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A STUDY OF NUMBER FROM A TRANSLATED

VERSION OF *MANY LIVES*

BY MEREDITH BORTHWICK

ROJANA CHOMMANARTH

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT

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OF *MANY LIVES* BY MEREDITH BORTHWICK**

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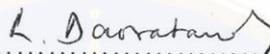
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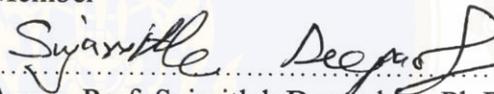
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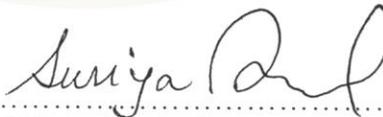


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The objective of this study is to analyze how the number of Thai nominals is interpreted and translated into English. This is a case study of a translation from Thai of *Many Lives* by Meredith Borthwick , a Thai contemporary novel หลานชีวิต written by M.R. Kukrit Pramoj.

Number of nominals is a universal concept in all the world languages. However, the number of nominals is indicated differently from one language to another, explicitly in some and implicitly in others. Such discrepancy can pose difficulty in cross-cultural translations.

The study in this thesis shows that the number of nominals in *Many Lives* can be classified based on its actual numeric value into 4 groups : plural group, singular group, zero group, and ambiguous group. The finding of this study indicates that in English, the number of nominal is marked explicitly by plural suffix "s " or "es" along with the optional quantifier. In Thai, the data demonstrates that the number of nominals in some cases can be marked explicitly by the use of classifier and quantifier. However, sometimes the number of nominal is left implicit when a bare nominal is used as a head noun. With regard to the translation of the number of Thai nominal, the data demonstrates that the number of nominal in the translation corresponds to that used in the Thai. Also in Thai , the number of nominal can be determined from the grammatical structure, referential meaning, organizational meaning and sometimes cultural background of the translator.

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โรจนา ชมนารถ : การศึกษาพจน์จากหนังสือแปลภาษาอังกฤษเรื่อง "Many Lives"(หลาย
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วิทยานิพนธ์เล่มนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ที่จะศึกษาวิธีการแปลพจน์จากภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ
โดยศึกษาจากหนังสือแปลเรื่อง Many Lives โดย Meredith Borthwick แปลจากนวนิยายเรื่อง หลาย
ชีวิต ของ ม.ร.ว. คึกฤทธิ์ ปราโมช

พจน์ของคำนามจัดว่าเป็นแนวคิดสากลที่มีใช้ในทุกภาษา เนื่องจากมนุษย์ทุกชาติ ทุกภาษา
ต่างก็มีความสามารถในการนับและจัดแบ่งกลุ่มสิ่งต่างๆในชีวิตประจำวัน อย่างไรก็ตาม ในแต่ละชาติ
แต่ละภาษา ย่อมใช้วิธีการแบ่งกลุ่มและการนับที่แตกต่างกันออกไป ความแตกต่างเช่นนี้ ทำให้เกิด
ความยุ่งยากในการแปลข้ามภาษา

จากการศึกษาพบว่าพจน์ของคำนามในฉบับแปลภาษาอังกฤษสามารถจัดแบ่งออกเป็นสี่กลุ่ม
ใหญ่ตามความหมาย ได้แก่ กลุ่มพหูพจน์ กลุ่มเอกพจน์ กลุ่มคำนามที่ไม่มีพจน์ และกลุ่มที่มี
ความหมายกำกวม

จากการศึกษาพบว่าในภาษาอังกฤษ มีการระบุพจน์ของคำนามโดยการใช้ "s" หรือ "es" ร่วม
กับการใช้คำบอกจำนวน ส่วนในภาษาไทย มีการระบุพจน์ของคำนามโดยการใช้ลักษณะนามและคำ
บอกจำนวน อย่างไรก็ตามคำนามภาษาไทยไม่จำเป็นต้องระบุพจน์เสมอไป ผลการศึกษาพบว่าการ
บอกพจน์ของคำนามในฉบับภาษาอังกฤษนั้นมักจะตรงกันกับในฉบับภาษาไทย และพจน์ของคำนาม
ในภาษาไทยสามารถระบุได้จาก บริบทและโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์อื่นๆ เช่น ความหมายตรง ความ
หมายจากบริบท ในกรณีของคำนามเดี่ยวที่ไม่มีคำขยายบอกปริมาณ ผู้แปลต้องใช้วิจารณญาณในการ
แปลโดยอาจดูได้จากความหมายบริบท หรือต้องมีความรู้ทางวัฒนธรรมไทยเพื่อที่จะแปลพจน์ของคำ
นามได้ถูกต้อง

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Throughout history, human beings signal how they group the nouns of their languages in several ways. The number of groupings that speakers distinguish in a language varies just as widely from the three-way masculine-feminine-neutral split of German to a bare noun system in Thai. Yet, despite the wide variation, noun classes repeat the same basic semantic property. The cross-linguistic similarities among noun class system reflect basic human ways of organizing language and knowledge about the world. Noun classes provide a solid base on which we construct relationships between words and things, between words and other words, and between things and other things.

Number of nominals is a universal concept in all the world languages as human beings are universally capable of grouping and counting things. However, the number of nominals is indicated differently from one language to another, explicitly in some and implicitly in others. Such discrepancy can pose difficulty in cross-cultural translation.

Take Thai and English, for example, Thai noun system behaves differently from that of English. In Thai, the noun by itself has a neutral interpretation both in terms of referential identification and of number, so in order to have a specific, definite or indefinite or singular or plural interpretation, a noun must be specified by a modifier, a classifier, a quantifier and / or a determiner.

A noun phrase in Thai can have a single noun as a sole constituent of a noun phrase and the whole noun phrase will have more than one possible interpretation. For example a noun phrase ผู้หญิงสวย offers more than one possible translation. For example,

- a) a beautiful woman
- b) beautiful women

A number of studies in linguistic field have indicated that in the process of a second language learning, one's ability to master the foreign language is more or less interfered or at worse hindered by his mother tongue due to the fact that the sets of "explicit information" required in each language are different.

The aim of this research is to study how the number of Thai nominals is interpreted and translated in English from the viewpoint of a native speaker of English.

1.2 Significance of the study

As earlier mentioned, number of nominals is one of the common but significant and complicated concept in most human languages, Thai and English included. However, the concept of number of noun in the Thai and English language is demonstrated through the use of different devices. The researcher attempts to find out how the number of nominals in Thai is interpreted and translated into English. She also wishes to find out how the number of nominal in Thai are handled and expressed by different grammatical structure.

Given the above mentioned significance of the problem, the researcher has been motivated to study the translation of the number of nominal from Thai to English. In doing so, she decides to do the case study on one of the well-known Thai modern literature :หลายชีวิต both in Thai and its English version due to the fact that even though the translation is done in the meaning-based style which means the translator makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language, she still manages to keep the discourse structure of the original version with a minimum adjustment. This makes this comparative study relatively possible and easy.

It is to, some degree, true that the number of nominals in Thai and English is demonstrated through different devices; as in Thai, a noun seems to carry no numeral value to it unless it is vital to the context. On the other hand, in English the expression of the number of nominals is obligatory as shown in the following examples,

The drummers who were applying a paste of wet rice mixed with ash to their drums softly tested the sound , enlivening the atmosphere in the theater.

Phon took the little boat to Ban Phaen the next morning, his fellow passengers did not know where he was going, nor had he told his relatives back home.

When the time came a torn old backdrop was erected and two oil lamps were lit. He must have done a lot of merit.

It can be seen from the above examples that in English plural markers ,for example, -s, -es are bound morphemes indicating plurality of nouns. In case of a non-count noun, a numeral phrase or a classifier can also be used to clarify the numeral quality of a noun. On the contrary, in Thai a noun could remain unmarked unless the context requires it. For example,

- a). เสียงคนตะโพน คนกลอง ซึ่งกำลังเอาข้าวเปียกขยำกับขี้เถ้าปะหน้ากลอง หน้าตะโพนอยู่นั้น ลองเสียงเบาๆ ทำให้บรรยากาศภายในโรงยี่เกครึ้มกว่าเก่า
- b). ผลมันลงเรือเล็กจากบ้านมาบ้านแพนเมื่อรุ่งขึ้นอีกวันหนึ่ง คนที่นั่งมาด้วยในเรือก็ไม่รู้ว่ามันจะไปไหน แม้แต่ลูกหลานทางบ้านก็ได้บอก
- c). เมื่อได้เวลา ฉากเก่าๆ ซึ่งขาดแล้วขาดอีกผืนหนึ่งแขวนอยู่ มีตะเกียงน้ำมันจุดอยู่สองดวง

From the above examples, it can be concluded that the number of noun in Thai is demonstrated through the use of quantifiers / modifying words or classifiers but the noun itself is unmarked. So in case of the absence of the overt numeral marker, the shared understanding between the writer and the reader as well as the context clue are crucial in determining the number of nouns in Thai.

1.3 The objective of the study

The national language of Thailand is Thai. It has always been the medium of instruction at all levels in school as well as the official and social language. English, on the other hand, is the only European language widely known in Thailand. English has become particularly useful in international trade as well as technology exchange. Since Thailand has increasingly broadened its contact with foreign countries, Thai people have become more aware of improving their skills in the English language to gain the access to modern ideas and technology. It has become necessary for Thais to study and keep track of practices, resources and research from foreign countries, which usually come out written in English. Translation has been essential in the process of transferring information across language especially in the fields of science and technology.

Given the above-mentioned significance of command of English, the objective of this study is to analyze how the number of Thai nominals is interpreted and translated into English.

The researcher hopes that the information as well as the translation techniques gathered in this study will be useful for those who are interested in Thai-English translation.

1.4 Benefits of the study

- 1) The study can bring understanding for the concept of noun and how the number of Thai nominals is interpreted and translated into English..
- 2) The study can draw some guidelines on translation techniques concerning the number of nominals from Thai into English for those who are interested in Thai-English translation as well as those who wish to improve their written English .

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to the study of number of nominals found in “หลายชีวิต” written by M.R. Kukrit Pramoj; Forth edition: 1987 (258p.) and its English version entitled *Many Lives* translated by Meredith Borthwick; First edition: 1995 (204p.) only.

1.6 Background Information of the Author and the Translator

“หลายชีวิต” (*Many Lives*)- is a complex chronicle of Thai life in a bygone age, by one of Thailand’s most celebrated literary figures, Kukrit Pramoj. Set in the early 1950s and first published in 1954, the work records a way of life which, for the most part, lives

only on memory. But its chief value is not as a historical record. A modern classic, it is an illuminating commentary on Thai society and its values, the pressures of change and the universality of human folly.

M.R. Kukrit Pramoj (1911-1995), born in Thailand, educated at the Queen 's College, Oxford, was a true renaissance man, as he was not only a writer of renown, but also a politician and former prime minister of Thailand, elder statesman, intellectual, journalist, teacher and a classical dancer. He wrote more than 20 books, one among them being the famous court novel, Si Phandin (Four Reigns)

Meredith Borthwick , an Australian Asian Studies scholar, was an alumni of Sathit Pathum Wan Secondary School. She later returned to Thailand with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Her tragically early death cut short a career devoted to building bonds of culture and friendship between Asia and Australia.

1.7 Definition of Terms

1. Number of Nominals refers to the numeral property of nouns and pronouns.
2. Cardinal Number refers to numbers such as one, two, nine used to indicate how many things are there in a group but not what order they are in.
3. Classifier refers to noun unitizer used to classify, specify or measure a noun or enumerate instances of a noun. Some classifiers are measuring words like kilo, pound as well as grouping like heard, flock etc.

4. Quantifier refers to words or phrases referring to the quantity of nouns in question regardless of their positions in a noun phrase. Thai quantifiers included in this study are words such as น้อย มาก บาง บ้าง อื่น ทุก หลาย ต่างๆ

English quantifiers included in this study are words and phrases such as all, few, a few, a wide circle of....., plenty of, many, several, hundreds of....., some + noun, little + noun.

5. Bare Noun or Bare Nominal refers to nouns which have no bound morpheme indicating its numeral value i.e. เด็ก เสา เหล้า

6. Modifying word refers to a word that indirectly indicates the number reading of the nouns they modify. For example, เรือลำนั้นบรรทุกผู้โดยสารเต็มเพียบ, น้องสาว และน้องชายของเจ้าจันต่างก็มีลูกเป็นโขนง

7. Plural Marker refers to a grammatical unit signifying the plurality of a noun. English plural markers included in this study are bound morphemes -s, -es and other regular forms of plural nouns i.e. people, children etc. In Thai the plural marker included in this study is กัน พวก หมู่ เหล่า ๆ

8. Determiner refers to words that determine which noun(s) is / are being referred to. However, the scope of the determiners mentioned in this study is limited to a, an, the, this, that, these, those in English and นี้ นั้น in Thai.

9. Count Noun refers to nouns that refer to objects that are easy to think of having physical reality and can be counted individually i.e. books, school

10. Non-Count Noun refer to objects, ideas, concepts that cannot be counted by mean of individuality. Non-count nouns include abstract nouns i.e. virtue, goodness, heat and mass nouns i.e. water, sugar etc.

11. Positive Indefinite Pronoun refers to pronouns which carry numeral value such as some, others, other, someone in English and ใคร in Thai.

12. Negative Indefinite Pronoun refers to pronouns which carry zero numeral value such as nobody, no one.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher will present the review of related literature. In order to understand the concept and significance of number of nominals, we must understand first the concept of noun classes in general, concept of noun classes in English and concept of noun classes in Thai as well as other related topics. For example, the concept and uses of classifiers, quantifiers and meaning in translation.

2.1 Noun Classification

To fully understand the concept of number of nominals, one must understand first the concept of noun classes. From the rhythmic alliterations of Bantu noun agreement to the cryptic traces of English nominal gender, human beings signal how they group the nouns of their languages in a number of ways; from the two-way masculine-feminine split of French to the 400 shape-based distinctions in Tzeltal classifier system, the number of groupings that speakers distinguish in a language apparently varies just as widely. Yet despite the wide variation, be a few or many, signaled with suffixes, prefixes, pronouns, classificatory verbs or numeral classifiers, noun classes generally repeat the same basic semantic themes in every language.

To draw comparison on the concept of the number of nominals in Thai and English, the researcher bases her analysis on the English noun class system defined by Patricia Byrd and Beverly Benson (1989: 10-50). According to them, nouns can be subdivided into many different groups depending upon our point of view and purposes such as

Common vs. Proper Nouns: Common nouns are words like book, child, action and investigation. Proper nouns are words like John , IBM, New York.

Count vs Non – count noun: Another basic group divides common nouns into the categories count nouns and non-count nouns. Count nouns have singulars and plurals. Non –count nouns have neither singular nor plural. In English it is grammatically required that every count noun be marked for its number reading: either singular or plural. Classifying nouns into count and non-count nouns requires a noun to be made explicit in terms of its numeral interpretation.

Abstract vs Concrete Nouns. Nouns can also be divided according to their meaning. Abstract nouns are words that refer to abstract concepts (things that would be impossible to touch, for example, liberty, brotherhood, kindness etc.) On the other hand, concrete nouns are words that refer to objects that are easier to think of as having physical reality. For example, child, book, apple, sugar. This category is mentioned here because it can be useful in deciding if a noun is classified as a count or non-count noun.

Collective Nouns. Some nouns refer to groups of individual, for example, committee, jury, team. When a collective noun is the subject of a sentence, selection of the verb could be a problem as collective nouns can be used either as singular when referred to the group as a whole, acting together as a unit or plural when referred to the individuals in the group, acting individually rather than in a united way.

2.2 The Number of Nominals in English

In order to understand the concept of number of nominals in English, it is easier to classify nouns into the above mentioned categories: count nouns, non-count nouns, abstract and collective nouns and analyze them in line with the grammar aspects that accompany them. (Patricia Byrd and Beverly Benson (1989 : 10-50)

a) **Count noun.**

When used as a singular, count nouns must be preceded by article a / an.

Ex: I saw a man walk past the chemist 10 minutes ago.

When used as a plural, a plural suffix must be added to mark the plural reading of that noun in question.

Ex: He bought several interesting books while he was in Sydney.



However, there are several plural suffixes in English. Here are some basic rules for spelling of noun phrases that are formed by adding the suffix -s. Most nouns simply add -s to spell their plural forms : book/books, apple/apples.

The exception to the general rule include the followings ;

- Nouns that end with a hissing, sibilant sound (-s, -x, -z, -ch,-sh) add -es:
glass/glasses, box/boxes.
- Most nouns that end with-o add -es :potato/potatoes. However, piano, zoo add -s.
- Nouns that end in a consonant +y, change the y to i and add -es :baby/babies.
- Nouns that end in -fe or-f, change the f to v and add-es : wife/wives,
knife/knives.

Spelling in irregular nouns. These nouns do not use -s to form their plurals. Some nouns form their plurals with an internal vowel change rather than adding a form of -s, for example, child/children, foot/feet. Some nouns use the same form for both singular and plural : deer, fish.

Nouns that have only plurals: some nouns have only a plural form and require a plural form of the verb. These can be divided into 3 groups

Nouns for things that come in pairs. Some of these refer to tools : glasses, scissors, binoculars etc. Others are clothes: jeans, pants, pajamas.

Nouns that end in-s but have no singular : accommodations, amends, archives, weapons, bowels, intestines, clothes, stairs, contents.

Nouns that are plural but do not end in-s : people, police, cattle.

b) Non-count noun (also known as mass nouns or uncountable nouns)

In English non-count nouns are names of substances considered generally : bread, cream, soap, wine etc. and also abstract nouns such as advice, experience, pity.

