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เรื่อง เซอร์ลอร์ด โฮล์มส์ ตอน แรงพยาบาท

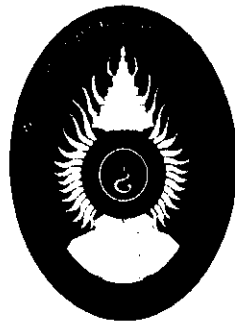
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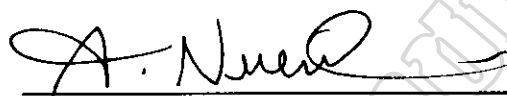
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The members of the committee have approved the thesis of
Miss. Korn Siri Soadkwunfa in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts Program in English, Buriram Rajabhat University.

Thesis Examining Committee

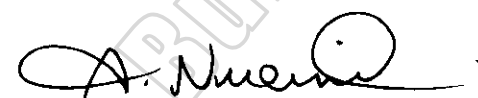


Chairperson
(Assistant Professor Dr. Pragasit Sitthitikul)


Major Advisor
(Assistant Professor Dr. Akkarapon Nuemaihom)


Co-advisor
(Dr. Kampeeraphab Intanoo)


Member
(Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant)

The Graduate School, Buriram Rajabhat University has accepted this thesis in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in English.


Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Dean, Graduate School

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัยในครั้งนี้คือวิเคราะห์และหาค่าความถี่ของกลวิธีการแปลที่พบในนิยายเรื่อง เซอร์ล๊อค โฮล์มส์ ตอน แรงพยาบาท ซึ่งแปลจากภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาไทยโดยใช้ทฤษฎีการแปลของเบเกอร์ (Baker, 1992) มุ่งเน้นความหมายที่ไม่สามารถเทียบเคียงกันได้ในระดับคำ นิยายเรื่องนี้มีทั้งภาคภาษาอังกฤษและภาคภาษาไทย ภาคภาษาอังกฤษคือ Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet เขียนโดยเซอร์ อาร์เธอร์ โคนัน ดอยล์ (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle) และภาคภาษาไทยคือ แรงพยาบาท แปลโดยสายสุวรรณ กลุ่มตัวอย่างของงานวิจัยนี้ได้มาโดยใช้วิธีการเลือกแบบเจาะจง ประกอบด้วยบทที่ 1 ถึงบทที่ 3 จากภาคที่ 1 ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ได้ใช้ระเบียบการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณและเชิงคุณภาพ ระเบียบการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณใช้ในการคำนวณหาค่าความถี่และร้อยละของแต่ละกลวิธีที่พบในการวิเคราะห์การแปล และใช้ในการคำนวณหาค่าความถี่ระหว่างผู้ประเมิน โดยการใช้ค่าความสอดคล้องในรูปแบบร้อยละ ส่วนระเบียบการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพใช้ในการวิเคราะห์กลวิธีที่พบในการแปลภายใต้กรอบทฤษฎีการแปลของเบเกอร์ (Baker) และใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงพรรณนาและการวิเคราะห์แบบตีความโดยการเปรียบเทียบภาษาต้นทางกับภาษาปลายทาง หลังจากนั้นใช้การบรรยายแบบการแปลย้อนกลับและการบรรยายความเห็นลงในตาราง ผลการวิจัยชี้ให้เห็นว่า ผู้แปลใช้กลวิธีการแปลในระดับคำ 7 ประเภทดังนี้ คือ การแปลโดยใช้คำที่มีความหมายกว้างๆ การแปลโดยใช้คำที่มีความหมายแสดงความรู้สึกเป็นกลาง มากกว่า หรือน้อยกว่าต้นฉบับ การแปลโดยใช้ศัพท์ทางวัฒนธรรม การแปลโดยใช้คำยืม หรือคำยืมแล้วเพิ่มคำอธิบาย การแปลด้วยวิธีการถอดความโดยใช้คำที่สัมพันธ์กัน การแปลด้วยวิธีการถอดความโดยใช้คำที่ไม่สัมพันธ์กัน และการแปลโดยการละคำ

TITLE	An Analysis of Translation Strategies for Translating the English Novel " <i>Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet</i> " into Thai		
AUTHOR	Kornsiri Soadkwunfa		
THISIS ADVISORS	Assistant Professor Dr. Akkarapon Nuemaihom	Major Advisor	
	Dr. Kampeeraphab Intanoo	Co-advisor	
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the strategies and to find out the frequency used in the translation of the English novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* into Thai by applying the strategies of Baker (1992) who proposed the translation of non-equivalence at a word level. The text had two versions, the English version named *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which was written by *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* and the Thai version named *Rang Phayabath* translated by *Saisuwan*. The samples consisted of Chapters I, II, III from Part I which were purposively selected. This research was a mixed method research by combining both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method was used to calculate the frequency and percentage of each strategy found in translation analysis and to calculate the inter-rater reliability by using Percent Agreement. The qualitative method was used to analyze what translation strategies were found in this novel translation under the theoretical framework of Baker and to analyze the

descriptive data and the interpretative analysis by comparing the source and target texts, then describing back translation and remarks in a table list. The results showed that seven strategies at a word level were employed by the translator: translation by a more general word, a more neutral/ less expressive word, cultural substitution, using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using a related word, paraphrase using unrelated words, and omission.

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี
Buriram Rajabhat University

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text
BT	Back Translation

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Buriram Rajabhat University

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In today's global world, the importance of English cannot be denied and ignored. Although English may not be the most spoken language in the world, it is the official language in a large number of countries. It is estimated that a number of people in the world that use English to communicate on a regular basis is 2 billion (Eastbourne School of English, 2013). Everyone needs to know English to communicate with other people and access information about education, medicine, business, travel, and entertainment etc.

Translation is one of the most critical jobs in a modern society. As the whole globe is coming together based on information sharing and communicative advances, it is only natural that there has been a constant demand and an unprecedented need for translation of ideas from one language to another (Lifestyle Lounge, 2015).

Depending on what language you are translating, the same language may translate differently between countries, as words may convey different meanings depending on the location that they are used. Mistranslating the word or meaning may become offensive, and some of the literal translations are not always correct. Therefore, keeping the meaning and the original message from the source text in the language translation process becomes more of an art rather than a science (Stephens, 2015).

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is about replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language, SL) by equivalent of the textual material

in another language (Target Language, TL). Besides, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text. Newmark (1981: 7, cited in Duangloy, 2006) states that translation is a craft to replace a written context and/or statement in a language by the same context and/or statement in another language.

Many theorists propose different types of strategies to deal with the problems of non-equivalence at a word level in translation. For instance, Saibua (1997: 75, cited in Aruxvanit, 2006) states that the translator can adjust at the word level when the target language has no word or expression which refers to a certain thing in the source language text. These are five techniques for solving this problem: adding descriptions, replacing words with phrases or sentences, using word with the more general meanings instead of specific meanings, adding connectors between groups of ideas, and deleting words or expressions. The translation theorists, Baker (1992: 26-42, cited in Duangloy, 2006) proposes eight translation strategies to tackle non-equivalence at a word level including translation by a more general word, a more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, using a loan word, or a loan word plus an explanation, paraphrase using a related word, paraphrase using unrelated words, omission, and illustration. The Strategies of Baker (1992, cited in Duangloy, 2006) are elaborate, and they can cover most translation problems at a word level.

A Study in Scarlet is a detective mystery (the first Sherlock Holmes book) novel written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, which was first published in Beeton's Christmas Annual in 1887. It is the first story to feature the character of Sherlock Holmes, who would later become one of the most famous and iconic literary detective characters, with long-lasting interest and appeal. The book's title derives from a speech given by Holmes to his companion Doctor Watson on the nature of his work, in which he describes the story's murder investigation as his "study in scarlet": "There's the scarlet thread of murder running through the colourless skein of life, and our duty is to unravel it, and isolate it, and expose every inch of it." (Wikipedia, 2015)

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1859. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and settled in London, but his less than thriving practice left him with a great deal of spare time. It was then that he began to write the famous Sherlock Holmes stories. His first success was A Study in Scarlet, which appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1887. Following the publication of The Sign of Four in 1890, he left medicine to devote himself to writing. While he wrote many other stories of adventure and historical romance, it was his detective fiction featuring the great Sherlock Holmes that brought him fame. In fact, when Doyle tired of the character and killed off Holmes in "His Last Bow," published in 1893, he was forced by public demand to restore him ingeniously to life (Sherlock Holmes The Complete Novels and Stories, 2015).

A. Saisuwan (Mr. Amporn Saisuwan) had many experiences about newspaper. It was also both daily and magazine such as Thai Mai, Thai Thai, Terd Thai etc. He was good at writing articles, the documentary and translation. He was the first person

who translated the complete novels and stories of Sherlock Holmes in 1992. His other translation works were *Dracula*, *Tewada Farang Greek-Roman* (this book was translated from *The Myths of Greece and Rome*, *The Age of Fable*, *Mythology*, and *Men and Gods*).

The reasons of taking the novel as the data source of this study because it gives an entertainment to the readers, also makes the readers fun with thinking and imagination following the content. Moreover, the figure of detective Sherlock Holmes, created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is very popular among the society in the whole world. His books have been translated into 99 different languages (Mid Wales, 2013). Over his entire live, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had published many literary works in the form of novels and short stories, and 'A Study in Scarlet' is one of only four full-length novels in the original canon.

This study focuses on the analysis of the strategies used in novel translation from English into Thai based on the translation theory of Baker (1992). Baker (1992: 26-42, cited in Owji, 2013) lists eight strategies, which have been used by professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task:

- 1) Translation by a more general word,
- 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 paraphrase using a related word,
- 6) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words,
- 7) Translation by omission,
- and 8) Translation by illustration.

The researcher is, therefore, interested in conducting a research entitled "An analysis of translation strategies in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*" by using the translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992).

The Baker's (1992) strategies can solve the problems of non-equivalence at a word level in translation. These research results will be useful for guiding the ways to analyze and solve translation problems, and also helping the learners and translators to be more understandable about translation.

1.2 Research Questions

1.2.1 What translation strategies are used in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*?

1.2.2 What frequencies of translation strategies are found in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 To study translation strategies proposed by Baker in translating the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

1.3.2 To investigate the frequency of translation strategies in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

1.4 Significance of the Study

1.4.1 The results will demonstrate the translation strategies applied in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*.

1.4.2 The results can be employed as guidelines for translating Thai literature works and other types of fictions.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research is combination both quantitative and qualitative. It is investigation the strategies in translation of Baker (1992). It is based on the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which was written by *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* and translated into Thai, named *Rang Phayabath* by *A. Saisuwan*. The researcher selects Part I, Chapter I to Chapter III from both source text and target text. The selected chapters are adequate to reflect with the total of 14 chapters in analyzing the use of the translation strategies for the entire Book.

1.6 Definitions of Terms

1.6.1 **Translation** refers to a process of transferring a text from one language to another language by using the appropriate, and equivalent meaning with the context. At least translation should be related to similar meaning from the source language to the target language.

1.6.2 **Translation Analysis** refers to an analytical study to investigate what strategies are used in translation from English into Thai of the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*.

1.6.3 **Translation Strategies** refers to series of actions used in translation achievement based on the principle of translation which was written by Baker (1992).

1.6.4 **Source Text** is abbreviated to ST. It refers to the text that is written in the source language of the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which means English language in this study.

1.6.5 **Target Text** is abbreviated to TT. It refers to the text that the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* is translated into which means Thai language in this study.

1.6.6 **Table List Analysis** is the table used to analyze the strategies found in translating the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*. It consists of the four main elements as follows:

1.6.6.1 **Source Language** is abbreviated to SL. It refers to the original language that is written in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which means English language in this study.

1.6.6.2 **Target Language** is abbreviated to TL. It refers to the language that *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* is translated into which means Thai language in this study.

1.6.6.3 **Back Translation** is abbreviated to BT. It can be defined as the procedure according to which a translator or team of professional translators interpret a document previously translated into another language back to the original language. Usually this process is made by translators who had not been previously involved in the project and who have no prior knowledge of the objectives or its specific context (One Hour Translation, 2016). The researcher makes the back translation then the advisors and experts examine for the accuracy.

1.6.6.4 **Remarks** refer to comments or opinions which are given by researcher. They relate to the current analysis of strategies used in translation the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*, from English into Thai based on the theoretical framework of Baker (1992).

1.7 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presents the background of the study stating what the importance of translation and many theorists offer the theory of translation for solving translation problems. It states the research questions and research objectives which lead to the methodology and analysis. The significance of the study shows the research results. Scope of the study indicates the framework of the study. The definitions of key terms relate to all items involved in this research.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review consists of five parts as follows: 1) translation, 2) novel, 3) summary of *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*, 4) author's and translator's profiles, and 5) previous study related to the present study.

2.1 Translation

2.1.1 Definitions of Translation

Translation is a complicated task, during which the meaning of the source-language text should be conveyed to the target-language readers. In other words, translation can be defined as encoding the meaning and form in the target language by means of the decoded meaning and form of the source language. Different theorists state various definitions for translation (Owji, 2013).

Catford (1965: 20) states that the old translation is the general term referring to the transfer of ideas and thoughts from one language to another. Translation is the replacement of text in one language by an equivalent text in other language. Translation is an operation performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

Newmark (1981: 7, cited in Owji, 2013) indicates that translation is a craft that attempts to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. Also, he views translation as a science, a skill, an art, and a matter of taste. As a science, translation includes the knowledge and

assessment of the facts and the language that describes them; as a skill, translation contains the appropriate language and acceptable usage; as an art, translation differentiates good writing from bad and involves innovative, intuitive and inspired levels; and lastly, viewing translation as a matter of taste includes the fact that the translator resorts to his/her own preferences; so, the translated text varies from one translator to another.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12, cited in Andy Bayu Nugroho, 2015) on the other hand, state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message”. This definition is more comprehensive than the previous ones. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence.

Larson (1984, cited in Owji, 2013) states that in general translation communicates, as much as possible, the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, using the normal language form of the receptor language, while maintaining the dynamics of the original source language text. She also expresses that the goal of a translator should be to produce a receptor language text (a translation) that is idiomatic; i.e., one that has the same meaning as the source-language text, but is expressed in the natural form of the receptor language.

Picken (1989, cited in Owji, 2013) defines that general translation is a method of transferring oral and written messages from writing to speech or from one language to another.

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6, cited in Andy Bayu Nugroho, 2015) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to

target language (TL)”. In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasize on translation as a process.

Kelly (2005: 26-27, cited in Owji, 2013) defines translation as the skill of understanding the source text and rendering it in the target language by using the register, the background knowledge, and other language resources according to the intended purpose. Therefore, a translator is a mediator of the two languages and cultures who can transfer the SL to the TL.

Therefore, translation is a process of transferring a text from one language to another language by using the appropriate, and equivalent meaning with the context. At least translation should be related to similar meaning from the source language to the target language.

2.1.2 Types of Translation

According to Larson (1984: 15, cited in Vanilla, 2010) translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based translation and meaning-based translation. Forms-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value (Larson, 1984: 15, cited in Vanilla, 2010). The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages is similar. Larson (1984: 16, cited in Vanilla, 2010) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical

constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is his/her goal.

Catford (1978: 21, cited in Vanilla, 2010) divides the three aspects of translation differently, those are: extent, level, and ranks.

Based on the extent, the types of translation are:

1. Full translation, it is a type of translation in which the entire SL text is reproduced by the TL text materials.
2. Partial translation, there are only some parts of the SL text to be translated into the TL text.

In terms of level, the types of translation are:

1. Total translation, the TL material replaces all levels of the SL text.
2. Restricted translation, it is the replacement of SL textual material with equivalent TL material at only one level; whether at the phonological level, graphological level, or at the level of grammar and lexis.

In terms of rank, translation is divided into:

1. Rank-bound translation, it means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, etc.
2. Unbounded translation, it can move freely up and down the rank-scale.

Nida (1964, cited in Shakernia, 2013) argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence tries to remain as close to the original text as possible, without adding the

translator's ideas and thoughts into the translation. Thus, the more literal the translation is, the less danger there is of corrupting the original message. This is therefore much more of a word – for – word view of translation. The problem with this form of translation is that it assumes a moderate degree of familiarity with the subject matter on the part of the reader. However, dynamic equivalence is an approach to translation in which the original language is translated “thought for thought” rather than “word for word” as informal equivalence. Dynamic equivalence involves taking each sentence (or thought) from the original text and rendering it into a sentence in the target language that conveys the same meaning, but does not necessarily use the exact phrasing or idioms of the original. The idea is to improve readability by rephrasing constructions that could be confusing when literally translated, but retain some faithfulness to the original text rather than creating a complete paraphrase. Because dynamic equivalence sacrifices some faithfulness to the original text to achieve a more natural translation, it is designed to be used when the readability of the translation is more important than preserving the original wording.

Newmark (1982) believes that the translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for all types of texts and text categories. Further it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translation, a background for problem solving. He has classified translation into 1) semantic translation and 2) communicative translation. The semantic translation focuses mainly on the semantic content of the source text and the communicative translation focuses essentially upon the comprehension and response of receptors. Semantic translation attempts to render as closely as the

semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original. However, Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic Translation is more complex, awkward, more detailed and concentrated, however, Communicative Translation is more smoother, simple, Clearer, more direct and conventional.

Translation types can be separated into two types: One type is on the form of the source text, and the other type is on the meaning of the target language. For free translation is considered as a translation type. It allows translators to manage the source text freely in order to cause a certain effect.

2.1.3 Translation Process

Last time, we looked at aspects of text analysis for translators, and today we will move on the process of translating, as we discuss Newmark's approach to the process of translation of a source text into a target text. Newmark operates with four levels of operation: 1) Source text level: the source text itself and its immediate impression on the translator, 2) Referential level: the level of content of the text (technically the level of the conceptual representation), 3) Cohesive level: the level where you aim at making a cohesive target text (and analyze the cohesion of the source text), and 4) Level of naturalness: the level of constructing a natural target text in an appropriate language (Ebensgaard Jensen, 2016).

Nida and Taber explained simple and generally about the process of translation. Nida and Taber (1974: 33, cited in Hasyim, 2012) introduce three stages in

the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing source language (SL) into grammatical and semantic structure of the target language (TL), transferring the meaning and at last by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate target language (TL) forms in order to create an equivalent target text (TT). From Nida and Taber explanation it can be concluded that translation has process, a translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages. Such as, grammatical and semantic structure, process of translation is done for finding the equivalence meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Larson (1984: 476-90, cited in Hasyim, 2012) in his book “Meaning-Based Translation A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence” divides the process of translation into eight different steps. They are:

1. Preparation

There are two kinds of preparation. First, there is the preparation which the translator should have before beginning the translation task, and secondly, there is the preparation which he undertakes as he begins work on a specific translation project. The first kind of preparation should have included training in writing, in linguistics and in translation principles. There may be cultural barriers which immediately strike him as potential problems. He will study more in detail or deeply on these. As he researches, he should make notes for later use he should. When he feels acquainted with the text he is ready to begin the analysis.

2. Analysis

As the translator reads through the text, he should note down any lexical items which seem to be the key words. These will be words which are crucial to an

understanding of the text. One of the first steps in the analysis should be a careful study of these key words, in order to find a good lexical equivalent in the receptor language. Often it will be necessary to consult dictionaries and encyclopedias for more information. The components of meaning which are crucial and need to be transferred should be identified.

How detailed the analysis will be vary with the difficulty of the text. The more difficult the text, the more need there will be for a careful re-writing into semantic structure before any transfer begins. The translator should not become burdened by making extensive semantic displays. It is a tool to help in his analysis. Some find it most helpful to simply re-write the text in a near semantic presentation.

3. Transfer

Transfer is a process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation. The transfer takes place in the mind of the translator. The semantic analysis will have eliminated most of the skewing between the deep and surface structure of the source text. After this is done the translator is faced with transferring this meaning into the second language, and introducing the appropriate receptor language skewing.

In carrying out this process, he will find a lexical equivalent for concepts of the source language and culture. The translator will decide whether or not the figurative and rhetorical devices of the source language will be transferred or if some adjustments will need to be made, he will consider what grammatical forms to use to communicate the correct meaning. Without an adequate study on the translation principles the transfer process can be very difficult and the result is unsatisfied.

4. Initial draft

The translator begins making his initial draft after moving back and forth from the source to the receptor text. He may need to go back for more background reading or check again the dictionary. In this process, the translator should work at paragraph level. He must be sure of what the paragraph communicates, and then he composes the draft naturally, without looking at the SL or even the semantic rewrite. He should just let it flow naturally and express the meaning clearly.

However, there are number of things which the translator should keep in mind as he does the initial draft. He should know who will use the translation, and their level of education. He should know about the author's purpose, the topic of the paragraph, and semantic structure analysis. If the number things are combined, the initial draft will be accurate and natural.

5. Reworking the initial draft

The reworking of an initial draft should not be undertaken until a larger section is completed. It is best if the draft has been left untouched for a week or two. In this way the translator comes with a fresh look at it and is able to be more objective in his evaluation and reworking of it. The reworking of the initial draft includes checking for naturalness and for accuracy.

The first thing that the translator will do is to read through the manuscript of this larger unit which he is checking. In doing this, first, the translator should look for: wrong grammatical forms or obscure constructions, places that seem too wordy, wrong order, awkward phrasing, places where the connections do not seem right and it does not flow easily, collocation clashes, questionable meaning, and style.

The second, the translator needs to check for accuracy of meaning. He can only do this by a careful comparison with the source text and the semantic analysis. Some trouble he may find are: something omitted, something added, a different meaning, or a zero meaning, that is, the form used just doesn't communicate any meaning at all. When checking for meaning, he will look not only at the meaning of the words, but also of the sentences and especially the relations between the sentences and the paragraphs and larger units.

The third, the translator need to check whether or not the theme comes through clearly. He should have a look at the draft for a while and evaluate this. This may be one of the things that will be more easily evaluated. After the translator himself has done the drafting, he will have it tested.

6. Testing the translation

This step is needed to know whether the translation product had done by the translator perfectly transferred or not. There are three main reasons in doing testing translation. They are accurate, clear and natural.

In order to make the translation as accurate, clear and natural as possible, the translation must involve at least four persons. They are translator, consultant, tester, and reviewer. The translator will do self-checks by making a comprehension testing. He asks people to read the translation whether they understand or not. He also does the naturalness checking by comparing his translation with the TT. The consultant helps the translation in accuracies and correcting use of translation principles. He can train the translator in how to do other kinds of testing. He also encourages the translator throughout the project. A consultant can often help with

difficult exegetical questions. The tester tests the translation with people whether the ST familiar or not. The reviewer reads through the translation and makes comments concerning clarity and naturalness.

7. Polishing

After doing all those steps above, the translator needs to polish the translation he had done. He needs to know whether he makes an adequate translation or not.

8. Preparing the Manuscript for the Publisher

In this last step, the translator checks the translation by having it tested over and over again until he is sure that there is no missing information from the ST.

Houbert (2005, cited in Duangloy, 2006) proposes that the translation process in terms of communication involves two steps. First, possible differences and mistakes in the source text need to be discovered, and the meaning they intend to express needs to be understood. Consequently, it is important to communicate with the author of the source text to be translated (or any other person accustomed to the contents of the text) in order to simplify the doubts encountered. Next, the syntactic form of the source text is untied and then the equivalent content in the target language is created in order to offer additional importance in terms of diction and effects on the source text. It is important that this work be completed with the cooperation of the writer. Hence, translators should be certain that the translated content is in accordance with the meaning the author primarily aims to express.

The translation process is mainly separated into three phases. First is analyzing the source text. Second is transferring the content of the source text to the target

language. Third is reconstructing the text according to the author's intention and the target-language audience.

2.1.4 Translation Strategies

Different scholars suggest various types, categorizations and classifications for the strategies according to their particular perspectives. Here, some of these strategies are mentioned.

2.1.4.1 The Translation Strategies of Vinay & Darbelnet

Vinay & Darbelnet's (1958, cited in Sun, 2012) taxonomy of translation techniques (which they call 'procedures') has a wide impact. They did a comparative stylistic analysis of French and English, and divided the seven procedures they discovered into two general strategies: direct/literal translation and oblique translation. The former includes: 1) borrowing (i.e., borrowing a word or expression from the source language, such as the Chinese word Kung Fu in modern English); 2) calque (which is a kind of borrowing whereby the structure of the original word or phrase is maintained but its morphemes are replaced by those of the target language; for example, the Chinese word 'motian dalou', literally 'sky-scraping big building', is a calque of skyscraper); 3) literal translation. Oblique translation includes: 4) transposition (i.e., changing the word class or grammatical structure without changing the meaning of the message, as in rendering a noun in the source text into a verb in the target text); 5) modulation (i.e., changing the point of view or cognitive category in relation to the source text, as in rendering a negative construction into a

positive one: ‘not complicated’ becomes ‘easy’); 6) equivalence (e.g., translating ‘to kill two birds with one stone’ into Chinese as ‘to kill two eagles with one arrow’); 7) adaptation (i.e., a shift in cultural reference when the type of situation being referred to by the source text is unknown in the target culture, such as using the word ‘seal’ for sheep when translating the Bible into Inuktitut).

2.1.4.2 The Translation Strategies of Baker

Baker's taxonomy: Baker (1992: 26-42, cited in Owji, 2013) lists eight strategies, which have been used by professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task:

1. Translation by a more general word

This is one of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.

Example:

SL: ปลาสด

BT: fish Salid

TL: a kind of freshwater fish

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

In this example, it is better for a translator to use more general words to replace the meaning of Salid. In this case, using a loan word alone will not be meaningful.

2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

This is another strategy in the semantic field of structure.

Example:

SL: เจ็บใจ

BT: feeling frustrated and angry with oneself for being unable to do something successfully

TL: being annoyed

(Saewong, 2004 : 15, cited in Jeeyasak, 2008)

There is no word in the target language which can express an exact meaning in the source language. Therefore, a near equivalent word, which is less expressive, is used as shown in the above example.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader. This strategy makes the translated text more natural, more understandable and more familiar to the target reader. The translator's decision to use this strategy will depend on: 1) the degree to which the translator is given license by those who commission the translation, and 2) the purpose of the translation.

Example:

SL: สังกายา

BT: Sangkaya, a kind of Thai dessert

TL: Custard

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

This example provides similar information of the dessert as that in the western countries. Readers will be better understood what the writer is telling about.

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

This strategy is usually used in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text. At the first time the word is mentioned by the explanation and in the next times the word can be used by its own.

Example:

SL: สั้งขยา

BT: Sangkaya

TL: Sangkaya, a kind of Thai dessert made from egg yolk, coconut milk and sugar

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

A translator translates สั้งขยา (BT: Sangkaya) into English by using a loan word with some explanation, a kind of Thai dessert made from egg yolk, coconut milk and sugar so as to give clearer meaning to readers of the target language.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy is used when the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is obviously higher than it would be natural in the target language.

Example:

SL: สถาปัตยกรรมงดงามอย่างยิ่งหาที่เปรียบมิได้

BT: architecture beautiful very no comparison

TL: incomparable sophistication of architecture

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

Instead of making a literal translation, the translator uses the word sophistication gives readers the idea that the architecture is not simple. Rather, it is cleverly designed. Comprehensive knowledge of architectural styles can be observed. If the translator had used the word beautiful, the meaning of the whole phrase would have been very simple.

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

The paraphrase strategy can be used when the concept in the source item is not lexicalized in the target language. When the meaning of the source item is complex in the target language, the paraphrase strategy may be used instead of using related words; it may be based on modifying a super-ordinate or simply on making clear the meaning of the source item.

Example:

SL: ฝนตกหนัก

BT: Rain falls heavily

TL: It rains cats and dogs

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

The expression it rains cats and dogs is common to the native speakers of English although it is not for Thais. It is plausible to say that it gives a



more complete and meaningful meaning than just translating the ST into TL as It rains heavily.

7. Translation by omission

This may be a drastic kind of strategy, but in fact it may be even useful to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not necessary to mention in the understanding of the translation, translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations.

Example:

SL: May I borrow your pen?

TL: ขอยืมปากกาหน่อย

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

From the example above, there is no need to translate the word 'your' in the source language when it is translated into the target language. Therefore, translators can omit the word your while the meaning is still the same.

8. Translation by illustration

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point.

Example:

SL: chain hotels

BT: โรงแรมลูกโซ่

TL: โรงแรมที่มีสาขาทั่วโลก เช่น Hyatt, Marriott และ Hilton เป็นต้น

(Jeeyasak, 2008)

Giving some examples help readers to better understand the translated text. In this case, if a translator translates chain hotel into โรงแรมลูกโซ่ (BT: hotel chain), readers may not understand the text clearly because it is rather technical or restricted to some groups of readers. The translation strategy of illustration is a goal idea to make readers understand the translated text.

As it is obvious, each theorist offers his/her own strategies according to his/her perspective; however, Baker's (1992) taxonomy of translation strategies include the most applicable set of strategies, because it shows the strategies which are used by professional translators. So, this definition indicates the applicability of these strategies, i. e. not only is it a set of strategies but it can also be tested by professional translators to see to what degree they work if at all.

2.2 Novel

2.2.1 Definitions of Novel

A novel is a fictional piece of prose that is typically written in a narrative style and presented as a bound book. Novels tell stories, which are usually defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing. Its form and presentation tends to change with the times, but it remains an essential part of the literary cultures of nearly all societies around the world. Novels are different from stories, poems, and narratives in a number of key respects. Though they are presented in the form of a book, they are much more than that — in most cases, any bound paper constitutes a book. All novels are books, therefore, but not all books are novels. Most literary scholars define novels by what they contain and how they are presented. First, a novel must be written down rather than told through an oral account. Many ancient stories were passed down from generation to generation through story tellers, and though many of these may have been long enough or complex enough to be novels, they do not qualify unless they are recorded in some permanent way. The work must also be wholly fictitious. Personal reflections, recounting of actual events, or historical reports do not qualify; neither do myths, which tend to have their basis in reality or theology. So long as it is written down and is entirely a work of the author or authors' imagination, it will usually qualify. There is no universally established guideline for a novel's length, point-of-view, or even establishment of a moral or philosophical point. Most

of the time, though, the storyline must be somewhat complex, and there must be several angles to the narrative. The main differences between a short story and a novel are length and plot development. As a general rule, works up to 100 pages are short stories; longer works cross the line into novel territory. The only exception to this rule is the *novella*, which is usually held to be a work of fiction that falls somewhere between a short story and a novel. There is no defined rule for when a work transitions between these phases, and much is left up to the discretion of the reader. Novellas are typically shorter than ordinary novels and often contain only a few characters, but not always. The distinction is usually quite fluid (Wisegeek, 2015).

A novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. Even a definition as toothless as this, however, is still too restricted. Not all novels are written in prose. There are novels in verse, like Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin* or Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate*. As for fiction, the distinction between fiction and fact is not always clear. And what counts as a reasonable length? At what point does a novella or long short story become a novel? André Gide's *The Immoralist* is usually described as a novel, and Anton Chekhov's 'The Duel' as a short story, but they are both about the same length.

The truth is that the novel is a genre which resists exact definition. This in itself is not particularly striking, since many things – 'game', for example, or 'hairy' – resist exact definition. It is hard to say how ape-like you have to be in order to qualify as hairy. The point about the novel, however, is not just that it eludes definitions, but that it actively undermines them. It is less a genre than an anti-genre. It cannibalizes other literary modes and mixes the bits and pieces promiscuously together. You can

find poetry and dramatic dialogue in the novel, along with epic, pastoral, satire, history, elegy, tragedy and any number of other literary modes. Virginia Woolf described it as 'this most pliable of all forms'. The novel quotes, parodies and transforms other genres, converting its literary ancestors into mere components of itself in a kind of Oedipal vengeance on them. It is the queen of literary genres in a rather less elevated sense of the word than one might hear around Buckingham Palace.

The novel is a mighty melting pot, a mongrel among literary thoroughbreds. There seems to be nothing it cannot do. It can investigate a single human consciousness for eight hundred pages. Or it can recount the adventures of an onion, chart the history of a family over six generations, or recreate the Napoleonic wars. If it is a form particularly associated with the middle class, it is partly because the ideology of that class centres on a dream of total freedom from restraint. In a world in which God is dead, everything, so Dostoevsky remarked, is permitted; and the same goes for a world in which the old autocratic order is dead and the middle class reigns triumphant. The novel is an anarchic genre, since its rule is not to have rules. An anarchist is not just someone who breaks rules, but someone who breaks rules as a rule, and this is what the novel does too. Myths are cyclical and repetitive, while the novel appears excitingly unpredictable. In fact, the novel has a finite repertoire of forms and motifs. But it is an extraordinarily capacious one even so.

The following definitions are based on Barnet/Berman/Burto (1964), Cuddon (1998), Hawthorn (1986), and Fowler (1987), cited in Prose (2015). The novel can be defined as an extended work of prose fiction. It derives from the Italian novella ("little new thing"), which was a short piece of prose. The novel has become an increasingly

popular form of fiction since the early eighteenth century, though prose narratives were written long before then. The term denotes a prose narrative about characters and their actions in what is recognisably everyday life. This differentiates it from its immediate predecessor, the romance, which describes unrealistic adventures of supernatural heroes.

2.2.2 Types of Novel

The following definitions are based on Barnet/Berman/Burto (1964), Cuddon (1998), Hawthorn (1986), and Fowler (1987), cited in Prose (2015). The novel has developed various sub-genres:

In the epistolary novel the narrative is conveyed entirely by an exchange of letters. (e.g. Samuel Richardson, *Pamela*.)

A picaresque novel is an early form of the novel, some call it a precursor of the novel. It presents the adventures of a lighthearted rascal (pícaro = rogue). It is usually episodic in structure, the episodes often arranged as a journey. The narrative focuses on one character who has to deal with tyrannical masters and unlucky fates but who usually manages to escape these miserable situations by using her/his wit. The form of the picaresque narrative emerged in sixteenth-century Spain. Examples are: Cervantes, *Don Quixote*; and in the English tradition: Thomas Nash, *The Unfortunate Traveler*; Mark Twain, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*; Daniel Defoe, *Moll Flanders*.

The historical novel takes its setting and some of the (chief) characters and events from history. It develops these elements with attention to the known facts and

makes the historical events and issues important to the central narrative. (e.g. Walter Scott, *Ivanhoe*; Charles Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*)

The bildungsroman (novel of education) is a type of novel originating in Germany which presents the development of a character mostly from childhood to maturity. This process typically contains conflicts and struggles, which are ideally overcome in the end so that the protagonist can become a valid and valuable member of society. Examples are J.W. Goethe, *Wilhelm Meister*; Henry Fielding, *Tom Jones*; Charles Dickens, *David Copperfield*; James Joyce, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

The gothic novel became very popular from the second half of the eighteenth century onwards. With the aim to evoke chilling terror by exploiting mystery and a variety of horrors, the gothic novel is usually set in desolate landscapes, ruined abbeys, or medieval castles with dungeons, winding staircases and sliding panels. Heroes and heroines find themselves in gloomy atmospheres where they are confronted with supernatural forces, demonic powers and wicked tyrants. Examples are Horace Walpole, *The Castle of Otranto*; Ann Radcliffe, *Mysteries of Udolpho*; William Faulkner, *Absalom! Absalom!*

The social novel, also called industrial novel or Condition of England novel, became particularly popular between 1830 and 1850 and is associated with the development of nineteenth-century realism. As its name indicates, the social novel gives a portrait of society, especially of lower parts of society, dealing with and criticising the living conditions created by industrial development or by a particular legal situation (the poor laws for instance). Well-known examples are: Elizabeth

Gaskell, *Mary Barton*; Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist*; Benjamin Disraeli, *Sybil* and Charles Kingsley, *Alton Locke*.

2.3 Summary of *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

A Study in Scarlet begins with Dr. John Watson, the narrator, settling in London to recover from a wound and illness he sustained while acting as a military doctor during the Second Afghan War. One day he runs into an acquaintance, Stamford, while at a bar. Watson confides in his friend that he needs a new living arrangement, as his previous one was too expensive. Stamford responds that another friend of his has also expressed this desire, and takes Watson to the university laboratory where his friend –Sherlock Holmes–is working on an experiment.

Stamford gives some background information on Holmes, such as the fact that his true profession is unknown, that he is eccentric and brilliant, and that his knowledge is specialized but diverse. After discussing their personal idiosyncrasies, Holmes and Watson decide to live together. Watson watches the enigmatic Holmes and notes his strange behavior and interests. The living arrangement proves itself pleasant for both men.

One morning Watson notices an article about the art of deduction based on observation. The tiniest detail can yield a multiplicity of information. Watson scoffs at this theory, but is surprised to learn that Holmes was the article's author. Holmes explains that he is a consulting detective; his powers of rational, reasoned observation and deduction allow him to help clients and even solve crimes. He laments that there have been very few good cases of late.

However, a good case soon drops in his lap when he is asked by Scotland Yard detective Gregson to assist him in solving a crime just recently committed. Holmes asks Watson to accompany him and they travel to an empty house in a London neighborhood. There they observe a crime scene that includes cab prints in the street and footprints in the yard, a dead man who has been poisoned but not robbed laid out in a room, and the word RACHE (the German word for revenge) in blood on the wall. A woman's wedding ring falls off of the body when it is lifted. The dead man's name is Enoch Drebber, and he was from Cleveland. There was a note to his secretary, Joseph Stangerson.

Over the next couple of days Watson watched more pieces of the puzzle fall into place for Holmes. He informed Watson how he determined the murderer's age and height from his observations, as well as his complexion. An interview with the constable on duty that night revealed that a drunken man in the street was actually probably the murderer returned for the ring. In the middle of the investigation, another Scotland Yard detective on the case named Lestrade, whom Holmes respected, bursts into the Holmes' and Watson's apartment announcing that Stangerson had also been killed. This turned out to be a result of a stabbing, not poison. In Stangerson's room was a box of the pills that Holmes identified as the method of death for Drebber. With this piece of information Holmes excitedly announces that his investigation is complete. Moments later, a cab driver that Holmes called for arrived to pick him up. Holmes burst out that this man, Jefferson Hope, is the murderer of Drebber and Stangerson. With the help of Watson and the detectives, the man was subdued. This is the end of part one.

Part two begins with a vivid description of the wild, isolated, and dangerous great American desert. There were two travelers struggling to survive after the deaths of their companions –the tall and gaunt John Ferrier, and his tiny and lovely adopted daughter Lucy. They were rescued from starvation by a massive caravan –the Latter Day Saints on their exodus. Their leader Brigham Young allowed Ferrier to travel with them if he converts; the latter agreed. The caravan continued to Utah.

The subsequent years saw the population and wealth of the Mormons' chosen site of Salt Lake City explode. Ferrier grew prosperous amongst the Mormons, but refused to marry. Lucy grew up beautiful and independent. One day she was saved from near death in a herd of stampeding cattle by the handsome, solitary, and industrious hunter/miner Jefferson Hope. The two fell in love and Ferrier gave them his permission to marry when Hope returned from a few months' journey.

This was unacceptable to Brigham Young, who personally visited Ferrier and commanded Lucy to marry one of the sons of the Elders, Enoch Drebber or Joseph Stangerson. He gave Ferrier a month for her to decide. Young's behavior was typical of the manner in which the Mormons had been conducting themselves; they were once persecuted but had now turned persecutors. Their community was secretive, violent, controlling, and exclusive. Ferrier had long hated the Mormons and promised his daughter she would not have to marry either of the sons and that they could escape.

Drebber and Stangerson arrogantly visited Ferrier's house to talk to him about Lucy, but he threw them out. This egregious act of disrespect increased the surveillance and threats levied upon Ferrier and his daughter. Finally, the night before the month was up, Jefferson Hope arrived at their home in the middle of the night and

the three escaped into the mountains. Unfortunately, when Hope went off to hunt game to feed to famished escapees, he returned to an empty campsite –Ferrier had been murdered and Lucy abducted for marriage.

Hope made his way back down to Salt Lake City and learned that Lucy had been married to Drebber a few days before. Within a month she died from heartsickness. Hope swore that he would spend his life exacting revenge for the murders (he deemed Lucy's death a virtual murder). Taking her wedding ring off her dead finger before she was buried, Hope fled Utah to concoct a plan and raise money.

He tracked Drebber and Stangerson all over Europe. The two men had been part of a fringe group of Mormons that had broken away. They were also aware that Hope had been dogging their steps for many years, and always managed to be a step ahead of him. Hope finally learned they were in London and set in motion his plan to murder them.

At this point the narrative returns to Holmes, Watson, the detectives, and their detainee. Hope was taken to the police station but asks to tell his tale because he would not be going to be able to have a trial or go to prison. The men learned this was because Hope had an aortic aneurism that could burst any day. He was allowed to finish his narrative.

Hope explained how he got a job as a cab driver and tracked Drebber and Stangerson. He caught Drebber drunk one night and killed him with poison. He tried to do the same with Stangerson but had to stab him in self-defense when the latter fought back. He remained driving the cab for a few days so as to not appear

suspicious. The next day Hope was discovered dead of the aneurism, a peaceful smile upon his face.

Holmes spoke with Watson about his ability to reason backwards; this method helped him solve the case. He further elucidated the ways in which he figured out certain aspects of the case, especially that it was about a woman. The novel ends with Holmes and Watson reading a newspaper article about the end of the investigation; it only mentions Holmes as an amateur detective who helped but gave primary credit to Lestrade and Gregson.

(Grade Saver, 2016)

2.4 Author's and Translator's Profiles

2.4.1 Author's Profile

Synopsis

On May 22, 1859, Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1890 his novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, introduced the character of Detective Sherlock Holmes. Doyle would go on to write 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes. He also strove to spread his Spiritualism faith through a series of books that were written from 1918 to 1926. Doyle died of a heart attack in Crowborough, England on July 7, 1930.

Early Life

On May 22, 1859, Arthur Conan Doyle was born to an affluent, strict Irish-Catholic family in Edinburgh, Scotland. Although Doyle's family was well-respected in the art world, his father, Charles, who was a life-long alcoholic, had few

accomplishments to speak of Doyle's mother, Mary, was a lively and well-educated woman who loved to read. She particularly delighted in telling her young son outlandish stories. Her great enthusiasm and animation while spinning wild tales sparked the child's imagination. As Doyle would later recall in his biography, "In my early childhood, as far as I can remember anything at all, the vivid stories she would tell me stand out so clearly that they obscure the real facts of my life."

At the age of 9, Doyle bid a tearful goodbye to his parents and was shipped off to England, where he would attend Hodder Place, Stonyhurst—a Jesuit preparatory school—from 1868 to 1870. Doyle then went on to study at Stonyhurst College for the next five years. For Doyle, the boarding-school experience was brutal: many of his classmates bullied him, and the school practiced ruthless corporal punishment against its students. Over time, Doyle found solace in his flair for storytelling, and developed an eager audience of younger students.

Medical Education and Career

When Doyle graduated from Stonyhurst College in 1876, his parents expected that he would follow in his family's footsteps and study art, so they were surprised when he decided to pursue a medical degree at the University of Edinburgh instead. At med school, Doyle met his mentor, Professor Dr. Joseph Bell, whose keen powers of observation would later inspire Doyle to create his famed fictional detective character, Sherlock Holmes. At the University of Edinburgh, Doyle also had the good fortune to meet classmates and future fellow authors James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson. While a medical student, Doyle took his own first stab at writing, with a

short story called *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley*. That was followed by a second story, *The American Tale*, which was published in *London Society*.

During Doyle's third year of medical school, he took a ship surgeon's post on a whaling ship sailing for the Arctic Circle. The voyage awakened Doyle's sense of adventure, a feeling that he incorporated into a story, *Captain of the Pole Star*.

In 1880, Doyle returned to medical school. Back at the University of Edinburgh, Doyle became increasingly invested in Spiritualism or "Psychic religion," a belief system that he would later attempt to spread through a series of his written works. By the time he received his Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1881, Doyle had denounced his Roman Catholic faith.

Doyle's first paying job as a doctor took the form of a medical officer's position aboard the steamship *Mayumba*, travelling from Liverpool to Africa. After his stint on the *Mayumba*, Doyle settled in Plymouth, England for a time. When his funds were nearly tapped out, he relocated to Portsmouth and opened his first practice. He spent the next few years struggling to balance his burgeoning medical career with his efforts to gain recognition as an author. Doyle would later give up medicine altogether, in order to devote all of his attention to his writing and his faith.

Personal Life

In 1885, while still struggling to make it as a writer, Doyle met and married his first wife, Louisa Hawkins. The couple moved to Upper Wimpole Street and had two children, a daughter and a son. In 1893, Louisa was diagnosed with tuberculosis. While Louisa was ailing, Doyle developed an affection for a young woman named Jean Leckie. Louisa ultimately died of tuberculosis in Doyle's arms, in 1906. The

following year, Doyle would remarry to Jean Leckie, with whom he would have two sons and a daughter.

Writing Career

In 1886, newly married and still struggling to make it as an author, Doyle started writing the mystery novel *A Tangled Skein*. Two years later, the novel was renamed *A Study in Scarlet* and published in *Beeton's Christmas Annual*. *A Study in Scarlet*, which first introduced the wildly popular characters Detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, Watson, finally earned Doyle the recognition he had so desired. It was the first of 60 stories that Doyle would pen about Sherlock Holmes over the course of his writing career. Also, in 1887, Doyle submitted two letters about his conversion to Spiritualism to a weekly periodical called *Light*.

Doyle continued to actively participate in the Spiritualist movement from 1887 to 1916, during which time he wrote three books that experts consider largely autobiographical. These include *Beyond the City* (1893), *The Stark Munro Letters* (1895) and *A Duet with an Occasional Chorus* (1899). Upon achieving success as a writer, Doyle decided to retire from medicine. Throughout this period, he additionally produced a handful of historical novels including one about the Napoleonic Era called *The Great Shadow* in 1892, and his most famous historical novel, *Rodney Stone*, in 1896.

The prolific author also composed four of his most popular Sherlock Holmes books during the 1890s and early 1900s: *The Sign of Four* (1890), *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892), *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1894) and *The Hound of Baskervilles*, published in 1901. In 1893, to Doyle's readers' disdain, he had attempted

to kill off his Sherlock Holmes character in order to focus more on writing about Spiritualism. In 1901, however, Doyle reintroduced Sherlock Holmes in *The Hound of Baskervilles* and later brought him back to life in *The Adventure of the Empty House* so the lucrative character could earn Doyle the money to fund his missionary work. Doyle also strove to spread his faith through a series of written works, consisting of *The New Revolution* (1918), *The Vital Message* (1919), *The Wanderings of a Spiritualist* (1921) and *History of Spiritualism* (1926).

In 1928, Doyle's final twelve stories about Sherlock Holmes were published in a compilation entitled *The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes*.

Death

Having recently been diagnosed with Angina Pectoris, Doyle stubbornly ignored his doctor's warnings, and in the fall of 1929, embarked on a spiritualism tour through the Netherlands. He returned home with chest pains so severe that he needed to be carried on shore, and was thereafter almost entirely bedridden at his home in Crowborough, England. Rising one last time on July 7, 1930, Doyle collapsed and died in his garden while clutching his heart with one hand and holding a flower in the other.

(Arthur Conan Doyle Biography, 2016)

2.4.2 Translator's Profile

A. Saisuwan (Mr. Amporn Saisuwan) had many experiences about newspaper. It was also both daily and magazine such as Thai Mai, Thai Thai, Terd Thai etc. He was good at writing articles, the documentary and translation. He was the first person

who translated the complete novels and stories of Sherlock Holmes in 1992. His other translation works were *Dracula*, *Tewada Farang Greek-Roman* (this book was translated from *The Myths of Greece and Rome*, *The Age of Fable*, *Mythology*, and *Men and Gods*).

2.5 Previous Studies Related to Present Study

Suwannalai (2003) investigated translation techniques of figurative language in *Venice Vanich* by H.M. King Rama VI. The results indicated that the researcher also found that the translator mostly used literal translation. In general, *Venice Vanich* translated by H.M. King Rama VI does not only maintain the original figurative language but also successfully conveys the meaning of such figurative language.

Duangloy (2006) investigated an analysis of translation strategies in the novel *Behind the Painting*. The results indicated that the translator applied translation by omission with the highest frequency because of redundancy in the language of Thai novels. Moreover, the translator tried to find the target-language equivalent to the source-text in order to keep the target-language meaning as clearly as possible to the source-text meaning.

Kurniawan (2007) investigated an analysis of Indonesian translation of English complex sentence in the short story entitled *Sherlock Holmes: The Dancing Men* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The results indicated that to reveal an accurate analysis result, the descriptive qualitative method is employed in the research. Moreover three raters who are expert in translation theory and practice are involved to judge the translation accuracy through the questionnaire. The analysis of the

translation strategies shows that there are 7 (seven) strategies used by the translator to translate the complex sentence. The accuracy level for all of the data is categorized as accurate translation; however there are some factors which disturb the accuracy, since some minor parts of the data are translated less accurately, and inaccurately.

Onsomboon (2007) investigated an analysis of translation strategies employed in contemporary American poetry from English to Thai. The results indicated that seven translation strategies were found in the five translated poems. The most frequently found translation strategies were translation by paraphrase using a related word and translation strategy by a more neutral / less expressive word at 31.82 percent, The others were translation by a more general word or a more specific word 10.23 percent, translation by a loan word or a loan word plus explanation 9.09 percent, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word 7.95 percent, translation by omission 5.68 percent, translation by cultural substitution 3.41 percent, and the least found translation strategy was translation by cultural substitution 3.41 percent. However, in the study the translators did not use transition strategy by illustration. The translators of the contemporary American poetry employed various translation strategies to cope with the non-equivalence at word level which derived from the differences on word choices and cultures between the source American poems and the Thai poems. Consequently, the translators could precisely transfer the meaning of the source language words to the Thai words by employing the strategies mentioned above. The other translation strategies by various experts can be used to examine translated poems to present different perspective of the study.

Strakšienė (2010) investigated analysis of idiom translation strategies from English into Russian. The results indicated that the research has shown that even though there are a number of exact equivalents in the target language, still there is a lack of equivalent idioms in Russian language. In addition, the most prevailing translation strategy turned out to be translation by description according to Vinogradov, also there were examples of translation by applying exact equivalents and partial equivalents in the target language.

Buitkuvienė (2012) investigated strategies for translating lexical repetition in contemporary novels for teenagers. The results indicated that they have demonstrated that both the strategy of preservation and synonymy have been used most often. It is also important to highlight that the choice of the translation strategy in a particular case is a controversial issue. Sometimes it is important to use a combination of different translation strategies in order to create an aesthetic target text and to achieve a similar effect on the target readership.

Konthong (2012) investigated relationship between speakers and addressees in terms of address translation through foreignization and domestication approaches. The results indicated that the findings were arrived at through quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis showed that the Thai translator of *Four Reigns* adhered to the address terms in SL resulting in the use of foreignization more than domestication while the foreign translator of *Many Lives* employed more domestication. Qualitative analysis of terms of address translation in both *Four Reigns* and *Many Lives* takes into consideration the relationships between speakers and addressees in the source texts in translating address terms.

Zafarghandi and Falahatdoost (2013) investigated a comparative study of English colloquial language utterances in novel translation from English to Persian. The results indicated that the selected samples were analyzed to detect their adaptation with five characteristics of the colloquial language presented by McCrimmon (1963). Then the selected samples were classified into five different categories of colloquial language as presented by the model. Then the samples were studied to detect the strategies employed by the translators. The analysis of the samples shows that the following Strategies were employed by the translators: omission, addition, colloquial translation, synonymy and expansion. Furthermore some instances of mistranslation and translating into a higher degree of formality have been detected.

Bunchutrakun (2014) investigated the study of idiom translation in fiction from English into Thai. The results also show that the only problem that occurred is cultural problem. The data were analyzed based on the theory suggested by [6], which said that the cultural problem could be classified into two groups. The one that emerges from the results is that the translators knew the culture of the source language, but could not completely transfer the meaning of the original message. The two translators explained that they knew the meaning of the idioms well, but they could not find the equivalents in Thai. The reason was the lack of experience in translation.

Mulyono and Basari (2015) investigated translation strategies of pure idioms in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*. The results indicated that there are 3 translation strategies applied by the translator in order to solve the idiom. The 1st translation strategy is translation using the idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form, it is

applied 8 times (21.05%). The 2nd translation strategy is translation by paraphrase which is applied 29 times (76.32%). The 3rd translation strategy is translation by omission. This translation strategy was applied only on 1 case (2.63%) idiom translation. In conclusion, it can be said that the dominant translation strategy applied by the translator is the translation by paraphrase.

Pathomthong (2015) investigated an analysis of strategies employed in translating English-Thai fiction: a case study of *A Walk to Remember*. The results revealed that the five strategies at a lexical level were employed by the translator, i.e. adding explanation, using phrases or sentences in preference to a single word, using a more generic word instead of a specific word, adding conjunction amongst phrases or sentence, and omission of word or idioms. The three main strategies were found at a syntactic level, i.e. sound and transliteration, using the structure of words, and using the structure of sentences.

Thappang (2015) investigated translation strategies of compound nouns from English to Thai 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone'. The results show that there are 11 translation strategies in the order of mean from high to low as follow:

- 1) Translation by replacing with phrases, sentences or idioms of the target-language culture
- 2) Translation by forming a new word which literally translated each lexical item of the source language, or literally translated each lexical item of the source language plus explanation
- 3) Translation by using substitutes which known as well in Thai language
- 4) Translation by using loan blends(loan and target-language words), or using loan blends (loan and target-language words) plus explanation
- 5) Translation by forming a new word of the target language which literally translated each lexical item

of the source language and using other related words, or forming a new word of the target language which literally translated each lexical item of the source language and using other related words plus explanation 6) Translation by using contextual meanings 7) Translation by using transliteration, or using transliteration plus explanation 8) Translation by using descriptive statements 9) Omission 10) Translation by forming a new word with lexical items of the target language and 11) Translation by using transliteration and concurrently using substitutes which known as well in Thai language.

2.6 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presents the overall literature review including translation, novel, summary of *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*, author's and translator's profiles, and previous study related to the present study. The next chapter will be the explanation of the research methodology

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology and describes how the research is conducted. The method of this research consists of five main parts:

1) research design, 2) population and samples, 3) theoretical framework, 4) data collection, and 5) data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research was a mixed method research. It was conducted by combining both quantitative and qualitative methods.

1. Quantitative method was used to calculate the frequency and percentage of each strategy found in translation analysis of this study. It was also used for calculating the inter-rater reliability by using Percent Agreement.

2. Qualitative method was used to analyze what translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992) were found in this novel translation. Moreover, the descriptive data were analyzed to compare the source and target languages, and the interpretative analysis was also made to describe back translation and remarks in table list (Pathomthong, 2015).

3.2 Population and Samples

3.2.1 Population

This study was based on the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which was written by Doyle (2015) and translated into Thai, named *Rang Phayabath* by Saisuwan (2016). Both versions contained two parts, and each part has seven chapters, with the total of 14 chapters.

Part I: Being a reprint from the reminiscences of John H. Watson, M.D., late of the army medical department

(บรรพหนึ่ง ตีพิมพ์จากบันทึกความทรงจำของนายแพทย์จอห์น เอช. วัตสัน อดีตสังกัดกรมแพทย์ทหารบก)

Chapter I Mr. Sherlock Holmes

(บทที่ 1 มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์)

Chapter II The Science of Deduction

(บทที่ 2 ศาสตร์แห่งการอนุมาน)

Chapter III The Lauriston Garden Mystery

(บทที่ 3 ความลึกลับที่ลอริสตันการ์เดนส์)

Chapter IV What John Rance Had to Tell

(บทที่ 4 คำบอกเล่าของจอห์น รานซ์)

Chapter V Our Advertisement Brings a Visitor

(บทที่ 5 แจ้งความของเรานำแขกมา)

Chapter VI Tobias Gregson Shows What He Can Do

(บทที่ 6 โทเบียส เกรกสัน อวดความสามารถ)

Chapter VII Light in the Darkness

(บทที่ 7 แสงสว่างในความมืด)

Part II: The Country of the Saints

(บรรพสอง ดินฐานของนิกายใหม่)

Chapter I On the Great Alkali Plain

(บทที่ 1 บนที่ราบดินด่างมหึมา)

Chapter II The Flower of Utah

(บทที่ 2 ดอกไม้ยูทาห์)

Chapter III John Ferrier Talks with the Prophet

(บทที่ 3 จอห์น เฟอร์เรียร์ พูดกับศาสดา)

Chapter IV A Flight for Life

(บทที่ 4 หนีเอาชีวิตรอด)

Chapter V The Avenging Angels

(บทที่ 5 เทวทูตพยาบาท)

Chapter VI A Continuation of the Reminiscences of John Watson,
M.D.

