

A Comparison of Translation Techniques in Translating English Personal Pronouns into Thai: A Case Study of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*

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เป็นภาษาไทย: กรณีศึกษาเรื่องลอร์ดน้อยฟอนเติลรอย

Received: May 10, 2022

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Revised: August 22, 2022

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Accepted: September 12, 2022

Abstract

This research aims to compare the personal pronouns translation techniques used in translating the original English literature, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, written by Frances Hodson which is translated by three Thai translators: Nawanak, Kaewkhamthip Chai, and Nengnoi Sattha. The data analyzed in this paper was collected from the translation of the narration and the dialogue of the characters. Baker's framework (2018) was used as a criterion. 12 techniques were found in translating English pronouns to Thai. They are 1) the use of pronouns, 2) omission of personal pronouns, 3) the use of kinship terms, 4) the use of nouns or noun phrases, 5) the use of occupation terms,

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6) the use of personal names, 7) the use of demonstratives, 8) inference, 9) the use of the antecedent, 10) the use of numbers, 11) the use of cultural words, and 12) the use of common nouns. The factors influencing translation techniques are grammatical features, such as number, and cultural factors, such as seniority, characters' relationships, and speech situation.

Keywords: personal pronouns, translation techniques, translation factors, cross-cultural communication

บทคัดย่อ

บทความวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อเปรียบเทียบกลวิธีการแปลคำบุรุษสรพนาที่แปลจากวรรณกรรมต้นฉบับภาษาอังกฤษ เรื่อง *Little Lord Fauntleroy* แต่งโดย Frances Hodgson และได้รับการแปลเป็นภาษาไทย จำนวน 3 สำนวน ได้แก่ เรื่องมาแต่กรายาหัน แปลโดย นวนาค (ฉุน ประภา วิวัฒน์) เรื่อง เจ้าน้อยฟอนเติลรอย แปลโดยแก้วคำทิพย์ ไชย เรื่องลอร์ดน้อย ฟอนเติลรอย แปลโดยเนื่องน้อย ศรัทธา และ ข้อมูลที่นำมารวบรวมทั้งภาษาอังกฤษและภาษาไทย จำนวน 12 กลวิธี เป็นเกณฑ์ในการวิเคราะห์กลวิธีการ แปลภาษาที่มีความแตกต่างทางวัฒนธรรม ผลการวิจัยพบกลวิธีการแปลสรรพ นามในวรรณกรรมแปล จำนวน 12 กลวิธี ได้แก่ การใช้บุรุษสรพนาท การละ การใช้คำเรียกญาติ การใช้คำนามหรือนามวลี การใช้ชื่ออาชีพ ตำแหน่ง หรือยศ การใช้ชื่อเฉพาะ การใช้คำระบุเฉพาะ การสรุปความ การใช้รูปภาษาเดิม การใช้ คำแสดงจำนวน การใช้คำแทนทางวัฒนธรรม และการใช้คำอ้างถึงที่ไม่ระบุเฉพาะปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกใช้กลวิธีการแปล ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านไวยากรณ์ เรื่องพจน์ และปัจจัยด้านสังคมและวัฒนธรรม ซึ่งแบ่งเป็น เรื่องความอาวุโส ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวละคร และเรื่องกาลเทศะ

คำสำคัญ: บุรุษสรพนам เทคนิคการแปล ปัจจัยในการเลือกวิธีแปล
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Introduction

The differences in language structures and cultural contexts cause translation problems. Hatim and Mason (1998) argue that translators' problems arise from the mismatch of grammatical units, such as tense systems, period indicators and adverbs of time and place, in cross-language translation. To interpret the source language, the translators, therefore, consider the meaning of words from the communicative situation and cultural context between the source language and target language.

Pronouns are problematic in cross-linguistic translations because they have grammatical properties that refer to the nouns that appear before. The translation of pronouns requires context, which includes the linguistic context and the language user's social context. Prasitthrathsint (2007) mentions that cultural differences between the two languages are one of the translation problems. For example, when translating English pronouns and kinship terms into Thai, the translator must consider the social role and relation of the speaker and the listener. There is only one first-person singular pronoun in English while Thai has more than 15 terms. The use of pronouns is determined by the social role of the speaker and the listener. Kinship terms reflect different cultures. Kinship terms for brothers and sisters in English differ in gender but do not divide seniority while Thai does not distinguish gender but considers the difference in age or seniority. Larson (1998) states that each language has its own pronoun system. The use of pronouns in translations must follow the rules of the

target language, even if they are different from the linguistic system of the source language. Before translating, it is worthwhile to study and compare the system of using pronouns in the source language and target language, which might have different sub-semantic components. If the pronoun in the source language has a sub-meaning that is related to the social class, but the translator does not interpret the sub-meanings, the translation of the meaning of the pronoun will be incomplete. Pokasamrit (2011) mentions the differences between English and Thai pronoun systems. The English pronoun system is small and limited. The first, second, and third person have a few members. They are gender-neutral: singular: “I/me” and plural: “we/us”. The second- person has the word “you,” which can be singular or genderless. The third-person is divided into male: “he”, female: “she”, and genderless “it”. Moreover, every figure in the third- person shares the same word “they”. With such a limited pronoun system, English uses pronouns that require additional contextual understanding. Pinmanee (2019) mentions that the use of pronouns in Thai describes a social class or social status, feelings, emotions, age, gender, and the relationship between the messenger and the receiver. Language is, therefore, a symbol of cultural dimensions, ideas, and power relations in the social classes.

