

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

In this chapter, the results of data analysis have been provided within the principles of translation criticism by Newmark. The selected examples have been discussed in terms of meaning and the use of the target language whether they are accurate, clear and natural according to the source language. Translation techniques used by the translator are also discussed. According to Newmark's theory. The results have been provided in five categories, as follows:

4.1 TEXT ANALYSIS

In order to translate a writing piece of the original version into the translated one, translator needs to have translation skills and knowledge. Translator should also understand the original text in order to compose effective communication between the readers and the author of the original text.

In the analysis of the SL text, "The Five People You Meet in Heaven" which is a kind of "informative writing", the author highlights a lot of information, experiences and facts provided for the readers. "Tuesdays with Morrie", a successful written piece by Mitch Albom (1997), has been a great success of translation work by Amornrat Rogea (อมรรัตน์ โรเก้), who can accurately convey the message from the SL to the TL. "The Five People You Meet in Heaven" is a remarkable book that catches the reader's attention. The five people mentioned in the SL are those who Eddie, the main character, were related to when he was still alive and worked in an amusement park, Ruby Pier. The book focuses on people whom we deal with when we are still alive. The five people teach Eddie the causes of everything that has happened to his life. They teach him the lessons according to his life on earth that nothing happens randomly. Everything happens to him for some specific reason. Furthermore, the content of Eddie's life after death, during his journey of meeting all the five people in heaven, is the message that the author wants to convey to the reader of his writing intention that "everything happens because of a reason".

4.2 THE TRANSLATOR'S PURPOSE

After analyzing the source language text, the translator's purpose is to maintain the intention of the original. From the translating style, we can see that the order or sequence of ideas and messages are unchanged; though the translator adopts the literal translation method.

4.3 COMPARING THE TRANSLATED VERSION TO THE ORIGINAL

Selected examples have been used in this part so as to analyze in terms of the messages given in the original and the translated version.

4.3.1 Meaning

4.3.1.1 Mis-translation

It makes the meaning in the translated version completely different from the meaning of the original.

Example 1

SL: His face was broad and craggy from the sun, with salty whiskers and a lower jaw that protruded slightly, making him look prouder than he felt. (p.2)

TL: “ใบหน้าของเขากว้างและกร้านแดด เคราแหลมสองข้างดูตลก และขากรรไกรล่างยื่นออกมาเล็กน้อย ทำให้เขาดูเย่อหยิ่งกว่าความเป็นจริง” หน้า 6

Explanation: The translated text conveys the incorrect meaning when the author mentions about Eddie's physical appearance. The word “felt” reviews Eddie's feeling towards his self-confidence; however, “ความเป็นจริง” is not what the author wants his reader to understand.

Example 2

SL: Sometimes he would stop, his eyes glazing over, and people walking past ... (p.2)

TL: “บางครั้งเขาจะหยุดยืนทำตาถูกวาว” หน้า 6

Explanation: The translator uses “ทำตาถูกวาว” instead of “เหลือบตามอง” while the word “glazing over” is more likely to be for the second meaning.

Example 3

SL: “Folks,” he said, touching his cap. (p.3)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้พิมพ์พาทักทายพรางตะหวมกแก๊ป” หน้า 7

Explanation: The word “said” has been translated into mumbling which is not in the SL text. The readers might have a misunderstanding about Eddie’s personality towards others.

Example 4

SL: Eddie lowered the lap bar and clack-clack-clack, up they went. (p.4)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้เอาที่กั้นหน้าตักผู้โดยสารลงคลิก-คลิก-คลิก แล้วพวกเขาก็เล่นขึ้นไป” หน้า 8

Explanation: In the SL text, the author wants to describe the noise of the steel bar when Eddie pulls it down so as to clock him and the children. “คลิก-คลิก-คลิก” is not likely to be the noise of the steel bar. The translator could have translated it by using “แคลิก-แคลิก-แคลิก” as it is written in the SL text.

Example 5

SL: ..., which overlooks the long white beach. (p.25)

TL: “กระดานซึ่งมองไม่เห็นวิวชายหาดสีขาวยาวเหยียด” หน้า 30

Explanation: The word “overlooks” is a verb which reviews an ability of “seeing as a whole” but the TL text portrays an incorrect meaning.