The following nouns are also considered non-count in English : baggage, damage, luggage, shopping ,camping, furniture, parking, weather, hair, news, knowledge. Non- count nouns are always singular and are not used with a / an. These nouns are often preceded by some, any, no, a little etc. or by nouns such as bit, piece, slice etc. +of : a bit of news, a grain of sand, a pot of jam, a sheet of paper.

However many of non-count nouns can be used in a particular sense and are then countable and can take a/ an in the singular.

Ex: Her hair is black. Whenever she finds a gray hair, she pulls it out.

Some abstract nouns can be used in a particular sense with a/ an but in the singular only, for example, My children are a great help to me.

c) Collective nouns.

Collective nouns such as crew, family, team etc. can take a singular or plural verb; singular if we consider the word to mean a single group or unit ; *Our team is the*

best. or plural if we take it to mean a number of individual : *our team are wearing red sport jackets.*

2.3 The Number of Nominals in Thai

The quantitative noun phrases in Thai mostly contain a classifier and a quantifier. As Kathie Lau Carpenter (1987: pp.1-37) suggests that in English, there are two major classes of nouns with respect to quantification; those that can be counted directly, as in "*two records*" and "*eight horses*" and those that require a special unitizer to accompany them when they are counted, as in "*two sheets of paper*" and "*eight head of cattle*" In English, *record* and *horse* are count nouns, that is, they can refer directly to individual, enumerated instances, while *paper* and *cattle* are mass nouns, and requiring intervening unitizer, such as *sheet* and *head*, in order to refer to enumerated instances of those things. In Thai, on the other hand, even nouns referring to things that clearly occur in the world such as *horses* and *records*, may not be quantified directly. A literal translation into Thai of "eight horses" (แปดม้า) is as ungrammatical as "three informations" in English.

Thai nouns require a three-term numeral phrase, that is, a statement of quantification including a unitizer(classifier) like *sheet* and *head* in addition to the noun and quantifier. The classifier can be a measure like *kilo* and *inch*, it can be a grouping like *heard* and *flock*, or it can be a numeral classifier like *sheet* and *head*, referring to individual instances of discretely occurring identifiable objects. The following are topics related to basic constituents in Thai quantitative noun phrases ;

2.3.1 Classifier

1) Concept of numeral classifiers

Katie Carpenter (1987) defines classifiers as noun unitizer that are used to classify, specify or measure a noun or enumerate instances of a noun. Some classifiers are measuring words like kilo, pound as well as grouping like heard, flock etc. In Thai classifiers occur most commonly in association with quantifiers, especially numerals, and because each one is typically used with a class of nouns that all refer to objects that resemble each other in some salient way (e.g. "long, thin object" "people", "vehicles"). In Thai, unlike English, classifiers are required for the quantification of all nouns and there are approximately 40 classifiers in everyday usage.

Classifiers, at first glance, appear unnecessary, even strange, to speakers of European languages but this perceived strangeness is unwarranted. To begin with, classifiers when used with count nouns are usually translated into English as "two spherical things of onion" " four long thin objects of pencil. Each of the preceding examples can be better translated using a common, appropriate English classifier. Instead of "two spherical things of onion" think "two heads of onion" on analogy with "two heads of cabbage", think "four stalks of pencil" on analogy with "stalks of celery.

Karen L.Adams(1987) has extensively researched the numeral classifier system in Austroasiatic languages. She proposes that the numeral classifier system is a common concept in most of Southeast Asian languages e.g. Tai, Vietnamese, Burmese etc. It has been claimed that classifier systems generally follow cognitive universals.

The primary classification being between animacy and inanimacy or human and non-humanness. Inanimate objects are then sub-classified according to perceived characteristics, particularly according to shape, with "length" and "roundness" being of prime importance. Objects are never classified according to colors, and abstract things, times and plants are frequently classified as a distinct group.

Most of the languages that have numeral classifiers, all make a human-non-human distinction. Even in those languages with only a few classifiers, this distinction is still very largely retained. In languages such as Vietnamese and Lahu, which have a general classifier, it is considered insulting to use it in reference to people. Of those languages that retain more than one general classifier, some maintain a human-non-human or animate-inanimate distinction while others maintain additional distinction based, for example, on shape combined with some characteristics. For example, solidarity, rigidity, abstractness. Some languages though it is not very common, do classify abstract noun. For example Thai Miao "*tshaj*"classifies court cases and bouts of sickness while Mandarin"*men*" (branch) classifies "learning","study".(Carol Budge p.16)

While some classifications are predictable on the basis outlined above, others are not either for cultural reasons and/ or because classification has taken place according to some other criteria. In Thai, for example, elephants have their own special criteria "  " because they are sacred animals.

However in many cases, it is difficult to discern the basis on which classification has taken place. For example in Yao, the classifier "*txvj*" is used to

classified calamity, crops and marriage or in Thai the classifier "คัน" is used to classified spoons, forks and cars.

Although classifiers are used mainly with numerals, they are also used in languages with adjectives and / or demonstratives. For example, Thai, Cantonese and Yao. In Thai two classifiers appear in a noun phrase which contains a quantifier and adjective. For example,

| | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|-----|------------|
| หมา | ตัว | เล็ก | สอง | ตัว |
| dog | body | little | two | classifier |

The grammatical and lexical status appears to vary from language to language. Lisu classifiers are generally considered to be bound forms but they may appear with the particle or suffix "yi-" In most of the other languages, classifiers appear to be free forms in That many of them are also full nouns.

While some classifiers classify only one noun, some nouns classify themselves. The "repeater" pattern is seen in Thai, Burmese and Lahu and Mandarin. For example, a Thai noun phrase :

| | | | |
|--------|-----|------------|----------|
| คน | สอง | คน | |
| person | two | classifier | 2 people |

Another interesting feature, not to be confused with "repeater" is the reduplication of the classifier as seen in Lahu, Mandarin and Yao. In general, this

gives an inclusive meaning but in Lahu, reduplication more commonly gives an "indefinite" or "approximate" meaning.

It would appear that the numeral and classifier cannot be separated by the noun or any other element. Thus the word order is Head noun-Number-Classifier (as in Japanese and Thai. the significance of these orders is not clear; it may be linked to the Head-Modifier construction although the importance of this both in relation to main clause word order and Adj-N order has not been clearly established. It has been shown that in Nung, Vietnamese and Indonesian, the word order is Nu-Cl-Adj-Dem. All this may be complicated by the fact that classifiers have different functions in different languages; in Burmese, classifiers seem to have some sort of deictic function while in Chinese classifiers mark definiteness and plurality.

However, the "core" region for the use of numeral classifiers appears to be mainland Southeast Asia. In Burmese, Vietnamese, Thai, Chinese. It is proposed by some grammarians that Tai is the most likely original source of classifiers as most of the other language groups were either not in a geographical position conducive to borrowing or they contain genetically related languages without classifiers. The later influence of Chinese may have contributed to the variation in word order in noun phrases (Budge, 1987 : 21).

2) Types of Classifier

James Anthony Placzek (1965) proposes the that classifiers in Thai can be classified into 7 categories namely ;

1) Auto-Classifiers. Auto classifier are classifiers that classify itself. They have the same form as the head noun. Auto-classifiers can be sub-divided into

a) Full Repeaters. Full repeaters include classifiers that fully repeat the head noun. For example,

| | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| คน | สอง | คน |
| head noun | number | classifier |

b) Partially Repeater. Partially repeaters are classifiers that partially repeat the head noun. For example,

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------|
| ประโยชน์นอกเต่า | 2 | ประโยชน์ |
| head noun | number | classifier |

2) Special Classifier. Special Classifiers include classifiers that have their own form different from the head noun. For example,

| | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| รถ | 2 | คัน |
| head noun | number | classifier |

3) Measure Classifier. Measure Classifiers are classifiers used for measuring. For example, "กิโล", "ช้อน" etc.

4) Group Classifiers. Group Classifiers are classifiers for group of things or people. For example, "กลุ่ม", "หมู่" etc.

- 5) Time Classifiers. Time Classifiers are classifiers used for time. For example, "วัน", "ชั่วโมง" etc.
- 6) Prefixable classifiers. prefixable Classifiers are classifiers that have the same form as the prefixable morpheme.
- 7) General All-Purpose Classifiers. General All-Purpose Classifiers refer to classifiers that give the general unit reference of the head noun. For example, "อัน", "ชนิด" etc.
- 8) Round Number Classifiers. Round Number Classifiers refer to classifiers that have the same form as the round numbers. For example, "สิบ", "ร้อย" etc.

3) Function of classifiers

Katie Carpenter (1987) suggests that classifiers do a lot of work for the languages that have them, showing a great deal of plurifunctionality, both within and across languages. They do some things lexically, that is, by their own meaning (e.g. classifiers such as heap or coil that indicate an object's configuration) and other things structurally, that is by virtue of their syntactic configuration. The various functions

proposed for classifiers are individuation, number indication, syntactic cohesion, foregrounding and redundancy, aesthetic and affective use, lexical functions and categorization.

It has been argued that classifiers, like gender markers, are purely redundant. It may be that such redundancy facilitates speech perception, particularly in noisy or unclear situations. A classifier immediately narrows down the number of possible nouns the sentence could contain and offers a second chance to get the information about a noun.

In Thai the number of nominals can be marked by different grammatical devices and combinations (this topic shall be discussed in chapter 4). However, when a specific amount of a noun is indicated, the combination noun + cardinal number + classifier is used.

Ex : เด็ก สาม คน

dek saam khon

Child 3 classifier for human being

English version : three kids

As earlier mentioned that in Thai, unlike English a noun cannot be preceded by number to indicate the quantity of amount of the noun in question. As a result, in order to see the whole picture of how the quantitative noun phrases work in Thai, we

must talk about other grammatical features related to the number of nominals, for example, what are classifiers and quantifiers etc.

It should be noted in addition to studies reviewed in this section, a number of other studies concerning the numeral classifier system are available for further reference and information.

2.3.2 Quantifiers

Saranya Sawetamal (1987) proposes that quantifier refers to words or phrases referring to the quantity of nouns in question regardless of their positions in a noun phrase. Thai quantifiers included in this study are words such as น้อย มาก บาง บ้าง อื่น ทุก หลาย ต่างๆ

Quantifier in Thai can be classified in to two groups as follows:

- 1.) **Definite numeral.** Definite numeral are numbers such as หนึ่ง สอง สี่
- 2.) **Indefinite numeral.** Indefinite numerals are words such as มาก หลาย ทุก

Indefinite numerals can be sub-divided into 2 groups based on their position in noun phrases :

- a) Quantifiers that precede classifiers. Quantifiers in this group include words like หลาย บาง ทุก etc. These quantifiers always occur in + Noun + quantifier + classifier.

b) Quantifiers that follow nouns. Quantifiers in this group include words such as มาก น้อย ทั้งหมด ต่าง ๆ อื่นๆ , for example, บ้านนี้มีคนมาก, ขนมต่างๆ, เด็กทั้งหมด ถูกครูตี.

The researcher decides to classify อื่นๆ as an (indirect) quantifier due to the fact that in many cases อื่นๆ indirectly indicates the plurality of the noun it follows.

Ex : คนอื่นๆ หายไปไหน

When it comes to the main combinations of quantitative phrases in Thai Saranya Sawetamal proposes the following patterns for quantitative noun phrases in Thai.

1.) + Noun + quantifier +classifier

The normal word order for the Thai quantifier noun phrase is Noun-Quantifier-Classifier

| | | | |
|------|--------|------------|------------|
| Ex : | หมา | สาม | ตัว |
| | head N | quantifier | classifier |
| | รถ | หลาย | คัน |
| | car | several | classifier |

2.) + Noun + classifier + number

This combination works when the number one is referred to.

Ex : น้ำชา ถ้วย หนึ่ง
 head N classifier quantifier

3.) + Noun + classifier

In surface structure, this structure is possible on the condition that the number referred to is one.

Ex : เสื้อ ผืน หมอน ใบ
 head N classifier head N classifier

4.) +Noun + quantifier

Quantifiers in this category follow the nouns they modify whereas no classifier is required.

Ex : เพื่อน มาก
 head N quantifier

As previously mentioned, a noun cannot be quantified unless a classifier of some sort is present also. As such it is not the bare noun that corresponds most directly semantically to an English + count noun, but a noun + classifier combination.

However, there are various possible construction for forming quantified noun phrase in Thai (details will be discussed in chapter 4).

2.4 Techniques of Adjustment

Sanchawi Saibua (1993) suggests that techniques of adjustment is recommended when there is a grammatical or semantic discrepancy between the source language and the target language. However, to do so, a translator should exercise his/ her good judgement when or how techniques of adjustment should apply to the situation as the ultimate purpose of translation is to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. If necessary, the surface structure both in semantic and grammatical levels can be adjusted to keep the meaning of the source text. According to Sanchawi Saibua, techniques of adjustment can be done in 2 levels : lexical and syntactic levels.

1) Lexical– level adjustment.

Lexical adjustment is necessary when there is no equivalent word, expression, or culture in the target language. Lexical adjustment concerns mostly the semantic aspect of the discourse rather than the syntactic one. For example, unlike Thai, in English there is no separate words for paternal grandmother (ย่า) and maternal grandmother (ยาย). Lexical adjustment can be done in the following ways. Please notice that the example are drawn from Thai to English translation.

Adding an explanatory note / footnote

Thai version : ทุกคนมีปิ่นโตคนละใบ

English version : Each carried a pinto, *a multiple-decked food container with a handle*

“Pinto” is a type of a food container that might be unfamiliar to the non-Thai readers. As a result, an explanatory note can be added for a better understanding of the readers from different culture.

a) Substituting a noun phrase for a noun

Thai version : สมภารกร่างเจ้าวัด ไม้แดงนั่งทอดอารมณ์อยู่ที่ศาลาหน้าวัด

English version : Bhikku Krang, the abbot of Red Bamboo monastery, was sitting quietly by himself on *the landing of the monastery built into the canal which runs close to it.*

Similar to a) an explanatory noun phrase can be used in place of a noun in the original text to clarify the noun non existing in the target (in this case , English) language.

b) Using generic word instead of a proper noun

Thai version : ผีกระสือ

English version : ghost

On the other hand, a generic noun can be used in place of a proper noun that does not exist in the target language.

c) **Deleting unnecessary words or phrases.**

Deletion of redundant or unnecessary information can be cautiously done and the translator should also use his/ her judgement to make sure that the rest of the discourse is not affected.

Thai version : “ฉันให้ยาแกแล้ว” ฉันพูดเสียงไม่ดังนัก “ฉันแกลิ่งไปทำ
มันตกไว้ที่บ้านของหวัน แม่ช่อพุทธชาติของแก”

English version : “I have given you medicine, Porn” I said in a
subdued voice.”I dropped it on purpose at your
Wan’s house.”

2) **Syntactic-level adjustment**

Syntactic- level adjustment can be sub-divided into 4 categories : phonic , morphemic, sentence and discourse levels. Syntactic adjustment is necessary due to the grammatical differences in languages. The same word might have similar or different functions in different languages, for example, word denoting characteristics of a noun can be classified as an adjective in one language and a verb in another. For example, “suay” and "beautiful" in Thai and English, are the modifiers used to modify

a noun in terms of quality. However, "suay" can be placed immediately after a noun as a static verb whereas beautiful is used as an adjective.

a) **Phonic level.**

Phonic-level adjustment can be done in the manner of transliteration.

Transliteration means how to write a word, a name in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. It is often used in translating a proper name or a proper noun in a source language into the target language.

Thai version : ขุนทองมันหายลับเข้าป่าไปนับแต่ปลายพรรษาปีก่อน

English version : *Khun Thong* went away at the end of the monsoon season last year.

b) **Morphemic Level.**

Morphemic adjustment including adding or reducing a proper numeral marker when necessary.

In English most of nouns are marked for their plural or singular reading gender reference, for example boy, boys, actor, actress whereas in Thai nouns are unmarked.

Thai version : ชีวิตอันเกี่ยวแก่ท้าวพระยามหากษัตริย์ แต่งกายด้วยอาภรณ์
ที่เพริศแพรว....

English version : A life revolving around *nobles and kings* dressed in
glittering *costumes*.

In English a count noun cannot be used alone without a numeral marker, as a result, it is grammatically incorrect to just copy the bare noun present in the Thai version into the English version without an overt numeral marker as required in the English grammar.

c) Sentence level

Sentence adjustment can be done in the following manners:

1) Changing the word order in the sentence

Changing the word order of a sentence is applicable when the structural order of the source and the target language is too different. For example,

Thai version : ภูมิอากาศเขตร้อนที่ชื้นฉ่ำ

English version : *the lush tropical climate*

It can be seen from this example that in Thai an adjective is put after a noun it modifies whereas in English an adjective is put in front of a noun.

2) Turning a noun into a noun phrase or a noun phrase into a noun

Sometimes it is advisable to turn a noun phrase into a noun clause and vice versa to keep the meaning of the source language in the target language when the grammar of the two languages is too different.

Thai version : พอมาถึง เจมส์ก็พบว่าพรรคพวกไม่ได้รอเขา

English version : *On his arrival*, James found out that the gang did not wait for him.

Thai version : เจ้าหมีน้อยเงี้ยวหูฟัง มันพยายามจะเข้าใจ แต่ก็ไม่รู้เรื่องเลย

English version : The little bear listened, *trying in vain to understand*.

3) Modifying the negative form of the sentence.

Generally , negation in Thai and English is formed differently as shown in the following examples :

a) Thai version : เจียงปฏิเสธว่าเขาไม่ได้มีอะไรกับดารารายานตร์ชื่อดังคนนั้น

English version : Jiang *denied having an affair* with that well known actress.

b) Thai version : เราไม่พบใครเลยในห้องนั้น

English version : We saw *nobody* in the room.

c) Thai version : ไม่มีแขกมาก่อนหกโมงสักคน

English version : *No guest* turned up before six.

