

**STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING
ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO THAI IN HILLARY CLINTON'S
MEMOIR HARD CHOICES**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis	STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO THAI IN HILLARY CLINTON'S MEMOIR <i>HARD CHOICES</i>
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The present study aimed to explore the strategies used in translating from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions used by Hilary Rodham Clinton in her memoir *Hard Choices*. The strategies for dealing with idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011) were adopted as the framework for data analysis in which the nature and frequency of use of each strategy were determined. The challenges in translating from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions and the strategies the translator employed in the translated version called ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices) when dealing with such challenges were also investigated. A questionnaire and an in-depth interview were used as methods of data collection regarding the challenges the translator encountered and the strategies she applied while translating *Hard Choices*'s idioms into Thai. The results revealed that all six strategies were used in the English-to-Thai translation of 147 idioms. The strategy of *translation by paraphrase*, which tended to simplify lexical complexities arisen in the idiom translation process, was most frequently found, accounting for 59.9%. The results also revealed that there were three challenges in idiom translation and that the translator coped with these idiom translation challenges by using various approaches. It could then be concluded that besides the correctness in idiom translation the translator's main focus of idiom translation in *Hard Choices* was to transfer the meaning of idioms, which are complicated lexical items, as simply as possible for better understanding of the target language readers.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

“English is the global language.”

(Crystal, 2003)

The above statement, which defines English as the “global” language, best reflects the role and importance of the English language in the world. According to Statista (2017), around 1,500 million people worldwide speak English, only 375 million of them are native speakers. The implication of the rest speaking English in spite of it not being their native language makes it undeniable that English is holding a big role in the internationalised world. As a result, the English language, as a tool of communication, now makes it possible for peoples with different languages and cultures to communicate with one another regardless of what language they speak at home. Moreover, due to its increasing role and importance nowadays, the English language makes translation more and more important in this globalised world. For those who do not know English, translation is a very useful process that makes them see and learn things around the world beyond linguistic boundaries.

However, in all forms of communication, whether spoken or written, there are always some things lying within the language that reflect the history and culture where that language is used. One of them is idiomatic expressions, which are found in all languages and are used frequently in everyday life in all societies. Idioms can sometimes be confusing to translators who are not fully familiar with the context in which they are used, and they can be difficult to understand for readers unfamiliar with the other language when the original text is translated too literally.

Unavoidably, translating idiomatic expressions from English into another language and making the translated version clear to readers in other contexts are no easy tasks. They require more than knowledge of how the system of the original text works. Translators' competence and experience are significant in idiom translation.

Idioms can be pregnant with meaning and can make messages more interesting; thus idiomatic expressions can be found in every aspect of written works. One of the most interesting and well worth reading books in which a number of idioms are found is *Hard Choices*, a memoir by Hillary Rodham Clinton, the unlucky finalist of the 2016 U.S. presidential election. The 635-page book contains a series of situations Mrs. Clinton encountered during her position as United States Secretary of State, from 2009 to 2013, making it rich in political information on just about everywhere in the world. *Hard Choices* was published in Great Britain in 2014 and later in the same year was translated into many languages, including Thai as ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices) by Ms. Boonrat Apicharttrisorn.

Owing to the differences between languages and cultures, translating idioms from the original text, English, into the target text, Thai, can be challenging. Furthermore, the form and meaning of idioms between the two languages may be impossible to match during the process of translation. There are also other strategies proposed by translation theorists to deal with problems caused by idioms and those strategies depend on the decisions of translators. For example, "Finally Barack broke the ice by ribbing me a bit about the tough campaign I had run against him". The expression *broke the ice* in the sentence cannot be literally translated into Thai as ทำให้น้ำแข็งแตก, because this does not make sense in the context and cannot be understood by Thais. Consequently, there must be strategies that can be employed to deal with difficulties in translating idioms. In ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices), the translator used the strategy of *translation by paraphrase*. The idiom *broke the ice* was translated as ทำลายบรรยากาศอึดอัด (destroyed the uneasy situation).

Due to the challenges idioms pose in translation, many studies have been carried out in various fields regarding idiom translation, ranging from fiction, literary works and religious books to subtitles in movies. However, no research on idiom translation strategies from English into Thai and on challenges in idiom translation has been done on a memoir. To fill this gap, the present study endeavours to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the strategies used to translate from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions found in *Hard Choices*, Hillary Rodham Clinton's memoir?
2. What challenges did the translator face while translating the idiomatic expressions of *Hard Choices*, Hillary Rodham Clinton's memoir?
3. How did the translator cope with difficulties when translating the idiomatic expressions in *Hard Choices* from English into Thai?

1.2 Significance of the Study

First, the present study will shed light on strategies that can be used in idiom translation. Second, the result of the thesis may be used as a reference for novice translators on how to deal with challenges they might encounter during translation. Professional translators could also use this thesis as a basis for proposing new strategies that may be suitable in English-to-Thai idiom translation.

1.3 Scope of the Study

1.3.1 *Hard Choices* consists of 635 pages divided into six parts, each with chapters. In order to explore the strategies used by the translator to deal with idioms, all idiomatic expressions found in *Hard Choices* were collected and compared with their translated expressions in the version produced by Ms. Boonrat Apichattrisorn.

1.3.2 The six strategies in translating idioms proposed by Baker (2011) were used as an analytical framework in grouping all idioms found.

1.3.3 A questionnaire and an in-depth interview focusing on challenges the translator encountered during the translation process and solutions employed when dealing with those difficulties were included in this study to gain an insight into idiom translation.

