows:

Fruit/ fruits = the good results that one gets from something such as hard work.

Results = something that is caused directly by something and the results can be good or bad and so on.

With the different meanings between those words, there is an obvious reason to explain why the translator chooses the word fruits in the translated text. Such a word is used as a metaphor which makes the language more lively, and it denotes only good results. The choice of the word makes the translation more pleasant to the German audience.

Secondly, the phrase set a stage is translated instead of make because it makes the translated text more stylish. It also correspond to the given meaning which is described in *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2002: 1297)

set a stage = to create the conditions in which something is likely to happen.

According to the dictionary, the translator made a grammatical error concerning the phrase set the stage because the correct one is set a stage.

In the last discrepancy, the phrase เป็นหุ้นส่วนทางยุทธศาสตร์ของเยอรมันที่มีคุณภาพ (become Germany's quality strategic partner) is translated as become Germany's solid and adept strategic partner. The word adept gives an image of an agile and skillful partner while the word solid means completely good, with no mistakes or bad parts (*Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*, 2002: 17, 1361). The words solid

and adept strategic partner make the translation more stylish because they create an image of Thailand as a high quality partner.

In short, using appropriate word choices should be a good translation strategy because the appropriate words in a particular situation are a key component to maintain the original intentionality and make the translated text stylish.

#### Source text and the literal translation:

สถาบัน มูลนิธิ และวิสาหกิจของเยอรมนียังได้ให้ความช่วยเหลือ

German institutes, foundations and business enterprises still provide assistance

และประสานงานการดำเนินโครงการพัฒนามากมายในไทย

and coordination many development projects in Thailand.

#### The translated text:

various German institutes, foundations and business enterprises have also played an important role in providing assistance and coordination for many development projects in Thailand.

Two discrepancies found between the original and translated text are the addition of a cohesive device: also and some information played an important role.

#### Discrepancies 22-23

Firstly, the translator adds a cohesive device: ด้วย, เหมือนกัน (also) in the translated version to link the ideas--not only Germany government but also various organizations provide assistance, much cooperation and coordination for many Thailand development projects. The addition of such a cohesive device: also makes the translated version explicit for the target audience.

Secondly, the phrase played an important role is added to the English version.

This phrase is used as personification. The translator wants to make German organizations look as if they are human beings who provide more assistance to Thailand. In this way, the translator can keep the original message and make the translation stylish in the target language.

Thus, using a personification is a good translation strategy to make the translated text stylish.

In conclusion, there are five discrepancies found in this paragraph. Three are word choices. In order to keep the original intentionality and make the translated text acceptable, the translator employs the word fruits instead of results, set a stage instead of make and solid and adept strategic partner instead of qualitative strategic partner.

The phrase play an important role is added to fit the situationality of the target language and to create an animated organization in the target language content. A cohesive device also is added in the translation text to link the ideas of the text.

#### Paragraph 4

The content of this paragraph reveals that the German assistance provided for Thailand emphasizes the improvement in service and business environment for SMEs while stimulating eco-efficiency industries. Such assistance corresponds to Thai government's policy in strengthening SMEs since the Thai government considers SMEs the backbone of its country.

There are three discrepancies found in this paragraph (discrepancies 24-26).

They are addition of some details and the word choice of the word successful instead of efficiency. The first and second discrepancies are shown below:

**Source text and the literal translation: Ø**

**The translated text:**

We, in Thailand, admire your country's vision regarding the directions of Thailand development path.

Discrepancies 24-25

Obviously, in the translated version, the following sentence We, in Thailand, admire your country's vision regarding the directions of Thailand's development path is added at the opening of this paragraph. Probably, the translator wants the German audience to develop a positive attitude and confirm their confidence that with the provided assistance and coordination from the German government and organizations, many sectors of Thai projects are developed and strengthened. The Thai government hopes to have more assistance from Germany's experts in various areas.

The next discrepancy concerns addition of some more information.

**Source text and the translated text: Ø**

**The translated text:**

With more than 70 percent of jobs and almost 50 percent of investment in Germany belonging to SMEs, we hope Germany will share its extensive experience on SMEs with Thailand

Obviously, the above sentences are attached to the translated text. In Thai, the results of that successful policy are not provided ; therefore, such information is added to complete the translated text and make it explicit for the target audience. Another reason should be that the translator wants to provide some background knowledge concerning the topic: German SMEs addressed by the Prime minister.

The last discrepancy of this paragraph is related to the word choice.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

ดังจะเห็นได้อย่างชัดเจนจากประสิทธิภาพในการฝึกอบรมด้านอาชีวศึกษาที่ผ่านมา

It can be seen explicitly from the efficiency at the past vocational training.

**The translated text:**

The successful vocational training for Thai personnel clearly demonstrates that pattern of cooperation.

The main discrepancy between the two versions: Thai and English is the word choices between the word successful and efficiency.

#### Discrepancy 26

*The Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2000: 445) describes the words successful and efficiency as follows:

ประสิทธิภาพ (efficiency) = to the ability to work well and produce good results by using the available time, money or supplies in the most effective way.

สำเร็จ (successful) = achieving your aims or what was intended .



Though the meaning of the two words ประสิทธิภาพ (efficiency) and สำเร็จ (successful), are different, the translator employs the word successful instead of efficiency in the translated text. The account for choosing that word can be that the translator may feel assertive that the phrase the successful vocational training can increase the German audience's confidence. Moreover, it is appropriate to fit the situationality of the target language content. In selecting such a word the translator concludes the results of the vocational training for Thais which is mentioned before--  
Today, the fruits of such cooperation have set the stage for Thailand to become Germany' solid and adept strategic partner.

In conclusion, there are three discrepancies found in this paragraph. They are addition of some details and the choice of words. The translator employs the word successful in stead of efficiency.

#### Paragraph 5

In this paragraph the investment of Germany in Thailand is discussed. In 2001, Germany was identified as the fourth trading partner of Thailand, among foreign investors, and 187 million US dollars was invested in Thailand. At present, German is one of the largest trading partner of Thailand. However, the Thai government hopes that further cooperation between the two countries will increase.

There are three discrepancies found in this paragraph. Two discrepancies are additions of some information. The other is adjusting the pronoun I to we. The first discrepancy is the addition of some information as follows:

**Source text and the literal translation: Ø**

**The translated text:**

German investment in Thailand in 2001 reached 187 million US dollars.

According to the original, the only discrepancy found here is addition of some information.

#### Discrepancy 27

Obviously, the discrepancy found in this paragraph is that the translator provides information German investment in Thailand in 2001 reached 187 million Us dollars in the translated text. The addition makes the translated version more explicit for the text receptor. The translator may consider that this information is important to explain why Germany is identified as the fourth trading partner of Thailand. Thus, the addition of such information is a good translation strategy because the degree of informativity is increased.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

ผมเชื่อมั่นว่าไทยสามารถร่วมมือกับเยอรมนี

I am confident that Thailand can collaborate with Germany

ในการเพิ่มมูลค่าการค้าและการลงทุนระหว่างกันได้อีกมาก

in adding a value trade and investment.

**The translated text:**

We are confident that there is still much room for further cooperation with Germany to increase our bilateral trade and investment, considering the vast potential that exists between our two countries

With regard to the above texts, the discrepancies are addition of some information and the pronoun I adjusted to we.

**Discrepancies 28-29**

Obviously, in the translated version, the translator adjusts the pronoun I to we probably because the prime minister represents the whole country; therefore, such pronoun should be translated as we.

The clause considering the vast potential that exists between our two countries is added in the English version. Probably the translator wants to modify the former sentence: We are confident that there is still much room for further cooperation with Germany to increase our bilateral trade and investment in order to make the text more complete and explicit for the target audience.

In conclusion, there are three discrepancies found in this paragraph. The first discrepancy is adjusting the pronoun I to we. The others are the addition of some information.

**Paragraph 6**

The content of this paragraph explains that Thailand's location is similar to Germany. With such locations, Germany is very important in the European Union while

Thailand is considered the center of Southeast Asia. Thailand now plays a leading role in initiating and forging cooperation among member ASEAN countries.

In this paragraph, one discrepancy found is addition of more details in the English version.

**Source text and the literal translation:** Ø

**The translated text:**

We attach high priority to the promotion of economic development in the Mekong Sub-region in order to link the old and new members of ASEAN. In this regard, we would like to invite Germany to join us by taking part in these efforts, especially in projects relating to improvement of infrastructure in the region. This could be a joint exercise where we can mutually benefit from the prospects deriving from economic growth in the region.

#### Discrepancy 30

The above text does not exist in the Thai original. The additional information modifies the previous sentences of the paragraph--German' s importance in the European Union is indisputable. Likewise, Thailand, situated in the centre of Southeast Asia, is a natural hub of the region and beyond Thailand takes pride in being a responsible member of the international community. We are pursuing a leading role in initiating and forging regional cooperation among member countries of ASESAN and other neighbouring countries. The translator wants to make the translated text more explicit for the target audience who does not have much background knowledge of the

addressed topic. With such additional information, the translator can keep the original intentionality and make the translation acceptable.

### Paragraph 7

In this paragraph, the prime minister Thaksin talks about the first ministerial meeting among the countries in the Asian region. The meeting is entitled Asian Cooperation Dialogue or ACD. The aim of the meeting is to forge common strength for regional prosperity. The following presents the Thai and English versions.