Example 6

SL: Eddie blinked hard. (p.29)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้กระพริบตาปริบๆ” หน้า 34

Explanation: The TL text conveys the feeling of uncertainty or confusion, while “blinked hard” is an act of closing tightly one’s eye lids so as clear the vision. The readers of the translated text can misunderstand according to the SL text.

Example 7

SL: The Blue Man seemed amused. (p.36)

TL: “ชายสีฟ้าทำหน้าเห็นขัน” หน้า 41

Explanation: The word “amused” in the SL text represents “confused” or “curious” while the translated version is more about “hilarious” or “being funny”.

The translated version cannot convey the exact feeling of The Blue Man according to the SL text.

Example 8

SL: You cannot talk when you first arrive.” (p.37)

TL: “คุณไม่สามารถพูดอะไรได้เมื่อคุณมาถึงที่นี่ครั้งแรก” หน้า 42

Explanation: The TL text carries an incorrect meaning according to the SL text. Eddie will not be returned to the place again, so “ครั้งแรก” could lead to a misunderstanding by the reader. The translator can translate it by using “...เมื่อคุณมาถึงที่นี่ใหม่”.

Example 9

SL: ...?” the hairy man says, grinning. (p.40)

TL: “ชายคนดังกล่าวพลางยิ้มกว้าง” หน้า 45

Explanation: The word “grinning” is a kind of smile with the feeling of being cunning. The translated version uses “ยิ้มกว้าง” which is likely to be for “a big smile”. The hairy man should be presented as a person who is more like a wise and smart person, not being sincere or faithful.

Example 10

SL: My father was forced to take a job in a sweatshop, sewing buttons on coats. (p.41)

TL: “พ่อผมจำเป็นต้องไปทำงานเป็นช่างเย็บกระดุมเสื้อโค้ดในโรงงาน” หน้า 46

Explanation: The word “sweatshop” is translated as “โรงงาน” which conveys an incorrect meaning according to the SL text.

Example 11

SL: ..., among all those men, swearing and complaining. (p.41)

TL: “ท่ามกลางผู้คนที่เขาแต่่มองตากันและโวยวาย” หน้า 46

Explanation: People standing at the scene are “swearing and complaining” which represents the feeling of being dissatisfied. The TL text presents the feeling of uncertainty and shouting by translating the SL text to “เอาแต่มองตากันและโวยวาย”. A better translated version could use “สาปแช่งและกร่นด่า”.

Example 12

SL: “The carnivals gave me my names, Edward. ... (p.43)

TL: “คณะนักแสดงรื่นเริงตั้งชื่อผมว่าเอ็ดเวิร์ด” หน้า 48

Explanation: The TL text carries a mis-translated version of the name of the spoken character, The Blue Man. He is not named Edward as represented in the TL text.

Example 13

SL: He slaps it hard. He makes face at Eddie. (p.47)

TL: “โฉบลงมือดังลั่น พลังทำหน้าอใส่เอ็ดดี้” หน้า 52

Explanation: “...makes face...” in the SL text is not the feeling of being dissatisfied, but more likely to be in a sense of teasing. “...ทำหน้าอ...” is a sense of dissatisfaction while “...ทำหน้าล้อเลียน...” could have been a better version for the translator.

Example 14

SL: ..., hoping that by the time he reaches 1000 he will have his birthday back. (p.48)

TL: “โดยหวังว่าพอนับถึงร้อย เขาจะได้วันเกิดของเขากลับคืนมา” หน้า 53

Explanation: The number has been mis-translated. “1000” in the SL text could have conveyed the exact feeling of Eddie in the text more than “ร้อย” or a hundred that it has been translated in the TL text.

Example 15

SL: That death doesn't just take someone, it misses someone else, ... (p.50)

TL: “ความตายไม่ได้เป็นเพียงแค่การรับเอาใครบางคนจากไป แต่ยังเป็นการมองข้ามใครอีกคนด้วย” หน้า 55

Explanation: The word “misses” in the SL text could have been translated to “พลาด”, not “มองข้าม” which conveys overlooking or paying less attention to a particular person.

Example 16

SL: He wonders if this is a weakness he shouldn't be taking off to war. (p.80)

TL: “เขาสงสัยว่ามันคือจุดอ่อนที่เขาไม่ควรพกติดตัวไปออกรบด้วยหรือเปล่า” หน้า 85

Explanation: The SL text mentions Eddie more than about his feeling of being weak. He might not want to go to war because of the girl, not taking the weakness to war as mentioned in the TL text.

