

TECHNIQUES IN THAI - ENGLISH TRANSLATION: COMMON MISTAKES IN WORD AND SENTENCE LEVELS

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Abstract

The translation is a method of transferring information between two different languages. It helps the people understand the political, economic, social, and cultural situations as well as change their knowledge and opinion. Most of the language used to communicate with another is English, which is the lingua franca of the global community. Therefore, in order to recognize and understand things that happen in the world, the English language is the tool used to record that situation. However, the difference of both languages is one of the factors contributing to translation problems. The transmission of the meaning at the word level or sentence structure is often problematic because Thai and English languages are different. So, use of the words with a similar pattern or with the conjunction in different sentence structures will cause difference meanings. As a result, the meaning target language does not accord with the source language. Therefore, knowing the meaning of words, how to use them, and how to construct proper English sentences can help translators translate Thai documents into English correctly, naturally, and in accordance with the original text's goals.

Keywords: common mistake, translation, technique

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans used language for communicating in society, it does not only utter and write the word but also conveys the meaning. So many linguists have defined the meaning of language as a system of conventional spoken or written symbols by means of which human beings express themselves. They use language in communication, expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release (Prasithrathsint, 2013; Rajimwale, 2007). In addition, the meaning or definition of language has been mentioned in various ways as follows: A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture. The language can be a set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements (Trager, 1949; Chomsky, 1957). Language is a wholly human and non-instinctive method of communicating thoughts, feelings, and desires via the use of verbal symbols created deliberately. It is the system by which people communicate and engage with one another around the world by using the oral-auditory arbitrary symbols. The

language that most people use to communicate is English (Sapir, 1921; Wardhaugh, 2006).

In the present time, English is very important in the global society because English is a tool or important communication equipment in education, knowledge acquisition occupation; including communication with the other countries around the world. When there are diversities and differences in traditions and cultures, therefore, people must be aware of ways of communication in order to understand each other. The language that they use to express understanding with each other is "English" because it is the global language that the people around the world can use to exchange knowledge and technology (Oupakham, 2014). English has served as a tool of communication in the international situation, whether it provides a piece of information, entertainment, or a way to transfer knowledge that occurs in any area of study to others around the world. Therefore, English language acts as the global language that people in different countries can use to share ideas, feelings, experiences, and knowledge. English is widely regarded as the language of modernization, knowledge, and globalization around the world (Baker, 2008; Graddol, 2006; Kirkpatrick, 2010).

The era of borderless communication has arrived. Thus, interpersonal communication is not restricted to an area or inside a society of individuals who speak the same language and culture, but also to people from various places, civilizations, and cultures who speak different languages. In cross-cultural communication, "translation" plays a crucial role in facilitating information exchange, and people's perspectives (Pechwathana, 2019).

Thailand uses translation as a mechanism for conveying information. It is utilized to transfer information from the past to the present. The form of trade paperwork and sales contracts are examples of business translation. Poems, novels, books, short tales, and films are examples of translations used for entertainment. The form of legislation, both national and international, is included in the translation used for administration. And for scholarly documents, there's translation. It indicates that academic translation is utilized to generate, publish, and exchange knowledge (Laisatthukai, 2018).

However, the English that we use today as the global language for communication is different from all other languages in the world. When we translate English into other languages or other languages into English, we often make the mistake of substituting words from one language while keeping the same meaning. Because the two languages have different grammatical rules, this leads to grammatical, lexical, and sentence construction mistakes. These errors always occur in the translational process especially in the translation of English into Thai or Thai- English translation, as a result of incorrect communication or a deviation from reality. Therefore, in this article, the author emphasizes the importance of translating and explains how to correctly translate Thai into English. It focuses on exposing typical grammatical, lexical, and structural mistakes found in Thai while doing English translation. Learners will generate knowledge in translation to be more precise and appropriate. The two objectives are follows: to point out errors that occur in the choice of words and sentence structure levels, and to expose

grammatical mistakes; lexical, and sentence structure levels in Thai to English translations and guide the translators to solve their problems.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is conducted in the field of Thai – English translation. The samples are 10 articles from the Scopus and Thai journals. These articles are published in the year of 2018 – 2022. The data consist of definition of translation, translation process, characteristics of a good translation, the problem and mistake of translation. The data are analyzed by content analysis. It is compared between Thai words with English words. The authors explain how to use the words in the sentences, and find out the point mistake or error in translation.