#### Source text and the literal translation:

เมื่อสัปดาห์ที่แล้ว ไทยได้จัดการประชุมความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศในเอเชีย หรือเอซีดี  
Last week, Thailand organized a meeting on cooperation among countries in Asia  
or ACD.

โดยมีการประชุมระดับรัฐมนตรีเป็นครั้งแรก  
by having Ministerial Meeting at first time.

#### The translated text:

As Germany attaches importance to Dialogues between Cultures, Thailand also began such a process in our region with the inauguration of the first ever Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Ministerial Meeting last week in Thailand.

There are two discrepancies found in this paragraph. They are addition and omission of some information.

#### Discrepancy 31

In the translated version, the following sentence: As Germany attaches importance to Dialogues between Cultures is added to support the former text--Germany is similar to

Thailand in the sense that it places importance on cross cultural notions. Moreover, the translator wants to explain why the Thai government invites Germany to join the forging regional cooperation among countries of ASEAN. The addition makes the translated text explicit and understandable for the target audience. In other words, the additional information makes it clear to German audience that Thailand and Germany have similar interests.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

การมีสมาชิกจากทั่วเอเชีย กลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนเอเชียตะวันออก

There are members from Asia, East Asian nations,

ประเทศในอนุภูมิภาคอินเดีย และประเทศในตะวันออกกลาง

countries in the Indian region and countries in middle east.

เป็นความหลากหลายที่จะสามารถช่วยเกื้อกูลประโยชน์ซึ่งกันและกัน

The diversity can bring benefit one another.

**The translated text:**

Its Asia-wide membership, ranging from ASEAN members, East Asian nations, to countries in the Indian Sub-continent and the Gulf states, indicated the wide range of cultures of the group.

Discrepancy 32

The phrase การมีสมาชิกจากทั่วเอเชีย กลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนเอเชียตะวันออก ประเทศในอนุภูมิภาคอินเดียและประเทศในตะวันออกกลางเป็นความหลากหลายที่จะสามารถช่วยเกื้อกูลประโยชน์ซึ่งกันและกัน (the diversity can bring benefit one another). The underlined phrase is translated as the wide range of cultures of the group. Obviously, the

information in the translated text is reduced. Probably, the translator wants to make the translated version concise because such information has been mentioned in the previous sentence—The ACD is a process of dialogue among countries in Asia representing streams of diversity flowing from all directions in the region to forge common strength for regional prosperity.

To sum up, there are two discrepancies in this paragraph. The first is the addition of the clause As Germany attaches importance to Dialogues between Cultures to make the translation more explicit. The second is reduction of some information to make the translated text concise. The original sentence เป็นความหลากหลายที่จะสามารถช่วยเกื้อกูลประโยชน์ซึ่งกันและกัน (the diversity can bring benefit one another) is translated as the wide range of cultures of the group.

As far as the translation of the first speech is concerned, most of the discrepancies found in the first speech are involved with the addition and omission of some information, and changes of some word choices respectively. The translator adds more information in order to make the translated text more explicit and understandable for the German target audience or provide some background knowledge for one that does not know much about the addressed topic. In deleting some information, the translator wants to make the text concise. Appropriate word choices are employed to fit the situationality of the translated version such as the words fruits, set a stage, a pleasant stay and more.

The other speech in the study is an address made by His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda. The discrepancies found between the source and translated texts are underlined and discussed.

### Speech addressed by His Excellency Prem Tinsulanonda

#### Introduction

The content of this introduction is terms of address used slightly differently between the two languages: Thai and English, as presented below.

#### Source text and the literal translation:

สุนทรพจน์ของ ฯพณฯ นายกรัฐมนตรี

Speech of His Excellency prime minister

“สันติภาพและความมั่นคงในเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้”

peace and security in Southeast Asia

ณ สถาบันความมั่นคงระหว่างประเทศ

at institute security among countries

กรุงมอสโก วันที่ 17 พฤษภาคม 2531

Moscow, 17 May 1968

#### The translated text:

Speech by H.E. General Prem Tinsulanonda

Prime Minister of Thailand

On “Peace and Security in Southeast Asia”

At the Moscow State Institute of International Relations

17 May 1988

There is only one discrepancy in the title: a different use of terms of address.



### Discrepancy 33

The phrase ฯพณฯ นายกรัฐมนตรี (his excellency prime minister) is translated as H.E. General Prem Tinsulanonda Prime Minister of Thailand. Obviously, the translator adds more information such as the title General, the prime minister's name and the country. Probably, the translator wants to reintroduce the prime minister to the Russian audience after the Western formality where a person's name is announced after formal titles; the name is followed by the place where that person comes from.

In conclusion, there is only one discrepancy in the introduction. It is the different use of terms of address.

### **Paragraph 1**

In this paragraph, the speaker talks about peace, security and the future in the Pacific Rim Region, which is considered the center of prosperity. The peace and security in the region will stimulate a good relationship among the countries in Southeast Asia and other countries in the world.

There are four discrepancies between the original and the translated text in this paragraph (discrepancies 34-37). They are omission of a cohesive device: and, word choices: the Pacific Rim Region and the addition of some information.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

และประเทศของท่านอาจมีความสนใจยิ่งขึ้นต่อลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก

and your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific basin

ซึ่งกำลังเป็นที่กล่าวขวัญว่าจะเป็นศูนย์ความเจริญรุ่งเรือง

which is mentioned as the center of prosperity.

The translated text:

Ø Your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific Rim region which encompasses the Far East, which is being the area currently referred to as a center of progress and prosperity.

#### Discrepancy 34

In the translated text, a conjunction: และ (and) is not translated. An account for the omission of this cohesive device can be that the translator wants to make the translation concise because the subject of the sentence Your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific Rim region which encompasses the Far East is a lexical tie: a repetition of the words your respective countries. With this repetition, the translator considers that the translation is still coherent without such additive conjunction: and.

#### Discrepancy 35

Regarding the sentence และประเทศของท่านอาจมีความสนใจยิ่งขึ้นต่อลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก (and your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific basin) is translated as your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific Rim region. Obviously, the translator employs the phrase in the Pacific Rim Region instead of in the Pacific Basin.

According to *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2002:100), the word ลุ่มน้ำ (a basin) is described as follows:

a basin = an area of land around a large river with stream running  
down into it.

With such meaning, the word ลุ่มน้ำ (a basin) does not match the word the Pacific because this word refers to an ocean. Thus, choosing the words Pacific Rim Region is appropriate because it refers to the countries around the Pacific

### Discrepancy 36

Regarding the sentence ลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก ซึ่งกำลังเป็นที่กล่าวขวัญว่าจะเป็นศูนย์กลางความเจริญรุ่งเรือง (the Pacific basin which is mentioned as a center of prosperity), the original is rendered as the Pacific Rim Region which encompasses the Far East, which is beginning the area currently referred to as a center of progress and prosperity.

Obviously, the phrase which encompasses the Far East is added in the translated text. One of the reasons for adding that relative clause can be that the translator wants to make the translated version more explicit for the Russian target audience who may not know that the the Pacific Rim Region covers the Far East, which includes China, Japan, Indochina, North and South Korea. Another reason is that General Prem Tinsulanonda is talking about the peace, security and the future in Southeast Asia, which is related to the peace and security of other countries in the Pacific.

In this case, such additional information is appropriate for the target language audience. The translator keeps the original intentionality and makes the translation more explicit for the target audience.

### Discrepancy 37

The word progress is added in the translated version. One of the reasons may be that the original message mentions that the Pacific Rim Region is the center of prosperity. This means that the economy is growing fast. Thus, the translator adds such a word to make the translated version more information. Another reason for adding such a word may be that the translator may want to persuade the Russian audience to invest in Thailand.

In brief, the addition of the word progress should be good because the degree of informativity in the translated text is increased. The translator still keeps the original intentionality and makes it acceptable in the target language text.

In conclusion, there are four discrepancies found in this paragraph. The first discrepancy is omission of a cohesive device: and to make the translation concise. The second is the translation of the word ลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก (the Pacific Rim Region). The third is addition of some information: which encompasses the Far East to make the translation more explicit. The word progress is added to fit the situationality of the target language context.

### **Paragraph 2**

The content in this paragraph suggests that ASEAN is a successful region because all countries realize the need of cooperation among the developing countries

and such cooperation leads to the political unity. There is one discrepancy found in this paragraph. This discrepancy is related to the word problems.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

แม้ว่ามีความแตกต่างและปัญหาบ้างระหว่างประเทศสมาชิก

although have differences and problems among member countries,

**The translated text:**

,and despite some differences  $\emptyset$  between the member countries,

In the English version, the word problems is deleted.

### Discrepancy 38

The discussion of this paragraph is the phrase แม้ว่ามีความแตกต่างและปัญหาบ้างระหว่างประเทศสมาชิก (although have some differences and problems among the member countries) The original is rendered as and despite some differences between the member countries. Obviously, the word ปัญหา (problems) is adjusted to the word differences. One reason for adjusting such a word can be that the translator wants to make the translated text sound more positive.

In brief, the adjustment of the word some differences and problems to some differences should be appropriate for the target language content. It makes the translated text more persuasive.

### Paragraph 3

The content of this paragraph suggests that people in the ASEAN countries believe that Kampuchean problem should be resolved by the political policy. If such problem is resolved, real peace will exist in the region of Southeast Asia because peace and security of each country depends on the political situation or security of its neighboring countries.