Example 17

SL: ..., looking wonderful, and Eddie feels that familiar tickle in his chest. (p.80)

TL: “เธอดูวิเศษมากจนเอ็ดดี้รู้สึกจี้จี้หน้าอกเหมือนเขঁนทุกครั้ง” หน้า 85

Explanation: The “familiar tickle” was the feeling Eddie had before with the girl when she tickled him in the earlier chapter. The TL text conveys an incorrect meaning according to the feeling of being tickled that it is more from Eddie's feeling, not because of the girl.

Example 18

SL: ...and all that he'd shut from his mind for so many months. (p.85)

TL: “และทุกสิ่งทุกอย่างที่เขาปิดกั้นจากสมองมานานหลายเดือนแล้ว” หน้า 91

Explanation: The word “mind” could have been translated to “จิตใจ”, exactly as its meaning is in Thai. The translator seems to stick with the SL text and forgets the exact meaning of the word.

4.3.1.2 Over-translation

Although over-translation is considered a mistake, it sometimes occurs because it helps to make the message clearer.

Example 1

SL: He ran to the alley, grabbed a garbage can lid, and sent two boys to the hospital. (p.4)

TL: “ในที่สุดเขาก็ทำให้เด็กสองคนต้องเข้าโรงพยาบาล” หน้า 8

Explanation: The word “ในที่สุด” has been added so as to provide a sense of the end of the incident. The readers can thus understand more about the situation at the scene.

Example 2

SL: EDDIE AWOKEN IN A TEACUP. (p.28)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้ตื่นขึ้นมาในถ้วยชาหมุนมหาสนุก” หน้า 33

Explanation: The word “มหาสนุก” in the target language has been added to the word “TEACUP” in the SL text, so readers can have a clearer picture of the teacup in the text that it is one of the machines at the amusement park mentioned in the original version.

Example 3

SL: ..., the tires screech. (p.45)

TL: “...กับเสียงล้อรถถนนดังเอี๊ยด” หน้า 50

Explanation: The word “ดังเอี๊ยด” has been added in the TL text so as to provide the reader with a sense of the loud noise in which the tires “screech” against the surface of the road.

Example 4

SL: His face was covered with a dark substance. (p.64)

TL: “ใบหน้าเขาปกไว้ด้วยเขม่าถ่านสีดำ” หน้า 69

Explanation: “A dark substance” is not meant to be “เขม่าถ่าน” as the translator uses in the TL text. The author only mentions the substance, but the translator already states the item used on Eddie’s face.

Example 5

SL: ..., but the “o-o-n” is squeezed together, ... (p.80)

TL: “...แต่คำว่า ‘s-o-o-n’ เขียนเบียดกันจนดู...” หน้า 85

Explanation: An S in the TL text has been added which is an over-translation by the translator. The intention of adding an S can be to provide a correct word for Thai readers to understand that the word mentioned in the original version is “soon”.

Example 6

SL: ...,” Marguerite says. (p.80)

TL: “มาร์เกอริตทักทาย” หน้า 85

Explanation: Marguerite’s act is an act of “saying” something, not greeting like the translator has used in the translated version.

4.3.1.3 Under-translation

The meaning in the original does not exist in the translated text and that sometimes leads the reader to misunderstand or not receive the correct message.

Example 1

SL: Today, it so happened, was Eddie’s birthday, his 83rd. (p.3)

TL: “และวันนี้เป็นวันเกิดครบรอบอายุ 83 ปีของเอ็ดดี้” หน้า 7

Explanation: “..., it so happened,...” is deleted in the translated version. It is an important part because it connects to the incident that is about to happen next in the original version.

Example 2

SL: Joe was the oldest, the firstborn, but it was Eddie who did the fighting. (p.4)

TL: “โจเป็นลูกคนโต แต่กลายเป็นเอ็ดดี้ที่ต้องสู้กับคนอื่นแทน” หน้า 8

Explanation: Joe's status has been repeated many times in the SL text, but in the TL text, the translator only uses "older" which cannot convey much of the feeling as the reader could have had from reading the original version.