It can be seen from the above examples that negation in Thai is mostly indicated by ไม่(negative) + verb combination whereas in English the negation is indicated by a verb signifying negation e.g. deny (example a) , the indefinite

pronominal “nobody”, “no one” in example b) or no + noun combination in example c).

4.) Turning an active voice sentence into a passive voice sentence or vice versa.

Thai version : ร้านนั้นเขาจัดเข้าที่

English version : That shop *was cleverly decorated*.

In Thai version, the active voice is used; however, it is possible to turn an active voice into a passive voice in translated version if it fits properly and is more grammatically acceptable in the target language. In Thai, unlike English, passive voice is used with limitation and it is used mostly in negative sense, for example,

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------|--------|------|-------------|
| a) | เขา | ถูก | หมา | กัด | เมื่อวานนี้ |
| | He | passive | dog | bite | yesterday |
| b) | เขา | ถูก | เชิญ | ไป | งานเลี้ยง |
| | He | passive | invite | to | party |

Example b) is considered grammatically wrong as passive voice in Thai cannot be used in positive or neutral sense.

5.) Adding / reducing information.

Thai version : ของสองหอนี้จะถูกส่งไปนิวยอร์กทางอากาศ ในห่อใหญ่มี
หนังสือฉบับกระเป๋าสตางค์ ส่วนอีกหอนี้มีเสื้อผ้าไหมห้าชุด



English version : These two packages will be sent to New York via airmail. The larger one contains 5 *pocket books* ; the other 5 *silk dresses*.

Unlike Thai, classifiers are not important in counting (the units of) count noun in English. As a result when translating a numeral passage containing a classifier from Thai into English, the classifier will be omitted according to the English grammar.

2.5 Meaning and Translation

Since the grammar rules practically vary from one language to another, a form-based translation might not always be the best alternative nor is it, in most cases possible in across language translation. Mildred Larson (1984) has dealt extensively on the meaning-based approach to translation. She suggests that translation should be meaning-based rather than form-based. Once the translator has identified the meaning of the source text, his goal is to express the same meaning in the receptor language with forms that might be rather different than those of the source text.

Since grammatical structure of a language varies from one language to another, discovering the meaning of the text to be translated includes consideration of both explicit and implicit meaning. Types of meaning can be divided into 3 groups as follows;

2.5.1 Types of Meaning

There are different types of meanings, which are crucial to the understanding of the text. **Referential meaning** is a certain thing / event / attribution that a word or a sentence refers to. For example, the word “apple” refers to a certain fruit of a certain tree. However, referential meaning alone provides insufficient information in translation as it is normally organized into a semantic structure. The information bits are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations. As the “information package” becomes larger, there is an **Organization meaning** in the discourse that the translator must take into consideration. For example, if *apple* has been referred to in the text and the apple is referred again, the fact that it is the same apple is a part of the organizational meaning of the text. It is the organizational meaning that puts referential information together into a coherent text. Organizational meaning is signaled by deixis, repetition, and grouping and by many other features in the grammatical structure of the text.

Besides the referential meaning and the organizational meaning, there is also **Situational meaning** which is crucial to the understanding of any text. The message is produced in a given communication situation. The relationship between the writer or the speaker and the addressee may affect the communication. Where the communication takes place, when it takes place, the age, sex and social status of the speaker and hearer, the relationship between them, the presupposition that each brings to the communication, the cultural background of the speaker and the addressee, and many other situational matters result in **Situational Meaning**. For example, the very same person may be referred to by various lexical items. A man named *John Smith*

may be referred to as *John, Mr. Smith, Professor Smith* etc. depending on the situation.

This choice is called ***Situational Meaning***.

In addition to the three types of meanings mentioned above, ***Cultural Meaning of Words*** is also important in cross language translation. ***Cultural meaning of words*** always reflected in the figurative usage of words. For example, “buffalo” is an insulting figurative term in Thai meaning “one who is stupid”. Unlike Thai in English the animal “buffalo” has no symbolic/ cultural connotation of “stupidity”. It is important that the translator must keep in mind who his audience in the receptor language are and use the word that will be equivalently understood as readers in the source language do.

It is of the researcher 's opinion that ***Cultural Meaning of Words*** can be also a clue to determine the number of nominals in Thai. For example,

ไม่นานนัก ผลก็ท่วมเท่างายและจิตใจให้เข้ากลมกลืนกับชีวิตใหม่อย่างสนิท
สนมราวกับว่ามันเกิดมาในโรงยี่เก จะหลับจะนอนมันก็นึกถึงครูที่เป็นที่เคารพ
ของยี่เกทั่วไป (p.122)

In a short time, he had thrown himself into his new life, body and
soul, as if he had been born to the stage. As he went to sleep, he paid
homage to the early teachers venerated by all performers (p.101)

In the above example, to be able to correctly interpret the number of the bare noun “ครู” (teachers) in this context, the translator needs to be well informed about the belief held by Thai traditional performing artists. The teachers (ครู) in this context refer to the early teachers in performing art arena. As a result, the number reading of the bare noun “ครู” should be plural.

2.5.2 Implicit and Explicit Meaning

There are two kinds of information of which a translator must be aware of ; *Explicit Meaning* are meanings stated overtly in the source language and *Implicit Meaning*, meanings that are only implied in the discourse. All communication is based on shared information. Shared information includes shared language structure, culture, common expressions etc. In Thai some information i.e. pronominal pronouns, number of nominals is omitted but it is implied elsewhere in the text.

2.5.3 Understanding and Interpreting the implicit meaning

Languages have grammatical forms which are obligatory, but languages differ greatly in what is obligatory. For example, the number of a noun must be made explicit in English whereas in Thai a noun carries no overt numeral marker. It is the responsibility of a translator to find out the differences between languages in the sense that how much information must be stated explicitly without adding information which is not a part of the text he is translating.

In this chapter the researcher has summarized the grammar rules dealing with quantified noun phrase both in English and in Thai. In chapter 4 the number of nominals in English and Thai found in *Many Lives* "หลายชีวิต" will be discussed in details.



CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This study is to analyze the concepts of number of nominals in the English translated version of *Many Lives* in comparison with the Thai original version to see how Thai quantitative phrases are interpreted and translated into English by a native speaker of English. To this purpose, the following steps were taken:

3.1 Preparation

1. Reviewing past literature concerning the number of nominals in Thai and in English relevant to the following topics:

- 1) Noun Classification
- 2) The number of nominals in English.
- 3) The number of nominals in Thai
- 4) Techniques of Adjustment
- 5) Meaning and Translation

3.2 Data Classification

The English nominals and the nominal phrases found in *Many Lives* were classified into 4 groups namely the plural group, the singular group, zero group and ambiguous group.

The classification of the nominals and nominal phrases is based on their actual numeral value. For example,

- Plural Group a) When the time came a torn old backdrop was erected and two oil lamps were lit.
- Singular Group b) Because he had a daughter, who accompanied him everywhere.
- Zero Group c) Everyone embarked on his life with powder, face paint and brightly colored costumes, and then waited for the allotted time backstage for the rhyme of life to begin, There were no troubles, no problems to worry over
- Ambiguous Group d) Anyone who took the trouble to examine these words would see how much Phon, the hero loved his heroine.

The nominal phrase “two oil lamps” in a) and “a daughter” in b) is put into the plural and singular group respectively due to its semantic property whereas the head nominal “troubles” in c) is made negative by the adjective of negation “no”. As a result the nominal phrase “no troubles” yields zero numeral interpretation. In d) the pronominal “anyone” could be interpreted semantically as referring to one or more than one individuals eventhough in English it is grammatically marked as a singular noun. Therefore, it is characterized as ambiguous group in this study.

3. Analysing the English nominals and nominal phrases in comparison with those appeared in the Thai version and list the formulas of the number both found in the English and the Thai version.

4. Comparing and contrasting the number of nominals found in the translated version and the original version to see how the number of nominals in the original (Thai) version is interpreted and translated into English.

5. Analysing the translation technics employed in *Many Lives*.

3.3 Data Analysis

The analysis of this study is based on meaning-based translation. The researcher aims to study how the number of nominals in Thai is interpreted in English by taking the following into consideration:

1.) Grammatical structure. Both Thai and English have grammatical units signifying the number of nominals. For example, the English suffixes “s” or “es” is obligatory in a nominal phrase to mark the number of the nominal. In Thai, classifier and quantifier is used also to mark the number of nominals.

2) Context and Meaning. As in Thai, a bare nominal can be used as a sole constituent of a nominal phrase, to interpret the number of such bare nominal requires

a) Contextual interpretation comprising of

- Referential meaning
- Organizational meaning

In order to interpret the number of nominals , the translator has to consider the context in which it(a nominal) appears to identify whether such nominal is old or new, central or insignificant to the context. This information is signaled by dietics, repetition, groupings , and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text. With the help of contextual meaning, the number reading of a bare nominal significant to the text may be , in most cases, unfolded.

b) Cultural Meaning of the Words

In case of any bare nominals of which meaning is unknown or non-existing in the receptor language, cultural meaning of the words of the source language will help determine the number of such nominals in a particular context. The researcher attempts to find out how the cultural meaning of the words practically helps determine the number of nominals

3.4 Some Notes on Source and Background Information

As the aim of this study is to study the translation of number of Thai nominals Into English from the viewpoint of English native speaker, the researcher carefully chose “*Many Lives* ” “หลายชีวิต” as her case study due to the following facts

1) Eventhough the translation is done in the meaning- based style which means the translator makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language, she still manages to keep the

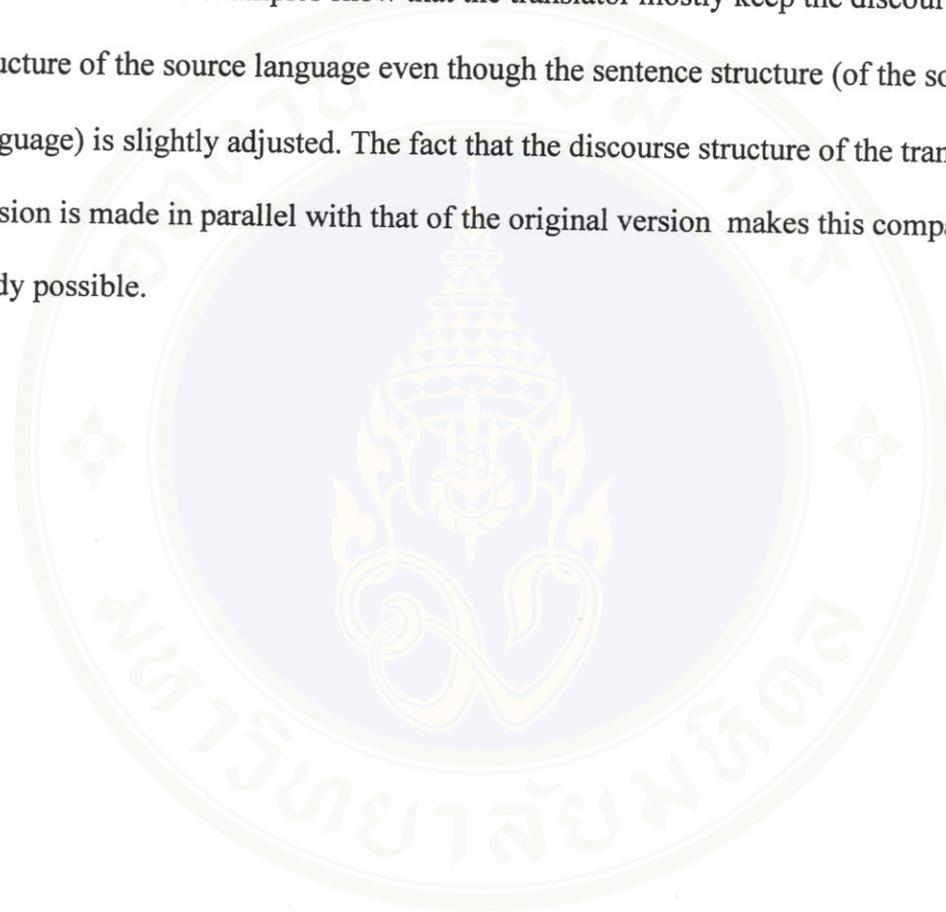
discourse structure of the original version with a minimum adjustment. This makes this comparative study relatively possible and easy. One of the most typical problems the researcher has discovered is that most of the translated versions of Thai literature and fictions are more or less done in free translation which makes comparative study difficult and inaccurate. The following are examples of the original version of *หลายชีวิต* and its translated version ;

ตามปรกติ นางละม่อมไม่ยอมให้ละม่อมเข้าไปปิดกวาดทำความสะอาดในบริเวณใกล้ๆที่นอนของตนในห้องชั้นบน / เพราะนางลมูลอ้างว่าตัวเองจะทำเอง / ผลที่เกิดขึ้นคือ บริเวณรอบๆที่นอนนางลมูลนั้น รกรุงรังอยู่เป็นนิตย์ / ทำให้ละม่อมรำคาญตารำคาญใจอยู่เสมอ / วันหนึ่งนางลมูลลงไปอาบน้ำในตอนสาย / ละม่อมบังเอิญมีธุระขึ้นไปหยิบของข้างบน / เห็นที่นอนรกรุงรังนั้นก็เปลี่ยนความตั้งใจเดิม / ละม่อมเข้าไปพับที่นอนเล็กเสื่อขึ้น คิดว่าจะปิดกวาดให้สะอาดสักครั้ง / ก็พบจดหมายคร่ำคร่า จนกระดาษเป็นสีเหลือง สองฉบับ วางอยู่คู่กันอยู่ใต้เสื่อ / เวลาที่ล่วงไปแล้ว ทำให้น้ำหมึกที่จ้ำหน้าของไว้แล้วนั้นจางลงไปบ้าง / แต่ก็ไม่จางหมดถึงกับทำให้ละม่อมไม่สังเกตว่าจดหมายสองฉบับนั้นจ้ำหน้าของถึงตน

Nang Lamom did not usually let Lamom sweep and clean the area around her bed in the upstairs room. She said she would do it herself, with the result that that it was always messy, and offended Lamom's sense of order. Late one morning Nang Lamun went down to have her bath. Lamom happened to go upstairs for something, and seeing her mother's messy bed she changed her mind and went to make it. She pulled the mat up to sweep under it thoroughly for once. Two old letters, the paper

yellowing, were placed side by side under the mat. The ink on the envelopes had faded with time, but not so much so that Lamom could not see that they were addressed to her.

The above examples show that the translator mostly keep the discourse structure of the source language even though the sentence structure (of the source language) is slightly adjusted. The fact that the discourse structure of the translated version is made in parallel with that of the original version makes this comparative study possible.



CHAPTER 4

NUMBER OF NOMINALS IN *MANY LIVES*

Number of nominals is undeniably a basic concept found in every language; yet the number of grouping that speakers distinguish in a language apparently varies from one language to another. The purpose of this study is to examine how the number of nominals in Thai are determined and interpreted in English ; how true and practical the theory that a bare nominal in Thai generally calls for generic interpretation. Since this study attempts to comparatively examine the number of nominals in English and Thai from *Many Lives* (หลายชีวิต), the researcher will begin with the presentation of the number of nominals and noun phrases found in *Many Lives*. The data is semantically classified and presented according to their numeral values. It should be noted that in each example the Thai data is presented first and followed by the English one.

Number of Nominals in English Version of หลายชีวิต (*Many Lives*)

4.1 Plural Group

Plural group includes nouns that refer to more than one person or thing.

For the plural group, the number of nominals can be divided into 7 sub- groups as follows :

4.1.1 English version : + Cardinal number + plural count noun

Thai version : + Noun + cardinal number + classifier

The data indicates that in English version a cardinal number occurs directly in front of a plural count noun to indicate the plurality of the noun it modifies .This corresponds to the Thai version in which a noun is followed by a number and a classifier to indicate the number of noun. In English one may apply a number or other quantifiers directly before the noun to indicate the numeral reading of such noun,for example, three cows, two books . Since every count noun in English seems to have a mean of individuation, the quantifier then tell us which of these cows or books to choose. The followings are a few examples of **cardinal number +plural count noun** pattern in comparison with its original Thai version:

- (1) เมื่อได้เวลา จากเก่าๆ ซึ่งขาดแล้วขาดอีกผืนหนึ่งแขวนอยู่ มี ตะเกียงน้ำมันจุดอยู่
สอง ดวง (p.116)

When the time came a torn old backdrop was erected and two oil lamps were lit. (p. 94)

- (2) เมื่อมองดูก็เห็นคนสองสามคนทยอยออกมาจากด้านหลัง และค่อยๆ เดิน อย่างไม่
สนใจไปยังเครื่องเป่าพาทย์ที่วางไว้ (p.115)

Two or three people wandered out from the back and walked casually over to the array of traditional musical instruments. (p.95)

- (3) นายทับทิมก็แยกไปในตอนเช้าตรู่ มีี่เ้ตามไปด้วยเพียงสองคน ด้วยี่เ้ส่วนมาก และปี่พาทย์ทั้งวงนั้นสมั้ครใจอยู่กับเจ้าผล (p.130)

Thapthim left at dawn. Only two actors went with him. The entire orchestra and most of the actors selected to stay with Phon. (p.107)

- (4) ละม่อมเข้าไปพับที่นอนเล็กเสื่อขึ้น คิดว่าจะปัดกวาดให้สะอาดสักครั้งก็พบจดหมายเก่าคร่ำคร่างานกระดาษเป็นสีเหลืองสองฉบับ วางคู่กันอยู่ใต้เสื่อ (p.153)

Lamom pulled the mat up to sweep under it thoroughly for once. Two old letters, the paper yellowing, were placed side by side under the mat. (p.125)

It is found that in English a cardinal number followed by a plural count noun pattern indicating the plurality of the noun is used when **a noun + cardinal number+calssifier** in Thai is used. The data proves that the number of nominals both in Thai and English in this case is explicitly marked, leaving no room for ambiguity when it comes to the number of nominals. The above formula is summed up in the following table;

| English version | Thai version |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 4.1.1+Cardinal number +plural count noun | +Noun + cardinal number+ classifier |

4.1.2 English Version : + Quantifier + plural count noun

Thai version : 4.1.2.1 + Noun + quantifier + classifier

4.1.2.2 + Noun + quantifier

4.1.2.3 + noun + ทั้ง + classifier

4.1.2.4 + ทั้ง + noun + และ + noun

The data in 4.1.2 demonstrates that in English translation a quantifier is put in front of a plural count noun. This pattern of translation is used for four Thai quantitative phrases. They are 4.1.2.1 **A noun followed by a quantifier and a classifier**, 4.1.2.2 **A noun followed by a quantifier**, 4.1.2.3 **A noun followed by quantifier “ทั้ง” and classifier** and 4.1.2.4 **quantifier “ทั้ง” followed by a noun and conjunction “และ” and a noun.**

Quantifier refers to words or phrases indicating the quantity of nouns in question regardless of their positions in a noun phrase. Thai quantifiers included in this study are words such as น้อย มาก บาง บ้าง อื่น ทุก หลาย ต่างๆ. In Thai version, quantifiers can be divided into 2 groups : the first group are quantifiers that occur in ± noun + classifier combination. Quantifiers in this group are words like หลาย ทุก น้อย. The second group are quantifiers that occur after a noun. Quantifiers in this group are words like ต่างๆ อื่นๆ and so on.