In this paragraph, there are two distinctive discrepancies. They concern addition and deletion of some information.

**Source text and the literal translation:**

หากมีการยอมรับสภาพความเป็นจริงในความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศ

If there is an acceptance of reality in relation among countries

ว่าความมั่นคงของทุกประเทศมีความเกี่ยวโยงกัน

that the security of every country relate one another

และยอมรับความจำเป็นต้องมีสภาวะแวดล้อมที่สันติ

and accept the necessity of peaceful environment

รวมทั้งมีเจตน์จำนงทางการเมืองแล้ว

and having the political intention

ย่อมไม่เป็นการพันวิสัยที่จะนำสันติภาพที่แท้จริงมาสู่ภูมิภาคนี้

it is not beyond capability to bring the real peace to this region

ซึ่งเป็นการเกื้อกูลต่อสันติภาพของโลกกว้างด้วย

which support the peace of the world

**The translated text:**

General Secretary Gorbachev' s address at the "International Forum for Nuclear Free World, for Survival of Humanity" in Moscow in February 1987 noted that the attempt of any country to maintain her own security at the expense of other country

in unacceptable. This point, so clearly stated, truly reflects the reality and ought to be welcome and accept to all. Therefore, if we all recognize such reality and the need for peaceful environment as well as a need to commit ourselves to a real spirit of cooperation.

There is one discrepancy and one grammatical error in this paragraph. The discrepancy concerns the addition of some details and the adjustment of some information. The discrepancy and the grammatical error are discussed as follows:

### Discrepancy 39

The first discussion starts with these sentences: General Secretary Gorbachev's addressed at the "International Forum for Nuclear Free World, for Survival of Humanity" in Moscow in February 1987 noted that the attempt of any country to maintain her own security at the expense of other country is unacceptable. This point, so clearly stated, truly reflects the reality and ought to be welcome and accept to all. Obviously, these sentences are added in the translated version. Probably the translator wants to explain the Kampuchean problem, which effects the peace and security of all the Asian countries in the region. Moreover, the audience are Russians who know Gorbachev; therefore, the addition of such intertextuality of Gorbachev' s address is to enhance the discussion of peace and security in the world.

It should be noted that such additional information is appropriate for the target audience who are Russians. Thus, the translated text is acceptable in terms of intertextuality.

Regarding the grammatical error, it can be noted that there is a typl mistake in the following translated text. That is, the word if is typed in the sentence--Therefore, if we all recognize such reality and the need for peaceful environment as we! as a need to commit ourselves to a real of cooperation. Such a typl mistake makes the translated text unacceptable in the target language convention.

#### Discrepancy 40

The following sentence: ยอมไม่เป็นการพันวิสัยที่จะนำสันติภาพที่แท้จริงมาสู่ภูมิภาคนี้ ซึ่งเป็นการเกื้อกูลต่อสันติภาพของโลกกว้างด้วย (It is not beyond capability to bring the real peace to this region which support the peace of the world) is not translated. The reason for the omission of the mentioned sentence can be that the translator wants to reduce the redundancy of the text. Since the topic of this speech concerns peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda talks about cooperation among member countries and the way to solve the conflicts many times.

In translating, the degree of information of the translated text can be adjusted to keep the original intentionality and makes the translation acceptable. Thus, omission of some information should be a good translation strategy because it makes the translated version more concise and acceptable in terms of informativity.

In brief, in this paragraph there are two discrepancies. The first one is addition of some information to support the content of the paragraph. The second is omission of some information to make the translation concise.



So far, the strategies employed in the translation and the discrepancies between the source and the translated texts have been discussed. Forty discrepancies have been found. These discrepancies and strategies can be classified in tables 1 and 2 as follows:

Table 1 Frequency of Translating Strategies Used in the Two English Speeches

Translation Strategies	Frequency of Discrepancy		Percentage
	Thaksin's speech	Prem's speech	
1. Addition of some information	9	3	30%
2. Omission	6	2	20%
3. Adjustment of the syntax	4	0	10%
4. Adjustment of terms of address	3	1	10%
5. Word choices	2	2	10%
6. Adjustment of the pronouns	2	0	5%
7. Metaphors	2	0	5%
8. Hedging	2	0	5%
9. Set phrase	1	0	2.5%
10. Personification	1	0	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1 illustrates the overall results of the analysis of the strategies used in this translation.

Ten translation strategies were employed in the translated texts as follows:

1. In the speech addressed by Dr. Thaksin, the addition of some information was employed nine times (22.5%) while in the speech addressed by General Prem Tinsulanonda was three times (7.5%). For example, the following sentence--We in

Thailand, admire your country' s vision regarding the directions of Thailand development path was added in the translated text to confirm German audience' s confidence about their provided assistance.

2. Omission was used six times (15%) in the first speech and two times (5%) in the second one. For example, the phrase ในโอกาสเยือนไทยอย่างเป็นทางการ (on the occasion of an official visit to Thailand) was not translated in the English version because the translator wanted to make the translated version concise.

3. Adjustment of the syntax was found in Dr. Thaksin' s remark four times (10%). In order to meet the requirement of the target language convention, for example, the translator changed the grammar, shifting the subject from the word relationships to the pronoun we.

4. With regard to the adjustment of the terms of address, the first speech was found three times (7.5%) while there was one time (2.5%) in the latter. The phrase พระองค์ นายกรัฐมนตรี, for instance, was adjusted as His Excellency, Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand because it was appropriate for the situationality of the target language convention.

5. In terms of word choices, the percentages of using the choice of words found in both English versions were equal. Each had two times (5%). For example, the translator employed the word successful instead of efficiency because the translator wanted to make German audience more confident about the vocational training.

6. Adjustment of the pronouns was only found in Dr. Thaksin' s remark two times (5%).

For example, the pronoun I was adjusted to we because Dr. Thaksin is the prime minister of the country. He represents the whole country.

7. Metaphors were employed two times (5%) in the first speech. For example, in order to make the translated version more lively, the words the fruits of cooperation were used instead of the results of cooperation.

8. Regarding the percentage of hedging, it was used two times (5%) in Dr. Thaksin' s speech. For example, the phrase ผมขอต้อนรับ ฯพณฯ ภริยา และคณะ (I welcome your excellency, your wife and the delegation) was translated as I wish to extend to you, and all members of the German delegation a very warm welcome to Thailand. The purpose of using the strategy was to create a warm and friendly atmosphere.

9. The strategy concerning set phrases was used one time (2.5%) in the first speech.

For example, the translator used the phrase a pleasant stay instead of comfort and convenience stay

10. In terms of personification, it was found one time (5%) in Dr. Thaksin' s remark. For example, the phrase play an important role was chosen to make the English version more stylish.

In short, in the first speech addressed by Dr. Thaksin, the translator employed 10 strategies to handle the translation problems. The most frequently used strategies were the addition of some information, omission and adjustment of grammatical syntax. The

low frequency strategies used were adjustments of terms of address, word choices, adjustment of the pronouns, hedging, metaphor, set phrase, and personification respectively. In the latter speech addressed by General Prem, five strategies were found, and the most frequently strategies used in the translated version were addition and omission of some information including word choices. Adjustment of terms of address was found at a low rate in the second speech.

In short, the most frequently used strategy found in both English versions was addition of some information (30%), followed by omission (20%), adjustment of grammatical syntax (10%), adjustment of terms of address (10%) and word choices (10%) respectively. In addition, there were some low percentages of the following: adjustment of pronouns (5%), hedging (5%), using metaphor (5%), set phrase (2.5%), personification (2.5%).

In terms of translation quality, the text standards affected by translations are presented in table 2 as follows:

Table 2 Frequency of Standards of Textuality Affected by Translation in the Two English Versions.

Standard of Textuality	Frequency of Discrepancy		Percentages
	Thaksin' s speech	Prem's Speech	
1. Informativity	16	3	47.5%
2. Situationality	11	2	32.5%
3. Cohesion	5	1	15%
4. Intertextuality	0	1	2.5%
5. Coherence	0	1	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2 illustrates the overall results of the discrepancy of standards of textuality between the source and the two translated texts.

Regarding table 2, due to the translation strategies, translated speech addressed by Dr. Thaksin affected the standard characteristic of text 32 times (80%) while the translated speech addressed by General Prem was eight times (20%). In the first speech, discrepancies concerning the informativity were found 16 times (40%) and three times (7.5%) in the latter. In terms of situationality, discrepancies found in Dr. Thaksin' s remark were 11 times (27.5%) and two times (5%) in General Prem' s speech. With regard to cohesion, the frequency of discrepancies found in the first speech was

five times (12.5%), and one time (2.5%) in the second. In terms of intertextuality and coherence, each discrepancy was found once (2.5%) in General Prem' s remark.

In conclusion, 40 discrepancies were found between the originals and the English translated versions. The discrepancies concerning the informativity were 19 times (47.5%). Thirteen out of 40 discrepancies were found in terms of situationality (32.5%). Regarding cohesion, six discrepancies (15%) were found. In terms of intertextuality, there was one discrepancy (2.5%). Finally one instance of coherence of the text was affected.

In conclusion, the findings revealed the strategies employed in the translation and the discrepancies of textual standards found between the original and translated texts. Ten strategies were applied to handle the translation problems and 40 discrepancies of textual standards were affected by the translation strategies.