A. Definition of translation

Translation is the transfer of meaning from one language to another in order to exchange ideas, beliefs, or the other sciences. The translators should have the skills to properly interpret and convey elegant and natural translations. The Royal Institute Dictionary (1999) has given the meaning of the word “translation” as follows: Translate as a verb means to convey meaning from one language to another. It makes the readers understand the meaning of words. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1987) defines the word “translation” as a noun and a verb. The noun means the process of changing something that is written or spoken in another language and the verb means to express the meaning of the speech or writing in a different language and to be changed from one language to other. Moreover, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1957) defines the translation as follows: it can be translated as both a noun and a verb. The noun means to change into someone's own language, not in the original language. The verb means to change words into a different language, to change something into a new form, and to decide that words behaviors or actions mean a particular thing.

In addition to the definition from the dictionary, there are also definitions or ideas from many translation scholars. According to Catford (1965), translation is a language operation that involves swapping a text in one language with a text in another. Similarly, Nida and Taber (1982) describe translation as replicating the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style. The definition of translation, according to Bell (1991) is "the expression in another language (target language) of what has been articulated in another (source language) while maintaining the semantic and stylistic equivalences." Similarly, Newmark (1981) stated that translation is an art and science that entails the ability to replace written or spoken words in one language with comparable competency in another. Similarly, Larson's (1984) definition of translation is the process of shifting meaning from one language to another. This is accomplished by converting the first language's format into a second language with a semantic structure that preserves the original meaning. The only thing that has changed is the format.

In Thailand, the definitions of translation have been given by many Thai scholars, for example; Phuwadol (2000) defines translation as “the transmission of messages from one language to another. interpretation or comprehension of meaning by using other texts that are different from the original text.” Similarly, Banchuen (1980) defines “Translation” as an act of language. Which means, it is the process of replacing words written in one language with another language.”

Similar to Suporn’s concept (1998), translation is an area of skill that entails seeking to substitute a text or message in one language with a text or message in another. This is in line with Atchara's (2005) opinion, which stated that translation is the transfer of meaning from one language to another and the translator is to ensure that the reader understands the translational text exactly the same as the reader reading the original text. This is consistent with Saibua’ (2010), translation is just conveying meaning of the original text to the translated version. The accuracy of the content is therefore an important goal for translators to keep from the original text. And it is important to determine the quality of the translation. This is further attested by the opinion of Thep-Akarapong (2004) who said that translation is a thought process that translators must first interpret from the original language. The translator then selects the recipient's language that is close to the original language as a translation.

It can be deduced from the preceding definitions of translations from both scholars in Thailand and outside that translation is a kind of communication between two different languages. Both agreed that the method of communicating is putting the meaning of the first language or the original language into the second language. The translator must be able to communicate in the native language. He or she must comprehend the denotation and connotation meanings intended by the original authors. He or she delivers meanings in the form of a second language or a translation version that is accurate in terms of both word usage and the nature of communication among the translated language's readers.

B. Translation process

The translation process begins in our memory, according to Bell (1995), and leads to the study of the original language and the synthesis of meanings in a translated version. Language analysis is to determine the true meaning of the original language. It is divided into two steps. A structural analysis, which is the first step in translation, is the first step. Throughout the clause level, the translators must read the original text. The sentences are then clearly separated, and the original text is next analyzed. At this point, the translators examine the substance of the separated sentences in order to fully understand them. When they translate the original text into the translated language, the text will have the same meaning. The analysis of the language used is the final step, and it involves determining which parts are the major content and which parts are the language style employed. Bell's second step in his explanation is to synthesize the content. Pragmatic synthesis, semantic synthesis, and syntactic synthesis are all part of it. The goal and style of the original text are determined by pragmatic synthesis, which determines whether the original text's purpose and style should be preserved or changed. Syntactic synthesis is

the process of composing the text in the translated language, while semantic synthesis is the process of creating a structure that contains the text's content.