In English, quantifiers include words like much, many, every, all, some, few, a number of, etc. It can be seen that from English version + **Quantifier + plural count noun**, the number of nominals and pronouns in Thai can be indicated in many ways as follows :

4.1.2 .1 English Version : +Quantifier + plural count noun

Thai version : + Noun + quantifier + classifier

The data found that the pattern + **quantifier+ plural count noun** in the English version is translated from the pattern **a noun followed by a quantifier and classifier** in Thai .As mentioned earlier that in English a quantifier can be put directly in front of a plural count noun while in Thai version quantifiers น้อย, ก็, ทุก, อย่าง must be accompanied by a classifier.

(5) ลูกค้าของละม่อมมีน้อยคน (p.147)

She had few customer.(p.121)

(6) ภายใต้โคมไฟไม่กี่ดวง ชีวิตอันบรรเจิดตระการตา ค่อยๆ คลี่คลายออกต่อหน้าผล (p.116)

A life strange and beautiful to behold unfolded itself under the glow of a few lanterns (p. 95)

(7) ฉันเคยยกข้าวมาให้พี่กินทุกมื้อ และคอยรับใช้อยู่หลัง โรงที่บ้านมีงาน

พี่จำไม่ได้หรือ? (p.120)

I served all your meals and waited on you backstage at the house when they had celebrations, don't you remember phi? (p. 105)

- (8) นิสัยของเสมที่แตกต่างจากเด็กอื่นในขณะนี้ก็คือ เสมเป็นคนรักสัตว์และเมตตาต่อสิ่งมีชีวิตทุกชนิด (p.40)

Sem differed from the others in his love and compassion for animals – all living animals(p. 25)

- (9) และระหว่างนั้นเจ้าพลมันก็กระทำการหลายอย่างซึ่งถ้าคนอื่นเห็นจะต้องว่าแปลกประหลาด (p.118)

During that time, Phon did many things which had others seen them, they could have thought bizarre(p. 104)

- (10) แต่ถึงแม้ว่า มนุษย์เรานั้นจะกำหนดการไว้ล่วงหน้าได้หลายอย่างก็ตาม บุญวาสนาหรือ เวรกรรมของคนเรานั้น เป็นสิ่งที่ขัดขวางหรือเปลี่ยนแปลงกันไม่ได้ (p.119)

People can plan ahead for so many things but we can not prevent, obstruct or alter our fate or fortune. (p. 97)

It can be seen from the examples (5)-(10) that in Thai and English , in addition to a cardinal number, quantifier can also be used to signify the number of nominal. the In English **quantifier + plural noun** “few customers”, “a few lanterns”, “all meals”, “all living animals”, “many things” correspond to the pattern **noun +**

quantifier+classifier e.g. ลูกค่าน้อยคน, โคมไฟไม่กี่ดวง, ข้าวทุกมือ, สิ่งมีชีวิตทุกชนิด, การหลายอย่าง
in Thai.

4.1.2.2 English version :+ Quantifier + plural count noun

Thai version : + Noun + quantifier

Beside the **noun + quantifier + classifier** pattern, the data found that in Thai a quantifier can be put immediately after a noun to mark the number of such noun without the presence of a classifier. In Thai there are a certain group of quantifiers that can be put directly after a noun and no classifiers is needed. Those quantifiers include มาก, ต่างๆ, อื่นๆ. For example,

(11) มัณรู้สึกลับทันทีว่าเขามีสิทธิภายในโลกเบื้องหลังโรงเรียนมากกว่าแต่ก่อน (p. 125)

He felt at once that he held more privileges than before. (p.104)

(12) แม่เจ้าผลเป็นคนที่รู้จักคนที่ตลาดมากพอ (p.115)

Phon's mother knew a fair number of people at the market. (p.94)

(13) ตัวเฒ่าส่วนมากและปีพาทย์ทั้งวงนั้น สมควรใจจะอยู่กับเจ้าผล (p.130)

The entire orchestra and most of the actors elected to stay with Phon. (p.107)

(14) แสงโตขึ้นก็ได้ศึกษาดำราหมอ ตำรายารู้จักโรคต่างๆ เท่าที่มีอยู่ในตำรา (p.245)

When Saeng grew up he studied the medical and medicinal treatises with his father and knew all the diseases contained therein. (p.192)

(15) ในเวลาที่นอกเวลาเรียน โนรีก็จะเดินเตร็ดเตร่ไปในที่ต่างๆ ที่มีชื่อบอกไว้ใน

พงศาวดาร (p.164)

Out of school , he wandered around the various places mentioned in the Chronicle (p.133)

(16) ละม่อมเคยเหลือบดูเด็กลูกชาวบ้านอื่นๆ เขาวิ่งเล่นกันอย่างเบิกบานแล้ว (p.140)

Lamom used to peek out at other children playing cheerfully (p.114)

It can be seen that in Thai version the noun phrase สิทธิมาก ,คนมาก, ชี้เกส่วนมาก, โรคต่างๆ, ที่ต่างๆ, ลูกชาวบ้านอื่นๆ is translated to the English “more privileges”, “a fair number of people”, “most of the actors”, “all the diseases”, “the various places” and “other children” respectively.

4.1.2.3 English version : + Quantifier + plural count noun

Thai version : + Noun + ^๓ทั้ง + classifier

It is found that in the translated version the **quantifier+ a plural count noun** combination is translated from a noun followed by ^๓ทั้ง quantifier and classifier. In thai, + **Noun** + ^๓ทั้ง + **classifier** combination signifies the plurality of the head noun. For example,

(17) กลอนที่มันจบบทร้องของมันลงทำให้จั่นและคนทั้งลำหัวเราะครืน (p.217)

The end of the jingle made Chan and all other passengers laugh.(p.171)

Example (17) shows that the English noun phrase “all other passengers” is translated from the noun phrase “คนทั้งลำ” in Thai.

4.1.2.4 English version : + Quantifier + plural count noun

Thai version : + ทั้ง + noun + และ + noun

The data in the Thai version indicates that “ทั้ง” can precede a noun and followed by conjunction

- (18) เวลาลิเกลงโรง เจ้าผลก็นั่งอยู่หลังโรง คอยจับตาดูการแสดงของคนอื่น ดูเท่าไรก็ไม่
ไม่มีเบื่อ และจดจำเอาไว้ได้ทั้งบทร้องและท่าทาง

When the opera was playing he sat backstage and watched the others acted. He was never tired of this, and memorized all the lyrics and movements.

The data shows that when the **quantifier “ทั้ง” + noun + และ + noun** combination is used in Thai, **a quantifier followed by a plural count noun** can be used in English version.

All the formula in this group are shown in the following table.

| English version | Thai version |
|--|---|
| 4.1.2.+ Quantifier +plural count noun | 4.1.2.1 + Noun + quantifier + classifier 4.1.2.2 + Noun + quantifier 4.1.2.3 + Noun + “ทั้ง” + classifier 4.1.2.4 + ทั้ง + noun + และ + noun |

4.1.3 English version : ± The + Plural count noun

Thai version : 4.1.3.1 + plural marker + noun

4.1.3.2 + verb + plural marker ก็น

4.1.3.3 + noun + quantifier

4.1.3.4 + nominal reduplication

4.1.3.5 + word signifying plurality of nouns

4.1.3.6 + compound noun signifying plurality

4.1.3.7 + bare noun

In 4.1.3 the data shows that in English, the plurality of nominals is presented by an optional **“the” article followed by a plural count noun** while in the original version the plurality could be both explicitly and implicitly marked by various kinds of grammatical structure and context. They are as follows :

4.1.3.1 English version : ± The + plural count noun

Thai version : + Plural marker + noun

In English, plural count nouns are used (without an article) to generalize about simple objects or used together with article **“the”** to define the noun. **The + plural**

count noun combination is normally used when the writer does not think the particular thing, person, or idea is new to the reader. For example,

- a) I'll wait for you in the car
- b) I want to buy a new car.

In a) the head noun "car" refers to the particular car that is understood by the speaker and the hearer whereas "car" in b) means a car and it is used in an indefinite sense. The following are examples of 4.3.1 :

(19) มีพวกนักเลง พวกปล้น ไปมาหาสู่ กินเหล้าเมายาอยู่เสมอ (p.21)

Bandits who robed and plundered for a living often drunk with them.
(p.16)

(20) ครั้งนี้เจ้าพลได้มีโอกาสเห็นชีวิตเบื้องหลังโรงยี่เกได้ชัดเจน เพราะผลมันอาสาคอยดูแลเลี้ยงดูพวกยี่เกที่มาเล่น (p.119)

Phon volunteered to wait on the performers so he had the chance to see the backstage life. (p.98)

(21) พวกโจรจับเจ้าเด็กและยายพริ้มมัดมือไปล่าหลัง (p.25)

The robbers got hold of Phrim and Theok, bound their hands behind them
(p.19)

The data shows that the optional **"the"** followed by a **plural count noun** is used to translate the plural marker plus a noun combination in Thai. พวก, กลุ่ม, หมู่ are some of the plural markers in Thai as they refer to a set of entity rather than

individuals. It can be seen that when the above mentioned plural marker is put in front of a noun in Thai the number reading of that noun becomes explicit.

4.1.3.2 English version : ± The + plural count noun

Thai version : + Verb + plural marker กัน

The data in English also shows that the **optional "the" followed by a plural count noun** combination is the translation of a plural marker “กัน” which is another plural marker signifying the plurality of noun in Thai. It should be noted that “กัน” always occurs together with a verb. Stein (1981 : 115-122) has interestingly summed up the various usage of “กัน” . According to him, “กัน” imposes a reciprocal reading when combined with a transitive verb. For example, เขาตีกัน, (they hit *each other*) กัน is also a plurality inducer on the subject noun phrase, for example, เขาตีกัน”(they hit each other). กัน imposes an adverbial reading roughly akin to “together” or “all”. In this sense, กัน acts like a floating quantifier with non-distributive reading such as “เขาวิ่งกัน” they run together / They all run. กัน can occur as Dative object of double-object construction as in the sentence “มานีและเรณูให้ของขวัญกัน” . (Mini and Renu gave presents to each other). The following are examples of the plural marker “กัน”

- (22) หลังจากเด็กๆสังเกตเห็นความวิปริตของเจ้าแดง ผู้ใหญ่ในละแวกบ้านนั้นก็เริ่ม
ซุบซิบเล่าต่อกันว่า ลินจงมีลูกเป็นคนบ้าคนเบื้อ (p.207)

After the children had noticed Daeng's peculiarity, the adults in the

neighborhood began to gossip and spread the rumors that Linchong's child was a crazy mute. (p.165)

- (23) เสียงคนตะโกนโหวกเหวก เรียกหากันในท่ามกลางความมืด แต่เสียงนั้นลอยไกล ออกตามกระแสน้ำที่พัดเชี่ยว (p. 3)

Voices called to each other across the darkness, but were wafted away along the swirling current. (p.2)

- (24) เพื่อนฝูงรุ่นเดียวกันพากันล้อเลียนเจ้าลอยว่า มันไปติดนางสวาน ซึ่งลอยมันก็นิ่งเฉยเสียไม่ตอบ (p.19)

Friends teased him about falling for Suan but he did not react. (p.14)

- (25) คนที่รู้จักต่างพากันร้องเรียก..... (p.22)

Friends came and called to her but there was no answer (p.15)

- (26) ชาวบ้านในตลาดต่างพากันแปลกใจเมื่อเห็นประตูห้องของเจ้ปิดเงียบอยู่จนสาย (p.22)

The villagers in the market place were puzzled when Che's door remained closed , without a sound inside. (p.15)

It can be seen from the above examples (22-26) that the translator has an understanding of the source language as all the head nouns modified by the verb and plural marker “กัน” are translated into plural nouns. For example, the head noun

“adults” in(22) is translation of the head noun “ผู้ใหญ่” which is modified by the verb “จูบฉิบ” and the plural marker “กัน”

From the data, it can be concluded that presence of the plural marker “กัน” along with a verb contributes to the plural reading of the nominal in Thai.

4.1.3.3 English version : ± The + Plural count noun

Thai version : + Noun +quantifier

The data shows that the translator uses the optional **"the" followed by a plural count noun** pattern to translate **the obligatory noun followed by a quantifier** in Thai. The data shows that the number of nominal is explicitly marked both in Thai and English version. English by the use of plural morpheme and Thai by the presence of a quantifier. In Thai a quantitative can be formed by putting a certain quantifier after a noun while no classifier is needed. These quantifiers include ต่างๆ, อื่นๆ, มาก, มากมาย, ทั้งหลาย, ทั้งปวง, ทั้งหมด, ส่วนมาก, ส่วนใหญ่ etc. For example,

(27) ความสัมพันธ์ต่างๆ ระหว่างสุรวุฒิกับทางบ้าน ก็ดูเหมือนจะสิ้นสุดลง (p.223)

From that day, the bonds between Surawut and his family were severed. (p.176)

(28) นายทับทิมก็มักจะนอนตาปรือ บอกเคล็ดลับต่างๆ ในการแสดงให้แก่พี่ฟิง (p.123)

Thaptim was in the habit of dozing, giving him tips on acting. (p.102)

- (29) คำพูดเช่นนี้ย่อมจะทำให้ชายหนุ่มทั้งหลาย ที่ต้องการภรรยามาร่วมชีวิตและการทำงานที่ถอยไปตามกัน (p. 234)
Observations like this discouraged the young men, who wanted their wives to share their work as well as leisure. (p.184)
- (30) ผลมันมีชื่อเป็นนายโรงเอก สามารถเรียกร้องคนดูได้คราวละมากๆ (p.131)
Phon became renown for his ability to draw huge audiences everywhere he went. (p.118)

It can be seen from examples (27-30) that the quantifier ต่างๆ (in (27-28) ทั้งหลาย in 29) and มาก in 30) occurs after the head noun and no classifier is needed.

4.1.3.4 English version : ± The + Plural count noun

Thai version : + Nominal reduplication

The data shows that optional **“the” followed by a plural count noun** combination is also used when a nominal reduplication is used in the original version. Nominal reduplication serves as a plural marker. It is found that when a subject noun is repeated in Thai, it yields the plural reading of that noun corresponding to a plural noun in English version. As the matter of fact, reduplications fulfill many different functions. They serve to soften or approximate the meaning of the base lexeme such as ดีๆ ; they may also signify plurality such as เด็ก (child) → เด็กๆ (children). For example,

(31) “ยายแกหัดให้ฉันนวดมาแต่เด็ก เดียวนี้ใครๆ ก็วานฉันกันทั้งนั้น” (p.20)
 “Gran taught me how to (massage) when I was little, and now people are always asking me for it ” (p.11)

(32) คนอื่นๆ ในคณะยี่เก่นั้น ก็หมุนเวียนเปลี่ยนหน้ากันอยู่เรื่อยๆ บางทีคนเก่าๆ ก็หายหน้าไป (p.124)

Other members of the troupe changed constantly, old faces disappeared. (p.102)

(33) ลีาก็มีลูกอีกหลายคน “คนพี่ๆ ของเจ้าโนริโตพอจะใช้การใช้งานได้แล้ว” (p.163)

“You have got other children, the abbot said. Nori’s elders are old enough to do a bit of work”. (p.163)

(34) ยายแกอีกคนหนึ่ง มาดูยี่เกทุกคืน และมาแต่หัวค่ำ พอมาถึงก็ลงนอนตะแคงบนม้ายาวหลับอย่างสบาย สิ่งเล็กๆ ที่มาช่วยให้คอยปลุกขึ้นดูเฉพาะตอนที่เจ้าผลออกโรง (p. 13)

One old lady used to attend every night of his performance. She would come early and lie down to sleep comfortably on her side on a long bench, with the instructions to the children who accompanied her to wake her only when Phon was on stage. (p.109)

(35) แต่ครั้งถึงวันเข้าจริง เจ้าหน้าที่ก็มาวัดหน้าอกคนหนุ่มๆ ที่อำเภอ(p. 215)

But when the day actually came for officials to measure the young men’s chests at the district office. (p.169)

It can be seen from the above examples (31)-(35) that the duplication of the subject noun ไคร, คนเก่า, คนพี่, เด็ก, and คนหนุ่ม automatically marks the plural reading of those nouns.