## Chapter 5

### Conclusion and Discussion

In this chapter, a summary of the study and findings are presented. Then the discussion, the limitations of the study and suggestions for further studies are included.

#### Summary

The current research applied translation strategies identified by Baker (1992) and text linguistic framework proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) to evaluate the translation quality of two speeches addressed by Dr Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prem Tinsulanonda. The analyses of the strategies and quality can be summarized as follows:

1. According to the first objective, to identify translation strategies used in translating two speeches from Thai into English, the results revealed that ten strategies were employed in the translations. They are as follows:

Addition of some information was employed 12 times (30%). This strategy was used mostly to make the English version explicit for the target audience. For example, the phrase --German investment in Thailand in 2001 reached 187 million US dollars was added in the English version.

Regarding omission, this strategy was used eight times (20%). In order to make the translated texts concise, the translator omitted some informativity. The words government house, besides, for example, were not translated.



Adjustment of the grammatical structure found in the English version was four times (10%). This strategy was mostly used to make the translated version meet the English grammatical requirements. For example, the subject was adjusted from the word relationship to the pronoun we.

With regard to the terms of address, they were found four times (10%). The strategy was helpful to make the translated version meet the target language convention. The word ท่านผู้มีเกียรติทุกท่าน (You every honorable guest) was adjusted as His Excellencies and Distinguished Guests.

In adjusting the terms of address and syntax, the translator added or reduced some information.

In terms of word choices, the strategy was found four times (10%). The strategy was mostly used to select appropriate words to fit the situationality in the target language text. For example, the word solid and adept strategic partner were used instead of quality strategic partner.

Adjustment of the pronouns was used two times (5%) in the first speech. In adjusting the pronouns, the translator considered the situationality. For example, the pronoun I was changed to we because the addresser was the prime minister representing the whole country.

Metaphors were employed two times (5%). This strategy was found when the translator wanted to make the language in the translation more lively. For example, the words set a stage was used instead of make.

Hedging was found two times (5%). The translator made a longer phrase to create a warm and friendly welcome to the visitors. For instance, the phrase I wish to extend to you and the phrase a very warm welcome to Thailand were used instead of I welcome you.

The translator used a set phrase one time (2.50%). The purpose of using such phrase was to make the translation appropriate for the situationality of the target text. The words a pleasant stay, for example, were used instead of the phrase comfort and convenience.

Personification was found one time (2.50%). With this strategy, the translator made the translation more stylish in the target language. For example, the phrase the German organizations played an important role made the German organizations look as if they were human beings.

2. According to the second objective, to measure the frequency of the translation strategies, the results revealed that the most frequently used strategy found in the translated texts was the addition of some information (30%), then followed by omission (20%), adjustment of the syntax (10%), adjustment of terms of address (10%), and word choices (10%) respectively. Apart from those strategies, adjustment of the pronouns

(5%), hedging (5%), using metaphors (5%), set phrase (2.5%), and personification (2.5%) were found.

3. According to the third objective, to identify textual standards proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) in the translated version against its original, the findings showed that the discrepancies related to the informativity were 19 times (47.5%). With regard to situationality, 13 discrepancies were found. In terms of cohesion, there were six discrepancies (15%). Regarding the intertextuality, there was one discrepancy found in the translation. Finally, the last discrepancy was coherence.

4. According to the fourth objective, to find the frequency of textual standards affected by the translation, the findings revealed that a high percentage of textual standard affected by the translation was informativity (42.5%), situationality (35%) and cohesion (12.5%), intertextuality (2.5%) and coherence (2.5%) respectively.

## Discussion

In terms of translation strategies, the current research results are discussed in relation to Baker's (1992) and Pathong's (2001) research. Regarding textual standards, the research results are related to Thep-Ackrapong's (2000), deBeaugrand and Dressler's (1981) and Chuangsuvanich's (2002) research.

According to the study, the results revealed that one from the ten translation strategies found in the translated versions is in accordance with Baker's (1992) category. When the translators encountered translation problems, they had to apply

many strategies such as addition of some information, word choices, adjustment of the grammatical structure and more. In adjusting terms of address or syntax, the translator used several techniques such as addition, rearrangement of the ideas and omission. The results support the findings by Pathong (2001:175-181) about speech translation strategies. In translating speeches from Thai into English, the techniques of adjustment of grammatical structure, lexical meaning, cultural meaning were applied to make the translation as close as the original. In adjusting the syntax, two techniques were employed such as addition and rearrangement of the concepts.

In conclusion, although this study measured the frequency of the translation strategies found in the translated texts, it does not mean that the highly frequently used strategy would be the best one. Each strategy might have its weakness and strength. The translator employed these strategies based on the translation problem and his/her purpose. For example, in order to make the translated text more explicit for the target receptor, the translator may add or delete some information.

In terms of the quality of the translated versions, the results support the results found by Thep-Ackrapong (2000). In her study, in the translating process, the original intentionality was identified as the starting point for the translator and the acceptability of the target language receptor towards the translated text was the end result.

Regarding informativity, the findings demonstrated that if the translator translated the original literally, the translated version might not be acceptable. The degree of

informativity in the English versions was upgraded, or downgraded. In the first speech addressed by Dr. Thaksin, for example, the translator added some information--With more than 70 percent of jobs and almost 50 percent of investment in Germany belong to SMEs, we hope Germany will share its extensive experience on SMEs in Thailand to make the translation more explicit for the target audience.

In terms of situationality, the results showed that the translator employed many strategies such as word choices, adjustment of terms of addresses, set phrase, metaphors and hedging to keep the original intentionality and make the translations meet the situationality required by the target audience. For example, the phrase นายโยฮันเนส ราูและภรรยา (Mr. Johannes Rau and his wife) is adjusted as His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau and Madam Rau.

In terms of cohesion, the English versions were made to be more explicit than the source texts. In translating the speeches from Thai into English, a translator supplied a noun phrase: this vote of confidence as the subject. Such a noun phrase functioned as a cohesive device: a lexical tie of the word the relationship.

With regard to intertextuality, the findings revealed that the translator provided Gorbachev's address in the speech addressed by General Prem Tinsulanonda into the translation because the target receptor were Russians. Therefore, they should know something about Gorbachev.

Coherence concerned the word choice. The phrase ลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก (the Pacific Basin) was changed into the Pacific Rim Region. The results revealed that if the translator used inappropriate words, the target audience might misinterpret the translated text. Thus, the phrase the Pacific Rim Region was employed instead of the Pacific Basin.

According to Chuangsuwanich' s study (2002), some results of this study do not support the results found in her study. The main problem of the two translated speeches was related to the informativity. Other problems were situationality, cohesion, intertextuality and coherence. However, the results found in Cuangsuwanich' s (2002) study showed that the main problem was situationality, informativity, intertextuality, cohesion and coherence respectively. These differences might be due to the fact that the data of this study were two English translated speeches while Chuangvanich' s were two Thai translated novels. Thus, in translating speeches the translator might consider that information was the most important.

#### **Limitation of the Study**

There are two limitation as follows:

1. Since there are many grammatical errors found in the translated texts, they should also be accounted for the quality of translation. For example, the phrase set the stage in the translated text should be set a stage.

2. Each standard characteristic of text proposed by deBeaugrande and Dressler (1981) overlaps one another. Thus, assessment of a discrepancy in terms of a textual standard depending on the background knowledge, experiences, attitude and cultural factors of each analyst may vary.

### **Implications**

The analysis of translation strategies identified by Baker (1992) and the quality of the translated texts within deBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) framework are very helpful to create good quality translations in several ways as follows:

1. DeBeaugrande and Dressler's (1981) basic notions of text and translation strategies identified by Baker(1992) can be applied to analyze many texts such as novel, poem, telegraph, academic texts, other official documents and more.

2. Translators can apply Baker's (1992) translation strategies and the theory of text linguistics to analyze quality of their tasks.

### **Suggestions for Further Study**

The following is suggestions for those who are interested in conducting research on translation.

1. They should analyze errors in the translated texts.

2. Further studies should analyze many speeches on a similar occasion. The results obtained can be used as references or guidelines for other analysts and translators who translate Thai into other languages.

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## APPENDIX

Speech Addressed by His Excellency Doctor Thaksin Shinawatra

Introduction

สุนทรพจน์  
ของ ฯพณฯ นายกรัฐมนตรี  
ในงานเลี้ยงอาหารค่ำ เพื่อเป็นเกียรติแก่ นายโยฮันเนส รา  
ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี และภริยา  
ในโอกาสการเยือนประเทศไทยอย่างเป็นทางการ  
24 มิถุนายน 2545

ทำเนียบรัฐบาล

Remarks by  
His Excellency Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra  
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand  
At the Dinner in Honour of  
His Excellency Mr. Johannes Rau  
President of the Federal Republic of Germany  
and Madame Rau,  
Bangkok, 24 June 2002

Paragraph 1

ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี โยฮันเนส รา และภรรยา

ท่านผู้มีเกียรติทุกท่าน

ผมและภริยามีความยินดีเป็นอย่างยิ่งที่ได้เป็นเจ้าภาพเลี้ยงอาหารค่ำ เพื่อเป็นเกียรติแก่  
ฯพณฯประธานาธิบดี และภริยา ในนามของรัฐบาลและประชาชนชาวไทย ผมขอต้อนรับ ฯพณฯ  
ภริยา และคณะ ผมหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าทุกท่านจะได้รับความสะดวกสบาย ระหว่างพำนักอยู่ใน  
ประเทศไทย และได้รับความสำเร็จในการเยือนครั้งนี้

Your Excellency the Federal President and,

Madame Christina Rau,

Excellencies and Distinguished Guests,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me and my wife to host this dinner in honour of  
Your Excellency and Madame Rau. On behalf of the Government and people of

Thailand, I wish to extend to you and all members of the German delegation a very warm welcome to Thailand. I hope you will have a pleasant stay in Thailand and a very successful visit.