Other translators have also separated the definitions of translation process; the surface structure analysis which is an analysis to find grammatical relationships and find the meaning of words and groups of words in the source language, the transmission or conveying the meaning of the text from one language to another, and the adaptation of the meaning of the text to be translated by selecting the appropriate words and language structure that is acceptable to the readers (Larson, 1984; Nida & Taber, 1982). Similarly, the concept of Nuemaihom (2013) said that the translation process involved at least three people, namely the writer, the translator, and the reader of the translated version. The translators play an important role for both the receiver and the messenger at the same time. Therefore, the translator must have the procedures for translating in order to achieve the goal of the original, and the reader feels like reading the original one. The translation process includes text analysis, decoding messages, translating into translated language, adjusting translation messages, and evaluating translation works. In accordance with the translation processes, Sang-aram (1999), added that they are the analysis or decoding of the original text by carefully reading the manuscript and the synthesis or inputting of the code of the new compilation. It is a collection of information obtained from reading the manuscript, which is then reorganized into the final version. Similarly, Thep-Akarapong (1994) states that the translation process has three major elements: the process of creating manuscripts, the recipient's reading process, and the process of language use. It explains the differences and similarities in lexical structure and language use.

C. Characteristics of a good translation

A successful translation should have three characteristics as the following

Accuracy means that the translators should translate it as closely as possible to the original meaning.

Clarity means the translators should translate in such a way that the reader understands the message as clearly as possible and avoid statements that will lead the reader astray.

Naturalness implies that translators should use the most natural language possible (Larson, 1998; Phokasamrit, 2005).

D. The problem and mistake of translation

An error of translation refers to a translation that results in some words or all of the content being different from the original. Even though it may be caused by the intention of the translator himself to avoid referring to the truthful content or caused by accidental errors. It can cause problems in communicating with translation. According to Suporn's (1998) concept, there are three types of translation challenges: cultural translation problems, language structure translation problems, and word meaning translation problems. Similar to Wimolchalao's (2000). Idea, he said that translation problems are errors caused by the effect of the Thai language, including grammar and spelling. In addition, Hatim and Mason (1994) discuss the translators affecting poor translations. It could be due to a lack of

comprehension of the original language on a grammatical and lexis level, as well as a lack of understanding of expressing both meanings at the word level. This is consistent with the concept of Phokasamrit (2006), Sang-aram (1999), and Pinmanee (2012). The problems with translators can arise at the word, text, and beyond levels. Understanding the manuscript and conveying its meaning are the major problems for translators. Therefore, the translators must read and understand the original text clearly. They must have an in depth knowledge in grammar, use the right words, and convey the meaning of the source language into the translated form in a clear, and unambiguous manner.

It can be seen that problems and errors in translation can occur for many reasons. It may cause by the language itself which has different grammar rules, vocabulary with multiple meanings, and different uses which can cause errors in the use of the language. Another reason is caused by the translator himself, such as the translator's lack of knowledge about understanding the original language, lack of knowledge and skills in translating the original text into a translated language to be accurate and natural, and lack of cultural knowledge that different between the two languages. The characteristics of common translation errors are incorrect use of words at word level and sentence structure. The inability to convey emotions and messages hidden in the original in its entirety, as well as the translation of the translated language, is contrary to the context and culture of communication in the translated language.

II. RESULTS

This article presents errors in translating academic documents from Thai to English in two aspects, which consist of an error caused by incorrect word selection and lack of knowledge at the level of sentence structure. The details are as follows:

A. An error caused by incorrect word selection

According to Laongpol (2018), many words in the English language are similar in form and meaning. If the translator is not careful and doesn't analyze the use of words carefully, it will be the cause of translation error. The most problematic words are the words that have nearly the same form, and the article words.

The following is an example of a term that is often problematic in choosing the text from Thai to English. In the case of the Thai word, “ส่งผลให้”, there are two words in English that have similar meanings such as “*affect*” and “*effect*”. When the translators translate into English, they have to choose the English word to replace the Thai word directly. The problem is how they should select the appropriate word. These are often misused in the translation process from Thai to English because the word form has a slight difference and has a meaning close together. For example, the source language is the Thai sentence; it is translated to English as the following;

Sources language: การแพร่ระบาดของไข้หวัดโคโรนาสายพันธุ์ใหม่ ส่งผลให้

ประชากรในวัยทำงานในพื้นที่จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา มีรายได้ที่ลดลง

Incorrect translation: The outbreak of the new coronavirus has effected the working-age population in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province to have lower incomes.