1.4 Key Terms and Definitions

1.4.1 Source language/original language: the language that is translated from, which in the present study refers to the English language.

1.4.2 Target language/receptor language: the language that is translated to, which in the present study refers to the Thai language.

1.4.3 Idiomatic expression/idiom: an expression whose structure allows no change, deletion or addition and whose meaning cannot be understood by its constituent elements. It makes no sense when translated literally (Baker, 2011).

1.4.4 Idiomatic translation: the type of translation which focuses on the meaning of the source language text (Larson, 1998).

1.4.5 Using an idiom of similar meaning and form: the first strategy in idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom in the target language is used to convey the meaning of an idiom in the source language with the condition that both idioms have the same structure and the same meaning.

1.4.6 Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form: the second strategy in idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom in the target language which does not have the same structure as the idiom in the source language is used to convey its meaning.

1.4.7 Borrowing the source language idiom: the third strategy of idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom is not translated but rather left the way it is without any translation.

1.4.8 Translation by paraphrase: the fourth strategy of idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom in the source language is translated by non-idiomatic expressions.

1.4.9 Translation by omission of a play on idiom: the fifth strategy in idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom is translated from the source language to the target language literally word by word without keeping the style of idiom use.

1.4.10 Translation by omission of entire idiom: the sixth strategy of idiom translation proposed by Baker (2011), in which an idiom in the original text is not translated at all.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, translation theory is introduced in Section 2.1. Section 2.2 explores the concept of equivalence. The characteristics of idioms and the problems they pose in translation are discussed in Section 2.3, followed by the strategies used in translating idioms in Section 2.4. Finally, previous studies regarding idiom translation and challenges encountered by professional translators are reviewed in Section 2.5.

2.1 Translation Theory

Throughout the history of translation studies and their development, many theorists have defined translation in various ways. Among the most important and influential translation theorists who have clarified the process of translation is Mildred Larson.

According to Larson (1998), translation is basically the process that is related to the change in form and the transfer of the meaning between two different languages, one of which refers to the source language and the other is called the receptor language. The following diagram shows the overview process of translation task proposed by Larson (1998) in her book *Meaning-Based Translation*.

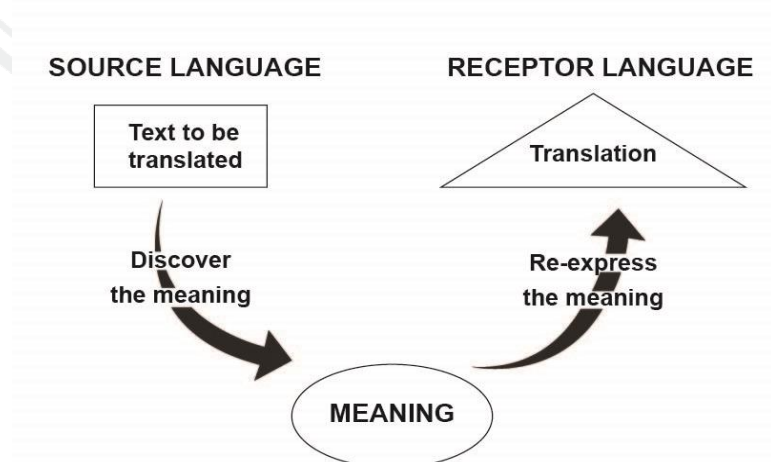


Figure 2.1: The process of translation (Larson, 1998, p. 4)

Her diagram reflects that preserving the meaning of the source language is at the heart of the translation task. It can be interpreted that in order to pass on the message from one language to another, the translator first requires knowledge of the two different forms, which belong to each language involved. The form of a language is generally known as the surface structure, which represents how each language works. These forms of languages can be seen in any written text and can be heard in all kinds of speech, covering specific words, sentences, paragraphs and so on. Consequently, in translation, the knowledge of source language structures is used as a tool to discover the meaning lying within the message of the source text and the translator then transfers that meaning from the original form to the target form. The goal of successful translation is to preserve the meaning of the source text for readers in the target culture. The only thing that will be changed during the process of translation is the form and “it is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant” (Larson, 1998, p. 3). According to Larson (1998), it can be concluded that what is changed during translation is only the forms of the source text while meaning within those forms of the source language needs to be the same as that of the original text and should be unchanged. Translators should do their best to make readers in their culture perceive the same information as readers in the source culture.

If the structural parts were common and simple in all languages, the translation task would be nice and friendly to translators. However, this is not the case in practice. Every language possesses specific properties, and those individual characteristics can directly affect the principles of translation (Larson, 1998, p. 6). In other words, each language has its own system and form, resulting in performing and conveying meaning differently. On the one hand, the message expressed through a specific form in a language gives the surface meaning to listeners and readers as they hear and see. On the other hand, that specific form may have a hidden or special meaning, which may require more specific knowledge of the language in order to understand the message.

According to Larson (1998), some characteristics of language deserve consideration since they affect translation directly. She points out that, for one thing, a simple word in one language may need to be replaced by two or more words in another language; for another, the same meaning can be represented through several surface structure forms but each form contains additional meaning. The words *lamb*, *ram* and *ewe* all contain the meaning component of *sheep* but they represent *sheep* in different ways. *Lamb* refers to a sheep that is young. *Ram* has its additional meaning component of a sheep that is adult and male while *ewe* includes the meaning of female. Another important characteristic of language given is that although form and meaning are related to each other, the meaning that the form represents can be conveyed only at surface level. This implies that the surface structure of a language can provide more than one meaning, depending on various factors, especially the context and the culture of each language.