## Paragraph 2

### ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี

ปีนี้เป็นปีที่ 140 ของความสัมพันธ์ของประเทศทั้งสอง นับตั้งแต่ได้มีการลงนามในสนธิสัญญาไมตรีและการเดินเรือระหว่างไทย-- เยอรมนี เมื่อปีพุทธศักราช 2405 ตลอดเวลาที่ผ่านมาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างกันมีความใกล้ชิดในทุกระดับ โดยมีการแลกเปลี่ยนการเยือนระหว่างกันอย่างต่อเนื่องทุกปีทั้งในระดับรัฐมนตรี สมาชิกรัฐสภา และเจ้าหน้าที่ระดับสูง ส่งผลให้ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างกัน มีความใกล้ชิดและมีมิติที่หลากหลาย นอกจากนี้ ในช่วงที่ไทยต้องเผชิญกับวิกฤตการณ์ทางเศรษฐกิจ เยอรมนีได้ยื่นอยู่เคียงข้างไทย โดยให้ความช่วยเหลือที่มีคุณค่าและความร่วมมือตามที่ไทยต้องการ ทั้งนี้ ผมขอขอบคุณนักธุรกิจเยอรมนีที่มีความมั่นใจในเศรษฐกิจไทย ซึ่งมีส่วนช่วยสนับสนุนให้เศรษฐกิจไทยสามารถฟื้นตัวมาเป็นลำดับ

Your Excellency,

Ever since the signing of the Thai-German Treaty of Amity and Shipping in 1862, this year marks the 140<sup>th</sup> year of relations between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany. Throughout these years, we have enjoyed continued close relations at all levels. The cordial ties between Thailand and Germany are well demonstrated by the frequent exchanges of visits by Cabinet ministers, parliamentarians and other high-ranking officials. The success of these visits has reinforced our close and multidimensional relationship. During the recent difficult period in Thailand when we were hard hit by economic crisis, Germany stood by our side and provided us with valuable assistance and much needed cooperation. We are particularly grateful to the German business community for their confidence in our economy. This vote of confidence has contributed to our steady recovery.

## Paragraph 3

ความร่วมมือทางวิชาการของเยอรมนีนั้น ได้ช่วยส่งผลในระยะยาวในสาขาต่างๆ ทางเศรษฐกิจของไทย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในระดับรากหญ้า ความร่วมมือทางวิชาการ โดยใช้หลักการของ "การพัฒนาด้วยการพึ่งตนเอง" มาตั้งแต่ปี 2501 มีเป้าหมายระยะยาว เพื่อสร้างความเข้มแข็งให้แก่ระบบเศรษฐกิจไทย ผลของความร่วมมือดังกล่าว ทำให้ประเทศไทยเป็นหุ้นส่วนทางยุทธศาสตร์ของเยอรมนีที่มีคุณภาพ นอกเหนือจากความร่วมมือในระดับรัฐบาลแล้ว สถาบัน มูลนิธิ

และวิสาหกิจของเยอรมนี ยังได้ให้ความช่วยเหลือ และประสานงานการดำเนินโครงการพัฒนา  
มากมายในไทย

German technical cooperation has created many long lasting effects and has reached out to various sectors of the Thai economy, especially at the grassroots level. Your technical cooperation concept of "Development Through Self-help", introduced to us since 1958, placed an emphasis on cooperation geared towards the long-term goal of strengthening the Thai economy. Today, the fruits of such cooperation has set the stage for Thailand to become Germany's solid and adept strategic partner. Apart from cooperation between our governments, various German institutes, foundations and business enterprises have also played an important role in providing assistance and coordination for many development projects in Thailand.

Paragraph 4

ความเชี่ยวชาญของเยอรมนี สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของไทยในด้านการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ดังจะเห็นได้อย่างชัดเจนจากประสิทธิภาพในการฝึกอบรมด้านอาชีวศึกษาที่ผ่านมา ปัจจุบัน ความร่วมมือของเยอรมนีปรับเน้นที่การปรับปรุงการบริการ และสภาพแวดล้อมสำหรับวิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อม และการส่งเสริมระบบนิเวศนิเวศวิทยาของอุตสาหกรรมที่มีประสิทธิภาพ สิ่งเหล่านี้ สอดคล้องกับนโยบายของรัฐบาลไทย ในการสร้างความแข็งแกร่งให้แก่วิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อม ซึ่งถือเป็นกระดูกสันหลังของเศรษฐกิจของประเทศ ดังนั้นไทยจึงหวังที่จะร่วมมือกับเยอรมนีในการพัฒนาวิสาหกิจขนาดกลาง และขนาดย่อมให้มากขึ้น นอกจากนี้ การพัฒนาความร่วมมือไตรภาคีระหว่างไทย เยอรมนี และประเทศเพื่อนบ้านของไทย เป็นอีกแนวทางหนึ่งที่เราควรได้รับการสนับสนุน เราต่างเล็งเห็นโอกาสมากมาย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการพัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในภูมิภาค ทั้งนี้ สภาพเศรษฐกิจ ที่เข้มแข็งยิ่งขึ้นของประเทศเพื่อนบ้าน จะช่วยให้ในภูมิภาคมีความมั่นคงและความมั่งคั่ง อันเป็นปัจจัยพื้นฐานที่เอื้ออำนวยแก่การลงทุน

We, in Thailand, admire your country's vision regarding the directions of Thailand's development path. Germany's expertise appropriately matches with Thailand's need to develop our human resources. The successful vocational training for Thai personnel clearly demonstrates that pattern of cooperation. Recently, Germany's cooperation with Thailand has placed an emphasis on improving services and the business environment for SMEs as well as stimulating eco-efficiency industries. This concept goes along

perfectly with the Thai Government's policy to strengthen SMEs. Thailand is looking forward to cooperating more extensively with Germany in this area since SMEs form the backbones of our two economies. With more than 70 percent of jobs and almost 50 percent of investment in Germany belonging to SMEs, we hope Germany will share its extensive experience on SMEs with Thailand. Tripartite cooperation among Germany, Thailand and Thailand's neighbouring countries is also a new venture well worthy of support, with vast opportunities particularly in the area of infrastructure development. Improved economic conditions in Thailand's neighbouring countries will help secure regional stability and prosperity, which are conducive to mutually profitable investments in the region.

#### Paragraph 5

ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี

ปัจจุบันในบรรดาประเทศในยุโรป / เยอรมนีเป็นหุ้นส่วนทั้งการค้าและการลงทุนรายใหญ่ที่สุดของไทย นักท่องเที่ยวจากเยอรมนีเดินทางมาไทยเป็นอันดับสองของประเทศในยุโรปในช่วงปีที่ผ่านมา เมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับประเทศคู่ค้าอื่นของไทย เยอรมนีเป็นคู่ค้าอันดับที่ 7 โดยคิดเป็นมูลค่าร้อยละ 2.7 ของการค้ากับต่างประเทศทั้งหมดของไทย การลงทุนของเยอรมนีในไทยอยู่ในลำดับที่ 4 เมื่อเทียบกับการลงทุนของประเทศต่างๆ ทั่วโลก ไทยประสบความสำเร็จในอุตสาหกรรมรถยนต์ และมีสถานะเสมือนเมืองมิวนิก และเมืองสตุทท์การ์ทแห่งเอเชีย แม้ว่าแนวโน้มดังกล่าวจะเป็นไปในทางบวกอยู่แล้ว แต่ผมเชื่อมั่นว่าไทยสามารถร่วมมือกับเยอรมนี ในการเพิ่มมูลค่าการค้าและการลงทุนระหว่างกันได้อีกมาก

Your Excellency,

Germany is now Thailand's largest trading partner and foreign investor among the European countries, while the number of German tourists to Thailand has been among the top two from Europe in recent years. Even though these figures are very positive, I am convinced that Thailand and Germany could do even better. Compared to other trading partners of Thailand worldwide, Germany presently ranks seventh, with our two-way trade accounting for 2.7 percent of Thailand's total external trade. German investment in Thailand in 2001 reached 187 million US dollars, which places Germany fourth among all investors in our country. In terms of the automobile industry, many regard Thailand as the Munich or Stuttgart of Asia. Despite all this, however, we are



confident that there is still much room for further cooperation with Germany to increase our bilateral trade and investment, considering the vast potential that exists between our two countries.