From the example sentence above the translator translates the word “ส่งผลให้” with the word “effected” in English which is incorrect. The Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary gives the definition of the word “effect” as *a change that somebody/something causes in somebody/something else; a result*. It is common to use as a noun. Whereas, the word “affect” is used as a verb that means *to have an influence on somebody or something*.

In the Thai sentence, the word “ส่งผลให้” is used as the verb, so the translator should use the word “affect” instead of the word “effected”. The correct English translation should be used as follows:

Correct translation: The outbreak of the new coronavirus has affected the working-age population in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province to have lower incomes.

The words having nearly the same form or sharing a common meaning also cause the problems. As a result, words like “*ensure*” and “*insure*” were incorrectly translated from Thai to English. The word “*ensure*” means *reassurance or confirmation*, whereas the word “*insure*” has *a specific meaning in the field of insurance*, whether it is life insurance or various disasters. As a result, the translator became confused when choosing these two words to replace the words in Thai. Examples of incorrect use of both words can be seen as follows:

Sources language: จำเป็นที่จะต้องมีการศึกษาเพิ่มเติม เพื่อรับรอง ได้ว่าผู้เรียนมีพัฒนาการที่ดียิ่งขึ้นภายหลังการจัดการเรียนการสอนผ่านโปรแกรมศึกษาเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง

Incorrect translation: Further studies are required to insure learners’ better progress after teaching and learning through self-study programs.

The above-translated version will mean more studies are needed for *insurance*. It may be life insurance or various disasters. It does not match the meaning to the sources-language which need to study more for confirming the ability after teaching them in the self-study program. So, the correct sentence must be the word “*ensure*” instead to the word “*insure*” as follow;

Correct translation: Further studies are required to ensure learners’ better progress after teaching and learning through self-study programs.

It is confirmed by the idea of Laisatthukai (2018). She explained the problem of incorrect word selection was caused by choosing the wrong word. This is due to the familiarity with the words that have been used in the past, or it could be because the translator used a Thai-English dictionary, which has many words with the same meaning as the Thai language. It is supported by the research result of Arsairach, Juntiya, and Kakaew (2019) who conducted the research on the title of *problems of translation and strategies for English into Thai academic text translation of students majoring in English Education*. The result showed that the translation strategies were divided into two levels; lexical and

structural levels. The translation strategies at the lexical level used are description adding, contextual word choice, and eliminating words or other expressions. The problems are lack of knowledge in structure, grammar, word choice, and cultural knowledge or specialized knowledge. As a result, the translation of the text is incomplete and inaccurate, and mistake or error in translation causes the meaning to deviate from the original.

B. An error caused by using the article (a, an, the)

Unlike English nouns, which are frequently preceded by an article, most Thai nouns do not have an article, (Laisatthukai, 2018). As a result, they frequently encounter issues when translating sentences or texts from Thai to English, such as forgetting to add articles before nouns or selecting the incorrect articles. Using different articles can cause different meanings. For example, the source language is Thai sentence; it is translated into English as the following;

Sources language: เขาขายรถไปคันหนึ่งเมื่อสัปดาห์ที่แล้ว

Translation: He sold the car last week.

This statement indicates that the owner sold his car. The listener can figure out which car the speaker is talking about. It may be the red car or the blue one because the article used in the sentence is “*the*”. It is specified to the car that everyone is familiar with. The meaning of the sentence will be changed if the translators use the article “*a*” in the sentence.

Translation: He sold a car last week.

This sentence indicates that the owner has many cars and he sells one of them. The listener does not know which car the owner sells. It does not specify any car. This may be Toyota, Mazda, MG, or CRV. The two sentences above are accurate; they follow the grammatical rules, but they have different meanings. If the original language intends to mean that he sold one car. Then the translators translate it into a translated language with the sentence “*he sold the car*”. The meaning of the translated sentence is not the same as in the original language.