(บทที่ 6 ต่อบันทึกความจำของนายแพทย์จอห์น วัตสัน)

Chapter VII The Conclusion

(บทที่ 7 อันตบท)

3.2.2 Samples

The samples consisting of Chapters I, II, III from Part I were purposively selected from a total population with the assistance of the advisors. It was noted that the selected chapters were adequate to reflect all chapters in analyzing the use of the translation strategies for the entire book.

The summary of Chapter I from Part I began with Watson who was a military doctor. He lives in London to recover from a wound. He is looking for a new place. One day Watson runs into Stamford, later Stamford takes Watson to meet Holmes. When Watson and Holmes meet other, they decide to live together at Baker Street.

Chapter II from Part I was summarized that one morning Watson notices an article about the art of deduction based on observation, he scoffs at this theory but is surprised to know that Holmes was the article's author. Holmes is a consulting detective and help Scotland Yard detectives sort out their evidence in crimes.

Chapter III from Part I was summarized that Scotland Yard detective Gregson wrote a letter to Holmes to ask him in solving a crime; a dead man was found at empty house in Lauriston Gardens, the dead man's name is Enoch Drebber. Watson

accompanies Holmes to observe a crime scene that includes footprints in the mud, a dead man stretched out on the floor, the word RACHE in blood on the wall, and a woman's wedding ring falls off of the body when it is lifted.

3.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of translation strategies of Baker (1992) was used to analyze the data of this study.

1. Translation by a more general word

Example:

ST: "Looking for lodgings," I answered. "Trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price." (p. 5)

TT: "กำลังคิดจะหาที่อยู่" ข้าพเจ้าตอบ "กำลังพยายามแก้ปัญหาว่าจะหาห้องเช่าที่สบายในราคาพอสมควรสักหน่อย จะสำเร็จหรือไม่สำเร็จก็ไม่รู้" (หน้า 5)

BT: "Thinking about looking for habitat" I answered. "Trying to solve a problem to look for comfortable rented rooms in a reasonable price will achieve or not, I don't know."

"ที่อยู่" or "habitat" gives a general meaning, but "lodgings" means "a rented room or rooms in which to live, especially in another person's house", so it is translation by a more general word.

2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

Example:

ST: In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army. (p. 3)

TT: ในปี ค.ศ.1878 ข้าพเจ้าได้ปริญญาแพทยศาสตรบัณฑิตจากมหาวิทยาลัยลอนดอนแล้วไปศึกษาต่อที่เนตลีย์ตามหลักสูตรที่วางไว้สำหรับศัลยแพทย์ในกองทัพบก (หน้า 3)

BT: In A.D. 1878, I got the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of London, and studied further at Netley in the course that was specified for surgeons in the army.

“ค.ศ.” or “A.D.” is added to explain particularly, so it is translation by a more expressive word.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

Example:

ST: “By Jove!” I cried, “if he really wants someone to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone.” (p. 5)

TT: “พุดโธ!” ข้าพเจ้าร้องอุทาน “ถ้าเขาอยากได้ใครไปอยู่ด้วยและช่วยแบ่งเบาค่าเช่าจริงละก็ ผมนี้แหละจะเป็นคนคนนั้น ผมก็อยากได้เพื่อนอยู่มากกว่าอยู่คนเดียวเหมือนกัน” (หน้า 5)

BT: “Oh my!” I exclaimed, “If he really wants someone to live with

and to share the rent, I will be that man. I also want to have a friend more than being alone.”

“พุกโช้!” or “oh my!” or “By Jove!” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.

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

Example:

ST: “Dr. Watson, Mr. Sherlock Holmes,” said Stamford, introducing us. (p. 7)

TT: “นี่หมอวัตสันครับ มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” สแตมฟอร์ดเอ่ยแนะนำเราให้รู้จักกัน (หน้า 8)

BT: “This is Dr. Watson, Mr. Sherlock Holmes” Stamford said introducing us.

“วัตสัน” or “Watson”, “มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” or “Mr. Sherlock Holmes”, and “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” which are a western name of person, so they are translation using a loan word.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

Example:

ST: “That’s a strange thing,” remarked my companion; “you are the second man to-day that has used that expression to me.” (p. 5)

TT: “ประหลาด” เพื่อนข้าพเจ้ากล่าว“วันนี้คุณเป็นคนที่สองละที่ปรารภความ พรรค์เดียวกันนั้นกับผม” (หน้า 5)

BT: “Strange” my friend said “Today you are the second man who says like that to me.”

“เพื่อนข้าพเจ้ากล่าว” or “my friend said” is similar to “remarked my companion”, and “ปรารภความพรัศเดียวกันนั้น” or “says like that” is similar to “used that expression”, so they are translation by paraphrase using a related word.

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

Example:

ST: The campaign brought honours and promotion to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and disaster. (p. 3)

TT: ศึกครั้งนั้นยังผลให้หลายคนได้รับเกียรติยศและการเลื่อนชั้น แต่สำหรับข้าพเจ้ามันกลับบันดาลแต่ความเคราะห์ร้ายและภัยพิบัติให้ (หน้า 3)

BT: That war caused many people get honor and promotion, but for me it destined only misfortune and disaster.

“มันกลับบันดาล” or “it destined” is different from “it had nothing” which means “it does not have anything”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

7. Translation by omission

Example:

ST: I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, ~~with whom~~ I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. (p. 3)

TT: ข้าพเจ้าถูกย้ายสังกัดจากกองทหารของข้าพเจ้าไปประจำกองเบิร์กเชอร์ และ

ได้ร่วมปฏิบัติราชการในการรบอย่างฉกาจจรรยาที่ไมวันด์ (หน้า 3)

BT: I was moved from my army and attached to the Berkshires, and
joined to serve in the severe battle at Maiwand.

“with whom I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.

8. Translation by illustration

It is noted that translation by illustration was not found in this study.

3.4 Data Collection

The researcher collected the data through the following procedures:

1. The data of this study were obtained from the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* written by *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. The original text in English version consisted of two parts, and each part has seven chapters which were equivalent to the translated text in Thai version. It was published by Bantam Books. It was translated into Thai version by, *A. Saisuwan*, published by Praew Publishing.
2. The researcher studied and analyzed the story by reading through both the source text and the target text.
3. The researcher studied and analyzed the theoretical framework of Baker (1992).
4. Part I, Chapter I to Chapter III from both source text and target text were selected as the sample chapters.

5. The translated text was compared with the source text sentence by sentence and put them into the table list analysis.

6. The process of coding was made based on the theory of Baker (1992).

7. The coding was presented to the major advisor, the co-advisor, and the three experts to examine for accurate language and translated version.

3.5 Data Analysis

3.5.1 Coding

The process began by comparing the source text with target text sentence by sentence in order to identify what strategies were used by translator. Then the researcher coded the collected data based on the translation strategies of Baker (1992) to find out the relevant strategies for each sentence. The coding was measured to possess the correctness through the inter-rater reliability by three experts. Moreover, the researcher and advisors rechecked the reliability of the data (Pathomthong, 2015).

3.5.2 Techniques Used in Data Analysis

Regarding the data analysis, both descriptive and interpretive analyses were the techniques used in this study. Regarding the table list analysis, the descriptive analysis was utilized in the first two columns, i.e., Source Text and Target Text, the data were analyzed by comparing the relevant sentences among the source and the target texts sentence by sentence. Moreover, the interpretive analysis involves the remaining two columns, i.e., Back Translation and Remarks which were made to describe back translation and remarks in the table list (Pathomthong, 2015).

3.5.3 Statistical Procedures

The numbers of analyzed items were calculated as follows:

1. Inter-rater reliability is the level of agreement between raters or judges. If everyone agrees, IRR is 1 (or 100%) and if everyone disagrees, IRR is 0 (0%). Several methods exist for calculating IRR, from the simple (e.g. percent agreement) to the more complex (e.g. Cohen's Kappa). Which one you choose largely depends on what type of data you have and how many raters are in your model (Andale, 2016)

For this study, Percent Agreement is used to evaluate the inter-rater reliability by three experts as follows (see Appendix D, E, and F):

Step 1: Make a table of your ratings which the evaluations would be given by three experts through the following three criteria:

+1 means Agree

0 means Uncertain

-1 means Disagree

Step 2: Add additional columns for the combinations (pairs) of raters, the three possible pairs are: Expert1/Expert2, Expert1/Expert3, and Expert2/Expert3.

Step 3: For each pair, put a "1" for agreement and "0" for disagreement.

Step 4: Sum up of Expert1/Expert2, Expert1/Expert3, and Expert2/Expert3 in an Agreement column.

Step 5: Find the Mean for the fractions in an Agreement column.

If the value of Percent Agreement was between 75% - 100%, it indicated that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable, on the contrary, if the value of

Percent Agreement was less than 75% indicated the unacceptable inter-rater reliability (Andale, 2016).

2. Calculation of Frequency

The data were analyzed by using Baker's translation strategies to compare both the source text and target text. Calculation of frequency was percentage as follow:

$$\frac{100 \times x}{y} = \%$$

x = Number of each strategy

y = Number of the total strategies

The data were presented in tabular form, including the most frequency and the least frequency strategy.

3.6 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presents research design, population and samples, theoretical framework, data collection, and data analysis. The next chapter will be presenting the finding of the study and the frequency of each strategy found in translation analysis.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

This chapter provides the results of the study including an analysis of translation strategies in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* based on the theoretical framework of Baker (1992) and some examples with explanations. The research findings report the frequency and percentage of each strategy used by the translator in the Table. The results are divided into two parts: 1) translation strategies of Baker found in this study, 2) frequency and percentage of translation strategies of Baker found in this study.

4.1 Translation Strategies of Baker Found in this Study

This part describes each of translation strategy found in this study according to Baker (1992) which was displayed in the Tables, and showing some examples with explanations. According to the research results of this study, the evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter I, II, and III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by three experts was 98%, 97%, and 99% (see Appendix D, E, and F) which meant that the translation strategies analysis was the acceptable agreement level. The findings were presented in the Tables as follows:

4.1.1 Translation by a more general word

Table 4.1 shows an analysis of translation strategy by a more general word. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.1

Translation by a More General Word

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	On the very day that I had come to this conclusion, I was standing at the Criterion Bar, when someone tapped me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young Stamford, who had been a <u>dresser</u> under me at Bart's. (p. 4)	ในวันเดียวกันกับที่ข้าพเจ้าได้บรรลุคดีนี้เอง มีใครคนหนึ่งมาตบบ่าข้าพเจ้าในขณะที่ยืนอยู่ที่ครีเตอเรียนบาร์ เมื่อเหลียวไปดูก็จำได้ว่า เป็นเจ้าหนูมสแตมฟอร์ดผู้เคยเป็นลูกมือของข้าพเจ้าที่บาร์ตส์นั่นเอง (หน้า 4)	On the same day that I reached this resolution, there was someone to pat on my shoulder as standing at Criterion Bar, when turning around I recognized young Stamford, who had been my <u>assistance</u> at Bart's.	“ลูกมือ” or “assistance” gives a general meaning but “dresser” which means “a person who assists a surgeon during operations”, so it is translation by a more general word.
2	“Looking for <u>lodgings</u> ,” I answered. “Trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price.” (p. 5)	“กำลังคิดจะหาที่อยู่” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ “กำลังพยายามแก้ปัญหาว่าจะหาห้องเช่าที่สบายในราคาพอสมควรสักหน่อย จะสำเร็จหรือไม่ สำเร็จก็ไม่รู้” (หน้า 5)	“Thinking about looking for <u>habitat</u> ” I answered. “Trying to solve a problem to look for comfortable rented rooms in a reasonable price will achieve or not, I don't know.”	“ที่อยู่” or “habitat” gives a general meaning, but “lodgings” means “a rented room or rooms in which to live, especially in another person's house”, so it is translation by a more general word.
3	So desirable in every way were the apartments, and so moderate did the terms seem when divided between	นับว่าเป็นห้องที่พึงประสงค์ทุกทาง และค่าเช่าเมื่อหารกันในระหว่างเรา	Regarding as the desirable rooms in every way, and when the rent was divided between us, it was moderately until	“สนนราคา” or “price” gives the general meaning, but “bargain” means “something on sale at a lower price than its true

Table 4.1 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	us, that the <u>bargain</u> was concluded upon the spot, and we at once entered into possession. (p. 10)	แล้วก็พอสถาน ประมาณจน สนนราคาได้เป็นที่ ตกลงกันฉับพลัน แล้วเราก็เข้า ครอบครองสถานที่ นั้นทันที (หน้า 12)	the <u>price</u> was agreed abruptly, and we took possession of that place suddenly.	value”, so it is translation by a more general word.
4	6. Geology.— Practical, but limited. Tells at a <u>glance</u> different soils from each other. After walks has shown me splashes upon his trousers, and told me by their colour and consistence in what part of London he had received them. (p. 14)	6. ความรู้ในวิชา ธรณีวิทยา—รู้ ภาคปฏิบัติ แต่จำกัด บอกลักษณะของดิน ที่ผิวดินได้จาก การมองดู ภายหลังการ เดินเคยชี้ให้ข้าพเจ้าดู รอยดินกระเซ็น เปื้อนขากางเกงและ บอกได้ด้วยสีกับ ส่วนประกอบของ ดินว่าถูกกระเซ็น เปื้อนมาจากส่วนใด ของกรุงลอนดอน (หน้า 15)	6. Knowledge of Geology— Practical but limited. Tell about different types of soil from <u>watching</u> . After walking has shown me the soil splashes on his trousers, and told by color and components of soil were splashed from what part of London.	“การมองดู” or “watching” gives the general meaning, but “glance” means “a quick short look”, so it is translation by a more general word.
5	“You don’t seem to give much thought to the matter in hand,” I said at last, interrupting Holmes’ musical <u>disquisition</u> .	“ดูคุณจะไม่ค่อย อินังขังขอบกับเรื่อง นี้เท่าใดนักเลยนี่” ข้าพเจ้าเอ่ยขึ้นใน ที่สุด ทำให้การ	“It seems that you don’t care much about this matter” I said at last, interrupting Holmes’ <u>talking about</u> musical.	“การพูดคุยถึง” or “talking about” gives the general meaning, but “disquisition” means “a long and detailed

Table 4.1 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	(p. 23)	พูดคุยถึงการดนตรี ของ โฮล์มส์ หยุดชะงักไป (หน้า 27)		explanation of a particular subject”, so it is translation by a more general word.

For Table 4.1, translation by a more general word was found in the study. It seemed that the translator tried to solve the problem for the specific English words which cannot be found the equivalence in Thai meaning.

4.1.2 Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

Table 4.2 shows an analysis of translation strategy by a more neutral/ less expressive word. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.2

Translation by a More Neutral/ Less Expressive Word

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army. (p. 3)	ในปี ค.ศ.1878 ข้าพเจ้าได้ปริญญา แพทยศาสตรบัณฑิต จากมหาวิทยาลัย ลอนดอน แล้วไป ศึกษาต่อที่เนตเลย์ ตามหลักสูตรที่วางไว้ สำหรับศัลยแพทย์ใน	In <u>A.D.</u> 1878, I got the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of London, and studied further at Netley in the course that was specified for surgeons in the army.	“ค.ศ.” or “A.D.” is added to explain particularly, so it is translation by a more expressive word.

Table 4.2 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		กองทัพบก (หน้า 3)		
2	“A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was bemoaning himself this morning because he could not get someone to go halves with him in some <u>nice rooms</u> which he had found, and which were too much for his purse.” (p. 5)	“เพื่อนคนหนึ่งกำลังทำงานอยู่ที่ห้องทดลองเคมีที่โรงพยาบาล เขากำลังบ่นเสียดายอยู่เมื่อเช้านี้เองว่าหาใครมาช่วยแบ่งครึ่งห้องเช่าดี ๆ ที่เขาพบไม่ได้ ซึ่งค่าเช่าห้องที่ว่ำนั้นออกจะเกินกำลังทรัพย์ของเขา มากไปสักหน่อย” (หน้า 5)	“A friend who is working at the chemical laboratory at the hospital. He was lamenting this morning that could not find anyone to halve <u>the nice rented rooms</u> that he had found, that the rent was too expensive for his money.”	“ห้องเช่าดี ๆ” or “the nice rented rooms” gives the specific meaning more than “nice rooms”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.
3	“He is <u>sure to be</u> at the laboratory,” returned my companion. “He either avoids the place for weeks, or else he <u>works</u> there from morning to night. If you like, we shall drive round together after luncheon.” (p. 6)	“เขา <u>คงอยู่</u> ที่ห้องเคมีนั่นแหละ” เพื่อนข้าพเจ้าตอบ “ลงไม่ไปละก็ เป็นไม่ไปตั้งอาทิตย์ ๆ <u>ลงอยู่</u> ก็อยู่ได้ตั้งแต่เช้าจนค่ำทีเดียว เสร็จอาหารกลางวันมีอันแล้วเราจะนั่งรถไปที่นั่นด้วยกันก็ได้—ถ้าคุณประสงค์” (หน้า 6)	“He <u>may be</u> at the <u>chemical laboratory</u> ” my friend answered, “When he does not go, it is for weeks, and when he <u>stays</u> , it is from morning to night. Finishing this lunch, we will drive there together if you like.”	1. “คงอยู่” or “may be” gives less meaning than “sure to be” which means “certain; without any doubt”, so it is translation by a less expressive word. 2. “ห้องเคมี” or “the chemical laboratory” gives the specific meaning more than “the laboratory”, so it

Table 4.2 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				<p>is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “อยู่” or “stays” gives the meaning less than “works”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>
4	<p>Sherlock Holmes sniffed sardonically. “Lecoq was a miserable bungler,” he said, in an angry voice; “he had only one thing to recommend him, and that was his energy. That book made me positively ill. The question was how to identify an unknown prisoner. I could have done it in twenty-four hours. Lecoq took six months or so. It might be made a text-book for detectives to teach them what to avoid.” (p. 19)</p>	<p>เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ทำจมูกย่นเป็นเชิงเยาะเย้ย “เลอค็อกเป็นคนงุ่มง่ามอย่างบัดซบ” เขาพูดสำเนียงขัดเคือง “เขามีลักษณะที่จะสรรเสริญได้อยู่อย่างเดียวนั่นคือพลังงานของเขา หนังสือเล่มนั้นทำให้ผมหมดศรัทธาอย่างจริงจัง ปัญหามีอยู่ว่าทำยังไงจึงจะระบุรูปพรรณนักรโทษที่ไม่มีใครรู้จักได้ถูกต้อง ผมอาจจะทำได้ในยี่สิบสี่ชั่วโมงเท่านั้นแหละ แต่เลอค็อกใช้เวลาถึงหกเดือนหรือกว่านั้น</p>	<p>Sherlock Holmes wrinkled his nose mockingly, “Lecoq was a stupid stumblebum” he said with an angry tone, “He had only one appearance that would be admired, that was his energy. That book made me lose the faith seriously. The problem was what we would specify an unknown prisoner correctly, I might have done it in only twenty four hours, but Lecoq took six months or more. It should have a detectives’ textbook to be made for teaching detectives to know what to avoid.”</p>	<p>1. “สำเนียง” or “tone” which means “a quality in the voice that expresses the speaker’s feelings or thoughts, often towards the person being spoken to”, and it gives the meaning deeper than “voice”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “หมดศรัทธา” or “lose the faith” gives the meaning stronger than “ill” which means “not favorable”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>

Table 4.2 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		<p>มันน่าจะมีตำรา นักสืบเกิดขึ้นสักเล่ม หนึ่งสำหรับจะได้ สอนให้พวกนักสืบ รู้จักหลักเลียงอะไร บางอย่างเสียบ้าง” (หน้า 21)</p>		
5	<p><u>The latter</u> looked out with three tiers of vacant melancholy windows, which were blank and dreary, save that here and there a “To Let” card had developed like a cataract upon the bleared panes. (p. 23)</p>	<p>หลังที่ว่างนั้น ประกอบด้วย หน้าต่างที่เรียบเหงา ว่างเปล่า ทั้งชั้นล่าง ชั้นบนเรียงกันสาม แถว ล้วนปราศจาก เครื่องตกแต่งไม่ เจริญตานอกจากจะมี ป้าย “ให้เช่า” ปิดอยู่ กับขอบทึม ๆ แล้วก็ ไม่มีอะไร (หน้า 27)</p>	<p><u>The empty houses</u> consisted of vacant, alone windows that lined up with three tiers on <u>downstairs and upstairs</u> without furniture, <u>it was not pleasant to the eyes</u> other than there was a “For Rent” card that had covered on a dull edge, <u>then it had nothing else.</u></p>	<p>1. “หลังที่ว่าง” or “the empty houses” gives the specific meaning of “the latter” which means “the second of the two”, and according to (no. 36, Appendix C) previous source text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ชั้นล่างชั้นบน” or “downstairs and upstairs” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “ไม่เจริญตา” or “it was not pleasant to the eyes” is added in</p>

Table 4.2 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 4. “แล้วก็ไม่มีอะไร” or “then it had nothing else” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.

For Table 4.2, translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word was found in the study. Since Thai words have more levels of meaning than English words, so the translator could not find equivalent expressive words. The translator used adding some words to give the clearer meaning to Thai readers.

4.1.3 Translation by cultural substitution

Table 4.3 shows an analysis of translation strategy by cultural substitution. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.3

Translation by Cultural Substitution

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	<u>Under such circumstances</u> , I naturally	อาศัยวัตถุปัจจัย ข้าพเจ้าจึงเที่ยว	<u>Using such material elements</u> , I hung around	1. “อาศัยวัตถุปัจจัย ปัจจัย” or “using

Table 4.3 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	gravitated to London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and <u>idlers</u> of the Empire are irresistibly drained. (p. 4)	<p>ป่วนเปื้อนอยู่ใน ลอนดอนไปเรื่อย เรื่อย ทั้งที่ ลอนดอนเป็น เหมือนตะแกรง ใหญ่ที่คอบูดพวก ขี้เกียจสันหลังยาว ของจักรวรรดิ อังกฤษให้ร่วงหล่น ไป (หน้า 4)</p>	continuously and aimlessly in London, where was like a great sieve to drain <u>the idlers</u> of the British Empire to fall.	<p>such material elements” is used for an expression, and it gives more natural and understandable meaning than “under such circumstances” which means “because of the particular situation”, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>2. “พวกขี้เกียจสันหลังยาว” or “the idlers” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p>
2	“By Jove!” I cried, “if he really wants someone to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone.” (p. 5)	<p>“พุดโธ!” ข้าพเจ้า ร้องอุทาน“ถ้าเขา อยากได้ใครไปอยู่ ด้วยและช่วยแบ่ง เบาค่าเช่าจริงสะก็ ผมนี้แหละจะเป็น คนคนนั้น ผมก็ อยากได้เพื่อนอยู่</p>	“ <u>Oh my!</u> ” I exclaimed, “If he really wants someone to live with and to share the rent, I will be that man. I also want to have a friend more than being alone.”	“พุดโธ!” or “oh my!” or “By Jove!” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.

Table 4.3 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		มากกว่าอยู่คนเดียว เหมือนกัน” (หน้า 5)		
3	This was a lofty chamber, lined and littered with countless bottles. Broad, low tables were scattered about, which bristled with retorts, test-tubes, and little Bunsen lamps, with their <u>blue</u> flickering flames. There was only one student in the room, who was bending over a distant table absorbed in his work. (p. 7)	ห้องนี้สูงเอการ ขนัดไปด้วยขวดนับ จำนวนไม่ถ้วน มี โต๊ะหน้ากว้างและ เตี้ยเรียงรายอยู่ทั่ว แต่ละโต๊ะล้วนแล้ว ไปด้วยหลอดแก้ว รีทอร์ต หลอดแก้ว ทดลองและตะเกียง ฟูนุเซนอันลุกเป็น เปลวเขียว ๆ วอมแวม มีนักเรียน อยู่คนเดียวในห้อง นั้น กำลังก้มหน้า ก้มตาหมกมุ่นอยู่กับ งานของเขา ณ โต๊ะ ตัวหนึ่งไกลออกไป (หน้า 7)	This room was very high, lined with countless bottles. There were wide, low tables scattered, each table was full of retorts, test-tubes, and Bunsen lamps which were <u>green</u> flickers. There was a student in that room, who was concentrating and absorbing in his work at a farther table.	“เขียว ๆ” or “green” is used for calling many things which are “blue” color, and many Thai people are used to calling like that, so it is translation by cultural substitution.
4	“Let me see—what are my other shortcomings. I get in the dumps at times, and don’t open my mouth for days on end. You must not think I am sulky	“ให้ผมคิดดูสัก หน่อย— ข้อบกพร่องอย่าง อื่นของผมมี อะไรบ้าง บางทีผม ก็เงียบขรึมไม่ปรี	“Let me think about it—what are the other defects of mine? Sometimes I’m quiet, and don’t open my mouth for many days. When I’m like	“ปลงอาบัติ” or “confess your misdemeanors” is used for an expression (for monk), and gives the meaning about figure of speech,

Table 4.3 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	<p>when I do that. Just let me alone, and I'll soon be right. What have you to confess now? It's just as well for two fellows to know the worst of one another before they begin to live together." (p. 9)</p>	<p>ปากเลยนับเป็นวันๆ เมื่อผมเป็นอย่างนั้น คุณต้องไม่คิดว่าผม มีสติอารมณ์ไม่ดีนะ ชั่วแต่ปล่อยผมตาม ลำพังเท่านั้น ไม่ช้า ผมก็จะเป็นปกติ ที่นี้คุณมีอะไรจะปลง อาบัติบ้างล่ะ อย่าง เพื่อนสองคนรู้ส่วน เสียที่สุดของกัน ก่อนจะเริ่มอยู่ ด้วยกัน นั่นแหละ เป็นดี" (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>that, you must not think I have a bad state of mind, but only leave me alone, I will be alright soon. Now what have you to <u>confess your misdemeanors</u>? As both friends who know the worst part of each other before beginning to live together, that is good."</p>	<p>which “ปลงอาบัติ” means in Thai that แสดงความผิดของตนเพื่อปลงโทษทางวินัย (ใช้แก่พระภิกษุ), so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p>
5	<p>That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be <u>aware</u> that the earth travelled round the sun appeared to be to me such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly realize it. (p. 12)</p>	<p>การที่มนุษย์ผู้เจริญ คนใดในศตวรรษที่ สิบเก้าหาสำเหนียก ไม่ว่าโลกเดินรอบ ดวงอาทิตย์นั้นทำให้ รู้สึกว่าเป็น เรื่อง พิเศษที่ข้าพเจ้าแทบ จะนึกไม่ถึงเลย ทีเดียวน (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>That any civilized human being in the nineteenth century did not <u>pay attention to</u> the earth orbiting the sun that struck me as a special thing that I hardly expected it.</p>	<p>“สำเหนียก” or “pay attention to” or “aware” is used for an expression, and it gives the familiar meaning to the reader target, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p>

For Table 4.3, because of the cultural differences between Thai and Western, the target language cannot express the source language correctly. So the translator used the cultural substitution to solve the problem.

4.1.4 Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

Table 4.4 shows an analysis of translation strategy by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.4

Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	The regiment was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it, the second <u>Afghan</u> war had broken out. (p. 3)	ในเวลานั้นกรมทหารตั้งอยู่ในอินเดีย กว่าข้าพเจ้าจะไปสมทบได้ สงครามอัฟกานิสถานครั้งที่สองก็จึงเกิดขึ้นเสียก่อน (หน้า 3)	At that time, the regiment was located in India, and before I would join, the second <u>Afghan</u> war happened.	“อัฟกานิสถาน” or “Afghan” is a name of nationality, so it is translation using a loan word.
2	“Dr. <u>Watson</u> , Mr. <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> ,” said <u>Stamford</u> , introducing us. (p. 7)	“นี่หมอวัตสันครับ มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” สแตมฟอร์ดเอ่ยแนะนำเราให้รู้จักกัน (หน้า 8)	“This is Dr. <u>Watson</u> , Mr. <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> ” <u>Stamford</u> said introducing us.	1. “วัตสัน” or “Watson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 2. “มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์”

Table 4.4 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				<p>or “Mr. Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>
3	<p>“There was the case of <u>Von Bischoff</u> at <u>Frankfort</u> last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence. Then there was <u>Mason</u> of <u>Bradford</u>, and the notorious <u>Muller</u>, and <u>Lefevre</u> of <u>Montpellier</u>, and <u>Samson</u> of <u>new Orleans</u>. I could name a score of cases in which it would have been decisive.” (p. 8)</p>	<p>“เมื่อปีกลายนี้ มีคดี <u>ฟอนบิชอฟฟ์</u> เกิดขึ้นที่ <u>แฟรงก์เฟิร์ต</u> หมอนี่ คงถูกแขวนคอแน่ ๆ ถ้าการทดสอบแบบนี้ ได้ใช้อยู่ในเวลานั้น ยังอำมเมสัน แห่ง <u>แบรดฟอร์ด</u> <u>อัยมุลเลอร์</u> ที่ลือชื่อ <u>อัยเลอเฟฟร์</u> แห่ง <u>มงต์เปลิเยร์</u> กับ <u>อัยแซมสัน</u> แห่ง <u>นิวออร์ลีอัน</u> อีกเล่า ผมอาจจะระบุชื่อคดีที่ การทดสอบแบบนี้ จะชี้ขาดได้ เยอะแยะ” (หน้า 9)</p>	<p>“Last year, there was the case of <u>Von Bischoff</u> to happen at <u>Frankfurt</u>. He was hung certainly if this test could be used at that time. There was <u>Mason</u> of <u>Bradford</u>, and <u>Muller</u> who was famous, and <u>Lefevre</u> of <u>Montpellier</u>, and <u>Samson</u> of <u>New Orleans</u>. I could name the cases which this test would be judged.”</p>	<p>1. “ฟอนบิชอฟฟ์” or “Von Bischoff” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “แฟรงก์เฟิร์ต” or “Frankfurt” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “เมสัน” or “Mason” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “แบรดฟอร์ด” or “Bradford” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>

Table 4.4 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				<p>5. “มุลเลอร์” or “Muller” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “เลอเฟฟร์” or “Lefevre” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>7. “มงต์เปอลิเยร์” or “Montpellier” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>8. “แซมสัน” or “Samson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>9. “นิวออร์ลีอัน” or “New Orleans” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>
4	<p>“<u>American Exchange, Strand</u>—to be left till called for. They are both from the <u>Guion Steamship</u></p>	<p>“อเมริกันเอกซ์เชนจ์ สแตรนด์ฝากเก็บไว้ จนกว่าเจ้าตัวจะไปรับ เป็นจดหมาย</p>	<p>“<u>American Exchange, Strand</u>. To be kept until the receivers will take. Both letters are from the <u>Guion Steamship</u></p>	<p>1. “อเมริกันเอกซ์เชนจ์สแตรนด์” or “American Exchange, Strand” is a western name, which “American</p>

Table 4.4 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	<p>Company, and refer to the sailing of their boats from <u>Liverpool</u>. It is clear that this unfortunate man was about to return to <u>New York</u>.” (p. 27)</p>	<p>จากบริษัทเดินเรือ <u>ควีออน</u> ทั้งสองฉบับ แจ้งเวลาเรือออกจาก <u>ลิเวอร์พูล</u> เห็นได้ชัด ว่าชายผู้เคราะห์ร้าย นี้กำลังจะเดินทาง <u>กลับนิวยอร์ก</u>” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>Company to inform the time of sailing to leave <u>Liverpool</u>. It is clear that this unfortunate man is going back to <u>New York</u>.”</p>	<p>Exchange services for the traveler are mail delivery, currency exchange, reading and writing rooms, newspapers, tourist information, hotel reservations and steamship and railroad tickets. A floor plan of the building is included” and “Strand is a major thoroughfare in the City of Westminster, Central London”, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “ควีออน” or “Guion” is a western name of company, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “ลิเวอร์พูล” or “Liverpool” is a western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “นิวยอร์ก” or “New York” is a</p>

Table 4.4 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.
5	Lestrade glanced at his note-book. "John Rance," he said. "He is off duty now. You will find him at 46, <u>Audley Court, Kennington Park Gate.</u> " (p. 30)	เลสเตราดูที่สมุดพกของตน "ชื่อจอห์น รานซ์" เขาพูด "เวลานี้ออกเวรคุณ จะพบเขาได้ที่ บ้านเลขที่ 46 โอดเลย์คอร์ต เกน นิงตันปาร์กเกต" (หน้า 35)	Lestrade looked at his own notebook, "John Rance" he said. "Now he is off duty, you will find him at 46, <u>Audley Court, Kennington Park Gate.</u> "	1. "เลสเตราด" or "Lestrade" is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 2. "จอห์น รานซ์" or "John Rance" is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 3. "โอดเลย์คอร์ต เกน นิงตันปาร์กเกต" or "Audley Court, Kennington Park Gate" is a western name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.

For Table 4.4, there were many English words which are names of person, place, city, nationality, etc. So, the translator used a loan word or a loan word plus explanation to give the vivid picture of their names to the Thai readers.

4.1.5 Translation by paraphrase using a related word

Table 4.5 shows an analysis of translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.5

Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	For months my life was <u>despaired of</u> , and when at last I <u>came to myself</u> and became <u>convalescent</u> , I was so weak and emaciated that a <u>medical board</u> <u>determined</u> that not a day should be lost in sending me back to England. (p. 4)	ชีวิตของข้าพเจ้า ร่อแร่อยู่หลายเดือน ครั้งเมื่อฟื้น อันตรายและค่อย ทุเลาขึ้นแล้วใน ที่สุดคณะแพทย์เห็น ว่าข้าพเจ้าอ่อนแอ ป่วยเปื่อยเต็มทีจึง ตกลงให้ส่งข้าพเจ้า กลับประเทศ อังกฤษทันที (หน้า 4)	My life was <u>critical</u> for months, when <u>being out of danger</u> and <u>being better</u> , finally a <u>group of doctors</u> thought that I was so weak, so <u>decided</u> to send me back to England immediately.	1. “ร่อแร่” or “critical” is similar to “despaired of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ฟื้นอันตราย” or “being out of danger” is similar to “came to myself”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ค่อยทุเลาขึ้น” or “being better” is similar to “convalescent”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “คณะแพทย์” or “a group of doctors” is similar to “medical board”, so it is

Table 4.5 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ตกลง” or “decided” is similar to “determined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>
2	<p>“That’s a strange thing,” <u>remarked my companion</u>; “you are the second man to-day that has <u>used that expression to me.</u>” (p. 5)</p>	<p>“ประหลาด” <u>เพื่อน</u> <u>ข้าพเจ้า</u>กล่าว“วันนี้ คุณเป็นคนที่สอง ที่ปรารภความพรัค เดียวกันนั้นกับผม” (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>“Strange” <u>my friend said</u> “Today you are the second man who <u>says like that to me.</u>”</p>	<p>1. “เพื่อนข้าพเจ้ากล่าว” or “my friend said” is similar to “remarked my companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ปรารภความพรัคเดียวกันนั้น” or “says like that” is similar to “used that expression”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>
3	<p>I <u>imagined</u> at the time that he had some strong reason for not <u>alluding</u> to it, but he soon dispelled the <u>idea</u> by <u>coming round</u> to the subject of his</p>	<p>ในเวลานั้นข้าพเจ้า นึกว่าเขาคงมีเหตุผล อันแข็งแรงบาง ประการอยู่ จึงไม่ เอ่ยถึงธุระของเขา เสีย แต่ในไม่ช้าเขา</p>	<p>At that time I <u>thought</u> that he might have some strong reason, so not to <u>talk about</u> his business, but soon he changed <u>the thought</u> by <u>changing</u> to talk</p>	<p>1. “นึก” or “thought” is similar to “imagined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>

Table 4.5 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
	own accord. (p. 15)	ก็เปลี่ยนความคิด โดยหันมาพูดเรื่องนี้ ด้วยความสมัครใจ ของเขาเอง (หน้า 17)	about this subject matter with his own <u>willingness</u> .	<p>2. “เอ่ยถึง” or “talk about” is similar to “alluding”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ความคิด” or “the thought” is similar to “the idea”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “หันมา” or “changing” is similar to “coming round” which means “to change your opinion of something, often influenced by another person’s opinion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ความสมัครใจ” or “willingness” is similar to “of his own accord” which means “if you do something of your own accord, you do it without being asked to do it”, so it is translation by</p>

Table 4.5 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				paraphrase using a related word.
4	We heard a loud knock, a <u>deep voice</u> below, and heavy steps <u>ascending</u> the stair. (p. 19)	เราได้ยินเสียงเคาะประตูดังถึ้น มีเสียงห้าว ๆ พุดอยู่เบื้องล่าง แล้วก็มึเสียงฝึเท้าหนัก ๆ <u>ขึ้น</u> บันไดมา (หน้า 22)	We heard a loud knock, there was a <u>bass voice</u> below, and there were heavy steps that <u>went up</u> the stairs.	1. “เสียงห้าว ๆ” or “a bass voice” is similar to “a deep voice”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ขึ้น” or “went up” is similar to “ascending”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.
5	He <u>was dressed in a heavy broadcloth frock coat</u> and waistcoat, with light-coloured trousers, and <u>immaculate</u> collar and cuffs. (p. 25)	เขาสวมเสื้อคลุมผ้าลายสองหนา เตอะยาวถึงเข่า พร้อมทั้งเสื้อกั๊กสวมกางเกงสีอ่อน มีปลอกคอและปลอกแขนเสื้อเช็ดสะอาดหมดจด (หน้า 30)	He <u>wore a thick twill overcoat</u> , a waistcoat, light-coloured trousers, a <u>well-cleaned</u> collar and cuffs.	1. “สวม” or “wore” is similar to “was dressed in”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ผ้าลายสองหนา เตอะยาวถึงเข่า” or “a thick twill overcoat” is similar to “a heavy broadcloth frock coat”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “สะอาดหมดจด” or “well-cleaned” is similar to “immaculate”

Table 4.5 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				means “perfectly clean or tidy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.

For Table 4.5, translation by paraphrase using a related word was found in this study. The translator tried to choose the most appropriate Thai word in translation which has an equivalent meaning to maintain the content of English word in a source text.

4.1.6 Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

Table 4.6 shows an analysis of translation strategy by paraphrase using unrelated words. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.6

Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	The campaign brought honours and promotion to many, but for me <u>it had nothing</u> but misfortune and disaster. (p. 3)	ศึกครั้งนั้นยังผลให้หลายคนได้รับเกียรติยศและการเลื่อนขั้น แต่สำหรับข้าพเจ้ามันกลับบังนาศแต่ความเคราะห์ร้าย	That war caused many people get honor and promotion, but for me <u>it destined</u> only misfortune and disaster.	“มันกลับบังนาศ” or “it destined” is different from “it had nothing” which means “it does not have anything”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

Table 4.6 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		และภัยพิบัติให้ (หน้า 3)		
2	There I stayed for some time at a private hotel in the Strand, leading a <u>comfortless</u> , meaningless existence, and spending such money as I had, considerably more freely than I ought. (p. 4)	ข้าพเจ้าได้พำนักอยู่ในลอนดอนเป็นเวลานานที่โรงแรมส่วนบุคคลแห่งหนึ่งในย่านสแตรนด์ ใช้จ่ายชีวิตไปอย่างไร้ความหมาย <u>ไม่เป็นโล้เป็นพาย</u> และใช้เงินตามใจตัวเองเสียจนเกินไปมาก (หน้า 4)	I stayed in London for long time at a private hotel in the Strand, lived <u>meaninglessly</u> and <u>not seriously</u> , and spent money to indulge myself too much.	“ไม่เป็นโล้เป็นพาย” or “not seriously” is different from “comfortless” which means “without anything that gives physical comfort”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.
3	“I should like to meet him,” I said. “If I am to lodge with anyone, I should prefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or <u>excitement</u> . I had enough of both in Afghanistan to <u>last</u> me for the remainder of my natural existence. How could I meet this friend of yours?” (p. 5)	“ผมอยากจะพบเขา” ข้าพเจ้ากล่าว “ถ้าผมจะต้องอยู่กับใคร ผมก็อยากจะขออยู่กับคนที่มีนิสัยชอบรำเรียนและรักสงบมากกว่า ผมยังไม่แข็งแรงพอที่จะทนเสียงเอะอะหรือ <u>ความรำคาญ</u> ได้มากนัก ผมได้รับมาแล้วทั้งสองอย่างในอัฟกานิสถานจนพอที่จะสาปส่ง	“I would like to meet him” I said, “If I have to stay with anyone, I prefer to stay with a man who has studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or <u>annoyance</u> . I got both of them in Afghanistan enough to <u>curse</u> for the rest of my life. How could I meet this friend of yours?”	1. “ความรำคาญ” or “annoyance” is different from “excitement” which means “a feeling of being excited, or an exciting event”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. 2. “สาปส่ง” or “curse” is different from “last” which means “to continue being good or suitable”, so it is translation

Table 4.6 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		ตลอดชีวิตที่เหลือ ของผมทีเดียว ผมจะ พบกับเพื่อนของคุณ คนนี้ได้อย่างไร” (หน้า 6)		by paraphrase using unrelated words.
4	Here was an opportunity of <u>taking the conceit</u> <u>out of him.</u> (p. 20)	ตอนนี้แหละ เป็น โอกาสที่จะได้จับ ความมารยาสาโดย ของเขาละ (หน้า 22)	Now it was a chance to <u>detect</u> <u>in his deceit.</u>	1. “จับ” or “detect in” which means “to recognize or identify something in something” is different from “taking out of” which means “to remove something from the inside of someone or something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. 2. “มารยาสาโดย” or “deceit” which means in Thai “การทำให้เขาหลง ผิดหรือเข้าใจผิด” is different from “the conceit” which means “the state of being too proud of yourself and your actions”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

Table 4.6 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
5	I have seen death in many forms, but never has it appeared to me in a more fearsome aspect than in that <u>dark grimy</u> apartment, which <u>looked out</u> upon one of the main arteries of suburban London. (p. 25)	ข้าพเจ้าได้เห็นคนตายในลักษณะต่างๆ มากี่มาก แต่หาเคยที่จะรู้สึกว่ามีกลัวยิ่งกว่าภายในห้องอันวังเวงที่ตั้งอยู่บนทางเส้นเลือดใหญ่สายหนึ่งของชานกรุงลอนดอนนั้นไม่ (หน้า 30)	I have seen the dead in many appearances, but never felt that it was scarier than within the <u>solitary</u> room that was <u>located</u> on one of the aorta of suburban London.	1. “วังเวง” or “solitary” which means “being the only one” is different from “dark grimy” which means “covered with grime; dirty”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. 2. “ตั้งอยู่” or “located” which means “to situate or place” is different from “looked out” which means “to watch what is happening and be careful”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

For Table 4.6, as the distinction between forms of English and Thai language, it makes some concepts in English language hard to be understood in Thai language.

The translator tried to use the Thai word which was suitable for the context, and make the Thai readers understand easily.

4.1.7 Translation by omission

Table 4.7 shows an analysis of translation strategy by omission. Some examples with explanations were presented as follows (see all of examples with explanations as the full results in Appendix A, B, and C):

Table 4.7

Translation by Omission

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
1	I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. (p. 3)	ข้าพเจ้าถูกย้ายสังกัดจากกองทหารของข้าพเจ้าไปประจำกองเบิร์กเชอร์ และได้ร่วมปฏิบัติราชการในการรบอย่างฉกาจจนกระทั่งไมวันด์ (หน้า 3)	I was moved from my army and attached to the Berkshires, and joined to serve in the severe battle at Maiwand.	“with whom I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.
2	“No. Heaven knows what the objects of his studies are. But here we are, and you must form your own impressions about him.” As he spoke, we turned down a narrow lane and passed through a small side-door, which opened into a wing of the great hospital. (p. 7)	“ไม่ใช่ สวรรค์นั่นแหละที่รู้ว่าการศึกษาของเขามีความมุ่งหมายอย่างไร แต่ถึงที่แล้วละ คุณพิจารณาเรื่องของเขาเองเถอะ” ในขณะที่เขาพูดเราได้เลี้ยวเข้าซอกทางแคบๆ และผ่านเข้าไปทางประตูข้างซึ่งเปิดออก	“No, heaven knows what the objects of his studies are. But we arrive here, you consider about him by yourself.” As he said, we turned to a narrow lane and passed through a side door that opened into a wing of the big hospital.	1. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. “must” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.

Table 4.7 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
		ให้เข้าไปสู่อีกหนึ่ง ของโรงพยาบาล ใหญ่ (หน้า 7)		3. "small" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.
3	That very evening I moved my things round from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus. (p. 11)	ข้าพเจ้าขนข้าวของ จากโรงแรมมาในค่ำ วันนั้นเอง ส่วน เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ ตามมาในเช้า วันรุ่งขึ้น พร้อมด้วย กระเป๋าเดินทางและ หีบหลายใบ (หน้า 12)	I moved things from the hotel that very evening, and Sherlock Holmes followed me in the morning of the next day with several suitcases and boxes.	1. "my" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. "round" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.
4	A small garden sprinkled over with a scattered eruption of sickly plants separated each of these houses from the street, and was traversed by a narrow pathway, yellowish in colour, and consisting apparently of a mixture of clay and of gravel. (p. 23)	มีสวนเล็ก ๆ ซึ่งมี ต้นไม้แห้งเหี่ยวราย อยู่หรือมแทรกคั่น ตัวบ้านไว้จากถนน กับมีทางเดินแคบ ๆ ตัดผ่านเข้าไป เห็นสี เหลือง ๆ ประกอบด้วยดิน เหนียวและกรวด ทรายผสมกัน (หน้า 28)	There was a small garden that scattered about withered trees separated the houses from the street, and there was a narrow pathway to traverse that was yellow color that consisted of a mixture of clay and of gravel.	1. "sprinkled over" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. "eruption" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text

Table 4.7 (continued)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks
				<p>because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “each of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “apparently” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>
5	<p>In this particular corner of the room a large piece had peeled off, leaving a yellow square of coarse plastering. (p. 28)</p>	<p>เฉพาะตรงมุมห้องที่เอียงถึงนี้ แผ่นใหญ่แผ่นหนึ่งได้ลอกออกไปเหลือแต่รอยปูนเหลือง ๆ เป็นรูปสี่เหลี่ยมจัตุรัส (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>This particular corner of the room that was mentioned, a large piece had flaked off, and left a square yellow plaster.</p>	<p>“coarse” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>

For Table 4.7, translation by omission was employed in this study when the translator considered that some words could be omitted, because they were not necessary to mention in the understanding of the translation.

4.1.8 Translation by illustration

The results revealed that translation strategy by illustration was not found in this study because the translator considered that English source text could closely transfer the literal meaning of Thai target text, so no need to use this translation strategy.

4.2 Frequency and Percentage of Translation Strategies of Baker

Found in this Study

This part describes the frequency and percentage of each strategy found in this study according to Baker (1992) which were displayed in the Table 4.8. According to the research results of this study, the evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter I, II, and III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by three experts was 98%, 97%, and 99% (see Appendix D, E, and F) which meant that the translation strategies analysis was the acceptable agreement level.

Table 4.8

Frequency and Percentage of Translation Strategies of Baker Found in this Study

Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1. Translation by a more general word	28	1.64
2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word	288	16.86
3. Translation by cultural substitution	21	1.23
4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus	178	10.42
Explanation		

Table 4.8 (continued)

Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word	903	52.87
6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words	100	5.86
7. Translation by omission	190	11.12
8. Translation by illustration	0	0
Total	1,708	100

From Table 4.8, the results show that there were seven strategies of Baker (1992) were employed in the target text by the translator. They were translation by a more general word, a more neutral/ less expressive word, cultural substitution, using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, paraphrase using a related word, paraphrase using unrelated words, and omission.

First of all, translation by paraphrase using a related word was mostly found at 52.87%. Second, translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word was 16.86%. Third, translation by omission was 11.12%. Forth, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation was 10.42%. Next, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words was 5.86%. Next, translation by a more general word was 1.64%. Then, translation by cultural substitution was 1.23%. Finally, translation by illustration was not found in this study.

4.3 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presents the results of the study which are divided into two parts. The first part is an analysis of translation strategies of Baker used by the translator. The second part is the frequency and percentage of translation strategies of Baker found in this study. The next chapter will be the summary and discussion related to the findings of this chapter including the recommendations.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the summary and discussion of this study, and recommendations including the implications and recommendations for further studies.

5.1 Summary of the Study

The objectives of this study were 1) to study translation strategies proposed by Baker in translating the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*, and 2) To investigate the frequency of translation strategies in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*.

This research was a mixed method research. It was conducted by combining both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative method was used to calculate the frequency and percentage of each strategy found in translation analysis of this study. It was also used for calculating the inter-rater reliability by using Percent Agreement. Meanwhile, qualitative method was used to analyze what translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992) were found in this novel translation. Moreover, the descriptive data were analyzed to compare the source and target languages, and the interpretative analysis was also made to describe back translation and remarks in table list.

The population of this study was the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* which was written by Doyle (2015) and translated into Thai, named *Rang Phayabath* by Saisuwan (2016). Both versions contained two parts, and each part has

seven chapters, with the total of 14 chapters. The samples were Chapters I, II, III from Part I were purposively selected from a total population with the assistance of the advisors. Moreover, the selected chapters are adequate to reflect all Chapters in analyzing the use of the translation strategies for the entire Book. Data were collected through the document analysis method and analyzed under the theoretical framework of Baker (1992) and table list analysis.

The results of this study were as follows:

1. There were seven strategies of Baker (1992) employed by the translator:

- 1) translation by a more general word, 2) a more neutral/ less expressive word,
- 3) cultural substitution, 4) using a loan word or loan word plus explanation,
- 5) paraphrase using a related word, 6) paraphrase using unrelated words, and
- 7) omission. However, the strategy of translation by illustration was not found.

The translator tried to solve the problems of non-equivalence at a word level in translation by using various translation strategies of Baker (1992) in transferring the meaning of English source text to Thai target text in order to make Thai readers understand easily.

2. The most frequently used strategy was translation by paraphrase using a related word (52.87%), followed by translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word (16.86%), translation by omission (11.12%), translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation(10.42%), translation by paraphrase using unrelated words(5.86%), translation by a more general word(1.64%), translation by cultural substitution (1.23%), translation by illustration was not found in this study.

The evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter I, II, and III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by three experts was 98%, 97%, and 99% (see Appendix D, E, and F), it indicated that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable.

5.2 Discussion

From the research results, it showed that seven strategies of Baker (1992) were employed by the translator to solve the problems of non-equivalence at a word level in translation. The results were discussed as follows:

1) Translation by a more general word was found in the study. It seemed that the translator tried to solve the problem for the specific English words which cannot be found the equivalence in Thai meaning. For example (Table 4.1), the more general word “การพูดคุยถึง” or “talking about” was found to explain the specific meaning of the English word “disquisition” which means “a long or detailed explanation of a particular subject”.

2) Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word was found in the study. Since Thai words have more levels of meaning than English words, so the translator could not find equivalent expressive words. The translator used adding some words to give the clearer meaning to Thai readers. For example (Table 4.2), the more expressive word “ค.ศ.” or “A.D.” was added to explain particularly. There was using some words that gave a stronger meaning. For example, the more expressive word

“หมดศรัทธา” or “lose the faith” gives the meaning stronger than “ill” which means “not favorable”.

3) Because of the cultural differences between Thai and Western, the target language cannot express the source language correctly. So the translator used the cultural substitution to solve the problem. For example (Table 4.3), the English word “By Jove!” was translated to Thai as “พุดโธ่!” or “Oh my!” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the Thai readers.

4) There were many English words which are names of person, place, city, nationality, etc. So, the translator used a loan word or a loan word plus explanation to give the vivid picture of their names to the Thai readers such as (Table 4.4) the word “Mr. Sherlock Holmes” or “มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์”, “New Orleans” or “นิวออร์ลีน”.

5) Translation by paraphrase using a related word was found in this study. The translator tried to choose the most appropriate Thai word in translation which has an equivalent meaning to maintain the content of English word in a source text. For example (Table 4.5), the English word “despaired of” was translated to Thai as “ร้อแร่” or “critical”.

6) As the distinction between forms of English and Thai language, it makes some concepts in English language hard to be understood in Thai language. The translator tried to use the Thai word which was suitable for the context, and make the Thai readers understand easily. For example (Table 4.6), the English word “excitement” was translated to Thai as “ความรำคาญ” or “annoyance”.

7) Translation by omission was employed in this study when the translator considered that some words could be omitted, because they were not necessary to mention in the understanding of the translation. For example (Table 4.7), the word “which whom I” in the sentence “I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand” was omitted out of the target text “ข้าพเจ้าถูกย้ายสังกัดจากกองทหารของข้าพเจ้าไปประจำกองเบิร์กเซอร์และได้ร่วมปฏิบัติราชการในการรบอย่างฉกาจจนกระทั่งไม่วันดี”.

8) It is noted that translation by illustration was not found in this study because the translator considered that English source text could closely transfer the literal meaning of Thai target text, so no need to use this translation strategy.

Relating to the findings presenting in Chapter 4, it revealed that seven strategies of Baker (1992) were employed in the target text by the translator. The most frequently used translation strategy was translation by paraphrase using a related word (52.87%), followed by translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word (16.86%), translation by omission (11.12%), translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation (10.42%), translation by paraphrase using unrelated words (5.86%), translation by a more general word (1.64%), and the least used translation strategy was translation by cultural substitution (1.23%). However, translation by illustration was not used in this study.

With regard to the previous studies, the findings of this study were similar to Onsomboon (2007), who conducted a research in an analysis of translation strategies employed in contemporary American poetry from English to Thai. It showed that

seven translation strategies were also found in his study which the most frequently found translation strategy was translation by paraphrase using a related word, and the least found translation strategy was translation by cultural substitution. However, in his study the translators did not use translation by illustration. It was also identical to the study of Duangloy (2006), who conducted a research in an analysis of translation strategies in the novel *Behind the Painting*. It showed that six translation strategies were found in her study, and translation by illustration was not also found in her study.

In summary, the results illustrated that seven translation strategies were found in translating the English novel “*Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*” into Thai. The most frequently found translation strategy was the translation by paraphrase using a related word. The translator tried to choose the most appropriate Thai word in translation which has an equivalent meaning to maintain the content of English word in source text. So, most of the related Thai words found in the novel could keep close to the English meanings in source text.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research results of this study, the recommendations were divided into two parts as follows:

5.3.1 Implications

The results of analysis can be applied as follows:

5.3.1.1 They can be employed as a guideline for translators who are interested in translation works from English into Thai.

5.3.1.2 They are applicable and useful for students who study in translation course, and it can make students more understand in translation strategies.

5.3.1.3 They can be used as a guideline for teachers who teach in translation course to apply in their teaching translation.

5.3.1.4 They can be applied as a guideline for the researchers who are interested in translation strategies.

5.3.2 Recommendations for Further Studies

The purpose of this study was to study strategies employed in translating a novel. It may be useful for people who would like to study additional parts as follows:

5.3.2.1 Studying translation strategies for non-equivalence at a word level proposed by Baker (1992) from English into Thai, or from Thai into English in translating other novels, or other kinds of sources, i.e. poetry, drama, series, song, etc.

5.3.2.2 Studying at a higher level of Baker (1992)'s translation strategies for non-equivalence such as in grammatical level to see the appropriate word or grammatical equivalences.

5.3.2.3 Analyzing translation strategies used from English into Thai, or from Thai into English by using other translation theoretical frameworks.