The meaning in any form can also be classified as primary meaning and secondary meaning, according to Larson (1998). For the meaning of a word that comes to mind once it is said or that can be looked up in a dictionary, she classifies this kind of meaning as primary meaning. On the flip side, the additional meaning that depends on the context in which the word occurs is defined as secondary meaning. Based on the classification of meaning, nothing can guarantee that one meaning can be expressed by only one form in a language. Larson (1998) provides an example of how to express the meaning, about a cat whose fur is black: *The black cat*, *The cat is black*, *The cat which is black* all convey the same meaning although the forms are different.

Based on the characteristics of languages as discussed above, it can be summarised that the process of translation basically involves the form between two languages and the meaning of the source text which is transferred to the receptor language. However, in practice, there is always complexity encountered during the process of translation, due to form and meaning intricacies. As a result, translation can be divided into two main kinds (Larson, 1998), based on the translator's purpose, as

follows:

2.1.1 Form-based Translation

This kind of translation, generally known as literal translation, occurs when translators choose to follow the form of the source language. Although the translated text may sound unnatural in the receptor language, the purpose of form-based translation, for some reason, is to reflect the linguistic features of the source text. However, such translation can hardly be accomplished due to the complexity inherent to languages.

2.1.2 Meaning-based Translation

In meaning-based translation, the main focus is on the transfer of meaning. Translators try their best to transfer the meaning from source text to target text by re-expressing the meaning in the receptor language in the most natural form possible. This kind of translation is also known as idiomatic translation. For meaning-based translation, translators consider the meaning of the source text the most important element that must be preserved as closely as possible.

Based on these two kinds of translation, it can be concluded that if the structures between two languages are close and related to each other, form-based translation should pose no problem to translators. The meaning of one language should be reproduced in the form of another language rapidly without any complexity. However, due to the complexity of language characteristics, it is not always easy to do so. "Literal translation of words, idioms, figures of speech, etc., results in unclear, unnatural, and sometimes nonsensical translations" (Larson, 1998, p. 18). Although in some cases the linguistic forms of the source language should be kept, there are reasons that the meaning component must come into consideration first rather than the form.

Based on the translation process overview provided by Larson (1998), it can be concluded that, at first, translation generally seems to be a simple process, which

involves no complicated procedures. On the one hand, to accomplish the goal of changing the form in the source language into the form in the receptor language with the meaning being preserved as much and as closely to the original text as possible, there are only a few factors involved and there should be no problem in the process (Larson, 1998). On the other hand, transferring meaning from a text in one language to another is not always as easy as it seems. In addition to form and meaning, another important factor plays a critical role in translation (Larson, 1998): the concept of equivalence.

2.2 Concept of Equivalence

There are factors related to the choice of words that translators need to consider carefully during the translation process. Some may involve linguistic features while others may relate to culture. Although the ideal translation, for professional translators, is to endeavour to replace the source text with the target language with the intent of making it as similar as possible in form and meaning to the start text, this can hardly be achieved in practice. As a result, the concept of equivalence has been taken into consideration and broadly discussed in various ways.

Such a concept is fundamentally dependent on the aspect translation scholars mainly focus on. One of the most interesting discussions was suggested by Baker (2011), who provided detailed lists of conditions that affect equivalence in translation. Baker stated that the main factor was that “there is no one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words and elements of meaning within or across languages” (Baker, 2011, p. 10). As she explained, words are not the smallest elements in a language that carry only one complete meaning. Hence, the possibility of translating one word through another equal word is minimal. She provided examples of easy words such as *rebuild*, which seems to have one completely meaningful element at its surface form. However, the word *rebuild* consists of two elements. They are the prefix *re-*, which adds the meaning of *again*, and the verb *build*. If re-expressed in English, the verb *rebuild*

becomes a verb phrase, *to build again*, not one word anymore. Another example is the English noun phrase *tennis player*, which translates into Turkish as *tenisçi*. When translated, *tennis player* turns from two words into one word.

Whether within or across languages, the phenomenon discussed above can always happen. Factors resulting in the phenomenon of non-equivalence pointed out by Baker (2011, pp. 18-23) can be summarised as follows:

1. There is no concept of the source culture in the target culture;
2. There is the concept of the source culture in the target culture but the concept is not simply expressed in the target language;
3. Words in the source language are too semantically complicated to find an equivalent in the target language;
4. There are differences in making distinctions in meaning between source and target languages;
5. There is no general word for a specific thing or concept in the target language;
6. The target language may have the general word for a specific thing or concept but still has no hyponym;
7. Physical perspectives are different across cultures depending on their own discourses;
8. The source language and the target language may have the same propositional meaning but they can have different expressive meanings;
9. The structures of languages are basically different;
10. Although some forms of the source and target languages may have similar meaning, those forms may be used in different contexts, purposes and frequency; and
11. Loan words that are used in the source language have no equivalent in the target language, leading to the problem of false friend.

On the whole it is clear that in their task translators are not dealing with factors

related to linguistics alone. More importantly, understanding well the concepts in the different cultures of source and target languages is also needed. What makes the translation process complicated is the lack of equivalence between two cultures. Nevertheless, in all kinds of communication, whether spoken or written, words do not occur on their own in general to convey meaning. They come and perform together as combinations of words based on specific rules and contexts that govern them within a language. As a result, there is no suggestion that the lack of equivalence occurs only at word level. The phenomenon is also common above word level and this can pose even harder challenges to professional translators.