Example 3

SL: The sky around him changed again, to grapefruit yellow, ... (p.23)

TL: “ท้องฟ้ารอบเปลี่ยนสีอีกครั้งเป็นสีเหลือง” หน้า 28

Explanation: The color is grapefruit yellow. Adjective “grapefruit” as the color, yellow, is deleted for a better understanding for Thai readers as there is no color like grapefruit yellow in the Thai community.

Example 4

SL: He is fat and has a ruddy face and he wears suspenders and... (p.25)

TL: “มิกก็อ้วนและสวมสายรั้งเอวกางเกง เขาชอบ...” หน้า 30

Explanation: The physical appearance of Micky Shea has been partly deleted. “...and has a ruddy face...” has not been translated and mentioned in the TL text.

Example 5

SL: He pointed to a two-humped wooden roller coaster in the distance. The Whipper. It was built in the ... (p.35)

TL: “ชายสีฟ้าพูด พรางชี้ไปที่รถไฟเหาะสองคันซึ่งทำด้วยไม้ที่เห็นอยู่แต่ไกล มันถูกสร้างขึ้นในยุค...” หน้า 40

Explanation: The name of the amusement park playing machine, “The Whipper”, has been deleted from the TL text. The readers could have had a sense of being involved if they could have known the proper name that is mentioned in the original version.

Example 6

SL: ...1920s, before under-friction wheels, meaning the cars couldn't turn very quickly – unless ... (p.35)

TL: “...1920 มันจึงเลี้ยวไม่ได้เร็วนัก เว้นแต่ว่า...” หน้า 40

Explanation: "...before under-friction wheels, ..." has been under-translated. The translator mentions nothing about under-friction wheels in the TL text.

Example 7

SL: "I was christened Joseph Corvelzchik, ... (p.41)

TL: "ผมถูกตั้งชื่อว่า โจเซฟ..." หน้า 46

Explanation: The Blue Man is named according to Christianity. The translator deletes the idea of mentioning the religion in the TL text. This part is obviously under-translated by the translator.

Example 8

SL: The jolt of adrenaline has forced his heart to pump furiously and... (p.45)

TL: "หัวใจเขาสูบฉีดเลือดอย่างแรง" หน้า 50

Explanation: Many details in this part have been deleted by the translator. The adrenaline and the force that have been mentioned in the SL text do not appear in the TL text.

Example 9

SL: ...and this heart is not a strong one and the pumping leaves him drained. (p.45)

TL: "...และหัวใจของเขาไม่ค่อยแข็งแรงนัก เขาจึงรู้สึกวิงเวียน..." หน้า 50

Explanation: The feeling of being drained is not caused because of a weak heart as has been mentioned in the TL text. However, it is so because of the blood-pumping.

Example 10

SL: "Are you all right, my darling birthday boy?" She ... (p.26)

TL: "ไม่เป็นไรใช่ไหมจ๊ะ ลูกรักของแม่" หน้า 31

Explanation: The part "birthday boy" has been deleted from the TL text. It is possible that in the Thai context, we don't use this adjective, birthday, to describe a person.

4.3.2 Target Language Use

The language is found to be somewhat unnatural and also a few improper uses of language exist; the translator is considered good at using the target language because good choices of vocabulary can be seen as well.

4.3.2.1 Natural Target Language

Example 1

SL: “Folks,” he said, touching his cap. (p.3)

TL: “เอ็ดดีพึมพำทักทายพรางแตะหมวกแก๊ป” หน้า 7

Explanation: From the SL text, the translator would like to present both “he said” and “touching his cap” in the TL text at the same time. To use TL text properly, the translator decides to translate these two parts as “...พึมพำทักทาย พรางแตะ...”.

Example 2

SL: ..., the top of a pirate’s head. (p.5)

TL: “และหมวกโจรสลัด” หน้า 9

Explanation: The top of a pirate’s head could have been translated directly to “ส่วนบนของหัวโจรสลัด”; however, the translator decides to represent the hat which would provide the readers a better picture according to the SL text.

Example 3

SL: “Are you all right, my darling birthday boy?” She ... (p.26)

TL: “ไม่เป็นไรใจมั๊ยจ๊ะ ลูกรักของแม่” หน้า 31

Explanation: The translator puts a loving flavor into the TL text because the situation is a conversation between a loving mother and her beloved son. In the Thai context, a mother usually use sweet words with her children.