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APPENDICES

มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัย
Buriram Rajabhat University

APPENDIX A

The Table List Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in Part I, Chapter I of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

Translation strategies of Baker (1992)

S1 means translation by a more general word

S5 means translation by paraphrase using a related word

S2 means translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

S6 means translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

S3 means translation by cultural substitution

S7 means translation by omission

S4 means translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

S8 means Translation by illustration

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
1	In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for	ในปี ค.ศ. 1878 ข้าพเจ้าได้ปริญญาแพทยศาสตรบัณฑิตจากมหาวิทยาลัยลอนดอน แล้วไป	In A.D. 1878, I got the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of London, and studied further at Netley in the course that was specified	1. “ค.ศ.” or “A.D.” is added to explain particularly, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
2	<p>Having completed my studies there, I was duly attached to the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers as Assistant Surgeon. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ฉันจบการศึกษา ณ ที่นั่น ข้าพเจ้าได้เข้ารับราชการเป็น ศิษย์แพทย์ผู้ช่วยประจำกรม ทหารราบเบา นอร์ธัมเบอร์แลนด์ ที่ท่าตามความผูกพัน (หน้า 3)</p>	<p>Having graduated there, I was assigned to be an Assistant Surgeon at the Fifth Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment with attachment.</p>	<p>is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “my” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ฉันจบการศึกษา” or “having graduated” is similar to “having completed studies”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S7
				<p>2. “ได้เข้ารับราชการ” or “was assigned” is similar to “was attached to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ทหารราบเบา” or “light infantry” is deep specified, and provides more a detail than “fusiliers”, so it is translation by more</p>	S5
				<p>3. “ทหารราบเบา” or “light infantry” is deep specified, and provides more a detail than “fusiliers”, so it is translation by more</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>4. “นอร์ธัมเบอร์แลนด์” or “Northumberland” is a name of military unit, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
3	<p>The regiment was <u>stationed</u> in India at the time, and before I could join it, the second <u>Afghan</u> war had <u>broken out</u>. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ในเวลานั้นกรมทหารตั้งอยู่ในอินเดีย กว่าข้าพเจ้าจะไปสมทบได้ สงครามอัฟกานิสถานครั้งที่สองก็จึงเกิดขึ้นเสียก่อน (หน้า 3)</p>	<p>At that time, the regiment was <u>located</u> in India, and before I would join, the second <u>Afghan</u> war <u>happened</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ตั้งอยู่” or “located” is similar to “stationed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “จึงเกิดขึ้นเสียก่อน” or “happened” is similar to “broken out”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “อัฟกานิสถาน” or</p>	S5 S7 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
4	<p>On landing at <u>Bombay</u>, I learned that my corps had advanced through the <u>passes</u>, and was already <u>deep</u> in the enemy's country. (p. 3)</p>	<p>เมื่อไปถึง <u>บอมเบย์</u> ข้าพเจ้าได้รู้ว่า แจ้งว่ากองทัพของข้าพเจ้าได้ รุดผ่านทะเลสูงของข้าพเจ้าไปใน ดินแดนของข้าศึกเป็นระยะ ทางไกลไปแล้ว (หน้า 3)</p>	<p>When arriving at <u>Bombay</u>, I was informed that my army went on through the <u>mountain passes</u>, and went to the enemy's land for <u>long distances</u>.</p>	<p>"Afghan" is a name of nationality, so it is translation using a loan word. 1. "เมื่อไปถึง" or "when arriving" is not specified how he goes, but "on landing" means he goes by ship or plane, so it is translation by a more general word. 2. "ได้รับแจ้ง" or "was informed" is similar to "learned", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. "สูงๆ" or "mountain passes" gives the meaning more than "passes", so it is translation by a more expressive word. 4. "ระยะทางไกล" or "long</p>	<p>S1</p>
					<p>S2</p>
					<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>distances" is similar to "deep", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "บอมเบย์" or "Bombay" is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
5	<p>I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Candahar in safety, where I found my regiment, and at once entered upon my new duties. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าจึงตามไปพร้อมกับด้วย นายทหารคนอื่น ๆ อีกหลายคน ที่ตกอยู่ในฐานะเดียวกัน และพากันตั้งต้นไปตั้งเมืองกันดาหาร โดยสวัสดิภาพจนได้ ข้าพเจ้าได้พบกองทัพของข้าพเจ้า ณ ที่นั้น และเข้าประจำหน้าที่ใหม่ ของข้าพเจ้าทันที (หน้า 3)</p>	<p>I followed with many other soldiers that were in the same status, and made our way through reaching Candahar safely, I found my army there, and was on my new active duty immediately.</p>	<p>1. "however" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. "ฐานะเดียวกัน" or "the same status" is similar to "the same situation", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "as myself" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>new duties”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “กันดาหาร” or “Candahar” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
6	<p>The <u>campaign</u> brought honours and promotion to many, but for me it <u>had nothing</u> but misfortune and disaster. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ศึกครั้งนั้นยังผลให้หลายคนได้รับเกียรติยศและการเลื่อนชั้น แต่สำหรับข้าพเจ้ามีนัยกับมันดาลแต่ความเคราะห์ร้ายและภัยพิบัติให้ (หน้า 3)</p>	<p>That war caused many people get honor and promotion, but for me <u>it</u> <u>destined</u> <u>only</u> misfortune and disaster.</p>	<p>1. “ศึก” or “war” is similar to “campaign”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “มันดาลกับมันดาล” or “it destined” is different from “it had nothing” which means “it does not have anything”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S5
7	<p>I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, <u>with whom</u> I served at the <u>fatal</u> battle of <u>Maiwand</u>. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าถูกย้ายสังกัดจากกองทหารของข้าพเจ้าไปประจำกองเบิร์กเชอร์ และได้ร่วมปฏิบัติ</p>	<p>I was moved from my army and attached to the Berkshires, and joined to serve in the <u>severe</u> battle at <u>Maiwand</u>.</p>	<p>1. “with whom I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>3. “กระดูกแตก” or “fractures” is medical term that is the same meaning as “shattered the bone”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จีซล” or “Jezail” is a name of bullet, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
9	<p>I should have fallen into the hands of the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a pack-horse, and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ถ้ามีเทพธิดาความกล้าและอาชญากรรมของเมอรัรี่ ทหารคนสนิทของข้าพเจ้าแล้ว ก็เห็นทีจะตกอยู่ในเงื้อมมือของพวกเขาใจทมิฬเสียเป็นแน่ เมอรัรี่ได้เหวี่ยงข้าพเจ้าขึ้นพาดหลังม้าต่างตัวหนึ่ง แล้วพาข้าพเจ้าไปถึงแนวรบอังกฤษจนได้โดยสวัสดิภาพ</p>	<p>If it was not because of Murray's loyalty and bravery, the soldier who was my aide-de-camp, I might fall into wicked Ghazis' hands, Murray threw me over a packhorse, and bring me to British lines safely.</p>	<p>1. “shown by” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ทหารคนสนิท” or “aide-de-camp” is similar to “orderly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “succeeded in” in the</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>wounded sufferers, to the base <u>hospital</u> at Peshawar. (p. 3)</p>	<p>เวลานาน ข้าพเจ้าจึงถูกย้ายไปยัง โรงพยาบาลใหญ่ที่เปชชวาร์ พร้อมกับด้วยผู้ที่ได้รับบาดเจ็บอีก เป็นจำนวนมาก (หน้า 4)</p>	<p><u>hospital</u> at Peshawar, with a lot of injuries.</p>	<p>related word.</p> <p>2. “ความสมบุกสมบันที่ได้ฝ่าฟันมาเป็นเวลานาน” or “going through hardship that had fought for long time” is similar to “the prolonged hardships which I had undergone”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “โรงพยาบาลใหญ่” or “large hospital” is different from “base hospital” that mean “military hospital”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “train” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
11	<p>Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even to bask a little upon the verandah, when I was struck down by enteric fever, that curse of our <u>Indian</u> possessions. (p. 3)</p>	<p>ณ ที่นี้ ข้าพเจ้าได้พักฟื้นและ กระชุมกระชวยชงนมมาก จนถูก ชนเดินเหินไปมาได้ในห้อง พยายามได้ ชำเรียงลมออกไปฝั่ง แดดอ่อนๆ ที่ระเบียงที่ได้ยกด้วย กิพอดคิดเป็นๆ ปรากฏตาตอฉันเป็น ถึงอุบายท้าวอยู่ในบรรดาสมมติ เมื่อองอินตียของเรานั้นแหละ (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>Here I recovered, and reactivated until to be able to walk back and forth in ward, even to lightly sunbathe at balcony too, when being enteric fever that was viciousness in our <u>Indian</u> possessions.</p>	<p>5. “ปeshawar” or “Peshawar” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>1. “already” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “เดินเหินไปมา” or “walk back and forth” is similar to “walk about”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เกิดเป็น” or “being” gives less meaningful than “struck down” which sounds strongly, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>4. “อันเป็นสิ่งอุบายท้าว” or “that was viciousness” is different from “that curse” which</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>means “a cause of trouble and unhappiness”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “อินเดีย” or “Indian” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
12	<p>For months my life was <u>despaired of</u>, and when at last I <u>came to myself</u> and became <u>convalescent</u>, I was so weak and <u>emaciated</u> that a <u>medical board</u> <u>determined</u> that not a day <u>should be lost</u> in sending me back to England. (p. 4)</p>	<p>ชีวิตของข้าพเจ้า<u>ร่วงเ่อ</u>อยู่หลายเดือน ครั้นเมื่อ<u>ฟื้นอินทราย</u>และ<u>ค่อยๆ</u>กลับแข็งแรงในที่สุด คณะแพทย์ เห็นว่า<u>ข้าพเจ้า</u>อ่อนแอไปมากเป็ยกเต็มทีจึงตกลงให้ส่งข้าพเจ้ากลับประเทศอังกฤษทันที (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>My life was <u>critical</u> for months, when being out of <u>danger</u> and <u>being better</u>, finally a <u>group of doctors</u> thought that I was so weak, so <u>decided</u> to send me back to England.</p>	<p>1. “ร่วงเ่อ” or “critical” is similar to “despaired of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ฟื้นอินทราย” or “being out of danger” is similar to “came to myself”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ค่อยๆกลับแข็งแรง” or “being better” is similar to “convalescent”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				using a related word.	
				4. “กลุ่มแพทย์” or “a group of doctors” is similar to “medical board”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				5. “คิดว่า” or “thought that” is added to understand easily after arranging the new sentence of translation in target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2
				6. “emaciated” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
				7. “กำหนด” or “decided” is similar to “determined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				expressive word.	
				4. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
				5. “มาถึง” or “arrived at” is not specified how he go, but “landed” means he goes by ship or plane that in this case he goes by ship, so it is translation by a more general word.	S1
				6. “my” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
				7. “สุขภาพอันทรุดโทรมอย่างไม่มีวันฟื้นคืนมาได้” or “ruined health that could not recover” is similar to “health	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>irretrievably ruined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “เหมือนพ่อ” or “fatherly” is similar to “paternal”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “พักผ่อนทำนุบำรุง” or “rest and take care of” is similar to “attempting to improve”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “โอรอนเตส” or “Orontes” is a name of troopship, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>11. “ปอร์ตสมัธ” or “Portsmouth” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. "a man" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. "ชิลลิง" or "shillings" is a name of currency, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>7. "เพนนี" or "pence" is a name of currency, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
15	<p>Under such circumstances, I naturally <u>gravitated</u> to <u>London</u>, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and idlers of the Empire are irresistibly drained. (p. 4)</p>	<p>อาศัยวัตถุบัจจัยดั่งนี้เข้าพาเจ้าจึง เที่ยวไปวนเป็นเขนอยู่ในลอนดอน ไปเรื่อยเปื่อย ทั้งทีลอนดอนเป็น เหมือดนตะแถมกรังใหญ่ที่คอดูด พวกที่เกียจสันหลังยาวของ จักรวรรดิอังกฤษให้ร่วงหล่นไป</p>	<p>Using such material elements, I <u>hung around</u> continuously and aimlessly in <u>London</u>, where was like a great <u>sieve</u> to drain the idlers of the British Empire to fall.</p>	<p>1. "อาศัยวัตถุบัจจัยดั่งนี้" or "using such material elements" is used for an expression, and it gives more natural and understandable meaning than "under such circumstances" which means "because of the particular</p>	S3

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		(พจนานุกรม 4)		<p>situation”, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>2. “ห้อยลงมาจาก” or “hung around” is similar to “gravitated to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ต่อเนื่องกัน” or “continuously and aimlessly” is similar to “naturally”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ตะแกรง” or “sieve” which means “a tool that you use it either to separate solids from a liquid, or you rub larger solids through it to make them smaller”, and it is different from “cesspool” which means “a large, underground hole or container that is used for</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		(มฐ 14)		<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “leading” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “ไม่จริงจังนัก” or “not seriously” is different from “comfortless” which means “without anything that gives physical comfort”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “ตามใจตัวเองถึงขั้นเกินไป” or “indulge myself too much” is similar to “considerably more freely than I ought”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>6. “สเตรนด์” or “Strand” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
17	<p>So <u>alarming</u> did the state of my <u>finances</u> become, that I soon <u>realized</u> that I must either leave the metropolis and rusticate somewhere in the country, or that I must <u>make a complete alteration</u> in <u>my style of living</u>. (p. 4)</p>	<p>ในไม่ช้าความชอบแบบในฐานะทางการเงินก็ทำให้คิดว่าคงต้องออกจากพระนคร ไปหมกตัวอยู่ ณ ที่ใดที่หนึ่งในชนบท หรือ มิฉะนั้นก็ต้องเปลี่ยนแบบแผนการดำรงชีวิตเสียอย่างสิ้นเชิง (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>Soon <u>insufficiency of financial status</u> made me <u>think</u> that I must leave the metropolis to hide himself somewhere in rural, otherwise that I must <u>change lifestyle completely</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ความชอบแบบในฐานะทางการเงิน” or “insufficiency of financial status” is similar to “alarming did the state of my finances become”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “คิด” or “think” is similar to “realized”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เปลี่ยนแบบแผนการดำรงชีวิตเสียอย่างสิ้นเชิง” or “change lifestyle completely” is similar to “make a complete alteration in my style of living”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
18	<p>Choosing the latter alternative, I began by <u>making up my mind</u> to leave the hotel, and to <u>take up my quarters</u> in some less expensive domicile. (p. 4)</p>	<p>เมื่อได้เลือกเอาวิถีทางในประการหลัง ข้าพเจ้าจึงเริ่มโดยการตัดสินใจที่จะออกจากโรงแรมไปมีที่พักใหม่ที่ลักษณะในที่พักนี้ต้องการและสร้างท่ามกลางคนและที่เมืองโลงโสตซ์น้อยกว่าด้วย (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>When choosing the latter way, I began by <u>deciding</u> to leave the hotel to <u>have</u> a habitat in where had a less pretence, and a less <u>expense</u>.</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “เมื่อ” or “when” is added to start the sentence, and it sounds good, so it is translation by more expressive word. 2. “วิถีทาง” or “way” is similar to “alternative”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “การตัดสินใจ” or “deciding” is similar to “making up my mind”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ไปมี” or “have” is similar to “take up” which means “start living”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “ที่พัก” or “habitat” is 	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “quarters”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “โศกหทัย” or “expense” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S3</p>
19	<p>On the <u>very day</u> that I had come to this <u>conclusion</u>, I was standing at the <u>Criterion Bar</u>, when someone <u>tapped</u> me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young <u>Stamford</u>, who had been a <u>dresser</u> under me at <u>Bart’s</u>. (p. 4)</p>	<p>ในวันเดียวกันที่ข้าพเจ้าได้บรรลุความคิดเห็นนี้เอง มีใครคนหนึ่งมาตบข้าพเจ้าในขณะยืนอยู่ที่ครีเตอเรียนบาร์ เมื่อเหลียวไปดูก็จำได้ว่าเป็นเจ้าหนุ่มสแตมฟอร์ด ผู้เคยเป็นลูกมือของข้าพเจ้าที่บาร์ตส์นั่นเอง (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>On the <u>same day</u> that I reached this <u>resolution</u>, there was someone to <u>pat</u> on my shoulder as standing at <u>Criterion Bar</u>, when turning around I recognized young <u>Stamford</u>, who had been my <u>assistant</u> at <u>Bart’s</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ในวันเดียวกัน” or “on the same day” is similar to “on the very day”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ได้บรรลุความคิดเห็น” or “reached this resolution” is similar to “come to this conclusion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				because there is no need to translate.	
				4. “ตบ” or “pat” is similar to “tapped”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				5. “ผู้ช่วย” or “assistance” gives a general meaning but “dresser” which means “a person who assists a surgeon during operations”, so it is translation by a more general word.	S1
				6. “ครีเทอเรียซบาร์” or “Criterion Bar” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				7. “สแตนฟอร์ด” or “Stanford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>8. “บาร์ตต์” or “Bart’s” is a name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
20	<p>The <u>sight</u> of a friendly face in the <u>great wilderness</u> of London is a <u>pleasant thing</u> indeed to a lonely man. (p. 4)</p>	<p>การที่ได้เห็นหน้าอันเป็นมิตรใน ความอ้างว้างอย่างมหันต์ของกรุง ลอนดอนนั้นย่อมเป็นที่ชุ่มชื่นแก่ บุคคลตัวคนเดียวอย่างแท้จริง (หน้า 4)</p>	<p>Seeing a friendly face in the <u>plentiful loneliness</u> of London was <u>delightful</u> to a lonely man <u>certainly</u>.</p>	<p>1. “การที่ได้เห็น” or “Seeing” is similar to “the sight”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ความอ้างว้างอย่างมหันต์” or “the plentiful loneliness” is similar to “the great wilderness”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ชุ่มชื่น” or “delightful” is similar to “pleasant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “thing” in the source text can be omitted when it is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
21	In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn , appeared to be delighted to see me. (p. 4)	ในสมัยก่อน ๆ สแตนฟอร์ดไม่ใช่เพื่อนสนิทของข้าพเจ้า แต่บัดนี้ ข้าพเจ้าทักทายเขาด้วยความยินดีเป็นพิเศษ ส่วนผมเองก็มีความสุขที่ได้พบข้าพเจ้า (หน้า 4)	In the past Stamford was not my close friend, but now I greeted him with the <u>exuberance</u> , and he appeared to be delighted to see me.	translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 5. “อย่างแท้จริง” or “certainly” is similar to “indeed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 6. “ลอนดอน” or “London” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.	S7
				1. “ในสมัยก่อนๆ” or “in the past” is similar to “in old days”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “particular” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S5
					S4
					S5
					S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “ทักทาย” or “greeted” is similar to “hailed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ความดีใจ” or “the exuberance” is similar to “enthusiasm”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “in his turn” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S4</p>
22	<p>In the exuberance of <u>my</u> joy, I <u>asked</u> him to lunch with me at the <u>Holborn</u>, and we started off together in <u>a</u></p>	<p>อาการที่เปี่ยมไปด้วยความเบิกบานใจ ข้าพเจ้าจึงชวนให้เขากิน</p>	<p>With the feeling of joy, I <u>invited</u> him to have lunch with me at the <u>Holborn</u>, and we sat <u>a chariot</u> to go</p>	<p>1. “my” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>hansom. (p. 4)</p>	<p>กตางวันกับข้าพเจ้าที่ภักศตาคาร ฮอลบอร์น แล้วเราก็นั่งรถม้าเข้า ไปด้วยกัน (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>together.</p>	<p>translate. 2. “จวน” or “invited” is similar to “asked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “รถม้าเข้า” or “a chariot” is similar to “a hansom”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ฮอลบอร์น” or “Holborn” is a name of restaurant, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5 S5 S4</p>
23	<p>“Whatever have you been doing with yourself, Watson?” he asked in undisguised wonder, as we rattled through the crowded London streets. “You are as thin as a lath and as brown as a nut.” (p. 4)</p>	<p>“คุณไปทำอะไรต่ออะไรบ้าง วัตสัน” เขาถามด้วยความ สงสัยขมขื่นที่มีอะไรคลอเคลาย เลยในขณะที่รถของเรารันผ่าน ตามถนนกรุงลอนดอนอัน พลุกพล่านไปด้วยผู้คน “คุณ</p>	<p>“What have you been doing, Watson?” he asked with <u>hidden</u>, as our <u>chariot</u> ran through on London streets where were crowded. “You are thin like a lath, and <u>dark</u> like a nut.”</p>	<p>1. “อะไรต่ออะไร” or “what” is similar to “whatever”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “with yourself” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the</p>	<p>S5 S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>ผมร่ากับไม่ซึก ซ่าฟิวคถึกราว กับฟิวคถึกนัตเตยนี้" (หน้า 5)</p>		<p>target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “ความสงสัยที่มีคืออะไรเคลือบแฝง” or “doubt that was nothing hidden” is similar to “undisguised wonder”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “รถ” or “chariot” is added in the target, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5 “คตึ” or “dark” is similar to “brown”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ลอนดอน” or “London” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
24	I gave him a short <u>sketch</u> of my adventures, and had <u>hardly concluded</u> it by the time that we reached our destination. (p. 5)	ข้าพเจ้าเล่าการผจญภัยของข้าพเจ้าให้เขาฟังคร่าว ๆ ซึ่งไม่ทันจะ <u>จบ</u> ก็ เราก็ดึงจุดหมายปลายทางของเรา (หน้า 5)	I told <u>roughly</u> my adventures to him, and we reached our destination before I <u>finished</u> telling.	1. “คร่าว ๆ” or “roughly” is similar to “sketch”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “จบ” or “finished” is similar to “concluded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5 S4
25	“ <u>Poor devil!</u> ” he said, <u>compassionately</u> , after he had listened to my misfortunes. “ <u>What are you up to now?</u> ” (p. 5)	“ <u>อนิจจัง!</u> ” เขากล่าว <u>แสดงความ</u> <u>สังเวช</u> ในภายหลังที่ <u>ได้ฟัง</u> เรื่องราวแห่งความอัปโชคของข้าพเจ้า “ <u>ที่นี้คุณคิดอ่านสิ่งใดละ</u> ” (หน้า 5)	“ <u>Alas!</u> ” he said <u>compassionately</u> after listening to stories of my <u>bad</u> luck. “ <u>Now what do you think?</u> ”	1. “อนิจจัง!” or “alas!” or “poor devil!” is used for an expression, and it gives more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution. 2. “แสดงความสังเวชใจ” or “compassionately” is similar to “compassionately”, so it is	S3 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "he" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. "ความอัปโชค" or "bad luck" is similar to "misfortunes", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "ที่นึกคุณคิดอ่านยังงีงละ" or "now what do you think?" is different from "what are you up to now?" which means "what are you doing now?", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p>
26	<p>"Looking for lodgings," I answered. "Trying to solve the problem as to <u>whether it</u></p>	<p>"กำลังคิดจะหาที่อยู่" ข้าพเจ้าตอบ "กำลังพยายามแก้ปัญหาว่า</p>	<p>"Thinking <u>about</u> looking for <u>habitat</u>" I answered. "Trying to solve a problem to <u>look</u></p>	<p>1. "กำลังคิด" or "thinking about" is added in target text for according with the</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price.” (p. 5)</p>	<p>จะหาห้องเช่าที่สบายในราคาพอสมควรที่สักหน่อย จะดีไปเรื่อยหรือ ไม่สบายก็ไม่รู้” (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>for comfortable rented rooms in a reasonable price will achieve or not, I don't know.”</p>	<p>previous target text (no. 25), so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ที่อยู่” or “habitat” gives a general meaning, but “lodgings” means “a rented room or rooms in which to live, especially in another person’s house”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>3. “หา” or “look for” is added in the target text to make the reader more understandable, so it is translation by a more expressive word</p>	<p>S1</p>
				<p>3. “ห้องเช่า” or “rented rooms” gives the specific meaning more than “rooms”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S2</p>
				<p>3. “หา” or “look for” is added in the target text to make the reader more understandable, so it is translation by a more expressive word</p>	<p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
28	“And who was the first?” I asked. (p. 5)	“ใครเป็นคนแรกกันล่ะ” ข้าพเจ้าถาม (หน้า 5)	“Who was the first?” I asked.	1. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
29	“A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was <u>bemoaning himself</u> this morning because he could not get someone to go halves with him in some nice rooms which he had found, and which were too much for his <u>purse.</u> ” (p. 5)	“เพื่อนคนหนึ่ง กำลังทำงานอยู่ที่ห้องทดลองเคมีที่โรงพยาบาล เขากำลังบ่นเสียใจอยู่เมื่อเช้านี้เองว่าหาใครมาช่วยแบ่งครึ่งห้องเช่าดี ๆ ที่เขาพบไม่ได้ ซึ่งค่าเช่าห้องที่นั่นนั้นออกจะเกินกำลังทรัพย์ของเขามากไปสักหน่อย” (หน้า 5)	“A friend who is working at the chemical laboratory at the hospital. He was <u>lamenting</u> this morning that he could not <u>find</u> anyone to halve the nice rented rooms that he had found, that the rent was too expensive for his <u>money.</u> ”	1. “เพื่อนคนหนึ่ง” or “a friend” is similar to “a fellow”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “up” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 3. “กำลังบ่นเสียใจ” or “lamenting” is similar to “bemoaning”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “himself” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target	S5 S7 S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. "because" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. "หาใครมาช่วยแบ่งครึ่ง" or "find anyone to halve" is similar to "get someone to go halves", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. "with him" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. "ห้องเช่าดี ๆ" or "the nice rented rooms" gives the specific meaning more than "nice rooms", so it is</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
30	<p>“By Jove!” I cried, “if he really wants someone to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone.” (p. 5)</p>	<p>“พุทธโธ!” ข้าพเจ้าร้องอุทาน “ถ้าเขาอยากได้ใครไปอยู่ด้วยและจ่ายแบ่งบ่าค่าใช้จ่ายจริงๆล่ะก็ ผมนี้แหละจะเป็นคนคนนั้น ผมก็อยากได้เพื่อนอยู่มากกว่าอยู่คนเดียวหมั่นอนกัน” (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>“Oh my!” I exclaimed, “If he really wants someone to live with and to share the rent, I will be that man. I also want to have a friend more than being alone.”</p>	<p>translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “ทรัพย์” or “money” is similar to “purse”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p>
				<p>1. “พุทธโธ!” or “oh my!” or “By Jove!” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>2. “ร้องอุทาน” or “exclaimed” is similar to “cried”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “อยู่ด้วย” or “live with” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more</p>	<p>S3</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ค่าเช่า” or “the rent” is different from “the rooms”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5 “ผมนี่แหละจะเป็นคนคนนั้น” or “I will be that man” is similar to “I am the very man”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “for him” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “เพื่อน” or “friend” gives the meaning less than “partner”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
31	<p>Young <u>Stamford</u> looked rather strangely at me over his <u>wine-glass</u>. “You don’t know <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> yet,” he said; “perhaps you would not care for him as a <u>constant companion</u>.” (p. 5)</p>	<p>สแตนฟอร์ดหนุ่มแลดูข้ามแก้วไวน์ของตัวมองของคู่ข้าพเจ้าทำทางขอบกล “คุณยังไม่รู้จักเชอรัลล็อก โอลิเวส” เขาพูด “บางทีคุณอาจหมดศรัทธาที่จะได้มาเป็นเพื่อนร่วมที่อยู่สักสัก” (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>Young <u>Stamford</u> looked strangely over his <u>wine glass</u> at me. “You don’t know <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> yet” he said, “perhaps you might <u>despair</u> to get him to be a <u>roommate</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “rather” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “หมดศรัทธา” or “despair” is different from “not care for” which means “to not like”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “เพื่อนร่วมที่อยู่” or “roommate” is similar to “constant companion” which means “a person or animal that has been with someone most of the time”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “สแตนฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>5. “ไวน์” or “wine” is a type of alcohol, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
32	<p>“Why, what is there <u>against</u> him?” (p. 5)</p>	<p>“ทำไมเค้า มีอะไรผิดร้ายกับเขา หรือ” (หน้า 5)</p>	<p>“Why, what is there <u>wrong</u> with him?”</p>	<p>1. “ผิดร้ายกับ” or “wrong with” is similar to “against”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
33	<p>“Oh, I didn’t say there was anything <u>against</u> him. He is a little <u>queer</u> in his <u>ideas</u>— an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know he is a <u>decent</u> fellow <u>enough</u>.” (p. 5)</p>	<p>“อ้อ ผมไม่ได้พูดว่าเขามีอะไรผิดร้ายหรอก แต่เขาออกจะมี ความคิดแปลกพิศมัยอยู่บ้าง เขากระตือรือร้นสนทนออกสนใจ ศาสตร์บางสาขา เท่าที่ผมรู้เขา เป็นคนดีพอสมควรทีเดียว”</p>	<p>“Oh, I didn’t say there was anything <u>wrong</u> with him, but he has little <u>weird</u> thoughts. He is <u>enthusiastically interested</u> in some branches of science. As far as I know he is a <u>moderately good</u> man.”</p>	<p>1. “ผิดร้าย” or “wrong” is similar to “against”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “but” is added to be relative clause, so it is translation by a more</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
35	<p>“No—I have no idea what he <u>intends to go in for</u>. I believe he <u>is well up in</u> anatomy, and he is a first-class chemist; but, as far as I know, he has never taken out <u>any systematic medical classes</u>. His studies are <u>very desultory and eccentric</u>, but he has <u>amassed a lot of out-of-the way knowledge</u> which would <u>astonish his professors</u>.” (p. 5)</p>	<p>“เปล่า ผมก็ดูไม่ออกว่าเขาหมายถึงมันในอะไร ผมเชื่อว่าเขามีความรู้ดีในวิชากายวิภาค และเป็นนักเคมีชั้นหนึ่ง แต่เท่าที่ผมรู้—เขาไม่เคยร่ำเรียนวิชาหมอที่มีแบบแผนอะไร การเรียนของเขาไม่เป็นไปได้อย่างละเอียดถี่ถ้วนมากมาย แต่เขามีความรู้ซอกแซกชนิดที่จะทำให้ครูบาอาจารย์ของเขาเกิดความพิศวงที่เดียว” (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>“No, I don't know what he <u>determines about</u>. I believe he has a <u>good knowledge of</u> anatomy, and he is a <u>first class chemist</u>, but as far as I know he has never <u>studied a methodical medicine</u>. His studies are not very serious and <u>normal</u>, but he has the <u>curious knowledge</u> that will <u>astonish his professors</u>.”</p>	<p>true”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “หมายถึงมันใน” or “determines about” is similar to “intends to go in for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “มีความรู้ดีใน” or “has a good knowledge of” is similar to “is well up in”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ร่ำเรียนวิชาหมอที่มีแบบแผน” or “studied a methodical medicine” is similar to “taken out any systematic medical classes”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
36	“Did you never ask him what he was <u>going in for</u> ?” I asked. (p. 5)	“คุณไม่เคยถามเขาบ้างหรือว่าเขา <u>มีหน้าจะทำอะไร</u> ” ข้าพเจ้าถาม (หน้า 6)	“Had you never asked him what he would <u>intend to do</u> ?” I asked.	4. “ไม่เกินไป ได้เป็นพยางค์และผิดกรรมตามาก” or “not very serious and normal” is similar to “very desultory and eccentric”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “ความรู้ซอกแซก” or “the curious knowledge” is similar to “amassed a lot of out-of-the way knowledge”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
37	“No; he is not a man that it is <u>easy to draw out</u> , though he can be <u>communicative</u> ”	“ไม่เลย เขาไม่ใช่คนที่จะ <u>ดึงความนี้้ออะไร</u> ได้ง่ายๆ เว้นแต่	“No, he is not a man who would be <u>elicited easily</u> except the feelings of	1. “ดึงความนี้้ออะไร ได้ง่าย ๆ” or “elicited easily” is similar to “easy to draw out”, so it is	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>enough when the fancy seizes him." (p. 5)</p>	<p>พอเกิดนึกสวาทขึ้นมาละก็ จึงจะพูดกันได้" (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>fondness to him that will talk together."</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "เว้นแต่" or "except" is similar to "though", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "เกิดนึกสวาท" or "the feelings of fondness to him" is similar to "the fancy seizes him", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "พูดกัน" or "talk together" give the specific meaning more than "communicative", so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. "enough" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
38	<p>"I should like to meet him," I said. "If I am to <u>lodge</u> with anyone, I should prefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or <u>excitement</u>. I had enough of both in Afghanistan to last me for the remainder of my <u>maternal</u> existence. How could I meet this friend of yours?" (p. 5)</p>	<p>"ผมอยากจะพบเขา" ข้าพเจ้ากล่าว "ถ้าผมจะต้องอยู่กับใคร ผมก็อยากจะอยู่อยู่กับคนที่นิสัยชอบรับเรียนและรักสงบมากกว่า ผมยังไม่แข็งแรงพอที่จะทนเสียดะหรือความรำคาญได้มากนัก ผมได้รับมาแล้วทั้งสองอย่างในอัฟกานิสถานจนพอที่จะสร้าง <u>ตั้ง</u> ตลอดชีวิตที่เหลือของผมทีเดียว ผมจะพบกับเพื่อนของคุณคนนี้นั้นได้อย่างไร" (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>"I would like to meet him" I said, "If I have to <u>stay</u> with anyone, I prefer to stay with a man who has studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or <u>annoyance</u>. I got both of them in Afghanistan enough to <u>curse</u> for the rest of my life. How could I meet this friend of yours?"</p>	<p>1. "อยู่" or "stay" is similar to "lodge", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "ความรำคาญ" or "annoyance" is different from "excitement" which means "a feeling of being excited, or an exciting event", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. "สร้าง" or "curse" is different from "last" which means "to continue being good or suitable", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. "me" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translate.</p> <p>5. “ตลอดชีวิตที่เหลือของผม” or “for the rest of my life” is similar to “for the remainder of my natural existence”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “natural” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “อัฟกานิสถาน” or “Afghanistan” is a name of country, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S5
39	<p>“He is <u>sure to be</u> at <u>the laboratory</u>,” returned <u>my companion</u>. “He either <u>avoids</u> the place for weeks, or else he <u>works</u> there from morning to night. If you like,</p>	<p>“เขา<u>คงอยู่</u>ที่ห้องเคมีนั่นแหละ” เพื่อน<u>เข้า</u>เขาตอบ “<u>คงไม่</u>ไป<u>ล่ะ</u>ก็เป็น <u>ไม่</u>ไป<u>ตั้ง</u>อาทิตย์ๆ <u>คงอยู่</u>ก็อยู่ <u>ได้</u>ตั้งแต่<u>เช้า</u>จน<u>ค่ำ</u>ที<u>เดียว</u> <u>เสร็จ</u></p>	<p>“He may be at <u>the chemical laboratory</u>” <u>my friend</u> answered, “When he <u>does not go</u>, it is for weeks, and when he <u>stays</u>, it is from morning to night. <u>Finishing</u></p>	<p>1. “คงอยู่” or “may be” gives less meaning than “sure to be” which means “certain; without any doubt”, so it is translation by a less</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>we shall drive round together <u>after luncheon.</u>" (p. 6)</p>	<p>อาหารกลางวันฉันกับเพื่อนจะนั่งรถไปทานด้วยกันก็ได้—ถ้าคุณประสงค์" (หน้า 6)</p>	<p><u>this lunch</u>, we will drive there together if you like."</p>	<p>expressive word.</p> <p>2. "ห้องเคมี" or "the chemical laboratory" gives the specific meaning more than "the laboratory", so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. "เพื่อนข้าพเจ้าตอบ" or "my friend answered" is similar to "returned my companion", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "ไม่ไป" or "does not go" is similar to "avoids", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "อยู่" or "stays" gives the meaning less than "works", so it is translation by a less</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>6. “เสร็จอาหารกลางวันนี่” or “finishing this lunch” is similar to “after luncheon”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
40	<p>“Certainly,” I answered, and the conversation <u>drifted away into other channels</u>. (p. 6)</p>	<p>“แน่นอน” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ แล้ว การสนทนาของเราก็ก็นำไปในเรื่องอื่นๆ (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>“Of course” I answered, and our conversation <u>turned to other topics</u>.</p>	<p>1. “แน่นอน” or “of course” is similar to “certainly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ของเรา” or “our” is added to specify that it is “our conversation”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “หันไปในเรื่องอื่นๆ” or “turned into other topics” is similar to “drifted away into other channels”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “หมายนจะเขาเป็นเพื่อนร่วมที่อยู่” or “determine” to be a roommate” is similar to “proposed to take as a fellow-lodger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p>
42	<p>“You mustn’t blame me if you don’t get on with him,” he said; “I know nothing more of him than I have learned from meeting him occasionally in the laboratory. You proposed this arrangement, so you must not hold me responsible.” (p. 6)</p>	<p>“คุณต้องไม่โทษผมนะ ถ้าคุณเกิดไปกับเขาไม่ได้” เขาพูด “ผมไม่รู้อะไรเกี่ยวกับเขามากหรือนอกจากการพบปะกับเขาในห้องทดลองเป็นครั้งคราวเท่านั้น คุณเป็นคนริ่อ่านการจัดการนี้ขึ้น เพราะฉะนั้นคุณต้องไม่ถือว่าผมมีส่วนรับผิดชอบนะ” (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>“You mustn’t blame me if you don’t get along with him” he said, “I don’t know about him other than meeting with him in the laboratory occasionally. You <u>started</u> this arrangement, so you mustn’t hold me responsible.”</p>	<p>1. “I have learned” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ริ่อ่าน” or “started” is similar to “proposed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
43	<p>“If we don’t get on it will be easy to part company,” I answered. “It seems to me,</p>	<p>“ถ้าเราไปด้วยกันไม่ได้ ก็คงจะแยกจากกันได้ง่าย ๆ หรอกนะ”</p>	<p>“If we don’t get along with each other, we will <u>keep apart easily</u>” I answered,</p>	<p>1. “แยกจากกันได้ง่าย ๆ” or “keep apart easily” is similar</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>Stanford," I added, looking hard at my companion, "that you have some reason for washing your hands of the matter. Is this fellow's temper so formidable, or what is it? Don't be mealy-mouthed about it." (p. 6)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าตอบ "ว่าแต่มีอะไรที่ พอรู้" ข้าพเจ้ากล่าวต่อ พลาง มองดูสหายของข้าพเจ้าเง้ม "ผมรู้สึกว่าคุณมีเหตุผลอะไรอยู่ ในการที่บอกล้างมือเรื่องนี้ หมอ ฉันมีอารมณ์ที่จะเข้าไปติดนัก เที่ยวหรือ หรือว่ายัง อย่านัว อมพะนำในเรื่องนี้หน่อยเลย" (หน้า 6)</p>	<p>"Well, Stamford" I continued as looking hard at my friend, "I feel that you have some reason in washing hands of this matter. Does this fellow have a tough mood, or what is it? Don't be wordless about this."</p>	<p>to "easy to part company", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. "กล่าวต่อ" or "continued" is similar to "added", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. "สหาย" or "friend" is similar to "companion", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. "ผมรู้สึก" or "I feel" is similar to "it seems to me" which means "I think", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. "อารมณ์ที่จะเข้าไปติดนัก" or "a tough mood" is similar to "temper so formidable", so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5 S5 S5 S5 S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>7. “อุมพะনী” or “wordless” gives less meaning than “mealy-mouthed” which means “not brave enough to say what you mean directly and honestly”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>8. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>
44	<p>“It is not easy to <u>express</u> the <u>inexpressible</u>,” he answered with a laugh. “Holmes is a little too <u>scientific</u> for my tastes—it <u>approaches</u> to <u>cold-bloodedness</u>. I could <u>imagine</u> his giving a friend a little pinch of the <u>latest</u> vegetable alkaloid, not out of <u>malevolence</u>, you</p>	<p>“มันไม่ง่ายเลยที่เดิยวที่จะระบุถึงที่ระบุไม่ได้” เขาตอบพลางหัวเราะ “โฮล์มส์ได้ตรงวิชามากไปหน่อยสำหรับสนิยมของผม—มันใกล้เคียงเป็นความเลียดเช่นที่เดิยว ผมนี่ก็ได้ถึงการ</p>	<p>“It is not easy to <u>indicate</u> things that can't <u>indicate</u>” he answered as laughing. “Holmes is a bit too <u>strict</u> in <u>knowledge</u> for my tastes—it comes near being <u>cold-blooded</u>. I <u>think</u> of that he gave a friend little pinch of <u>alkaloid</u> from vegetables to <u>devour</u>, that it was not</p>	<p>1. “ระบุถึงที่ระบุไม่ได้” or “to indicate things that can't indicate” is similar to “to express the inexpressible”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เคร่งวิชา” or “strict in</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ความใจร้าย” or “meanness” is similar to “malevolence”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “ความมีใจดีใจจ้อ” or “zeal” is similar to “spirit of inquiry”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “เท่านั้นเอง” or “only” is similar to “simply”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “ทดลอง” or “try out” is similar to “take”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
45	“ <u>Very right too.</u> ” (p. 6)	“ <u>ถ้าไม่เห็นเสียหาอะไรนี่</u> ” (หน้า 7)	“ <u>There is nothing to lose.</u> ”	11. “ <u>ความพิศวง</u> ” or “ <u>obsession</u> ” is similar to “ <u>passion</u> ”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 12. “ <u>โฮล์มส์</u> ” or “ <u>Holmes</u> ” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
46	“Yes, but it may be pushed to excess. <u>When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting rooms with a stick, it is certainly taking rather a bizarre shape.</u> ” (p. 6)	“ <u>ครับ แต่อาจเลยเถิดไปก็ได้ พูดถึงตอนที่เขาเอาไม้ตีศพในห้องชันสูตรแล้ว มันออกจะดูพิกล ๆ อยู่นี่ ๆ</u> ” (หน้า 7)	“Yes, but it may be excessive. <u>Mentioning when he takes a stick to beat the corpses in the dissecting rooms, it is quite weird certainly.</u> ”	1. “ <u>พูดถึง</u> ” or “ <u>mentioning</u> ” is similar to “ <u>when it comes to (something)</u> ”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ <u>ตีศพ</u> ” or “ <u>beat the corpses</u> ” is similar to	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“beating the subjects”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ออกจะ” or “quite” is similar to “rather”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “พิกล ๆ” or “weird” is similar to “bizarre”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “shape” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S5 S5 S5 S7
47	“ <u>Beating the subjects!</u> ” (p. 6)	“ตีศพรี!” (หน้า 7)	“ <u>Beat the corpses!</u> ”	<p>1. “ตีศพรี!” or “beat the corpses!” is similar to “beating the subjects!”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
48	“Yes, to <u>verify how far</u> bruises may <u>be produced</u> ”	“ครับ เพื่อจะตรวจสอยว่าจะทำ	“Yes, to <u>examine how many</u> bruises will <u>be made when</u> ”	<p>1. “ตรวจสอย” or “examine”</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>after death. I saw him-at-it with my own eyes." (p. 6)</p>	<p>ให้เกิดความพอกำได้เพียงไหน เมื่อตายแล้ว ผม ได้เห็นมากับตาเองทีเดียว" (หน้า 7)</p>	<p>dying. I saw with my own eyes."</p>	<p>is similar to "verify", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "ทำให้เกิด" or "be made" is similar to "be produced", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "เพียงไหน" or "how many" is similar to "how far", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "เมื่อ" or "when" is different from "after" which means "later, next", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. "him at it" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>เอง” or “consider about him by yourself” is similar to “form your own impressions about him”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “spoke”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เลี้ยวซ้าย” or “turned to” is similar to “turned down”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “small” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “ใหญ่” or “big” is similar</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
51	<p>It was familiar ground to me, and I needed no guiding as we <u>ascended</u> the <u>bleak</u> stone staircase and <u>made our way down</u> the long corridor with its <u>vista-of</u> whitewashed wall and <u>dun-coloured</u> doors. (p. 7)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าคุ้นกับสถานที่นั้นดี จึงไม่ต้องอาศัยมีดทิศทางเลย ในขณะที่เรา ขึ้นบันไดหินทั้งป็นไปสู่อุโมงค์ยาวล้วนแล้วไปด้วยผนังสีขาวและประตูสีมอมๆ สดดับกัน (หน้า 7)</p>	<p>I was well familiar with that <u>place</u>, then no need to have a <u>guide</u> as we <u>went up</u> the stone stairs to the long <u>corridor</u> with <u>white wall</u> and <u>drab doors</u> <u>alternately</u>.</p>	<p>to “great”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “สถานที่” or “place” is similar to “ground”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “ขึ้น” or “went up” is similar to “ascended”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “bleak” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “and” in the source text</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “ไปสู่อ” or “to” is similar to “made our way down”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “its vista of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “สีมอ ๑” or “drab” is similar to “dun-coloured”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “สลับกัน” or “alternately” is added to explain how the wall and the doors are, that will make the target reader</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
53	<p>This was a lofty chamber, lined and littered with countless bottles. Broad, low tables were scattered about, which bristled with retorts, test-tubes, and little Bunsen lamps, with their blue flickering flames. There was <u>only</u> one student in the room, who was <u>bending over</u> a <u>distant</u> table absorbed in his work. (p. 7)</p>	<p>ห้องนี้สูงอาคาร ขมดไปได้ว ขวนนับจำนวนไม้ถมน มีโต๊ะ หน้ากว้างและเต็ยเรียงรายอยู่ทั่ว แต่โต๊ะ โต๊ะ ถ้วยแก้วไปด้วย หลอดแก๊ววิทอริต หลอดแก้ว ทดลองและตะเกียงฟุนเซนอัน ลุกเป็นเปลวเขียว ๆ วอมแวม มี นักเรียนอยู่คนเดียวในห้องนั้น กำลังก้มหน้าก้มตามดมมนอยู่กับ งานของเขา ณ โต๊ะตัวหนึ่งใกล้ ออกไป (หน้า 7)</p>	<p>This room was very <u>high</u>, lined with <u>countless</u> bottles. There were <u>wide</u>, <u>low</u> tables scattered, <u>each table</u> was <u>full</u> of <u>retorts</u>, <u>test-tubes</u>, and <u>Bunsen</u> lamps which were <u>green</u> flickers. There was a student in that room, who was <u>concentrating</u> and <u>absorbing</u> in his work at a <u>farther</u> table.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “ห้องนี้สูงอาคาร” or “this room was very high” is similar to “this was a lofty chamber”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “and littered” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 3. “โต๊ะ โต๊ะ” or “each table” is added to give a clear picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 4. “ถ้วยแก้วไปด้วย” or “full of” is similar to “bristled with”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “little” in the source text can be omitted when it is 	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. "their" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. "เขียว ๆ" or "green" is used for calling many things which are "blue" color, and many Thai people are used to calling like that, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>8. "only" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>9. "กำลังกินหมี่กึ่งตา" or "was concentrating" gives</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>the meaning more than “was bending over”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>10. “ไกลออกไป” or “farther” is similar to “distant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “รีทอร์ต์” or “retorts” is a name of science equipment, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>12. “บุนเซน” or “Bunsen” is a name of science equipment, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
54	<p>At the sound of our steps he glanced round and sprang to his feet with a cry of pleasure. “I’ve found it! I’ve found it,” he shouted to my companion, running towards</p>	<p>พอได้ยินเสียงฝีเท้าของเรา เขาก็เหวี่ยงมาดูแล้วผุดลุกขึ้นพร้อมกับส่งเสียงร้องอย่างเมก</p>	<p>When hearing the sound of our steps, he glanced and sprang to stand up with a pleased cry “I have found it! I have found it!” he shouted to my friend, and ran to us</p>	<p>1. “ผุดลุกขึ้น” or “sprang to stand up” is similar to “sprang to his feet”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>us with a test-tube in his hand. "I have found a re-agent which is precipitated by haemoglobin, and by nothing else." Had he discovered a gold mine, greater delight could not have shone upon his features. (p. 7)</p>	<p>บานใจ "ผมพบแล้ว! ผมพบแล้ว" เขาร้องตะโกนกับสหยาของข้าพเจ้าแล้ววี่วี่ตรงมหาเราพร้อมด้วยหลอดแก้วทดลองในมือ "ผมพบตัวสื่อปฏิกิริยาทางเคมีที่สลายตัวเป็นตะกอนเพราะโลหิตแดงแล้ว" ไม่ใช่เพราะอะไรอื่น" สมมติว่าเขาพบเหมืองทองที่เข้าสักแห่งหนึ่ง ก็เห็นจะไม่ทำให้สีหน้าของเขาเบ่งบานเพราะความดีใจยิ่งกว่านั้นเป็นแน่ (หน้า 7)</p>	<p>with a test-tube in hand. "I have found a conductor of chemical reaction that is decomposed to be the sediment because of arterial blood, and because of nothing else." Supposed that he found a gold mine, that couldn't make his face more delighted with gladness.</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. "สหยา" or "friend" is similar to "companion", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "ตัวสื่อปฏิกิริยาทางเคมี" or "a conductor of chemical reaction" is not called in Chemistry. But "a re-agent" in the source text will be translated in Thai language "ตัวทำปฏิกิริยา หรือ สารที่ใช้เป็นตัวทำปฏิกิริยา", which it gives a familiar and understandable meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. "สลายตัวเป็นตะกอน" or "is decomposed to be the sediment" is similar to "precipitated", so it is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “โลหิตแดง” or “arterial blood” is similar to “haemoglobin” which means “a substance in red blood cells that combines with and carries oxygen around the body, and gives blood its red color”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “พบ” or “found” is similar to “discovered”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “สีหน้า” or “face” is similar to “features”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “shone upon” in the source text can be omitted</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
55	<p>“Dr. <u>Watson</u>, <u>Mr. Sherlock Holmes</u>,” said <u>Stamford</u>, introducing us. (p. 7)</p>	<p>“นี่หมอวัตสันครับ มีสเตอร์เซอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” สแตมฟอร์ด เอ่ยแนะนำเราให้รู้จักกัน (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>“This is <u>Dr. Watson</u>, <u>Mr. Sherlock Holmes</u>” <u>Stamford</u> said introducing us.</p>	<p>when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “นี่” or “this is” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “วัตสัน” or “Watson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 3. “มีสเตอร์เซอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” or “Mr. Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 4. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 	<p>S2</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
56	<p>“How are you?” he said cordially, gripping my hand with a strength for which I should hardly have given him credit. “You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive.” (p. 7)</p>	<p>“คุณสบายดีหรือ” เขาพูดอย่างเป็นกันเอง พลังงripเป็นมือข้าพเจ้า ด้วยกำลังแรงอย่างไม่น่าเชื่อว่าจะเป็นไปได้ “ผมมองเห็นว่าคุณเคยไปอยู่ในอัฟกานิสถานมา” (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>“How are you?” he said <u>friendly</u> as gripping my hand with a strength that is <u>impossible to be</u>. “I <u>see</u> that you have been in <u>Afghanistan</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “อย่างเป็นกันเอง” or “friendly” is similar to “cordially”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “อย่างไม่น่าเชื่อว่าจะเป็นไปได้” or “impossible to be” is different from “hardly have given him credit” which means “hardly acknowledge an accomplishment”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “มองเห็น” or “see” is similar to “perceive”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “อัฟกานิสถาน” or “Afghanistan” is a name of country, so it is translation a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
57	<p>“How <u>on earth</u> did you know</p>	<p>“เอ๊ะ คุณทราบได้อย่างไร”</p>	<p>“<u>Eh</u>, how did you know?” I</p>	<p>1. “เอ๊ะ” or “eh” is similar to</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>that?" I asked in astonishment. (p. 7)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าถามด้วยความพิศวง (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>asked with astonishment.</p>	<p>"on earth" which means "in any conditions; of all possible things, and used to express great surprise that something could happen or exist", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	
58	<p>"Never mind," said he, chuckling to himself. "The question now is about <u>haemoglobin</u>. No doubt you see the <u>significance</u> of this discovery of mine?" (p. 7)</p>	<p>"ช่างเถอะ" เขาพูดพลางหัวเราะ หึ ๆ กับตัวเอง "ปัญหาในเวลานี้ เกี่ยวกับโลหิตแดง คุณคงมองเห็นความสำคัญในการค้นพบของผมครั้งนี้อย่างไม่ต้องสงสัย" (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>"Forget it" he said as chuckling to himself. "The question now is about <u>arterial blood</u>. You see the <u>importance</u> of my discovery this time, no doubt."</p>	<p>1. "ช่างเถอะ" or "forget it" is similar to "never mind", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "โลหิตแดง" or "arterial blood" is similar to "haemoglobin" which means "a substance in red blood cells that combines with and carries oxygen around the body, and gives blood its red color", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "ความสำคัญ" or</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
59	<p>“It is interesting, <u>chemically</u>, no doubt,” I answered, “but <u>practically</u>—” (p. 7)</p>	<p>“ตามหลักวิชาเคมี มันน่าสนใจ อย่างไม่ต้องสงสัย” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ “แต่ตามทางปฏิบัติ--” (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>“Theoretical chemistry, it is interesting, no doubt” I answered “but in practice—”</p>	<p>“importance” is similar to “significance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ตามหลักวิชาเคมี” or “theoretical chemistry” is similar to “chemically”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ตามทางปฏิบัติ” or “in practice” is similar to “practically”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
60	<p>“<u>Why</u>, man, it is the <u>most</u> practical <u>medico-legal</u> discovery for years. Don’t you see that it gives us an <u>infallible</u> test for blood stains. Come over here <u>now!</u>” He <u>seized</u> me by the coat-sleeve in <u>his eagerness</u>, and drew me over to the table at which he had been working. (p. 7)</p>	<p>“ฮ่าว เพื่อน มันเป็นการค้นพบ ในทางนิติเวชวิทยาที่ใช้ได้อย่างดีที่สุดในเวลาหลายปีนี้ทีเดียวละ คุณมองไม่เห็นว่ามันอำนวยความสะดวกให้เราทดสอบรอยเลือดได้อย่างไม่มีผิดพลาดเลย ที่นี้มาตรงนี้ดี คุณ!” เขาก็จับแขนเสื้อของข้าพเจ้า</p>	<p>“Oh man, it is the discovery in the best practical forensic medicine for years. You don’t see that it gives us the bloodstains test unerringly. Come over here now!” He caught my sleeve with enthusiasm to take me to table that he had been working.</p>	<p>1. “ฮ่าว” or “oh” is similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “นิติเวชวิทยา” or “forensic medicine” is similar to “medico-legal” which means</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>ไปยังโต๊ะซึ่งเขากำลังทำงานอยู่ เน้นด้วยความกระตือรือร้น (หน้า 8)</p>		<p>in Thai that “นิติเวชศาสตร์”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ยอดเยี่ยมที่สุด” or “the best” is different from “the most” which means “many”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “อย่างไม่ผิดพลาดเลย” or “unerringly” is similar to “infallible”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “จับ” or “caught” is similar to “seized”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ความกระตือรือร้น” or “enthusiasm” is similar to “eagerness”, so it is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
61	<p>“Let us <u>have</u> some fresh blood,” he said, <u>digging</u> a long bodkin into his finger, and <u>drawing</u> off the <u>resulting</u> drop of blood in a chemical pipette. “Now, I add this small quantity of blood to a litre of water. You <u>perceive</u> that the <u>resulting</u> mixture has the appearance of pure water. The proportion of blood cannot be more than one in a million. I have no doubt, however, that we shall be able to <u>obtain</u> the characteristic reaction.” (p. 7)</p>	<p>“เราเอาเลือดสด ๆ ออกมาทดลองกันหน่อย” เขาพูดพร้อมกับเอาเข็มตมยามแทงเข้าที่นิ้วมือของเขาให้เลือดหยดลงในหลอดแก้ว ๗ โฟฟเพคร์องมือทดลองเคมี “ที่นี้ผมเอาน้ำหนึ่งลิตรผสมกับเลือดหยดน้อย ๆ นี้ คุณมองเห็นอะไรว่าส่วนผสมที่เกิดขึ้นนี้ มีลักษณะเป็นน้ำบริสุทธิ์ที่เฉพาะส่วนที่เป็นเลือดนั้นมากกว่า ส่วนในด้านส่วนไปไม่ได้ ถึง กระนั้นเราก็สามารถบันดาล</p>	<p>“We <u>take</u> some fresh blood to <u>test</u>” he said as <u>piercing</u> a long needle into his finger to drop the blood in a chemical pipette. “Now I add a liter of water to compound with a little bit of blood drop. You see the mixture that happens, has the appearance of pure water. The proportion of blood can't be more than one in a million. <u>Even</u> so we can make the characteristic reaction <u>happen</u>, I have no doubt.”</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “his” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7
				<p>1. “เอา” or “take” is similar to “have”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ทดลอง” or “to test” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “เข็มตมยามแทงเข้าที่นิ้วมือของเขาให้เลือดหยดลง” or “piercing a long needle into his finger to drop the blood” is similar to “digging a long bodkin into his finger, and drawing off the resulting</p>	S5 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>ปฏิกิริยาอันเป็นลักษณะ เฉพาะตัวให้บังเกิดขึ้นได้ ดังผม "ไม่มีความสงสัยเลย" (หน้า 8)</p>		<p>drop of blood", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "ผสมกับ" or "compound with" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. "เลือดหยดน้อย ๆ" or "a little bit of blood drop" is similar to "small quantity of blood", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. "มองเห็น" or "see" is similar to "perceive", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. "resulting" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
62	<p>As he spoke, he <u>threw</u> into the <u>vessel</u> a few white crystals, and <u>then</u> added some drops of a transparent fluid. <u>In an instant</u> the contents assumed a dull <u>mahogany colour</u>, and a brownish dust was precipitated to the bottom of the glass jar. (p. 8)</p>	<p>ในขณะที่พูดเขาเอาสารผลึกสีขาวสองสามก้อนทิ้งลงในเหยือกแล้วเติมวัตถุเหลวซึ่งเป็นน้ำใส ๆ ลงไปหลายหยด ตึกประเดี๋ยว น้ำก็แปรเป็นสีน้ำตาลหม่น มีผงสีน้ำตาลตกเป็นตะกอนลงสู่ก้นเหยือกแก้วด้วย (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>As speaking, he took two-three white crystals to <u>drop</u> into a jar, and added some drops of a transparent fluid. <u>For a moment</u> the water became taupe, and there was a brownish dust to be precipitated to the bottom of the glass jar.</p>	<p>to translate.</p> <p>8. “ถึงกระนั้น” or “even so” is similar to “however”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ให้บังเกิดขึ้นได้” or “happen” is similar to “obtain”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “he” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ตกลง” or “drop” is similar to “threw”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เหยือก” or “jar” gives a specific meaning more than</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“vessel” which means “a curved container that is used to hold liquid”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “then” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “สำหรับเดี๋ยวนี้อะ” or “for a moment” is similar to “in an instant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “น้ำ” or “the water” gives a specific meaning more than “the contents” which means “the amount of a particular substance contained in something”, so it is translation by a more</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>7. “สีน้ำตาลหม่น” or “taupe” is similar to “a dull mahogany colour”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
63	<p>“Ha! ha!” he cried, clapping his hands, and <u>looking as delighted</u> as a child with a new toy. “What do you think of that?” (p. 8)</p>	<p>“เฮฮา!” เขาร้องพร้อมกับตบมือ สีหน้า<u>แจ่มชื่น</u>ราวกับเด็ก ได้ของเล่นใหม่ “นั่น—คุณเห็นเป็นยังไง” (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>“Haha!” he cried as clapping the hands, and <u>the face looked joyful</u> like a child getting a new toy. “That—what do you think?”</p>	<p>1. “สีหน้าแจ่มชื่น” or “the face looked joyful” is similar to “looking as delighted”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
64	<p>“It seems to be a very <u>delicate test</u>,” I <u>remarked</u>. (p. 8)</p>	<p>“ดูเหมือนจะเป็นการทดสอบที่ละเอียดสูงมาก” ข้าพเจ้ากล่าว (หน้า 8)</p>	<p>“Looking like to be a very <u>thorough test</u>” I <u>said</u>.</p>	<p>1. “it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ดูเหมือน” or “looking like” is similar to “seems”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S7 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “ละเอียดสุขุม” or “thorough” is similar to “delicate”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “กล่าว” or “said” is similar to “remarked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
65	<p>“Beautiful! beautiful! The old <u>Guaiacum</u> test was very <u>clumsy</u> and <u>uncertain</u>. So is the <u>microscopic</u> examination for <u>blood corpuscles</u>. The latter is <u>valueless</u> if the stains are a few hours old. Now, this appears to act as well whether the blood is old or new. Had this test been invented, there are hundreds of men now walking the earth who would long ago have paid the <u>penalty</u> of their crimes.” (p. 8)</p>	<p>“สวยทีเดียวละ! สวยทีเดียวละ! การทดสอบด้วยขมิ้นไม่ทวาคัมแบบเก่าแสนจะเฉื่อยชาและไม่มีแน่ การตรวจหาเม็ดโลหิตแดงด้วยกล้องจุลทรรศน์ก็เหมือนกัน วิธีหลังเป็นวิธีที่ทวาคัมได้ถาวร เป็นมืออาชูลองสามชั่วโมง เดียวนี้วิธีใหม่ปรากฏมาใช้ได้ดีพอกัน ไม่ว่าจะเป็นเลือดเก่าเลือดใหม่ ถ้าการทดสอบแบบนี้</p>	<p>“Beautiful! Beautiful! The old <u>Guaiacum</u> test was very <u>slow</u> and <u>uncertain</u>. The <u>erythrocyte</u> examination with <u>microscope</u> is the same. The latter method is <u>indeterminable</u> if the stains are two-three hours old. Now the new method appears to be practicable as well whether it be old blood or new blood. If this test had been invented, many hundreds people who walked at <u>large</u> in the world, would <u>be punished</u> in their</p>	<p>1. “เฉื่อยชา” or “slow” is similar to “clumsy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เม็ดโลหิตแดง” or “erythrocyte” is similar to “blood corpuscles”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “หาคำมิได้” or “indeterminable” is similar to “valueless”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ได้มีการประดิษฐ์ขึ้นแล้ว คนนับร้อย ๆ ที่เดินถอยหนวดอยู่ในโลกก็คงได้รับโทษในอาชญากรรมของตนไปเสียหมดแล้ว" (หน้า 8)	crimes a long time ago."	using a related word. 4. “ถอยหนวด” or “at large” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 5. “ได้รับโทษ” or “be punished” is similar to “paid the penalty”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 6. “ได้อาคัม” or “Guaiacum” is a name of gum, so it is translation using a loan word.	S2 S5 S4
66	“Indeed!” I murmured. (p. 8)	“จริง!” ข้าพเจ้าพิมพ์ (หน้า 9)	“Truly!” I murmured.	1. “จริง!” or “truly!” is similar to “indeed!”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
67	“Criminal cases are continually hinging upon that one point. A man is suspected of a crime months	คดีอุกฉกรรจ์ กำลังเกี่ยวโยงกับฆนวดไปข้อเดือนนั้นอยู่เรื่อยๆ	“Serious offences are continually connecting with that one knot. Perhaps someone is suspected after	1. “คดีอุกฉกรรจ์” or “serious offences” gives a more specific meaning, which is subset of “criminal cases” or	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>perhaps after <u>it</u> has been committed. His <u>linen</u> or clothes are examined, and brownish stains <u>discovered upon-them</u>. Are they blood stains, or mud stains, or rust stains, or fruit stains, or <u>what</u> are they? That is a question which has puzzled many an expert, and why? Because there was no reliable test. Now we have the <u>Sherlock Holmes' test</u>, and <u>there will no longer be any difficulty.</u>" (p. 8)</p>	<p>สิ่งที่ใครคนหนึ่งก็ต้องสงสัย ภายหลังอาชญากรรมนั้นได้ กระทำไปแล้วนับเดือน ผ้าหรือ เสื้อของเขาถูกตรวจพบรอยเปื้อน สีน้ำตาลติดอยู่ มันเป็นเรื่องเลือด หรือรอยโคลน หรือรอยสนิม หรือรอยสัมผัสถูกไม้ หรืออะไรก็ตามเนี่ย มันเป็นเรื่องที่ทำให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญงั้นมาเสียนักค่อนข้างมากแล้ว เพราะเหตุใดเล่า เพราะเหตุว่าไม่มีการทดสอบที่เชื่อถือได้นั่นเอง เค้านั้นเรามีการทดสอบแบบของเชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์แล้ว ความยุ่งยากใดๆ จะไม่มีอีกต่อไป" (หน้า 9)</p>	<p>that crime has been done for months. His <u>fabric</u> or clothes are examined and <u>found</u> brownish stains that are <u>stuck</u>. They are blood stains, or mud stains, or rust stains, or <u>fruit</u> stains, or <u>what else?</u> That is a problem that has puzzled experts many times, and why? Because there was no reliable test. Now we have the test of <u>Sherlock Holmes</u>, and <u>there will be not any difficulty anymore.</u>"</p>	<p>“คดีอาญา”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “กำลังเกี่ยวโยงกับ” or “connecting with” is different from “hinging upon” which means “if one thing hinges on another, the first thing depends on the second thing or is very influenced by it”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “เปื้อน” or “knot” is similar to “point”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “อาชญากรรมนั้นได้กระทำไปแล้ว” or “that crime has been done” is similar to “after it has been committed”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ผ้า” or “fabric” gives a general meaning, but “linen” means “strong cloth made from the fibers of the flax plant”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>6. “พบ” or “found” is similar to “discovered”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “upon them” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “พุดอง” or “struck” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>9. “ส้มสุกถูกไหม” or “fruit” is used for an expression, and it gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>10. “อะไรกันแน่” or “what else?” is similar to “what are they?”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “ปัญหา” or “problem” is similar to “question”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>12. “ความยุ่งยากใด ๆ จะไม่มีอีกต่อไป” or “there will be not any difficulty anymore” is similar to “there will no longer be any difficulty”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S3</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ความพิศวง” or “wonder” gives the meaning more than “conjured up” which means “to present to the mind; evoke or imagine”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
69	<p>“You are to be congratulated,” I remarked, considerably surprised at his enthusiasm. (p. 8)</p>	<p>“ที่น่าที่ คุณจะต้อง ได้รับความ แสดง ความยินดี” ข้าพเจ้าเอ่ยขึ้นด้วย ประหลาดใจใน ความ กระตือรือร้นของเขาเป็นอย่างยิ่ง (หน้า 9)</p>	<p>“You will have to get congratulations” I said <u>surprisingly</u> in his <u>enthusiasm very much</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ข้าพเจ้าเอ่ยขึ้นด้วยประหลาดใจในความกระตือรือร้นของเขาเป็นอย่างยิ่ง” or “I said surprisingly in his enthusiasm very much” is similar to “I remarked, considerably surprised at his enthusiasm”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
70	<p>“There was the case of Von Bischoff at Frankfort last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence. Then there was Mason of</p>	<p>“เมื่อปีกลายนี้ มีคดีฟอน บิชอฟฟี่เกิดขึ้นที่แฟรงก์เฟิร์ต หมอนั้นคงถูกแขวนคอแน่ ๆ ถ้า การทดสอบแบบนี้ได้ใช้อยู่ใน</p>	<p>“Last year, there was the case of Von Bischoff to <u>happen</u> at Frankfort. He was <u>hung</u> certainly if this test could be used at that time. There was <u>Mason</u> of</p>	<p>1. “เกิดขึ้น” or “happen” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>Bradford, and the notorious Muller, and Lefevre of Montpellier, and Samson of new Orleans. I could name a seere-of cases in which it would have been decisive.” (p. 8)</p>	<p>เวลานั้น ยังอ้างแผ่นดินแห่งแบรดฟอร์ด ฟอร์ด อ้างมูลเดออร์ที่ดิอ็อล ชัยเดอเฟรแห่งมงต์เปลิเยร์ กับ อ้างแซมสันแห่งนิวยอร์กตีนอิกเด้า ผมอาจจะบูช็อคดีทการ ทศตอบแบบนี้จะชี้ขาดได้เยอะนะ” (หน้า 9)</p>	<p>Bradford, and Muller who was famous, and Lefevre of Montpellier, and Samson of New Orleans. I could name the cases which this test would be judged.”</p>	<p>2. “ถ้าการทดสอบแบบนี้ใช้ได้ อยู่ในเวลานั้น” or “if this test could be used at that time” is similar to “had this test been in existence”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “then” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “ดีอ็อล” or “famous” gives a general meaning, but “notorious” means “famous for something bad”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>5. “a score of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S1</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				to translate.	S5
				6. “ชี้ขาด” or “judged” is similar to “decisive”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	
				7. “ฟอนบิชฮอฟฟ์” or “Von Bischoff” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				8. “แฟรงก์เฟิร์ต” or “Frankfurt” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				9. “มสัน” or “Mason” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				10. “แบรดฟอร์ด” or “Bradford” is a name of city, so it is translation using a	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				loan word.	
				11. “มุลเลอร์” or “Muller” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				12. “เลอเฟฟร์” or “Lefevre” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				13. “มงต์เปลลิเยร์” or “Montpellier” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				14. “แซมสัน” or “Samson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				15. “นิวออร์ลีอัน” or “New Orleans” is a name of city, so it is translation using a	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
71	<p>“You seem to be a walking calendar of crime,” said Stamford with a laugh. “You might start a paper on those lines. Call it the ‘Police News of the Past.’ ” (p. 9)</p>	<p>“คุณนี่จะเป็นปฏิทินอาชญากรรมที่เดินได้อยู่ที่ขานะ” <u>สแตมฟอร์ดพูดพร้อมหัวเราะ</u> “คุณจะทำหนังสือพิมพ์ในแนวนนก็คงได้ <u>ตั้งชื่อ</u> ว่า <u>ข่าวตำรวจในอดีต</u> <u>นี่ไง</u>” (หน้า 9)</p>	<p>“You will be a walking calendar of crime” Stamford said with a laugh, “You might write a newspaper in that column, name that ‘Police News in the Past’, <u>how it is.</u>”</p>	<p>loan word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “จะเป็น” or “will be” is different from “seem to be” which means “look like”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. 2. “ออกหนังสือพิมพ์” or “write a newspaper in that column” is similar to “start a paper on those lines”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ตั้งชื่อ” or “name” is similar to “call”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “เป็นไง” or “how it is” is added to express an opinion, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>prick”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เพราะว่าผมตกคอกก็กับเขาพิษ อยู่มาก” or “because I’m familiar with a lot of poisons” is similar to “for I dabble with poisons a good deal”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ชูมือ” or “raised his hand” is similar to “held out his hand”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “จุ่ม” or “covered” is similar to “mottled over”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>8. “เปราะเงือน” or “stained” is different from “discoloured” which means “something that is discoloured has become a less attractive color than it was originally”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S6
73	<p>“We came here on business,” said Stamford, sitting down on a high three-legged stool, and pushing another one in my direction with his foot. “My friend here wants to take diggings, and as you were complaining that you could get no one to go halves with you, I thought that I had better bring you together.” (p. 9)</p>	<p>“เรามาที่นี่ด้วยกิจธุระ” สแตมฟอร์ดรีบเอื้อมขาสูงนั่งลงบนเก้าอี้สามขาสูงตัวหนึ่ง และใช้เท้าเขี่ยเสื่ออีกตัวหนึ่งมาทางข้าพเจ้า “เพื่อนของผมนี่อยากจะได้ที่อยู่ และโดยที่คุณกำลังบ่นอยู่ว่าหาใครมาช่วยแบ่งครึ่งกับคุณไม่ได้ ผมจึงคิดว่าควรจะจัดกันนำคุณทั้งสองให้มาอยู่ด้วยกันดีกว่า” (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>“We came here on business” Stamford said as sitting down on a high three-legged stool, and using his foot to push another one in my way. “My friend here wants to get a habitat, and whereas you were complaining that you could not find anyone to help the halves with you, I thought that I should induce you both together better.”</p>	<p>1. “ใช้เท้าเขี่ยเสื่ออีกตัวหนึ่งมาทางข้าพเจ้า” or “using his foot to push another one in my way” is similar to “pushing another one in my direction with his foot”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ได้ที่อยู่” or “get a habitat” is similar to “take diggings”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “หาใครมาช่วยแบ่งครึ่งกับคุณ</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>ไม่ได้” or “could not find anyone to help the halves with you” is similar to “could get no one to go halves with you”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ชักนำ” or “induce” is similar to “bring”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
74	<p>Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with me. “I have my eye on a suite in Baker Street,” he said, “which would suit us down to the ground. You don’t mind the smell of strong</p>	<p>เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ แสดงอาการชื่นชมในความคิดที่จะได้แบ่งปันห้องกับข้าพเจ้า “ผมมีสายตาห้องชุดหนึ่งไว้ที่ถนนเบเกอรี่” เขาพูด “ซึ่งคงเหมาะๆกับเราอย่าง</p>	<p>Sherlock Holmes <u>acted</u> delighted in the idea that would share rooms with me. “I have a <u>liking</u> for an apartment on Baker Street” he said, “which might <u>suit us very much</u>. You don’t mind the smell of strong tobacco,</p>	<p>1. “แสดงอาการ” or “acted” is similar to “seemed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “his” in the source text can be omitted when it is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
75	<p>"I always smoke 'ship's' myself," I answered. (p. 9)</p>	<p>“ผมเองก็สูบ ‘ชิปส์’ อยู่เสมอ” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>"I always smoke 'ship's' I answered.</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เซอร์ล๊อค โสล์มส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>7. “เบเกอร์” or “Baker” is a name of street, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
76	<p>"That's good enough. I generally have chemicals about, and occasionally do experiments. Would that annoy you?" (p. 9)</p>	<p>“นั่นไปกันได้ดีทีเดียว โดยทั่วไปผมมีเครื่องมืออยู่เกือบตลอดเวลา และทำการทดลองเป็นครั้งคราว นั่นจะทำให้รำคาญไหม” (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>“That gets along with each other absolutely. Generally, I have chemical equipment spread all about, and do experiments occasionally, would that annoy you?”</p>	<p>1. “myself” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>1. “นั่นไปกันได้ดีทีเดียว” or “that gets along with each other absolutely” is similar to “that's good enough”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ก่อนจะเริ่มอยู่ด้วยกันนั้นแหละ เป็นดี" (หน้า 10)		<p>“unhappy or a gloomy, melancholy state of mind; depression”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “นับเป็นวัน ๆ” or “for many days” is similar to “for days on end”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ผมมีสติอารมณ์ไม่ดีนะ” or “I have a bad state of mind” is similar to “I am sulky”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ปลงอาบัติ” or “confess your misdemeanors” is used for an expression (for monk), and gives the meaning about figure of speech, which “ปลงอาบัติ”</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S3</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>means in Thai that “แสดงความคิดเห็นของตนเพื่อปลื้มใจไทยทางวินัย (ใช้แก่พระภิกษุ), so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>6. “it’s just as well” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “they” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “นั่นแหละเป็นดี” or “that is good” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>
79	I laughed at this <u>cross-examination</u> . “I keep a <u>bull</u>	ข้าพเจ้าหัวเราะเมื่อถูกซักไซ้	I laughed when <u>being interrogated</u> like this. “I	<p>1. “ถูกซักไซ้” or “being interrogated” is similar to</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>pup,” I said, “and I <u>object to rows</u> because my nerves are <u>shaken</u>, and I get up at all <u>sorts of ungodly hours</u>, and I am <u>extremely lazy</u>. I have <u>another set of vices</u> when I’m well, but <u>those are the principal ones at present</u>.” (p. 9)</p>	<p>เช่นนี้ “ผมเลี้ยงลูกสุนัขไว้ตัวหนึ่ง” ข้าพเจ้ายกกล่าว “และทบทวนทุกอย่างไม่ได้ เพราะประสาทของผมไม่สู้ดี ผมลุกจากที่นอนในเวลาที่ดีควรรวมตามัญญทุกประการ ทั้งซึ่งเกิดขึ้นอย่างเหลือหลาย ผมยังมีเวลาแถมอยู่อีกจำพวกหนึ่งเมื่อเวลาสบายดี แต่ข้อเหล่านี้เป็นข้อใหญ่อยู่ในขณะนี้” (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>have a <u>puppy</u>” I said, “and I can’t stand <u>any noises</u> because my nerves are <u>not good</u>. I get up at <u>unusual time every the points</u>, and being <u>lazy very much</u>. I have some kind of <u>badness</u> when being <u>fine</u>, but <u>those points are a main point right now</u>.”</p>	<p>“cross-examination” which means “the examination of a witness who has already testified in order to check or discredit the witness’s testimony, knowledge, or credibility” or means in Thai that “การถามค้าน ซักค้าน”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ลูกสุนัขตัวหนึ่ง” or “a puppy” is different from “a bull pup” which means “an army revolver”, because some others have realised, a domestic pet was impossible on Afghanistan, illegal on the Orontes, inappropriate for a private hotel, and invisible in Baker Street, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “ถนนทุกขุมไม่ได้” or “can’t stand any noises” is similar to “object to rows”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ไม่สู้ดี” or “not good” gives the meaning less than “shaken” which is specified how the nerves are not good, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>5. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “ในเวลาที่พักผ่อนตามัญญุทุกประการ” or “at unusual time every the points” is similar to “at all sorts of ungodly hours” which</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“ungodly hours” means “late at night and early in the morning”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “อย่างหืดหลาย” or “very much” is similar to “extremely”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ความเลวอยู่อีกจำพวกหนึ่ง” or “some kind of badness” is similar to “another set of vices”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “ข้อเหล่านี้เป็นข้อใหญ่อยู่ในขณะนี้” or “those points are a main point right now” is similar to “those are the principal ones at present”, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
80	<p>“Do you include <u>violin-playing</u> in your <u>category of rows</u>?” he asked, <u>anxiously</u>. (p. 9)</p>	<p>“คุณนับเอาการเล่นไวโอลินรวมเข้าอยู่ในประเภทหมวดหมู่ด้วยหรือเปล่า” เขากล่าวอย่างร้อนใจ (หน้า 10)</p>	<p>“Do you regard as playing <u>violin</u> to include in <u>kind of noises</u>?” he asked <u>anxiously</u>.</p>	<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “นับเอา” or “regard as” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “your” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 3. “ประเภทหมวดหมู่” or “kind of noises” is similar to “category of rows”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ไวโอลิน” or “violin” is a name of musical instrument, so it is translation using a loan word. 	S2
81	<p>“It depends on the player,” I answered. “A well-played <u>violin</u> is a treat for the</p>	<p>“มันแล้วแต่ผู้เล่น” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ “ไวโอลินที่เล่นดีเปรียบเหมือน</p>	<p>“It depends on the player,” I answered, “<u>Violin</u> that is well played is <u>like an</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “ไวโอลิน” or “violin” is a name of musical instrument, so it is translation using a loan word. 	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	gods—a badly-played one——” (p. 10)	ของพระเจ้าแต่พระเจ้าเล่นที่เล่น...” (หน้า 10)	<u>entertainment for God, but bad playing...</u>	so it is translation using a loan word. 2. “เปรียบเทียบของพระเจ้าแต่พระเจ้า” or “like an entertainment for God” is similar to “is a treat for the gods”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
82	“Oh, that’s all right,” he cried, with a merry laugh. “I think we may consider the thing as settled—that is, if the rooms are agreeable to you.” (p. 10)	“อ้อ เป็นอันว่าหมดปัญหา” เขา ร้องพร้อมกับหัวเราะอย่างเบิกบาน “ผมคิดว่าเราจะถือเอาเป็น ตกลงกันได้ละ กล่าวคือ ถ้าห้อง เป็นที่พอใจของคุณ” (หน้า 10)	“Oh, <u>that is not a problem</u> ” he cried and <u>laughed cheerfully</u> , “I think we will <u>assume to be agreed</u> , that is if the room is <u>desirable to you</u> .”	1. “เป็นอันว่าหมดปัญหา” or “that is not a problem” is similar to “that’s all right” which means “very good, do not worry; everything is OK”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “หัวเราะอย่างเบิกบาน” or “laughed cheerfully” is similar to “a merry laugh”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related	S5 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>3. “ถือเอาเป็นตกลงกัน” or “assume to be agreed” is similar to “consider the thing as settled”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “พอใจ” or “desirable” is similar to “agreeable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “the thing” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>
83	“When shall we see them?” (p. 10)	“เราจะไปดูกันเมื่อไร” (หน้า 10)	“When will we go to see?”	<p>1. “ไป” or “go” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “them” in the source text can be omitted when it is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
84	<p>“<u>Call for me here at noon tomorrow, and we’ll go together and settle everything.</u>” he answered. (p. 10)</p>	<p>“พรุ่งนี้เวลาเที่ยงผมมาพบที่นี่ แล้วเราจะไปด้วยกัน และตกลงทุกอย่าง” เขาตอบ (หน้า 11)</p>	<p>“<u>Come to me here at noon tomorrow and we will go together and decide everything</u>” he answered.</p>	<p>translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>1. “มาพบ” or “come to me” is similar to “call for me”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ตกลง” or “decide” is similar to “settle”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
85	<p>“<u>All right—noon exactly,</u>” said I, shaking his hand. (p. 10)</p>	<p>“ได้—เวลาเที่ยงตรงนะ” ข้าพเจ้า พูดพลางจับมือเขาเขย่า (หน้า 11)</p>	<p>“<u>OK—at high noon</u>” I said as shaking his hand.</p>	<p>1. “ได้” or “OK” is similar to “all right”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เวลาเที่ยงตรง” or “at high noon” is similar to “noon exactly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
86	<p>We left him <u>working among his chemicals</u>, and we</p>	<p>เราทิ้งให้เขา<u>ถูกอยู่กับเครื่องมือ</u></p>	<p>We left him to <u>keep working with his chemical equipment</u></p>	<p>1. “<u>ถูกอยู่กับเครื่องมือต่อไป</u>” or “keep working with his</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“Afghanistan” is a name of country, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
88	<p>My companion smiled an enigmatical smile. “That’s just his little peculiarity,” he said. “A good many people have wanted to know how he finds things out.” (p. 10)</p>	<p>เพื่อนของข้าพเจ้ายิ้มอย่างมีเดศนัย “นั่นเป็นลักษณะพิศขรรมดาหนอยๆ ของเขาละ” เขาพูด “มีคนที่เขาอยากจะรู้อยู่ไม่น้อย เหมือนกันว่าเขาจะรู้อะไรต่ออะไรได้อย่างไร” (หน้า 11)</p>	<p>My friend smiled mysteriously, “That is his little <u>abnormality</u>” he said, “There are a lot of people who want to know how he <u>knows many things.</u>”</p>	<p>1. “เพื่อนของข้าพเจ้ายิ้มอย่างมีเดศนัย” or “my friend smiled mysteriously” is similar to “my companion smiled an enigmatical smile”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ลักษณะพิศขรรมดา” or “abnormality” is similar to “peculiarity”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “just” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “รู้อะไรต่ออะไร” or “knows many things” is similar to</p>	S5
					S7
					S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
89	<p>“Oh! a mystery is it?” I cried, rubbing my hands. “This is very piquant. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together. ‘The proper study of mankind is man,’ you know.” (p. 10)</p>	<p>“โอ! มันลึกลับอยู่นะหรือ” ข้าพเจ้าร้องพลางดูมือ “นี่แหละ ขวนใจนัก ผมขอขอบคุณมากที่ ชักนำให้เรามาร่วมกัน 'การศึกษาภาวะมนุษย์ที่แท้จริง' อยู่ที่ความขวนใจนั่นแหละ” คุณก็ รู้อยู่” (หน้า 11)</p>	<p>“Oh! Is it a mystery?” I cried as rubbing my hands, “This is very interesting. I thank you very much for inducement us together, ‘The actually study of the human condition is human’ you know.”</p>	<p>“finds things out”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ขวนใจ” or “interesting” is similar to “piquant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ขอบใจคุณมากที่ชักนำให้เรามาร่วมกัน” or “thank you very much for inducement us together” is similar to “much obliged to you for bringing us together”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ที่แท้” or “actually” is similar to “proper”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
90	<p>“You must study him, then,” Stamford said, as he bade me good-bye. “You’ll find him a knotty problem,”</p>	<p>“ถ้าไม่คุณก็คงศึกษาเขาเกิด” สแตมฟอร์ดอำลาคือในตอนอำลาคจาก</p>	<p>“Then you must study him” Stamford said when bidding farewell to me, “You will find that he is really</p>	<p>1. “ในตอนอำลาคจากข้าพเจ้า” or “when bidding farewell to me” is similar to “as he bade me good-bye”, so it is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>though. I'll <u>wager</u> he learns more about you than you about him. <u>Good-bye</u>." (p. 10)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้า “คุณจะพบว่าเขาเป็น โจทย์อันยุ่งยากทีเดียว ผมจะ พนันก็ได้ว่าเขาคงเรียนจากคุณ ได้มากกว่าที่คุณเรียนจากเขาเสีย อีก <u>สวัสดี</u>” (หน้า 11)</p>	<p><u>complicated problem</u>. I will <u>bet</u> that he may learn about you more than you learn about him, <u>Goodbye</u>.”</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “โจทย์อันยุ่งยาก” or “complicated problem” is similar to “a knotty problem”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “พนัน” or “bet” is similar to “wager”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “สวัสดี” or “goodbye” is used for an expression, and gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader when Thai people say goodbye, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>5. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
91	<p>“Good-bye,” I answered, and <u>strolled</u> on to my hotel, and considerably interested in my new <u>acquaintance</u>. (p. 10)</p>	<p>“สวัสดี” ข้าพเจ้าตอบ และเดินต่อไปยังโรงแรม ให้รู้สึกสนใจเพื่อนหน้าใหม่ของฉันเป็นพิเศษ (หน้า 11)</p>	<p>“Goodbye” I answered and <u>walked</u> to hotel, interested in my new <u>friend</u> considerably.</p>	<p>name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “สวัสดี” or “goodbye” is used for an expression, and gives a more familiar meaning to the target reader when Thai people say goodbye, so it is translation by cultural substitution. 2. “เดิน” or “walked” gives the general meaning, but “strolled” means “to walk in a slow, relaxed manner, especially for pleasure”, so it is translation by a more general word. 3. “my” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 4. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is 	<p>S3</p> <p>S1</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				different from “acquaintance” which means “a person that you have met but do not know well”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.	S6