Although the phenomenon of equivalence and non-equivalence, whether at or above word level, can occur both within and across languages, Catford (1980) suggests that the distinctions of what is considered as equivalence should be clearly made between the phenomenon and the condition. He suggests that the discovery of textual equivalent in the target language, which can be proved by comparing the source and the target texts, should be classified as the phenomenon. On the contrary, when a textual equivalent cannot be found in the target language but its function in the target culture is still the same as in the source culture, this should be considered as the condition of equivalence.

On the contrary, Pym (2014) argues that equivalence of languages is when source language and target language share the same values, which can be considered in two different paradigms and can be tested by back translation. One is the natural equivalence, whose occurrence is believed to exist before the process of translation begins and which will not be affected by the way translators render their work. The other is the directional equivalence, which Pym believes to be affected by decisions made by the translator. The implication is that whether translating text A to text B or vice versa, natural equivalence cannot be affected through the process of translation. The translated text can always point back to the original text when back translated. Directional equivalence, on the other hand, does not have to point back to the initial

form because the translated version depends on the translation solution adopted by the translator and this implies that there can be more than one version of the target text. Thus, the critical part during translation is that translators need to consider what solution is best for their readers. Let us now move a little further on to the factors that bring about challenges to professional translators.

2.3 Idioms

An idiom refers to “a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own”, according to the *Cambridge Dictionary* (2017). It is also “a form of expression natural to a language, person, or group of people”, as stated by the *Oxford Dictionaries* (2017). In order to understand the meaning of an idiom it is necessary to look at the words that comprise it as a whole, not individually.

Idioms can be found in any form of language use and are considered to be part of all communications (Seidl & McMordie, 1978, p. 4). They can be used, seen and heard in everyday life in all societies. According to Seidl and McMordie, English is a language full of idiomatic expressions and those idioms originate from the everyday life of Englishmen (1978, p. 5). This probably reflects that when idioms are used, they convey more special and even more specific meanings because there are information and stories hidden within those expressions, making the language more interesting. It also reflects that idioms are elements of style chosen by the speaker or the writer.

However, despite their playfulness in style and their special meanings, idiom expressions can be confusing for people who are not accustomed to the culture and the context in which the idioms are used. This can be frustrating particularly for non-native speakers, as an idiom is “a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words” (*Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*, 2016). Moreover,

“the way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect” (Seidl & McMordie, 1978, p. 4). Consequently, understanding idioms can be difficult for non-native English speakers.

In a similar way, translating idiomatic expressions into other languages, for example from English into Thai, and making the translated text clear to readers require of a translator not only great competence and knowledge in linguistics but also skills on how to deal with differences across cultures. The more differences in idiom use between two languages, the more complex and difficult task a translator is likely to experience when handling idioms.

Taylor (1998, p. 4) states that a translator's task is to work towards the target text by dealing with “linguistic, semantic, pragmatic, cultural, and stylistic components, the number and complexity of which will vary greatly from text to text”. House (2014) also agrees that the linguistic factor is not the only factor that makes translation complicated, but it is communication across cultures, which should be counted as a key factor in the complexity. From this, it can be inferred that language and culture are inseparable and always related to each other. This is because culture of any society is reflected through the use of language and the reflection of the cultures can be seen in idiomatic expressions within the language.

As already mentioned, there are many challenges a translator encounters during the translating process. In order to better understand idioms, here is a review of their characteristics:

2.3.1 Characteristics of Idioms

There are several definitions and classifications given by linguists illustrating idioms differently. O'Dell and McCarthy (2010) define an idiom as a combination of words whose form must be fixed and whose meaning can only be understood as a unit, not as an individual.

Newmark (1995) is in agreement with O'Dell and McCarthy that idioms are

groups of words whose meaning cannot be understood by the meaning of individual words. He adds that idioms cannot be translated word for word, their equivalent can hardly be found in the target language, and they come and go as quickly as fashion.

Fernando (1996) defines idioms separately by classifying them into three sub-categories based on their characteristics: pure idiom, semi idiom and literal idiom. Pure idioms are idioms whose structures cannot be changed, though in some cases they may have little variation. Also, the meaning of pure idioms cannot be guessed since they contain no clues in their structure. However, if the meaning can be partly understood because the idiom consists of at least one word that can link to the meaning, this is called a semi idiom. For those who have never heard or used these two kinds of idioms before, there are likely to be problems understanding the meaning. Unlike pure and semi idioms, literal idioms contain enough known words for a person to interpret the meaning of the idioms although they are not familiar with the phrasing.

Another approach is by being classified as one of the figurative expressions dependent on a language (Larson, 1998). The usage of an idiom is very specific to the language because it is used differently based on a given culture. The use of figurative expressions will be perceived differently by different groups of people, depending on the culture in which the idioms are used. In English a person who has a hard heart does not care about other people's needs, whereas for the Shipibo Indians of Peru the expression represents braveness within the person. (Larson, 1998)

Besides classifying the idioms as one class of figurative expression, Larson (1998) also defines idioms as "dead metaphors", which refers to expressions that no one hearing or reading them would think of their primary meaning. As she exemplifies, when people use the phrase leg of a table, the sense of idiomatic expression is understood directly and no one would think of leg as a part of the human body (Larson, 1998).

According to Baker (2011, p. 67), we cannot infer the meaning from idioms by

understanding their separate components. To put it simply and avoid any confusion about idioms, she lists the characteristics of an idiom as follows:

1. The order of the words in an idiom and the grammatical structure cannot be changed;
2. No word in an idiom can be deleted nor can any word be added to the idiom;
3. The words in an idiom cannot be replaced by any other words.