Recent research on pronoun translation demonstrates the importance of the strategies used in pronoun translation. Wachirapansakul (2002) shows that pronouns play a part in making character dialogue realistic. The pronouns play an important role as a tool to show the social dimension to reflect the social structure where there are differences between castes. The translation from the limited English pronouns into Thai clearly reflects social stratification. Panich (2017) has found that the translation of the third person pronoun female “she” referring

to “Hedwig”, which is Harry Potter's pet (an owl) is translated to Thai using the first-person singular pronoun, genderless “it”. This kind of translation creates a semantic incompatibility because those who only read the Thai version will not know the gender of “Hedwig”. This means that choosing a word to translate a pronoun from one language to another can cause the loss of the meaning of the personal pronoun. Thamasorn (2001) compares pronouns in the Translation of the Bible (1971) and the Easy-to-Read Version and mentions that the intent or purpose of the translators affects the pronoun translation pattern in both Bibles. The 1971 Bible emphasizes the formal written language to preserve the sanctity of the text, unlike the easy-to-read version that emphasizes the use of informal language like every day spoken language. Previous research on pronoun translation strategies has shown that translators use different tactics to convey meaning. Thongdee (2005): Translation of personal pronouns in George Sand's Rustic novel *La Mare Au Diable* has found that there are four strategies of translating personal pronouns from French into Thai which are pronouns, nouns, modifiers and omission of personal pronouns. Yannajan and Srichat (2017) analyze the pronoun translation of the short stories from English into Thai in different contexts. The study concludes that the techniques used by translators to translate pronouns fall into two types. The adaptive translation technique changes the grammatical structure and wording to avoid the use of unclear language that does not contribute to the naturalness of the language. The cultural substitution translation technique involves observing and analyzing the context of information with the help of the experience of translators in adaptable translations. Ruangsri (2018) has analyzed strategies for translating personal pronouns in Japanese literature into Thai.

The results of the research reveal that there are two types of translation strategies for personal pronouns, which are pronouns and nouns. A comparative study of citations from original Thai novels to English translation novels by Netsuksang (2019) has found that there are references to personal pronouns, kinship terms, personal names, occupational terms, and status words. The kinship terms are used the most because the novel *Khwamsuk khong kathi* (The Happiness of Kathi) is a family novel.

Baker (2018, p. 24-48) provides a translation strategy for cultural differences between the source language and the translated version as follows:

1. Translation by a more general word (superordinate).
2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word.
3. Translation by cultural substitution.
4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.
5. Translation by paraphrasing using related words.
6. Translation by paraphrasing using unrelated words.
7. Translation by omission.
8. Translation by illustration.

The information above shows that to translate pronouns from English into Thai, the translator must not only have language knowledge but also knowledge of communication, society, and culture of the language users of the source language, and the translated version. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing pronoun translation strategies to use them as a guideline for adjusting and choosing pronoun translation strategies. The data for this study is collected from the youth novel *Little Lord Fauntleroy* by Frances Hodgson (1887). This novel is a story about the differences between the cultures and lifestyles of England and the United States. It is also

a story about people of different social classes. Therefore, when translating into Thai, there should be a variety of translation strategies based on the use of Thai pronouns that refer to the social status and relationship of the interlocutor. It is, therefore, interesting to study how the Thai translation of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* will reflect the use of language that is different from the source language.

The novel *Little Lord Fauntleroy* has 3 Thai translations which are *Ma tae kra ya ngan* (1968) translated by Nawanak, *Chao noi fon toen roi* (2012) translated by Kaewkhamthip Chai, and *Lot noi fon toen roi* (2012) translated by Nengnoi Sattha. However, this research is not a comparative study and its purpose is not to assess the quality of translations. The analysis, therefore, does not take into account the translator's background and language experience.

Objective

To compare the strategies of translating pronouns in English literature into Thai in 3 translated versions.

Research Methodology

1. Data Collection

1.1 The researcher divided data into 2 parts: the translation of the narrative and the translation of the dialogue of the characters

1.2 The researcher collected the first, second, and third person pronouns that appear in both subject and object positions of sentences in the original English version.

1.3 The researcher recorded the data in a table, the data was organized by page in the English version, position in the sentence, and page number in the translated version.

2. Data Analysis

2.1 Baker's conceptual framework (2018) was used to analyze the strategies of translating personal pronouns.

2.2 The researcher compared 3 versions of the translation strategy.

2.3 The researcher synthesized the data to study the factors affecting the selection of translation strategies.

3. Data Presentation

The researcher presented the results of the analysis in a descriptive and analytical form. The presentation limitations included the fact that the researcher copied the language from the original translated version, therefore there may be incorrect spellings according to Thai spelling guidelines.