#### Paragraph 6

ในปีนี้ ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างไทยกับเยอรมนี ได้เพิ่มความสำคัญขึ้นอีกระดับหนึ่ง โดยตกลงที่จะมี การจัดตั้งคณะกรรมการร่วมทางเศรษฐกิจไทย-เยอรมนี ซึ่งจะเป็นช่องทางในการติดต่อและหารือโดยตรงระหว่างรัฐบาล และภาคเอกชนของทั้งสองประเทศ นอกจากนี้ การที่มีวัตถุประสงค์ที่จะส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมอย่างเต็มที่ ของภาครัฐและเอกชน จะช่วยให้ความร่วมมือมีความหลากหลายมากยิ่งขึ้น

This year, our relations will be lifted to new heights with the planned establishment of a Thailand-Germany Joint Economic Committee. The Committee will provide a new channel for contacts and direct consultation between the government and private sectors of our two countries. The Committee's structure, which encourages maximum participation by the private sector, should guarantee more creative outcomes with a view to embarking on more diversified types of cooperation.

#### Paragraph 7

ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี

เยอรมนีมีความสำคัญสำหรับประชาคมยุโรป ในขณะที่ตามสภาพทางภูมิศาสตร์ ประเทศไทยเป็นศูนย์กลางของภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ และบริเวณใกล้เคียง ไทยมีความภูมิใจในฐานะที่เป็นสมาชิกของ ประชาคมระหว่างประเทศ ที่มีความรับผิดชอบ และกำลังดำเนินบทบาทนำในการริเริ่ม และผลักดันให้มีความร่วมมือระหว่างกันของประเทศอาเซียน และประเทศเพื่อนบ้านอื่นๆ

Your Excellency,

Germany's importance in the European Union is indisputable. Likewise, Thailand, situated in the centre of Southeast Asia, is a natural hub of the region and beyond. Thailand takes pride in being a responsible member of the international community. We are pursuing a leading role in initiating and forging regional cooperation among member countries of ASEAN and other neighbouring countries. We attach high priority to the promotion of economic development in the Mekong Sub-region in order to link the old and new members of ASEAN. In this regard, we would like to invite Germany to join us

by taking part in these efforts, especially in projects relating to improvement of infrastructure in the region. This could be a joint exercise where we can mutually benefit from the prospects deriving from economic growth in the region.

#### Paragraph 8

เมื่อสัปดาห์ที่แล้ว ไทยได้จัดการประชุมความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศในเอเชีย หรือเอซีดี โดยมีการประชุมระดับรัฐมนตรีเป็นครั้งแรก เอซีดีเป็นการปรึกษาหารือระหว่างประเทศในเอเชีย ที่ถือเป็นตัวแทนของความหลากหลายของเอเชีย โดยมีจุดมุ่งหมายรวมพลังเพื่อความมั่งคั่งของภูมิภาค การมีสมาชิกจากทั่วเอเชีย กลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนเอเชียตะวันออก ประเทศในอนุภูมิภาค อินเดีย และประเทศในตะวันออกกลาง เป็นความหลากหลายที่จะสามารถช่วย เกื้อกูลประโยชน์ซึ่งกันและกัน ทั้งนี้ เอซีดีจะไม่เป็นเวทีที่ปิด แต่จะขยายวงกว้างออกไป และส่งเสริมให้มีการปรึกษาหารือ และทำความเข้าใจกันภายในกลุ่มกับภูมิภาคอื่นๆ ด้วย

As Germany attaches importance to Dialogues between Cultures, Thailand also began such a process in our region with the inauguration of the first ever Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Ministerial Meeting last week in Thailand. The ACD is a process of dialogue among countries in Asia representing streams of diversity flowing from all directions in the region to forge common strength for regional prosperity. Its Asia-wide membership, ranging from ASEAN members, East Asian nations, to countries in the Indian Sub-continent and the Gulf states, indicates the wide range of cultures of the group. Although all the members are Asian nations, the ACD will not be a closed forum. It will expand further to encourage greater dialogue and understanding within the group and with other regions.

#### Paragraph 9

ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี

สุดท้ายนี้ ผมขอยืนยันอีกครั้งหนึ่งว่า มีความยินดีเป็นอย่างยิ่ง ที่ได้ต้อนรับประมุขของมิตรประเทศที่เก่าแก่ของไทย ดังเช่นเยอรมนี ตลอดระยะเวลาของความสัมพันธ์อันยาวนานระหว่างประเทศเราทั้งสอง เยอรมนีได้มีบทบาทที่สร้างสรรค์ และเอื้ออำนวยแก่การพัฒนาของไทย ไม่ว่าจะเป็นด้านการศึกษา เทคโนโลยี การแพทย์ การสื่อสาร คมนาคม รวมทั้งด้านอื่นๆ ทั้งนี้ นับตั้งแต่การสถาปนาความสัมพันธ์อย่างเป็นทางการระหว่างไทยกับเยอรมนี เมื่อ 140 ปีที่แล้ว ประเทศทั้งสองได้เปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างมากมาย อย่างไรก็ตาม สิ่งหนึ่งที่ผมหวังว่าจะไม่มีวันเปลี่ยนแปลง ก็คือ สัมพันธภาพพิเศษระหว่างประเทศทั้งสอง

Your Excellency,

In closing, I wish to reiterate once again what a great pleasure it is to welcome the Head of State of a country that is an old friend of Thailand's, such as Germany.

Throughout the long-standing relations between our two nations, Germany has played a highly constructive and amicable role in Thailand's national development, whether in the fields of education, technology, medicine, communications, transportation, and other areas. Ever since the establishment of formal relations between our two countries 140 years ago, a lot of things have changed, both in Germany and in Thailand. One thing, however, which I hope will never change is the spirit of this special relationship between our two countries.

**Paragraph 10**

ในโอกาสนี้ ผมขอเชิญแขกผู้มีเกียรติทุกท่าน ร่วมดื่มเพื่อพลานามัยอันสมบูรณ์ และความ  
สำเร็จของ ฯพณฯ ประธานาธิบดี โยฮันเนส รา และภริยา และเพื่อความสัมพันธ์ที่ยั่งยืนของไทย  
กับเยอรมนีสืบไป

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On this note, may I now invite all of the distinguished guests to join me in a toast to the continued good health and success of His Excellency President Johannes Rau and Madame Rau as well as to the long-lasting relationship between Thailand and Germany.

Speech addressed by His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda

Introduction

สุนทรพจน์ของ ฯพณฯ นายกรัฐมนตรี  
 “สันติภาพและความมั่นคงในเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้”

ณ สถาบันความมั่นคงระหว่างประเทศ

กรุงมอสโก

วันที่ 17 พฤษภาคม 2531

Speech by

H.E. General Prem Tinsulanonda

Prime Minister of Thailand

On “peace and Security in Southeast Asia”

At the Moscow State Institute of International Relations

17 May 1988

Paragraph 1

ท่านผู้มีเกียรติที่เคารพ

ผมรู้สึกยินดีที่ได้มีโอกาสมาปราศรัยที่สถาบันความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศของกรุงมอสโก ผมเชื่อว่าท่านทั้งหลายจะเป็นกำลังสำคัญในการทูตของประเทศของท่านในอนาคต และประเทศของท่านอาจมีความสนใจยิ่งขึ้นต่อลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิกซึ่งกำลังเป็นที่กล่าวขวัญว่าจะเป็นศูนย์ความเจริญรุ่งเรือง โดยที่ผมมาจากภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ อันเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิก จึงใคร่ขอพูดถึงสันติภาพและความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคนั้น โดยหวังว่าจะเป็นการเกื้อกูลต่อความเข้าใจอันดียิ่งขึ้นเกี่ยวกับเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ และทั้งสันติภาพและความมั่นคงของเขตนั้นและโลกกว้าง

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to address the Moscow State Institute of International Affairs. I believe all of you here in future will play an important part of the diplomatic service of your respective countries. Your countries may have an increasing interest in the Pacific Rim region which encompasses the Far East, which is being the area currently referred to as a center of progress and prosperity. As I come from Southeast Asia, I would like to speak on the question of peace and security in that region which makes up a part of the Pacific Rim. I hope what I am going to say will be

of assistance to you in gaining a better understanding of Southeast Asia, the prospect of peace and security in that region and its relations to the world at large.

#### Paragraph 2

ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้เป็นส่วนที่สำคัญของภูมิภาคเอเชียแปซิฟิก โดยเป็นที่รู้จักกันดีว่าเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้เป็นเวทีการแข่งขันระหว่างประเทศมหาอำนาจแห่งหนึ่ง ที่มีผลประโยชน์ที่มหาอำนาจเข้ามาพัวพันเป็นภูมิภาคที่นับว่ามีความสำคัญทางยุทธศาสตร์ เป็นเส้นทางทางการเดินเรือระหว่างมหาสมุทรแปซิฟิกและมหาสมุทรอินเดีย นอกจากนี้ ยังอุดมไปด้วยทรัพยากร ธรรมชาติที่สมบูรณ์ ประชากรส่วนใหญ่มีการศึกษา รวมทั้งมีการเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจสูงเป็นที่ น่าพอใจอีกด้วย

Southeast Asia is an important part of the Asia and Pacific region. The region is well-known as an arena of big power rivalry, involving the interests of those powers. It is a strategically important region located astride the sea lanes connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is abundant in resources and possesses a relatively quite well educated population and shown a satisfactorily high rate of economic growth.