Although there are several characteristics of idioms given by many theorists, it can be seen from what precedes that they share the same concepts in translation. One is that their structure cannot be changed although some cases may allow some variation. For example, we can say that ‘to break the ice’ is an idiom because it cannot change its structure into ‘the ice is broken’. If the phrase is done so, its meaning will be understood literally or metaphorically. No one would think of its idiomatic sense of making strangers feel more relaxed with each other.

Another concept is that idioms are very specific to cultures (Baker, 2011, p. 71). A great example could be seen in a case of English to Thai translation. If we translate literally the English expression as easy as pie into Thai as ง่ายเหมือนพาย, it would sound nonsensical to Thai ears. Thai people would not understand what it is like to be easy as pie since they are familiar with ง่ายเหมือนปอกกล้วยเข้าปาก, which can be literally translated into English as “easy as peeling a banana and putting it into one’s mouth”.

So far we have seen that whenever idioms are concerned, the possibility of a literal translation is minimal due to their characteristics. Despite the fact that using idioms is one of the communication styles because they are believed to reflect the history, traditions, culture and beliefs of a people, the differences between two languages can cause difficulty in translation. Translating idioms from one language to another therefore is a difficult challenge all professional translators must overcome.

2.3.2 Differences between Idioms and Proverbs

To avoid confusion, the distinction between idioms and proverbs is worth studying. According to O'Dell and McCarthy (2010, p. 26), “proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings”. From this it can be inferred that proverbs are similar to idioms in the way that they are meaningful expressions which can reflect culture in a given language. However, a proverb basically gives advice and contains factual truth, making the meaning of the proverb possibly predictable even if the person has never heard or learned the expression before. Unlike proverbs, an idiom’s literal meaning cannot be understood and does not make sense at all (Larson, 1998).

The English proverb *to carry coals to Newcastle* conveys the meaning of doing something that is already done, a useless endeavour. Although one might not know the exact meaning of the proverb, it is something to think about because there is already plenty of coal in Newcastle. Hence, there is no advantage in bringing coals to Newcastle. In the Thai context, there are proverbs that share the same meaning as *to carry coals to Newcastle*. They are เอะมะพร้าวหัวไปขายสวน (bring coconuts to sell to the coconut farm), สอนหนังสือสังฆราช (teach the Supreme Patriarch how to read and write) and สอนจระเข้ว่ายน้ำ (teach crocodiles to swim). Although the three Thai proverbs are translated literally, people who do not know Thai can still understand their meaning.

2.3.3 Differences between Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Although the characteristics of idioms and proverbs are differentiated relatively clearly, there is still an overlap between idioms and phrasal verbs that should be clarified. By their *Cambridge Dictionary* definition, phrasal verbs are phrases that comprise of a verb, followed by a preposition or an adverb or both, giving the verb form a new meaning, different from its literal meaning.

O'Dell and McCarthy (2004) define a phrasal verb as a verb that comes with a particle known as preposition or adverb which will create several meanings apart from

its literal meaning. It can be inferred that the phrase *to look up* can have other meanings besides its literal meaning as in “Look up! The sky is beautiful today”, which means that the speaker would like someone to look up to the sky to see how beautiful it is. O'Dell and McCarthy (2004) provide examples in which the phrase *to look up* conveys different meanings depending on the context in which it is used. It may mean to search for information in a book or a computer, to visit someone you have not seen for a long time or to be better or improve, as in *Look the word up in the dictionary, I will look you up next time I am in London* and *things are looking up*.

Spears (2007) also defines a phrasal verb as an idiomatic expression, which can be called “two-word verb”. He additionally explains that the second particle of the two-word verb cannot be predictable. The word *call* can be used as *call up a friend on the telephone*, *call on a friend to visit a friend's home*, and *call in a friend to come help you with something*. They all have completely different meanings.

From the definition and examples provided above, it seems that phrasal verbs are similar to idioms in terms of their meanings that cannot be guessed or translated literally since they depend on the context. However, a clear line between phrasal verbs and idioms should be made. From the characteristics of phrasal verbs suggested above, it is obvious that phrasal verbs, considered by their forms, are groups of words that consist of a single verb followed by no more than two particles. Also, those particles must be prepositions or adverbs or sometimes both.

Based on phrasal verb characteristics given above, it can be concluded that unlike phrasal verbs, idioms are a group of words that can probably be noun phrases, as *an uphill struggle*, verb phrases as *break the ice*, or prepositional phrases as *on eggshells*, and so on and so forth. The forms of idioms are not necessarily limited to verb phrases or even if they are found in the form of verb phrases, the verb in the expression does not have to be followed by particles such as prepositions or adverbs.

In addition, when it is considered as an idiom, the form of the idiom is fixed like

“a fossilized chunk of language” (McCarthy, 1990, p. 6). He exemplifies that the idiom *to bite the dust* can be used as *He bit the dust*, but it would be odd to write or say *He chewed the dust* or *He bit some dust* as this could lead to a change of meaning not related to the meaning of the idiom. “Its ‘idiomaticity’ is partly identified by its fixedness” (McCarthy, 1990, p. 6). Consequently, it can be summed up that phrasal verbs and idioms are expressions that should not be mixed together.

2.3.4 Idioms as Translation Problems

According to Baker (2011), difficulties caused by idioms can occur at two different stages: before the beginning of the translating process and during translation. Due to their various types and characteristics, it is not too difficult to recognise the expressions as idioms. However, for those who are not familiar with them, some idioms can be misinterpreted, leading to mistranslation. As Baker (2011) explains, a great number of idioms in English have both literal meaning and idiomatic sense. She provides as an example the expression *go out with*. On the one hand it conveys the literal meaning of going outside without any special kind of relationship but on the other hand it contains the idiomatic sense of having a romantic or sexual relationship with someone. This implies that the expression can blind translators who are not familiar with the usage to its idiomatic sense and have them accept its literal meaning, especially when there is no clue given.