Findings

The study of a comparison of translation techniques in translating English personal pronouns into Thai in *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in 3 versions has found 12 translation strategies. The most common translation strategy used by translators was use of personal pronouns, followed by omission of personal pronouns and use of kinship terms, respectively. The other strategies are using nouns or noun phrases, occupation terms, personal names, demonstratives, inference, antecedents, numbers, and cultural words, respectively. The strategy of using common nouns is the least common as shown in the table.

Table 1

Frequency of Pronoun Translation Strategies in Thai Versions

Techniques Translated version	Version 1 <i>Ma tae</i> <i>kra ya</i> <i>ngan</i> (1968)	Version 2 <i>Chao</i> <i>noi fon</i> <i>toen roi</i> (2012)	Version 3 <i>Lot noi</i> <i>fon toen</i> <i>roi</i> (2012)	Total	Percentage
1. Pronouns	1,011	982	663	2,656	50.31
2. Omission	298	323	628	1,249	23.65
3. Kinship terms	156	120	113	389	7.38
4. Noun or noun phrase	13	139	59	211	3.99
5. Occupation terms	62	19	94	175	3.32
6. Person names	72	15	45	132	2.50
7. Demonstratives	63	28	37	128	2.42
8. Inference	33	39	48	120	2.30
9. Antecedents	33	32	24	89	1.69
10. Numbers	20	32	20	72	1.36
11. Cultural words	2	27	12	41	0.77
12. Common nouns	4	7	6	17	0.32
Total	5,279			100	

1. The use of pronouns is a method of translating the personal pronouns that appear in the original English text by using the Thai personal pronouns. According to the data, pronouns are used in the translation of the narrative rather than the dialogue. They are most commonly used in the first version followed by the second version and they are used least in the third version.

Example 1

Source language: “I¹ think she² must think she³ knows me⁴.”

(Burnett, 1887, p. 67)

Target language: ໜູ້¹ ຄິດວ່າແກ² ຈະຕ້ອງນີກວ່າ ແກ³ຮູ້ຈັກ ໜູ້⁴ ແນ້
'nu¹ khit wa kae² cha tong nuek wa kae³
ru chak nu⁴ nae'
(Nawanak, 1968, p. 133)

Target language: ພມ¹ວ່າ ເຮອ²ຈະຕ້ອງຄິດວ່າ ເຮອ³ຮູ້ຈັກພມ⁴ ແນ້ ພ ເລຍ
'phom¹ wa thoe² cha thong khit wa thoe³
ruchak phom⁴ nae nae loei'
(Chai, 2012, p. 93)

In example 1, the personal pronoun is used in a conversation between Lord Fauntleroy and Haviham (the lawyer). “I¹” is a pronoun referring to the first-person, Lord Fauntleroy, who is a genderless speaker. “she²” and “she³” is a feminine pronoun referring to the third-person, “me⁴” is a pronoun referring to the first-person. The translator uses the subject pronouns that are used in the target language by comparing the meaning of words. The translator uses the pronoun ນູ້¹ ‘nu’ to denote the speaker's status as being younger but of higher social status. ແກ^{2,3} ‘kae’ and ເຮອ^{2,3} ‘thoe’ are female workers making the readers know the relationship of the characters through the use of pronouns.

Translation strategy that uses the personal pronouns is the most common. It shows that the translator translates by retaining the same personal pronouns as in the source language.

2. Omission is a strategy in which the translator does not translate English pronouns into Thai, but the reader can understand the pronoun from the context. According to the data, the translator tends to omit the pronoun in the position of the subject of the sentence rather than in the object position of the sentence. This

strategy is found in the narrative section rather than the dialogue, and it is most commonly used in version 3, followed by version 2, and in version 1 it is the least used.

Example 2

Source language: The Captain was very sad when he read the letter.

(Burnett, 1887, p. 4)

Target language: ร้อยเอกหนุ่มรู้สึกเศร้าແສນเศร้าເມື່ອ ອຳອັນຈດໝາຍ
ฉบັບນັ້ນ

‘roi-ek num rusuek sao saen sao muea ອຳ
an chot mai chabap nan’

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 9)

Target language: ຜູ້ກອງໜຸ່ມໂສກເສຣາເປັນຍ່າງຍິ່ງເມື່ອ ດີເວັນຈດໝາຍ
ฉบັບນີ້

‘phukhong num soksa pen yang ying
muea ດີ an chot mai chabap ni’

(Chai, 2012, p. 14)

Target language: ຜູ້ກອງໜຸ່ມເສຣາໃຈມາກເມື່ອ ດີຮັບຈດໝາຍฉบັບນັ້ນ

‘phukhong num sao chai mak meua ດີ
rap chot mai chabap nan’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 5)

In example 2, the masculine third-person singular pronoun refers to Captain Cedric. This omission of the pronoun refers to “he”, but the reader can still understand the text from the context.