As a result, it is clear that one of the most difficult aspects of translating Thai into English is determined with the proper usage of articles. It is confirmed by the research result of Yaisomannang (2021) who conducted the research entitled *The Comprehension of English Syntactic and Grammatical Influences on English-Thai Translation among English Majors at Burapha University*. The research results revealed that students had the least comprehension in structure and grammar: articles, ellipses, and uncountable nouns, which means that the students make mistakes before being tested on their translation ability.

C. An error caused by incorrect use of structures

Another reason for the mistranslation of the original Thai into English is the use of the wrong structure Puangthong, & SriKhruedong (2021). Many English sentence structures

are different from Thai structures. Therefore, when translators translate Thai into English, they must choose the structure that is suitable and close to each other as much as possible. This includes *the use of the incorrect word in structure*, *the structure of the subject-verb agreement*, and *two verb words occurring together*. If the selection is incorrect, the meaning of the translated language will be different from the original language.

1. The use of the incorrect word in structure,

The word “*compare*” comes with the preposition “*to* and *with*” as “*compare to*” and “*compare with*”. These two phrases have a common meaning in a comparative manner, but they are slightly different. *Compare to* is the comparison of things which are clearly different or each subject doesn’t consistent at all. *Compare with*, on the other hand, is the comparison of one thing to another of the same sort to see how similar or different they are. These two phrases, if the translators use in the wrong structure in the Thai to English translation, will be caused inconsistent meaning with the original language as in the following sentence;

Sources language: เมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับงานวิจัยก่อนหน้านี้ที่จัดทำขึ้นในปี พ.ศ. 2562 พบว่า

จำนวนเกษตรกรผู้ปลูกข้าวโพดในจังหวัดนครสวรรค์มีจำนวนลดน้อยลงคิดเป็นร้อยละ 30

Incorrect translation: Compared to previous research conducted in 2019, the number of corn farmers in Nakhon Sawan province has decreased, accounting for 30 percent.

The English sentence above doesn't match the intended meaning in the original. It compares the previous research which is the same sort of thing to find the decline in the number of corn growers in Nakhon Sawan Province. Therefore, this sentence should be used in the structure of “*compare with*”.

Correct translation: Compared with previous research conducted in 2019, the number of corn farmers in Nakhon Sawan province has decreased, accounting for 30 percent.

Another word in which sentence structures are often troublesome to use is the word “*concern*”. Occurring different prepositions will have different meanings. If it occurs in a sentence structure, “*the verb to be + concern with*”, the meaning will be “*related to something*”. On the other hand, “*the verb to be + concerned about*” the meaning will be “*worried about something or worried*”.

One word has a different meaning depending on the structure in which it occurs, so this word often causes confusion in its use in translating from Thai to English in the following sentences;

Sources language: ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการรวบรวมข้อมูลผ่านทางการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกกับเกษตรกร

ผู้ที่มีความเกี่ยวข้องกับวิถีเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง

Incorrect translation: The researcher collected the data through in-depth interviews with the farmers who are concerned about the sufficiency economy.

The English sentence above doesn't match the intended meaning in the original. According to the original text, the researcher obtains data from the farmers who are involved in the sufficiency economy. But in the English sentence above, the translators use the structure of “*the verb to be + concerned about*” which means worried about something. So, this sentence should be translated as the following:

Correct translation: The researcher collected the data through in-depth interviews with the farmers who are concerned with the sufficiency economy.

It is confirmed by the research result of Tipparach, ed, al. (2019) who conducted the research on the topic *Trends of English-Thai Errors in Words, Phrases, and Sentences levels: A Case Study of Ubon University Students*. The result revealed four main types of translation errors: mistranslation, over translation, under translation, and disordering in words and phrases. The main causes of these translation mistakes were that the students did not understand the meanings of words in contexts and English syntax structures. From this finding, the first common mistake that students make is mistranslation because the students don't understand the meaning of words and the structure of English sentences.

2. The structure of the subject-verb agreement

The English sentences have main components; subjects, verbs, and objects. Each language has different grammatical rules. This difference in grammatical rules leads to a mistranslation from Thai to English, especially in the structure of the subject-verb agreement. The subject of the sentence must accord to the verb such as the subject is the singular noun, and the verb must be singular too. These English grammatical rules differ from the Thai language so it causes mistranslation. For example;

Sources language: กิจกรรมนี้ ช่วยให้เขียนได้ดีกว่ากิจกรรมอื่น ๆ

Incorrect translation: This activity help a proper way to write better than others.