4.1.3.5 English version : ± The + plural count noun

Thai version : + Word signifying plurality of nouns

The data interestingly shows that in English, plurality of noun can be shown not only by plural count noun but also by a verb or a modifying clause in addition to an obligatory plural prefix whereas in Thai a plural interpretation of a noun can be indicated by the use of words that signify plurality of nouns. Those words are for example, คับคั่ง, เต็ม, ทวยหอย, โขยง etc. as shown in the following examples:

(36) เรือลำนั้นแล่นผ่านบ้านเรือนที่คับคั่งในบริเวณอำเภอ(p.2)

The boat passed along the river through densely-populated areas of the district town. (p.1)

(37) ลินจงเกิดที่ลาดน้ำเค็ม เป็นบุตรสาวคนเดียวของครอบครัวที่มีอันจะกิน ลินจงเกิดในหน้าน้ำ ดอกบัวสายบานเต็มท้องทุ่ง (p. 193)

Linjong, the only child of a prosperous family, was born at Lad Nam Khem. She was born in the rainy season, when Lotus blossoms covered the fields. (p.154)

- (38) เรือเมล์โดยสารลำหนึ่งแล่นออกจากบ้านแพนมุ่งหน้าสู่พระนคร บรรทุก
คนโดยสารเต็มเพียบ (p.1)
A passenger boat from Ban Phaen to Bangkok, packed with people,
pressed on through the current amidst the rising clamor of the rain and
storm. (p.1)
- (39) ผลกับแม่ นั่งคอยอยู่นาน คนดูค่อยๆ ทอยมาเรื่อยๆ เสียงหัวเราะต่อกระซิก
ดังอยู่รอบๆ ตัว (p.115)
Phon and his mother waited for some time, people gradually drifted in
and greeted each other. Sounds of laughter and chatter surrounded him.
(p.94)
- (40) เจ้าปานน้องชายมีฐานะที่มั่งคั่ง นางวอนน้องสาวออกเรือนมีผัวไปแล้ว ต่าง
คนต่างมีลูกกันเป็นโขยง (p.227)
His brother, Pan was well-off. Worn had married and left home, each
of them had masses of children. (p.179)

It can be seen from the examples 36-40 that the number of nominals in English is signified not only by the plural head nouns but also by an adverbial clause “densely populated” or the verb “cover” whereas the plural reading of the Thai nominal shown in these examples can be inferred from the modifying phrases as a number of adjectives and adverbs implicitly signify the plurality of the noun / verb they modify. For example, คับคั่ง in(36) บ้านเต็มท้องทุ่ง in(37)

4.1.3.6 English version : ± The+ Plural count noun

Thai version : + Compound noun signifying plurality

It is found that in Thai, some compound nouns are a plurals marker by themselves as they are used in plural meaning. Those compound nouns are words such as ข้าวของ, เพื่อนฝูง, etc. For example,

(41) แล้วแม่ก็เก็บข้าวของที่ซื้อไว้ใส่กระดาษเอาไปฝากไว้กับคนรู้จักกันในตลาด

(p.114)

She picked up her purchases and put them in a basket which she left with a friend in the market. (p.94)

(42) บางวัน โนรีก็นั่งอยู่ห่างๆ มองดูพ่อของตนกินเหล้ากับเพื่อนฝูง และคุยกันด้วยเสียง

อันดัง (p. 160)

Some days he sat at a distance and watched his father drink and talked noisily with his cronies. (p.129)

The above examples (41-42) prove that the translator has a good command of the source language she is translating and that the above compound nouns ข้าวของ, เพื่อนฝูง carry plural meaning and therefore, adds plural markers in the English version.

4.1.3.7 English version : ± The + plural count noun

Thai version : + Bare noun



The data shows that some plural nouns are translated from a bare noun.

Perhaps one of the most striking differences between Thai and English is the fact that in Thai it is possible to have a full noun phrase without the benefit of any determiner or quantifier. In Thai a noun itself can be a sole constituent in a noun phrase. The fact that Thai lacks both a bound morpheme signifying plurality and the determiner corresponding to English a, an, "the" as well as plural markers prove to be a problem yet a challenge in Thai- English translation.

Due to the aforementioned difference in the noun phrase system in Thai and English, a bare nominal phrase offers a number of possible translations and the number reading of a bare nominal is debatable among scholars. Stein (1981) proposes that " Bare nominals offer a bewildering array of interpretations though there seems to be a preference for generic interpretations, they maybe interpreted universally, generally or existentially. However, variability in reading Thai bare nominal phrases is quite dependent on the sentence in which the plural is found as well as the non-linguistic environment." (Stein .1981 : 30)

However, the researcher is in the opinion that it is possible to determine the number of bare nominal as the number of such nominal is still marked but implicitly.All language have grammatical forms which are obligatory, but languages differ in what is obligatory. For example, in English, it is obligatory to make explicit whether a noun is singular or plural. It is ungrammatical to say "I saw dog walking down the street". One must say "I saw a dog / some dogs walking down the street". Number must be made explicit in English but in many languages, Thai included, it can

be left implicit. As a result, it is important that the translator be aware of the need to adjust these in translation. Some languages will require that the receptor language must be more explicit than the source language. “Thai bare nominal” is one of these problems as the number of bare nominal is implicit. It is the translator’s responsibility to make it explicit when translating a Thai bare nominal. The interpretation of the number of bare nominal is context- dependent and the referential meaning and organizational meaning will help determinine the number of the bare nominal in question.

According to Larson, “referential meaning” refers to a certain things , event, attribution, or relation which a person can perceive or imagine. A sentence has meaning because it refers to something that happened, or may happen or is imagined as happening. The “referential meaning” is organized into a semantic structure. The information bits are “packaged” ; that is, they are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations. As they are “packaged” into larger and larger units there is “organizational meaning” in the discourse which must be also taken into account in the translation. For example, if “an apple” (a kind of fruit : referential meaning) has been referred to in the text and then “the apple” is referred to again, the fact that it is the same apple is part of the “organizational meaning” of the text.

All languages have ways of signaling the “organizational meaning” but these may be very different from language to language. (Larson,1984 : 36-37) In most cases the number of a bare nominal vital to the discourse is indicated somewhere and somehow in the discourse. For example,

- (43) การที่ได้เรียนรู้ประวัติศาสตร์ทำให้โนรีรู้สึกตื่นใจ เพราะเรื่องราวที่ได้อ่านจากหนังสือพระราชพงศาวดารกรุงศรีอยุธยา นั้นปลุกความรู้สึกนึกคิดให้เกิดขึ้น แต่ก่อนนั้นโนรีได้เคยอ่านแต่นิยายประโลมโลก บุคคลต่างๆที่หนังสือเหล่านั้นเอ่ยถึงโนรีได้เคยปลุกปั่นจะให้เป็นตัวตนขึ้นมาจริงๆ แต่ก็ไม่ค่อยเป็นผลสำเร็จ
- The events he read of in Ayuthaya chronicles stimulate him. Before he read only cheap romantic fiction, he had tried to imagine the characters in the books as flesh and blood, with little success.

The above example(43) shows that the head noun “books” is translated from the Thai bare noun “หนังสือ” whose number reading is marked by the determiner phrase “เหล่านี้”. The noun phrase “หนังสือเหล่านี้” is, in this case an organizational meaning of the head noun “หนังสือ”.

However, the data shows that in some cases a bare nominal in Thai is translated as plural in English version. For example

- (44) ชีวิตอันเกี่ยวแก่ท้าวพระยามหากษัตริย์ แต่งกายด้วยอาภรณ์ที่เพริศแพร้ว(p.126)
- A life revolving around nobles and kings dressed in glittering costumes (p.101)
- (45) ระหว่างนั้น ขยายพริ้มก็ทำมาค้าขึ้นดีขึ้นทุกวัน เก็บหอมรอมริบ ซื่อทองใส่ข้อมือ (p.8)
- She was able to scrimp and save to buy gold to adorn her wrists. (p.5)

- (46) คืนวันนั้น ฝนตกหนัก พายุพัดอย่างแรง กระจหน้าเม็ดฝนให้สาดลงสู่พื้นดินและ
ท้องน้ำประจุเม็ดฝนนั้นเป็นของแข็ง (p.2)

That night , the rain poured and wind howled, raindrops crashing like
solid objects onto the ground and water. (p.2)

In examples (44), (45), and (46) the plural noun “nobles and kings” , wrists
and “raindrops” are the translation of the bare nominals “ท้าวพระยามหากษัตริย์” , “ข้อมือ”
and “เม็ดฝน”. They are mentioned once in the contexts, and the numeral references are
unspecified, thus the interpretation lies on the judgement of the translator.

In the researcher's opinion, these bare nominals are translated as plural nouns
based on the referential meanings and the fact that they are used in generic sense.
However, the number of a bare nominal can be ambiguous as shown in the following
example,

- (47) คำพูดของหลวงตาทำให้แม่ของโนริได้คิด และต่อมาก็อีกสักหน่อย โนริก็ถูกส่งตัว
ไปอยู่กับญาติที่จังหวัดอยุธยา เพื่อจะได้เข้าโรงเรียนที่นั่น และเล่าเรียนต่อไปจนจบ
(p. 163)

Nori's mother reflected on what the abbot had said. Shortly after, she
sent him to live with relatives in Ayudthaya to embark on and complete
his schooling. (p.132)

The noun “relatives” is translated from the bare nominal “ญาติ” in the Thai version. The numeral interpretation of the bare noun “ญาติ” is ambiguous. In the researcher’s opinion, the translator interprets it culturally. As Thais generally prefer an extended family over an immediate family. As a result, the bare noun “ญาติ” is interpreted as “more than a single relative”. It can be seen from the data that sometimes the number of Thai bare nominal is ambiguous especially if it is mentioned only once and it is relatively insignificant to the context. Larson interestingly concludes that which referential meaning is implicit and which explicit will depend on the individual language. Since languages differ greatly in this matter, many adjustments will need to be made in translation. The fact that some information is left implicit in certain grammatical constructions lead to ambiguities. In translating such ambiguous forms, the ambiguity is often resolved since the receptor language will make explicit the implied information. However, for translation, it is important to note that implicit information and ambiguity are sometimes related. (Larson ,1984: 38-39)

Larson also proposes that it is possible to translate the document of one culture and language into another effectively when there are many problems that may arise. However, on the other side, it should be noted that there are underlying bases for human communication whether within a language group or from one group to another.

Nida (1964: 53-55) lists four basic factors which makes communication possible and, therefore, make possible the translation of a message from one language and culture to another. These are : 1) the similarity of mental processes of all people,

2) similarity of semantic reactions(similar physical responses to emotional stimulus) 3) the range of common cultural experience and 4) the capacity for adjustment to the behavioral patterns of others. The specific details may vary from culture to culture, but the mutual humanness which gives us the factors listed above, allows people to accept that there are differences and to grasp the difference and understand the message. The primary criterion for the translator is that he must constantly think about what his translation is communicating. He keeps watching for anything that would give a wrong meaning, or could be misunderstood.

Since noun phrases in Thai and English behave rather differently in relation to its distributive property. Therefore, the minimum loss of meaning is to be expected and tolerated provided that the essence rendered in the source language is transferred into the receptor language.

The data proves that in Thai there are many possible quantitative phrases corresponding to the English \pm The + plural count noun and all the formula in this group are shown in the following table.

| English Version | Thai Version |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 4.1.3 \pm The + plural count noun | 4.1.3.1 + Plural marker + noun 4.1.3.2 + Verb + plural marker กั้น 4.1.3.3 + Noun +quantifier 4.1.3.4 + Nominal reduplication |

| | |
|--|--|
| | 4.1.3.5 + Word signifying plurality of nouns |
| | 4.1.3.6 + Compound noun signifying plurality |
| | 4.1.3.7 + Bare noun |

4.1.4 English. version : + Determiner + plural noun

Thai version : + Noun + plural marker + determiner

The determiners are members of a group of words that precede nouns and modify the meaning of the nouns in various ways. In English the determiners are words like these, those but according to some grammarians, quantifiers. For example, words such as few, each, every are classified as determiner (Patricia Byrd and Beverly Benson, 1989 : 176) In Thai determiner are words like “นี้”, “นั้น”.

In plural group the data shows that in English, **determiner precedes a noun** whereas in Thai **a noun is followed by a plural marker + determiner** to signify the plural reading of nominals. For example,

(48) แต่ของเหล่านี้ดูเหมือนจะรัดตัวมาจากโลกภายนอกจนเข้มข้น มีรสชาติ

แตกต่างไปจากโลกภายนอกเป็นหนักหนา (p.123)

It seemed as though these things from the external world had been compressed and intensified, giving them a complete different flavor, difficult for outsiders to understand. (p.101)

(49) บางครั้งแสมเห็นแม่ของตนนั่งร้องไห้ด้วยเรื่องเหล่านี้ (p. 41)

Sometimes he saw his mother cry over these matters. (p.28)

- (50) เพื่อนฝูงหนุ่มๆ รุ่นเดียวกันก็มีอยู่มากพอที่จะชักจูงเสมเข้ามีความสุขกับอบายมุขต่างๆ เช่น สุรานารี และการพนัน แต่ความสนุกเพลิดเพลินในสิ่งเหล่านี้ไม่ได้ดึงเสม... (p.39)

He had enough friends among young men of his own age to tempt him to women and gamblings, but the enjoyment these things provided did not draw him. (p.27)

- (51) เมื่อโนริยังอ่านหนังสือไม่ออก นายสมก็มักจะอ่านหนังสือเหล่านี้เองในเวลากลางวัน (p.162)

Before Nori could read for himself, Nai Som read these books to him around midday. (p.131)

The data shows that the determiner “these” is put in front of a plural noun primarily to indicate the definiteness of noun. It corresponds the determiner “นี้” in Thai. It should be noted that in Thai, similarly to English, Demonstratives such as นี้ นั่น are used primarily to mark the definiteness of nouns. However, when combined with plural markers such as พวก เหล่า กลุ่ม, they induce the plural reading of a noun in question. For example, the number interpretation of the following noun phrase ของ เหล่านี้, เรื่องเหล่านี้, สิ่งเหล่านี้, หนังสือเหล่านี้ are plural. The following table sums up 4.1.4;

| English Version | Thai version |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4.1.4 +Determiner +plural noun | + Noun + plural marker + determiner |

4.1.5. English version : + Positive indefinite pronoun

Thai version : 4.1.5.1 ± Noun + quantifier + classifier

4.1.5.2 + Noun + quantifier

In English most adjectives can be used as a pronoun referred to the previously mentioned noun. Those adjectives are for example,, “some”, ”many” etc.

4.1.5.1. English version : + Positive indefinite pronoun

Thai version : ± Noun + quantifier + classifier

The data indicates that the translator uses a **positive indefinite pronoun** when translating an **optional noun followed by a quantifier and a classifier** combination. **A noun followed by a quantifier and a classifier** combination is used in the original text implying the plural meaning of the subject noun. For example,

- (52) ลินจงจำได้ดีว่า ครั้งหนึ่งเมื่อตอนยังเด็กๆ ได้ออกวิ่งเล่นไปตามตลิ่งริมคลอง
ริมคลองกับเพื่อนในเช้าวันหนึ่ง และเพื่อนบางคน ได้ถือเบ็ดติดมือไป (p.194)
She remembered well the time in her childhood when she went playing
along the banks of the canal one morning with friends, some carried

fishing rods. (p.155)

It can be seen from the example (52) that the **positive indefinite pronoun** “**some**” is used to translate the noun phrase “เพื่อนบางคน” in Thai.

- (53) เมื่อมองดูก็เห็นคนสองสามคนทยอยออกจากด้านหลัง และค่อยๆ เดิน อย่างไม่สนใจไปยังเครื่องเป่าพาทย์ที่วางไว้ บางคนก็ผอมแห้ง ลักษณะเหมือนจี้ยา บางคนก็ แก่ห่อมจนแทบจะเดินไม่ไหว (p.114)

Two or three people wandered out from the back and walked casually over to the array of traditional musical instruments. Some had the skinniness that was a sure sign of drug addiction; some were so old they could barely walk. (p.95)

It is noticeable that in Thai version, the head noun is optional when it is used both as a head noun and the corresponding classifier. Although a head noun seems to be an indispensable constituent in Thai noun phrase structure, only when the head noun is identical with its corresponding classifier can it (the head noun) be deleted as in example (53).

4.1.5.2 English version : + positive indefinite pronoun

Thai version : + Noun + quantifier

Positive indefinite pronouns are also used to translate **a noun plus a quantifier** combination in Thai. As earlier mentioned, in Thai quantifiers such as

ต่างๆ , อื่นๆ, มาก,มากมาย, ทั้งหลาย,ทั้งปวง, ทั้งหมด,ส่วนมาก, ส่วนใหญ่ can be put directly after a subject noun to signify the plural reading of the noun it modifies .

(54) แม่จะเล่าให้ฟังถึงครั้งหนึ่ง เมื่อพ่อยังยังเป็นหนุ่ม แข็งแรง มีกำลังกายและกำลังใจ
 ทำการงานเลี้ยงลูกเลี้ยงเมียเช่นคนอื่นๆ (p.161)

She Talked of when his father was young and strong, with the will and energy to look after his wife and children like others did. (p.130)

The example (54) indicates that the positive indefinite pronoun “others” in English is translated from the noun phrase คนอื่นๆ (other people) in Thai.

All the formula in this group are shown in the following table.

| English Version | Thai version |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 4.1.5 + Positive indefinite pronoun | 4.1.5.1 ± Noun + quantifier + classifier 4.1.5.2 + Noun + quantifier |

4.1.6 English version : + Positive indefinite pronoun + of + pronoun

Thai version : ± Noun + quantifier + classifier

It is found in the data that in English a **positive indefinite pronoun followed by “of” and a pronoun** combination signifying the definiteness of the subject noun is used to translate a Thai quantitative phrase signified by **an optional noun followed by a quantifier and a classifier** combination.