3. The use of kinship terms is a translation strategy in which the translator interprets from the relationship of characters the pronouns that appear in English. Using kinship terms is typically found in dialogue rather than narrative. This strategy is most commonly used in version 1, followed by version 2, and least used in version 3.

Example 3

Source language: All I¹ ask is that she will remain at Court Lodge and that you² will not ask me³ to go and see her,” and he scowled a little again.

(Burnett, 1887, p. 151)

Target language: พี่¹ ขออย่างเดียวเท่านั้นแหละ คือ เธออยู่เสียที่ คอร์ตลดจ์นั่นแหละ แล้วนอง² อีกมาขอให้พี่³ ไปหาไปพบเธอเลยนะ ” แล้วท่านแสดงอาการ หุดหงิดใจขึ้นมาอีก

‘phi¹ kho yang diao thao nan lae khue
thoe yu thi Court Lodge nan lae laeo
nong² ya ma kho hai phi³ pai ha pai phop
thoe loei na laeo than sadaeng akhan
ngut-ngit chai khuen ma ik’

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 322)

พี่¹ขออย่างเดียว คือ อย่าชวนหล่อนมาที่นี่ และอย่า
ขอให้พี่³ไปพบหล่อนเป็นอันขาด" แล้วท่านก็ซักสีหน้า
ขึ้นมาอีกเล็กน้อย

‘phi¹ kho yang diao khue ya chuan lon
ma thi ni lae ya kho hai phi³ pai phop lon
pen an khat laeo than ko chak si na
khuen ma ek laek noi’

(Chai, 2012, p. 203)

พี่¹ขออย่างเดียว ก็ คือ ให้หล่อนอยู่ของหล่อนที่นั่น
อย่าขอให้พี่³ ออกไปเยี่ยมหล่อนด้วยก็แล้วกัน”

‘phi¹ kho yang diao ko khue hai lon yu
khong lon thi nan ya kho hai phi³ ok pai
yiam lon duai ko laeo kan’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 154)

Example 3 is a conversation between the Earl of Dorincourt and Lady Costanza Lorriddale. It appears to use the first-person singular pronoun (“I” and “me”) with the word พี่ ‘phi’ instead of Dorincourt and using a second-person singular pronoun (“you”) with the word น้อง ‘nong’ instead of Lady Costanza Lorriddale. The translator uses kinship terms in the translation to illustrate the relationship between the two characters who are siblings.

4. The use of nouns or noun phrases is an English translation strategy where translators use generic words or noun phrases that express properties or character traits in interpreting specific referring pronouns. However, the Thai nouns and noun

phrases used by the translator do not appear in the text before they are used to refer to. Strategies for using nouns or noun phrases are found in narratives rather than dialogue. This strategy is found in version 2 the most, followed by version 3 and in version 1 it is the least used. In the Thai versions, translating from the third-person singular pronoun (“he”) in the source language by using a noun or noun phrase the word เด็กชาย ‘dekchai’ is found the most. It reflects the translator's view of the characters in the story. It also emphasizes that the main character of the story is a boy.

Example 4

Source language: He felt her arms tremble, and so he turned his curly head and looked in her face.

(Burnett, 1887, p. 2)

Target language: เด็กชายรู้สึกว่าแขนของมารดาสั่นระริก แกหันศีรษะ วันนี้เส้นผมเป็นลอนสลวย เงยหน้ามองดูเธอตรง ๆ

‘dek-chai rusuek wa khaen khong manda san rarik kae han sisa an mi san phom pen lon saluai ngoei na mong du thoe trong trong’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 1)

In Example 4, the third-person singular pronoun is masculine (“He”), and the translator uses the noun phrase เด็กชาย ‘dekchai’, which is the characteristic of a character described in the context before this pronoun.

5. The use of occupation terms is a pronoun translation technique that uses terms to denote occupation, status, duty,

rank, or position. This translation strategy is found in the narrative section rather than the dialogue. It is most commonly used in version 3, followed by version 1 and version 2 uses it the least. Translation using occupation, title, or rank terms describes the character's social status.

Example 5

Source language: ... he was never sorry for a moment ...
(Burnett, 1887, p. 87)

Target language: ... ร้อยเอกหนุ่มไม่เคยรับรังสักขณะจะิตเดียว ...
'... roi-ek num mai khoei ranthot sak khana chit diao ...'
(Nawanak, 1968, p. 10)

Target language: ... ผู้กองหนุ่มไม่เคยนึกเสียใจเลยแม้แต่วินาทีเดียว ...
'... phukhong num mai khoei nuek sia chai loei mae tae winati diao ...'
(Sattha, 2012, p. 208)

In example 5, “he” is a masculine third-person singular pronoun. The translator uses the title of the character that was mentioned in the previous context. It also shows the connotation of the character's career as a soldier.

6. The use of personal names is a strategy in which the translator uses words that are character's first or last name. The use of specific names or titles is found in the translation of the dialogue rather than the narrative. It is used the most in version 1, followed by version 3 and in version 2, it is the least used. When a translation using a

specific name appears in the dialogue, it shows the relationship between character and specific circumstances.