The English sentence stated above is not correct because the translators lack knowledge of subject-verb agreement which ultimately gives an insight into how tenses are used in a typical writing activity. In this sentence, the subject does not accord the verb. The subject is “*this activity*” which refers to a singular noun and the verb is “*help*” which is a singular verb. This difference in grammar rules makes the wrong translation. Thai language does not need to add any symbols at the end of the verbs to indicate the tense. Therefore, the translators should be careful when they translate Thai into English.

Correct translation: This activity helps a proper way to write better than others.

It is confirmed by Lobzang Nima and Chalermnirundorn (2020) who conducted the research on the topic *Tensed with ESL writing Tenses; A Case Trudy of Bhutanese Secondary Students*. The findings revealed that the major problems in Bhutanese secondary ESL learners were grammatical errors including errors in subject-verb agreement and forms of singular and plural. This is supported by the research result of Mamoon (2019) who did the study entitled *the improvement of translation Mistakes of*

Maejo University's English Major Students by implementing Error Identification Exercises. The result revealed that the subject-verb agreement was a major mistake. It can be seen that the grammatical problems encountered in the writings and translations of students are caused by the students being accustomed to Thai grammar which is different from English. This mistake does not only occur in translation but also occur in writing.

3. Two verb words occurring together

Two verb words that occur in one sentence are called serial verb construction (Crowley & Terry, 2002). Serial verb constructions or verb serializations or verb stacking are a syntactic phenomenon in which two or more verbs or verb phrases are strung together in a single clause. They are often described as coding a single event; they can also be used to indicate concurrent events. They are common features of Thai and English languages but different in use. This difference causes a problem when translating from Thai to English. The Thai language can use many verbs in one sentence. It makes the translators confused which make mistranslation as the following example;

Sources language: เด็กหญิงบางคน ชอบ เดิน ไป ดื่มน้ำ ที่หน้าห้องเรียน

Incorrect translation: Some girls like to walk to go and to drink water in front of the classroom.

The English sentence above is not completely wrong but it is not smooth. This is a big problem for translators when translating Thai to English. They cannot choose the main verb and cannot transfer the accurate meaning from the original. Although from the Thai sentence, there are many verbs that occur in the clause, the translators should choose only one key verb to translate into English and leave out certain less relevant verbs. The original's goal must be considered by the translators. They must convey the meaning of the original text rather than sticking to the form of language. This sentence should be translated as follows:

Correct translation: Some girls like to drink water in front of the classroom.

This is confirmed in the research result of Mullikamas (2013) who conducted research on the topic *Translation and English teaching*. The result revealed that the major problem in the translation of the learners is serial verb construction. It consists of the verb form that expresses continuous events and the verb form that shows the happening event at the same time without a noticeable interval. This problem should be resolved by applying the theory of interpretive translation. This is attested by the findings of Suwanarat & Mullikamas, (2020) conducting research on the topic *Interpretation of Thai serial verb construction in English; a case study of the short story of Krin fang*. The result revealed the same equivalent effects between the original text and the target text with 50 constructions, while 11 constructions do not. Based on a qualitative analysis, the various translation methods used to convey the meaning of Thai serial verb construction appropriately and naturally in English resulted from the application of the interactive approach.

III. CONCLUSION

Translation is an important type of communication because it is the transfer of knowledge from the source language to the target language. A good translation has many elements. Firstly, it must be authentic which means to be accurate, not to be wrong, and complete sense with no trace of the original language. The translators must have knowledge of many fields. Secondly, it must be clearly written in an easy way to understand that is not ambiguous and does not have traces of the original language. Thirdly, it must be natural by which the destination language translated must be elegant, not contrary to the reader's language, etc. To do that, the translators must be proficient in the language which means that they must have good knowledge of the source language and the target language or the language of the translated version. Good knowledge of a language means that the translators have to understand the structure of the language and the lexical functions, and are also able to choose the right words according to the structure of the grammatical rules of the target language. Moreover, the translators must read the original text to understand what type of work to be translated such as literary works, short stories for children, academic works, legal documents, political news or paper, government work, education, medicine, or general works, so they can determine the proper translation method.

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