(55) จนรุ่งสว่าง แดดออกเต็มลำน้ำแล้ว บางคนที่หลับอยู่ในเรือ ได้พลิกกายเหยียดตาขึ้นดู
จึงเห็นเจ้าพลันงออยู่ท้ายเรือ และเกิดเอะอะกันขึ้น (p.120)

And it was not until the full light of day shone over the water that some
of those who had been sleeping rolled over and opened their eyes and
saw Phon sitting at the back of the boat. They raised the alarm. (p.99)

It can be assumed from (55) that in English, some quantifiers such as “some” or “other” can be used as a pronoun whereas in Thai the corresponding quantifiers บาง cannot be used alone without the presence of a noun or a classifier. Unlike English, quantifiers alone can not be used as pronouns. The example (55) demonstrates that what corresponds to the positive indefinite pronoun in English is **Quantifier + classifier** combination. A head noun seems to be an indispensable constituent in Thai noun phrase structure. Only when the head noun is identical with its corresponding classifier can it (the head noun) be deleted as shown in example (55). The formula in 4.1.6 is drawn in the following table;

| English version | Thai version |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 4.1.6 + Positive indefinite pronoun + of + pronoun | ± Noun + quantifier + classifier |

4.1.7 English version : + The + adjective

Thai version : + Bare noun

The data shows that when “the” article is put in front of an adjective, it signifies the plural nominal. This pattern represents a class of people. As a result, it takes a plural meaning and requires a plural verb. This combination is found to be used to translate bare nominals in Thai. For example,

(56) แต่คนที่ติดเจ้าพล นิยมเจ้าพล ไม่ได้มีแต่คนแก่เท่านั้น แม้แต่คนในวัยอื่น ทั้งผู้หญิงชาย ก็พากันนิยมเจ้าพลไปตามๆ กัน (p. 131)

The elderly were not Phon’s only admirers. He was popular with both men and women of all ages. (p.109)

(57) “แม่ลาดชะโด เขาคณมี บ้านเขาสูงส่งกะสีอยู่กิ่งกั๋ง ไร่บ้านฉันทมนคนยาก มุงแต่จากแกมซัง” (p. 133)

“Lad Chado is full of the rich, their houses roofed with corrugated iron” (p.109)

It can be seen from the above examples (56-57) that the noun phrase “the elderly” and “the rich” is used in the translation of bare nominals “คนแก่” and “คนมี” It can be assumed that the translator considers the mentioned Thai bare nouns are used in the generic sense and as a result, they carry a plural interpretation. The following is the sum-up table of 4.1.7

| English version | Thai version |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 4.1.7 +The + adjective | + Bare noun |

4.2 Singular group

Singular group includes nouns that refer to one person or thing.

4.2.1 English version : +a/an / only /one + singular noun

Thai version : 4.2.1.1 + Noun + cardinal number "หนึ่ง" + classifier

4.2.1.2 + Noun + classifier + cardinal number "หนึ่ง"

4.2.1.3 ± Noun + classifier + quantifier "เดียว"

4.2.1.4 + Bare noun

When used as a singular, English count nouns must be preceded by article a / an or adjective signifying the singularity of nouns e.g. only , one or single.

4.2.1.1 English version : + a / an / only /one + singular noun

Thai version : + Noun + cardinal number "หนึ่ง" + classifier

The data shows that in English the singularity of a noun is indicated when article “a”, “an” or the quantifiers signifying the singleness of noun such as “only” or “one” is put in front of a singular noun whereas in Thai singularity of nouns can be marked by **a noun followed by a cardinal number “one” and a classifier**. . For example,

(58) เพราะตาปลอดมีลูกสาวอยู่หนึ่งคนซึ่งติดตามแกไปทุกที่ (p.123)

Because he had a daughter, who accompanied him everywhere (p.102)

It can be seen that “ a daughter” corresponds to **the noun + “หนึ่ง”+ classifier** combination (“ลูกสาวหนึ่งคน”) in Thai. In this case the number of nominal is marked explicitly both in Thai and English.

4.2.1.2 English version : +a/ an / only / one + singular noun

Thai version : +Noun+ classifier+ cardinal number "หนึ่ง"

The data shows that when it comes to the **noun+classifier** combinations denoting singular nouns in Thai, there are 2 possible combinations worth discussing here. In Thai the position of a classifier and the number is reversible. Therefore, it is grammatically correct to say either;

- a) เขา มี หมา หนึ่ง ตัว
 he has dog one classifier
- b) เขา มี หมา ตัว หนึ่ง
 he has dog classifier one

In the researcher’s opinion the two patterns are slightly different. The number "one" when occurring before the classifier functions like any other cardinal number. On the other hand, when it appears after the classifier, it assumes a modifying function, and is used as the indefinite article (a/an) in English. The following are more examples of + **noun + classifier + cardinal number** "หนึ่ง". For example,

- (59) และเมื่อส่องตะเกียงไปที่บันไดทำน้ำ ขยายพริ้มก็แลเห็นหม้อทะนนใบหนึ่งลอยมา
ติดอยู่ในหม้อนั้นมีเด็กเกิดใหม่ (p.7)

She held the lantern over the steps and saw a clay pot had been washed
up in it was a tiny baby. (p.4)

- (60) เรือเมล์โดยสารลำหนึ่งแล่นออกจากบ้านแพนมุ่งหน้าสู่พระนคร บรรทุกคน
โดยสารเต็มเพียบ (p.1)

A passenger boat from Ban Phaen to Bangkok , packed with people,
pressed on through the current amidst the rising clamor of the rain and
storm. (p.1)

It can be seen that in English a singular noun “pot”, “passenger boat” is
preceded by article “a” signifying the singularity of those nouns, whereas the
quantitative phrases ใบหนึ่ง, ลำหนึ่ง are used to modify the subject nouns หม้อทะนน, เรือเมล์
โดยสาร” rather than to quantify them (the subject nouns).

4.2.1.3 English version : + a/an / only / one + singular noun

Thai version : ± Noun + classifier + quantifier "เดียว"

The data shows that in Thai that apart from the cardinal number “หนึ่ง”
(one), the singular “เดียว” is also a quantifier corresponding to “single” in
English. For example,

(61) ในตอนบ่ายก่อนกินข้าว บางทีก็นั่งฟังแกคุยด้วยเรื่องเดียวเมื่อกินเหล้า (p.124)

Sometimes he sat and listened to Plod chat about the one subject he spoke of when drunk. (p.102)

(62) ยี่เกที่มามีเล่นในงานนี้จะมาเล่นอยู่ถึงสามวัน เพราะทิดเปลี่ยนแกมีลูกคนเดียว เลี้ยง
มาจนได้บวช (p.119)

The Likay was going to play for three days. Thid Plian wanted to celebrate to the full of his joy at having raised his only son. (p.98)

Based on the aforementioned theory concerning the quantifier “เดียว”, the noun phrases in examples (61) and (62) are used in singular meaning.

4.2.1.4 English version : + a/an / only/ one + singular count noun

Thai version : +Bare noun

However, it should be noted that the pattern **a/ an followed by a singular noun** can also be used when a noun is used in a generic sense. It is used in less formal situations, especially in conversation, to give generality about a type of thing or group of people whereas in Thai bare nouns can be used in this sense.

(63) มีอยู่อย่างเดียวที่เจ้าเด็กมันมิได้พูดถึง นั่นคือความรักระหว่างผู้หญิงกับผู้ชาย
(p.11)

There was one thing he did not mention, and that was love between a man and a Woman. (p.8)

(64) ไอลอยมันแข็งแรงงหาตัวจับยาก ถ้ามีงเป็นวัวเป็นควาย ก็ต้องขายได้ราคาดี (p.13)

You are so tough and strong it'd be hard to find anyone to match you. If you were a cow or a buffalo you'd fetch a good price. (p.9)

In examples (63) and(64) the singular “a man”, “a woman” and “a cow” and “a buffalo” is used. It is in the reseracher’s opinion that the translator interprets that the bare noun ผู้หญิง, ผู้ชาย, วัว,ควาย is used in the generic sense.In English a singular preceded by indefinite article “a “ is generally used in this sense.

However, it should be noted here that **a singular count noun can be followed by article “the”** to indicate the definiteness of the noun in question; thus, it does not serve as a direct indicator of the number of noun but rather a definiteness marker of nouns.

a). เวลามันอยู่คนเดียวในบ้าน ผลมันจะแอบผัดหน้าทาแป้ง แล้วก็นั่งส่องดูหน้าตัวเอง (p.118)

Alone in the house, he furtively powdered his face and contemplated the effect in the mirror. (p.97)

b) ละม่อมรู้แต่ว่าแม่ของตนนั่น ชื่อลมูล และบ้านที่อยู่มาตั้งแต่เล็กจนโตนั้นก็คือห้อง

แถวไม้ สองชั้น นางลมุลมารดาของละม่อมขายของเล็กๆน้อยๆอยู่ที่ห้องแถวชั้น
ล่าง (p. 136)

She knew only her mother's name was Lamun and that she lived all her
life in a two story wooden shop house. Her mother, Nang Lamun, sold
odds and ends in the shop below. (p.113)

- c). ลูกของลินจงเกิดมาเป็นผู้ชาย ร่างกายครบบริบูรณ์ ลินจงพยายามข่มใจไม่ให้เกิด
เป็นทุกข์ เพราะเกรงว่าน้ำนมของตนจะบูดเปรี้ยวเกิดเป็นพิษแก่ลูก (p.201)
- Linchong had a son, perfectly formed. She refused to shed tears of
sorrow for fear that her milk would sour and poison the child. (p.161)

As it can be seen that the number interpretation of a bare nominal in Thai is
context- dependent. One can derive the number of a bare nominal from organizational
meaning. For example, The noun ห้องแถวชั้นล่าง (the shop below) , บ้าน (the house) and
ลูก (the child) are both definite and singular as each of them has been mentioned
earlier in the context.

Similarly to **the + singular count noun** combination, **the noun + determiner**
“นั้น” is used in Thai in order to indicate the definiteness of the noun in question.

Unlike the noun + plural marker + determiner combination, the noun + determiner
combination does not necessarily induce the single reading of the noun in question .

- (a) และเมื่อส่องตะเกียงไปที่บันไดทำน้ำ ขายพริ้มก็แลเห็นหม้อทะนนใบหนึ่ง
 ลอยมาติดอยู่ในหม้อนั้นมีเด็กเกิดใหม่ ขายพริ้มใจหายวาบ รีบก้าวลงบันได
 ไปยกเอาหม้อนั้นขึ้นมาอย่างบรรจง (p.7)

She held the lantern over the steps and saw a clay pot had been washed
 up in it was a tiny baby. Phrim felt as though her heart had stooped
 beating, she ran down the stairs, picked that pot up carefully(p.4)

- (b) เมื่อได้ยินเสียงฮาจากคนดูทุกครั้ง หัวใจของพลมันก็เต้นแรงไปตาม เหมือนกับ
 เสียงนั้น เป็นเสียงที่ต้อนรับการแสดงของมันอย่างชื่นชม (p.122)

Every time the crowd applauded his heart beat faster, as if that sound
 were an admiring response to his own acting. (p.101)

- (c) มันรู้ว่าวันหนึ่งมันจะใช้อำนาจอันเกิดจากฐานะเช่นนี้ บังคับใจคนที่ละร้อยละพัน
 ให้หัวเราะ ให้ร้องไห้ (p.125)

He knew that one day he would be able to use the power of this
position to force masses of people to laugh, to cry(p.101)

All the formula in this group are shown in the following table.

| English version | Thai version |
|--|---|
| 4.2.1 +a/an / only / one + singular noun | 4.2.1.1 + Noun + cardinal number "หนึ่ง" + classifier 4.2.1.2 +Noun + classifier + cardinal |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>number "หนึ่ง"</p> <p>4.2.1.3 ±Noun +classifier + quantifier</p> <p>"เดียว"</p> <p>4.2.1.4 + Bare noun</p> |
|--|---|

4.2.2 English version : ± Quantifier + Non count noun

Thai version : 4.2.2.1 + Bare noun

4.2.2.2 + noun + quantifier

In English, non-count nouns (also known as mass, uncountable noun) include names of substance, abstract nouns. **Non-count nouns when used generically are always singular without a/ an.** In Thai, **a bare noun** can also be used as well as **a noun followed by a quantifier.**

4.2.2.1 English version : ± Quantifier + non-count noun

Thai version : + Bare noun

The data proves that in English **the optional quantifier followed by a non count noun** combination is often used to translate **a bare non count noun or an abstract noun** in Thai. For example,

(65) และมีบ้านเพื่อนฝูงไว้พักพิงหลายแห่งหลายตำบล เพราะรูปร่างหน้าตาอันมี

เสน่ห์เพราะกิริยาที่รื่นเริงอยู่เป็นนิตย์ และด้วยจิตใจที่ไม่แยแสต่อเรื่องราวต่อ
เรื่องของคนอื่นนั่นเอง เจ้าลอยมันจึงมีเพื่อนฝูงมากกว่าหนุ่มรุ่นเดียวกัน
(p. 21)

He was able to stay with friends in many places, because his behavior
and appearance, his consistently light hearted manner and air of
indifference to other people's business, had won him more friends
than other young men (p.16)

(66) ส่วนตาปลอดคนนั้น เจ้าพลปรนนิบัติด้วยการซื้อเหล้าให้กิน (p.124)

For Plod, Phon ran and bought liquor before the afternoon meal (p.102)

It can be seen from the data that the bare noun “appearance”, “manner” in
examples (64) and “liquor” in (65) have been translated from the bare non-count
nouns รูปร่างหน้าตา, กิริยา and เหล้า respectively.

However non-count nouns can be modified by some quantifiers in English
referring to their volume rather than their unit. Those quantifiers include words like a
lot of, plenty of, lots of etc. For example,

(67) เพราะรู้อยู่ว่าถ้ามีเงินติดตัว ไม่ว่าจะมากหรือน้อย เงินนั้นก็จะเป็นเหตุนำ
อันตรายมาใส่ตัว (p.23)

for fear that if they had any money on them, no matter how small the
sum, it would bring danger (p.17)

In English the quantifier “any” appears in front of the subject noun “money” to indicate the quantity of the noun whereas in Thai a bare noun “เงิน” is used.

However, when it comes to non-count nouns, there are some exceptions that worth mentioning here as follows

- 1) many of nouns in this group can be used in a particular sense and are then countable and can take a/ an in the singular. For example,

โนรีเป็นกำลังสำคัญของครอบครัว (p.167)

Nori was a great help to his family (185)

- 2) There are nouns that can be used both as a count noun and non-count noun depending on the intended meaning. (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary. p.1,670)
Such nouns are for example,

- a) They began to recover slowly from their nightmare of pain and suffering.
- b) His many novels have portrayed the sufferings of his race.

In example a) suffering is used as a non-count noun referring to a serious pain someone feel in their body whereas in b) sufferings are used as a plural count noun referring to various types of physical and mental discomforts.

4.2.2.2 .English . version : ± Quantifier + non count noun

Thai version : + Noun + quantifier

English non-count nouns behave rather similarly to bare nouns in Thai. Both English non-count nouns and Thai bare nouns lack natural and obvious means of differentiation which can be clearly expressed by count noun combination. We know how to divide up the set of men denoted by the common noun man into individual men, but it is not as obviously clear how to divide up non count nouns or Thai head nouns in general. When quantifiers are introduced into a sentence containing mass terms, they quantify over quantities of the substance in question. This explains why quantifiers can be used to modify abstract nouns both in Thai and English.

(68) เด็กมันคงจะทำบุญเอาไว้มาก (p.9)

He must have done a lot of merit (p.6)

Example (68) shows that the nominal phrase “ a lot of merit” is the translation of the noun บุญ (merit) followed by a quantifier “มาก” (much, many).

However, sometimes the quantifiers are simply omitted in the translated version as in the following examples;

(69) เมื่อฟื้นแล้ว ก็นอนที่เก่าใกล้ๆ ละม่อม แล้วก็เริ่มปล่อยน้ำตาให้ไหลนองเนื่อง
พลางเริ่มพรรณนาบุญคุณและความเสียสละต่างๆ ด้วยถ้อยคำซ้ำๆ ซากๆ (p. 155)

She "revived" from her "faint" herself. She stayed where she was, near Lamom, and burst into flood of tears while starting to harp on her munificence and self-sacrifice in the old words and phrases(p.126)

(70) แต่ถ้าหากจะมีใครบอกให้โนรีรู้ความจริงเหล่านี้ได้ ความรู้เหล่านี้ ก็คงไม่เป็นอุปสรรคแต่อย่างใดต่อความฝันของโนรี (p.169)

Yet, had someone been able to tell him, the knowledge would not have hindered his dreams. (p.137)

The following sum-up table indicates that in หลายชีวิต what corresponds to

the **Quantifier+ non-count noun** combination is

| English version | Thai version |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 4.2.2. ± Quantifier + non-count noun | 4.2.2.1 + Bare noun 4.2.2.2 + Noun + quantifier |

4.2.3 English version :+ A/ an + classifier + of + non-count noun

Thai version + Noun + classifier + cardinal number "หนึ่ง"

The data shows that in English **a/ an + classifier+ of + non-count nouns** can be used in the following expression for the purpose of measuring and counting a non count noun whereas in Thai **a noun followed by a classifier and cardinal number "หนึ่ง"** is used. For example,

(71) ตาปลอดเอาเหล้าล้างตะโพนแล้วส่งเข้ามาให้กินจอกหนึ่ง (p. 125)

Plod washed the surface of the drum with a glassful of whiskey(p.103)

(72) แล้วนายทับทิมก็เสกหมากให้เคี้ยวอีกคำหนึ่ง (p.125)

Thapthim then blessed a chew of betel nut for him (p.103)

Examples (71) and (72) indicate that in English the noun phrase “ a glassful of “ and “a chew of” is used to modify the noun “ whiskey” and “betel nut” whereas in Thai a non-count noun can be “counted” when followed by a classifier and a cardinal number. (see 4.2.1.2 for more details). The following is the sum up table of 4.2.3

| English version | Thai version |
|---|---|
| 4.2.3 +A/an + classifier +of + non count noun | + Noun + classifier +cardinal number "หนึ่ง" |

4.2.4 English version : +one of + plural noun phrase

Thai version : 4.2.4.1 + หนึ่ง+ใน + noun phrase

4.2.4.2 + Bare noun

In English a **plural noun when preceded by “one of” phrase** takes the singular meaning and it corresponds to the “**หนึ่งใน**” followed by a **noun phrase** in

Thai. Details are as follows :

4.2.4.1 English version : + one of + plural noun phrase

Thai version : + หนึ่ง + ใน + noun phrase

(73) ผลเป็นหนึ่งในจำนวนพี่น้องหลายคนที่เกิดจากครอบครัวชาวนา (p. 110)

Phon was one of the many children of a farmer couple. (p.91)

(74) และยังคุณเล็กเป็นคนที่ไม่ถือตัว ยินดีที่จะพบปะพูดคุยกับ โนริ ซึ่งเป็นหนึ่งในบริวารเจ้าคุณในระดับที่เสมอกัน (p. 171)

And because she was unassuming, and happy to talk to Nori-one of her father's retinue. (p.138)

In English the noun phrase “one of the many children” and “one of her father’s retinue” have been translated from the noun phrase “เป็นหนึ่งในหมู่” “เป็นหนึ่งในจำนวน” in Thai. The number of nominals is explicitly marked in both versions.