Example 6

Source language: She was willing to work early and late to help his mamma make his small suits and keep them in order.
(Burnett, 1887, p. 8)

Target language: แมรีไม่รังเกียจเดียดฉันท์ที่จะทำงานการโดยเริ่มตั้งแต่เช้าตรู่ไปจนเที่ยงคืนดื่นดึก เพื่อช่วยคุณแม่ของเรอต์ดเย็บเสื้อการเกงชุดให้ເຮືອແລ້ວຄອຍດູແລກັບຮັກໝາໃຫ້ເຮືອບ້ອຍຍູ້ເສມອ
'Mary mai rangkhiat diatchan thi cha tham ngan doi roem tangtae chao thru pai chon thiang khuen duenduek phuea chuai khun mae khong thoe that yep sua kangkaeng chut hai thoe laeo khoi du lae khep raksai hai riap-roi yu samoe'

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 17)

Target language: แมรี เต็มใจที่จะมาทำงานแต่เช้าตรู่ และกลับเสียจนมีดคั่ง เพื่อช่วยมารดาของคุณหนูเย็บเสื้อผ้าให้เข้า และจัดเก็บให้เรียบร้อย
'maeri tem chai thi cha ma tham ngan tae chao thru lae krap sia chon muet kham phuea chuai manda khong khun nu yep sua pha hai kho lae chat kep hai riap-roi'

(Chai, 2012, p. 19)

Target language: แมรี่ เต็มใจที่จะทำงานตั้งแต่เข้ามีดจนดึกดื่น เพื่อช่วย
มารดาของเชดริกรักษาความสะอาดและจัดระเบียบ
เครื่องแต่งกายให้บุตรชาย

‘Mary tem chai thi cha thamngan tang tae
chao muet chon duekduen phuea chuai
manda khong setdrik raksa khwamsa-ad lae
chat ra-biap khruueang thang kai hai butchai’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 9)

From example in 6, “She” is a female third-person singular pronoun. The translator uses the names of the characters mentioned in the previous context in translating the personal pronoun.

7. The use of demonstrative is a pronoun translation strategy that uses or adds specific words in Thai language. This strategy is found in the translation of the narrative rather than the dialogue. It is found in version 1 the most, followed by version 3 and in version 2 it is the least used. The use of specific words or phrases indicates the relationship between the character, thing, or place and describes whether they are engaged in a conversation or located in near/far position when referred to.

Example 7

Source language: They¹ adore him²,” said the Earl,
nodding toward Fauntleroy, ...

(Burnett, 1887, p. 151)

Target language: พวknนัnn¹บุชา นัnn² ต่างหาก” ท่านเอร์ลพูด พลาง
ผงกศีรษะไปทางหลอร์ดฟอนตีลรอย

‘phuaknan¹ bucha nan² thang hak’ than
oen phut phlang pha-ngok sisa pai thang
lot Fauntleroy’

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 322)

ພວກນັ້ນ¹ບູ້ຈາກລານຂອງພື້ຕ່າງໜາກ” ເອົ້ວລແຫ່ງ
ໂດຣິນຄອຣ່ທພຍັກໜ້າໄປທາງລານໝາຍ

‘phuaknan¹ bucha lan khong phi thang
hak’ oen haeng dorincot pha-yak na pai
thang lan chai’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 154)

Example 7 is a conversation between the Earl of Dorincourt and Lady Costanza Lorriddale. The third-person plural pronoun “they¹” is used to refer to the people who are ruled by the Earl of Dorincourt. The translators translate using the specific phrase ພວກນັ້ນ ‘phuaknan’ and use the third-person singular pronoun “him²” to refer to Lord Fauntleroy. The translator translates the personal pronoun using the specific word “that”.

8. Inference is a strategy in which the translator interprets the whole text and translates it to refer to a situation or event. Inference strategy is found in the narrative section rather than in the dialogue. In version 3 it is the most frequently used, followed by version 2, and in version 1 it is the least used. This strategy is mostly used to refer to nouns, events, or actions that must be interpreted from the context before the pronoun was used, which usually appears in the object position of the sentence. When translating into Thai, it includes the use of phrasal verbs, noun phrases, and summaries instead of pronouns.

Example 8

Source language: He saw the great entrance-door thrown open and many servants standing in two lines looking at him.

(Burnett, 1887, p. 69)

Target language: ประตูทางเข้าสู่ภายในของปราสาทถูกเปิดออกจนสุดความกว้างทั้งสองบาน และทันทีที่บานประตูเปิดออก แควนักงานรับใช้ประจำปราสาทที่ยืนชนาบแนวในห้องโถงก็เบนสายตามา yāng ผู้มาใหม่ เป็นจุดเดียวกัน

‘pratu thang khao su phai nai khong prasat thuk phoet chon sut khwam kwang thang song ban lae thanthi thi ban pratu phoet ok thaeo phanak ngan rap chai pracham prasat thi yuen khanap naeo nai hong thong ko ben saita ma yang phu ma mai pen chot diao kan’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 68)

In example 8, this strategy is used to translate the masculine third-person singular pronoun “him”, referring to Lord Fauntleroy. It uses an expression ผู้มาใหม่/เป็นจุดเดียวกัน ‘phu ma mai’ because it is the context that describes Lord Fauntleroy's first arrival in England and entering Dorincourt.