#### Paragraph 3

ประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้นั้นเพิ่งเริ่มเข้ามามีบทบาทอย่างจริงจังในวงการระหว่างประเทศเมื่อไม่กี่ทศวรรษมานี้เอง โดยประเทศในเขตนี้นอกจากประเทศไทย ต่างตกอยู่ภายใต้การปกครองของบรรดาประเทศมหาอำนาจตะวันตกเป็นเวลานาน ไม่สามารถมีความสัมพันธ์กันโดยตรงได้ทั้งที่อยู่ใกล้เคียงกันเปรียบเสมือนคนแปลกหน้า ครั้นได้รับเอกราชแล้วประเทศเหล่านี้ก็ยังมีประสบการณ์และประวัติความเป็นมาที่แตกต่างกัน ทั้งในด้านการปกครอง เศรษฐกิจ และสังคม รวมทั้งต้องเผชิญปัญหา เฉพาะหน้าในการวางรากฐานแห่งชาติขึ้นใหม่ จนไม่อยู่ในฐานะที่จะส่งเสริมความเข้าใจอันดีระหว่างกัน หรือสร้างความปรองดองในหมู่ประเทศภูมิภาคได้ แม้กระนั้นก็ดี ต่างก็ รู้สึกว่าการอยู่อย่างโดดเดี่ยวนอกจากจะเป็นการล่อแหลมแล้ว ยังทำให้ชาติอำนาจต่อรองไม่สามารถมีส่วนกำหนดความเป็นไปในภูมิภาคตนได้

It is only been in recent decades that the countries of Southeast Asia have begun to play a real role in the international community. With the exception of Thailand, the countries in the region had been under rule of the Western colonial powers. They were not able to establish contact and relations among themselves, and although they were near neighbours, they were virtually strangers to one another. With the advent of independence these countries emerged with different backgrounds, differing

administrative and economic structures and social conditions. Each was respectively confronted with specific and immediate set of problems that must be managed in order to lay the foundation and fabric of nationhood. They were not in a position to create mutual understanding and harmony. And yet, each felt the precariousness of standing isolated, without weight and influence and thus, unable to the part in determining the situation in the region.

#### Paragraph 4

ต่อมาในปี 1961 ไทยมาลายาและฟิลิปปินส์ได้ตระหนักถึงความจำเป็นและประโยชน์ที่จะได้จากการหันหน้าเข้าหากันและร่วมมือกันในรูปพหุภาคี จึงร่วมกันจัดตั้งสมาคมเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้หรืออาสาชี่น แต่ก็ปรากฏว่าอยู่ได้ไม่นานนักเพราะขาดความพร้อมเพรียงและมีประเทศสมาชิกเป็นแต่เพียงส่วนน้อยของภูมิภาค อย่างไรก็ตามก็ตีความเพียรพยายามในครั้งนั้นนับเป็นแบบอย่างที่จะปิดเป่าการเผชิญหน้าในภูมิภาค โดยหันมาร่วมมือกันเพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกให้กันและกัน ในที่สุดเมื่อปี 1967 ประเทศในภูมิภาครวม 5 ประเทศได้แก่ อินโดนีเซีย มาเลเซีย ฟิลิปปินส์ สิงคโปร์ และไทยจึงประสบความสำเร็จในการจัดตั้งองค์การความร่วมมือแห่งภูมิภาคชี่น ซึ่งเป็นที่รู้จักกันในขณะนี้ว่า สมาคมแห่งเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ หรืออาเซียน

In 1961, Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines realized the increasing need and the advantages to be gained by joining in multilateral cooperation. The Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) was born from this initiative in regional cooperation. ASA did not last very long. This could be attributed to the fact that the membership was made up of only a minority of the countries in the region and those involved were not yet ready. However, that initial effort had become a model for the avoidance of confrontation between countries in the region and for them to cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. Finally, five regional states, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, were able to establish an organization for regional cooperation which has been known up until the present as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN.

#### Paragraph 5

วัตถุประสงค์หลักของอาเซียนในเบื้องต้นนั้น มีด้วยกันสามประการคือ หนึ่ง ส่งเสริมการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และวัฒนธรรมของภูมิภาคโดยอาศัยโครงการร่วมมือต่าง ๆ สอง ดำรงเสถียรภาพทางการเมืองและเศรษฐกิจของภูมิภาคโดยลดการแข่งขันของมหาอำนาจ และสาม

เป็นเวทีแก้ไขปัญหภายในภูมิภาค และต่อมาเมื่อปี 1971 โดยตระหนักว่าการแข่งขันของมหาอำนาจจากภายนอกก่อให้เกิดความตึงเครียดขึ้นในภูมิภาค อาเซียนจึงได้ประกาศเป้าหมายระยะยาวขึ้นแสดงเจตน์จำนงที่จะสถาปนาภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้เป็นเขตสันติภาพ เสรีภาพ และความเป็นกลาง หลังจากนั้นเมื่อปี 1976 ประเทศสมาชิกอาเซียนได้จัดทำ “สนธิสัญญามิตรภาพและความร่วมมือในเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้” ขึ้นเป็นสนธิสัญญาที่เปิดกว้างให้ทุกประเทศในภูมิภาคได้มีโอกาสเข้ามาสมทบเป็นภาคี จุดมุ่งหมายที่สำคัญคือให้ยอมรับการแก้ไขข้อพิพาทโดยสันติวิธี รวมทั้งกำหนดกระบวนการเพื่อการนี้ และได้กำหนดแนวทางการดำเนินความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างรัฐเพื่อความสมานฉันท์และร่วมมืออย่างเป็นประโยชน์ อันมีนัยเป็นสัญญาไม่รุกรานกันอีกด้วย

ASEAN had initially three major objectives: -

- 1) To foster economic, social and cultural development through regional cooperation projects;
- 2) To maintain regional political and economic stability by reducing superpowers competition;
- 3) To provide a forum for solving regional conflicts.

Becoming more aware for the impact on regional conflict of superpower rivalry and competition, ASEAN, in 1971, proclaimed its long-term objectives to establish Southeast Asia a zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, concluded in 1976 and open for accession by all countries in the region, laid down guidelines for interstate relations on the basis of friendship and the promotion of mutual beneficial cooperation, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts and implicit in this is the understanding on the non-use of force.

#### Paragraph 6

บัดนี้อาเซียนได้ก่อตั้งมากกว่า 20 ปีแล้ว แม้ว่ามีความแตกต่างและปัญหาบ้างระหว่างประเทศสมาชิก อาเซียนก็ประสบความสำเร็จมากที่สุดในฐานะองค์การภูมิภาคของกลุ่มประเทศกำลังพัฒนา โดยเป็นที่ยอมรับอย่างกว้างขวาง ความร่วมมืออย่างใกล้ชิด ความสำนึกในผลประโยชน์ ร่วมกัน การที่ต้องพึ่งพาอาศัยกันและชะตากรรมร่วมกันของประเทศสมาชิก สิ่งเหล่านี้ได้ก่อให้เกิดมิติใหม่อีกมิติหนึ่งคือ ความเป็นปึกแผ่นทางการการเมือง

In the 20 years since its establishment, and despite some differences between the member countries, ASEAN has developed into the most successful regional

grouping of developing countries. It is widely accepted that close cooperation for mutual benefit, the realization of the need to depend on one another, and a common destiny have given rise to a new dimension in cooperation, that is, political cohesiveness.

#### Paragraph 7

อาเซียนครอบคลุมอาณาเขตที่กว้างใหญ่ไพศาล ปัจจุบันมีสมาชิกเพิ่มขึ้นอีกหนึ่งประเทศ คือ บรูไน มีประชากรรวมแล้วกว่า 280 ล้านคน มีทรัพยากรมหาศาลมีอัตราการเจริญเติบโตที่สูง และมีความร่วมมือทางการเมือง เศรษฐกิจ และวัฒนธรรม อย่างใกล้ชิด จนถึงได้ว่าอาเซียนเป็นพลังทางเศรษฐกิจและการเมืองที่มีบทบาทสำคัญในภูมิภาคเอเชียแปซิฟิก อันเป็นภูมิภาคที่มีอนาคตทางเศรษฐกิจที่แจ่มใสในขณะนี้

ASEAN now has an additional member, namely, Brunei Darussalam. The territory of member countries covers a wide expanse and is home to a population of over 280 million people. The area has abundant resources and averages a high rate of growth, with close political economic and cultural cooperation. It can therefore be regarded as a political and economic force with an important role in the Asia and Pacific region, which is a region with bright economic future.

#### Paragraph 8

จากที่กล่าวมาข้างต้น จะเห็นได้ว่า อาเซียนนอกจากเป็นปัจจัยเพื่อความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจและสังคมระหว่างประเทศสมาชิกแล้ว ยังได้สร้างอำนาจต่อรองขึ้นได้ในเวทีระหว่างประเทศที่จะร่วมกำหนดความเป็นไปในภูมิภาคของตนเอง และการที่ภูมิภาคนั้นเรียกได้ว่ามีเสถียรภาพพอควรในปัจจุบันนี้ ส่วนหนึ่งเป็นเพราะปัจจัยอาเซียนนั่นเอง จึงถือได้ว่า อาเซียนได้มีส่วนเกื้อกูลต่อสันติภาพและความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคนี้

From what I have just described it is obvious that, aside from being an important factor in social and economic cooperation among the member countries, ASEAN has built up its bargaining power in the international arena to determine the course of events in South-east Asia. The fact that Southeast Asia today, enjoys a relative degree of stability is due, in part, to ASEAN. Therefore, ASEAN has had a positive part in bolstering peace and security in this region.