4.2.4.2 English version : +One of + plural noun phrase

Thai version : + Bare noun

The data found that **the +One of + plural noun phrase** combination is also used, apart from the pattern “เป็นหนึ่งในหมู่”, “เป็นหนึ่งในจำนวน”, in translation of a Thai bare noun as well. For example,

- (75) ไม่ว่าจะนายสมจะนั่งอยู่ที่ไหน ขวดและแก้วใบนั้นจะต้องวางอยู่ข้างๆ ประคองว่าเป็น ของสำคัญของชีวิตที่เขาเคยมีได้ (p. 160)

No matter where he sat, the bottle and glass were by his side, as if they constituted one of life's absolute necessities. (p.129)

- (76) ถ้าหากนางน่วมจะถกเถียงบ้างเป็นครั้งคราว นายสมก็จะใช้กำลังตบตีภรรยา ทำให้ โนริต้องตกใจหลบเข้าห้องหรือแอบเสารือน (p. 160)

If, occasionally, she argued, he hit her violently. Nori sneaked into his room or hid behind one of the pillars(p.130)

It can be seen that the translator uses the noun phrase “one of life’s necessity” and “one of the pillar” in the translation of a bare noun ของสำคัญของชีวิต and เสารือน. That is because one can infer from the context that the number reading of the two head nouns is of a single item as “ของสำคัญของชีวิต” refers directly to the head noun ขวดและแก้วใบนั้น previously mentioned and we can assume that one can only hide behind one pillar at a time. The following table sums up 4.2.4

| English version | Thai version |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4.2.4 One of +plural noun phrase | 4.2.4.1 +หนึ่ง +ใน+ noun phrase 4.2.4.2 + Bare noun |

4.3 Zero Group

Zero group includes nouns that yield zero numeral value. The data is analyzed on the basis of semantic interpretation.

4.3.1 English version : + No + nominal

Thai version : +verb of negation + nominal

In English **the adjective no + nominals** combination is used to indicate the negativity of the sentences whereas in Thai **a verb of negation followed by a nominal** combination is used for the same purpose. For example,

(77) ลอยมันยังเป็นเด็กไม่มีใครสนใจเหลือวเล (p.10)

No-one took any notice of Loi, a mere child. (p.7)

(78) ความรู้สึกเช่นนี้ ก็รู้ด้วยกันอยู่ทั้งสองละแวกบ้าน แต่ไม่มีใครพูดออกมา
ให้ได้จับใจคน (p. 132)

For instance, the people of Ban Lad Pladuk and Lad Chado shared the perception that inhabitants of the former were grander and more prosperous but no-one had captured it in choice words that became common parlance. (p.109)

(79) คนทุกคนเริ่มชีวิตด้วยการผัดแบ่งแต่งหน้า เขียนกวี แต่งกายด้วยสีฉูดฉาด แล้วก็นั่ง
คอยลีลาแห่งชีวิตอยู่หลังโรงตามที่ได้กำหนดกันไว้ไม่มีความยุ่งยาก ไม่มี
ปัญหา อะไรต้องขบคิด (p.120)

Everyone embarked on his life with powder, face paint and brightly colored costumes, and then waited the allotted time backstage for the rhyme of life to begin, There were no troubles, no problems to worry over. (p.101)

- (80) และหยุดพักทททายชีวิตอันหรูหรา โอ้อ่างของคนที่มีฐานะดี มีตำแหน่งสูง ไม่มีอุปสรรค ไม่มีการติดขัดในการที่จะแต่งเติมให้ชีวิตนั้นสวยงามอยู่เป็นนิตย์ (p.170)

The glamorous lives of the rich and famous were free of obstacles.

There was no hindrance to arranging for life to be forever pleasant and beautiful.(p.101)

The data shows that the noun phrase “no one”, “no trouble”, “no worry” is used to translate the noun phrase ไม่มีใคร, ไม่มีความยุ่งยาก, ไม่มีปัญหา respectively as the number reading of the these nouns in the examples(77-79) is zero when the verb of negation is put in front of a nominal . The following table sums up 4.3.1

| English version | Thai version |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4.3.1 + No + nominal | +Verb of negation + nominal |

4.3.2 English version : + Nominal + verb of negation + nominal

Thai version : + Nominal + verb of negation + nominal



The data shows that both in English and Thai a negative sentence can be formed by putting **a verb of negation after a nominal**. For example,

(81) “พ่อแม่ฉันยังอยู่ที่นั่นแหละ” เจ้าพลบอกตามตรง “เมื่อฉันมา ฉันก็ไม่ได้บอกใคร” (p. 121)

“My parents are both still alive “ Phon replied frankly. “I didn’t tell anyone when I left.” (p.100)

The data shows that in English negative noun phrase “I didn’t tell anyone”(80) is the translation of the negative noun phrase “ฉันก็ไม่ได้บอกใคร”. As a result, it can be concluded that in Thai and English a negative sentence can be formed by **putting a verb of negation after a nominal**. The following table sums up 4.3.2

| English version | Thai version |
|---|--|
| 4.3.2 + Nominal + verb of negation + nominal | + Nominal + verb of negation + nominal |

4.3.3 English version : +None of + nominal /

+ Neither + nominal +..nor + nominal

Thai version : + Noun + verb of negation +nominal

In Thai it is possible that **a head noun can be followed by a verb of negation and a positive indefinite pronoun “ใคร”**In this case"ใคร" is used to modify the subject

head noun while in the English version the quantifier “none of” or “neither... nor.....” can also be used to indicate the negation of a noun it modifies. For example,,

(82) ชาวบ้านก็ไม่มีใครเขามอง (p. 161)

None of the neighbors would look at him (p.130)

(83) เผาศพพ่อแล้ว โนริก็อยู่ที่บ้านต่อไปอย่างคนว่างงาน แม่ก็ตี พี่น้องทั้งปวงก็ตี ไม่มี

ใครขอร้องให้โนริออกไปทำอะไรไถนา หรือทำงานหนักอื่นๆ (p.167)

After the cremation, Nori stayed at home as a gentleman of leisure.

Neither his mother , nor anyone else in his family, asked him to till the fields or do any of the other heavy tasks (p.135)

It can be seen that in the English version the noun phrase “none of the neighbors” and "neither his mother, nor anyone else” are used to translate the head noun noun “ชาวบ้าน” “แม่” “พี่น้อง” which is followed by the verb of negation “ไม่มี” and the positive indefinite pronoun “ใคร” . Thus, the number reading of these subject nouns is zero.

| English version | Thai version |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 4.3.3 + None of + nominal / + Neither + nominal + nor + nominal | + Noun + verb of negation + nominal |

4.3.4 English version : +Negative Preposition “ without”

Thai version : +Negative Preposition "ปราศจาก"

Apart from a verb of negation, a negation in Thai can be indicated by **negative preposition “ปราศจาก”** whereas in English the **preposition “without”** is used. For example,

(84) ชีวิตสมรสของลินจงนั้นราบรื่น ปราศจากอุปสรรค ปราศจากการทะเลาะวิวาท
(p.195)

Linchong’s married life ran smoothly, without obstacles or quarrels.
(p.155)

(85) และเมื่อสุรวุฒิได้ตกลงมอบทรัพย์สินทั้งปวงของพ่อแม่ซึ่งปราศจากราคา
ปราศจากความหมายสำหรับเขาคอนั้น (p.222)

When Surawut had agreed to hand over all his parents property, now without meaning or value to him (p.175)

The noun phrase “without obstacles or quarrels” and “without meaning or value” is used as translation of the noun phrase ปราศจากอุปสรรค , ปราศจากการทะเลาะวิวาท, ปราศจากความหมาย, ปราศจากราคา in Thai. It can be seen that the number reading of the noun อุปสรรค, การทะเลาะวิวาท, ราคา and ความหมาย becomes zero when it is preceded by the negative preposition ปราศจาก . The following table sums up 4.3.4

| English version | Thai version |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 4.3.4 + Negative preposition “ without” | + Negative preposition ปราศจาก |

4.4 Ambiguous group

Ambiguous group includes some positive indefinite pronouns that the semantic property is ambiguous. Indefinite pronouns such as anyone, someone, anybody, somebody, semantically indicate plural reading, however, grammatically they take a singular meaning. Pronouns such as someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, everyone, everybody, these expressions have a singular meaning and take a singular verb so personal pronouns and possessive adjectives should logically be he/ she/ him/ her/ his her. However, in colloquial English plural forms are more common.

Has anyone left their luggage on the train?

No one saw Tom go out, did they? (A.J Thomson, A.V. Martinet.1986
(p.69)

Due to the above reason, positive indefinite pronouns are classified in ambiguous category.

4.4.1 English version : +Positive indefinite pronoun

Thai version : + Positive Indefinite pronoun

In the researcher's opinion, **the positive indefinite pronoun** such as “ใคร” “anyone”, “whoever” etc. yields plural interoperation semantically. However, as the Thai and English grammar deal with the number of nouns differently. In English

the number of nouns is required to be explicitly marked whereas in the Thai grammar a noun does not carry a numeral interpretation and a noun is not necessarily marked for its number reading. The aforesaid grammatical difference poses difficulty in Thai-English translation and vice versa. These pronouns are categorized in ambiguous group because of their contradictory semantic and grammatical property. For example,

(86) ถ้าใครคิดดูด้วยคำเหล่านี้ จะเห็นว่า เจ้าผลพระเอกรักนางเอกของมันเพียงไร
Anyone who took the trouble to examine these words would see how much Phon, the hero loved his heroine.(p.110)

(87) อย่างน้อยที่สุดผักในทุ่งและปลาในคลองก็เป็นของคนทุกคนเท่าๆกัน ใครมี
 ปัญญา จะหาคนนั้นก็ไม่ต้อง (p.214)

At the very least, the vegetation around the edges of the fields and the fish in the waterways belonged equally to all, and whoever had the wit to get them would not go hungry. (p.168)

It can be from (86) and (87) that in the English version **the positive indefinite pronoun “anyone “ and “whoever”** is used to translate the subject noun “ใคร” in the Thai version.

4.4.2 English version : + Pronominal phrase

Thai version : + Pronominal phrase

Similar to 4.4.1 , a **positive indefinite pronoun** “ใคร” can occur in a pronominal phrase such as ใครเห็นใครก็, ใครๆ, or ใครคนใดคนหนึ่ง whereas **the pronominal phrase** “**any one individual**” is used in English. For example,

(88) และจะเป็นความหวังอันเป็นสิ่งพิสูจน์ให้เห็นได้เมื่อก่อนชีวิตจะออกจากร่างว่า
ชีวิตนั้นจะดำรงอยู่ต่อไป จะงอกเงยต่อไป หาได้สิ้นสุดที่ความตายของใครคนใด
คนหนึ่งไม่ (p. 195)

This child would be the hope that proved, at the end of their lives, that
life would flourish and multiply, and not end with the death of any one
individual. (p.156)

According to the data the English pronominal phrase “any one individual” is used to translate the pronominal phrase “ใครคนใดคนหนึ่ง” in Thai. The following is the sum-up table for 4.4

| English version | Thai version |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4.4.1 +Positive Indefinite pronoun | + Positive Indefinite pronoun |
| 4.4.2 +Pronominal phrase | + Pronominal phrase |

However, it should be noted that with regard to the ambiguity of the **positive indefinite pronoun "ใคร"** The following data indicates that when occurs together with nominal reduplication , the number reading of ใคร becomes clear ;

- a) “ยายแกหัดให้ฉันนวดมาแต่เล็ก เดี่ยวนี้ใครๆก็วานฉันกันทั้งนั้น” (p.15)
 “Gran taught me how to (massage) when I was little, and now people are always asking me for it ” (p.11)

However, it is noticeable that in English there are some certain nouns that can be used either as a singular or a plural . The number interpretation of such nouns is context-dependent. Most collective nouns belong to this category as they can be used either as a singular or a plural; singular if we consider the word to mean a single group of unit or plural if we take it to mean a number of individuals.

Stein (1984 : 80-81) comments that the behavior of collective nouns such as committee, mob, herd, pair, group, etc. differs from the behavior of standard common nouns like boy or boys. Such collective nouns do not lexically mark for either singular or plural number agreement on the verb. Thus, given a count noun boy, we know that the verb that follows it will be in the singular. In contrast, a collective noun such as clergy will exhibit “variable ” number agreement. This is seen in the following sentences.

The clergy is unanimous in its decision

The clergy are fighting with each other.

Whether a collective is understood as referring to one or many and hence whether the verb following it in English sentences is in the singular or plural) depends on circumstances both linguistic and non –linguistic. However, no collective nouns are found in *Many lives*.

Here are the sum up tables based on the gathered data.

4.1 plural group

| English version | Thai version |
|---|--|
| <p>4.1.1 + Cardinal number + plural count noun</p> <p>When the time came a torn old backdrop was erected and <u>two oil lamps</u> were lit.</p> | <p>+ Noun + cardinal number + classifier</p> <p>เมื่อได้เวลา ฉากเก่าๆ ซึ่งขาดแล้วขาดอีกผืนหนึ่ง แขวนอยู่ มีตะเกียงน้ำมันจุดอยู่สองดวง</p> |
| <p>4.1.2.+ Quantifier +plural count noun</p> <p>She had <u>few customers</u>.....</p> <p>Lamom used to peek out at <u>other children</u> playing cheerfully.....</p> | <p>4.1.2.1 + Noun + quantifier + classifier</p> <p>ลูกค้าของละม่อมมีน้อยคน</p> <p>4.1.2.2 +Noun + quantifier</p> <p>ละม่อมเคยเหลือบดูเด็กลูกชาวบ้านอื่นๆ เขาวิ่งเล่นกันอย่างเบิกบานแล้ว.....</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>The end of the jingle made Chan and <u>all other passengers</u> laugh</p> <p>When the opera was playing he sat backstage and watched the others acted. He was never tired of this, and memorized <u>all the lyrics and movements.</u></p> | <p>4.1.2.3 + noun + ทั้ง + classifier กลอนที่มันจบบทร้องของมันลงทำให้ฉันและ <u>คนที่นั่งหัวเราะครืน</u> (p.217)</p> <p>4.1.2.4 + “ทั้ง”+ noun +และ + noun เวลาติเกลงโรง เจ้าผลก็นั่งอยู่หลังโรง คอยจับตาดูการแสดงของคนอื่น ดูท่าไหราก็ไม่มีเบื่อ และจดจำเอาไว้ได้<u>ทั้งบทร้องและท่าทาง</u></p> |
| <p>4.1.3 ± The + plural count noun <u>Bandits who robbed and plundered for a living</u> often drunk with them.</p> <p>After the children had noticed Daeng’s peculiarity, <u>the adults</u> in the neighborhood began to gossip and spread the rumors that Linchong’s child was a crazy mute.</p> <p>From that day, the <u>bonds</u> between Surawut and his family were severed.</p> | <p>4.1.3.1 + Plural marker + noun มี<u>พวกนักเลง พวกปล้น</u> ไปมาหาสู่ กินเหล้ามา ยายอยู่เสมอ</p> <p>4.1.3.2 + verb +Plural marker กัน หลังจากเด็กๆสังเกตเห็นความวิปริตของเจ้าแดง ผู้ใหญ่ในละแวกบ้านนั้นก็เริ่มซุบซิบเล่าลือกันว่า <u>ลินจงมีลูกเป็นคนบ้าคนเบื้อ</u></p> <p>4.1.3.3 + Noun + quantifier <u>ความสัมพันธ์ต่างๆ</u> ระหว่างสุรวุฒิกับทางบ้านก็ดูเหมือนจะ<u>สิ้นสุดลง</u></p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>“Gran taught me how to (massage) when I was little, and now <u>people</u> are always asking me for it ”</p> <p>The boat passed along the river through <u>densely-populated areas</u> of the district town.</p> <p>She picked up her <u>purchases</u> and put them in a basket which she left with a friend in the market.</p> <p>Nori’s mother reflected on what the abbot had said. Shortly after, she sent him to live with <u>relatives</u> in Ayudthaya to embark on and complete his schooling</p> | <p>4.1.3.4 +Nominal reduplication ยายแก่หัดให้ฉันนวดมาแต่เล็ก เดี่ยวนี้ใครๆ ก็วานฉันกันทั้งนั้น”</p> <p>4.1.3.5 +word signifying plurality of nouns เรือลำนั้นแล่นผ่าน<u>บ้านเรือนที่คับคั่ง</u>ในบริเวณอำเภอ</p> <p>4.1.3.6 +Compound noun signifying plurality แล้วแม่ก็เก็บ<u>ข้าวของที่ซื้อ</u>ไว้ใส่กระจาดเอาไปฝากไว้กับคนรู้จักกันในตลาด</p> <p>4.1.3.7 +Bare Noun คำพูดของหลวงตาทำให้แม่ของนอริได้คิด และต่อมาอีกสักหน่อย นอริก็ถูกส่งตัวไปอยู่กับญาติที่จังหวัดอยุธยา เพื่อจะได้เข้าโรงเรียนที่นั่น และเล่าเรียนต่อไปจนจบ</p> |
| <p>4.1.4 + Determiner + plural noun Sometimes he saw his mother cry over <u>these matters.</u></p> | <p>+ Noun + plural marker + determiner บางครั้งแสมเห็นแม่ของตนนั่งร้องไห้ด้วย<u>เรื่องเหล่านี้</u></p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>4.1.5 +Positive Indefinite pronoun</p> <p>She remembered well the time in her childhood when she went playing along the banks of the canal one morning with friends, <u>some</u> carried fishing rods.</p> <p>She Talked of when his father was young and strong, with the will and energy to look after his wife and children like <u>others</u> did.</p> | <p>4.1.5.1 ± Noun + quantifier + classifier</p> <p>ลินจงจำได้ดีว่า ครั้งหนึ่งเมื่อตอนยังเด็กๆ ได้ออกวิ่งเล่นไปตามตลิ่งริมคลอง กับเพื่อนในเช้าวันหนึ่ง และ<u>เพื่อนบางคน</u>ได้ถือเบ็ดติดมือไป</p> <p>4.1.5.2 + Noun + quantifier</p> <p>แม่จะเล่าให้ฟังถึงครั้งหนึ่ง เมื่อพ่อยังยังเป็นหนุ่ม แข็งแรง มีกำลังกายและกำลังใจ ทำการงานเลี้ยงลูกเลี้ยงเมียเช่น<u>คนอื่นๆ</u></p> |
| <p>4.1.6 +Positive Indefinite pronoun + of + pronoun</p> <p>and it was not until the full light of day shone over the water that <u>some of those</u> who had been sleeping rolled over and opened their eyes and saw Phon sitting at the back of the boat. They raised the alarm.</p> | <p>± Noun + quantifier + classifier</p> <p>จนรุ่งสว่าง แดดออกเต็มลำน้ำแล้ว <u>บางคน</u>ที่หลับอยู่ในเรือได้พลิกกายเหยียดขาขึ้นดู จึงเห็นเจ้าพลนั่งอยู่ท้ายเรือ และเกิดอะอะกันขึ้น</p> |
| <p>4.1.7 + The + adjective</p> <p><u>The elderly</u> were not Phon’s only admirers. He was popular with both men, women and children of all ages.</p> | <p>+ Bare noun</p> <p>แต่คนที่ติดเจ้าพล นิยมเจ้าพล ไม่ได้มีแต่<u>คนแก่</u>เท่านั้น แม้แต่คนในวัยอื่น ทั้งผู้หญิงผู้ชาย ก็พากันนิยมเจ้าพลไปตามๆ กัน</p> |