9. The use of antecedent is a technique in which translators use repetitions of words or phrases that appear clearly in the text before the pronoun. The strategy for using the source language form is divided into the use of the entirely source language form and the

partial source language form. Using the source language form is found in narrations rather than dialogue. In version 1 it is the most frequently used, followed by version 2, and in version 3 it is the least used. Using the source language pronoun is most commonly found in the object position of the sentence. This strategy uses the word or phrase that appears before the referring pronoun.

Example 9

Source language: He liked the big, broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

(Burnett, 1887, p. 67)

Target language: ເຮືອຂອບເຮືອພອໄຈຕັນໄມ້ໄຫຼີໄພສາລ ຜົ່ງແກ່ກົງກຳນົກສາຫາ
ເມື່ອຖຸກແດດເວລາບ່າຍສາດສ່ອງ ທຳໄ້ເຫັນເປັນລຳແສງສື
ທອງຮອຍເຮືອງລອດຈາກກົງກຳນົກລົງມານີ້ພື້ນດິນ

‘thoe chop theo phochai tonmai yai phaisan
sueng phae kingkan sakha muea thuk daet wela
bai sat song tham hai hen pen lam saeng si thong
roi rueang lot chak kingkan long ma bon din’

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 135)

แกะอบตันไม้ใหญ่ที่แผ่กิงก้านอยู่เหนือศีรษะ แสงสีทองของเดดายามเย็นส่องลอดดิบไปและกิงลงมาได้บ้าง

‘kae chop tonmai yai thi phae kingkan yu
nuea sisa saeng si thong khong daet yam yen
song lot bai lae king long ma dai bang’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 67)

In Example 9, the third-person plural pronoun “them” refers to trees and branches of “the big, broad-branched trees.” The translator translates it by using some parts of the source language as กิ่งก้าน ‘kingkan’ and ใบและกิ่ง ‘bai lae king’.

10. The use of numbers is a technique of translating pronouns in which the translator adds numbers to compare the pronouns in Thai. The strategy of using numerals is found in narration more than in dialogue. It is found to be used in version 2 the most, while in version 1 and version 3 it is used in equal amounts. This strategy is used when the source language appears to use numerical meanings. The translators, thus, equate the meanings by using words denoting numbers, which are both explicit and unspecified numbers.

Example 10

Source language: And after many strange things had happened, they knew each other well and loved each other dearly,...

(Burnett, 1887, p. 2)

Target language: จากนั้นก็มีสิ่งแปลก ๆ บังเกิดขึ้น ทั้งสองได้รู้จักกันดี ขึ้นและต่างก็รักกันจนสุดหัวใจ

‘chak nan ko mi sing plaek plaek bang koet khuen thang song dai ruchak kan di khuen lae thang ko rak kan chon sut hua chai’

(Chai, 2012, p. 13)

หลังจากมีสิ่งแปลก ๆ หลายสิ่งเกิดขึ้น ทั้งสองจึงรู้จักกัน และกันอย่างลึกซึ้ง และรู้ตัวว่าต่างฝ่ายต่างรักกันอย่าง สุดหัวใจ

‘lang chak mi sing plaek plaek lai sing koet khuen thang song chueng ruchak kan lae kan yang luek sueng lae ru-tua wa tang fai tang rak kan yang sut hua chai’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 3)

In Example 10, the third-person plural pronoun “they” refers to Mr. and Mrs. Errol, Lord Fauntleroy’s parents. The translator translates the pronouns by using the number word ทั้งสอง ‘thang song’.

11. The use of cultural words is a strategy that is used when nouns or noun phrases in the source language refer to their meaning in a social or cultural context of the source language only. Using cultural words to compare meanings is intended to enable readers of the target language version to understand the content clearly. Cultural words strategy is found in translating conversations rather than narratives. In version 2 it is the most frequently used, followed by version 3, and in version 1 it is the least used.

Example 11

Source language: “It’s coming, and they may look out for it!”

(Burnett, 1887, p. 9)

Target language: “ไม่ช้ารอ กันนะ พวกเจ้า จะต้องตามค้าง!”

‘mai cha rok na phuak-chao cha tong ta khang!’

(Sattha, 2012, p. 11)

In example 11, the third-person plural pronoun “they” refers to the Earl and the Marquis which is a noble position. The translators

use the cultural representation term to compare the title of civil servants in Thailand, where พระเจ้า ‘phuak-chao’ means chief or the descendants of the King (Royal Academy, 2013, p. 334). In this context, the word พระเจ้า ‘phuak-chao’ is a cultural substitution to refer to people who held Earl and Marquis, aristocracy in England.