Another problem occurs when a similar counterpart does exist in the target language but with a totally or partially different meaning (Baker, 2011, p. 70). She gives the example of the expression *Has the cat got your tongue*, which is used in English when the speaker would like to drive someone to answer a question, especially when the person says nothing at all and his or her passivity becomes annoying. The expression has a counterpart of sorts in French but it conveys a completely different meaning. In French when you “give your tongue to the cat” (*donner sa langue au chat*), it means you give up on a riddle. This is a good example of pitfall for the unwary translator. If translators are familiar with the idiomatic meaning of the expression in its context and

do not know the exact meaning in the target language, then the meaning they accept and translate into their language would be completely different from the target text. The translated text would not go according to the intended meaning of the author.

Challenges all professional translators inevitably come across while translating idioms are similar to those that occur at word level. As Baker (2011) points out, the main problem is that an idiom equivalent cannot be found in the target language. This is because the way idioms are expressed is always different from language to language. Some items contain aspects that are really culture-specific. Baker (2011) emphasises that what makes idioms untranslatable is not the specific words they contain but the meaning and the culture of the source text that are reflected through the idioms.

Another problem that occurs when there is a similar counterpart in the target language is that the idiom is used differently in the target context (Baker, 2011). Due to its different usage, the meaning can be unintentionally changed from the intended meaning in the source text if the similar counterpart is used. As Baker (2011) exemplifies, *to sing a different tune* is used both in English and Chinese, but differently. In English, it refers to a change of heart or point of view over something, not necessarily related to political issues. In Chinese, the idiom is used specifically in a political context.

Like Baker, Larson (1998, p. 276) agrees that “one of the more serious problems is the fact that the point of similarity may be understood differently in one culture from another”. She clarifies that animals like pigs are images that can represent various meanings depending on each culture. In some cultures, because of their characteristics, pigs give the sense of dirtiness or gluttony, while some may use *pig* to describe a person who does not listen to other people (Larson, 1998). This can be compared with the usage of *pig* in a Thai context. A pig can refer to a person who becomes as fat as a pig regardless of how dirty he or she is; only the size of a pig is related. Hence, identifying the exact meaning of the sentence ‘he is a pig’ can be difficult for translators. Due to the various connotations of a word in different cultures, the challenge for the translator is

to find the appropriate formulation in the receptor language.

Although there are factors and difficulties that translators should beware of and consider when translating idioms into the target language, various strategies have been suggested by translation theorists to deal with those obstacles. The strategies proposed by Baker (2011) are worth studying and recommended, and will be discussed next.

2.4 Strategies Used in Idiom Translation

Based on the characteristics of idioms that Baker (2011, p.67) distinguishes from other fixed expressions, idioms in the present study can be defined as frozen patterns which allow no or little variation in structure. Apart from the characteristics of idioms and possible pitfalls idioms might lead to in translation, Baker (2011) has also suggested strategies translators can apply when tackling idioms. They are composed of six strategies, which are discussed as follows:

2.4.1. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy is adopted when an idiom in the target language, comprised of the same lexical items and providing roughly the same meaning as the idiom in the source language, can be found (Baker, 2011, p. 76). She gives an example of the English expression *The rain fell on the just and on the unjust*. The expression could be translated into French as *La pluie tombait aussi bien sur les justes que sur les injustes* which is back-translated as *The rain was falling on the just as well as on the unjust*. Both expressions have similar structures and convey the same idea.

The strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning and form can be occasionally achieved in English-to-Thai translation. The expressions *lose face* in English and เสียหน้า in Thai are exact counterparts; they have the same meaning and their forms are equivalent and consist of a verb and a noun. The context in which the expression is used is also similar in both languages. Some idioms are universal and people in both source and target cultures may have been using them for a long time as they originate in their

own society.

2.4.2 Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Baker suggests that when an idiom of equivalent meaning and similar form is not available in the target language, using an idiom with different lexical items but with a similar meaning is the next best thing (Baker, 2011, p.78). She gives as an example the English expression *One good turn deserves another*, whose meaning matches the expression in rather outdated French *À beau jeu, beau retour* (A handsome action deserves a handsome return). The two expressions express the same idea although they consist of different lexical items.

The English expression *fall into place* may be translated into Thai as เข้ารูปเข้ารอย , which contains different lexical items from the English phrase but shares the semantic component. *Both fall into place* and เข้ารูปเข้ารอย express the same meaning of finally doing the right thing or moving in the right direction.

2.4.3. Borrowing the Source Language Idiom

This is the third strategy employed when a culture-specific context is involved (Baker, 2011, p. 79). Baker clarifies that the strategy is similar to the use of loan words, in which words are borrowed from the source text without translation. She provides as an example the phrase *Out of this world* from *Learn the truth about space –fact and fiction in the Out of this World space gallery*, which appears on the leaflet of the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester (UK). The leaflet was translated into several versions including French, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese. However, the phrase *Out of this World* on the leaflet, referring to fantastic and superb, appears in all versions without translation. The phrase was still retained.