#### Paragraph 9

สำหรับความร่วมมือทางการเมือง เป้าหมายระยะยาวของอาเซียนก็ยังคงเป็นการสถาปนาภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ให้เป็นเขตสันติภาพ เสรีภาพ และเป็นกลาง เพื่อเป็นการสร้างภาวะเอื้ออำนวยให้แต่ละประเทศในภูมิภาคสามารถนำทรัพยากรของตนมาใช้ประโยชน์ได้อย่างเต็มที่ในการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจและสังคม โดยมีต้องหวาดเกรงภัยอันตรายจากการคุกคาม ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการคุกคามจากประเทศในภูมิภาคเดียวกัน หรือจากประเทศมหาอำนาจก็ตาม

In our political cooperation, our long term objective is still the establishment of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the region of Southeast Asia to promote peace and stability for the region and to give greater opportunity for the countries in the region to exploit their own natural resources for the development of the economy and society to the full without having to fear from the threats and dangers both from the countries within the same region and from the Superpowers.

#### Paragraph 10

จะเห็นได้ว่า วัตถุประสงค์ของอาเซียนดังกล่าวมีความคล้ายคลึงกับเจตน์จำนงของสหภาพโซเวียตภายใต้การนำของท่านเลขาธิการกอร์บาชอฟที่พยายามจะให้มีความสภาวะแวดล้อมระหว่างประเทศที่สันติ เอื้ออำนวยแก่การดำเนินนโยบาย "เปิดกว้าง" (Glasnost) และ "ปฏิรูป" (Perestroika) ภายในสหภาพโซเวียต

It is to be noted that ASEAN' s objective bears a stark similarity to the stated intent of the Soviet Union under the leadership of General Secretary Gorbachev who has voiced a desire for peaceful international environment to facilitate the implementation of the national policies of "glasnost" and "perestroika" within the Soviet Union.

#### Paragraph 11

แต่เป็นที่น่าเสียดายว่า ยังคงมีอุปสรรคสำคัญขัดขวางการสร้างสภาวะแวดล้อมระหว่างประเทศที่สันติ กล่าวคือ ปัญหาแกมพูชา ซึ่งได้ยืดเยื้อมาเป็นเวลานานกว่า 9 ปีแล้ว และเป็นปัญหาที่กระทบความมั่นคงของภูมิภาคอย่างมหันต์ ตราบใดที่ปัญหานี้ยังไม่ได้รับการแก้ไข ตราบนั้นสันติภาพในภูมิภาคนี้ก็ยังไม่เกิดขึ้นได้

However, it is regrettable to note that in Southeast Asian there is still great obstacle to international peaceful environment namely the problem of Kampuchea that has lasted for more than 9 years and has become the problem which has

greatly destabilized the region. As long as this problem remains unresolved there would be no real peace in this region.

#### Paragraph 12

อาเซียนได้พยายามให้มีการแก้ไขปัญหากัมพูชาโดยทางการเมืองเพื่อให้ได้มาซึ่งสันติภาพที่แท้จริงในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ อาเซียนเชื่อว่าสันติภาพที่แท้จริงดังกล่าวจะเกิดขึ้นได้ ก็ต่อเมื่อกัมพูชาสามารถเป็นประเทศเอกราชที่เป็นกลาง ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด และไม่เป็นภัยต่อความมั่นคงของประเทศเพื่อนบ้าน อาเซียนเห็นว่า ความขัดแย้งในปัญหานี้เป็นผลร้ายต่อความมั่นคงของประเทศที่เกี่ยวข้อง เป็นสิ่งขัดขวางการพัฒนาของประเทศเหล่านี้ ฉะนั้น หากมีการยอมรับสภาพความเป็นจริงในความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศว่า ความมั่นคงของทุกประเทศมีความเกี่ยวข้องกัน และยอมรับความจำเป็นต้องมีสถานะแวดล้อมที่สันติ รวมทั้งมีเจตน์จำนงทางการเมืองแล้ว ย่อมไม่เป็นการพันวิสัยที่จะนำสันติภาพที่แท้จริงมาสู่ภูมิภาคนี้ ซึ่งเป็นการเกื้อหนุนต่อสันติภาพของโลกกว้างด้วย

ASEAN has made a real effort to resolve the Kampuchean problem by political means in order to bring about a real peace to the region of Southeast Asia. It is the firm belief of ASEAN that real peace cannot be secured unless and until Kampuchea becomes independent, neutral, non-aligned and representing no danger to the security of her neighbours. It is an ASEAN's conviction that this conflict has produced and adverse effect to the security of all the countries concerned and an impediment to development of all those countries. General Secretary Gorbachev's address at the "International Forum for Nuclear Free World, for Survival of Humanity" in Moscow in February 1987 noted that the attempt of any country to maintain her own security at the expense of other country is unacceptable. This point, so clearly stated, truly reflects the reality and ought to be welcome and accept to all. Therefore if we all recognize such reality and the need for peaceful environment as well as a need to commit ourselves to a real spirit of cooperation.

#### Paragraph 13

ในการนี้ ผมเชื่อว่า หากสหภาพโซเวียตได้มีบทบาทในทางสร้างสรรค์ในมนนำให้มีการแก้ไขปัญหากัมพูชาตามวิถีทางดังกล่าว ดังที่ได้มีบทบาทในการแก้ไขข้อขัดแย้งในอัฟกานิสถานมาแล้ว ประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ก็จะรู้สึกขอบคุณและอาเซียนเองก็จะมีความรู้สึกที่ดี

ประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ก็จะรู้สึกขอบคุณและอาเซียนเองก็จะมีความรู้สึกที่ดีกับสหภาพโซเวียต ซึ่งความรู้สึกที่ดีนี้จะเป็นพื้นฐานที่มั่นคงเพื่อพัฒนาความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจและอื่น ๆ ระหว่างสหภาพโซเวียตกับประเทศอาเซียนทั้งในกรอบทวิภาคีและในกรอบลุ่มน้ำแปซิฟิกต่อไป

Because of this I am more than convinced that if the Soviet Union plays a positive role and bends itself to facilitate the solution to the Kampuchean conflict in the manner that I have outlined above and in the same manner that the Soviet Union has displayed to bring about solution to the conflict in Afghanistan the Soviet Union will earn gratitude from all the countries in the region of Southeast Asia. In addition the Soviet Union will also earn the goodwill of the ASEAN countries for its efforts which will be a good and stable foundation for the economic and development cooperation both on the bilateral basis between the Soviet Union and the ASEAN countries and on the multilateral basis within the framework of future cooperation among the countries in the Pacific Basin.

#### Paragraph 14

ในฐานะหัวหน้ารัฐบาลไทย ผมยืนยันได้ว่า เราไม่ประสงค์จะกีดกันประเทศมหาอำนาจที่จะเข้ามามีบทบาทในเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ แต่สิ่งที่เราต้องการก็คือบทบาทที่สร้างสรรค์ของประเทศมหาอำนาจ ผมเชื่อว่า หากสหภาพโซเวียตสามารถช่วยสร้างสันติภาพที่แท้จริงด้วยการช่วยแก้ไขปัญหากัมพูชาให้ลุล่วงไปแล้ว สหภาพโซเวียตก็จะเป็นที่ยอมรับโดยประเทศในภูมิภาคนี้ว่าเป็นประเทศมหาอำนาจที่มีบทบาทสร้างสรรค์ และเป็นประเทศมหาอำนาจที่ทุกประเทศในภูมิภาคควรพัฒนาความร่วมมือและกระชับความสัมพันธ์ในแน่นแฟ้นยิ่งขึ้นต่อไป

As head of the Thai Government I would like to state here that there is no wish on our part to put up barriers against Superpowers from having a legitimate role in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, we would like to welcome positive roles of Superpowers in this region. I sincerely believe that if the Soviet Union could facilitate the solution for the Kampuchean problem which brings about peace, all the countries in the region, large and small, would acknowledge that the Soviet Union is the Superpower which has displayed a positive role this will inturn allow the countries in the region to engage themselves in closer cooperation and to consolidate their relations with the Soviet Union.

## Paragraph 15

ผมหวังว่า การปราศรัยของผมในครั้งนี้ แม้จะสั้น เพราะเวลาจำกัด จะช่วยให้สถาบัน  
อันทรงเกียรติและสมาชิกของสถาบันนี้ได้เข้าใจถึงสภาพการณ์เกี่ยวกับสันติภาพและความมั่นคง  
ในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้บ้างไม่มากนักน้อยและหากความเข้าใจที่ดีขึ้นนี้จะเป็นปัจจัย  
เกื้อกูลสันติภาพและความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคนี้ยิ่งขึ้นแล้ว ก็จะทำให้ผมภูมิใจว่า ได้มีส่วนช่วยต่อ  
สันติสุขและความก้าวหน้าของภูมิภาคของผมเอง รวมทั้งต่อการลดความตึงเครียดและความร่วมมือ  
มือที่สร้างสรรคในโลกด้วย

I hope that my brief speech, which is short because of time constraint, will  
provoke some thoughts among members of this prestigious institute and will give them  
insight into the real situation relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Further, if I  
succeed in promoting better understanding which becomes a factor to facilitate peace  
and stability for my region, it would make me very proud and happy that I have a part to  
play in promoting peace and progress for the region and to help contribute to the  
reduction of tension and to promote positive globe cooperation.

ขอบคุณ

Thank you

## THE RESEARCHER' S BRIEF BACKGROUND

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