APPENDIX B

The Table List Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in Part I, Chapter II of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

Translation strategies of Baker (1992)

S1 means translation by a more general word

S5 means translation by paraphrase using a related word

S2 means translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

S6 means translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

S3 means translation by cultural substitution

S7 means translation by omission

S4 means translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

S8 means Translation by illustration

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
1	We met next day as he had <u>arranged</u> , and inspected the rooms at No. 221b, <u>Baker Street</u> , of which he <u>had spoken at our meeting</u> . (p.	เราพบกันในวันรุ่งขึ้นตามที่เขา <u>นัดหมายไว้</u> และพากันไป <u>ตรวจดูห้องเลขที่ ๒๒๑ บี</u>	We met the next day as he had <u>arranged an appointment</u> , and <u>went to inspect the rooms at No. 221b Baker Street</u> that he <u>mentioned when we had met</u>	1. “นัดหมาย” or “arranged an appointment” is similar to “arranged”, so it is translation by paraphrase	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
10)		ถนนเบเกอร์ ที่เขาพูดถึงในคราว ที่เราได้พบปะพูดคุยกัน (หน้า 12)	and conversed.	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. “พากันไป” or “went to” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “เขาพูดถึงในคราวที่เราได้พบปะพูดคุยกัน” or “he mentioned when we had met and conversed” is similar to “he had spoken at our meeting”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เบเกอร์” or “Baker” is a name of street, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S2
2	They consisted of a couple of comfortable bed-rooms and a single large airy sitting-room, cheerfully	สถานที่นั้นประกอบด้วย ห้องนอนที่นำอยู่หนึ่งคู่ กับ	That place consisted of a couple of livable bedrooms, and a single living room that was airy and large.	1. “สถานที่นั้น” or “that place” gives the specific meaning of “they”, and also	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
3	<p>So desirable in every way were the apartments, and so moderate did the terms seem when divided between us, that the bargain was concluded upon the spot, and we at once entered into possession. (p. 10)</p>	<p>นับว่าเป็น ห้องที่พึงประสงค์ทุกทาง และค่าเช่าเมื่อหารกัน็นระหว่างเราแล้วก็พอสถานประมาณเงินสนนราคา ได้เป็นที่ตกลงกัน คับพต้น แล้วเราก็เข้าครอบครองสถานทันทีทันที (หน้า 12)</p>	<p><u>Regarding</u> as the desirable rooms in every way, and when the rent was divided between us, it was moderately until the price was agreed abruptly, and we took possession of that place suddenly.</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “นับว่าเป็น” or “regarding as” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ห้อง” or “rooms” is similar to “apartments”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ค่าเช่า” or “the rent” which means “payment, usually of an amount fixed by contract”, it gives the specific meaning more than “the terms” which means “the conditions that are part of an agreement”, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 4. “สนนราคา” or “price” 	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>gives the general meaning, but “bargain” means “something on sale at a lower price than its true value”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>5. “ตกลงกัน” or “agreed” is similar to “concluded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ฉับพลัน” or “abruptly” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “upon the spot” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “ใช้ครอบครัวของสถานที่นั้น”</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
5	For a day or two we were busily employed in <u>unpacking and laying out our property to the best advantage.</u> (p. 11)	ในเวลาหนึ่งหรือสองวันเรา สาละวนวุ่นอยู่กับการเอาสมบัติ ของเราออกจัดวางท่าที่จะเหมาะ ที่สุด (หน้า 12)	Within a day or two days, we were busy with <u>taking</u> <u>our property to unpack and</u> <u>arrange the most appropriate</u> <u>place.</u>	4. “กระเป๋าเดินทางและหีบ” or “suitcases and boxes” is similar to “boxes and portmanteaus”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S5 S4
				1. “employed in” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. “การเอาสมบัติของเราออกจัดวางท่าที่จะเหมาะที่สุด” or “taking our property to unpack and arrange the most appropriate place” is similar to “unpacking and laying out	S7 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
6	That done, we gradually began to settle down and to <u>accommodate ourselves to our new surroundings</u> . (p. 11)	เสร็จแล้วจึงค่อย ๆ เริ่มลงหลัก ผสมผสานและปรับตัวให้เข้ากับ สิ่งแวดล้อมใหม่ของเรา (หน้า 12)	When <u>finishing</u> , we gradually began to settle down to <u>blend</u> and to <u>adjust ourselves to our new environment</u> .	our property to the best advantage”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 1. “เสร็จแล้ว” or “finishing” is similar to “done”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ผสมผสาน” or “blend” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “ปรับตัวให้เข้ากับสิ่งแวดล้อมของเรา” or “adjust ourselves to our new environment” is similar to “accommodate ourselves to our new surroundings”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
7	Holmes was certainly not a difficult man to live with. (p.	โฮลเมส์ไม่ใช่คนยากที่จะอยู่ร่วม	Holmes was not a difficult man to live with certainly.	1. “โฮลเมส์” or “Holmes” is a	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “เสียดังหนึ่ง” or “once” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “him, and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “เก้าอี้นอน” or “couch” is similar to “sofa”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ห้องนั่งเล่น” or “living room” is similar to “sitting-room”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>8. “ได้นับเป็นวัน ๆ” or “for many days” is similar to “for days on end”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “พูด” or “saying” is similar to “uttering”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
12	<p>On these occasions I have noticed such a <u>dreamy</u>, <u>absent-minded</u> expression in his eyes, that I might have suspected him of being addicted to <u>the use of some narcotic</u>, had not <u>the temperance and cleanliness of his whole life</u> forbidden such a notion. (p. 11)</p>	<p>ในคราวเหล่านี้แหละที่ข้าพเจ้าได้สังเกตเห็นอาการอันถอนลอยเพื่อฝัน ปรากฏที่นัยตาของเขา จนข้าพเจ้าอาจสงสัยไปก็ได้ว่า เขาติดยาเสพติดบางชนิด ถ้าหากความสงบสงัดและความบริสุทธิ์แห่งการดำรงชีพของเขาทั้งหมดไม่เป็นเครื่องกีดกันความคิดเห็นทำนองที่กล่าวนั้นไว้</p>	<p>On these occasions I noticed such an <u>imaginary</u>, <u>absent-minded</u> expression which appeared in his eyes, that I might suspect that he was addicted to <u>some drug</u> if <u>the sobriety and purity of his all existence</u> did not forbid that sort of opinion that had been said.</p>	<p>1. “อาการอันถอนลอยเพื่อฝัน” or “an imaginary, absent-minded expression” is similar to “a dreamy, vacant expression”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ปรากฏ” or “appeared” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		(หน้า 13)		<p>3. “ยาเสพติดบางชนิด” or “some drug” is similar to “some narcotic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “the use of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “ความสงบสุขและความบริสุทธิ์แห่งการดำรงชีพของเขาทั้งหมด” or “sobriety and purity of his all existence” is similar to “the temperance and cleanliness of his whole life”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5 S7 S5
13	As the weeks went by, my interest in him and my curiosity <u>as</u> to his aims in	เมื่อเวลาผ่านไปฉันสนใจในตัวเขา	<u>When the time passed for weeks</u> , my interest in him and my curiosity <u>about</u> his	1. “เมื่อเวลาผ่านไปฉันสนใจในตัวเขา” or “when the time	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>life, gradually deepened and increased. (p. 11)</p>	<p>และความอยากรู้ยากเห็นของข้าพเจ้าเกี่ยวกับจุดหมายในชีวิตของเขาที่ค่อย ๆ แก่กล้าทวีขึ้นที่เด็กทีละน้อย (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>aims in life were strong and increased little by little.</p>	<p>passed for weeks” is similar to “as the weeks went by”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เกี่ยวกับ” or “about” is similar to “as to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ค่อย ๆ แก่กล้าทวีขึ้นทีละเด็กทีละน้อย” or “strong and increased little by little” is similar to “gradually deepened and increased”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p>
14	<p>His very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most-casual observer. (p. 11)</p>	<p>ว่าถึงรูปร่างตัวตนของเขาแม้ ๆ ก็กระทบความเข้าใจใต้อของผู้สังเกตอย่างฉาบฉวยอยู่ (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>Mentioning his <u>real</u> person and appearance <u>affected temporarily the attention of the observer.</u></p>	<p>1. “ว่าถึง” or “mentioning” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>2. “แท้ ๆ” or “real” is similar to “very” which means “(used to add emphasis to a noun) exact or particular”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “were such as to” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “กระทบความเอาใจใส่ของผู้สังเกตอย่างฉาบฉวยอยู่” or “affected temporarily the attention of the observer” is similar to “strike the attention of the most casual observer”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				5. "most" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
15	<p>In height he was rather over six feet, and so <u>excessively lean</u> that he seemed to be <u>considerably taller</u>. (p. 11)</p>	<p>เขามีส่วนสูงติดจะเกินหกฟุตขึ้นไป ทั้งผอมเกินประมาณทำให้ดูสูงขึ้นไปอีก (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>He was rather over six feet tall, and <u>too skinny</u> that made him <u>look much taller</u>.</p>	1. "ส่วนสูง" or "tall" is similar to "in height", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. "ผอมเกินประมาณทำให้ดูสูงขึ้นไปอีก" or "too skinny that made him look much taller" is similar to "so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
16	<p>His eyes were sharp and <u>piercing</u>, <u>save</u> during <u>these intervals of torpor</u> to which I <u>have alluded</u>; and <u>his thin</u>, hawk-like nose gave his</p>	<p>นัยน์ตาของเขาคมมีประกายกล้า เว้นแต่ในระหว่างความเซื่องซึมเป็นระยะๆ ดังที่ข้าพเจ้าระบุ</p>	<p>His eyes were sharp and <u>brave</u> except during <u>a languor</u> at intervals as I had <u>mentioned</u>, and his nose was <u>thin</u> and <u>aquiline</u> like a hawk</p>	1. "ประกายกล้า" or "brave" is different from "piercing" which means "used to describe the fact of a person looking very carefully at	S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>whole expression an air of alertness and decision. (p. 11)</p>	<p>มาแล้ว ส่วนจุมกอันบางงุ่มเหมือนจุมกเหยี่ยวมันส่งลักษณะทั้งหมดของความระวังระไวและความคิดที่เด็ดเดี่ยว (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>gave the whole character of <u>carefulness and decisiveness.</u></p>	<p>someone or something, especially when they are trying to discover something, often making people feel uncomfortable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “เว้นแต่” or “except” is similar to “save”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “those” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “ความเซื่องซึมเป็นระยะๆ ดังที่ข้าพเจ้าระบุมาแล้ว” or “a languor at intervals as I had mentioned” is similar to</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“intervals of torpor to which I have alluded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “จุ่ม” or “aquiline” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “his” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “expression” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “ความระวังระไวและความเด็ดขาด” or “carefulness and</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
17	His chin, too, had the <u>prominence and squareness</u> which <u>mark the man-of-determination</u> . (p. 11)	ลูกคางของเขาก็เหมือนกัน มีลักษณะยื่นและเป็นรูปสี่เหลี่ยม สอดถึง ความแน่นมั่นคง (หน้า 13)	His chin too had a <u>protrusion</u> and a square to <u>show stability</u> .	<p>decisiveness" is similar to "alertness and decision", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. "ลักษณะยื่น" or "protrusion" is similar to "prominence", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "สอดถึง" or "show" is similar to "mark", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "the man of" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. "ความแน่นมั่นคง" or "stability" is similar to</p>	S5
					S5
					S7
					S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
18	<p>His hands were <u>invariably</u> <u>blotted with ink and stained with chemicals</u>, yet <u>he</u> was <u>possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch</u>, as I <u>frequently</u> had occasion to <u>observe</u> when I <u>watched</u> him <u>manipulating</u> his <u>fragile philosophical instruments</u>. (p. 11)</p>	<p>มือของเขา<u>ประอะ</u>เทือนหมึกและ<u>น้ำยาเคมี</u>อยู่<u>ไม่สร้าง</u> แต่ถึง<u>กรรม</u>นั้นก็มี<u>สัมผัส</u>อันละเอียด <u>ประณีต</u>อย่างที่สุด <u>จึง</u>ข้าพเจ้ามี <u>โอกาส</u>สังเกตุอยู่<u>เนื่อง</u> ๆ ในเวลา <u>ข้าพเจ้า</u>เฝ้า<u>ดู</u>เขา<u>จับ</u>ต้อง<u>เครื่อง</u>มือ <u>ทดลอง</u>อันบอบบางของเขา (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>His hands were <u>always</u> <u>stained with ink and chemical solution</u>, <u>but still</u> <u>having the most delicate touch</u> as I <u>always</u> had an occasion to <u>observe</u> when I <u>watched</u> him to <u>manipulate</u> his <u>fragile scientific equipment</u>.</p>	<p>“determination”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “<u>ประอะ</u>เทือนหมึกและ<u>น้ำยาเคมี</u>อยู่<u>ไม่สร้าง</u>” or “<u>always</u> stained with ink and chemical solution” is similar to “<u>invariably</u> blotted with ink and stained with chemicals”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “<u>he</u>” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “<u>แต่ถึงกรรม</u>นั้นก็มี” or “<u>but still having</u>” is similar to “<u>yet he</u> was possessed of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>4. “อย่างที่สุด” or “the most” is different from “extraordinary” which means “very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “เนื่อง ๆ” or “always” is similar to “frequently”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S6
19	<p>The reader may <u>set me down</u> as a <u>hopeless busybody</u>, <u>when I confess</u> how much this man stimulated my <u>curiosity</u>, and <u>how often I endeavoured to break through the reticence which he shewed on all that concerned himself.</u> (p. 12)</p>	<p>ท่านผู้อ่านอาจจะถือว่าข้าพเจ้าเป็นตัวขี้สงสัยที่ไม่ได้เรื่องก็ได้ ถ้าข้าพเจ้าจะสารภาพว่าบุรุษผู้กระตือรือร้นความอยากรู้อยากเห็นของข้าพเจ้าเข้ามาเพียงใด และข้าพเจ้าได้ใช้ความพยายาม</p>	<p>The reader might <u>regard as I was a troublesome person</u> who was <u>good-for-nothing</u>, if I would confess how much this man stimulated my <u>curiosity</u>, and <u>how often I used the attempt to make him say something about himself.</u></p>	<p>1. “ถือว่าข้าพเจ้าเป็นตัวขี้สงสัยที่ไม่ได้เรื่องก็ได้” or “regard as I was a troublesome person who was good-for-nothing” is similar to “set me down as a hopeless busybody”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>บ่อยครั้งเพียงใดในอันที่จะทำให้ เขาปริปากพูดถึงเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องกับ ตัวเขาเอง (หน้า 13)</p>		<p>2. “ถ้า” or “if” is similar to “when”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ข้าพเจ้าได้ใช้ความพยายามบ่อยครั้งเพียงใดในอันที่จะทำให้เขาปริปากพูดถึงเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องกับตัวเขาเอง” or “how often I used the attempt to make him say something about himself” is similar to “how often I endeavoured to break through the reticence which he showed on all that concerned himself”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “which he showed on all” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
20	<p>Before <u>pronouncing</u> judgment, however, <u>be it</u> <u>remembered</u>, how <u>objectless</u> was my life, and how little there was to <u>engage my attention</u>. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี ก่อนที่จะแสดงออกถึงการวินิจฉัยของข้าพเจ้า ขอให้ผู้อ่านได้ระลึกถึงคิดว่า ชีวิตของข้าพเจ้าปราศจากความมุ่งหมายเพียงใด และมีสิ่ง^๑ที่ผูกพันความสนใจใส่ของข้าพเจ้าแต่เนิ่นยเพียงใด (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>However, before <u>expressing</u> my judgment, I <u>hoped</u> the reader recalled how much my life was <u>without aim</u>, and how little there was <u>thing to be attached to my attention</u>.</p>	<p>there is no need to translate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “แสดงออกถึง” or “expressing” is similar to “pronouncing”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ขอให้ผู้อ่านได้ระลึกถึงคิดว่า” or “I hoped the reader recalled” is similar to “be it remembered”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ปราศจากความมุ่งหมาย” or “without aim” is similar to “objectless”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ผูกพันความสนใจใส่ของข้าพเจ้า” or “attached to my attention” is similar to 	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
21	<p>My health <u>forbade</u> me from <u>venturing</u> out unless the weather was <u>exceptionally</u> <u>genial</u>, and I had no friends who would <u>call</u> upon me and break the <u>monotony</u> of my daily existence. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ภาวะสุขภาพของข้าพเจ้านั้นเป็นเครื่องห้ามกับข้าพเจ้ามิให้กล้าออกไปไหนนัก เว้นเสียแต่ในเวลาที่อากาศอบอุ่นแจ่มใสเป็นพิเศษเท่านั้น ทั้งข้าพเจ้าก็ไม่มีเพื่อนฝูงที่จะมาแวะเวียนหาซึ่งจะทำลายความเรียงยบเหงาในความเป็นอยู่ประจำวันของข้าพเจ้าลงได้ (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>My health was <u>the</u> <u>obstruction</u> to me to dare not <u>go</u> <u>out</u> unless the weather was <u>specially</u> <u>only</u> warm and <u>clear</u> <u>up</u>, and I did not have friends who would <u>visit</u> me to break the <u>loneliness</u> in my daily existence.</p>	<p>“engage my attention”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ห้ามกันข้าพเจ้ามิให้กล้าออกไปไหนนัก” or “the obstruction to me to dare not go out” is similar to “forbade me from venturing out”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “อบอุ่นแจ่มใสเป็นพิเศษเท่านั้น” or “specially only warm and clear up” is similar to “exceptionally genial”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “แวะเวียนหา” or “visit” is similar to “call upon”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>4. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “ความเหงาหงาย” or “the loneliness” is different from “the monotony” which means “a situation in which something stays the same and is therefore boring”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S6</p>
22	<p>Under these circumstances, I eagerly hailed the little mystery which hung around my companion, and spent much of my time in endeavouring to unravel it. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ด้วยเหตุนี้จึงยกย่องแก่ ข้าพเจ้าจึงใส่ใจความลับเล็ก ๆ น้อย ๆ ที่แวดล้อมสหายของ ข้าพเจ้าอยู่ และได้ใช้เวลาของ ข้าพเจ้าเป็นอย่างมากในอันที่จะ</p>	<p>With these causes, I attended to a little mystery that was around my friend, and spent my time so much in trying to unravel that clearly.</p>	<p>1. “ด้วยเหตุนี้จึงยกย่องแก่” or “with these causes” is different from “under these circumstances” which means “in a particular situation; because of the circumstances”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		พยายามคัดลอกความเร็นลับนั้น ให้แจ้งกระจ่างได้ (หน้า 13)		<p>using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “ใส่ใจ” or “attended to” is similar to “eagerly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “hailed” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “พยายาม” or “trying” is similar to “endeavouring”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “แจ้งกระจ่าง” or “clearly” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>
23	He was not studying	เขาไม่ได้ศึกษาแพทย์ (หน้า	He did not study medicine.	-	-

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
24	<p>medicine. (p. 12)</p> <p>He had himself, in reply to a question, confirmed Stamford's opinion upon that point. (p. 12)</p>	<p>13)</p> <p>และในการตอบคำถามของข้าพเจ้า ตัวเขาเองก็ยืนยันความตรงกันกับความเห็นของสแตมฟอร์ดในข้อนี้ (หน้า 13)</p>	<p>And in my <u>answering</u> the question, he <u>himself</u> confirmed that <u>point</u> the same as <u>Stamford's</u> opinion.</p>	<p>1. “การตอบคำถาม” or “answering the question” is similar to “reply to a question”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ตรงกันกับ” or “the same as” is added in the target text, so it is translation a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “สแตมฟอร์ด” or “Stamford” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>
25	<p>Neither did he appear to have <u>pursued</u> any course of reading which might fit him for a degree in science or <u>any</u> other <u>recognized</u> <u>portal</u> which would give him an</p>	<p>หรือจะว่าศึกษาเล่าเรียนประมวลตำราใดๆ ที่จะทำให้เขาได้รับปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร์หรือประกาศนียบัตรอื่นใดอันจะเป็น</p>	<p>Either he would <u>study</u> <u>any</u> textbooks to make him get the science degree or <u>any</u> other certificate <u>that</u> would be <u>laissez</u> passer to entrance into the world of knowledge</p>	<p>1. “ศึกษาเล่าเรียนประมวลตำราใดๆ” or “study any textbooks” is similar to “pursued any course”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>entrance into the learned world. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ในบริบททางให้ได้เข้าสู่โลกของความรู้ความแตกตักกันก็ไม่ปรากฏ (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>and proficiency, they did not appear.</p>	<p>using a related word. 2. “ประกาศศึษย์บัตรอื่นใดอื่นจะเป็นในบริบททาง” or “any other certificate that would be laissez passer” is similar to “any other recognized portal”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
26	<p><u>Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me.</u> (p. 12)</p>	<p><u>แต่ถึงกระนั้นความกระตือรือร้นของเขาในการศึกษาวิชาบางชนิดก็ปรากฏให้เห็นเด่นชัดอยู่ และภายในขอบเขตอันวิถถารนั้นความรู้ของเขาเป็นอันพอและถี่ถ้วนเหลือประมาณจนกระทั่งการสังเกตของเขายังพลให้ข้าพเจ้าบังเกิดความพิศวงทีเดียว (หน้า 14)</u></p>	<p><u>Even so his enthusiasm in studying some subjects appeared obviously, and within eccentric limits, his knowledge was greatly enough and thorough until his observation quite astonished me.</u></p>	<p>1. “แต่ถึงกระนั้นความกระตือรือร้นของเขาในการศึกษาวิชาบางชนิดก็ปรากฏให้เห็นเด่นชัดอยู่” or “even so his enthusiasm in studying some subjects appeared obviously” is similar to “yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>2. “พอและถี่ถ้วน” or “enough and thorough” is similar to “ample and minute”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “extraordinarily” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “พิศวง” or “astonished” is similar to “astounded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
27	<p>Surely no <u>man</u> would work so hard or attain such <u>precise information</u> unless he had some <u>definite end</u> in view. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ไม่มีมนุษย์คนใดจะคร่ำเคร่งงานถึงเพียงนี้ หรือบรรลุดังภูมิความรู้อันถูกต้องถึงเพียงนี้ เว้นแต่เขาจะมีจุดมุ่งหมายอันแน่นอนอยู่บ้าง (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>No <u>human</u> would work so hard, or attain <u>an accurate knowledge</u> like this unless he would have some <u>certain aim</u>.</p>	<p>1. “surely” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “มนุษย์” or “human” is similar to “man”, so it is</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ภูมิความรู้อันถูกต้องถึงเพียงนี้” or “an accurate knowledge like this” is similar to “such precise information”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จุดมุ่งหมายอันแน่วแน่” or “certain aim” is similar to “definite end in view”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
28	<p><u>Desultory</u> readers are seldom remarkable for the <u>exactness of their learning.</u> (p. 12)</p>	<p>ผู้ที่อ่านตำรับตำราอย่าง กระต่อนกระเท็นน้อยคนนักจะ ได้ชื่อว่ามี<u>ภูมิความรู้</u>อันถูกต้อง (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>The people who read textbooks incompletely, very few people would be called having <u>an accurate knowledge.</u></p>	<p>1. “อย่างกระต่อนกระเท็น” or “incompletely” is similar to “desultory”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ภูมิความรู้อันถูกต้อง” or “an</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				accurate knowledge” is similar to “the exactness of their learning”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
29	No man <u>burdens his mind</u> with small matters unless he has some very good reason for doing so. (p. 12)	ทั้งยอมไม่มีมนุษย์คนใดจะยังภาระให้เกิดแก่จิตใจของตนด้วยเรื่องหยาบหยาบเล็กน้อย เว้นแต่เขาจะมีเหตุผลที่ดีอยู่มาก ๆ ในการทำเช่นนั้น (หน้า 14)	And no human would <u>shoulder a burden to happen to his mind with trivial matters</u> unless he would have very good reason in doing so.	1. “ยังภาระให้เกิดแก่จิตใจของตนด้วยเรื่องหยาบหยาบเล็กน้อย” or “shoulder a burden to happen to his mind with trivial matters” is similar to “burdens his mind with small matters”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
30	His ignorance was as <u>remarkable</u> as his knowledge. (p. 12)	ความไม่รู้ของเขานั้นน่าสังเกตเท่า ๆ กับความรู้ของเขาเหมือนกัน (หน้า 14)	His ignorance was as <u>noticeable</u> as his knowledge.	1. “น่าสังเกต” or “noticeable” is similar to “remarkable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
31	Of <u>contemporary</u> literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to <u>know next to nothing</u> . (p. 12)	พูดถึงวรรณคดี ปรัชญา ตลอดจนการเมืองในสมัยนั้น ปรากฏว่าเขาแทบจะไม่มีรู้เอาเลย	<u>Mentioning</u> literature, philosophy and politics at that time that appeared he <u>hardly knew anything</u> .	1. “พูดถึง” or “mentioning” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		(หน้า 14)		<p>2. “ในสมัยนั้น” or “at that time” refers to “contemporary”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “แทบจะไม่รู้เอาเลย” or “hardly knew anything” is similar to “know next to nothing”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
32	<p>Upon my quoting <u>Thomas Carlyle</u>, he <u>inquired</u> in the <u>naivest</u> way who he might be and what he had done. (p. 12)</p>	<p>เมื่อข้าพเจ้าเอ่ยถึง โทมัส คาร์ไลล์ พวกคัลกับถามในทำนองที่ไม่รู้หรือโหนอหนอย่างที่สุดว่าเขาเป็นใครและได้ทำอะไรไว้บ้าง (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>When I mentioned <u>Thomas Carlyle</u>, he <u>asked</u> in the most <u>ignorant</u> way who he was and what he had done.</p>	<p>1. “เมื่อ” or “when” is different from “upon” which means “on”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “เอ่ยถึง” or “mentioned” is similar to “quoting”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S6 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				3. “โทมัส คาร์ไลล์” or “Thomas Carlyle” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 4. “ถาม” or “asked” is similar to “inquired”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “ไม่รู้” โทนี่เห็นที่สุด” or “most ignorant” is similar to “naivest”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S4 S5 S5
33	My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found <u>incidentally</u> that <u>he</u> was ignorant of the <u>Copernican Theory</u> and of the composition of the Solar System. (p. 12)	ดั่งอย่างไรรู้ก็ ความประหลาดใจของข้าพเจ้านับว่า ^{ขึ้นถึงขั้น} สุดยอด ก็ในตอนที่ข้าพเจ้าเกิดพบว่าเขาไม่รู้อะไรเกี่ยวกับทฤษฎีของโคเปอร์นิคัสและ	However, my surprise regarded as <u>going up</u> a climax when I found that <u>he did not know anything</u> about the theory of Copernicus and the composition of the Solar System.	1. “นับว่า” or “regarded as” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ขึ้นถึง” or “going up” is similar to “reached”, so it is	S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ส่วนประกอบของระบบสุริยะเขา เดียวเลย (หน้า 14)		<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “incidentally” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “เขาไม่รู้อะไร” or “he did not know anything” is similar to “he was ignorant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “โคเปอร์นิคัส” or “Copernicus” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
34	That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth travelled round	การที่มนุษย์ผู้เจริญคนใดในศตวรรษที่สิบเก้าสำหรัยนึกไม่	That any civilized human being in the nineteenth century did not pay attention to the earth orbiting the sun	1. “this” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>the sun <u>appeared to be to me</u> such an <u>extraordinary fact</u> that I could <u>hardly realize it</u>. (p. 12)</p>	<p>ว่าโลกเดินรอบดวงอาทิตย์นั้นทำให้รู้สึกว่าเป็นเรื่องพิเศษที่ข้าพเจ้าแทบจะนึกไม่ถึงเลยทีเดียว (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>that struck me as a <u>special thing</u> that I <u>hardly expected</u> it.</p>	<p>translate.</p> <p>2. “สำเนียง” or “pay attention to” or “aware” is used for an expression, and it gives the familiar meaning to the reader target, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>3. “เดินรอบ” or “orbiting” is similar to “travelled round”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ทำให้รู้สึกว่าเป็น” or “struck me as” is similar to “appeared to be to me”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เรื่อง” or “thing” gives the meaning less than “fact”</p>	<p>S3</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>which means “something that is known to have happened or to exist, especially something for which proof exists, or about which there is information”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>6. “พิเศษ” or “special” is similar to “extraordinary”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “such” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “แทบจะนึกไม่ถึงเลยทีเดียว” or “hardly expected it” is similar to “hardly realize it”, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
35	<p>"You <u>appear to be</u> astonished," he said, smiling at my <u>expression of surprise</u>.</p> <p>"Now that I do know it I shall do my <u>best</u> to forget it." (p. 12)</p>	<p>"คุณ<u>ท่าจะพิศวง</u>" เขาพูดพลางยิ้มที่ <u>ได้เห็นหน้าอันแสดงความประหลาดใจ</u> ของข้าพเจ้า "ถึงผม<u>รู้ตอนนี้</u> ผมก็จะพยายาม<u>อย่างยิ่ง</u> ที่จะ<u>ลืมมันเสีย</u>" (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>"You are <u>probably</u> astonished" he said as smiling at seeing an <u>astonished face</u> of mine, "Although I know it now, I will <u>try extremely</u> to forget it."</p>	<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. "ท่าจะ" or "probably" is similar to "appear to be", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "หน้าอันแสดงความประหลาดใจ" or "an astonished face" is similar to "expression of surprise", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "พยายามอย่างยิ่ง" or "try extremely" is similar to "do my best", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
36	"To forget it!" (p. 13)	"ลืมมันเสียรี!" (หน้า 14)	"To forget it!"	-	-