Example 4

SL: The colors of the attractions were firehouse reds and creamy whites - ... (p.29)

TL: “สีส้มของเครื่องเล่นมีสีแดงสดกับสีขาวครีม...” หน้า 34

Explanation: Firehouse red has been translated to “สีแดงสด” which is more understandable for Thai readers because the red color of the firehouse may not exist in their background knowledge.

Example 5

SL: “Nuh-uh.” (p.39)

TL: “ไม่เห็น” หน้า 44

Explanation: The SL text provides the sense of a childlike answer which the translator decides to translate by giving the exact meaning and adds a verb for a better understanding by the readers.

Example 6

SL: Take a rainy Sunday morning in July, ... (p.45)

TL: “เช้าวันอาทิตย์ที่มีฝนตกวันหนึ่งในเดือน...” หน้า 50

Explanation: The SL text intends to have the readers imagine by beginning the sentence with an infinitive. The translator decides to translate the sentence as an informative sentence. The readers might not exactly imagine the scene like those who read the original version.

Example 7

SL: Take a moment when that ball flies over Eddie’s head and out into the street. (p.45)

TL: “ลูกเบสบอลลอยข้ามหัวเอ็ดดี้...” หน้า 50

Explanation: The author wants the readers to focus on and imagine the moment when the ball flies over Eddie’s head which, again, the translator decides to translate the sentence by using informative sentence structure.

Example 8

SL: The impact smacks the man into the steering wheel. (p.46)

TL: “...และแรงกระแทกทำให้คนขับหน้าคมาโดนพวงมาลัย” หน้า 51

Explanation: The word “smack” has been replaced by “หน้าคมา” which is better understood by Thai readers in its sense of hitting or knocking something against a hard object.

Example 9

SL: “Stop wiggling.” (p.47)

TL: “ ‘เลิกดิ้นยุกยิกซะทีซิจ๊ะ’ ” หน้า 52

Explanation: This is another example of adding a loving flavor of a mother to her beloved children according to the Thai context.

4.3.2.2 Unnatural Target Language

Example 1

SL: Now Eddie tapped two little boys with backward baseball caps.
(p.4)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้เคาะร่างเด็กชายตัวน้อยๆ สองคนที่ใส่หมวกเบสบอลกลับหลัง” หน้า 8

Explanation: The word “tap” has been translated exactly as its meaning in the TL language. Hence, the result of the word for word translation has given an unnatural target language which might have confused the readers’ perception of the content.

Example 2

SL: He went about his dull routine as if all the days in the world were still to come. (p.5)

TL: “เขาทำกิจวัตรอันน่าเบื่อของเขาราวกับว่าวันเวลาทั้งหมดในโลกนี้ยังไม่ถึง” หน้า 9

Explanation: The translator has translated the second clause according to the SL text, which gives a confusing unnatural target language.

Example 3

SL: ..., and that will make the world feel right-side up again. (p.27)

TL: “ซึ่งมันจะทำให้โลกนี้พลิกหัวกลับขึ้นตรงตามเดิมอีกครั้ง” หน้า 32

Explanation: The SL text has been translated exactly word for word, and the sense of an up-side-down world may not exist in the Thai readers' perspective of thinking.

Example 4

SL: ..., who used to punch men in the shoulders when he greeted them.
(p.28)

TL: “...สร้างความอับอายขยหน้าให้เอ็ดคี่ผู้ซึ่งเคยต่อขโหล่ทักทายผู้คนมาแล้ว” หน้า 33

Explanation: “...punch men in the shoulders...” means to greet others intimately in the sense of the English use of community. As for Thai readers, once the translator uses exactly the same sense for the translated version, it may give a sense of being harmful or dangerous.

Example 5

SL: And there's none of that peering down from the clouds, I'm afraid.” (p.35)

TL: “และไม่มีกรมองลงมาจากหมู่เมฆเบื้องบนเช่นกัน” หน้า 40

Explanation: The look from the upper sky in the TL text confused Thai readers. The translator could have added more explanation for a better understanding.

Example 6

SL: There is a small crashing noise. (p.46)

TL: “...เสียงดังโครมเบาๆ” หน้า 51

Explanation: The sound of hitting seems to be in contrast to the word “โครม” which has been followed by “เบาๆ”.