2.4.4. Translation by Paraphrase

This is the most common strategy in idiom translation to be used when a match in the target language is not available or it is more appropriate to rephrase the idiom with non-idioms (Baker, 2011, p. 80). One of the examples given is the phrase *to get a*

handle on the issue from the English source text translated by the non-idiomatic French expression *maîtriser la situation*, back-translated into English as *mastering the situation* (Baker, 2011, p. 83). Another example, in English-to-Thai translation, would be the expression *to hit the nail on the head*, meaning to do something in the most effective way or to say something which is exactly right, which may be translated as ทำถูกต้อง (do right) or พูดตรงประเด็น (speak right to the point).

However, the main difference between the paraphrasing strategy and the first two strategies is worth discussing. The difference between the strategies employed by translators can be seen in the translated versions. A version which uses the *paraphrasing strategy* is not considered an idiom in the target language. On the other hand, a translated version using the first or the second strategy is still considered an idiom in the target language due to the use of idioms, in the target context, to convey the meaning of the idioms in the source text. For example, if the phrase *to hit the nail on the head* is translated into เข้าเป้า (hit the target) instead of ทำถูกต้อง (do right) or พูดตรงประเด็น (speak right to the point), the strategy used would be considered the second strategy, which is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is because the expression เข้าเป้า (hit the target) is a Thai idiom meaning that someone is successful at doing something or achieves his goal. However, this cannot be considered as use of the first strategy, which is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This is because the structure of the phrase เข้าเป้า (hit the target) is not parallel to that of the phrase *to hit the nail on the head*.

2.4.5. Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

This strategy is adopted when the source language is too difficult to be reproduced in the target language (Baker, 2011, p. 84), so omitting a play on an idiom by translating it literally is one of the choices. Baker (2011) provides an example of this strategy used in a leaflet promoting the Wedgwood factory and exhibition, which was

translated from English into Japanese. The original text uses the phrase *on the plate* to deliver the meaning that the event has a lot about the famous British brand of pottery and ornamental china to offer tourists and those who are interested. The phrase also gives the sense that all the interesting things about the brand are included in the exhibition and that all are available for interested people to explore without having to go anywhere else. However, to translate the phrase *on the plate* from the leaflet into Japanese to give the same sense of meaning as in English can be difficult (Baker, 2011, p. 84). Hence the expression was translated literally into Japanese as 一枚の皿に, which can be back translated as *into a single plate* which is not an idiom in the Japanese language.

2.4.6. Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

Omission of an idiom is the strategy to use when there is no close match in the target language and the meaning of the source language is untranslatable (Baker, 2011, p. 85). An idiom is therefore omitted with no appearance and no translation. She also points out that omitting the entire idiom without translation can be for stylistic reason. An example provided by Baker (2011) is an excerpt from *A Hero from Zero*, which was translated from English into Arabic. While the expression *for good measure* appears in the original text, the phrase did not appear in the Arabic version when back translated into English, showing that the translator chose to omit the whole idiom without translation.

It can be inferred that when an entire idiom is omitted, the translated version using this strategy cannot point back to the original text because the expression will not appear in the target language. However, a translated version using the fifth strategy, which omits only a play on idiom by translating it literally, can still point back to the original text when back translated because the idiom is not omitted.

On the whole, it can be concluded that in order to make readers in the target language understand idioms from the source text, it is not enough for the translators to decide what strategy to employ in translating each idiom, but they must also consider

the characteristics of the idiom they are translating. There might not be just one specific strategy for a specific idiom. Also the decision of a translator on what strategy to use to translate an idiom to best serve their readers can only be possible when the translation process begins. More importantly, when translation begins, professional translators should know what strategies should be employed, when it is appropriate for those strategies to be used, and how the strategy adopted can best serve readers in their culture.

2.5 Previous Studies Related to Idiom Translation

Given that idioms can pose challenging problems in translation, there are several idiom translation approaches proposed by translation theorists to cope with inherent difficulties. Researchers have therefore studied translation strategies employed by professional translators to find out which strategies are frequently used in their work to best serve their readers. Furthermore, difficulties encountered during the translation process have also been studied to reflect how cultural differences affect translation.

Sornsuwannasri (2010) collected 259 English idioms from the children's novel *The Chronicles of Narnia* and compared them with the Thai version to explore strategies used in translating idioms from English into Thai by applying Seidl and McMordie (1988)'s categorisation of approaches. It was found that free translation was the most frequently used strategy while literal translation was least employed. The result reflected the fact that the translator's main focus was on the readers. This is because there are huge differences in idioms between English and Thai. Free translation rather than literal translation was thus employed to simplify English idioms for Thai readers.

Similarly, a study of idiom translation strategies in animation movie subtitles was conducted by Low (2008). In her thesis, idioms were collected from six animation cartoon movies, *Monster, Inc.*, *Ice Age*, *Finding Nemo*, *Shark Tale*, *The Incredibles* and *Madagascar*. Besides idioms, phrasal verbs were also examined. There were 452 idioms and 554 phrasal verbs found in the movies. The analytical framework used in her study

was applied based on the findings of nine translation scholars in Thailand: Chanket (1985), Pitpreecha (2003), Saibua (1999), Pinitpoowadon (1999), Somchop (1999), Sorsotthikul (2010), Pinmanee (2003), Jitaree (2005) and Chutsirimongkol (2004). The findings show that idiomatic translation was the strategy most frequently adopted in translating both idioms and phrasal verbs, followed by free translation. On the other hand, interpretation of idioms and phrasal verbs was least employed in her study.

Kunasaraphun (2006) examined the strategies used in idiom translation and the differences in meaning between English idioms and their Thai translations from nine English screenplays, using Newmark's concepts in translation (1995) together with Nida's analysis theory (1975). The most used idiom translation strategy was free translation, followed by idiomatic translation. In all cases, rendering the meaning was central to the endeavour.