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>to any extent. <u>Depend upon</u> it there comes a <u>time</u> when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you knew before. It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts <u>elbowing out</u> the useful ones." (p. 13)</p>	<p>มีที่เก็บไว้ได้มากด้วย เป็นระเบียบเรียบร้อยที่สุดด้วย การคิดว่าห้องนอนนั้นมีผนังยึดหยุ่น อาจจะขยายออกไปถึงไหนก็ได้ นั่น ไม่ถูก เมื่ออาศัยกับหนังกวเข้าก็ถึงคราวหนึ่งที่พอเอาความรู้ สุ่มเติมลงไปอย่างหนึ่ง คุณก็จะลืมอะไรบางอย่างที่รู้มาก่อนเสีย ทุกทีไป เพราะฉะนั้นการที่ไม่เอาความรู้ที่ไร้ประโยชน์เข้าไป คั้นความรู้ที่เป็นประโยชน์ให้สั้น ออกไปเสีย นั่น จึงเป็นข้อสำคัญ อย่างที่สุด" (หน้า 14)</p>	<p>not right. When <u>keeping a lot reaches the time</u> to add knowledge, you will forget something that you knew before, so not to take useless knowledge pushes useful one to <u>spill out</u> that is the most important point."</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. “วิสัย” or “nature” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “the lumber” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “ใจ” or “sees” is similar to “comes across”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “กลีบดินออกไป” or “spilt out” is similar to “gets crowded out”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>9. “พันวัดพันด” or “inextricably mixed up” is used for an expression, and it gives the familiar meaning more than “jumbled up with” to the reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>10. “หวิญขึ้นใจ” or “bring to use” is similar to “laying his hands upon it” which means “to seize or get possession of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “indeed as to” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>12. “ที่เก็บ” or “kept areas” is</p>	<p>S3</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>different from “assortment” which means “a group of different types of something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>13. “and all in” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>14. “เมื่ออาศัยเก็บหนัก ๆ ใจก็ถึงคราวหนึ่ง” or “when keeping a lot reaches the time” is similar to “depend upon it there comes a time”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>15. “ดัน...ให้ส่นออกไป” or “pushes...to spill out” is</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
38	<p>“But the Solar System!” I protested. (p. 13)</p>	<p>“แต่เรื่องระบบสุริยะเล่า!” ข้าพเจ้าท้วง (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>“But the Solar System!” I protested.</p>	<p>similar to “elbowing out”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	-
39	<p>“What the deuce is it to me?” he interrupted impatiently; “you say that we go round the sun. If we went round the moon it would <u>not</u> make a pennyworth of difference to me or to my work.” (p. 13)</p>	<p>“มันจะเป็นประโยชน์อะไรแก่ผม” เขาขัดใจอย่างเมื่อนาย “คุณว่าเราเดินรอบดวงอาทิตย์ ถึงเราจะเดินรอบดวงจันทร์ ก็ไม่เห็นจะทำได้ประหลาดแถมหรืองานของผมเลยสักแดงเดียว” (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>“What is it <u>useful</u> to me?” he interrupted impatiently, “You say that we <u>walk</u> around the sun. Although we will walk around the moon, it will <u>not</u> make <u>unusual</u> to me or to my work at all.”</p>	<p>1. “อะไร” or “what” is similar to “what the deuce” which mean “what has happened; what”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ประโยชน์” or “useful” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “เดินรอบ” or “walk around” is similar to “go around”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	S5 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>related word.</p> <p>4. “ไม่เห็นจะทำให้ผิดประเภท” or “will not make unusual” is similar to “would not make a pennyworth of difference”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
40	<p>I was on the point of asking him what that work might be, but something in his manner showed me that the question would be an unwelcome one. (p. 13)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าขยับจะถามว่า งานที่เขาพูดถึงนั้น ได้แก่อะไร แต่มีบางสิ่งบางอย่างในกิริยาอาการของเขาแสดงแก่ข้าพเจ้าว่าคำถามนั้นคงจะไม่เป็นที่พึงประสงค์ จึงระงับไว้เสีย (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>I moved my mouth to be going to ask what work he talked about that was, but there was something in his manner to show me that question might not be desirable, so I discontinued.</p>	<p>1. “ขยับจะถาม” or “moved my mouth to be going to ask” is similar to “was on the point of asking” which means “to be going to do something very soon”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “คงจะไม่เป็นที่พึงประสงค์” or “might not be desirable” is similar to “would be an unwelcome one”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>3. “one” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “จึงระงับไว้เสีย” or “so I discontinued” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>
41	<p>I pondered over our short conversation, however, and endeavoured to draw my deductions from it. (p. 13)</p>	<p>ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี ข้าพเจ้าได้นำเอา การตั้งสมมติฐาน ๆ ของเรามา คิดใคร่ครวญดู และพยายามจะ ค้นหาข้ออนุมานเอง (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>However, I took our short meeting to <u>think over</u>, and tried to <u>search for</u> deductions by myself.</p>	<p>1. “การตั้งสมมติ” or “meeting” is similar to “conversation”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “คิดใคร่ครวญดู” or “think over” is similar to “pondered over” which means “to consider something deeply and thoroughly; meditate”,</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “พยายาม” or “tried” is similar to “endeavoured”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ค้นหา” or “search for” is different from “draw” which means “to make, formulate, or derive”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “from it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>
42	He said that he would <u>acquire</u> no knowledge which did not <u>bear</u> upon his object.	เขาบอกว่าจะไม่รับเอาความรู้ที่ไม่ส่งผลต่อความมุ่งหมายของ	He <u>told</u> that he would not <u>take</u> knowledge that did not <u>affect</u> his object <u>absolutely</u> .	1. “บอก” or “told” is similar to “said”, so it is translation	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	(p. 13)	เขาได้เป็นอันขาด (หน้า 15)		<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “รับ” or “take” is similar to “acquire”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ส่งผล” or “affect” is similar to “bear upon”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เป็นอันขาด” or “absolutely” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5
43	Therefore all the knowledge which he possessed was such as would be useful to him. (p. 13)	เมื่อเช่นนั้น กระบวนการความรู้ที่เขามีอยู่ทั้งหมดก็จะเป็นความรู้ที่จะเป็นประโยชน์แก่เขา (หน้า 15)	For this reason the <u>knowledge process</u> that he <u>had</u> all would be useful <u>knowledge</u> to him.	1. “เมื่อเช่นนั้น” or “for this reason” is similar to “therefore”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>2. “กระบวนการ” or “process” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “มีอยู่” or “had” is similar to “possessed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
44	<p>I <u>enumerated</u> in my <u>own</u> mind <u>all</u> the various points upon which he had shown me that he was <u>exceptionally</u> <u>well-informed</u>. (p. 13)</p>	<p>เจ้าพเจ้าทบทวนในใจถึงประเด็นต่าง ๆ ที่เขาได้แสดงแก่ข้าพเจ้าว่าเขามีความรู้ดีอย่างเอก (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>I <u>reconsidered</u> in my mind about various points that he had shown me that he had an <u>excellent</u> knowledge.</p>	<p>1. “ทบทวน” or “reconsidered” is different from “enumerated” which means “specify individually”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “own” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “all” in the source text can</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “มีความรู้ดีอย่างออก” or “had an excellent knowledge” is similar to “exceptionally well-informed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
45	<p>I even took a pencil and jotted them down. I could not help smiling at the document when I had <u>completed</u> it. (p. 13)</p>	<p>ทำจดลงไว้ด้วย เมื่อเสร็จแล้วก็ อดยิ้มกับเอกสารรายการนั้นเสีย มิได้ (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>Also jotted them down when <u>finishing</u> it, I could not help smiling with that document.</p>	<p>1. “I even took a pencil” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “เสร็จแล้ว” or “finishing” is similar to “completed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
46	<p>It ran in this way— <u>Sherlock Holmes</u>—his</p>	<p>ข้อความที่ข้าพเจ้าจดลงไว้ นั้นมี</p>	<p>The messages that I <u>jotted</u> them down as follows: limits</p>	<p>1. “ข้อความที่ข้าพเจ้าจดลงไว้</p>	<p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	limits. (p. 13)	ทำนองดังนี้: ขอบเขตจำกัดของ เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ (หน้า 15)	of <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> .	<p>เน้นมีทำนองดังนี้” or “the messages that I jotted them down as follows” gives the specific meaning of “it ran in this way”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
47	1. Knowledge of Literature.— <u>Nil.</u> (p. 13)	1. ความรู้ในวิชาวรรณคดี – ศูนย์ (หน้า 15)	1. Knowledge of Literature— <u>Zero</u> .	1. “ศูนย์” or “zero” is similar to “nil”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
48	2. Philosophy.— <u>Nil.</u> (p. 13)	2. ความรู้ในวิชาปรัชญา – ศูนย์ (หน้า 15)	2. <u>Knowledge of Philosophy—Zero</u> .	1. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				2. “ศูนย์” or “zero” is similar to “nil”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
49	3. Astronomy.— <u>Nil</u> . (p. 13)	3. ความรู้ในวิชาดาราศาสตร์ - ศูนย์ (หน้า 15)	3. <u>Knowledge of Astronomy</u> — <u>Zero</u> .	1. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ศูนย์” or “zero” is similar to “nil”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S2 S5
50	4. Politics.— <u>Feeble</u> . (p. 14)	4. ความรู้ในวิชาการเมือง - อ่อน (หน้า 15)	4. <u>Knowledge of Politics</u> — <u>Weak</u> .	1. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “อ่อน” or “weak” is similar to “feeble”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
51	<p>5. Botany.—<u>Variable. Well up in belladonna, opium, and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.</u> (p. 14)</p>	<p>5. ความรู้ในวิชาพฤกษศาสตร์ – ไม่คงที่ แต่ถนัดในพันธุ์ไม้พิษ ผื่น และยาพิษต่างๆ ไป ไม่รู้อะไรเกี่ยวกับการทำสวนทางปฏิบัติ (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>5. <u>Knowledge of Botany—Inconstant. Be proficient in poisonous plants, opium and general poisons. Nothing to know about practical gardening.</u></p>	<p>1. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ไม่คงที่” or “inconstant” is similar to “variable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “แต่ถนัด” or “be proficient in” is similar to “well up in”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “พันธุ์ไม้มีพิษ” or “poisonous plants” is similar to “belladonna”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
52	<p>6. Geology.—<u>Practical, but limited. Tells at a glance different soils from each</u></p>	<p>6. ความรู้ในวิชาธรณีวิทยา – รู้ภาคปฏิบัติ แต่จำกัด บอก</p>	<p>6. <u>Knowledge of Geology—Practical but limited. Tell about different types of soil</u></p>	<p>1. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is added to give a clearer</p>	<p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>other. After walks has shown me splashes upon his trousers, and told me by their colour and consistence in what part of London he had received them. (p. 14)</p>	<p>ลักษณะของดินที่พิศกัน ได้จากการมองดู ภายหลังการเดินเตยซ์ ให้ข้าพเจ้าดูรอยดินกระเซ็นเปื้อน ขากางเกงและบอกได้ด้วยสีกับ ส่วนประกอบของดินว่าถูก กระเซ็นเปื้อนมาจากส่วนใดของ กรุงลอนดอน (หน้า 15)</p>	<p>from <u>watching</u>. After walking has shown me <u>the soil splashes</u> on his trousers, and told by color and <u>components of soil were splashed</u> from what part of London.</p>	<p>picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “การมองดู” or “watching” gives the general meaning, but “glance” means “a quick short look”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>3. “รอยดิน” or “the soil” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “me” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “ส่วนประกอบ” or “components” is different from “consistence” which</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>means "a degree of density, firmness, viscosity, etc.", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. "ถูกกระเซ็นป้อน" or "were splashed" gives the specific meaning more than "had received", so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
53	7. Chemistry.— <u>Profound</u> . (p. 14)	7. ความรู้ในวิชาเคมี - ลึกซึ้ง (หน้า 16)	7. <u>Knowledge of Chemistry</u> — <u>Profound</u> .	1. "ความรู้" or "knowledge" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2
54	8. Anatomy.— <u>Accurate</u> , but <u>unsystematic</u> . (p. 14)	8. ความรู้ในวิชากายวิภาค - คัดละเอียด แต่ไร้ระบบแผน (หน้า 16)	8. <u>Knowledge of Anatomy</u> — <u>Thorough</u> but <u>formless</u> .	1. "ความรู้" or "knowledge" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. "ละเอียด" or "thorough" is different from "accurate" which means "correct, exact, and without any mistakes",	S2 S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				translate. 4. “อุบัติเหตุ” or “happened” is different from “perpetrated” which means “to commit a crime or a violent or harmful act”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.	S6
56	10. Plays the <u>violin</u> well. (p. 14)	10. เล่นไวโอลินได้ดี (หน้า 16)	10. Playing the <u>violin</u> well.	1. “ไวโอลิน” or “violin” is a name of musical instrument, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
57	11. Is an expert singlestick player, boxer, and swordsman. (p. 14)	11. เป็นนักเล่นไม้เดี่ยว นักมวย และนักฟันดาบที่เชี่ยวชาญ (หน้า 16)	11. Being an expert singlestick player, boxer, and swordsman.	-	-
58	12. Has a good practical knowledge of British law. (p. 14)	12. มีความรู้ดีในกฎหมายอังกฤษ ทางปฏิบัติ (หน้า 16)	12. Having a good practical knowledge of British law.	-	-
59	When I had got so far in my <u>list</u> I threw <u>it</u> into the <u>fire</u> in <u>despair</u> . (p. 14)	ครั้นจดมาถึงเพียงนี้ ข้าพเจ้าก็ดับ ที่รายการเข้าเตาไฟเสียด้วย	When jotting them down so far, I threw the list into fireplace with hopelessness.	1. “I” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>ความที่อดอย (หน้า 16)</p>		<p>translate.</p> <p>2. “จดมาถึงเพียงนี้” or “jotting them down so far” is similar to “got so far in my list”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “รายการ” or “the list” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “เตาไฟ” or “fireplace” gives the specific meaning more than “fire”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ความที่อดอย” or “hopelessness” is similar to</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
60	<p>"If I can only find what the fellow is driving at by reconciling all these accomplishments, and <u>discovering a calling</u> which needs them all," I said to myself, "I may as well give up the attempt at once." (p. 14)</p>	<p>"ถ้าเราเพียงแต่รู้ว่าหมอใช้ความสามารถเหล่านี้ทั้งหมด ประกอบกันทำอะไร และรู้ อาชีพที่จำเป็นต้องใช้ความรู้ เหล่านี้ทั้งหมดแล้ว" ข้าพเจ้าพูดกับตัวเอง "เราก็เลิกเล็งเล็งความพยายามนี้ได้ดีทันที" (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>"If I can only <u>know</u> what the fellow does by using all these capabilities to <u>combine</u>, and <u>know</u> an occupation that needs to use all of <u>knowledge</u>" I said to myself, "I may give up the attempt at once."</p>	<p>"despair", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. "รู้" or "know" is similar to "find", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "is driving at" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. "ความสามารถ" or "capabilities" is similar to "accomplishments", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "ประกอบกัน" or "combine" is similar to "reconciling", so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. “รูอาชีพ” or “know an occupation” is similar to “discovering a calling”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ใช้ความรู้” or “use...knowledge” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “as well” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p>
61	<p>I <u>see</u> that I have <u>alluded</u> above to his <u>powers</u> upon the <u>violin</u>. (p. 14)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าได้<u>เอ่ยถึง</u> <u>ฝีมือ</u> <u>ไวโอลิน</u> ของเขามาแล้ว (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>I have above <u>mentioned</u> his <u>violin</u> <u>skills</u>.</p>	<p>1. “I see” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>2. “ฝีมือ” or “skills” is similar to “powers”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ไวโอลิน” or “violin” is a name of musical instrument, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “เอ่ยถึง” or “mentioned” is similar to “alluded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S5</p>
62	<p>These were very remarkable, but as <u>eccentric</u> as all his other <u>accomplishments</u>. (p. 14)</p>	<p>เป็นฝีมือที่เด่นมาก แต่ก็ไม่วาย วิจารณ์เช่นเดียวกับความรู้ในด้าน อื่น ๆ ของเขาทั้งหมด (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>The <u>skills</u> were very remarkable, but as <u>weird</u> as all his another <u>knowledge</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ฝีมือ” or “skills” gives the specific meaning of “these”, and also emphasizes what “these” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “วิถีดาร์” or “weird” is similar to “eccentric”, so it</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ความรู้” or “knowledge” is similar to “accomplishments”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
63	<p>That he could <u>play pieces</u>, and difficult pieces, I knew well, because at my request he has played me <u>some of</u> Mendelssohn’s Lieder, and other <u>favourites</u>. (p. 14)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าทราบว่าเขาเล่นเพลงเพราะ ๆ ได้ ทั้งเป็นเพลงยาก ๆ ด้วย เพราะเขาเคยเล่นเพลงชุด <u>ลีดอร์</u> ของเมนเดลส์โซห์น และเพลงอื่น ๆ ซึ่งเป็นที่นิยมอย่างแพร่หลายให้ข้าพเจ้าฟังตามคำขอรับรองของข้าพเจ้า (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>I knew well that he could <u>play songs beautifully</u> and difficult songs because he has played the medley of Mendelssohn’s Lieder, and other songs that were <u>popular</u> to me following my request.</p>	<p>1. “เพลง” or “songs” is similar to “pieces”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เพราะ ๆ” or “beautifully” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “เพลงชุด” or “medley” gives the specific meaning of “some”, and also emphasizes what “some” is, so it is translation by a more</p>	S5 S2 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ที่นิยม” or “popular” is similar to “favourites”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ลีเตออร์” or “Lieder” is a name of medley, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “เมนเตลส์โซห์น” or “Mendelssohn” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
64	<p>When left to himself, <u>however</u>, he would <u>seldom</u> produce any music or attempt any <u>recognized air</u>. (p. 14)</p>	<p>แต่พอปล่อยให้ตามลำพัง เขา กลับ "ไม่ค่อย" ได้ทำเพลงอะไร หรือ "ไม่มีกลิ่น" เพลงที่คนเขา รับรองกันนัก (หน้า 16)</p>	<p><u>But</u> when leaving him alone, he <u>hardly</u> made any song or <u>played</u> any song that <u>people</u> <u>accepted</u>.</p>	<p>1. “แต่” or “but” is similar to “however”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ไม่ค่อยได้ทำ” or “hardly</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>made” is similar to “seldom produce”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เล่น” or “played” is different from “attempt” which means “to try to do something, especially something difficult”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “เพลงที่คนเขารับรองกัน” or “song that people accepted” is similar to “recognized air”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>
65	<p>Leaning back in his arm-chair of an evening, he would close his eyes and scrape carelessly at the fiddle which was <u>thrown</u> across his knee. (p. 14)</p>	<p>ในตอนค่ำพอเอนหลังลงฟังน้ก เก้าอี้แขนแล้ว เขาก็หลับตาไ้ ซอซึ่งวางอยู่บนเข่าของเขาอย่าง ไม่อินังขังขอบในอะไรทั้งทีน</p>	<p>When leaning back of armchair in the evening, he closed his eyes and scraped the fiddle that was <u>put on</u> his knee carelessly.</p>	<p>1. “พอ” or “when” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>(หน้า 16)</p>		<p>2. "his" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. "วางอยู่บน" or "put on" gives the meaning less than "thrown across" which means "to toss or spread something over someone or something", so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>
66	<p>Sometimes the <u>chords</u> were <u>sonorous</u> and <u>melancholy</u>. (p. 14)</p>	<p>บางครั้ง<u>เสียงก็</u>เทบ<u>ทวน</u>และ<u>เศร้า</u>สลด (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>Sometimes the <u>sounds</u> were <u>raucous</u> and <u>sad</u>.</p>	<p>1. "เสียง" or "sounds" gives a general meaning, but "chords" means "three or more musical notes played at the same time", so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>2. "เทบทวน" or "raucous" is similar to "sonorous", so it</p>	<p>S1</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เศร้าสลด” or “sad” is similar to “melancholy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
67	Occasionally <u>they</u> were <u>fantastic</u> and <u>cheerful</u> . (p. 14)	บางครั้ง <u>เรา</u> <u>ดีใจ</u> <u>พิลึก</u> <u>บอก</u> <u>ความ</u> <u>เบิกบาน</u> <u>ใจ</u> (หน้า 16)	Occasionally the <u>queer</u> <u>sounds</u> to tell a <u>joy</u> .	<p>1. “พิลึก” or “sounds” gives the specific meaning of “they”, and also emphasizes what “they” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “พิลึก” or “queer” is similar to “fantastic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ความเบิกบานใจ” or “joy” is similar to “cheerful”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S2 S5 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
68	<p>Clearly they reflected the thoughts which possessed him, but whether the music aided those thoughts, or whether the playing was simply the result of a whim or fancy was more than I could determine. (p. 14)</p>	<p>เห็นได้ชัดว่ามันเป็นเสียงสะท้อนของความคิดที่ครอบงำเขาอยู่ แต่ทว่าดนตรีช่วยเสริมความคิดเหล่านั้น หรือว่าการเล่นนั้นเป็นแต่ผลของความผาดแผลงหรือความวิตถาร ก็เป็นการเหลือวิสัยที่ข้าพเจ้าจะตัดสินใจได้ (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>Clearly they reflected the thoughts that possessed him, but the music <u>helped</u> those thoughts, or that playing was the result of a <u>quick</u> difference or whim was <u>beyond my power to determine</u>.</p>	<p>1. “whether” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ช่วยเสริม” or “helped” is similar to “aided”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ความผาดแผลงหรือความวิตถาร” or “a quick difference or whim” is similar to “a whim or fancy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เหลือวิสัยที่ข้าพเจ้าจะตัดสินใจได้” or “was beyond my power to determine” is similar to “was more than I</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
69	<p>I might have rebelled against these exasperating solos had it not been that he usually terminated them by playing in quick succession a whole series of my favourite airs as a slight compensation for the trial upon my patience. (p. 14)</p>	<p>ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี ข้าพเจ้าอาจจะขัดข้องต่อการเดี่ยวอย่างนำว่าคาญเหล่านี้เสียก็ได้ถ้าไม่ใช่เพราะว่าตามปกติผมมักลงท้ายด้วยการเล่นเพลงดับที่ข้าพเจ้าโปรดติดต่อกันไปทั้งดับ เป็นการชดเชยการที่ข้าพเจ้าต้องแข็งใจทนฟังนั้นอยู่บ้าง (หน้า 16)</p>	<p>However, I might have objections these annoying solos if it was not that he usually ended up by playing series of my favorite songs continued all series to compensate that I had to brace myself and endure to listen them slightly.</p>	<p>could determine”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี” or “however” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ขัดข้อง” or “have objections” is similar to “rebelled against”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “นำราคาญ” or “annoying” is similar to “exasperating”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ลงท้าย” or “ended up” is similar to “terminated”, so it is translation by paraphrase 	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. “quick” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “เพลง” or “songs” is similar to “airs”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ติดต่อกันไป” or “continued” is similar to “succession”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “เบี่ยงใจทนฟัง” or “brace myself and endure to listen them” is similar to “the trial upon my patience”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	the most different classes of society. (p. 15)	น้อย และเป็นพวกที่ต่างชั้นกัน อย่างที่สุดทีเดียว (หน้า 17)	classes of society.	using a related word. 2. “ต่อมาอีกสักหน่อย” or “later” is similar to “presently” which means “(old-fashioned) soon; not at the present time but in the future, after a short time”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
72	There was one little sallow rat-faced, dark-eyed fellow who was introduced to me as Mr. Lestrade, and who came three or four times in a single week. (p. 15)	เป็นต้นมีคนร่างเล็ก ผิวคล้ำ หน้าหนู ตาคำ คนหนึ่ง ซึ่งเขา แนะนำต่อข้าพเจ้าในชื่อว่า มิสเตอร์เลสเตรด เป็นคนที่มาหา ถึงสามหรือสี่ครั้งในชั่วสัปดาห์ เดียว (หน้า 17)	For example, there was a small person who was dark-skinned, rat-faced and black-eyed, and he introduced to me as Mr. Lestrade who came three or four times in a single week.	1. “เป็นต้น” or “for example” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ผิวคล้ำ” or “dark-skinned” gives the degree of color more than “sallow” which means “(of white-skinned people) yellowish and looking unhealthy”, so it is translation by a more	S2 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “his” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “ผ้าฝ้ายแกมไหม” or “cotton and silk” is similar to “velveteen” which means “a cloth made in imitation of velvet. Normally cotton, the term is sometimes applied to a mixture of silk and cotton”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
76	<p>When <u>any</u> of these <u>nondescript</u> individuals put in an <u>appearance</u>, <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> used to beg for the</p>	<p>ทุกคนที่บุคคลต่างชั้นต่างประเภทละกันนั้นมาหา</p>	<p>Every time these people of different classes <u>came</u>, <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> would beg to use the <u>living room</u> to</p>	<p>1. “ทุกคน” or “every time” is different from “when” which means “at what time;</p>	S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>use of the sitting-room, and I would <u>retire</u> to my bedroom. (p. 15)</p>	<p>เซอ์ด็อก โฮตัมสึ มักจะงอใช้ห้องนั่งเล่นเป็นที่รับแขก ส่วนข้าพเจ้านี้จะเข้าห้องนอน (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>receive visitors, and I would go to my bedroom.</p>	<p>at the time at which”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “any” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “ต่างชั้นต่างประเภทตะกัน” or “different classes” is similar to “nondescript”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “มาหา” or “came” is similar to “put in an appearance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ห้องนั่งเล่น” or “the</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>living room” is similar to “the sitting-room”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เป็นห้องรับแขก” or “receive visitors” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ไป” or “go” is similar to “retire” which means “to leave a room or group of people and go somewhere quiet or private”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		มีความวางใจในข้าพเจ้า (หน้า 17)		<p>translated in Thai “ที่, ขวานผ่าซาก, ตรงไปตรงมา, โดยตรง, เปิดเผย, โผงผาง”, which is used for an expression, and gives the familiar meaning to the reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>3. “แต่” or “but” is different from “and”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “ห้าม” or “forbade” is similar to “prevented”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “คน” or “person” is similar to “man”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S3</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>6. “มีความวางใจ” or “have the trust” is similar to “confide”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
80	<p>I <u>imagined</u> at the time that he had some strong reason for not <u>alluding</u> to it, but he soon <u>dispelled</u> the <u>idea</u> by <u>coming round</u> to the subject of his own accord. (p. 15)</p>	<p>ในเวลานั้นข้าพเจ้านึกว่าเขาคงมีเหตุผลอันแข็งแรงบางประการอยู่ จึงไม่ยอถึง พระของงเขาเสีย แต่ในไม่ช้าเขาก็เปลี่ยน ความคิดโดยหันมา พูดเรื่องนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจของเขาเอง (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>At that time I <u>thought</u> that he might have some strong reason, so not to <u>talk about</u> his business, but soon he <u>changed the thought</u> by <u>changing to talk about</u> this subject matter with his own <u>willingness</u>.</p>	<p>1. “นึก” or “thought” is similar to “imagined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ยอถึง” or “talk about” is similar to “alluding”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “พระของงเขา” or “his business” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5 S5 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “เปลี่ยน” or “changed” gives the meaning less than “dispelled” which means “drive away, dismiss, eliminate, expel”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ความคิด” or “the thought” is similar to “the idea”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “หันมา” or “changing” is similar to “coming round” which means “to change your opinion of something, often influenced by another person’s opinion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “พูด” or “talk about” is added to give a clearer</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
81	<p>It was upon the 4th of March, as I have good reason to <u>remember</u>, that I <u>rose somewhat</u> earlier than usual, and found that <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> had not yet finished his breakfast. (p. 15)</p>	<p>เหตุที่ข้าพเจ้ามีเหตุผลอันดีพอที่จะระลึกได้ วันนั้นเป็นวันที่ 4 มีนาคม ข้าพเจ้าตื่นเร็วกว่าเคย นิดหน่อย ออกมาพบเชอร์ล็อกโฮล์มส์ ยังไม่เสร็จอาหารเช้า (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>As long as I had a good reason to <u>recall</u>, that day was on 4th March, I got up earlier than usual a <u>little bit</u> then <u>came out</u> to find <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> did not finish his breakfast yet.</p>	<p>picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “ความสมัครใจ” or “willingness” is similar to “of his own accord” which means “if you do something of your own accord, you do it without being asked to do it”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>1. “ระลึก” or “recall” is similar to “remember”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ตื่น” or “got up” is similar to “rose”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “นิดหน่อย” or “a little bit” is similar to “somewhat”, so</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ออกมา” or “came out” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>
82	<p>The landlady had <u>become so accustomed to my late habits</u> that <u>my place</u> had not been <u>laid nor</u> my coffee prepared. (p. 15)</p>	<p>ยายเจ้าของบ้าน เคยกับนี่ตั้งต้น สายของข้าพเจ้าเสียแล้ว จึงยัง ไม่ได้เทียบสำรับของข้าพเจ้า ทั้ง ยังไม่ได้เตรียมกาแฟของข้าพเจ้า เสียด้วยซ้ำ (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>The old landlady had <u>become familiar to my oversleeping habits</u>, so not to <u>prepare my tray of food</u>, and not to prepare my coffee too.</p>	<p>1. “ยายเจ้าของบ้าน” or “the old landlady” gives the specific meaning what age she is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “เคยกับ” or “become familiar to” is similar to “become accustomed to”, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ตื่นสาย” or “oversleeping” gives the meaning more than “late”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “เทียบสำรับ” or “prepare my tray of food” or “my place...laid” is used for an expression, and gives the familiar meaning to the reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S3</p>
83	<p>With the unreasonable petulance of mankind I rang the bell and gave a curt intimation that I was ready. (p. 15)</p>	<p>อาการที่ออกเคืองอย่างไม่มีเหตุผลตามวิธีขมขื่นขุ่นใจข้าพเจ้าจึงให้เสียงกระดิ่งแจ้งว่าข้าพเจ้าพร้อมแล้ว (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>The unreasonable <u>anger</u> as <u>nature of worldling</u>, I rang the bell to tell that I was ready.</p>	<p>1. “เคือง” or “anger” is similar to “petulance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “วิธีขม” or “nature” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>a more expression word.</p> <p>3. “มนุษย์ผู้ถูกทรมาน” or “worldling” is similar to “mankind”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “curt” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>
84	<p>Then I picked up a magazine from the table <u>and-attempted</u> to <u>while</u> away the time <u>with</u> <u>it</u>, while my <u>companion</u> <u>munched</u> silently at his <u>toast</u>. (p. 15)</p>	<p>ต่อจากนั้นข้าพเจ้าหยิบนิตยสารฉบับหนึ่งจากโต๊ะขึ้นอ่านส่วนตัวเพื่อนของข้าพเจ้าเคี้ยวของกินอยู่เงียบ ๆ (หน้า 17)</p>	<p>Then I picked a magazine from the table to <u>kill the time</u>, and my <u>friend</u> <u>chewed</u> the <u>food</u> <u>silently</u>.</p>	<p>1. “and attempted” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “ฆ่าเวลา” or “kill the time” is similar to “while away the time” which means “to spend time in a relaxed way, sometimes when waiting for something else to happen”,</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "with it" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. "เพื่อน" or "friend" is similar to "companion", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "เคี้ยว" or "chewed" is similar to "munched", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. "ของกิน" or "the food" gives the general meaning, but "toast" means "sliced bread made warm, crisp (=</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S1</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>4. “คน” or “person” is similar to “man”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ละเอียด” or “thorough” is different from “accurate” which means “correct, exact, and without any mistakes”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “มีแบบแผน” or “methodical” is similar to “systematic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>
87	<p>It <u>struck</u> me as being a remarkable mixture of <u>shrewdness</u> and of <u>absurdity</u>. (p. 16)</p>	<p>มันกระทบ ความรู้สึกของข้าพเจ้า ว่า เป็นเรื่องของความอวดฉลาด และความเหลวไหลตระคนกัน</p>	<p>It <u>affected</u> my <u>feeling</u> that being <u>pretentiousness</u> and <u>nonsense</u> to mix <u>immensely</u>.</p>	<p>1. “กระทบ” or “affected” is similar to “struck”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>อย่างใหญ่หลวง (หน้า 18)</p>		<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ความรู้สึก” or “feeling” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “อวดฉลาด” or “pretentiousness” is used in the negative way, and it is different from “shrewdness” which means “the ability to judge people and situations well and make good decisions”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “ความเหลวไหล” or “nonsense” is similar to “absurdity”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>5. “อย่างใหญ่หลวง” or “immensely” is different from “remarkable” which means “unusual or special and therefore surprising and worth mentioning”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S6
88	<p>The reasoning was close and intense, but the deductions appeared to me to be far-fetched and exaggerated. (p. 16)</p>	<p>การแสดงเหตุผลนั้นแน่นอนและจัดจ้าน แต่มีวิธีอนุมานที่ข้าพเจ้าว่าฟังไม่ขึ้นและเกินจริงไป (หน้า 18)</p>	<p>The reasoning was close and <u>strong</u>, but there was <u>deduction</u> that I thought it <u>sounded unreasonable</u> and <u>exaggerated</u>.</p>	<p>1. “จัดจ้าน” or “strong” is similar to “intense”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ข้าพเจ้าว่า” or “I thought” is similar to “appeared to me”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ฟังไม่ขึ้น” or “sounded unreasonable” is similar to “far-fetched” which means “very unlikely to be true, and difficult to believe”, so</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
89	The writer claimed by a momentary expression, a twitch of a muscle or a glance of an eye, to fathom a man's inmost thoughts. (p. 16)	ผู้เขียนอ้างว่าสามารถหยั่งรู้ความคิดภายในดวงจิตของคนได้ โดยอาศัยสีหน้าทีแสดงออกชั่วขณะ การเกร็งกล้ามเนื้อ และการชำเลืองนัยน์ตาของคนนั้น เป็นต้น (หน้า 18)	The writer claimed that could fathom the thoughts <u>within</u> human's mind by a momentary expression, an <u>isometric</u> and a glance of an <u>eye so on.</u>	it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 1. "inmost" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. "ภายใน" or "within" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. "การเกร็งกล้ามเนื้อ" or "isometric" which means "Physiology of or involving muscular contraction against resistance in which the length of the muscle remains the same" is similar to "twitch of a muscle", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S7 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “และ” or “and” is different from “or”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “เป็นต้น” or “so on” is added to end up the sentence, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S2</p>
90	<p><u>Deceit, according to him,</u> was an impossibility in the case of one trained to observation and analysis. (p. 16)</p>	<p>เขาว่า การสำคัญผิดนั้นเป็นสิ่งที่เป็นไปไม่ได้สำหรับคนที่ชำนาญในการใช้ความสังเกตและการวิเคราะห์ (หน้า 18)</p>	<p>He said that <u>the mistake</u> was an impossibility for the person who was <u>expert</u> in using observation and analysis.</p>	<p>1. “เขาว่า” or “he said” is similar to “according to” which means “as stated or indicated by; on the authority of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “การสำคัญผิด” or “the mistake” which means in Thai “(ในทางนิติศาสตร์) สำคัญผิด หมายถึง เข้าใจผิด เช่น นาย ก. เป็นต้น นาย ข. เป็นต้น และการ</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>คำคุณศัพท์ หมายถึง การเข้าใจว่าข้อเท็จจริงเป็นอีกอย่าง ซึ่งความจริงแล้วเป็นอีกอย่าง", and it is different from "deceit" which means "the act or practice of deceiving; deception" or in Thai "(ในทางนิติศาสตร์) การหลอกลวง", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. "ชำนาญ" or "expert" is similar to "trained" which means "to make proficient with specialized instruction and practice", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
91	His conclusions were as infallible as so many <u>propositions</u> of <u>Euclid</u> . (p.	การลงความเห็นของเขาย่อมไม่ผิดพลาดเกิดขึ้นจากความ ^{ที่} เป็นจริง	His conclusions were as unerring as <u>Euclid's</u> <u>theorems</u> .	<p>1. "ไม่ผิดพลาดเกิดขึ้นจากความ^{ที่}เป็นจริง" or "unerring" is similar to "infallible" which means</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
16)		เท่า ๆ กับบทพิสูจน์ของยูคลิดนั้น เทียว (หน้า 18)		<p>“never wrong, failing, or making a mistake”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “บทพิสูจน์” or “theorems” is similar to “propositions”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ยูคลิด” or “Euclid” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S5
92	So <u>startling</u> would his results appear to the <u>uninitiated</u> that until they <u>learned</u> the processes by which he had arrived at <u>them</u> they might well <u>consider</u> him as a necromancer. (p. 16)	ผลลัพธ์ของเขาจะปรากฏเป็นที่พิศวงงงให้แก่ผู้ที่ไม่รู้สิโหนี่เอินซึ๊งนั๊ก ซึ่งจนกว่าจะได้ประจักษ์กระบวนการพิชิตเขาบรรลุดีง ผลลัพธ์เหล่านั้นแล้วคนเหล่านั้นอาจถือว่าเขาเป็น	His results would appear to be <u>surprising</u> to people <u>who</u> did not know anything that until they would <u>realize</u> processes that he had attained those results, those people might <u>believe</u> that he was a necromancer.	<p>1. “พิศวงงงงง” or “surprising” is similar to “startling”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ผู้ที่ไม่รู้สิโหนี่เอินซึ๊งนั๊ก” or “people who did not know anything” is similar to “the</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>หมอดีพรายกระซิบก็เป็นที่ (หน้า 18)</p>		<p>uninitiated" which means "people who are without knowledge or experience of a particular subject or activity", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "ประจักษ์" or "realize" is similar to "learned", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "บรรลุถึง" or "attained" is similar to "arrived at", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "ผลดีที่เหล่านั้น" or "those results" gives the specific meaning of "them", and also emphasizes what "them" is, so it is translation by a more</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>6. “คนเหล่านั้น” or “those people” gives the specific meaning of “they”, and also emphasizes what “they” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ถือว่า” or “believe” is similar to “consider”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S2
93	<p>“From a drop of water,” <u>said</u> the writer, “a logician could <u>infer</u> the <u>possibility</u> of an <u>Atlantic</u> or a <u>Niagara</u> without having seen or heard of one or the other. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown a single <u>link</u> of it. Like all other arts, the Science of Deduction and Analysis is</p>	<p>จากน้ำหนึ่งหยด (ผู้เขียนบรรยาย) นักทบทวนเหตุผลสามารถอนุมานถึงมหาสมุทรแอตแลนติก หรือน้ำตกไนแอการว โดยไม่ได้เห็นหรือได้ยิน ความของแต่ละแห่งประการใดก็ได้ฉันใด ชีวิตทั้งหลายก็เป็นสาย</p>	<p>From a drop of water (the writer <u>described</u>)</p> <p>A logician could <u>deduce</u> an <u>Atlantic</u> or a <u>Niagara</u> without seeing or hearing of each place, so all life is a great chain that its nature is known. If whenever its <u>ring</u> is single, it showed to us like all other arts. The Science of Deduction and Analysis is a</p>	<p>1. “บรรยาย” or “described” is similar to “said”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “อนุมาน” or “deduce” is similar to “infer”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “the possibility of” in the</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>one which can only be <u>acquired</u> by long and <u>patient</u> study nor is life long enough to allow any <u>mortal</u> to attain the highest possible perfection in it. Before turning to those moral and mental aspects of the matter which <u>present</u> the greatest difficulties, let the enquirer begin by <u>mastering more</u> elementary problems. Let him, on meeting a fellow-mortal, learn at a glance to <u>distinguish</u> the history of the man, and the trade or profession to which he belongs. <u>Puerile</u> as such an exercise may seem, it sharpens the <u>faculties</u> of observation, and teaches <u>one</u> where to look and what to look for. By a man's finger nails, by his coat-sleeve, by his boot, by his trouser knees, by the callosities of</p>	<p>โชอันใหญ่ ซึ่งธรรมชาติของมันยอมเป็นที่รู้ได้ของมัน ถ้ามีโอเคห่างของมัน โดค ๆ ได้เป็นที่ปรึกษาแก่เราเช่นเดียวกับศิลปะอื่น ๆ ทั้งหลาย ศาสตร์แห่งการอนุমানและวิเคราะห์เป็นสิ่งหนึ่งซึ่งจะเข้าถึงได้โดยการศึกษาศึกษาพิจารณาด้วยความอดทนจะเป็นเวลานานเท่านั้น หรือจะว่าชีวิตไม่ยาวพอที่จะยอมให้บุคคลคนใดบรรลุถึงความสมบูรณ์ที่พึงเป็นอย่างสูงสุด ในศาสตร์นี้ก็ได้ก่อนที่จะหันไปในด้านจิตใจและธรรมชาติของเรื่องนี้ อันประกอบด้วยความยากลำบากอย่างที่สุด ผู้ศึกษาพึงเริ่มต้นด้วยการเข้าถึงปัญหาพื้น ๆ เสียก่อน</p>	<p>thing that would only be gotten by long <u>industrious</u> study and <u>consideration</u>, or would say that life is not long enough to allow any <u>ordinary</u> people to attain the highest possible perfection in this science. Before turning to moral and mental aspects of this matter that include the extreme difficulties, the learner should begin by <u>appreciating</u> basic problems, for example when meeting mortal friend should use a glance to <u>know</u> his history, and the trade or profession that he <u>does</u>. Although such practice may seem a <u>nonsense</u> playing, but it sharpens <u>the abilities</u> of observation, and teaches <u>us</u> where should look and what should look by a man's fingernails, by his coat sleeve, by his boot, by his</p>	<p>source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “ห่าง” or “ring” is similar to “link” which means “one of the rings in a chain”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เข้าถึง” or “gotten” is similar to “acquired”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “พิจารณา” or “consideration” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “อุตสาหกรรม” or “industrious” which means</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>his forefinger and thumb, by his expression, by his shirt cuffs—by each of these things a man’s <u>calling</u> is plainly revealed. That all <u>united</u> should fail to enlighten the competent enquirer in any case is almost <u>inconceivable</u>.” (p. 16)</p>	<p>เป็นต้นว่าเมื่อพบปะเพื่อนมรรตยชนด้วยกัน ฟิงคังไต้สายตามองเพียงปราศเดียวให้ทราบประวัติของเงาตลอดจนกิจการหรืออาชีพที่เขาทำนั้นอยู่ให้ได้ ถึงมาตรฐาน การฝึกหัดเช่นนี้อาจจะดูเป็นการเกินๆ ไร้สาระ แต่ก็เป็นเครื่องกับสมรรถนะในเชิงสังเกตและสอนให้เรารู้จักดูที่ฟิงดูรู้จักดูถึงที่ฟิงดูนั้น ด้วยอาศัยเข็มนิ้วมือของบุคคล อาศัยแขนเสื้อนอก อาศัยร่องท่าฟืมข้อ อาศัยเข่ากางเกง อาศัยรอยด้านของนิ้วชี้และนิ้วหัวแม่มือ อาศัยสีหน้า อาศัยเข็มนิ้วเสื้อใต้ตัวของบุคคล—อาศัยแต่ละอย่างของถึงเหล่านี้ อาชีพของบุคคลยอม</p>	<p>trousers knees, by callosities of his forefinger and thumb, by his expression, by his shirt cuffs—by each of these things a man’s <u>profession</u> could show <u>definitely</u>. That’s all when <u>consisting of them together</u> did not make a learner can happen the enlightenment in any case, that is almost <u>impossible</u>.</p>	<p>“hard working, diligent, or assiduous” is similar to “patient” which means “persevering or diligent”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “जूठुशन” or “ordinary people” is similar to “mortal”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ศาสตรนี้” or “this science” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>10. “ประกอบด้วย” or “include” is different from “present” which means “to</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>แสดงอยู่อย่างแจ่มแจ้ง ข้อที่ว่า เมื่อประกอบเข้าด้วยกันทั้งหมด แล้วไม่ทำให้ผู้ศึกษาสามารถ บังเกิดความสว่างในกรณีใดกรณี หนึ่งนั้นเป็นอันแทบเป็นไปได้ ไม่ได้เลยทีเดียว (หน้า 18)</p>		<p>give, provide, or make something known”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>11. “ผู้ศึกษา” or “the learner” is different from “the enquirer” which means “someone who asks a question”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>S6</p> <p>12. “การเข้าถึง” or “appreciating” is similar to “mastering”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>S5</p> <p>13. “พื้นฐาน” or “basic” is similar to “elementary”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>S5</p>	

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>14. "more" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>15. "เป็นต้นว่าเมื่อ" or "for example when" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>16. "ทราบ" or "know" give the meaning less than "distinguish" which means "to notice or understand the difference between two things, or to make one person or thing seem different from another", so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>17. "ดำเนินการ" or "does" is</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				similar to "belongs", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				18. "ถึงแม้ว่า" or "although" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2
				19. "การฝึกหัด" or "practice" is similar to "exercise", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				20. "การเล่น ๆ ไร้สาระ" or "a nonsense playing" is similar to "puerile", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				21. "สมรรถนะ" or "the abilities" is similar to "the faculties", so it is translation	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>22. “เรา” or “us” gives the specific meaning of “one”, and also emphasizes what “one” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>23. “อาชีพ” or “profession” is similar to “calling”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>24. “แสดงอยู่อย่างแจ่มแจ้ง” or “show definitely” is similar to “plainly revealed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>25. “ประกอบเข้าด้วยกัน” or “consisting of them together” is similar to “united”, so it is translation</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>26. “เป็นไปได้” or “impossible” is similar to “inconceivable”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>27. “แอตแลนติก” or “Atlantic” is a name of ocean, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>28. “ไนเอการา” or “Niagara” is a name of falls, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
94	<p>“<u>What ineffable twaddle!</u>” I cried, slapping the magazine down on the table, “I never read such <u>rubbish</u> in my life.” (p. 16)</p>	<p>“เพื่อให้ออกอย่างพูดไม่ถูกอะไร เช่นนี้!” ข้าพเจ้าร้องข้ามพลา ฟานิตยสารลงกับโต๊ะ “ผมไม่ เคยอ่านเรื่องเหลวไหลอย่างนี้เคย</p>	<p>“<u>What an inexpressible drive!</u>” I cried as slapping the magazine down on the table, “I never read such <u>nonsense</u> in my life.”</p>	<p>1. “เพื่อให้ออกอย่างพูดไม่ถูกอะไร เช่นนี้!” or “what an inexpressible drive!” is similar to “what ineffable twaddle!”, so it is translation</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ในชีวิต” (หน้า 19)		by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “เรื่องเหลวไหล” or “nonsense” is similar to “rubbish”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
95	“What is it?” asked <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> . (p. 16)	“เรื่องอะไร” เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ถาม (หน้า 19)	“What is it?” <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> asked.	1. “เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
96	“Why, this article,” I said, pointing at it with my eggspoon as I sat down to <u>my breakfast</u> . “I see that you have read it since you have marked it. I don’t deny that it is <u>smartly written</u> . It <u>irritates me</u> though. It is <u>evidently</u> the theory of some arm-chair <u>lounger</u> who <u>evolves</u> all these neat little <u>paradoxes</u> in the <u>seclusion</u> of	“อ้าว ก็เรื่องนี้มันอะไร” ข้าพเจ้าพูด พาดองเอาช้อนไข่ชี้ให้เขาดูด้วย เป็นขณะที่ข้าพเจ้าลงมือกินอยู่แล้ว “ผมเข้าใจว่าคุณคงอ่านแล้ว เพราะคุณกาไว้ ผมไม่ปฏิเสธว่า เรื่องนี้ คีตยชนิด แต่มันทำให้ผมอดใจอยู่ไม่ได้” รูปการณ์มันเป็น	“Oh This article” I said as taking egg spoon to point at it to him as I started to have breakfast, “I understand that you would have read it because you marked it. I don’t deny that this article is written well, but it makes me feel like I can’t help. The case, it is theory of some lounge who only sits on chair, and creates these fine	1. “อ้าว” or “oh” is similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ลงมือกินอยู่แล้ว” or “started to have breakfast” is similar to “sat down to my breakfast”, so it is	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>his own study. It is not practical. I should like to see him <u>clapped</u> down in a third class carriage on the Underground, and asked to give the trades of all his fellow-travellers. I would <u>lay</u> a thousand to one against him." (p. 16)</p>	<p>ทฤษฎีของคนที่เกิดที่นั่นอยู่คู่กับ เก้าอี้บางคน แล้วยังมีโครงสร้าง ความคิดเห็นขัดหูคนเล่นอย่าง ประณีตทำนองนี้ขึ้นในภูมิภาคของ ตัวเอง มันไม่ใช่ทางปฏิบัติ ผม อยากจะพบเจ้าตัวจิ้ง ๆ หน้าใน เวลานั่งรถใต้ดินชั้นสามนัก จะ ขอให้เขาบอกอาชีพของพวกเขาคน เดินทางดูสักหน่อย ผมจะขึ้น พันกับเขาถึงพันเอาทันทีเลย ละ" (หน้า 19)</p>	<p>comments that are <u>unpleasing</u> to the ear in his own meditation hut. It is not practical. I want to see him <u>utterly</u> on the face when sitting in the third class carriage on the underground, I will ask him to tell <u>the jobs</u> of travelers. I will bet a thousand to one against him."</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เข้าใจ” or “understand” is similar to “see”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>S5</p> <p>4. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “since”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>S5</p> <p>5. “เรื่องนี้” or “this article” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>S2</p> <p>6. “เขียนดี” or “written well” gives the meaning less than “smartly written”, so it is translation by a less</p>	