4.3.3 Transliteration Technique

Example 1

SL: It also had a new ride called Freddy's Free Fall, ... (p.1)

TL: “อีกทั้งยังมีเครื่องเล่นใหม่ที่เรียกว่า กระเซ้าไฟฟ้าถลาลมอีกด้วย” หน้า 5

Explanation: The translator has changed the proper noun of an amusement machine or one of the attractions to “กระเช้าไฟฟ้าถลาลม”.

Example 2

SL: Today was coaster day – the “Ghoster Coaster” they called this one – and ... (p.3)

TL: “วันนี้เป็นวันตรวจรถไฟเหาะหลุดโลก” หน้า 7

Explanation: The translator decides to change the proper name of the attraction to the TL language which is “รถไฟเหาะหลุดโลก”.

Example 3

SL: Over there was the Loop-the-Loop ride - which had been ... (p.29)

TL: “ตรงนั้นเป็นเครื่องเล่นรถรางชมวิว ซึ่งถูก...” หน้า 34

Explanation: “Loop-the Loop” is the proper name of a riding attraction. The translator has translated the SL text to “เครื่องเล่นรถรางชมวิว” in the TL text.

4.3.4 Translation Adjustment Technique

The adjustments the translator applied are found as follows:

Example 1

SL: His legs were thin and veined now, and his left knee, wounded in the war, was ruined by arthritis. (p.2)

TL: “ขาของเอ็ดดี้ผอมและมีเส้นเลือดโปน เข่าข้างซ้ายที่บาดเจ็บจากสงครามก็เสื่อมสภาพด้วยโรคไขข้ออักเสบจนต้องใช้ไม้เท้ายันเดินไป” หน้า 6

Explanation: The translator adjusts the grammatical structure in the SL text and transferred the meaning into the proper Thai sentence order. The result is a sentence of natural Thai.

Example 2

SL: Like his father before him, like the patch on his shirt, Eddie was maintenance – the head of maintenance - ... (p.6)

TL: “เอ็ดดี้เป็นหัวหน้าฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุงเช่นเดียวกับพ่อของเขา และเช่นเดียวกับฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุง
เสื้อของเขา” หน้า 10

Explanation: The translator has arranged the clauses in the sentence into a better version in the TL text. So, the readers can understand the content according to the original version.

Example 3

SL: Where...is my worry? (p.23)

TL: “ที่ไหนกัน...ความกังวลของฉันหายไปไหน” หน้า 28

Explanation: The translator has changed the sentence into two parts in the TL text so as to give a better understanding of its interrogative structure to the readers.

Example 4

SL: “Come on, Eddie,” Joe says. “Share.” (p.39)

TL: “เร็วเข้า เอ็ดดี้ โຈพุด ‘ขว้างเลย’ ” หน้า 44

Explanation: The word “Share” has been changed to “ขว้างเลย” as Joe expects his brother, Eddie, to throw him the ball. The word for word level has given a natural Thai meaning to the readers.

Example 5

SL: ..., his arms pumping wildly. (p.40)

TL: “แขนกระตุกอย่างรุนแรง” หน้า 45

Explanation: The word “pumping wildly” is an action of blood-choking in human’s body. The translator has translated the word to its natural Thai content.

4.4 THE EVALUATION OF THE TRANSLATION

Overall, the translated version of “The Five People You Meet in Heaven”, คน 5 คนที่คุ้มพบบนสวรรค์ has some problems in translation, mis-translation, over-translation, under-translation and unnatural target language; therefore it cannot create the absolute equivalent effect to the original version. However, the translator attempted to keep the equivalence by adjusting the translation with translation

techniques. As “The Five People You Meet in Heaven” is informative writing, the translator transfers the meaning by word for word, sentence to sentence translation and attempts to communicate the meaning, style, and tone of the original version to the translated one. Due to the different culture and grammatical structure between both languages, translation techniques and adjustments in which the translator attempts to provide the readership an equivalent effect can make the target language text more readily understandable, smooth, and natural.

4.5 THE TRANSLATION’S FUTURE

The translated version of “The Five People You Meet in Heaven”, คน 5 คนที่คุณพบบนสวรรค์ will be successful and beneficial in Thai culture. Thai people can understand some values and ways of thinking according to foreigners from the text. Furthermore, it is worth reading for the general readership, but especially, those who favor novel and drama, and it is the most effective way to improve the readers own voices or potential for individual changes in their way of life.