12. The use of common nouns is a strategy in which the translators use indefinite pronouns. The use of common nouns is found in narratives rather than dialogue. This technique is found in version 2 the most, followed by version 3 and in version 1 it is the least used. In general, pronouns are used to refer to someone or something but, in this strategy, pronouns are used as non-identifying elements.

Example 12

Source language: There was one young lady who, he heard them say, had just come down from London, ...

(Burnett, 1887, p. 152)

Target language: มีสุภาพสตรีคนหนึ่งผู้ซึ่งหล่อร์ดฟอนติลรอยได้ยิน
ผู้คนกระซิบกระซับกันว่าเธอเพิ่งมาจากรุ่ง
лонดอน

‘mi su-phap satri khon nueng phu sueng
lot fon tin roi dai yin phu khon krasip
krasap kan wa theo phoeng ma chak krung
london’

(Nawanak, 1968, p. 327)

มีเรื่องเกี่ยวกับสุภาพสตรีคนหนึ่ง เจ้าน้อยได้ยิน
โครง ๆ พูดกันว่าเธอเพิ่งมาจากลอนดอนหลังจากไป
พักผ่อนในช่วงเทศกาลที่นั่น

‘mi roeng kiao kap su-phap satri khon
nueng chao noi dai yin khrai khrai phut
khan wa thoe phoeng ma chak london
lang chak pai phak phon nai chuang
thetsakan thi nan’

(Chai, 2012, p. 207)

Example 12 describes Miss Vivian, Lord Fauntleroy's new friend, whom he meets at the welcome party. The third-person plural pronoun “them” is used to refer to the person attending the party. The translations use unspecified references to ผู้คน ‘phu khon’ and โครง ๆ ‘khrai khrai’ which do not refer to the person attending the party that appears before the use of these pronouns.

Discussion

1. Translation Strategies

There are 12 strategies used in the translation of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* by 3 versions of the Thai translators, 6 of which corresponded to the 6 strategies of the Baker (2018) framework, as detailed below.

1.1 When using words that express overall meaning, translators choose words that are broader than the original pronoun by using nouns or noun phrases.

1.2 When using the cultural substitution method, the translator chooses cultural substitution pronouns to enable the

reader to understand and become familiar with the source language concept by using culturally similar language terms in the reader's society.

1.3 When using a borrowing method or borrowing words along with explanations, the translator chooses to use a name, which is a method of transliterating the name of a character by transcribing the words to be the same or similar to the words that appear in the source language and spelling them with the alphabet used in the target language. Pinmanee (2014) mentions that transliteration in this manner is not a part of the translation, because it does not express the meaning of the original word.

1.4 When using the correlational transcription method, translators choose the source language form as a translation method that uses the noun that appears before the pronoun.

1.5 When using transcription methods, translators summarize source language pronouns by using different phrases or sentence structures in the target language. These phrases used are neither related nor present in the source language before the used pronoun.

1.6 When using omission strategy, the translator does not translate pronouns from the source language to target language. Using this method does not change the meaning of the word and it does not confuse the readers.

The other strategies of using kinship terms, occupation names, positions, quantifiers, specific words or phrases, and the use of unspecified citations are strategies chosen by translators due to grammatical and cultural differences between both languages.

2. The Connotations of Personal Pronouns

The connotations of the personal pronouns that appear in the source language differ from the personal pronouns in the target

language, which can cause loss or an increase in meaning. For example, the first-person singular pronoun “I” in the source language does not indicate gender, but when it appears in the target language ធម៌ ‘phom’, ទិន្នន័យ ‘dichan’ it has a gender-determining meaning. The third-person singular pronoun in the source language has a masculine-feminine connotation “he-she”, but in translated versions, both gender-identifying subject pronouns, such as ទេស ‘thoe’, អតិថិជន ‘lon’, and gender-neutral, such as ការុណា ‘kae’ are used. These connotations are caused by the source language's grammatical limitations, causing incompatibility between the languages in translation process. The translator must be aware of this and pay attention to this issue as well.

3. Comparison of Translation Strategies between Narrative and Dialogue

The 12 translation strategies discussed in this paper are used both in the translation of the narrative and the dialogue. The frequency of use of each of the strategies varies. Using personal pronouns and omission of personal pronouns are most often found in narrative and dialogue translations. This may be due to the perspective of the authors and the point of view of the characters. Citing with the use of a personal pronoun must consider the relationship of the cited person or the person being cited. The narrative conveys the story from the perspective of a third-person who is an outsider. At the same time, the conversation that uses personal pronouns comes from the character's point of view. Therefore, the use of the translation of the personal pronouns must be adjusted according to the situation, relationships, emotions, and feelings between the characters for being natural in the translated version.

4. Comparison of Translation Strategies in Each Version

From the results of the study, it has been found that the translators of the 3 versions use different translation strategies. In version 1, the strategy of using common nouns is not found. In version 2, the use of occupation name, position, or rank is not found. Version 1 uses kinship terms, specific words, and source language forms, respectively. Version 2 uses pronouns, summaries, noun phrases, and numerals, respectively. Version 3 uses omission strategy the most. Cultural terms and common noun strategies are used in equal numbers in versions 2 and 3. Using occupation name, position, or rank are found in versions 1 and 3 equally. The differences in the translation strategies of each version may be due to the style of the translator. The usage of pronouns is used differently in different eras of translation. For example, version 1 published in 1968 found a translation of the pronoun “he” to “she,” but it was not used in versions 2 and 3, published in 2012.