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>7. “มันทำให้ผมอดใจอยู่ไม่ได้” or “it makes me feel like I can't help” gives the meaning less than “it irritates me” which “irritate” means “to make someone angry or annoyed”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>8. “รูปการณ” or “the case” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “evidently” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>10. “สร้าง” or “creates” is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “evolves”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “ความคิดเห็นจิตหูคนเดิน” or “comments that are unpleasing to the ear” is similar to “paradoxes” which means “a person, thing, or situation that exhibits inexplicable or contradictory aspects”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>12. “กุฏิของตัวเอง” or “his own meditation hut” is used for an expression, and it gives more familiar and understandable meaning to the reader and gives the figure of speech meaning of “the seclusion of his own study”, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S3</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>cultural substitution.</p> <p>13. “จิ้ง ๆ หน้า” or “utterly on the face” is different from “clapped” which means “to put or place quickly and firmly, or a sudden stroke, blow, or act”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>14. “อาชีพ” or “the jobs” is similar to “the trades”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>15. “พวกคนเดินทาง” or “travelers” gives the meaning less than “fellow-travellers” which means “a traveler who accompanies you”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>which means “imaginary, highly unrealistic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “แตก” or “buy” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ขนม” or “the dessert” gives the general meaning, but “bread and cheese” is specified what “the dessert” is, so it is translation by a more general word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S1</p>
99	<p>“<u>And</u> how?” I asked <u>involuntarily</u>. (p. 17)</p>	<p>“ด้วยวิธีใด” ข้าพเจ้าถาม <u>โพล่ง</u> <u>ออกไป</u> (หน้า 19)</p>	<p>“How?” I asked to <u>burst out</u>.</p>	<p>1. “and” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “โพล่งออกไป” or “burst out” is similar to</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>is a well-known detective. He got himself into a fog recently over a forgery case, and that was what brought him here." (p. 17)</p>	<p>เหล่านั้นออกได้ การทำความผิดนั้นมีลักษณะที่เหมือนกันตามตระกูลอย่างแรงประการหนึ่งและถ้าคุณมีรายละเอียดจะหยิบฉวยได้ตั้งหลายพันรายแล้ว มันก็แปลกถ้าคุณจะคิดลยรายที่พันหนึ่งไม่ได้ เดสเตรดก็เป็นนักสืบที่สั้นชื่อคนหนึ่ง เมื่อเร็วๆ นี้เขาหลงกล่าอยู่ในหมอกเกี่ยวกับคดีปลอมแปลงคดีหนึ่ง เพราะเหตุนี้แหละเขาจึงได้มาหาผมที่นี่" (หน้า 19)</p>	<p>known detective. Recently he got lost into a fog about a forgery case, so he came to me here."</p>	<p>using a related word. 4. "พวก" or "people" is similar to "fellows", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. S5 5. "เกิดผิดขึ้นมา" or "are wrong" is similar to "are at fault", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. S5 6. "ให้เขาได้กลิ่นที่ถูก" or "give them the right scent" is similar to "put them on the right scent", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. S5 7. "before" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to</p>	<p>S5 S5 S5 S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translate.</p> <p>8. “อาศัย” or “using” which means “to take advantage of a person or situation; to exploit”, it is similar to “the help” which means “to give/take something to someone”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>9. “หลักฐานเหล่านั้น” or “those pieces of evidence” gives the specific meaning of “them”, and also emphasizes what “them” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
				<p>10. “การทำความผิด” or “offenses” is similar to “misdeeds”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>11. “หยิบฉวย” or “snatch” gives the Thai meaning in the bad way, and it is different from “at your finger ends” which means “if you have information at your fingertips, you can get it and use it very easily”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>12. “แปลก” or “strange” is similar to “odd”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>13. “หลง” or “got lost” gives the meaning more than “got”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>14. “เพราะเหตุนี้แหละเขาจึงได้มาหาผมที่นี่” or “so he came to me here” is similar to “that was what brought him here”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>15. “ลอนดอน” or “London” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>16. “เลสเตรด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S5
101	“And these other people?” (p. 17)	“ส่วนคนอื่น ๆ เหล่านี้ล่ะ” (หน้า 20)	“And these other people?”		-
102	“They are mostly sent on by private inquiry agencies. They are all people who are in trouble about something.”	“ส่วนมากเป็นผู้ที่ส่งมาสืบสวนคดีต่าง ๆ ส่วนแต่เป็นคนที่...”	“Mostly people who are sent from private <u>investigation bureau</u> . All people who are in trouble about <u>one matter</u> ”	1. “สำนักสืบสวน” or “investigation bureau” is similar to “inquiry”	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>and want a little enlightening. I listen to their story, they listen to my comments, and then I pocket my fee.” (p. 17)</p>	<p>เค็ดร็อนยุงขากไมโนเรอังก์ เรอังก์หนึ่ง และด็องการความ สวางบั้ง ผมฟังเรอังก์ของเขา ฟังคาวัพากษวิจารย์ของผม แด้ว ผมก็ได้ค้ำไปยการเขากระเป่า หนวาะ ๆ” (หน้า 20)</p>	<p>or the other, and want some light. I listen to their story, they listen to my comments, and I get compensation into my pocket.</p>	<p>agencies”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ไมโนเรอังก์ด็องการความ” or “one matter or the other” is similar to “something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ความสว่าง” or “light” is different from “enlightening” which means “giving you more information and understanding of something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.</p> <p>4. “ค้ำไปยการ” or “compensation” is similar to “fee”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
103	<p>“But do you mean to say,” I said, “that without leaving your room you can unravel some knot which other men can make <u>nothing of</u>, although they have seen every detail for themselves?” (p. 17)</p>	<p>“แต่ทีพุดนี้” ข้าพเจ้ากล่าว “คุณหมายความว่า โดยไม่ต้องออกจากห้องของคุณเลย คุณก็สามารถคิดคลายเงื่อนบางเงื่อนที่คนอื่นทำไม่ได้ แม้จะได้เห็นรายละเอียดทุกอย่างเกี่ยวกับตัวเองอย่างนั้นหรือ” (หน้า 20)</p>	<p>“But that you say” I said, “You mean without leaving your room, you can unravel some knot that other people cannot do it, although they would see every detail by themselves, right?”</p>	<p>word.</p> <p>1. “คนอื่นทำไม่ได้” or “other people cannot do it” is similar to “other men can make nothing of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
104	<p>“Quite so. I have a kind of <u>intuition</u> that way. <u>Now and again</u> a case <u>turns up</u> which is a little more <u>complex</u>. Then I have to <u>bustle about</u> and see things with my own eyes. You see I have <u>a lot of</u> special knowledge which I apply to the problem, and which facilitates matters wonderfully. <u>These</u> rules of deduction laid down in that article which <u>aroused your scorn</u>, are invaluable to me</p>	<p>“ก็อย่างนั้นแหละ ผมมีญาณในทำนองนั้นอย่างหนึ่ง บางทีรูปการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้น สับสนมากไปหน่อย ตอนนั้นผมก็ต้องห้อออกไปเที่ยวดูอะไรต่ออะไรกับตามเองบ้าง ขอให้คุณเข้าใจเถอะว่าผมมีความรู้พิเศษอยู่จำพวกหนึ่ง ซึ่งผมได้ใช้กับปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นการช่วยให้</p>	<p>“Quite so. I have a sort of perception. Sometimes the case that <u>happens</u> is a little more <u>confused</u>. That time I have to <u>hurry to go out</u> and to see many things with my own eyes. <u>Hope you understand</u> that I have a kind of special knowledge that I apply to problem that <u>happens</u> to facilitate matters wonderfully. The rules of deduction that I laid down in that article that <u>offended</u></p>	<p>1. “ญาณ” or “perception” is similar to “intuition”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “บางที” or “sometimes” is similar to “now and again”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เกิดขึ้น” or “happens” is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>in practical work. Observation with me is second nature. You appeared to be surprised when I told you, on our first meeting, that you had come from <u>Afghanistan</u>.” (p. 18)</p>	<p>เรื่องสะดวกอย่างน่าอัศจรรย์ ทัศนคติของการอนุমানที่ผม วางไว้ในบทความ ซึ่งก่อความ ซัดใจให้แก่คุณเรื่องนั้นแหละ เป็นคุณประ โยชนแก่ผมมากใน งานด้านปฏิบัติ ความสังเกตเป็น ธรรมชาติที่สองของผมทีเดียว คุณแสดงท่าทีประหลาดใจเมื่อ ผมได้พูดในคราวที่เราพบกันครั้ง แรกว่าคุณมาจากอัฟกานิสถาน” (หน้า 20)</p>	<p>you, it was useful to me in practical work. Observation is the second nature of mine. You appeared to be surprised when I said to you on our first meeting that you came from <u>Afghanistan</u>.”</p>	<p>similar to “turns up”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “สับสน” or “confused” is similar to “complex”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ตอนนั้น” or “that time” is similar to “then”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “หือออกไป” or “hurry to go out” is similar to “bustle about” which means “move or cause to move energetically or busily”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ขอให้คุณเข้าใจเถอะ” or “hope you understand” is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “you see” which means “used when you hope someone else will understand what you are saying or asking”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>8. “a lot of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7
				<p>9. “เกิดขุ่น” or “happens” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
				<p>10. “those” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>11. “ข้อความจิตใจให้แก่คุณ” or “offended you” which “offend” means “to make someone upset or angry”, it gives the meaning less than “aroused your scorn” which “scorn” means “a very strong feeling of no respect for someone or something that you think is stupid or has no value”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>12. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “told”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>13. “อัฟกานิสถาน” or “Afghanistan” is a name of country, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S2
105	“You were told, no doubt.”	“คุณมีใครบอกคุณอย่างไม่ต้อง	“Maybe there was someone	1. “คงมีใคร” or “maybe there	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
(p. 18)		สงสัย" (หน้า 20)	to tell you, no doubt."	was someone" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	
106	<p>"Nothing of the sort. I knew you came from <u>Afghanistan</u>. From long habit the <u>train</u> of thoughts <u>ran so swiftly</u> through <u>my mind</u>, that I arrived at the conclusion without <u>being conscious</u> of intermediate steps. There were such <u>steps</u>, however. The train of reasoning <u>ran</u>, 'Here is a gentleman of a <u>medical type</u>, but with the <u>air</u> of a military man. Clearly an army doctor, then. He has just come from the <u>tropics</u>, <u>for</u> his face is dark, and that is not the natural <u>tint</u> of his skin, for his <u>wrists</u> are fair. He has <u>undergone hardship</u> and <u>sickness</u>, as his <u>haggard</u> face says clearly. His left arm has</p>	<p>"ไม่มีที่เขื่อนนั้นเลย ผมสงสัยว่าคุณมาจากอัฟกานิสถานจากนิสัยที่ส่งสมมานาน กระบวนการความคิดเด่นชัดอยู่ในใจของผมรวดเร็วทันกับหน้า จนผมลงความเห็นได้โดยไม่รู้สติถึงหัวงที่เกี่ยวกับเชิงเดียวซ้ำ ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี หัวงอย่างว่านั้นมีอยู่ กระบวนการเหตุผลเด่นไปทำนองนี้ 'นี่เป็นสุภาพบุรุษในแบบของหมอแต่มีท่าทางเป็นทหาร เมื่อเช่นนั้นจึงเป็นหมอดทหารเห็นอยู่ชัด ๆ เขาเพิ่งมาจากเมืองร้อนเพราะหน้าของเขาดำ ซึ่งไม่ใช่ลักษณะชาติ</p>	<p>"Nothing like that. I <u>perceived</u> that you came from <u>Afghanistan</u> from long habits. The <u>process</u> of thoughts <u>ran in my mind</u> so quickly that I concluded without feeling of involved <u>rings</u>, however, there were such <u>rings</u>. The process of reasoning ran in this vein, 'This is a gentleman of <u>medical type</u>, but there was the appearance of a military. When it was like <u>this</u>, he was an army doctor clearly. He has just come from the <u>tropics</u> because <u>his face</u> is dark that is not the natural <u>color</u> of his skin because his <u>wrists</u> are fair. He has passed going through <u>hardship</u> and sickness that</p>	<p>1. "เขื่อนนั้นเลย" or "like that" is similar to "of the sort", so it is translation by a related paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "ต่างรู้" or "perceived" is similar to "knew", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "กระบวน" or "the process" is similar to "the train", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "เด่นชัดทันกับหน้า" or "ran in my</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>been injured. He holds it in a stiff and unnatural manner. Where in the tropics could an English army doctor have seen much hardship and got his arm wounded? Clearly in Afghanistan.' The whole train of thought did not occupy a second. I then remarked that you came from Afghanistan, and you were astonished." (p. 18)</p>	<p>แห่งคิ้วของเขา เพราะผิวสีมือของเขาขาว เขาได้ผ่านความสมบุกสมบันและความป่วยไข้ซึ่งใบหน้าที่ยืดโรยบอกอยู่ได้ตั้งแต่แขนข้างซ้ายของเขาต้องบาดเจ็บเพราะมีอาการแข็งที่อศิธรรมดา หมอทหารชาวอังกฤษจะประทับใจความสมบุกสมบันเป็นอันมากและได้รับบาดเจ็บที่แขนจากที่ไหนได้เล่าภายในเขตเมืองร้อน นอกจากนี้ในอัฟกานิสถานเห็นอยู่ชัด ๆ ภาวะบนความคิดทั้งหมด 'ไม่กินเวลาไม่ถึงวินาทีหนึ่งเลย แล้วผมจึงระบุว่าคุณมาจากอัฟกานิสถาน ซึ่งคุณพิศวงมาก" (หน้า 20)</p>	<p>his weary face says clearly, his left arm has been injured because it has a stiff and unnatural manner. Where in the tropics a British army doctor could have gone through much hardship and got injured at his arm, other than in Afghanistan clearly. The whole process of thoughts did not take time a second, and I then specified that you came from Afghanistan that you were astonished."</p>	<p>mind so quickly" is similar to "ran so swiftly through my mind", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "รู้สึก" or "feeling" is similar to "being conscious", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. "ห่วงที่เกี่ยวโยง" or "involved rings" is different from "intermediate steps" which means "stages in a process that are between two other related things, levels, or points", so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>7. "ห่วง" or "rings" is different from "steps", so it</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>8. “ฟ้านองนี้” or “in this vein” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “ฟาทาง” or “the appearance” is similar to “the air”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “เมื่อเช่นนี้” or “when it was like this” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>11. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “for”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>12. “สี” or “color” gives the meaning less than “tint” which means “a usually slight or pale coloration”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>13. “ผ่านความสมบูรณ์นั้น” or “passed going through hardship” is similar to “undergone hardship”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>14. “อิดโรย” or “weary” is similar to “haggard” which means “looking ill or tired, often with dark skin under the eyes”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				15. “ชาวอังกฤษ” or “British” is similar to “English”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				16. “บาดเจ็บ” or “injured” is similar to “wounded”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				17. “นอกจาก” or “other than” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2
				18. “กินเวลา” or “take time” is similar to “occupy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				19. “ระบุ” or “specified” is similar to “remarked”, so it	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>20. “อัฟกานิสถาน” or “Afghanistan” is a name of country, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
107	<p>“It is simple enough as you explain it,” I said, smiling. “You remind me of <u>Edgar Allen Poe’s Dupin</u>. I <u>had no idea</u> that such individuals did exist outside of stories.” (p. 18)</p>	<p>“มันก็ง่ายพอที่ตีความเมื่อคุณอธิบาย” ข้าพเจ้าพูดพร้อมกับยิ้ม “คุณทำให้ผมมีกึ่งดูแปงของเอ็ดการ์ อัลดิน โป่ ผมไม่คิดเลยว่าคนแบบนี้จะมีจริงนอกนิยาย” (หน้า 21)</p>	<p>“It is simple enough when you explain it” I said as smiling, “You remind me of <u>Edgar Allen Poe’s Dupin</u>, I <u>did not think</u> that such person would exist outside of novels.”</p>	<p>1. “ไม่คิดเลยว่าคนแบบนี้” or “did not think that such person” is similar to “had no idea that such individuals”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ดูแปง” or “Dupin” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “เอ็ดการ์ อัลดิน โป่” or “Edgar Allen Poe” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S5 S4 S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “การพูดนำ” or “a leading talk” is different from “an apropos remark” which means “saying at an appropriate time”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>7. “สิบห้า นาที” or “fifteen minutes” is similar to “quarter of an hour”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “ภูมิ” or “knowledge” gives the meaning less than “genius” which means “very great and rare natural ability or skill, especially in a particular area such as</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>science or art, or a person who has this", so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>9. "ไม่มีอะไร" or "nothing" is similar to "by no means", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. "สื่อ" or "show" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>11. "ฉันหมายถึงให้เป็น" or "intended to be" is similar to "appeared to imagine", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>12. "เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์" or "Sherlock Holmes" is a</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
109	<p>“Have you read <u>Gaboriau</u>’s works?” I asked.</p> <p>“Does <u>Lecoq</u> come up to your <u>idea</u> of a detective?” (p. 18)</p>	<p>“คุณอ่านงานของกาโบรีโยแล้วหรือยัง” ข้าพเจ้าถาม “เลอค็อก ขึ้นถึงคติการเป็นนักสืบของคุณหรือเปล่า” (หน้า 21)</p>	<p>“Have you read <u>Gaboriau</u>’s works yet?” I asked, “Does <u>Lecoq</u> come up to be your principle of <u>being</u> a detective?”</p>	<p>name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>13. “ดูแปง” or “Dupin” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>14. “โป” or “Poe” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
				<p>1. “คติ” or “principle” is similar to “idea”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “การเป็น” or “being” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “กาโบรีโย” or “Gaboriau”</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “เลอค็อก” or “Lecoq” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
110	<p>Sherlock Holmes sniffed sardonically. “Lecoq was a miserable bungler,” he said, in an angry voice; “he had only one thing to recommend him, and that was his energy. That book made me positively ill. The question was how to identify an unknown prisoner. I could have done it in twenty-four hours. Lecoq took six months or so. It might be made a text-book for detectives to teach them what to avoid.” (p. 19)</p>	<p>เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ ทำจมูกย่น เป็นเสียงเยาะเย้ย “เลอค็อกเป็นคนงุ่มง่ามอย่างบัดซบ” เขาพูดด้วยเสียงขัดเคือง “เขามีลักษณะที่จะสรรเสริญได้อยู่อย่างเดียนั้นคือพลังงานของเขา หนึ่งก็คือเล่มนี้ทำให้ผมหมดศรัทธาอย่างจริงจัง ปัญหาที่มีอยู่ว่าทำอย่างไรจึงจะระบุรูปพรรณนักรโทษที่ไม่ใครรู้จักได้ถูกต้อง ผมอาจจะทำได้ในสี่สิบสี่ชั่วโมงเท่านั้นแหละ</p>	<p>Sherlock Holmes wrinkled his nose mockingly, “Lecoq was a stupid stumblebum” he said with an angry tone, “He had only one appearance that would be admired, that was his energy. That book made me lose the faith seriously. The problem was what we would specify an unknown prisoner correctly, I might have done it in only twenty four hours, but Lecoq took six months or more. It should have a detectives’ textbook to be made for teaching detectives to know what to avoid.”</p>	<p>1. “ทำจมูกย่นเป็นเสียงเยาะเย้ย” or “wrinkled his nose mockingly” is similar to “sniffed sardonically”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “คนงุ่มง่ามอย่างบัดซบ” or “a stupid stumblebum” is similar to “a miserable bungler”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ถ้ามีง” or “tone” which means “a quality in the voice</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>แต่เดี๋ยวก่อนใช้เวลาราวหนึ่งเดือน หรือกว่านั้น มันน่าจะมีความ นักสืบเกิดขึ้นสักเล่มหนึ่งสำหรับ จะได้สอนให้พวกนักสืบรู้จัก หลักเบื้องต้นอะไรบ้าง (หน้า 21)</p>		<p>that expresses the speaker's feelings or thoughts, often towards the person being spoken to", and it gives the meaning deeper than "voice", so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. "สรรเสริญ" or "admired" is similar to "recommend" which means "to endorse as fit, worthy, or competent", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "him" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. "หมดศรัทธา" or "lose the faith" gives the meaning stronger than "ill" which</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>means “not favorable”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “อย่างจริงจัง” or “seriously” is different from “positively” which means “certainly, completely”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>8. “ปัญหา” or “the problem” is similar to “the question”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ระบุ” or “specify” is similar to “identify”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “ได้ถูกต้อง” or “correctly” is added to give</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>11. “เท่านั้นแหละ” or “only” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>12. “หรือว่านั่น” or “or more” gives the quantities more than “or so” which means “approximately”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>13. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>14. “เลอค็อก” or “Lecoq” is a name of person, so it is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
111	<p>I felt rather <u>indignant</u> at having two characters whom I had admired <u>treated</u> in this <u>cavalier style</u>. (p. 19)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าออกรู้สึกไม่ชอบใจอยู่ ตึงตึง ๆ ที่ตัวละครซึ่งข้าพเจ้ายก ย่องสองตัวนั้นกลับถูกเหยียดหยาม อย่างไม่มีขี้นขลุ่ย ทำนองนี้ไป เสียสิบบ (หน้า 21)</p>	<p>I rather felt angry slightly that two characters whom I admired were <u>abused</u> in this vein <u>out of the blue</u>.</p>	<p>translation using a loan word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “ไม่ชอบใจ” or “angry” is similar to “indignant” which means “angry because of something that is wrong or not fair”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ตึงตึง ๆ” or “slightly” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “having” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 4. “ถูกเหยียดหยาม” or “abused” gives the violent meaning more than “treated” 	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>which means “to behave towards someone or deal with something in a particular way”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ไม่มีที่สิ้นสุด” or “out of the blue” which means “when something happens randomly and unexpected” is different from “cavalier” which means “showing arrogant or offhand disregard; dismissive”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “ทำนองนี้” or “in this vein” is similar to “in this style”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>
112	I walked over to the window, and stood <u>looking</u>	ข้าพเจ้าดูเดินไปที่หน้าต่าง ยืน	I stood and walked over to the window, and stood	1. “ดู” or “stood” is added	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	out into the busy street. (p. 19)	มองลงไปบนถนนที่จอแจ ต่าง (หน้า 21)	looking down into crowded street.	to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “มองลงไปบนถนนที่จอแจ เมืองต่าง” or “looking down into crowded street” is similar to “looking out into the busy street”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
113	“This fellow may be very clever,” I said to myself, “but he is certainly very conceited.” (p. 19)	“ผมค่อนข้างจะเป็นคนฉลาดมาก” ข้าพเจ้านึกในใจ “แต่ก็มีมารยาทเสียมากแน่นอน” (หน้า 21)	“This guy may be very clever” I pictured in mind, “But he has a lot of deceit certainly.”	1. “หมอ” or “guy” is similar to “fellow”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “นึกในใจ” or “pictured in mind” is similar to “said to myself” which means “to think something to myself”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “มารยาสาโดย” or “deceit” which means in Thai “การทำให้เขาหลงผิดหรือเข้าใจผิด” is different from “conceited” which means “too proud of yourself and your actions and abilities”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S6
114	<p>“There are no crimes and no criminals <u>in these days</u>,” he said, <u>querulously</u>. (p. 19)</p>	<p>“สมัยนี้ไม่มีคนชั่วอาชญากรรม ช้า อาชญากรรมก็ไม่มี” เขาพูดเปรยๆ (หน้า 21)</p>	<p>“Now there are no crimes and no criminals” he said <u>insinuatingly</u>.</p>	<p>1. “สมัยนี้” or “now” is similar to “in these days”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เปรย ๆ” or “insinuatingly” which means “provoking gradual doubt or suspicion; suggestive” is different from “querulously” which means “given to complaining; peevish”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5 S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
115	<p>“What is the use of having brains in our <u>profession</u>? I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No <u>man</u> lives or has ever lived who has brought the same amount of study and of natural <u>talent</u> to the <u>detection</u> of crime which I have done. And what is the result? There is no crime to <u>detect</u>, or, at most, some <u>bungling</u> villany with a motive so <u>transparent</u> that even a Scotland Yard official can see <u>through it</u>.” (p. 19)</p>	<p>“จะมีประโยชน์อะไรในการที่มีสมองอยู่ในอาชีพของเรา ผมรู้ดีว่าผมมีมันสมองอยู่ในตัวที่จะทำให้ชื่อเสียงของผมเป็นที่เลื่องลือ ไม่มีมนุษย์คนใดที่มีชีวิตอยู่หรือเคยมีชีวิตอยู่ได้นำผลของการศึกษาและสมรรถนะตามธรรมชาติมาเดิวก่อนมาใช้ในการสืบสวนอาชญากรรมเหมือนอย่างที่ผมได้ทำมาแล้วผลเป็นยังไง อาชญากรรมกลับไม่มีจะให้เห็นสวนตรวจสอบ หรือแม้แต่ความอุปาทานบังคับคืออะไรที่มีมูลค่าสูงใจชุดเงินเสียจนเจ้าหน้าที่สกอตแลนด์ยาร์ดสามารถมองเห็นได้ทะลุปรุโปร่ง</p>	<p>“What is the usefulness of having brain in our <u>job</u>? I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No <u>human</u> lives or has lived who has brought the same amount of <u>result</u> of study and of natural <u>capability</u> to <u>use</u> in the <u>investigation</u> of crime like as I have done. And what is the result? The crime has nothing to <u>investigate</u>, or, although some <u>wickedness</u> that has the motivation is so clear that <u>Scotland Yard</u> officials can <u>see it</u> <u>transparently</u>, but no one <u>can</u>”</p>	<p>using unrelated words. 1. “ประโยชน์” or “the usefulness” is similar to “the use”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “อาชีพ” or “job” is similar to “profession”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “มนุษย์” or “human” is similar to “man”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ผล” or “result” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 5. “สมรรถนะ” or</p>	<p>S5 S5 S5 S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		สิ่งนี้ก็มีเอกลักษณ์ (หน้า 21)		<p>“capability” is similar to “talent”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ใช้” or “use” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “การสืบสวน” or “the investigation” is similar to “the detection”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “สืบสวนตรวจสอบ” or “investigate” is similar to “detect”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “at most” in the source text can be omitted when it</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>10. “bungling” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>11. “ความอูบาทว่าบัดสี” or “wickedness” is similar to “villany (villainy)”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>12. “ชัดเจน” or “clear” is similar to “transparent”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>13. “มองเห็นได้ทะลุปรุโปร่ง” or “see it transparently” is similar to “see through it”,</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>14. “ก็ไม่มีอีกมีเอาเสียเลย” or “but no one can” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>15. “สกอตแลนด์ยาร์ด” or “Scotland Yard” is the main office of the London police force, or the officers who work there, especially those involved in solving serious crimes, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>
116	I was still annoyed at his <u>bumpious</u> style of conversation. (p. 19)	ข้าพเจ้ายังไม่หายรำคาญในวิธีคุย เรื่องยกตนข่มหน้าคนอื่นของเขา แบบนี้ (หน้า 22)	I was still annoyed in his <u>boastful</u> talking style.	1. “คุยเรื่องยกตนข่มหน้าคนอื่น” or “boastful” is similar to “bumpious” which means “offensively self-assertive or conceited”, so it is translation by paraphrase	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “แตกต่างเรียบร้อย” or “commonly-dressed” is similar to “plainly-dressed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ห้อง” or “room” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “อย่างเอาใจใส่” or “attentively” is different from “anxiously” which means “worried and nervous, or eager to do something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S6</p>
119	<p>He had a large blue envelope in his hand, and was evidently <u>the bearer of a message</u>. (p. 19)</p>	<p>เขาถือซองขนาดใหญ่สีฟ้าของ หนึ่งอยู่ในมือ รูปการณีก็คือคน เดินสารนั้นเอง (หน้า 22)</p>	<p>He <u>held</u> a large blue envelope in his hand, and the case was a <u>messenger</u> <u>sure enough</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ถือ (อยู่ในมือ)” or “held (in his hand)” is similar to “had (in his hand)”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. “รูปการณ์” or “the case” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “คนเดินสาร” or “a messenger” is similar to “the bearer of a message”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “แน่นอน” or “sure enough” which means “actually, as one might have thought, or as one might have expected; certainly” is similar to “evidently” which means “in a way that is easy to see”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
120	<p>“You mean the retired <u>sergeant of Marines</u>,” said <u>Sherlock Holmes</u>. (p. 19)</p>	<p>“คุณหมายถึงจ่าเอกนาวิกโยธินนอกราชการนั้นนะหรือ” เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ พูด (หน้า 22)</p>	<p>“You mean the retired <u>Petty Officer 1st class of Marines</u>” <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> said.</p>	<p>1. “จ่าเอก” or “Petty Officer 1st class” gives the specific meaning more than “sergeant” which means in Thai “จ่า”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “เซอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S2
121	<p>“<u>Brag and bounce!</u>” <u>thought I to myself</u>. “He knows that I cannot <u>verify</u> his guess.” (p. 19)</p>	<p>“คุยตัวเองวิเศษอีกแล้ว!” ข้าพเจ้านึกในใจ “เขารู้ว่าเราไม่มีทางจะสอบการเดาส่งเดชของเขา ก็พูดได้สิ” (หน้า 22)</p>	<p>“<u>Brag and show off again!</u>” I <u>pictured in mind</u>, “He knows that I have <u>no way to check</u> his guess, <u>so he can say</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “คุยตัวเองวิเศษ” or “brag and show off” is similar to “brag and bounce”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ข้าพเจ้านึกในใจ” or “I pictured in mind” is similar to “thought I to myself”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
122	<p>The thought had hardly passed through my mind when the man whom we were watching caught sight of the number on our door, and ran rapidly across the roadway. (p. 19)</p>	<p>ดวงความคิดยังไม่ทันจะผ่านพ้นจิตใจของข้าพเจ้าก็ ชายคนที่เรา กำลังจ้องดูอยู่นั่นก็หันมาเห็น หมายเลขที่ประตูของเราเข้า แล้ววิ่งปราดข้ามถนนมา (หน้า 22)</p>	<p>No sooner had the thought passed by my mind than the man whom we were watching turned to see the number on our door, and ran rapidly cross the street.</p>	<p>word.</p> <p>3. “ไม่มีทางจะสอบ” or “no way to check” is similar to “cannot verify”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ก็พูดได้สิ” or “so he can say” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>1. “ผ่านไป” or “passed by” is similar to “passed through”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “หันมาเห็น” or “turned to see” is similar to “caught sight of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. "he" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. "หลุดปากออกมา" or "slipping of the tongue" is similar to "random shot" which means "a shot fired without aim (also figurative)", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. "เช่นนั้น" or "like that" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>
127	<p>"May I ask, my lad," I said, in the <u>blandest</u> voice, "what</p>	<p>"พ่อกุณเดชะ ถานหนอยได้"</p>	<p>"My good man, may I ask?" I said with the <u>softest</u> voice,</p>	<p>1. "พ่อกุณ" or "my good</p>	S3

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
129	<p>“<u>And you were?</u>” I asked, with a <u>slightly malicious</u> glance at my <u>companion</u>. (p. 20)</p>	<p>“แล้วเมื่อก่อนล่ะ” ข้าพเจ้าถาม พลางทำเล็งดูสายตาของข้าพเจ้า อย่างค่อนข้างจะ ไม่มีนัยมงคล (หน้า 22)</p>	<p>“And at a time before that?” I asked as glancing at my <u>friend</u> was <u>rather wicked</u>.</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “แล้วเมื่อก่อนล่ะ” or “and at a time before that?” is similar to “and you were?”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “สหาย” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ค่อนข้างจะ” or “rather” is similar to “slightly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ไม่มีนัยมงคล” or “wicked” is similar to “malicious”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
130	<p>“A sergeant, sir, Royal Marine Light Infantry, sir. No answer? Right, sir.” (p. 20)</p>	<p>“จ่าเอก กรมทหารราบเบาแห่ง ราชนาวีกโยธาของอรัญ ไม่ต้องรอ ตอบหรือขออรัญ <u>เงินผมขอคาด ขออรัญ</u>” (หน้า 23)</p>	<p>“The Petty Officer 1st class of Royal Marine Light Infantry Regiment, sir. No need to wait for the answer, right? <u>Then I have to go, sir.</u>”</p>	<p>1. “จ่าเอก” or “Petty Officer 1st class” gives the specific meaning more than “sergeant” which means in Thai “จ่า”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “กรม” or “regiment” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “รอ” or “wait for” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “เงินผมขอคาดขออรัญ” or “then I have to go, sir” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
131	<p>He <u>clicked his heels</u></p>	<p>เขา<u>ซิดสั้นเท้า</u> ยกมือขึ้น<u>ทำ</u></p>	<p>He <u>kept his heels</u> together,</p>	<p>1. “ซิดสั้นเท้า” or “kept his</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	together, raised his hand in a salute, and was gone. (p. 20)	วันพฤหัสบดี แล้วยกมือไป (หน้า 23)	raised his hand to salute, and went out.	heels" is similar to "clicked his heels", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	

APPENDIX C

The Table List Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in Part I, Chapter III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

Translation strategies of Baker (1992)