4.2. singular group

| English version | Thai version |
|---|---|
| <p>4.2.1 +a/an / only / one + singular noun</p> <p>Because he had <u>a daughter</u>, who accompanied him everywhere.</p> | <p>4.2.1.1 + Noun + cardinal number "หนึ่ง" + classifier</p> <p>เพราะตาปลอดมีลูกสาวอยู่<u>หนึ่ง</u>คนซึ่งติดตาม แกไปทุกที่</p> |
| <p>She held the lantern over the steps and saw <u>a clay pot</u> had been washed up in it was a tiny baby..</p> | <p>4.2.1.2 +Noun + classifier + cardinal number "หนึ่ง"</p> <p>และเมื่อส่องตะเกียงไปที่บันไดทำน้ำ ขายพริ้มก็ แลเห็น<u>หม้อ</u>ตะนนใบ<u>หนึ่ง</u>ลอยมาติดอยู่ในหม้อ นั่นมีเด็กเกิดใหม่.....</p> |
| <p>Thid Plian, wanted to celebrate to the full of his joy at having raised <u>his only son</u> to the age of ordination.</p> <p>Sometimes he sat and listened to Plod chat about <u>the one subject</u> he spoke of when drunk.</p> | <p>4.2.1.3 ± Noun + classifier + quantifier "เดียว"</p> <p>เพราะทิดเปลี่ยนแกมีลูกชายคนเดียว เลี้ยงมาจน ได้บวช ได้เรียน จึงจะฉลองให้สมกับความปิติ ยินดี</p> <p>ในตอนบ่ายก่อนกินข้าว บางทีก็นั่งฟังแกคุยด้วย <u>เรื่องเดียว</u>เมื่อกินเหล้า</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>There was one thing he did not mention, and that was love between <u>a man and a woman</u>.</p> | <p>4.2.1.4+Bare noun มีอยู่อย่างเดียวที่เจ้าเด็กมันมิได้พูดถึง นั่นคือความรักระหว่างผู้หญิงกับผู้ชาย</p> |
| <p>4.2.2 ± Quantifier + Non-count noun for fear that if they had <u>any money</u> on them, no matter how small the sum, it would bring <u>danger</u>.</p> <p>He knew that the world was full of <u>suffering</u>.</p> | <p>4.2.2.1 +Bare noun เพราะรู้ว่าถ้ามีเงินติดตัว ไม่ว่าจะมากหรือน้อยเงินนั้นก็จะเป็นเหตุนำอันตรายมาใส่ตัว</p> <p>4.2.2.2 + Noun + Quantifier เพราะความทุกข์ทั้งหลายทั้งปวงในโลกนั้น พระเสมรู้ดีว่ามีอยู่มากมายหนักหนา</p> |
| <p>4.2.3 + a / an + classifier + of + non count noun Thapthim then blessed <u>a chew of betel nut</u> for him.</p> | <p>+ Noun + classifier + cardinal number "หนึ่ง" แล้วนายทับทิมก็เสกหมากให้เคี้ยวอีกคำหนึ่ง</p> |
| <p>4.2.4 + One of + plural noun phrase Phon was <u>one</u> of the many children of a farmer couple</p> <p>No matter where he sat, the bottle and glass were by his side, as if they</p> | <p>4.2.4.1 + หนึ่งใน + noun phrase ผลเป็นหนึ่งในจำนวนพี่น้องหลายคนที่เกิดจากครอบครัวชาวนา</p> <p>4.2.4.2 +Bare noun ไม่ว่านายสมจะนั่งอยู่ที่ไหน ขวดและแก้วใบนั้นจะต้องวางอยู่ข้างๆ ประคองว่า เป็น ของสำคัญ</p> |

| | |
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| constituted <u>one of life's absolute</u> <u>Necessities.</u> | ของชีวิตที่ขาดเสียมิได้ |
|--|-------------------------|

4.3 Zero group

| English version | Thai version |
|---|--|
| <p>4.3.1 + No + nominal</p> <p>Everone embarked on his life with powder, face paint and brightly colored costumes, and then waitd the allotted time backstage for the ryme of life to begin, There were <u>no troubles, no problems to worry over.</u></p> | <p>+ verb of negation + nominal</p> <p>คนทุกคนเริ่มชีวิตด้วยการผัดแป้งแต่งหน้า เขียนคิ้ว แต่งกายด้วยสีฉูดฉาด แล้วก็นั่งคอยลีลาแห่งชีวิตอยู่หลังโรงตามที่ได้กำหนดกันไว้<u>ไม่มีความยุ่งยาก ไม่มีปัญหาอะไรต้องขบคิด</u></p> |
| <p>4.3.2 + Nominal + verb of negation + nominal</p> <p>“”My parents are both still alive “” Phon replied frankly. “I didn’t tell anyone when I left.</p> | <p>+ Nominal + verb of negation +nominal</p> <p>“พ่อแม่ฉันยังอยู่ทั้งนั้นแหละ” เจ้าผลบอกตามตรง “เมื่อฉันมา ฉันก็<u>ไม่ได้บอกใคร</u>”</p> |
| <p>4.3.3 + None of + nominal / +Neither + nominal + nor + nominal</p> <p><u>None of the neighbors</u> would look at him.</p> <p>After the cremation, Nori stayed at home</p> | <p>+ Noun + verb of negation +nominal</p> <p><u>ชาวบ้านก็ไม่มีใคร</u>เขามอง</p> <p>เผาศพพ่อแล้ว โนริก็อยู่ที่บ้านต่อไปอย่างคนว่าง</p> |

| | |
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| <p>as a gentleman of leisure. <u>Neither</u> his mother , <u>nor</u> anyone else in his family, asked him to till the fields or do any of the other heavy tasks.</p> | <p>งาน แม่ก็ตี พี่น้องทั้งปวงก็ตี ไม่มี ใครขอร้องให้ โนหรือออกไปทำอะไรไถนา หรือทำงานหนักอื่นๆ</p> |
| <p>4.3.4 + Negative preposition "without" Linchong's married life ran smoothly, <u>without obstacles or quarrels.</u></p> | <p>+ Negative Preposition "ปราศจาก" ชีวิตสมรสของลินจงนั้นราบรื่น <u>ปราศจากอุปสรรค ปราศจากการทะเลาะวิวาท</u></p> |

4.4 Ambiguous group

| English version | Thai version |
|--|--|
| <p>4.4.1 + Positive Indefinite pronoun <u>Anyone</u> who took the trouble to examine these words would see how much Phon, the hero loved his heroine</p> | <p>+ Positive Indefinite pronoun ถ้าใครคิดดูถ้อยคำเหล่านั้น จะเห็นว่า เจ้าพลพระเอกรักนางเอกของมันเพียงไร</p> |
| <p>4.4.2 + Pronominal phrase This child would be the hope that proved, at the end of their lives, that life would flourish and multiply, and not end with the death of <u>any one individual.</u></p> | <p>+ Pronominal phrase และจะเป็นความหวังอันเป็นสิ่งพิสูจน์ให้เห็นได้เมื่อก่อนชีวิตจะออกจากร่างว่า ชีวิตนั้นจะดำรงอยู่ต่อไป จะงอกเงยต่อไป หาได้สิ้นสุดที่ความตายของใครคนใดคนหนึ่งไม่</p> |

In the next chapter, these findings will be summarized and discussed.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This study is to analyze the concepts of number of nominals in the English translated version of *Many Lives* in comparison with the Thai original version to see how Quantitative phrases are handled and expressed in Thai and in English. To this purpose, our study in this thesis shows that the number of nominal as appeared in *Many Lives* (หลายชีวิต) can be classified into 4 groups : plural group, singular group, zero group and ambiguous group.

The data demonstrates that in English, the number of nominal is marked explicitly. In case of noun, the number of nominal is marked by the plural prefix "s" and "es" with optional quantifier. In case of non-count noun, the number of nominal can be marked explicitly by the use of quantifier and classifier or unmarked for its number. In Thai the number of nominal can be marked explicitly by the use of classifier and quantifier and other grammatical devices such as plural marker or nominal reduplication or appeared unmarked as in many cases the number of bare nominal is left implicit. For example,

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|------|-----|--------|----|------|------|----------|
| โนรี | ถูก | ส่งตัว | ไป | อยู่ | กับ | ญาติ |
| Nori | was | sent | to | live | with | relative |

As Thai bare nouns lack numeral reference, the number of the bare noun ญาติ in this case can only be determined from the context and meaning.

It can be concluded that from the data that when the number of nominals is made explicit in Thai, the number of such nominals is carried onto the translated version as well. Even though the grammatical forms present in the two languages may be different, the number of nominals can be made explicit in both languages. However, when the number of nominals in Thai is left implicit. For example, when the bare nominal is used, the number of such nominals is still made explicit. The data demonstrates that in Thai even when a nominal is expressed in the bare nominal form, the number of the such nominal is implied somewhere in the context or in the whole discourse. It is the responsibility of the translator to explicit the implied information should it is required in the grammar of the receptor language. The number of bare nominal in Thai can be determined by means of referential meaning, organizational meaning, context clue and cultural meaning.

5.2 Discussion

As the data presented so far indicates that the number of nominals are not necessarily explicitly marked in Thai, in order to correctly interpret the number of bare nominals, the translator must have a strong knowledge of the source and receptor

language as well as a good cultural background. It can be concluded that the number of bare nominals in Thai can be drawn from the following grammatical devices:

1) Referential meaning and organizational meaning

In case the bare nominal is central to the context, it is normally repeated somewhere else in the context and it is possible to draw its number reading.

2) The context clue

The context clue helps determine the number of bare nominal in Thai as well especially in case of a bare nominal which is mentioned only once in the discourse..

3) Cultural information

In the researcher's opinion, it would be of great advantage of the translator if he or she has a good Thai cultural background as it will help him understand whether a bare noun in question is used as singular or plural.

However, bare nouns seem to be more problematic when it is not vital or central to the context. If it is a case, such nouns are mostly mentioned only once, as a result, it is up to the translator's judgement and common sense how to translate them.

5.2.2. Some Remarks on Translation Techniques

In *Many Lives*, the translator, in most cases tries to keep the discourse structure of the source language. However, as the goal of any translation is to convey the message contained the source language into the natural form of the receptor language,

some adjustments will need to be made in translation. The techniques of adjustment found in *Many Lives* are as follows :

1) Lexical level

In lexical-level , it is found that the translator uses generic word instead of a proper noun such as "appropriate song" for "เพลงชีวิต" etc.

2) Syntactic level

In syntactic level, the translator substitutes a participle phrase for a clause or a pronoun for a noun phrase.

5.3 Suggestion for Further Study

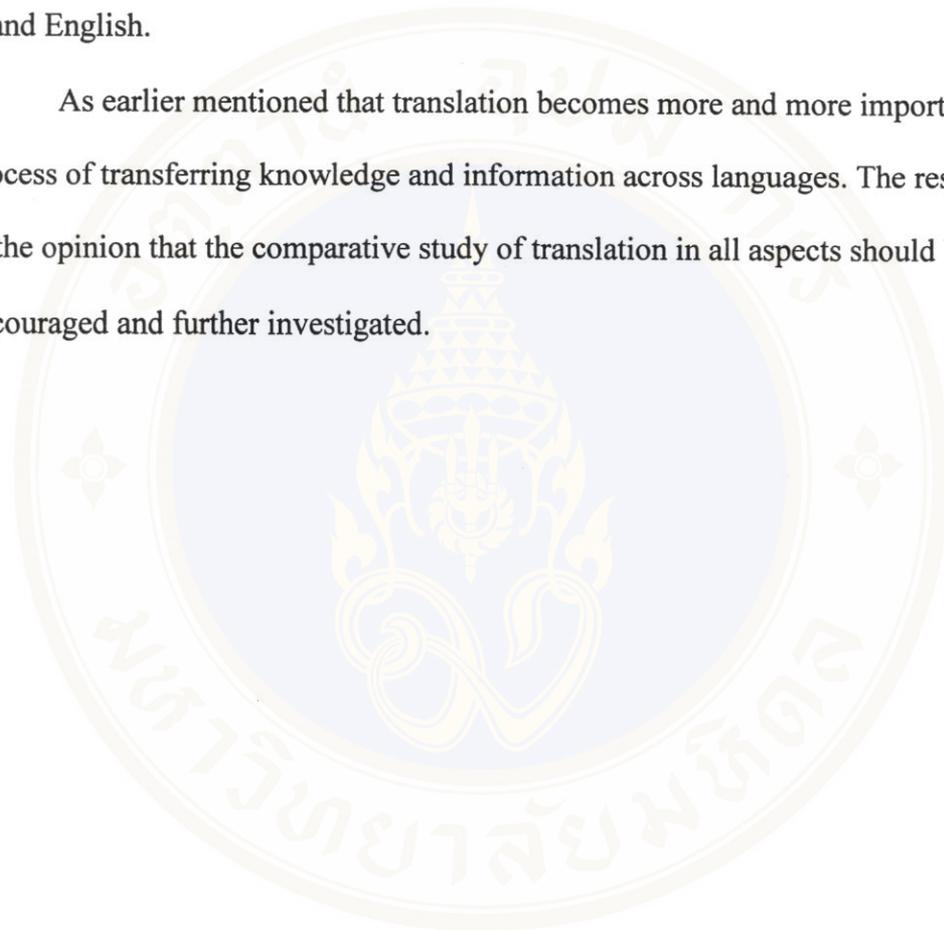
Despite the fact that the number of nominals is universal in all languages, the ways and means to express the number of nominals vary from one language to another. The difference in grammatical structure could pose difficulty in translation. The researcher is in the opinion that a further study should be done to investigate the following topics :

- 1) verbs signifying the plural reading of nominals in Thai and English as the scope of this study is limited to the number of nominals found in *Many Lives* (หลายชีวิต) only. For example, there are a few verbs that indirectly indicate the plural reading of a noun. In English the verbs belonging in this group include verbs like to crowd, to flock, to gather, to congregate, to throng, to mob, to besiege etc. In Thai

the verbs belonging to this group include ชุมนุม, ประชุม , รุม , กฐ, มะรุมมะตุ้ม, คัดกั, รวม, ร่วม etc.

2.) Comparative study of the translation of generic and definite nouns in Thai and English.

As earlier mentioned that translation becomes more and more important in the process of transferring knowledge and information across languages. The researcher is in the opinion that the comparative study of translation in all aspects should be encouraged and further investigated.



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