5. Factors Affecting the Selection of Translation Strategy

Thongdee (2005) states that the framework for translating personal pronouns includes literary strategies, eras of fiction, and genres of fiction. Factors influencing the translation of personal pronouns include grammatical factors and social factors. Social conditions determine the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

Considering the factors that influenced the choice of strategies for the translation of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, the following details are found:

5.1 Grammatical features of speech cause the comparability problem of pronouns between the source language and target language. Pronouns in the source language have singular and

plural meanings, but in Thai, the translator has to adjust by adding the number of words to achieve equivalent meanings.

5.2 Social and Cultural Factors(seniority and speech situation).

5.2.1 Seniority and relationships between characters is the cultural difference that is reflected through the use of language. English pronouns are meant to express the person, gender, and speech, but the use of pronouns in the native language is determined by their level of intimacy, age, or social status. There is an example of the use of a second-person singular “you” in the context of “*Lord Fauntleroy*”. According to the study, if “you” appears in the conversation between the Earl and Lord Fauntleroy, who are grandfather and grandson, translators choose to use pronouns to refer to as ເຈົ້າ ‘chao’, ນຸ້ ‘nu’, or ລານ ‘lan’. As “you” appears in the context of a conversation with Mr. Hobbs, who owns a grocery store, the translator uses a pronoun ອຸນນຸ້ ‘khun-nu’. If workers or villagers are referenced in the context, the translator uses a pronoun ທ່ານ ‘than’. The selection of such personal pronouns reflects the degree of intimacy and social status that appears in the literature. In addition to the selection of pronouns, translations are also found using specific names, kinship terms, occupations, positions, or ranks as well. It is found that translators will consider the relationship of the characters in the use of such strategies to show the level of the relationship of the characters. This is consistent with the research of Chandharath (2013) who concludes that the use of prefixes or suffixes of names, kinship terms, and titles or occupations in Japanese are linguistic forms that show respect and honor for those who have higher status. In Thai, the word ອຸນ ‘khun’ is used for both people of the same age or status and higher, and ທ່ານ ‘than’ is used when there is a large difference

in age or status. Kinship terms are used in cases when there is a lot of intimacy as well. But if speakers don't have a close relationship or have a large distance between them, the words of occupation or position are used to show different statuses and show respect. In English, words of occupation or position are used, but kinship terms are not used as in Japanese and Thai.

5.2.2 Speech situation. The translation uses pronouns according to information based on conversations. Prasitthrathsint (2005) defines “speech situation” as the time and/or place of speech in language use. The speech situation is something that automatically affects the use of language. All Thai speakers always change their language according to the speech situation. For example, in the context of a private conversation between the Earl of Dorincourt and Lady Lorridale, the translator uses a unique name to translate the pronouns from the source language as “Molineux” and “Constantia” instead of “you” and “I”. The translators use “older brother/sister” and “younger brother/sister” as kinship terms strategy. When a third-person joins the conversation, the translator uses the character's title strategy as “Earl of Dorincourt” and “Lady Lorridale.”

The results of this analysis of pronoun translation strategies reflect Thai linguistic and social characteristics. However, the selection of strategies for translating personal pronouns from English into Thai cannot clearly indicate which strategies are appropriate. Because the selection of any translation strategy must take into account the context of the content and the sociocultural context of the target language. It also has to consider the target audience, which is the age group of the readers. The level of words should be used appropriately to make it easy to understand and not spoil the taste of the content. Moreover, the patterns or styles of using pronouns in each era of translation are influential. However, the linguistic differences reflected through the use of pronouns can be

applied in the teaching and learning. Interpreting the meaning of pronouns and grammatical limitations is important in the cases where students have to translate sentences between Thai and English. For example, the subject of a sentence and its conjugation must be consistent (subject-verb agreement). When teaching Thai as a foreign language the use of language for communication must be taken into account, especially when calling or referring to a person with personal pronouns.

Suggestions

From this study, the researcher found interesting issues for those who wish to further study the translation of the personal pronouns, for example:

1. Whether the choice of pronoun affects the image of the reader's perception of the character or not. Because the researcher found a translation of the masculine pronoun "he" "him" referring to "*Lord Fauntleroy*", for example: เธอ 'thoe', เขาย 'khao', แก 'kae', เด็กชาย 'dek-chai', เด็กน้อย 'dek-noi', หนูน้อย 'nu-noi', คุณหนู 'khun-nu', and เจ้าน้อย 'chao-noi'.

2. The choice of words to refer to characters should be translated according to the context of the events in the story or translated according to the era of the reader. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was published in 1887 and was translated into Thai in 1968 and 2012. Research has shown differences in pronouns in Thai-translated versions.

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