S1 means translation by a more general word

S5 means translation by paraphrase using a related word

S2 means translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

S6 means translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

S3 means translation by cultural substitution

S7 means translation by omission

S4 means translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

S8 means Translation by illustration

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
1	I confess that I was <u>considerably</u> startled by this fresh proof of the practical nature of my <u>companion's</u> theories. (p. 20)	ข้าพเจ้าขอสารภาพว่า ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกตื่นใจในการพิสูจน์สด ๆ ร้อน ๆ ถึงวิสัยปฏิบัติแห่งทฤษฎี	I would like to confess that I was <u>so</u> surprised in this fresh proof of the practical nature of my <u>friend's</u> theories.	1. “ขอ” or “would like” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ของเพื่อนข้าพเจ้านี้มาก (หน้า 24)		2. “รู้สึกตื่นใจ” or “surprised” is similar to “startled”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “มาก” or “so” is similar to “considerably”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5 S5 S5
2	My respect for his powers of analysis increased <u>wondrously</u> . (p. 20)	ความเลื่อมใสในถือของข้าพเจ้า ในอำนาจแห่งการวิเคราะห์ของ เขากลับเพิ่มพูนขึ้นอย่าง ประหลาด (หน้า 24)	My respect in his powers of analysis increased <u>wondrously</u> .	1. “อย่างประหลาด” or “wondrously” is similar to “wondrously”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
3	There still remained some <u>lurking suspicion</u> in my mind, however, that the whole thing was a <u>pre-</u>	ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี ภายในใจของ ข้าพเจ้าก็ยังไม่วายที่จะมีความ	However, within my mind still remained some <u>little suspicion</u> that the whole thing was a <u>trained thing</u>	1. “ความสงสัย...อยู่หรือไม่” or “little suspicion” is similar to “lurking suspicion”, so it is translation by paraphrase	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>arranged episode, intended to dazzle me, though what earthily object he could have in taking me in was past my comprehension. (p. 20)</p>	<p>สงสัยหลงเหลืออยู่ว่าเราเรื่อง พงมวดนนั้นเป็นเรื่องที่ชักชอกชอกกัน มาก่อน โดยมุ่งที่จะให้ข้าพเจ้า เกิดความพิศวงถึงมาตรการที่เขา ตั้งข้าพเจ้าไปในทางนี้ด้วย ประสงค์จะได้เป็นการเกินปัญญา ของข้าพเจ้า ที่จะนึกเห็นก็ตาม (หน้า 24)</p>	<p>before by intending to dazzle me although what object he pulled me in this way was over my wisdom to imagine.</p>	<p>using a related word. 2. “เรื่อง^{ที่}ชักชอกชอกกันมาก่อน” or “a trained thing before” is similar to “a pre-arranged episode”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “earthily” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 4. “ตั้ง” or “pulled” is similar to “taking”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “ทางนี้” or “this way” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S5 S7 S5 S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “เกินปัญญาของข้าพเจ้า” or “over my wisdom” is similar to “past my comprehension”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ที่จะนึกเห็นก็ตาม” or “to imagine” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>
4	<p>When I looked at him he had finished reading <u>the note</u>, and his eyes had assumed the <u>vacant</u>, <u>lacklustre</u> expression which showed <u>mental abstraction</u>. (p. 20)</p>	<p>เมื่อข้าพเจ้าหันไปมองดูเขานั้น เขาได้อ่านจดหมายจบแล้ว และ นัยน์ตาของเขามีลักษณะกระด้าง เตือนลอย แสดงว่ากำลังใช้ ความคิดอยู่ (หน้า 24)</p>	<p>When I returned to look at him, he had finished reading <u>the letter</u>, and his eyes had the <u>absent minded</u>, <u>harsh</u> expression to show that he was <u>thinking</u>.</p>	<p>1. “หันไป” or “returned to” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “จดหมาย” or “the letter” is similar to “the note”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “มี” or “had” gives the meaning less than “assumed” which means “to pretend to have; feign”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>4. “กระต้าง” or “harsh” is different from “lacklustre” which means “without energy and effort”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “เดือนลอย” or “absent minded” is similar to “vacant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “กำลังใช้ความคิด” or “thinking” is similar to “mental abstraction”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
7	<p>“<u>Why</u>, that he was a retired <u>sergeant</u> of Marines.” (p. 20)</p>	<p>“<u>ฮ่าว</u> ก็ที่ว่าคนนั้นเป็นจ่าเอก นาวิก โยธินนอกราชการนะซี” (หน้า 24)</p>	<p>“<u>Oh</u>, that man was a retired <u>Petty Officer 1st class</u> of <u>Marines</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “ฮ่าว” or “oh” is similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “จ่าเอก” or “Petty Officer 1st class” gives the specific meaning more than “sergeant” which means in Thai “จ่า”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5
8	<p>“I have no time for <u>trifles</u>,” he answered, <u>brusquely</u>; then with a smile, “Excuse my <u>rudeness</u>. You <u>broke the thread</u> of my <u>thoughts</u>; but perhaps it is as well. So you actually were not able to see that that man was a <u>sergeant</u> of Marines?” (p. 20)</p>	<p>“ผมไม่มีเวลาสำหรับเรื่อง <u>สิ่งฟะเพหระ</u>” เขาตอบที่วนๆ แต่ แล้วจึงกลับยิ้ม “ขอ โทษในความ พยายามของคุณด้วย คุณทำให้ กระแสความคิดของผมขาดตอน แต่ต่างที่มันอาจเป็นการดีก็ได้ คุณไม่สามารถจะมองเห็นจริงๆ</p>	<p>“I have no time for <u>miscellaneous matters</u>” he answered <u>abruptly</u> but smiled, “Excuse me for my <u>rudeness</u>, you <u>made my train of thoughts</u> <u>discontinue</u>, but perhaps it is well. Couldn’t you really see that that man was the <u>Petty Officer 1st class</u> of <u>Marines</u>?”</p>	<p>1. “เรื่องสิ่งฟะเพหระ” or “miscellaneous matters” is similar to “trifles”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ที่วนๆ” or “abruptly” is similar to “brusquely”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		หรือว่าชายคนนั้นเป็นจำเอน นาวิกโยธิน” (หน้า 24)		<p>using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ทำให้กระแสดความคิดของผมขาดตอน” or “made my train of thoughts discontinue” is similar to “broke the thread of my thoughts”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จ่าเอก” or “Petty Officer 1st class” gives the specific meaning more than “sergeant” which means in Thai “จ่า”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5
9	“No, indeed.” (p. 20)	“มองไม่เห็นเลขจริง ๆ” (หน้า 24)	“No, indeed.”		-
10	“It was easier to know # than to explain why I knew it. If you were asked to prove that two and two made four, you might find some difficulty, and yet you are	“มันเป็นใ้เนการ่งายที่จจะรู้ซึ่กกว่าจะอธิบายว่าผมรู้ซึ่งใ้เสยซึ่ก ถ้าคุณถูกขอใ้องใ้พิสูจน์ความจรั้งของสองกับสองเป็นสี่ คุณองจะ	“It was easier to know than to explain how I knew. If you were asked to prove the fact of two times two equal to four, you might feel that it was difficult, but even so	<p>1. “it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>quite <u>sure</u> of the fact. Even across the street I could see a <u>great blue anchor</u> tattooed on the back of the <u>fellow's</u> hand. That <u>smacked</u> of the sea. He had a <u>military carriage</u>, however, and <u>regulation side whiskers</u>. There we <u>have</u> the marine. He was a man with some amount of <u>self-importance</u> and a <u>certain air</u> of command. You must have <u>observed the way</u> in which he held his head and swung his <u>cane</u>. A steady, respectable, middle-aged man, too, on the face of him—all facts which led me to believe that he had been a <u>sergeant</u>." (p. 21)</p>	<p>รู้สึกว่ามันยากอย่างที่ได้ แต่ถึงกระนั้นคุณก็ตระหนัก ชัดในความจริงของมันทีवलละ แม้แต่ในตอนที่มีของข้ามฟากถนน ผมก็แลเห็นรอยสักเขียว ๆ รูปสมอใหญ่อยู่ที่หลังมือของชายผู้นั้นแล้ว มันสื่อถึงทะเล อีกประการหนึ่งเขามีท่าทางเป็นทหาร และมีจอนผมข้างแก้มสม่ำเสมอ ชื่อนั้นทำให้เรารู้ว่าเป็นนาวิกโยรินเขาเป็นคนมีลักษณะที่แสดงความใหญ่อย่าง ประกอบกับท่าทางก็องอาจบอกความมีอำนาจหน้าที่ คุณคงจะได้สังเกตเห็นลักษณะอาการที่เขาพูดกับแก๊งไม่มีชื่อของเขาเป็นแน่ ว่าถึงหน้าตาของเขาหรือก็ดีกว่า</p>	<p>you realized clearly in that fact. Even when looking through the street, I could see a big green anchor tattoo on the back of that man's the hand. That indicated the sea. By the way he had a military posture, and regulation sideburns. Those points made us know that he was a marine. He was a man who had some pride and a valorous appearance of command. You would have certainly observed the appearance that he held his head up and swung his stick. Mentioning his face seemed to be a respectable, steady, middle-aged man—all facts led me to believe that he had been a Petty Officer 1st class."</p>	<p>2. “ความจริง” or “the fact” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “รู้สึก” or “feel” is similar to “find” which means “to feel; perceive”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ตระหนัก” or “realized” which means “to understand a situation, sometimes suddenly” is different from “sure” which means “certain; without any doubt”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “ชัด” or “clearly” is similar to “quite” which means “completely”, so it is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>เขาเป็นคนอยู่ในวัยกลางคน ไม่ เหลาะแหละ น่านับถือ— ข้อเท็จจริงทั้งหมดนี้แหละพาให้ ผมเชื่อว่าเคยเป็นจำเริญมาแล้ว” (หน้า 24)</p>		<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ในตอนที่มีอง” or “when looking” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “เขียว ๆ” or “green” is used for calling many things which are “blue” color, and many Thai people are used to calling like that, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>8. “ใหญ่” or “big” is similar to “great”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ชาย” or “man” is similar to “fellow”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>10. “สื่อถึง” or “indicated” is similar to “smacked of” which means “to show or seem to have a characteristic or quality”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “อีกประการหนึ่ง” or “by the way” which means “used to introduce a new subject to be considered or to give further information” is different from “however” which means “despite this”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>12. “ท่าทาง” or “posture” is similar to “carriage” which means “the manner in which</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>a person holds and moves the head and body; bearing", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>13. “จอนผมข้างแก้ม” or “sideburns” which means “areas of hair grown down the sides of a man’s face in front of the ears” is similar to “whiskers” which means “the hair growing on a man’s face, especially the sides and/or the lower part”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>14. “รู้” or “know” is similar to “have” which means “to know or be skilled in”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>15. “ลักษณะ” or “appearance” is similar to “air”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>16. “แสดงความใหญ่” or “pride” is similar to “self-importance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>17. “องอาจ” or “valorous” is similar to “certain”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>18. “ลักษณะอาการ” or “the appearance” is similar to “the way”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>19. “ไม้เท้า” or “stick” is similar to “cane”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>20. “แน่นอน” or “certainly” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>21. “พูดถึง” or “mentioning” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>22. “จ่าเอก” or “Petty Officer 1st class” gives the specific meaning more than “sergeant” which means in Thai “จ่า”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5 S2 S2 S2
11	“Wonderful!” I ejaculated. (p. 21)	“อัศจรรย์!” จ้าพเจ้าออกอุทาน	“Wonderful!” I <u>exclaimed</u> .	1. “ออกอุทาน” or “exclaimed” is similar to	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				to translate. 5. “โฮลเมส” or “Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
13	<p>“I said just now that there were no criminals. It appears that I am wrong—look at this!” He threw me over the <u>note</u> <u>which</u> the <u>commissionaire</u> had brought. (p. 21)</p>	<p>“เมื่อคืนผมพูดว่าไม่มีผู้ร้าย ผมพูดผิดไปเสียแล้ว ดูนี่ซิคุณ!” เขาโยนจดหมายที่นักการนำมาให้ข้าพเจ้าดู (หน้า 25)</p>	<p>“Just now I said that there were no criminals. I am wrong, look at this!” he threw me the <u>letter</u> that the <u>factotum</u> had brought.</p>	<p>1. “it appears that” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 2. “จดหมาย” or “the letter” is similar to “the note”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “นักการ” or “the factotum” is similar to “the commissionaire”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S7 S5 S5
14	<p>“Why,” I cried, as I <u>cast</u> <u>my</u> <u>eye</u> <u>over</u> <u>it</u>, “this is terrible!”</p>	<p>“เออละซี” ข้าพเจ้าร้องในขณะที่</p>	<p>“Oh” I cried as <u>casting</u> a <u>look</u> <u>that</u> <u>letter</u>, “This is a</p>	1. “เออละซี” or “oh” is	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
(p. 21)		ทอดสายตาอ่าน จดหมายนั้น “นี่ เป็นเรื่องคอขาดบาดตายทีเดียว!” (หน้า 25)	<u>matter of the life and death!</u>	<p>similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ทอดสายตาอ่าน” or “casting a look” is similar to “cast my eye over”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “จดหมายนั้น” or “that letter” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “เรื่องคอขาดบาดตายทีเดียว!” or “a matter of the life and death!” gives the meaning more than “terrible!” which means “very bad, of low</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
15	<p>“It <u>does seem</u> to be a little <u>out of the common</u>,” he <u>remarked calmly</u>. “<u>Would you mind</u> reading it to me <u>aloud?</u>” (p. 21)</p>	<p>“ดูเหมือนมันจะเป็นเรื่องคิด ธรรมดาอยู่บ้างจริง ๆ” เขากล่าว หน้าตาเฉย “คุณจะช่วย สงเคราะห์อ่านดัง ๆ ให้ผมฟัง หน่อยได้ไหม” (หน้า 25)</p>	<p>“It <u>really seems</u> to be a little <u>uncommon matter</u>” he <u>said</u> <u>appearing indifferent</u>. “<u>Would you help</u> reading it <u>loudly</u> to me?”</p>	<p>quality, or unpleasant”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>1. “เรื่องพิศกรรมตา” or “uncommon matter” is similar to “out of the common”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “จริง ๆ” or “really” is similar to “does” which means “used to emphasize the main verb”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “กล่าวหน้าตาเฉย” or “said appearing indifferent” is similar to “remarked calmly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “คุณจะช่วยเหลือ” or “would you help” is similar to “would you mind” which means “something you say when politely asking someone to do something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
16	<p>This is the letter which I read to him— “<u>My dear Mr. Sherlock Holmes:</u> “<u>There has been a bad business during the night at 3, Lauriston Gardens, off the Brixton Road. Our man on the beat saw a light there about two in the morning, and as the house was an empty one, suspected that something was amiss. He found the door open, and in the front room, which is bare</u></p>	<p>ต่อไปนี้มีข้อความในจดหมายที่ข้าพเจ้าอ่านให้เจ้าฟัง: <u>มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ ที่นับถือ</u>—เมื่อคืนนี้มีเรื่องร้ายแรงเกิดขึ้นที่ห้องหมายเลข ๓ ลอริสตันการ์เด้นส์ ถนนบริกซตัน คนของเราที่เข้าเวร ได้เห็นแสงสว่างปรากฏอยู่ที่นั่นเมื่อราว ๆ ตีสอง โดยที่บานนั้นเป็นบ้านว่างจึงสงสัยว่าจะมี</p>	<p><u>From now on</u>, these are <u>texts</u> in the letter that I read to him: <u>Dear Mr. Sherlock Holmes</u>—there was a <u>serious matter that was happened</u> last night at <u>3 Lauriston Gardens, Brixton Road. Our man who was on duty</u>, saw a light there around <u>two o'clock</u> whereas that house was an <u>empty</u>, suspected that there would be something <u>doubting</u> to was happened. He found the <u>door open</u>, and in the front</p>	<p>1. “ต่อไปนี้” or “from now on” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ข้อความ” or “texts” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Mr. Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>of furniture, <u>discovered</u> the body of a gentleman, well dressed, and having cards in his pocket bearing the name of 'Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.' There had been no robbery, nor is there any evidence <u>as to</u> how the man met his death. There are marks of blood in the room, but there is no wound upon his person. We are <u>at a loss</u> as to how he came into the empty house; <u>indeed</u>, the whole <u>affair</u> is a puzzler. If you can come round to the house any time before twelve, you will find me there. I have left everything <u>in statu quo</u> until I hear from you. If you are unable to come I shall give you fuller details, and would <u>esteem</u> it a great kindness if you would <u>favou</u>r me with your</p>	<p>อะไรไม่ชอบมาพากลเกิดขึ้น เขาได้พบพระศพเปิดดูอยู่ และในห้องข้างหน้าซึ่งโลงโง้งไม่มีอะไรตกแต่ตั้ง เขาได้พบศพของสุภาพบุรุษคนหนึ่ง แต่งตัวเรียบร้อย ในกระเป๋าพกนามบัตรจารึกชื่อ "เอโนค เอ. เด-รบบเบอร์ คลิปแลนด์ โอไฮโอ สหรัฐ" ข้าพขงไม่ได้อุบายโง้ง ทั้งไม่มีหลักฐานปรากฏว่าชายคนนั้นถึงแก่ความตายด้วยเหตุใด ในห้องมีรอยเลือดอยู่ก็จริง แต่ไม่พบศพอะไรที่ตัวเขาเลย เราไม่มีทางจะรู้ได้ว่าเขาเข้าไปในบ้านว่างด้วยเหตุใด เหตุการณ์ซึ่งทลหายเหล่านี้ล้วนแต่เป็นที่น่าฉงนสนมแท้ที่จริง ๆ ถ้าคุณ</p>	<p>room that was <u>unfurnished</u>, he <u>found</u> the dead body of a gentleman, well dressed, and having a card in his pocket that was written the name of "Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A." the <u>belongings</u> had not been stolen, and there is no evidence that appeared how that man died. There are <u>bloodstains</u> in the room, but there is no wound on his body. We <u>never know</u> how he came into the empty house. The whole event is <u>really enigmatic</u>. If you can come to that house around any time before noon, you will find me there. I have <u>decided</u> to leave everything <u>as before</u> until I will hear <u>your opinion</u>. If you cannot come, I will tell you the fuller details, and will regard that you <u>assist</u> me with your</p>	<p>word. 4. "เรื่องร้ายแรง" or "a serious matter" is similar to "a bad business", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. "เกิดขึ้น" or "that was happened" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 6. "ลอริสตันการ์เดนส์" or "Lauriston Gardens" is a western name of place, so it is translation using a loan word. 7. "บริกซตัน" or "Brixton" is a western name of road, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5 S2 S4 S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>12. “เอนอค เจ. เครบเบอร์ คีฟแลนด์ โอไฮโอ สหรัฐ” or “Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.” is a western name of person and address, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>13. “เจ้าของ” or “the belongings” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>14. “ปรากฏ” or “appeared” which means “to start to be seen or to be present” is different from “as to” which means “about”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>15. “รอยเลือด” or</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“bloodstains” is similar to “marks of blood”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>16. “ไม่มีทางจะรู้ได้” or “never know” is similar to “at a loss” which means “not knowing what to do”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>17. “เหตุการณ์” or “event” is similar to “affair”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>18. “น่างงจนแท้” or “enigmatic” is similar to “puzzler”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>19. “จริงๆ” or “really” is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “indeed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>20. “ตกลง” or “decided” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>21. “ไว้ตามเดิม” or “as before” is similar to “in statu quo” which means “in the existing, or same, condition”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>22. “ได้ฟังความเห็นจากคุณ” or “hear your opinion” is similar to “hear from you” which means “to get a criticism or reprimand from you”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>23. “ถือว่า” or “regard” is similar to “esteem”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>24. “สงเคราะห์” or “assist” is similar to “favour”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>25. “โทเบียส เกรกสัน” or “Tobias Gregson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
17	<p>“Greggson is the <u>smartest of the Scotland Yarders</u>,” my friend remarked; “he and <u>Lestrade</u> are the <u>pick of a bad lot</u>. They are both <u>quick and energetic</u>, but <u>conventional</u>—shockingly</p>	<p>“เกรกสันเป็นคนที่ฉลาดของพวกเราที่กรมตำรวจ” เพื่อนข้าพเจ้ากล่าว “เขากับเลสตรีดเป็นมือชั้นดีอยู่ในบรรดาจำพวกชั้นสวะ ประเสริฐและมั่งคั่งทั้ง</p>	<p>“Greggson is the <u>most excellent person of us at the Scotland Yard</u>” my friend said, “He and <u>Lestrade</u> are <u>skillful men of all bad people</u>. They are both <u>agile and concentrated</u>, but</p>	<p>1. “คนเด่นที่สุดของพวกเราที่กรมตำรวจ” or “the most excellent person of us at the Scotland Yard” is similar to “the smartest of the Scotland Yarders”, so it is translation</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>so. They <u>have their knives into one another, too.</u> They are as jealous as a pair of <u>professional beauties.</u> There will be some fun over this case if <u>they are both put upon the scent.</u>” (p. 22)</p>	<p>แต่ติดแบบแฟน ติดเอามากมาย อย่างน่าตกใจทีเดียว มิหนำซ้ำ ยังคงยืมนัดกันเสียอีกด้วย พอเพิกัดกันและเป็นอีกจรรยาขยักนราวกับผู้หญิงหากินดูหนึ่งทีเดียว ถ้าเขาออกสืบคดีนี้ด้วยกันทั้งคู่ คงจะมีอะไรสนุกบ้างเป็นแน่” (หน้า 26)</p>	<p>becoming a habit for a convention so shocking; moreover, picking on each other too. When they are together, being as jealous as a pair of prostitutes. If they both investigate this case, there will be some fun surely.”</p>	<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “กล่าว” or “said” is similar to “remarked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “มือซันดี” or “skillful men” is similar to “the pick of” which means “the best of the group”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ประเวณีและมูจิด” or “agile and concentrated” is similar to “quick and energetic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ติด” or “becoming a habit” is added to give a</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “มีหน้าซ้ำ” or “moreover” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ทิ้งตำหนิ” or “picking on each other” which means “to criticize, punish, or be unkind to the same person often and unfairly” is similar to “have their knives into one another” which means “to try to cause problems for someone because you do not like them”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “ผู้หญิงทำผิด” or “prostitutes” gives the</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>meaning more than “professional beauties” which means “the women who use personal skills to advance to elite status”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “เขาออกสืบคดีนี้ด้วยกันทั้งคู่” or “they both investigate this case” is similar to “they are both put upon the scent”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “เป็นแน่” or “surely” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>
18	<p>I was <u>amazed</u> at the calm way in which he <u>rippled on</u>. “Surely there is not a moment to be <u>lost</u>,” I cried, “shall I go and order you a</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้า<u>ประหลาดใจ</u>ในความใจ <u>เย็น</u>ของเขาที่<u>ส่าย</u>ความอย่าง หน้าเฉย “เรื่องนี้มี<u>ไม่</u>จะ<u>ปล่อย</u></p>	<p>I was <u>astonished</u> at his calm that he <u>described</u> with <u>poker face</u>, “This should not be <u>wasted</u> for a moment <u>surely</u>” I said, “Will I go to <u>call</u> you</p>	<p>1. “ประหลาดใจ” or “astonished” is similar to “amazed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>ever stood in shoe leather— that is, when the fit is on me, for I can be spry enough at times.” (p. 22)</p>	<p>ตัวบรมขี้เกียจ อย่างแก็ไม่หาย ที่สุดในโลก—คือถ้าลองขี้เกียจ ขี้จนมาละก็ เพราะดางคราวผมก็ โดดเต๋นมาเสี่ยพอทีเดียว” (หน้า 26)</p>	<p>person in the world—that is if I am lazy, because sometimes I am <u>active</u> enough.”</p>	<p>because there is no need to translate. 2. “เขาตอบ” or “he answered” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “อย่างแก็ไม่หาย” or “inextricably” is similar to “incurably”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ตัวบรมขี้เกียจที่สุดในโลก” or “the laziest person in the world” is similar to “the most lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 5. “ถ้าลองขี้เกียจจนมาละก็”</p>	<p>S2 S5 S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>or “if I am lazy” is similar to “when the fit is on me” which means “it is a recognized expression, somewhat similar to ‘when I am in mood’”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “โอดแค้น” or “active” is similar to “sry”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
20	<p>“<u>Why</u>, it is just such a chance as you have been <u>longing for</u>.” (p. 22)</p>	<p>“แต่ฉันแหละ มันก็เป็นโอกาสที่คุณมาถึงอยู่แล้วนี่นะ” (หน้า 26)</p>	<p>“<u>But that's it</u>. It is a chance that you have said <u>repeatedly</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “แต่ฉันแหละ” or “but that's it” is similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>2. “จนถึง” or “said repeatedly” is different from “longing for” which means “to want something very much”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S6
21	<p>“My dear <u>friend</u>, <u>what would it matter to me?</u> Supposing I <u>unravel</u> the whole matter, you may be sure that <u>Greggson</u>, <u>Lestrade</u>, and Co. will <u>pocket</u> all the credit. That <u>comes of being an unofficial personage.</u>” (p. 22)</p>	<p>“เพื่อนชายเอ๋ย มันจะเป็นประโยชน์อะไรกับผม สมมติว่าผมคลี่คลายเรื่องนี้ได้หมด ก็ขอให้คุณแน่ใจเสียเถอะว่าเกรกสัน เลสเตรด และบริษัทนั้นแหละจะกวักเอาเกียรติยศชื่อเสียงไปกินเสียฉิบ คนที่อยู่นอกวงงานราชการย่อมจะต้องโดนอย่างนี้แหละ” (หน้า 26)</p>	<p>“My dear friend, <u>what would it be useful to me?</u> Supposing I <u>unravel</u> the whole matter, may you make sure that <u>Greggson</u>, <u>Lestrade</u> and company will <u>grab away</u> all the credit, and <u>the person who is not an officer will meet</u> like this.”</p>	<p>1. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “fellow”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “มันจะเป็นประโยชน์อะไรกับผม” or “what would it be useful to me?” is similar to “what does it matter to me?”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “กวักเอา” or “grab away”</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is similar to "pocket", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>4. "คนที่อยู่นอกสำนักงานราชการ" or "the person who is not an officer" is similar to "an unofficial personage", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>5. "โดน" or "meet" is similar to "comes", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>6. "เกรกสัน" or "Gregson" is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
				<p>7. "เลสเตอร์" or "Lestrade" is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
22	“But he begs you to help him.” (p. 22)	“แต่เขาอร้องให้คุณช่วยเขา” (หน้า 26)	“But he begs you to help him.”	word.	-
23	“Yes. He knows that I am his superior, and he would cut his tongue out before he would own it to any third person. However, we may as well go and have a look. I shall wek-it-out on my own hook. I may have a laugh at them if I have nothing else. <u>Come on!</u> ” (p. 22)	“ถูกละ เขารู้ว่าผมมีสติปัญญาเหนือกว่าเขา ทั้งรับรองข้อนี้นี้กับผมด้วย แต่เขาจะตัดลิ้นของเขาเสียก่อนที่จะเอาไปโพนทะนาให้บุรุษที่สามคนใดฟังเสียวะละ ถึงอย่างไรก็ดี เราจะไปดูด้วยกันก็ได้ ผมจะเกี่ยวด้วยเปิดของผมเอง ถึงจะไม่ได้อะไรเลย ก็คงจะ“ได้หัวร่อสองคนนี่กันบ้างละ ไปสิไป!” (หน้า 26)	“Yes, he knows that I am clever <u>than him</u> , and acknowledges <u>this point to me</u> , but he would cut his tongue out before he would <u>defame it to any third person</u> . However, we will go and see <u>together</u> , I will catch with my own hook. Although I will get nothing, I may laugh at both of them. <u>Let's go!</u> ”	1. “สติปัญญาเหนือกว่าเขา” or “clever than him” is similar to “his superior”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ข้อนี” or “this point” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “โพนทะนา” or “defame” is similar to “own” which means “to defeat someone completely or be much better than him or her; to perform extremely well”, so it is translation by	S5 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ดู” or “see” is similar to “have a look”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ด้วยกัน” or “together” which means “with each other” is different from “as well” which means “also; too”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “ไปกัน” or “let’s go!” is similar to “come on!” which means “said to encourage someone to do something, especially to hurry or try harder, or to tell you something”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>7. “work it out” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7
24	<p>He <u>hustled</u> on his overcoat, and <u>bustled about</u> in a way that showed that an <u>energetic fit</u> had superseded the <u>apathetic one</u>. (p. 22)</p>	<p>เขาจัดแจงสวมเสื้อนอก และเดินพาดำอยู่ไปมาในท่านองที่แสดงว่าเขาเกิดมีขึ้นมาจนชนะแก่อารมณ์เกียจคร้านแล้ว (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>He got ready to wear his overcoat, and <u>walked excitedly to be back and forth</u> in a way that showed that he started to <u>concentrate</u> until it <u>won his lazy mood</u>.</p>	<p>1. “จัดแจงสวม” or “got ready to wear” is similar to “hustled” which means “to move or act energetically and rapidly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เดินพาดำอยู่ไปมา” or “walked excitedly to be back and forth” is similar to “bustled about” which means “move or cause to move energetically or busily”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “ใจ” or “concentrate” which means “to direct your attention or your efforts towards a particular activity, subject, or problem” is different from “energetic” which means “having or involving a lot of energy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “พินิจ” or “won” which means “to receive something positive” is similar to “superseded” which means “to replace something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “อารมณ์” or “mood” is similar to “fit”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				using a related word. 6. “เกียจคร้าน” or “lazy” is similar to “apathetic”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
25	“ <u>Get</u> your hat,” he said. (p. 22)	“สวมหมวกของคุณเข้าดี” เขาพูด (หน้า 27)	“ <u>Put on</u> your hat” he said.	1. “สวมหมวก” or “put on” is similar to “get”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
26	“ <u>You wish</u> me to come?” (p. 22)	“คุณจะให้ผมไปด้วยหรือ” (หน้า 27)	“ <u>Would you like</u> me to go?”	1. “คุณจะให้ผมไปด้วยหรือ” or “would you like me to go?” is similar to “you wish me to come?”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
27	“Yes, if you have nothing better to do.” A minute later we were both in a <u>hansom</u> , driving <u>furiously</u> for the <u>Brixton Road</u> . (p. 22)	“ครับ ถ้าคุณไม่มีอะไรทำดีกว่านี้” ในหนึ่งนาทีต่อมาเราทั้งสองคนก็นั่งรถม้าเซ่นู่งหน้าไปยังถนนบริกซ์ตันอย่างรวดเร็ว (หน้า 27)	“Yes, if you have nothing better to do,” a minute later we both sat in a chariot <u>moving forwards</u> to <u>Brixton Road</u> <u>rapidly</u> .	1. “รถม้า” or “a chariot” is similar to “a hansom”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “มุ่งหน้า” or “moving forwards” is similar to	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“driving” which means “to move along or advance quickly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “อย่างรวดเร็ว” or “rapidly” is different from “furiously” which means “in a very angry way, or with as much effort or strength as possible”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “บริกซ์ตัน” or “Brixton” is a name of road, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S6
28	<p>It was a foggy, cloudy morning, and a <u>dun-coloured veil hung</u> over the <u>housetops</u>, looking like the reflection of the <u>mud-coloured streets beneath</u>. (p.</p>	<p>เข้าวันนั้นมีทั้งหมอกและหมอกเหนือหลังคาบ้านมีเตม่าน สีทึม ๆ ดูคล้ายเงาสะท้อนของถนนสีโคลนเบื้องล่าง (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>There were cloud and fog that morning, and it had only a <u>drab curtain</u> over the <u>housetops</u> that looked like the reflection of <u>mud-coloured streets below</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ม่าน” or “curtain” is similar to “veil” which means “a piece of light fabric hung to separate or conceal what is behind it; a</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
23)				<p>curtain", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "สีทึม ๆ" or "drab" is similar to "dun-coloured", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "hung" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. "เบื้องล่าง" or "below" is similar to "beneath", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5 S7 S5
29	My companion was in the best of <u>spirits</u> , and <u>prattled</u> away about <u>Cremona</u> fiddles, and the difference between a <u>Stradivarius</u> and	เพื่อนของข้าพเจ้ามีอาการมึนดีที่สุดในเวลาคุยข้อไปตามทางถึงขอ เคร โมนา และความแตกต่างของ	My friend was in the best mood, he <u>blabbered</u> on along the way about <u>Cremona</u> fiddles, and the difference between a <u>Stradivarius</u> and	1. "เพื่อน" or "friend" is similar to "companion", so it is translation by paraphrase	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>an <u>Amati</u>. (p. 23)</p>	<p>สอดคล้องที่วิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับของสมาธิ ราวกับการคุยของเด็กๆ (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>an <u>Amati</u>, as if <u>talking of children</u>.</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. “อารมณ์” or “mood” is similar to “spirits”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “คุยข้อ...ราวกับการคุยของเด็กๆ” or “blabbered on...as if talking of children” which means “to talk a lot, especially in a way people find annoying or embarrassing” is similar to “prattled away” which means “to talk in a silly way or like a child for a long time about things that are not important or without saying anything important”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “เครโมนา” or “Cremona” is a name of fiddles, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>5. “สตราดีวาเรียส” or “Stradivarius” is a name of fiddles, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “อะมาติ” or “Amati” is a name of fiddles, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>
30	<p>As for myself, I was silent, <u>for the dull weather and the melancholy business upon which we were engaged, depressed my spirits.</u> (p. 23)</p>	<p>ส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าได้แต่มองเงียบ เพราะว่าอากาศอันที่บ่ม ประกอบกับเรื่อง <u>สลดใจ</u> ที่เรา เกี่ยวข้อง ทำให้ใจของข้าพเจ้า หดงออยู่ (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>For myself, I was silent <u>because the dull weather and the sad matter that we were involved, depressed my mind.</u></p>	<p>1. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “สลดใจ” or “sad” is similar to “melancholy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>word.</p> <p>3. “เรื่อง” or “matter” is similar to “business” which means “an affair or matter”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เกี่ยวข้อง” or “involved” is similar to “engaged”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ใจคอ” or “mind” is similar to “spirits”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
31	<p>“You don’t seem to <u>give much thought to the matter</u> at hand,” I said at last, interrupting Holmes’ musical <u>disquisition</u>. (p. 23)</p>	<p>“คุณจะไม่ค่อยนึกถึงของกับเรื่องนี้เท่าใดนักเลยนี่” ข้าพเจ้าเอ่ยขึ้นในที่สุด ทำให้การพูดคุยถึงการดนตรีของโฮล์มส์</p>	<p>“It seems that you don’t <u>care much about this matter</u>” I said at last, interrupting Holmes’ <u>talking about</u> musical.</p>	<p>1. “อินังขงขอบกับเรื่องนี่เท่าใดนัก” or “care much about this matter” is similar to “give much thought to the matter”, so it is translation</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		หยุดชะงักไป (หน้า 27)		<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “in hand” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “การพูดคุยถึง” or “talking about” gives the general meaning, but “disquisition” means “a long and detailed explanation of a particular subject”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>4. “โฮล์มส์” or “Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S1</p> <p>S4</p>
32	<p>“No data yet,” he answered. “It is a <u>capital</u> mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the</p>	<p>“ก็ข้อมูลยังไม่มียี่คุณ” เขาตอบ “การสร้างความคิดเห็นก่อนคุณมี</p>	<p>“No data yet” he answered, “<u>Commenting</u> before you have all the evidence, it is a <u>huge</u> mistake. It biases <u>your</u></p>	<p>1. “การสร้างความคิดเห็น” or “commenting” is similar to “theorize”, so it is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	judgment." (p. 23)	หลักฐานทั้งหมด ขอมเป็นการ ผิดอย่างใหญ่หลวง มันทำให้การ วินิจฉัยของคุณเกิดความลำเอียง อยู่" (หน้า 27)	judgment."	translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. "อย่างใหญ่หลวง" or "huge" is similar to "capital", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. "ของคุณ" or "your" is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S5 S2
33	"You will <u>have</u> your data soon," I remarked, pointing with my finger; "this is the <u>Brixton</u> Road, and that is the house, if I am not very much mistaken." (p. 23)	"คุณคงจะได้ข้อมูลของคุณในไม่ ช้าหรอก" ข้าพเจ้าพูดพลางชี้มือ ไปที่ถนนบริกซ์ตันละ ส่วน โน้นคือบ้าน ถ้าผมเข้าใจไม่ผิด มากนัก" (หน้า 27)	"You will <u>get</u> your data soon" I <u>said</u> as pointing with my finger, "this is the <u>Brixton</u> Road, and that is the house if I am not mistaken very much."	1. "ได้" or "get" is similar to "have", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. "พูด" or "said" is similar to "remarked", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. "บริกซ์ตัน" or "Brixton" is	S5 S5 S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
34	<p>“So it is. Stop, driver, stop!” We were still a hundred yards or so from it, but he insisted upon our alighting, and we finished our journey upon foot. (p. 23)</p>	<p>“ก็ยังไม่หยุด คนขับหยุด!” เรายังอยู่ห่างจากตัวบ้านประมาณหนึ่งร้อยหลาหรือราวๆ นั้นก็จริง แต่เขาก็กลับชวนข้าพเจ้าลง แล้วพากันเดินต่อไปจนถึงระยะการเดินทางของเรา (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>“That’s it. Stop driver, stop!” We were still far from the house about a hundred yards or so, but he persuaded me to get off then walked until finishing our journey.</p>	<p>a name of road, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>1. “ก็ยังไม่หยุด” or “that’s it” is similar to “so it is”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ห่าง” or “far” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “ตัวบ้าน” or “the house” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ประมาณ” or “about” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ชวน” or “persuaded” which means “to make someone do or believe something by giving them a good reason to do it or by talking to that person and making them believe it” is different from “insisted upon” which means “to keep doing something, even if it annoys other people, or people think it is not good for you”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “ลง” or “get off” is similar to “alighting”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “เดิน” or “walked” is</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ลอริสตันการ์เด้นส์” or “Lauriston Gardens” is a western name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
36	<p>It was one of four which stood back some little way from the street, two <u>being</u> occupied and two empty. (p. 23)</p>	<p>เป็นบ้านหลังหนึ่งในสี่หลังที่ตั้งห่างจากถนนเข้าไปเล็กน้อย สองหลังในสี่หลังนี้มีคนอยู่ อีกสองหลังเป็นบ้านว่าง (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>It was one of four <u>houses</u> where stood a little far from the street, two houses were <u>resided</u> and two houses were empty.</p>	<p>1. “บ้าน” or “houses” is added to give a clearer picture, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “มีคนอยู่” or “were resided” is similar to “being occupied”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S2 S5
37	<p>The <u>latter</u> looked out with three tiers of vacant melancholy windows, which were <u>blank</u> and <u>dreary</u>, <u>save</u> that here and there a “<u>To Let</u>” card had developed like</p>	<p>หลังที่ว่างนั้นประกอบด้วยหน้าต่างที่เรียงห่างจากแปล้า ทั้งชั้นล่างชั้นบน เรียงกันสามแถว ดูน่าปราศจากเครื่องตกแต่ง ไม่</p>	<p>The <u>empty houses</u> consisted of vacant, alone windows that lined up with three tiers on <u>downstairs and upstairs</u> without furniture, it was not pleasant to the eyes <u>other</u></p>	<p>1. “หลังที่ว่าง” or “the empty houses” gives the specific meaning of “the latter” which means “the second of the two”, and according to (no. 36) previous source</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>a cataract upon the bleared panes. (p. 23)</p>	<p>เคริญตา นอกจากจะมีป้าย “ให้เข้า” ปักอยู่กับขอบทึม ๆ แฉวก็ไม่มีอะไร (หน้า 27)</p>	<p>than there was a “For Rent” card that had covered on a dull edge, then it had <u>nothing else</u>.</p>	<p>text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ประกอชบด้วย” or “consisted of” is different from “looked out” which means “to be watchful or careful”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “เงิบหงง” or “alone” is different from “melancholy” which means “sad”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “ตื้นต้างชันบน” or “downstairs and upstairs” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “เรียงกัน” or “lined up” is</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “ปราศจากเครื่องตกแต่ง” or “without furniture” is similar to “blank”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “dreary” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>8. “ไม่เจริญตา” or “it was not pleasant to the eyes” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9 “นอกจาก” or “other than” is similar to “save”, so it is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “ให้เช่า” or “for rent” is similar to “to let”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>11. “ปิดอยู่กับขอบที่ม ๆ” or “covered on a dull edge” is different from “developed like a cataract upon the bleared panes”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>12. “แต่ก็ไม่มีอะไร” or “then it had nothing else” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S2</p>
38	A small garden sprinkled over with a scattered eruption of sickly plants	มีสวนเล็ก ๆ ซึ่งมีต้นไม้แห้งเหี่ยว รายอยู่หรือมແຫຼ່ງມັນຕົວบ้านไว้	There was a small garden that scattered about withered trees separated the houses	1. “sprinkled over” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>separated each of these houses from the street, and was traversed by a narrow pathway, yellowish in colour, and consisting apparently of a mixture of clay and of gravel. (p. 23)</p>	<p>จากถนน ก็มีทางดินแคบ ๆ ตัดผ่านเข้าไป เห็นสีเหลือง ๆ ประกอบด้วยดินเหนียวและกรวดทรายผสมกัน (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>from the street, and there was a narrow pathway to traverse that was yellow color that consisted of a mixture of clay and of gravel.</p>	<p>target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “eruption” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “ต้นไม้แห้งเหี่ยว” or “withered trees” is similar to “sickly plants”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “each of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “apparently” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
39	The whole <u>place</u> was very <u>sloppy</u> from the rain which had fallen through the night. (p. 23)	ทั่วทั้งบริเวณ ชุ่มแฉะ ไปด้วย น้ำฝนที่ตกลงมาในตอนกลางคืน (หน้า 28)	The whole area was <u>drenched</u> with the rain that had fallen at the night.	1. “บริเวณ” or “area” is similar to “place”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ชุ่มแฉะ” or “drenched” which means “to make someone or something extremely wet” is similar to “sloppy” which means “(of a substance) more liquid than it should be, often in a way that is unpleasant”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
40	The garden was <u>bounded</u> by a three-foot brick wall with a <u>fringe</u> of wood rails upon the top, and against this wall was leaning a stalwart police constable, surrounded by a small knot of <u>loafers</u> , who craned their necks and <u>strained their eyes</u> in the <u>vain hope</u> of catching <u>some</u>	ตัวสวนนั้นรายล้อมด้วยกำแพงอิฐสามฟุตซึ่งบนยอดมีราวไม้ขนาน และมีพลตำรวจรูปร่างกำยำคนหนึ่งยืนพิงกำแพงอยู่ ห้อมล้อมด้วยคนจ้ำพวกเตร็ดเตร่เถลไถลกลุ่มน้อย ๆ ที่พากันยึด	The garden was <u>surrounded</u> by a three-foot brick wall that there were <u>flanked</u> with wood rails on the top, and a stalwart constable was leaning against this wall, surrounded by a small <u>kind</u> of <u>wandering people</u> who craned their necks and <u>looked with intention</u> to	1. “รายล้อม” or “surrounded” which means “to be everywhere around something” is similar to “bounded” which means “to mark or form the limits of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “แลดู” or “looked” is similar to “catching”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “some glimpse” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “หมายจะรู้” or “intention to know” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “ความเป็นไปข้างใน” or “situation inside” is similar to “proceedings within”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
41	<p>I had <u>imagined</u> that <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> would at <u>once</u> have <u>hurried</u> into the house and <u>plunged</u> into a study of the <u>mystery</u>. (p. 23)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้านึกไว้ว่าเชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ คงจะรีบเข้าไปในบ้าน และดูเข้า พิจารณาเรื่องลึกลับนั้น ทันที (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>I had <u>thought</u> that <u>Sherlock Holmes</u> would <u>hurry</u> into the <u>house</u> and <u>rush</u> to <u>examine</u> that <u>mystery</u> <u>immediately</u>.</p>	<p>word.</p> <p>9. “ไม่เป็นผล” or “it came to nothing” is similar to “the vain hope” which means “false hope, or hopeless hope, dream that has no hope of being fulfilled, illusion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
				<p>1. “นึกไว้” or “thought” is similar to “imagined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ดูเข้า” or “rush to” is similar to “plunged into”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “พิจารณา” or “examine” is added in the target text, so it</p>	S5 S5 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ทันที” or “immediately” is similar to “at once”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>
42	<p>Nothing <u>appeared</u> to be further from his intention. (p. 24)</p>	<p>แต่กลับดูจะไม่มีอะไรห่างไกลจากความมุ่งหวังตั้งใจของเขา มากกว่านั้นอีกแล้ว (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>But it <u>seemed</u> nothing to be further from his intention than that.</p>	<p>1. “แต่” or “but” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ดูจะ” or “seemed” is similar to “appeared”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “กวนั้นอีกแล้ว” or “than that” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2
43	<p>With an <u>air of nonchalance</u> which, <u>under the circumstances</u>, seemed to me to <u>border upon</u> affectation, he <u>lounge</u>d up and <u>down the pavement</u>, and <u>gazed vaeantly</u> at the <u>ground, the sky, the opposite houses and the line-of railings.</u> (p. 24)</p>	<p>ด้วยลักษณะท่าทางแสดงความรู้สึกเฉยเมย ซึ่งตามกรณีเหตุที่บังเกิดขึ้นนั้น ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกว่าเกือบๆ จะเป็นการตลกจริงกว่าได้เขาเที่ยวกรายไปกรายมาอยู่ที่ทางเดินข้างนอก ริมของคูดินแล้วก็แหงนมองดูฟ้า ดูบ้านตรงข้ามแล้วก็ดูที่รั้ว (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>With a <u>calm appearance</u> that <u>in the event that happened</u>, I felt that it was almost <u>affected</u>, he <u>walked gracefully</u> around on the <u>pavement outside</u>, and <u>looked down</u> the ground then <u>looked up</u> the sky, <u>looked at the opposite houses</u> and <u>the fence</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ลักษณะ” or “appearance” is similar to “air”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ดูเฉยเมย” or “calm” is similar to “nonchalance” which means “the trait of remaining calm and seeming not to care; a casual lack of concern”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ตามกรณีเหตุที่บังเกิดขึ้นนั้น” or “in the event that happened” is similar to “under the circumstances”, so it is translation by</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จำพจน์รู้สึก” or “I felt” is similar to “seemed to me” which means “I think”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เกือบ ๆ” or “almost” is similar to “border upon” which means “to be almost a certain thing or quality”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เที่ยวกรวยไปกรวยมา” or “walked gracefully around” is similar to “lounge up and down”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>7. “ข้างนอก” or “outside” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “ก้มมองดู” or “looked down” is similar to “gazed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “vacantly” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>10. “โหมงมองดู” or “looked up” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>11. “ดู” or “looked at” is added in the target text, so it</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>12. “the line of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>13. “รั้ว” or “the fence” is similar to “railings”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
44	<p>Having finished his <u>scrutiny</u>, he <u>proceeded</u> slowly down the path, or <u>rather</u> down the <u>fringe</u> of grass which flanked the path, <u>keeping his</u> eyes riveted upon the ground. (p. 24)</p>	<p>เมื่อเสร็จการที่หวุด ดั้งนี้แล้ว เขา จึงค่อยย่างเข้าไปตามทางหรือ ตามแถบต้นหญ้าที่ขึ้นขนานทาง อยู่มาภาย โดยใช้สายตาจับอยู่ที่พื้นดิน (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>When finishing <u>the survey</u> like these, he walked slowly on the path, or <u>the sides of</u> grass that flanked the path, and kept an eye on the ground.</p>	<p>1. “เมื่อ” or “when” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “การที่หวุด” or “the survey” which means “a careful inspection or appraisal” is similar to “scrutiny” which means “the careful and detailed</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>examination of something in order to get information about it", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ตั้งหน้าตั้งตา” or “like these” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ฮ้าง” or “walked” is similar to “proceeded” which means “to move or go forward or onward”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “rather” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>6. “แถบ” or “the sides” is similar to “the fringe”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ใช้สายตาจับอยู่” or “kept an eye on” is similar to “keeping his eyes riveted upon”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
45	<p>Twice he stopped, and once I saw him smile, and heard him utter an exclamation of satisfaction. (p. 24)</p>	<p>มีอยู่สองครั้งที่เขาหยุด และครั้งหนึ่งข้าพเจ้าเห็นเขายิ้มกับได้ยินเขาอุทานด้วยความสนใจ (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>There were twice that he stopped, and once I saw him smile and heard him exclaim with satisfaction.</p>	<p>-</p>	-
46	<p>There were many marks of footsteps upon the wet clayey soil, but since the police had been coming and going over it, I was unable to see how my companion could hope to learn anything</p>	<p>บนพื้นดินเหนียวละเอียดนั้นมีรอยคนเดินปรากฏอยู่เป็นอันมาก แต่โดยที่ตำรวจย่ำไปย่ำมาเสียแล้ว ข้าพเจ้าจึงมองไม่เห็นเลยว่าเพื่อนข้าพเจ้าจะหวังได้รู้</p>	<p>There were many footprints on the wet clay soil, but whereas the police had treaded over it, I could not see what my friend could hope to know anything from that path.</p>	<p>1. “โดยที่” or “whereas” is similar to “since”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ย่ำไปย่ำมา” or “treaded” is similar to “coming and</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	from it. (p. 24)	อะไร้างจากทางเดินนั้น (หน้า 28)		<p>going”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “รู้” or “know” is similar to “learn”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ทางเดินนั้น” or “that path” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S5 S5 S2
47	Still I had had such <u>extraordinary</u> evidence of the quickness of his <u>perceptive faculties</u> , that I	แต่ถึงกระนั้นข้าพเจ้าก็ประจักษ์ความไวแห่งสมรรถนะในทางสังเกตของขามาแล้วเป็นอย่างดี	But even so I was <u>excellent</u> evident the quickness of his <u>observation capacities</u> , that I had no doubt that he could	1. “แต่ถึงกระนั้น” or “but even so” is similar to “still” which means “nevertheless”, so it is translation by	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>had no doubt that he could see a <u>great deal</u> which was hidden from me. (p. 24)</p>	<p>เยี่ยม จนข้าพเจ้าไม่สงสัยเลยว่า เขาคงสามารถที่จะมองเห็นสิ่งที่ซ่อนเร้นจากข้าพเจ้าได้เป็นอันมากทีเดียว (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>see a <u>lot of</u> things that was hidden from me.</p>	<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “อย่างตีเยี่ยม” or “excellent” is different from “extraordinary” which means “very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “สมรรถนะ” or “capacities” is similar to “faculties”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “สังเกต” or “observation” is similar to “perceptive” which means “very good at noticing and understanding things that many people do not notice”, so it is</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เงินอีนมาก” or “a lot of” is similar to “a great deal”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
48	<p>At the door of the house we were met by a tall, white-faced, <u>flaxen-haired</u> man, with a <u>notebook</u> in his hand, who <u>rushed forward</u> and <u>wrung my companion's hand</u> with <u>effusion</u>. (p. 24)</p>	<p>ที่ประตูบ้านเรา ได้พบชายร่างสูง หน้าขาวผมสลวยคนหนึ่ง มือถือสมุดพกวิ่งออกมาหา และจับมือเพื่อนข้าพเจ้าเขยียดด้วยสีหน้าเบ่งบาน (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>At the door of the house we met a man who was tall, white-faced, <u>sleek-haired</u>, <u>took a notebook</u> in his hand and <u>ran toward</u> and <u>shook my friend's hand</u> with a <u>happy face</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ผมสลวย” or “sleek-haired” is different from “flaxen-haired” which means “having pale yellow hair”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “ถือ” or “took” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “วิ่งออกมาหา” or “ran toward” is similar to “rushed forward”, so it is translation</p>	S6 S2 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จับมือเพื่อนข้างซ้าย” or “shook my friend’s hand” is similar to “wrung my companion’s hand”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “สีหน้าเบิกบาน” or “a happy face” is similar to “effusion” which means “a sudden and uncontrolled expression of strong emotion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
49	<p>“It is indeed kind of you to come,” he said, “I have had everything left untouched.” (p. 24)</p>	<p>“คุณกรุณาจริง ๆ ที่มา” เขาพูด “ผมเพิ่งทุกอย่างไว้โดยไม่ให้ใครแตะต้องเลย” (หน้า 28)</p> <p>“เว้นแต่ตรงนั้น!” เพื่อนข้างซ้าย</p>	<p>“You are <u>really</u> kind to come” he said, “I left everything untouched.”</p> <p>“Except over there!” my friend answered as pointing</p>	<p>1. “จริง ๆ” or “really” is similar to “indeed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
50	<p>“Except that!” my friend answered, pointing at the</p>	<p>“เว้นแต่ตรงนั้น!” เพื่อนข้างซ้าย</p>	<p>“Except over there!” my friend answered as pointing</p>	<p>1. “วิวคาว” or “cattle” gives the meaning more than</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>pathway. "If a herd of buffaloes had <u>passed along</u> there could not be a <u>greater mess</u>. No doubt, however, you had drawn your own conclusions, <u>Gregson</u>, before you <u>permitted</u> this." (p. 24)</p>	<p>ตอบกลางๆไปทีทางเดิน "ถ้าฝูงวัวควาย ผ่านเข้ามาละก็ คงไม่ทำให้เป็นเทือก ยิ่งกว่านี้เป็นแน่ แต่ถึงอย่างไรก็ คุณคงลงความเห็นของคุณอย่างไม่ต้องสงสัยแล้วละนะ ถึงได้ยอมปล่อยให้เป็นอย่างนี้ได้" (หน้า 28)</p>	<p>at the pathway, "If a herd of <u>cattle passed through</u>, it could not be <u>stained more and more</u>. However, you might have your own conclusion no doubt then you <u>let</u> to be like this."</p>	<p>"buffaloes", so it is translation a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. "ผ่านเข้ามา" or "passed through" is similar to "passed along", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "เทือก" or "stained" is similar to "mess", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "ยิ่งกว่านี้" or "more and more" is similar to "greater", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "Gregson" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
52	<p>Holmes glanced at me and raised his eyebrows <u>sardonically</u>. “With two such men as yourself and <u>Lestrade upon the ground</u>, there will not be much for a <u>third party</u> to find out,” he said. (p. 24)</p>	<p>โฮล์มส์ชำเลืองดูข้าพเจ้าและเด็กตัวเป็นเงาหงายหน้า “เมื่อมีคนอย่างคุณเองกับเดสเตรัด กุ๊กกวดอยู่ทั้งสองคนแล้ว ก็เห็นจะไม่มีอะไรสำหรับคนที่สามจะค้นพบมากนักหรอก” เขาพูด (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>Holmes glanced at me and raised his eyebrows <u>sardonically</u>, “When having both you and <u>Lestrade enthused</u>, there will be nothing for a <u>third person</u> to find out much” he said.</p>	<p>1. “หงายหน้า” or “sardonically” is similar to “sardonically”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “กุ๊กกวด” or “enthused” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “upon the ground” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “คนที่สาม” or “a third person” is similar to “a third party”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “โฮล์มส์” or “Holmes” is a</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>6. “เลสเทรด” or “Lestrade” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
53	<p>Gregson rubbed his hands in a <u>self-satisfied</u> way. “I think we have done all that can be done,” he answered; “it’s a <u>queer</u> case <u>though</u>, and I <u>knew your taste for such things</u>.” (p. 24)</p>	<p>เกรกสันเขา<u>มี</u>อุทู่กันอย่าง <u>ภาคภูมิใจ</u> “<u>ผมก็คิดว่า</u>เรา<u>ได้</u>ทำ <u>สิ่ง</u>ที่จะ<u>ทำ</u>ได้<u>หมด</u>แล้ว” เขา<u>ตอบ</u> “<u>แต่</u>มัน<u>เป็น</u>คน<u>ดี</u>ที่<u>แปลก</u>อยู่ <u>และ</u> <u>ผม</u>ก็<u>รู้</u>ว่า<u>คุณ</u>ชอบ<u>เรื่อง</u>อย่าง<u>นี้</u>” (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>Gregson rubbed his hands proudly, “I think we did all things that could be done” he answered, “<u>But</u> it is a strange case, and I <u>knew you like sort of this matter</u>.”</p>	<p>1. “อย่างภาคภูมิใจ” or “proudly” is similar to “self-satisfied”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “แต่” or “but” is similar to “though”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “แปลก” or “strange” is similar to “queer”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	followed by <u>Gregson</u> , whose features expressed his astonishment. (p. 24)	เดินเข้าไปในบ้าน <u>เกรกสัน</u> ตามไปด้วยดีหน้าแสดงความประหลาดใจ (หน้า 29)	<u>Gregson</u> followed him with astonished expression.	<p>remark”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ตั้งนั้นแล้ว” or “like that” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “เดิน” or “walked” gives the general meaning, but “strode” means “to walk somewhere quickly with long steps”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>4. “เกรกสัน” or “Gregson” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S2
57	A short <u>passage</u> , bare planked and dusty, led to the kitchen and offices. (p. 25)	ภายในบ้านมีทางเดินสั้น ๆ เป็นไม้กระดานเปล่าฝุ่นจับเพราะ	<u>Inside the house</u> , there was a short <u>hallway</u> that was dusty bare planks, led to the	<p>1. “ภายในบ้าน” or “inside the house” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		นำไปสู่ครัวและห้องทำงาน (หน้า 29)	kitchen and office.	more expressive word. 2. “ทางเดิน” or “hallway” is similar to “passage”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
58	Two doors opened out of it to the left and to the right. (p. 25)	มีประตูสองประตูเปิดออกไปทางซ้ายและทางขวา (หน้า 29)	There were two doors to open out to the left and to the right.	1. “of it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
59	<u>One of these</u> had obviously been closed for many weeks. (p. 25)	ประตูหนึ่งเห็นได้ชัดว่าปิดมาหลายสัปดาห์ (หน้า 29)	<u>One door</u> had obviously been closed for many weeks.	1. “ประตูหนึ่ง” or “one door” gives the specific meaning of “one”, and also emphasizes what “one” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “of these” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S2 S7
60	<u>The other</u> belonged to the dining-room, which was the	อีกประตูหนึ่ง เป็นประตูห้องกิน	<u>The other door</u> was the dining room’s door that was	1. “อีกประตูหนึ่ง” or “the	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>apartment in which the mysterious affair had occurred. Holmes walked in, and I followed him with that subdued feeling at my heart which the presence of death inspires. (p. 25)</p>	<p>ข่าวซึ่งเป็นห้องที่เกิดเรื่องลึกลับนั้น โอลิเวอร์เดินเข้าไปในห้อง ส่วนข้าพเจ้าตามไปด้วย ความรู้สึกทึ่งกับภาพการตายที่บันดาลให้เกิดแกจิดใจ (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>the room that the mystery had been occurred. Holmes walked into the room, and I followed him with depressed feeling and the death scene that inspired my mind.</p>	<p>other door" gives the specific meaning of "the other", and also emphasizes what "the other" is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. "เป็น" or "was" is similar to "belonged to", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "ห้อง" or "room" gives the meaning less than "apartment" which means "a set of rooms for living in", so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>4. "ห้อง" or "the room" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>5. “หดหู” or “depressed” is similar to “subdued” which means “if a person is subdued, they are not as happy as usual or they are quieter than usual”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ภาพการตาย” or “the death scene” is similar to “the presence of death”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “จิตใจ” or “my mind” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “โฮลเมส” or “Holmes” is a name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
61	It was a large square room, looking all the larger from the <u>absence</u> of all furniture. (p. 25)	ห้องนั้นเป็นห้องจัตุรัสกว้างขวาง ยิ่งเป็นห้องโล่งโล่ง ปราศจากเครื่องตกแต่งด้วยแล้ว ก็ยิ่งดูกว้างขวางขึ้นอีกมาก (หน้า 29)	That was a large square room that the more it was <u>wide without</u> furniture, the larger it looked.	1. “โล่งโล่ง” or “was wide” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “ปราศจาก” or “without” is similar to “the absence”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S2 S5
62	A <u>vulgar flaring</u> paper adorned the walls, but it was <u>blotched in places</u> with <u>mildew</u> , and here and there great <u>strips</u> had become <u>detached</u> and hung down, <u>exposing</u> the yellow plaster beneath. (p. 25)	ผนังวิจิตรดาษเนือหยาบ ข้นวราเป็นดวว ๆ ซ้ำยังลอกที่ขยู่รังหลายแห่ง เห็นรอยปูนเหลือง ๆ อยู่เบื้องใต้ (หน้า 29)	The walls were covered with <u>rough</u> paper that was <u>moldy</u> , and <u>flaked</u> , hung down, and <u>ragged</u> in many places, and showing the yellow plaster <u>beneath</u> .	1. “ปิด” or “covered” is different from “adorned” which means “to decorate or add beauty to, as by ornaments”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. 2. “เนือหยาบ” or “rough” is similar to “vulgar”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “flaring” in the source	S6 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “blotched in places with” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “จุ่มราเป็นดวง ๆ” or “moldy” is similar to “mildew”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “strips” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “ลอก” or “flaked” is similar to “detached” which</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>means “to separate or remove something from something else that it is connected to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “รู้งิ่ง” or “ragged” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “เห็น” or “showing” is similar to “exposing” which means “to remove what is covering something so that it can be seen”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
63	<p>Opposite the door was a <u>showy fireplace</u>, <u>surmounted by a mantelpiece</u> of imitation white marble. (p. 25)</p>	<p>ตรงข้ามประตูเป็นเตาไฟฝัง ใ้อ้อา ประกอบด้วย กรอบทำเลียนแบบ หินอ่อนสีขาว (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>Opposite the door was a <u>luxurious fireplace</u> that consisted of a frame imitating white marble.</p>	<p>1. “ใ้อ้อา” or “luxurious” is similar to “showy” which means “making an imposing display”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>related word.</p> <p>2. “ประกอบด้วย” or “consisted of” is different from “surmounted” which means “to be on top of something tall”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>3. “กรอบ” or “a frame” gives the general meaning, but “a mantelpiece” means “a shelf above a fireplace, usually part of a frame that surrounds the fireplace”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p>	S6
64	On one corner of this was stuck the <u>stump</u> of a red wax candle. (p. 25)	ซึ่งที่มุมด้านหนึ่งมีกิ่งเทียนขี้ผึ้งสีแดงปักอยู่อันหนึ่ง (หน้า 29)	On one corner was stuck with a red wax candle <u>butt</u> .	<p>1. “of this” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
65	<p>The <u>solitary</u> window was so <u>dirty</u> that the light was <u>hazy</u> and <u>uncertain</u>, giving a dull <u>grey-tinge</u> to everything, which was <u>intensified</u> by the thick layer of dust which coated the whole <u>apartment</u>. (p. 25)</p>	<p>ส่วนหน้าต่างอันที่นั่นสกปรกมากจนแสงสว่างต้องลอดเข้ามาได้เพียงสลัว ๆ และไม่แจ่มแจ้ง ทำให้ทุกสิ่งทุกอย่างดูที่บวมไปหมด ยิ่งฝุ่นหนา ๆ จับไปทั่วทั้งห้องด้วยแล้วก็ยิ่งดูทึมจัดยิ่งขึ้น (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>And the <u>dark</u> window was so <u>dirty</u> that the light <u>passed through</u> to be just <u>dim</u> and <u>unclear</u> that made everything look <u>dull</u>, the more the thick layer of dust <u>covered</u> the whole <u>room</u>, the <u>darker</u> it looked.</p>	<p>2. “กึน” or “butt” is similar to “stump”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. S5</p> <p>1. “ทึม” or “dark” is different from “solitary” which means “being the only one”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. S6</p> <p>2. “ลอดเข้ามา” or “passed through” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. S2</p> <p>3. “สลัว ๆ และไม่แจ่มแจ้ง” or “dim and unclear” is similar to “hazy and uncertain”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. S5</p> <p>4. “grey tinge” in the source</p>	

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. “จับ” or “covered” is similar to “coated”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ห้อง” or “room” gives the meaning less than “apartment” which means “a set of rooms for living in”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ทึบจัดยิ่งขึ้น” or “darker” is similar to “intensified”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
66	All these details I observed afterwards. (p. 25)	รายละเอียดทั้งหลายที่พบ	All these details <u>were</u> that I observed afterwards.	1. “เป็นสิ่งที” or “were that” is added in the target text, so	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>เหล่านี้เป็นสิ่งที่ข้าพเจ้าได้สังเกตเห็นในภายหลัง (หน้า 29)</p>		<p>it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	
67	<p>At present my attention was centred upon the single grim motionless figure which lay stretched upon the boards, with vacant sightless eyes staring up at the discoloured ceiling. (p. 25)</p>	<p>ในขณะที่ความเอาใจใส่ของข้าพเจ้าคงพุ่งถึงอยู่แต่ที่ร่างซึ่งนอนนิ่งไม่ไหวติง โดดเดี่ยวอยู่กับพื้นกระดาน โดยหันหน้าของร่างนั้นเหลือกจับคู่เพดานเบื้องบนอย่างเลื่อนลอย (หน้า 29)</p>	<p>At that time my attention might be concentrated on the motionless figure that lay down alone on the boards, with rolling the vacant eyes upward at the ceiling.</p>	<p>1. “ในขณะที่นั้น” or “at that time” is different from “at present” which means “at the present time; right now”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “พุ่งถึง” or “concentrated on” is similar to “centred upon”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “grim” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “โดดเดี่ยว” or “alone” is</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “single”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “stretched” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “sightless” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “พืดึก” or “rolling...upward” is similar to “staring up”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “discoloured” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>เช่า” or “a thick twill overcoat” is similar to “a heavy broadcloth frock coat”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “สะอาดหมดจด” or “well-cleaned” is similar to “immaculate” which means “perfectly clean or tidy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
70	A top hat, <u>well brushed and trim</u> , was placed upon the floor beside him. (p. 25)	มีหมวกทรงสูงสะอาดเรียบร้อย ใบหนึ่งวางอยู่บนพื้นข้างกาย (หน้า 30)	There was a <u>neat</u> top hat that was placed on the floor beside him.	<p>1. “สะอาดเรียบร้อย” or “neat” is similar to “well brushed and trim” which means “thoroughly or properly brushed, especially so as to be neat or clean”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
71	His hands were clenched and his arms <u>thrown abroad</u> ,	มือของเขากำแน่น แขนเหยียด	His hands were clenched, his arms were stretched, and his	<p>1. “เหยียด” or “stretched” is similar to “thrown”, so it is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>while his <u>lower limbs</u> were <u>interlocked</u> as though his <u>death struggle</u> had been a grievous one. (p. 25)</p>	<p>ขาขวิดกันดูประหนึ่งความทรมนุ รายเมื่อจะตายนั้นเป็นทุกข์ขมพันด์ (หน้า 30)</p>	<p><u>legs were crossed</u> as though <u>restlessness</u> when he would die, that was grief.</p>	<p>translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “abroad, while” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 3. “ขาขวิดกัน” or “legs were crossed” is similar to “lower limbs were interlocked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. “ความทรมนุทรมาย” or “restlessness” is similar to “struggle”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S7
72	<p>On his <u>rigid</u> face there stood an expression of <u>horror</u>, and as it seemed to me, of hatred, such as I have never</p>	<p>ที่หน้าอันแข็งทึบของเขามีลักษณะ ของความตกใจปรากฏอยู่ และ</p>	<p>On his <u>serious</u> face was expressed the <u>fright</u>, and as I felt that it looked to have the hatred <u>simultaneously</u>, as I</p>	<p>1. “เครียด” or “serious” which means “thoughtful, somber, or grave in manner”</p>	S6

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>seen upon human <u>features</u>. (p. 25)</p>	<p>เท่าที่ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึก ดูจะมีความจง เกิดขึ้นตรงซึ่งระคนอยู่ด้วย อย่างที่ ข้าพเจ้าไม่เคยพบเห็นเลยบน ใบหน้าของมนุษย์ (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>have never seen on human <u>faces</u>.</p>	<p>is different from “rigid” which means “not flexible or pliant; stiff”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “ความตลกใจ” or “the fright” is similar to “horror”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึก” or “I felt” is similar to “it seemed to me” which means “I think”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ดูจะมี” or “it looked to have” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ระคนอยู่ด้วย” or</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“simultaneously” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “ใบหน้า” or “faces” is similar to “features”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
73	<p>This <u>malignant</u> and <u>terrible</u> <u>contortion</u>, combined with the <u>low forehead</u>, <u>blunt nose</u>, and <u>prognathous jaw</u> gave the dead man a <u>singularly</u> <u>simious</u> and <u>ape-like</u> appearance, which was increased by his writhing, unnatural posture. (p. 25)</p>	<p><u>ลักษณะของความเกลียดชัง</u> ประกอบความตลกเมื่อรวมกับการมีหน้าปากดำ จมูกกร้านและคางยื่นแล้ว ก็ทำให้ผู้ตายมีลักษณะคล้ายลิงทโมนที่เดี๋ยว ยิ่งประกอบด้วยท่าทึ่งอหังกพิศกรรมคาด้วยแล้ว ก็ยิ่งทำให้เหมื่อน มากขึ้นไปอีก (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>The appearance of the hatred and the <u>fright</u> combined with having the <u>low forehead</u>, being <u>snub-nosed</u>, and <u>prognathous</u>, that made the dead man <u>look like a big monkey</u> appearance, and with an <u>unnatural posture</u>, it <u>made him look like that more and more</u>.</p>	<p>1. “ลักษณะ” or “the appearance” gives the general meaning, but “contortion” which means “something twisted or out of the ordinary in character, meaning, etc.”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>2. “ความเกลียดชัง” or “the hatred” which means “an extremely strong feeling of dislike” is different from “malignant” which means</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“very dangerous or harmful in influence or effect”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.</p> <p>3. “ความตกใจ” or “the fright” is similar to “terrible”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “จุกړน” or “snub-nosed” is similar to “blunt nose”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “jaw” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>6. “singularly” in the source text can be omitted when it</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>7. “คล้ายลิงทโมน” or “look like a big monkey” gives the specific meaning more than “simious and ape-like”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “writhing” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>9. “ซิ่งทำให้เหมือน” or “it made him look like that” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>10. “มากขึ้นไปอีก” or “more</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
74	<p>I have seen death in many <u>forms</u>, but never has it <u>appeared to me</u> in a <u>more fearsome aspect than</u> in that <u>dark grimy apartment</u>, which <u>looked out upon one of the main arteries of suburban London.</u> (p. 25)</p>	<p>ข้าพเจ้าได้เห็นคนตายในลักษณะต่าง ๆ มากมาย แต่ไม่เคยที่จะรู้สึกว่ามันกลัวยิ่งกว่าภายในห้องอันวังเวงที่ตั้งอยู่บนทางเดินเลือดใหญ่สายหนึ่งของมหานครลอนดอนนั้นไม่ (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>I have seen the dead in many <u>appearances</u>, but never <u>felt</u> that it was <u>scariet than</u> within the <u>solitary room</u> that was <u>located on one of the aorta of suburban London.</u></p>	<p>and more” is similar to “increased”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ลักษณะ” or “appearances” is similar to “forms”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “รู้สึก” or “felt” is similar to “it appeared to me” which means “I think”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “aspect” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “น่ากลัวยิ่งกว่า” or “scariet than” is similar to “more</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>fearsome than”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ห้อง” or “room” gives the meaning less than “apartment” which means “a set of rooms for living in”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p> <p>6. “วิเวก” or “solitary” which means “being the only one” is different from “dark grimy” which means “covered with grime; dirty”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>7. “ตั้งอยู่” or “located” which means “to situate or place” is different from “looked out” which means “to watch</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>what is happening and be careful”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>8. “เส้นเลือดใหญ่” or “the aorta” which means “the main artery in the human body” is similar to “the main arteries”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>9. “ลอนดอน” or “London” is a name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S5
75	<p>Lestrade, lean and ferret-like as ever, was standing by the doorway, and greeted my companion and myself. (p. 26)</p>	<p>ในขณะที่นั้น เดสเตรด หน้าเสียผู้ มีท่าทางดกแกลก อยู่ไม่สร้างกำลังยืนอยู่ที่ปากประตู เขาเอ่ยทักเพื่อนเข้าพบเข้าและตัวข้าพเจ้าเองด้วย (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>At that time Lestrade who always had a pyramidal face, and furtive gesture, was standing at the doorway, and greeted my friend and myself.</p>	<p>1. “ในขณะที่นั้น” or “at that time” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “เดสเตรด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so</p>	S2 S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “หน้าเตี้ยม” or “a pyramidal face” is different from “lean and ferret-like”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>4. “ท่าทางลคนดก” or “furtive gesture” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “อยู่เสมอ” or “always” is similar to “as ever”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>5. “ทีเด็ด” or “absolutely” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “อ่อนหัด” or “inexperienced” is similar to “chicken” which means “a young inexperienced person”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
77	“There is no clue?” said <u>Gregson</u> . (p. 26)	“ไม่มีร่องรอยเลยไม่ใช่” เกรกสันพูด (หน้า 30)	“There is no clue, is there?” <u>Gregson</u> said.	<p>1. “เกรกสัน” or “Gregson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4
78	“None at all,” <u>chimed in</u> <u>Lestrade</u> . (p. 26)	“ไม่มีเลย” เดสเตรด สนองคำ (หน้า 30)	“Not at all” <u>Lestrade</u> <u>replied</u> .	<p>1. “เดสเตรด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “สนองคำ” or “replied” is similar to “chimed in” which</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
79	<p>Sherlock Holmes approached the body, and, kneeling down, examined it intently. "You are sure that there is no wound?" he asked, pointing to <u>numerous</u> <u>gouts and splashes of blood</u> which lay all round. (p. 26)</p>	<p>เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ ทรายเข้าไปใกล้ศพ คุณเขาลงตรวจดูอย่างตั้งใจ ออกตั้งใจ "คุณแน่ใจว่ามีบาดแผล" เขาเอ่ยถามพลางชี้ไปที่หยดเลือดเป็นอันมากที่ปรากฏอยู่ทั่วห้อง (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>Sherlock Holmes passed <u>closely</u> the dead body and <u>kneeled</u> down to examine it <u>attentively</u>, "Are you sure that there is no wound?" he asked as pointing to <u>many</u> <u>drops of blood</u> that <u>appeared</u> all around <u>room</u>.</p>	<p>means "to speak in a conversation, usually to agree with what has been said", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. "เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์" or "Sherlock Holmes" is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. "ทรายเข้าไปใกล้" or "passed closely" is similar to "approached", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "อย่างตั้งใจ" or "attentively" is similar to "intently", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “หยดเลือดเป็นอันมาก” or “many drops of blood” is similar to “numerous gouts and splashes of blood”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ปรากฏ” or “appeared” which means “to start to be seen or to be present” is different from “lay” which means “to be in or move into a horizontal position on a surface”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “ห้อง” or “room” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S2</p>
80	“Positive!” cried both detectives. (p. 26)	“แน่ใจทีเดียว!” นักสืบทั้งสองพูดพร้อมกัน (หน้า 30)	“Sure!” the both detectives cried out.	1. “แน่ใจทีเดียว” or “sure!” is similar to “positive!” which means “certain and without	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
81	<p>“Then, of course, this blood belongs to a second individual—presumably the murderer, if murder has been committed. It reminds me of the circumstances attendant on the death of <u>Van Jansen</u>, in <u>Utrecht</u>, in the year ’34. Do you remember the case, <u>Gregson</u>?”</p> <p>“No, sir.” (p. 26)</p>	<p>“ถ้าฉันเดาคิดนี่ก็เป็นของบุคคลที่สองละ น่าจะเป็นของฆาตกรนั่นเอง ถ้ามีการฆาตกรรมเกิดขึ้นจริง มันสะกิดใจให้ผมนึกถึงพยานหลักฐานเกี่ยวกับกรตยของแวน เยนเสน ในยูเทรคท์ เมื่อปี 34 อยู่ैयाคุณจำคดีนั้นได้หรือเปล่า เกรกสัน”</p> <p>“ไม่ได้ครับ” (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>“Then this blood belongs to the second <u>person</u>, it probably belongs to the murderer if the murder has <u>happened</u>. It reminds me of the evidence about the death of <u>Van Jansen</u> in <u>Utrecht</u> in the year ’34. Do you remember that case, <u>Gregson</u>?”</p> <p>“No, sir.”</p>	<p>any doubt”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “บุคคล” or “person” is similar to “individual”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “of course” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “น่าจะเป็น” or “probably” is similar to “presumably”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เกิดขึ้นจริง” or “happened” is similar to “committed”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. “พยานหลักฐาน” or “the evidence” which means “a thing or set of things helpful in forming a conclusion or judgment” is different from “the circumstances attendant” which means “(attendant circumstances) the elements other than <i>actus reus, mens rea</i> (the foundations for criminal law) and the result that define the crime. They are additional facts that define the crime”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>6. “แวน แชนเสน” or “Van Jansen” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				7. “อุเทรคท์” or “Utrecht” is a western name of city in the Netherlands, so it is translation using a loan word. 8. “เกรกสัน” or “Gregson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
82	<p>“Read it up—you really should. There is nothing new under the sun. It has all been <u>done before</u>.” (p. 26)</p>	<p>“อ่านมันดูสิ—คุณควรจะอ่านจริงๆ ไม่มีอะไรใหม่ภายใต้ดวงตะวันหรอก มันปรากฏมาก่อนแล้วทั้งสิ้น” (หน้า 30)</p>	<p>“Read it—you should read. There is really nothing new under the sun, it has been <u>appeared</u> all before.”</p>	1. “ปรากฏ” or “appeared” is similar to “done”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
83	<p>As he <u>spoke</u>, his nimble fingers were <u>flying</u> here, there, and everywhere, <u>feeling</u>, <u>pressing</u>, <u>unbuttoning</u>, <u>examining</u>, while his eyes wore the same <u>far-away expression</u> which I have already</p>	<p>ในขณะที่เขาพูด นิ้วมืออันว่องไวของเขาเคลื่อนไปตามที่ต่างๆ ทั่วทุกหนทุกแห่งของศพ ผู้ตาย เพื่ยวคั่นนั่นนี่ เกาะกระดุมตำราวजू ส่วนนั้นบนตาของ</p>	<p>As he <u>said</u>, his nimble fingers were <u>moving</u> to every part of the <u>dead body</u>, <u>pressing</u>, <u>unbuttoning</u>, <u>examining</u>, and his eyes had an <u>absent-minded state</u> as I <u>mentioned</u> above.</p>	1. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “spoke”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “เคลื่อนไป” or “moving” is similar to “flying” which means “to move with great	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>remarked upon. (p. 26)</p>	<p>เขานั่นคงมีอากาศร้อนโดยดั่งที่ ข้าพเจ้าระบุมาแล้ว (หน้า 31)</p>		<p>speed; rush or dart", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "ศพผู้ตาย" or "the dead body" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. "feeling" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>5. "อาการเตือนลอย" or "an absent-minded state" is similar to "far-away expression", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. "ระบุ" or "mentioned" is similar to "remarked", so it</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
84	So <u>swiftly</u> was the examination made, that one would hardly have guessed the <u>minuteness</u> with which it was <u>conducted</u> . (p. 26)	การตรวจได้กระทำไปอย่างรวดเร็วยิ่งนัก จนใคร ๆ ก็แทบจะเดาความละเอียดถี่ถ้วนจากการกระทำนั้นไม่ถึง (หน้า 31)	The examination was made so <u>quickly</u> that anyone would hardly have guessed the <u>preciosity</u> from that <u>action</u> .	<p>is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “อย่างรวดเร็ว” or “quickly” is similar to “swiftly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ความละเอียดถี่ถ้วน” or “the preciosity” is similar to “the minuteness”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “การกระทำ” or “action” is similar to “conducted” which means “behave”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
85	Finally, he sniffed the dead man’s <u>lips</u> , and then <u>glanced</u> at the soles of his <u>patent</u> leather <u>boots</u> . (p. 26)	ในที่สุดเขาทำงูกฟุคพิดมปากผู้ตาย แล้วดูที่สันรองเท้าหนังหุ้มข้อของชายนั้น (หน้า 31)	Finally, he sniffed the dead man’s <u>mouth</u> , and looked at that guy’s the soles of <u>high top leather shoes</u> .	<p>1. “ปาก” or “mouth” gives the feeling stronger than “lips” which is only outside, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>2. “ดู” or “looked at” gives the general meaning, but “glanced at” which means “to look briefly and quickly”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>3. “patent” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “รองเท้าหนังหุ้มข้อ” or “high top leather shoes” is similar to “boots” which means “a sturdy item of footwear covering the foot and ankle, and sometimes also the lower leg”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
86	“He has not been moved at all?” he asked. (p. 26)	“เขาไม่ ได้ถูกเขื่อนเลยหรือ” เขากถาม (หน้า 31)	“Hasn't he been moved at all?” he asked.	-	-

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
87	“No more than was necessary for the purposes of our examination.” (p. 26)	“ก็ไม่มากไปกว่าเท่าที่จำเป็นสำหรับการตรวจของเราหรอกครับ” (หน้า 31)	“No more than being necessary for our examination.”	1. “the purposes of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
88	“You can take him to the mortuary now,” he said. “There is nothing more to be learned.” (p. 26)	“ตอนนี้คุณจะเอาเขาไปไว้ที่ห้องเก็บศพก็ได้” เขากล่าว “ไม่มีอะไรที่เราจะเรียนรู้ได้อีกแล้วละ” (หน้า 31)	“Now you can take him to the mortuary” he said, “There is nothing that we will learn more.”	-	-
89	Greggson had a stretcher and four men at hand. (p. 26)	เกรกสันมีเปลหามกับคนสำหรับใช้สอยอยู่แล้วสี่คน (หน้า 31)	Greggson had a stretcher and four men for the usability.	1. “เกรกสัน” or “Greggson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 2. “ใช้สอย” or “the usability” is similar to “at hand” which means “near in time or position, easily available”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S4 S5
90	At his call they entered the room, and the stranger was	เมื่อเขาเรียก ลีคินนี่ก็เข้ามายกศพ	When he called, these four men would come to carry	1. “ลีดินนี่” or “these four	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	lifted and carried out. (p. 26)	ของชายแปลกหน้าขึ้นใส่เปล หามไป (หน้า 31)	the stranger out with a <u>stretcher.</u>	men” gives the specific meaning of “they”, and also emphasizes what “they” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “เข้าม” or “come” is similar to “entered”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “the room” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate. 4. “เปลหาม” or “a stretcher” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S5 S7 S2
91	As they <u>raised him</u> , a ring <u>tinkled down</u> and rolled across the floor. (p. 26)	ในขณะที่ช่วยกัน ยก ศพขึ้นแหวน วงหนึ่งตกลงดังกลิ้งไปตามพื้น	As they <u>helped each other to carry out the dead body</u> , a ring <u>dropped</u> and rolled over the floor.	1. “ช่วยกัน” or “helped each other” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		ห้อง (หน้า 31)		<p>more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “ยก” or “carry out” is similar to “raised”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ศพ” or “the dead body” gives the specific meaning of “him”, and also emphasizes what “him” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “หล่นลง” or “dropped” which means “to fall or to allow something to fall” is different from “tinkled” which means “to make a light ringing sound, or to cause to tinkle”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
92	Lestrade grabbed <u>it</u> up and <u>stared</u> at it with <u>mystified</u> eyes. (p. 27)	เดสเตรดเป็นคนฉวยเอาแหวน ขึ้นมาส่องดู อย่างฉงนสนเท่ห์ (หน้า 31)	Lestrade grabbed that <u>ring</u> up to <u>look</u> at it <u>doubtfully</u> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “เดสเตรด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 2. “แหวน” or “that ring” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “มองดู” or “look at” gives the general meaning, but “stared at” means “to look fixedly at someone or something”, so it is translation by a more general word. 4. “อย่างฉงนสนเท่ห์” or “doubtfully” is similar to “mystified”, so it is translation by paraphrase 	<p>S4</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S1</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>5. "eyes" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7
93	<p>"There's been a woman here," he <u>cried</u>. "It's a woman's wedding-ring." (p. 27)</p>	<p>"มีผู้หญิงคนหนึ่งมาที่นี่ด้วย" เขาพูด "แหวนวงนี้เป็นแหวนแต่งงานของผู้หญิง" (หน้า 31)</p>	<p>"There has been a woman to <u>come here</u>" he <u>said</u>, "<u>This ring</u> is a woman's wedding ring."</p>	<p>1. "มา" or "come" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. "พูด" or "said" is similar to "cried", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "แหวนวงนี้" or "this ring" gives the specific meaning of "it", and also emphasizes what "it" is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S2 S5 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
94	He held it out, as he <u>spoke</u> , upon the palm of his hand. (p. 27)	ในขณะที่พูดเขายื่นฝ่ามือที่เขาแหวนวางไว้ให้ดู (หน้า 31)	As he <u>said</u> , he held out his palm that a ring was put down on <u>to show</u> .	1. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “spoke”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ให้ดู” or “to show” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S5 S2
95	We all gathered round him and <u>gazed</u> at it. (p. 27)	เราจึงพากันเข้าไปดู แหวนนั้นด้วยกันทุกคน (หน้า 31)	We all gathered round to <u>see</u> that <u>ring</u> .	1. “ดู” or “see” gives the general meaning, but “gazed at” which means “to look fixedly at someone or something”, so it is translation by a more general word. 2. “แหวนนั้น” or “that ring” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S1 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
98	<p>“You’re sure it doesn’t simplify <u>them</u>?” <u>observed</u> <u>Holmes</u>. “There’s nothing to be learned by staring at it. What did you find in his pockets?” (p. 27)</p>	<p>“คุณแน่ใจหรือว่ามันจะไม่ทำให้เรื่อง สะดวกขึ้น” โฮล์มส์ พูด “ไม่มีอะไรที่เราจะเรียนรู้ได้จากข้อจำกัดของตุ๋นเท่านั้นหรอก คุณพบอะไรอยู่ในกระเป๋าของเขาบ้างล่ะ” (หน้า 31)</p>	<p>“Are you sure that it does not make <u>matters easier</u>?” <u>Holmes said</u>, “There is nothing that we will learn by only staring. What did you find in his pockets?”</p>	<p>similar to “heaven knows” which means “used when someone does not feel recognized or appreciated”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ทำให้...สะดวกขึ้น” or “make...easier” is similar to “simplify”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เรื่อง” or “matters” gives the specific meaning of “them”, and also emphasizes what “them” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “โฮล์มส์” or “Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				using unrelated words.	S2
100	<p>“A gold watch, No. 97163, by <u>Barraud</u>, of <u>London</u>. Gold Albert chain, very heavy and solid. Gold ring, with <u>masonic</u> device. Gold pin—<u>bull-dog</u>'s head, with rubies as eyes. <u>Russian</u> leather card-case, with cards of <u>Enoch J. Drebber</u> of <u>Cleveland</u>, corresponding with the <u>E. J. D.</u> upon the <u>line</u>. No purse, but <u>loose</u> money to the extent of seven pounds thirteen. Pocket edition of <u>Boccaccio</u>'s ‘<u>Decameron</u>,’ with name of <u>Joseph Stangerson</u> upon the fly-leaf. Two letters—one addressed to <u>E. J. Drebber</u></p>	<p>“มีนาฬิกาพกเรือนทองหนึ่งเรือน หมายเลข 97163 จากห้างบาร์โรด ในลอนดอน สายนาฬิกาทองอัลเบิร์ตเป็นทองทับทิมมาก แหวนทองคำแบบมัสกันเต็มก้นคตทองคำรูปหัวสุนัข บุคตอกดาฝั่งทับทิม ของนามบัตรหนึ่งรัสเซีย พร้อมด้วยบัตรพิมพ์ชื่อ เอมเอก เจ. เดคาเมอร์ แห่งคิฟแลนดร์รับกับตราอี. เจ. ดี. ทีเสื่อผ้า ไม่มีกระเป๋าสเงิน แต่มีเงินปลีกกรวมกัน</p>	<p>“There is a gold watch, No. 97163 from <u>Barraud</u> in <u>London</u>. Gold Albert chain was very heavy and solid. Gold ring as <u>bulldog</u>'s head with ruby eyes. <u>Russian</u> leather card case with card that was typed name of <u>Enoch J. Drebber</u> of <u>Cleveland</u>, fitting to the <u>E. J. D.</u> on the cloth. No purse but had a small change to total seven pounds thirteen <u>shilling</u>. The pocket book of <u>Boccaccio</u>'s <u>Decameron</u>, and there was the name of <u>Joseph Stangerson</u> on the <u>blank</u> page of <u>preliminary</u> pages. Two letters, one letter</p>	<p>1. “บาร์โรด” or “Barraud” is a western name of department store, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “ลอนดอน” or “London” is a western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “อัลเบิร์ต” or “Albert” is a western name of person (Prince Albert who was said to have been fond of wearing watch chains), so it is translation using a loan</p>	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	and one to Joseph Stangerson." (p. 27)	ทั้งหมดเจ็ดปอนด์สิบสามชติติง หนึ่งคือ <u>เดกามรอน</u> ของ บอกกาจิโอบบักกระเป่า มีชื่อ โจเซฟ สแดงเกอร์ตัน ที่หน้าวาง ต้นเดิม จดหมายสองฉบับ ฉบับ หนึ่งจากหน้าถึงอี. เจ. เค-รบบเบอร์ กับอีกฉบับหนึ่งถึง โจเซฟ สแดงเกอร์ตัน" (หน้า 31)	addressed to <u>E. J. Drebber</u> and the other one to Joseph Stangerson."	word. 4. “เมสัน” or “mason” is a western name of old secret society, and “masonic device was probably the well known square and compasses”, so it is translation using a loan word. 5. “รัสเซีย” or “Russian” is a nationality, so it is translation using a loan word. 6. “พิมพ์ชื่อ” or “typed name” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 7. “เอนอค เจ. เดรบบเบอร์” or “Enoch J. Drebber” is a western name of person, so	S4 S4 S2 S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>8. “คัลลิฟแลนด” or “Cleveland” is a western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>9. “รับทัญ” or “fitting to” is similar to “corresponding with”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “อี. เจ. ดี.” or “E. J. D.” is an acronym, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>11. “ใหลผ้า” or “the cloth” gives the general meaning, but “linen” means “strong cloth made from the fibers</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S1</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				of the flax plant”, so it is translation by a more general word.	
				12. “เงินปลีก” or “small change” is similar to “loose money”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				13. “ชิลลิง” or “shilling” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.	S2
				14. “เดคาเมอรอน” or “Decameron” is a western name of pocket book, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				15. “บอคาจิโอ” or “Boccaccio” is a western name of person, so it is	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation using a loan word.</p> <p>16. “โจเซฟ สแตงเกอร์สัน” or “Joseph Stangerson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>17. “หน้าว่างต้นเล่ม” or “the blank page of preliminary pages” is similar to “fly-leaf” which means “an empty page at the beginning or end of a book next to the cover”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>18. “อี. เจ. ดเรบเบอร์” or “E. J. Drebber” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				word. 19. “บูลด็อก” or “bulldog” is a name of type of dog, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
101	“At what address?” (p. 27)	“ลงที่อยู่ที่ไหน” (หน้า 32)	“At what address?”	-	-
102	“ <u>American Exchange, Strand</u> —to be left till called for. They are both from the <u>Guion Steamship Company</u> , and refer to the sailing of <u>their boats from Liverpool</u> . It is clear that this <u>unfortunate man was about to return to New York</u> .” (p. 27)	“อเมริกันเอกซ์เชนจ์ สแตรนด์ ผากเก็บไว้จนกว่าเจ้าตัวเองจะไปรับ เป็นจดหมายจากบริษัทเดินเรือ กวีออนฟงสองฉบับ แม้ในเวลาเรือ ออกจาก ลิเวอร์พู ดู เห็น ได้ชัดว่า ชายผู้เคราะห์ร้ายนี่กำลังจะ เดินทางกลับ นิวยอร์ก” (หน้า 32)	“ <u>American Exchange, Strand</u> . To be kept until the <u>receivers will take</u> . Both letters are from the <u>Guion Steamship Company</u> to <u>inform</u> the time of sailing to <u>leave Liverpool</u> . It is clear that this <u>unfortunate man is going back to New York</u> .”	1. “อเมริกันเอกซ์เชนจ์ สแตรนด์” or “American Exchange, Strand” is a western name, which “American Exchange services for the traveler are mail delivery, currency exchange, reading and writing rooms, newspapers, tourist information, hotel reservations and steamship and railroad tickets. A floor plan of the building is included” and “Strand is a major thoroughfare in the City of Westminster, Central London”, so it is translation	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “ฝากเก็บไว้” or “kept” is similar to “left”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เจ้าตัว” or “the receivers” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ไปรับ” or “take” is similar to “called for” which means “to appear, as on someone else’s premises, in order to get”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “กวีออน” or “Guion” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				word.	S5
				6. “แจ้ง” or “inform” is similar to “refer to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				7. “of their boats” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.	S7
				8. “ออกจาก” or “leave” is similar to “from”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
				9. “ลิเวอร์พูล” or “Liverpool” is a western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
				10. “กำลังจะเดินทางกลับ” or	

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“is going back” is similar to “was about to return”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
103	<p>“Have you <u>made</u> any inquiries as to this man, <u>Stangerson</u>?” (p. 27)</p>	<p>“คุณ ได้สืบถามถึง <u>สแตงเคอร์สัน</u> คนนี้อย่างไรบ้างหรือยัง” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>“Have you <u>inquired</u> about this man, <u>Stangerson</u> yet?”</p>	<p>11. “นิวยอร์ก” or “New York” is a western name of city, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>1. “สืบถามถึง” or “inquired about” is similar to “made any inquiries as to”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “สแตงเคอร์สัน” or “Stangerson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “ยัง” or “yet” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more</p>	S4 S5 S4 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
104	<p>"I did it <u>at once</u>, sir," <u>said</u> <u>Greggson</u>. "I have had advertisements sent to all the newspapers, and one of my men has <u>gone to the American Exchange</u>, but he has not <u>returned yet</u>." (p. 27)</p>	<p>"ผมทำทันทีที่เขิวทละครับ" เถ รกถัน ทยบ "ผมได้ส่งแจ้งความ ไปลงในหนังสือพิมพ์ทุกฉบับ และส่งคนของผมคนหนึ่งไปสืบ ที่อเมริกัันเอกซเชนจ์ด้วย แต่ เวลานี้ยังไม่กลับ" (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>"I did it <u>suddenly</u>, sir" <u>Greggson answered</u>, "I have sent advertisements to all newspapers, and <u>sent</u> one of my men to <u>detect</u> at the <u>American Exchange</u>, but <u>this</u> <u>time</u> he has not <u>come back</u> <u>yet</u>."</p>	<p>expressive word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "ทันที" or "suddenly" is similar to "at once", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. "ทรกถัน" or "Greggson" is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 3. "ตอบ" or "answered" is similar to "said", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 4. "ส่ง" or "sent" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word 5. "ไปสืบ" or "detect" gives the meaning more than 	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“gone”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “อเมริกันเอกซ์เชนจ์” or “American Exchange” is a western name, which “American Exchange services for the traveler are mail delivery, currency exchange, reading and writing rooms, newspapers, tourist information, hotel reservations and steamship and railroad tickets. A floor plan of the building is included”, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>7. “เวลานี้” or “this time” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “กลับ” or “come back” is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
107	<p>“How did you <u>word your inquiries?</u>” (p. 27)</p>	<p>“คุณ<u>ตั้งคำถาม</u>ไปอย่างไร?” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>“How did you <u>ask the questions?</u>”</p>	<p>telegram” is similar to “telegraphed”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “ตั้งคำถาม” or “ask the questions” is similar to “word your inquiries”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
108	<p>“We <u>simply detailed the circumstances</u>, and said that we should be <u>glad of any information</u> which could help us.” (p. 27)</p>	<p>“เรา<u>พูดแต่</u>แจ้งรายละเอียดของเหตุที่<u>เกิดขึ้น</u>ไป และบอกที่เราใคร่ที่จะ<u>ได้รับ</u> คำบอกเล่าทุกประการที่<u>จะ</u>ช่วยเราได้” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>“We <u>only detailed the occurrence</u>, and told that we <u>wished to get every report</u> that would help us.”</p>	<p>1. “พูดแต่” or “only” is similar to “simply”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เหตุที่เกิดขึ้น” or “the occurrence” is similar to “the circumstances”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “บอก” or “told” is similar to “said”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>related word.</p> <p>4. “ใคร” or “wished” which means “to want to do something” is different from “glad” which means “pleased and happy”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>5. “ได้รับ” or “get” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “คำบอกเล่า” or “report” is similar to “information”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
109	<p>“You did not ask for particulars on any point which appeared to you to be crucial?” (p. 28)</p>	<p>“คุณไม่ได้ถามจำเพาะเจาะจงไปในเรื่องที่คุณรู้สึกว่าเป็นข้อสำคัญหรือ” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>“Didn’t you ask particularly in any matter that you felt it was an important point?”</p>	<p>1. “เรื่อง” or “matter” is similar to “point”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a related word.</p> <p>2. “คุณรู้สึก” or “you felt” is similar to “appeared to you” which means “you think”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ข้อ” or “point” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “สำคัญ” or “important” is similar to “crucial”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
110	“I asked about <u>Stangeron</u> .” (p. 28)	“ผมได้ถามถึง <u>สแตงเกอร์ตัน</u> ” (หน้า 32)	“I asked about <u>Stangeron</u> .”	<p>1. “สแตงเกอร์ตัน” or “Stangeron” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
111	<p>“Nothing else? Is there no circumstance on which this whole case <u>appears</u> to <u>hinge</u>? Will you not <u>telegraph</u> again?” (p. 28)</p>	<p>“ไม่มีอะไรอีกหรือ ไม่มีเหตุอะไรที่คิดนี้ทั้งคดีคิดว่าเกี่ยวกับอยู่หรือ คุณจะไม่โทรเลขไปอีกหรือ” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>“Nothing else? Is there no event that this whole case <u>seems</u> to <u>involve</u>? Won't you <u>send</u> a <u>telegram</u> again?”</p>	<p>1. “เหตุ” or “event” is similar to “circumstance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ดูท่า” or “seems” is similar to “appears”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เกี่ยวโยง” or “involve” is similar to “hinge” which means “to hang or turn on or as if on a hinge”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “โทรเลข” or “send a telegram” is similar to “telegraph”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
112	<p>“I have said all I have to say,” said <u>Gregson</u>, in an</p>	<p>“ผมได้พูดสิ่งทั้งหมดที่จะพูด</p>	<p>“I have said all <u>things</u> I should say” <u>Gregson</u> said</p>	<p>1. “สิ่ง” or “things” is added</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	offended voice. (p. 28)	หมดแล้ว” เกรกสันพูด น้ำเสียงออกเคื่อง ๆ (หน้า 32)	with an offended voice.	in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “เกรกสัน” or “Gregson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
113	Sherlock Holmes chuckled to himself, and appeared to be about to make some remark, when Lestrade, who had been in the front room while we were holding this conversation in the hall, reappeared upon the scene, rubbing his hands in a pompous and self-satisfied manner. (p. 28)	เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์ หัวเราะที ๆ กับตัวเองและขยับจะพูดอะไรต่อไปอีก ก็พอดี เลสเตรดผู้อยู่ที่ห้องข้างหน้าในขณะที่เรากำลังพูดกันอยู่ในห้องโถงเข้ามา ขัดจังหวะเสีย เขาเอามือถูกันในลักษณะที่แสดงความดีใจของเขาและภาคภูมิใจอยู่ (หน้า 32)	Sherlock Holmes chuckled to himself, and started to say anything, that coincided Lestrade who had been in the front room while we were talking in the hall, came to interrupt, he rubbed his hands in a high spirits and a sense of pride manner.	1. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 2. “ขยับจะพูดอะไร” or “started to say anything” is similar to “appeared to be about to make some remark”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “พอดี” or “coincided” is	S4 S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>similar to “when”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “เลสเตอร์ด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>5. “กำลังพูดกัน” or “were talking” is similar to “were holding this conversation”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “เข้ามา” or “came” is similar to “reappeared”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ขัดจังหวะ” or “interrupt”</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “upon the scene” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>9. “ความลำพอง” or “high spirits” is similar to “pompous”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. “ภาคภูมิใจ” or “sense of pride” is similar to “self-satisfied”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
114	“Mr. Gregson,” he said, “I have just made a <u>discovery</u> ”	“มิสเตอร์เกรกสัน” เขาเอ่ยขึ้น	“Mr. Gregson” he said, “I have just <u>found</u> the <u>most</u>	1. “มิสเตอร์เกรกสัน” or “Mr. Gregson” is a western name,	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>of the <u>highest importance</u>, and one which would have been overlooked had I not made a careful examination of the walls." (p. 28)</p>	<p>“ผมเพิ่ง ได้พบ หลักฐาน สำคัญ ที่สุดด้วยตัวเอง เป็นหลักฐานที่ เห็นจะถูกมองข้าม ไปแน่ถ้าผมไม่ ตรวจสอบหนึ่งอย่างถึงก้นตะกี้” (หน้า 32)</p>	<p>important evidence that would have been overlooked if I had not examined carefully on the walls.”</p>	<p>so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “พบ” or “found” is similar to “made a discovery”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “หลักฐาน” or “evidence” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “สำคัญที่สุด” or “the most important” is similar to “the highest importance”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
115	<p>The little man's eyes sparkled as he <u>spoke</u>, and he was <u>evidently</u> in a state of <u>suppressed exultation</u> at having scored a point <u>against</u> his colleague. (p. 28)</p>	<p>ในขณะที่พูดนั้นตาของบุรุษร่างเล็กเป็นประกายขาว การณ์ปรากฏว่าเขาอยู่ในลักษณะการถึงใจ แต่สะกดไว้ไม่ให้ออก</p>	<p>As he <u>said</u>, the little man's eyes sparkled, and <u>appeared</u> that he was in an <u>overjoyed</u> appearance, but <u>suppressed</u> it to be not openly in scoring <u>more than</u> his colleague.</p>	<p>I. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “spoke”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>นอกหน้าในการที่รู้สึกว่าคุณทำ แต่ได้เกินหน้าเพื่อนร่วมงาน ของตัวอยู่ (หน้า 33)</p>		<p>2. “ปรากฏ” or “appeared” is similar to “was evidently”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ลักษณะการถึงโตแต่ตะกอดใจ” or “an overjoyed appearance, but suppressed it” is similar to “a state of suppressed exultation”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “มีให้ออกนอกหน้า” or “be not openly” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “เกินหน้า” or “more than” gives the meaning more than “against” which means “in competition with, or</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
116	<p>“Come here,” he said, <u>bustling back</u> into the room, the atmosphere of which felt clearer since the removal of its <u>ghastly inmate</u>. “Now, stand there!” (p. 28)</p>	<p>“มานี่เดอะ” เขาพูดพลางหันหลังกลับเข้าไปในห้องที่เกิดเหตุ รู้สึกว่าบรรยากาศค่อยแจ่มใสมขึ้น ตั้งแต่มีการโยกย้ายศพออกไปแล้ว “ทีนี้ไปยืนตรงนั้นซิ!” (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>“Come here” he said as <u>turning around</u> into the room that <u>the accident happened</u>, and that felt the atmosphere was clearer since the <u>dead body</u>’s the removal, “Now stand there!”</p>	<p>comparison with”, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>1. “หันหลังกลับ” or “turning around” gives the meaning less than “bustling back” which means “to do things in a hurried and busy way to go back”, so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>	S2
117	<p>He <u>struck</u> a match on his <u>boot</u> and <u>held</u> it up <u>against</u></p>	<p>เขาเอาไม้ขีดไฟจุดกับรองเท้าของเขา</p>	<p>He <u>lit</u> a match with his <u>shoe</u>, and <u>lifted</u> it to <u>shine</u> the</p>	<p>2. “ที่เกิดเหตุ” or “that the accident happened” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. “ศพ” or “the dead body” is similar to “ghastly inmate”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S2
				<p>1. “จุด” or “lit” is similar to “struck”, so it is translation</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	the wall. (p. 28)	เงา แก้วสูงขึ้น ต่อกผนัง (หน้า 33)	wall.	<p>by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “รองเท้า” or “shoe” gives the general meaning, but “boot” means “a type of shoe that covers the whole foot and the lower part of the leg”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>3. “สูงขึ้น” or “lifted” is similar to “held...up”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ส่อง” or “shine” which means “to send out or reflect light” is different from “against” which means “standing or leaning beside or in front of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
118	“Look at that!” he said, <u>triumphantly</u> . (p. 28)	“ดูนั่น!” เขาพูดอย่างแสดงความมีชัย (หน้า 33)	“Look at that!” he said <u>victoriously</u> .	1. “อย่างแสดงความมีชัย” or “victoriously” is similar to “triumphantly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
119	I have <u>remarked</u> that the paper had <u>fallen away in parts</u> . (p. 28)	ข้าพเจ้า ได้กล่าวมาแล้วว่า กระดาษบิตฟา ลอกหลุดเป็นตอน ๆ (หน้า 33)	I have <u>said</u> that the paper on the wall had <u>flaked off sectionally</u> .	1. “กล่าว” or “said” is similar to “remarked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “บิตฟา” or “on the wall” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 3. “ลอกหลุดเป็นตอน ๆ” or “flaked off sectionally” is similar to “fallen away in parts”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5 S2 S5
120	In this particular corner of the room a large piece had <u>peeled off</u> , leaving a yellow	เฉพาะตรงมุมห้องที่เอียงนี้ แผ่นใหญ่แผ่นหนึ่ง ได้ลอก	This particular corner of the room <u>that was mentioned</u> , a large piece had <u>flaked off</u> .	1. “ที่เอียงนี้” or “that was mentioned” is added in the	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
122	<p>“What do you think of that?” cried the detective, with the <u>air of a showman exhibiting his show.</u> (p. 28)</p>	<p>“นั่นคุณเข้าใจว่าอะไร” นักสืบ ร้องถาม <u>ท่าทางเหมือน</u> นักแสดงที่เปิดตัวการแสดงของตน อยู่กระนั้น (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>“What do you <u>understand</u> about that?” the detective cried as <u>acting like a performer opening his performance.</u></p>	<p>to translate.</p> <p>1. “เข้าใจ” or “understand” is similar to “think”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ท่าทางเหมือนนักแสดงที่</p>	S5
123	<p>“This was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought of looking there. The murderer has written it with his or her own blood. See <u>this smear</u> where it has <u>trickled down</u> the wall! That <u>disposes of</u> the idea of</p>	<p>“หลักฐานนี้ถูกมองเลยไปเพราะ มันอยู่ในมุมที่มีที่มืดที่สุดของห้อง ที่ไม่มีใครคิดถึงดูตรงนี้เสียด้วย มาตกรจะเป็นชายหรือหญิงก็ แล้วแต่ ได้เขียนมันขึ้นด้วยเลือดของตัวเอง ดูรอยเมือนตรงที่</p>	<p>“This <u>evidence</u> was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought about looking here. The murderer who will be male or female has written it with his or her own blood. See <u>the stain that the blood</u></p>	<p>เปิดการแสดงของคนอยู่” or “acting like a performer opening his performance” is similar to “the air of a showman exhibiting his show”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
123	<p>“This was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought of looking there. The murderer has written it with his or her own blood. See <u>this smear</u> where it has <u>trickled down</u> the wall! That <u>disposes of</u> the idea of</p>	<p>“หลักฐานนี้ถูกมองเลยไปเพราะ มันอยู่ในมุมที่มีที่มืดที่สุดของห้อง ที่ไม่มีใครคิดถึงดูตรงนี้เสียด้วย มาตกรจะเป็นชายหรือหญิงก็ แล้วแต่ ได้เขียนมันขึ้นด้วยเลือดของตัวเอง ดูรอยเมือนตรงที่</p>	<p>“This <u>evidence</u> was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought about looking here. The murderer who will be male or female has written it with his or her own blood. See <u>the stain that the blood</u></p>	<p>1. “หลักฐานนี้” or “This evidence” gives the specific meaning of “this”, and also emphasizes what “this” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>2. “รอยเมือน” or “the stain”</p>	S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>suicide anyhow. Why was that corner chosen to write it on? I will tell you. See that candle on the mantelpiece. It was lit at the time, and if it was lit this corner would be the brightest instead of the darkest portion of the wall.” (p. 28)</p>	<p>เลือด ไหลตกลงไปตามฝาผนัง! ถึงอย่างไรมันก็เป็นข้อที่กล้า ความคิดเรื่องฆ่าตัวเองอยู่ดี ทำไมเขาจึงเลือกเอามุมนี้เป็นที่เขียนคำนั้น ผมจะบอกคุณให้ มองดูเทียนที่กรอบเตาผิงนั้น เตะ เวลานั้นมันจุดอยู่ และเมื่อ มันจุดอยู่ ทางมุมนั้นก็เป็นมุมที่สว่างที่สุดแทนที่จะเป็นส่วนที่มืดที่สุดของผนัง” (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>flowed down the wall! However, that was a <u>confutation</u> about suicidal thoughts. Why did the <u>murderer</u> choose this corner to write <u>that word</u>? I will tell you to <u>look at the candle</u> on the mantelpiece, at that time it was lit, and when it was lit, this corner would be the brightest instead of the darkest portion of the wall.”</p>	<p>is similar to “this smear”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “เลือด” or “the blood” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ไหลตกลง” or “flowed down” is similar to “trickled down”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “ข้อที่กล้า” or “a confutation” is similar to “disposes of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>6. “๒๗” or “the murderer” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “คำนั้น” or “that word” gives the specific meaning of “it”, and also emphasizes what “it” is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>8. “มองดู” or “look at” is similar to “see”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
124	<p>“And what does it mean new that you have found it?” asked <u>Gregson</u> in a <u>depreciatory</u> voice. (p. 29)</p>	<p>“เสถียรที่ดูคุณพบมันเข้านี่นะ มันหมายความว่าอะไรละ” เกรกสันตามด้วยน้ำเสียงไม่นิยมชมชื่น (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>“And what does it mean that you have found it?” <u>Gregson</u> asked with an <u>unfavorably</u> voice.</p>	<p>1. “now” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>2. “เกรกสัน” or “Gregson” is a western name of person, so</p>	S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
125	<p>“Mean? <u>Why</u>, it means that the writer was going to <u>put</u> the female name <u>Rachel</u>, but she had time to finish. You mark my words, when this case <u>comes</u> to be cleared up you will find that a woman named <u>Rachel</u> <u>has</u> something to <u>do</u> with it. It’s all very well for you to laugh, <u>Mr. Sherlock Holmes</u>. You may be very smart and</p>	<p>“หมายความว่าอะไร? <u>ฮ่าว</u> มันก็หมายความว่าผู้เขียนกำลังจะเขียนชื่อผู้หญิงว่า <u>ราเชล</u> นะสิ แต่เขา—จะเป็นชายหรือหญิงก็แล้วแต่—ยังไม่ทันเขียนเสร็จก็ถูกความดีที่ย้อน คุณจำคำของผมไว้เถอะ เมื่อคดีนี้คดีกลายออกก็จะที่คุณจะพบว่ามีผู้หญิงคนหนึ่ง</p>	<p>“Mean? <u>Oh</u>, it means that the writer was going to <u>write</u> the female name <u>Rachel</u>, but that person—maybe the male or female—not finished writing yet that was disturbed before. You mark my words when this case was <u>unraveled</u>, you will find that there is a woman who named <u>Rachel</u> to <u>relate</u>. You can laugh at whatever you want, <u>Mr. Sherlock Holmes</u>,</p>	<p>it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “ไม่นิยมชมชื่น” or “unfavorably” which means “showing disapproval; in a disparaging way” is different from “depreciatory” which means “tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S6</p>
				<p>1. “ฮ่าว” or “oh” is similar to “why” which means “used to express surprise or anger”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เขียน” or “write” is similar to “put”, so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>clever, but the old hound is the best, when all is said and <u>done</u>.” (p. 29)</p>	<p>ที่กล่าวมาเชดก็ขี้ขลาดอยู่ด้วย คุณอยากจะทำอะไรก็ทำเราจะไม่ละ <u>มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์</u> คุณอาจจะเป็นคนฉลาดและเก่งมากก็ตาม แต่สิ่งที่ยากก็หมาแก่นั่นแหละดีที่สุด” (หน้า 33)</p>	<p>you may be very smart and clever, but <u>finally</u> the old hound is the best.”</p>	<p>using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ราเชล” or “Rachel” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “คิดิตตาชอก” or “unreveled” is similar to “comes to be cleared up”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เกี่ยวข้องกับอยู่ด้วย” or “relate” is similar to “has something to do with it”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “มิสเตอร์เชอร์ล็อก โฮลมส์” or “Mr. Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so</p>	<p>S4</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>7. “แต่สุดท้าย” or “but finally” is similar to “when all is said and done”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
126	<p>“I really beg your pardon!” said my companion, who had ruffled the little man’s temper by bursting into an explosion of laughter. (p. 29)</p>	<p>“ผมต้องขอโทษคุณจริงๆ” เพื่อนข้าพเจ้าพูดจนภายหลังที่ทำให้อารมณ์ของบุรุษร่างเล็กเกิดเดือดดาลเพราะหัวเราะออกมาเสียงดังทัน (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>“I must be really sorry” my friend said after infuriating the little man’s temper because of a loud laughter.</p>	<p>1. “ผมต้องขอโทษคุณจริงๆ” or “I must be really sorry” is similar to “I really beg your pardon!” which means “used for saying ‘sorry’ when you have made a mistake or done something wrong”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ภายหลัง” or “after” is</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>4. “ทำให้...เดือดดาล” or “infuriating” is similar to “ruffled”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “หัวเราะออกมาเสียงดังลั่น” or “a loud laughter” is similar to “bursting into an explosion of laughter”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
127	<p>“You certainly <u>have</u> the <u>credit</u> of being the first of us to find <u>this</u> out, and, as you say, it <u>bears every mark</u> of having been written by the other participant in last night’s mystery. I have not had time to examine this room yet, but with your</p>	<p>“คุณยอมได้ชื่อว่าเป็นคนแรกในหมู่เราที่พบหลักฐานชิ้นจำแนกแล้วก็อย่างคุณว่าแหละ มันปรากฏแต่อยู่ที่ทุกประการว่ามีส่วนในเรื่องลึกลับที่เกิดขึ้นเมื่อคืนนี้ได้เขียนขึ้น ผมยังไม่มีความ</p>	<p>“You get the name of being the first of us that found this evidence certainly, and as you say, it appears every point that the participant in mystery which happened last night has written. I have not had time to examine this room yet, but I will ask for</p>	<p>1. “ได้ชื่อ” or “get the name” is similar to “have the credit”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “หลักฐาน” or “evidence” gives the specific meaning</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>permission I shall do so now." (p. 29)</p>	<p>จะตรวจดูที่องุ่นนี้เลย แต่จะขออนุญาตดูมตรวจดูเดี๋ยวนี้แหละ" (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>permission from you to examine now."</p>	<p>of "this", and also emphasizes what "this" is, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>3. "ปรากฏแก่อยู่ทุกประการ" or "appears every point" is similar to "bears every mark" which means "to show", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "ที่เกิดขึ้น" or "which happened" is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>
128	<p>As he <u>spoke</u>, he <u>whipped</u> a tape measure and a large round magnifying glass from his pocket. (p. 29)</p>	<p>ในขณะที่พูด เขาก็สาวยัดกับแว่นขยายรูปกลมขนาดใหญ่ออกจากกระเป๋า (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>As he said, he picked a tape measure and a large round magnifying glass from his pocket.</p>	<p>1. "พูด" or "said" is similar to "spoke", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "ควัก" or "picked" is similar to "whipped" which</p>	<p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				means "to bring or take something quickly", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.	S5
129	<p>With these two <u>implements</u> about the room, sometimes stopping, occasionally kneeling, and once <u>lying flat</u> upon <u>his face</u>. (p. 29)</p>	<p>พร้อมด้วย<u>อุปกรณ์</u>ทั้งสองอย่างนี้ เขา<u>ค่อย</u>อย่าง <u>อย่างเสียงกริบ</u> ไปทั่วห้อง บาง<u>ครั้ง</u>ก็หยุด บาง<u>ครา</u>ก็<u>คุกเข่า</u>กับ<u>พื้น</u> และ<u>ครั้ง</u>หนึ่ง<u>ถึง</u>แก่<u>ลงนอน</u>พ<u>ง</u>พ<u>าบ</u>ที่<u>เดียว</u> (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>With these two <u>tools</u>, he <u>walked slowly</u> over the room <u>soundlessly</u>, sometimes stopped, occasionally <u>kneeled down on the floor</u>, and once <u>lay flat on the stomach</u>.</p>	<p>1. “อุปกรณ์” or “tools” is similar to “implements”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ค่อย<u>อย่าง</u>” or “walked slowly” is different from “trotted” which means “run slowly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p>	S5
				<p>3. “<u>อย่างเสียงกริบ</u>” or “soundlessly” is similar to “noiselessly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “<u>กับพื้น</u>” or “on the floor”</p>	S6
					S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “นอนฟุ้งพวย” or “lay flat on the stomach” is similar to “lying flat upon his face”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
130	<p>So engrossed was he with his <u>occupation</u> that he <u>appeared to</u> have forgotten our <u>presence</u>, for he <u>chattered away to himself</u> <u>under his breath</u> the <u>whole time</u>, keeping up a <u>running fire</u> of exclamations, groans, whistles, and little cries <u>suggestive of encouragement</u> and of hope. (p. 29)</p>	<p>เขาหมกมุ่นกับการที่ทำไปหนึ่ง เขาคิดเราเสียดสนิท เพราะเขาพูด ร้องง่ากับตัวเองอยู่ตลอดเวลา ประเดี๋ยวก็อุทานออกมาดังๆ ประเดี๋ยวคราง ประเดี๋ยววิพาก และประเดี๋ยวก็ร้องเบา ๆ เป็น เสียงแสดง ความมีมานะและ ความหวัง (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>He was engrossed with <u>doing</u> as if he has forgotten <u>us</u> because he <u>murmured to himself</u> all the time, for a <u>moment</u> having <u>loud</u> exclamations, groans, whistles, and little cries which were <u>manner</u> of <u>perseverance</u> and of hope.</p>	<p>1. “การที่ทำ” or “doing” is similar to “occupation” which means “the act of occupying”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “appeared to” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “เรา” or “us” gives the</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>general meaning, but “our presence” means “the fact that someone or something is in a place”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>4. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “พูดถึงมันกับตัวเองอยู่ตลอดเวลา” or “murmured to himself all the time” is similar to “chattered away to himself under his breath the whole time”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ประเดี๋ยว” or “for a moment” is added in the target text, so it is translation</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “ดัง ๆ” or “loud” is similar to “running fire” which means “a rapid discharge of firearms in succession by a line of soldiers”, and it is figure of speech, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “เชิงแสดง” or “manner” is different from “suggestive of” which means “conveying a hint (of something)”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>9. “ความมีมานะ” or “perseverance” which means “continued effort and determination” is different from “encouragement” which means “words or</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S6</p> <p>S6</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
131	<p>As I watched him I was irresistibly reminded of a pure-blooded well-trained foxhound as it dashes backwards and forwards through the covert, whining in its eagerness, until it comes across the lost scent. (p. 29)</p>	<p>ตลอดเวลาที่เฝ้าดู ข้าพเจ้าอดที่จะนึกถึงสุนัขฟอกซ์ฮาวนด์พันธุ์แท้ที่ฝึกไว้ดีเยี่ยมได้ โดยเฉพาะในตอนที่มันวิ่งกลับไปหน้าถอยหลังตามสุนัขที่หายไปกลางส่งเสียงร้องไปพลางจนกระทั่งสุดกลิ่นต่อไปอีกไม่ได้แน่นอนแหละ (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>The whole time I watched, I could not help thinking of pureblood foxhound that was trained well, especially when it hurries backwards and forwards through the bush as whining until it could not scent anymore.</p>	<p>behavior that give someone confidence to do something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>1. “ตลอดเวลา” or “the whole time” which means “all the time” is different from “as” which means “while, during the time that”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.</p> <p>2. “อดที่จะนึกถึง...เยี่ยมได้” or “could not help thinking of” is similar to “irresistibly reminded of”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “ฟอกซ์ฮาวนด์” or “foxhound” is a type of hound, so it is translation</p>	<p>S6</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>using a loan word.</p> <p>4. “โดยเฉพาะ” or “especially” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ในตอนที” or “when” is similar to “as”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “ดุ๊กดิ๊กถน” or “hurries” is similar to “dashes” which means “to go somewhere quickly”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “สุ่มทุมพ์ไม้” or “the bush” or “the covert” is used for an expression, and gives the familiar meaning to the target reader, so it is</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S3</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>8. "in its eagerness" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>9. "comes across" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>10. "สูดกลิ่นต่อไปอีกไม่ได้" or "could not scent anymore" is similar to "the lost scent", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S7</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p>
132	<p>For twenty minutes or more he continued his <u>researches</u>, measuring with the most <u>exact care</u> the distance between marks which were</p>	<p>เขาคำเนินการตรวจค้นของเขาอยู่ถึงยี่สิบนาทีหรือกว่านั้น โดยใช้นาฬิกาวัดระยะด้วยความถี่ถ้วน</p>	<p>He continued his <u>investigation</u> for twenty minutes or more by using a <u>tape measure</u> with the most <u>careful meticulousness</u> in</p>	<p>1. "การตรวจค้น" or "investigation" is similar to "researches", so it is translation by paraphrase</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>“unknown” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “จำพจน์องไม่เห็น” or “I could not see” is similar to “invisible to me”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>7. “ใช้” or “using” is similar to “applying”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “ทาบ” or “put over” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>9. “ไม่ทราบว่าจะอะไรเช่นกัน” or “did not know what he measured too” is similar to “equally incomprehensible”,</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>10. "manner" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7
133	<p>In one place he <u>gathered up</u> very <u>carefully</u> a <u>little pile</u> of grey dust from the floor, and packed it away in an envelope. (p. 29)</p>	<p>ตรงที่แห่งหนึ่งเขาได้เก็บผงสีเทาอย่างหนึ่งขึ้นจากพื้นอย่างระมัดระวังมากแล้วเอาบรรจุไว้ในซอง (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>In one place he <u>picked up</u> <u>one</u> of grey dust very <u>carefully</u> from the floor, and packed away it in an envelope.</p>	<p>1. "เก็บ" or "picked up" is similar to "gathered up", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. "อย่างหนึ่ง" or "one" gives the meaning less than "a little pile", so it is translation by a less expressive word.</p>	S5
134	<p>Finally, he <u>examined</u> with his glass the word upon the wall, <u>going over</u> every letter of it with the most <u>minute</u> exactness. (p. 30)</p>	<p>ในที่สุดเขาใช้แว่นขยายส่องดูตัวหนังสือที่ผนังแต่ละตัว ๆ ด้วยความละเอียดพิถีพิถันอย่างที่สุด (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>Finally, he used <u>a</u> <u>magnifying glass</u> to watch each letter on the wall with the most <u>careful</u> <u>meticulousness</u>.</p>	<p>1. "แว่นขยาย" or "a magnifying glass" is similar to "glass", so it is translation by paraphrase using a</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>related word.</p> <p>2. “ตรวจ” or “watch” is similar to “examined”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “going over” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>4. “แต่ละ” or “each” is similar to “every”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “of it” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S7</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S7</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>4. “เพราะ” or “because” is similar to “for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “เก็บเข้า...ตามเดิม” or “kept” is similar to “replaced”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “สายวัดกับแว่นขยาย” or “a tape measure and a magnifying glass” is similar to “his tape and his glass”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p>
136	<p>“They say that genius is an infinite <u>capacity</u> for <u>taking pains</u>,” he <u>remarked</u> with a smile. “It’s a very bad definition, but it does apply to detective work.” (p. 30)</p>	<p>“เขากันว่าอัจฉริยภาพก็คือ <u>สมรรถภาพ</u>ที่จะรับเอาความ <u>เหนื่อยยาก</u>ได้โดยไม่สิ้นสุด <u>นั่นเอง</u> เขาพูดพร้อมกับเขิน</p>	<p>“They say that the genius is a <u>capacity</u> that <u>gets the sweat</u> <u>indefinitely</u>” he <u>said</u> with a smile, “It is a very bad definition, but it does apply to detective work.”</p>	<p>1. “สมรรถภาพ” or “capacity” is similar to “capacity”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
137	<p>Greggson and <u>Lestrade</u> had watched the manoeuvres of their amateur companion with <u>considerable curiosity</u> and some contempt. (p. 30)</p>	<p>เกรกสันกับเลสเตรัดเฝ้าดูการกระทำของเพื่อน นกตึบ สันดรเล่นด้วยความพิศวงเป็นอย่างมาก แต่ก็ประกอบด้วย ความดูถูกเหยียดหยามอยู่บ้าง (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>Greggson and <u>Lestrade</u> had watched the actions of amateur <u>detective friend</u> with a lot of wonder, but with some contempt.</p>	<p>2. “รับเอาความเหนื่อยยาก” or “gets the sweat” which means “to work very hard to achieve something” is similar to “taking pains” which means “try very hard to do something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “remarked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>1. “เกรกสัน” or “Greggson” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “เลสเตรัด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “การกระทำ” or “the actions” gives the general meaning, but “the manoeuvres” which means “a cleverly planned action that is intended to get an advantage”, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>4. “เพื่อน” or “friend” is similar to “companion”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. “นักสืบ” or “detective” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>6. “ความพิศวงเป็นอย่างมาก” or “a lot of wonder” is similar to “considerable curiosity”, so it is translation by</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
138	<p>They evidently <u>failed to appreciate the fact</u>, which I had begun to realize, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all <u>directed towards</u> some definite and <u>practical end</u>. (p. 30)</p>	<p>รูปการล้มดูเหมือนว่าสองคนนี้หา มองเห็นความจริงที่เข้ากันได้ เริ่มสำนึกคืออยู่แล้วไม่ ว่าการ กระทำของเชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์ แม้ เพียงเล็กน้อยที่สุด ก็วางมุ่งไปสู่ จุดหมายอันแน่วแน่และปฏิบัติ ได้ทั้งสิ้น (หน้า 34)</p>	<p>The case seemed they both could <u>not see</u> the fact which I had begun to realize that <u>Sherlock Holmes' the smallest actions</u> were all aimed at the definite and <u>practical destination</u>.</p>	<p>paraphrase using a related word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “รูปการล้ม” or “the case” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word. 2. “หา มองเห็น...ไม่” or “could not see” is similar to “failed to appreciate”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “เชอร์ล็อก โฮล์มส์” or “Sherlock Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word. 4. “มุ่งไปสู่” or “aimed at” is similar to “directed towards”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a 	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>related word.</p> <p>5. “จุดหมาย” or “destination” is similar to “end”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
139	<p>“<u>What do you think of it, sir?</u>” they both asked. (p. 30)</p>	<p>“คุณเข้าใจเรื่องนี้ว่ายังไงครับ” ผู้ทั้งสองถามพร้อมกัน (หน้า 35)</p>	<p>“How do you understand about this, sir?” they both asked.</p>	<p>1. “คุณเข้าใจเรื่องนี้ว่ายังไงครับ” or “how do you understand about this, sir?” is similar to “what do you think of it, sir?”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5
140	<p>“It would be <u>robbing</u> you of the <u>credit</u> of the case if I was to <u>presume</u> to help you,” remarked my friend. (p. 30)</p>	<p>“มันคงเป็นการขโมย ชื่อเสียงเกียรติคุณของคุณในคดีนี้เพื่อจะถ้าผมจะตีความว่าช่วยคุณ” เพื่อนข้าพเจ้าพูด (หน้า 35)</p>	<p>“It would be <u>stealing</u> your <u>prestige</u> in this case if I would <u>assume</u> to help you” my friend said.</p>	<p>1. “การขโมย” or “stealing” is similar to “robbing”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ชื่อเสียงเกียรติคุณ” or “prestige” is similar to “the credit”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>3. “ตั้งใจ” or “assume” or “presume” is used for an expression, and gives the familiar to the target reader, so it is translation by cultural substitution.</p> <p>4. “พูด” or “said” is similar to “remarked”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S3
141	<p>“You are doing so well now that it would be a pity for anyone to <u>interfere</u>.” <u>There was a world of sarcasm in his voice as he spoke.</u> (p. 30)</p>	<p>“เดี๋ยวนี้คุณก็ทำได้มากอยู่แล้ว จนเป็นเรื่องที่น่าสมเพชที่ใคร ๆ จะเกี่ยวข้องด้วย” นี่เสียงของ เขาเรื่องการประชดประชันอยู่ด้วย ขณะที่พูด (หน้า 35)</p>	<p>“Now you do so well that it would be pitiful for anyone to <u>involve</u>” his voice was mixed with sarcasm as he <u>said</u>.</p>	<p>1. “เกี่ยวข้องด้วย” or “involve” is similar to “interfere”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “there was a world of” in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p> <p>3. “พูด” or “said” is similar</p>	S5
					S7

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>ปราศเกต” or “Audley Court, Kennington Park Gate” is a western name of place, so it is translation using a loan word.</p>	
144	<p>Holmes took a note of the address. (p. 30)</p>	<p>โฮลมีส์ จัดแจงจดตำบลที่อยู่ดังกล่าวไว้ (หน้า 35)</p>	<p>Holmes <u>arranged</u> to take a note of the address.</p>	<p>1. “โฮลมีส์” or “Holmes” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “จัดแจง” or “arranged” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p>	S4 S2
145	<p>“Come along, Doctor,” he said; “we shall <u>go and look him up</u>. I’ll tell you one thing which may help you in the case,” he continued, turning to the two detectives. “There has been murder <u>done</u>, and the murderer was a man. He was more than six feet high, was in the <u>prime</u></p>	<p>“ไปกันเถอะ หมอ” เขาเอ่ยขึ้น “เราจะไปหาเขาก่อน ผมจะบอกคุณถึงหนึ่งซึ่งอาจจะช่วยคุณในคดีนี้ก็ได้” เขาหันไปกล่าวต่อกับนักสืบทั้งสอง “ได้มีการฆาตกรรมเกิดขึ้น และฆาตกรรม</p>	<p>“Let’s go, Doctor” he said, “We will go to meet him, I will tell you one thing which may help you in this case” he continued as turning to the two detectives. “There has been murder <u>happened</u>, and the murderer was a man who was tall more than six feet, in the <u>adulthood</u>, had</p>	<p>1. “ไปกันเถอะ” or “let’s go” is similar to “come along” which means “used to tell someone to hurry”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>2. “ไปหาเขา” or “go to meet him” is similar to “go and</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
	<p>of life, had small feet for his height, wore coarse, square-toed boots and smoked a Trichinopoly cigar. He came here with his victim in a four-wheeled cab, which was drawn by a horse with three old shoes and one new one on his off fore leg. In all probability the murderer had a florid face, and the fingernails of his right hand were remarkably long. These are only a few indications, but they may assist you." (p. 30)</p>	<p>นั่นเป็นชาย สูงหกฟุตกว่า อยู่ในวัยฉกรรจ์ มีเท้าเล็กไม่สมกับส่วนสูง สวมรองเท้าปลายทู่รูปสี่เหลี่ยมหนึ่ง หยอบ สูบซิการ์ ทริคิโนโพลี เขามาพร้อมกับผู้เคราะห์ร้าย โดยรถรับจ้างชนิดสี่ล้อซึ่งมีที่ตากนสวมเกือกเก่าสามข้าง กับเกือกใหม่ข้างหนึ่งซึ่งขาหน้า มีคำทำนายเป็นได้ว่าผู้ร้ายมีหน้าแดงอมเลือดอมฟาด มีเล็บมือข้างขวาวาวมาก นี่เป็นแนวทางเพียงสองสามข้อเท่านั้น แต่มันอาจจะช่วยคุณก็ได้" (หน้า 35)</p>	<p>small feet for his height, wore rough, squared-toed leather shoes, and smoked a Trichinopoly cigar. He came here with a victim by a four-wheeled cab that a horse drew with three old shoes and one new shoe on fore leg. There was a probability that the murderer had a plethoric face, and very long fingernails of his right hand. These are only a few ways, but they may help you."</p>	<p>look him up", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>3. "เกิดขึ้น" or "happened" is similar to "done", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. "วัยฉกรรจ์" or "the adulthood" is similar to "the prime of life", so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>5. "รองเท้า" or "shoes" gives the general meaning, but "boots" which means "a type of shoe that covers the whole foot and the lower part of the leg", so it is translation by a more general word.</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S1</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>6. “หนัง” or “leather” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>7. “หยาบ” or “rough” is similar to “coarse”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>8. “ซิการ์ทริชิโนโพลี” or “Trichinopoly cigar” is a type of cheroot associated with the town of Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu”, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>9. “หน้าแดงอมเลือดอมฟาด” or “a plethoric face” is similar to “a florid face”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S5</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>10. “แนวทาง” or “ways” which means “a route, direction, or path” is different from “indications” which means “a sign that something exists, is true, or is likely to happen, or a suitable action that is suggested by something”, so it is translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.</p> <p>11. “ช่วย” or “help” is similar to “assist”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	S6
146	<p><u>Lestrade</u> and <u>Greggson</u> glanced at each other with an <u>incredulous</u> smile. (p. 31)</p>	<p>เลสเตอร์ดกับเกรกสัน มองดู ตากัน พร้อมทั้งยิ้มแสดงความไม่เชื่อถือนี้ (หน้า 35)</p>	<p><u>Lestrade</u> and <u>Greggson</u> looked at eyes of each other with an <u>unbelievable</u> smile.</p>	<p>1. “เลสเตอร์ด” or “Lestrade” is a western name of person, so it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>2. “เกรกสัน” or “Greggson” is a western name of person, so</p>	S4

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>it is translation using a loan word.</p> <p>3. “มองดู” or “looked at” gives the general meaning, but “glanced at” which means “to look quickly at someone or something, so it is translation by a more general word.</p> <p>4. “ตา” or “eyes” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “ไม่เชื่อก็” or “unbelievable” is similar to “incredulous”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p>
147	<p>“If this man was murdered, <u>how was it done?</u>” asked the former. (p. 31)</p>	<p>“ถ้าชายคนนี้มีถูกฆาตกรรมละก็ มันจะเป็นไปในการทำงานของใครได้?”</p>	<p>“If this man was murdered <u>what way would it be?</u>” the <u>first</u> detective asked.</p>	<p>1. “มันจะเป็นไปในการทำงานของใครได้?” or “what way would it</p>	S5

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
		<p>สืบหา มิตรภาพของคุณ” (หน้า 35)</p>		<p>word.</p> <p>3. “เดินจะออกจาก” or “walking out” is similar to “strode off”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>4. “ห้อง” or “the room” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more expressive word.</p> <p>5. “อย่าไปมัวเสียเวลาสืบหา” or “don’t waste your time to detect” is similar to “don’t lose your time looking for”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word.</p> <p>6. “มิสราเชล” or “Miss Rachel” is a name of person, so it is translation using a</p>	<p>S5</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S5</p> <p>S4</p>

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				loan word. 7. “เยอรมัน” or “German” is a name of language, so it is translation using a loan word.	S4
149	With which <u>Parthian shot</u> he walked away, leaving the two rivals open-mouthed behind him. (p. 31)	เมื่อได้พูดทิ้งท้ายไว้สั้น ๆ ดังนี้ แล้ว เขาก็ผละออกจาก ห้อง ปล่อยให้คู่แข่งบ่นทั้งสองคนอ้าปากค้างอยู่เบื้องหลัง (หน้า 36)	When <u>saying in the end</u> shortly, he walked out the <u>room</u> , left the two rivals to open mouth behind.	1. “พูดทิ้งท้ายไว้สั้น ๆ” or “saying in the end shortly” is similar to “Parthian shot” which means “a sharp, telling remark or gesture made in departing”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 2. “ผละออกจาก” or “walked out” is similar to “walked away”, so it is translation by paraphrase using a related word. 3. “ห้อง” or “the room” is added in the target text, so it is translation by a more	S5 S2

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Back Translation	Remarks	Strategy
				<p>expressive word.</p> <p>4. "him" in the source text can be omitted when it is translated into the target text because there is no need to translate.</p>	S7

APPENDIX D

The Evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter I of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
17	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
21	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
38	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
Total							267/3

Mean = $(267/3) / 91 = 0.98$, or 98%

Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter I of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* = 98%, it indicated that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable.

APPENDIX E

The Evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter II of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
18	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1/3
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
28	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/3
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
32	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
86	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
101	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
102	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
104	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
105	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
106	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
107	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
108	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/3
109	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
110	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
111	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
112	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
113	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
114	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
115	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
116	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
117	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
118	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
119	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
120	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
121	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
122	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
123	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
124	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
125	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
126	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
127	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
128	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/3
129	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
130	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
131	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
Total							381/3

Mean = $(381/3) / 131 = 0.97$, or 97%

Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter II of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* = 97%, it indicated that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable.

APPENDIX F

The Evaluation of Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
13	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/3
14	1	1	0	1	0	0	1/3
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
31	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/3
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
101	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
102	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
104	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
105	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
106	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
107	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
108	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
109	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
110	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
111	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
112	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
113	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
114	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
115	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
116	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
117	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
118	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
119	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
120	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
121	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
122	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
123	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
124	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
125	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3

No.	Rating by the Experts			E1/E2	E1/E3	E2/E3	Agreement
	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3				
126	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
127	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
128	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
129	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
130	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
131	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
132	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
133	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
134	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
135	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
136	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
137	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
138	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
139	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
140	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
141	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
142	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
143	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
144	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
145	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
146	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
147	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
148	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
149	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/3
Total							441/3

Mean = $(441/3) / 149 = 0.99$, or 99%

Percent Agreement in Part I, Chapter III of the Novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* = 99%, it indicated that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable.

APPENDIX G

List of Experts

1. Dr. Prommin Kongkaew
The Head of English Program,
Faculty of Humanities and Social
Sciences at Ubon Ratchathani
Rajabhat University
2. Dr. Surachai Piyanukool
The English lecturer at English
Program, Faculty of Humanities
and Social Sciences at Buriram
Rajabhat University
3. Dr. Sineenat Wattanasuk
The English lecturer at English
Program, Faculty of Education at
Buriram Rajabhat University

APPENDIX H

Invitation Letters to Experts



No. 0545.11/1311

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

December 29, 2016

Dear Dr. Prommin Kongkaew,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its compliments to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Miss Kornsiri Soadkwunfa, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "An Analysis of Translation Strategies for Translating the English Novel "Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet" into Thai." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr.Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'N. Somkuna'.

(Assistant Professor Dr.Narumon Somkuna)
Dean of Graduate School
Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School
Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2
Fax. 0 4461 285

No. 0545.11/1311



Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

December 29, 2016

Dear Dr. Surachai Piyanukool,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its compliments to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Miss Kornsiri Soadkwunfa, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled **“An Analysis of Translation Strategies for Translating the English Novel “Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet” into Thai.”** under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr.Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Narumon'.

(Assistant Professor Dr.Narumon Somkuna)
Dean of Graduate School
Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School

Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 285

No. 0545.11/1311



Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

December 29, 2016

Dear Dr. Sineenat Wattanasuk,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its compliments to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Miss Korn Siri Soadkwunfa, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled **“An Analysis of Translation Strategies for Translating the English Novel “Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet” into Thai.”** under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Narumon'.

(Assistant Professor Dr. Narumon Somkuna)

Dean of Graduate School
Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School

Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 285

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Kornsiri Soadkwunfa

Date of Birth: February 7, 1991

Place of Birth: Nakhon Ratchasima Province

Address: 28 Phiandamri Road, Thanonhak, Nang Rong District,
Buriram Province 31110

Education: 2009 Secondary School Level from Nang Rong School,
Nang Rong District, Buriram Province

2013 Bachelor of Science (Mathematics), Faculty of Science and
Technology, Thammasat University, Khlong Luang District,
Pathum Thani Province

2017 Master of Arts in English, Buriram Rajabhat University,
Buriram Province