Bunchutrakun (2014) studied the strategies employed in translating two English romance fictions from English into Thai, namely *Mr Maybe* and *The Trials of Tiffany Trott*. In her study, thirty idioms were selected from each fiction and analysed. To gain an in-depth knowledge, a questionnaire was handed over and interviews were conducted to find out how the two translators of the fictions dealt with the difficulties. One of the findings was that the most frequently used strategy was interpreting and translating idioms into non-idiomatic expressions. The use of cultural substitutes, a strategy proposed by Larson (1998), was also resorted to when facing cultural differences. Idioms related to culture were found to be the most challenging. And even though the translators applied different translation approaches, the way they solved problems when encountering challenges was similar. Besides looking up meaning from dictionaries or encyclopaedias, and trawling the internet for information, consulting a native speaker was one effective way of solving problems.

Nudtakien (2007) conducted another study on problems in English-to-Thai translation encountered by professional translators, in order to explore difficulties and

suggest practical solutions. Both translators working for a government agency and translators working as freelancers were interviewed in person. Problems found in translation related to misunderstanding of idiomatic expressions, slang, word connotations and technical terms. The differences between English and Thai cultures were also a great source of confusion and perplexity.

Although the studies reviewed above focus on different types of text, the findings show two main similarities regarding idiom translation. One is that the strategies adopted by the translators in translating idioms still vary, depending on their perception of their readers' needs and on the context. There seems to be no absolute strategy for idiom translation. If the English idiom is deemed too complicated for Thai readers to understand or if they might not be familiar with the signification of the original idiom, translators attempt to simplify the meaning by paraphrasing or summarising the expression. Additional explanations are provided from time to time for better understanding. Another finding is that no matter how many strategies are proposed and applied in idiom translation from English into Thai, the problem caused by a lack of equivalence still occurs in idiom translation due to differences in context and culture.

The previous studies have shown the importance of idiom translation. Problems and solutions were also examined to find the most suitable strategies in dealing with differences between languages. However, these studies have been conducted in fictional and literary works. Problems and solutions among translators were investigated based on general translation. strategies used in idiom translation of a memoir and challenges encountered during translation remain unexplored. Therefore, the memoir written by Hillary Clinton and Boonrat Apicharttrisorn's Thai version of it are examined in this thesis to fill the gap.

So far, the overview of translation process and critical concepts related to idiom translation has been provided, including idiom characteristics and possible challenges

in translation. The strategies proposed to cope with difficulties in idiom translation in previous studies have also been discussed. The next chapter will provide a more detailed research methodology.



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the data selection, research instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Data Selection

The researcher chose Hillary Clinton's (2014) memoir, *Hard Choices*, based on the criteria of language used and value. Over 635 pages, the book presents a series of situations she encountered during her time as United States Secretary of State, from 2009 to 2013. In addition to political information and the difficult choices she had to make in that capacity, her feelings towards former President Barak Obama and some of her colleagues are also revealed. The writing style is not very difficult for readers in other languages to understand. The language used in the book is in fact worth studying in terms of learning, as it contains several structures of English, and idiomatic expressions are found fairly frequently.

As a result, the Thai translated version also published in 2014 interested the researcher since translating Hillary Clinton's book might not be an easy task in terms of style, especially regarding idiomatic expressions. The researcher wished to explore the strategies the translator of *Hard Choices*, Ms. Boonrat Apicharttrisorn, used in ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices) and the challenges she came across during translation.

3.2 Research Instruments

There are several strategies proposed by translation theorists to deal with the lack of equivalence between languages in translation. Those strategies are also suggested to be used as a compass for translators when translating idioms from one language to another. In the present study, the researcher would like to know what strategies the translator used to translate from English into Thai the idiomatic

expressions found in *Hard Choices*, Hillary Clinton's memoir. The body of six strategies in idiom translation suggested by Baker (2011) is therefore applied and used as an analytical framework to classify the idiom expressions collected with their Thai translations. The approaches chosen by the translator of *Hard Choices* are grouped based on the six strategies. The frequency of each strategy used can also be a reflection of how the strategy proposed by Baker (2011) can be applicable when translating idioms from English into Thai, which are known as strikingly different languages in terms of use.

An in-depth interview and a questionnaire were also designed to gain insight into the challenges in idiom translation the translator faced and the solutions that could be applied in English to Thai translation.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

3.3.1 Document

First, the researcher collected idioms in the English version of *Hard Choices* and found their translation in the Thai version, ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices). Next the researcher compared the English idioms with the Thai translated expressions and classified them based on Baker's six strategies in idiom translation. Then, the frequency of idiom occurrence in each strategy used to translate the idioms was converted into percentages to see which strategy was employed the most.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

In order to obtain detailed information in the following interview session, a self-introduction letter (see Appendix A) with an attached questionnaire (see Appendix B) was designed and sent to the translator asking leading questions about the translator's background and her thoughts on idiom translation and on her work, ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices) as well as idiom translation strategies.

3.3.3 Interview

Once the translator sent back the completed questionnaire, the researcher sent a second letter requesting an appointment for a face-to-face interview (see Appendix C). Questions for the interview were open-ended and they were prepared before the interview session (see Appendix D).

3.4 Data Analysis

The data were analysed based on the three research questions:

1. What are the strategies used to translate from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions found in *Hard Choices*, Hillary Rodham Clinton's memoir?
2. What challenges did the translator face while translating the idiomatic expressions of *Hard Choices*, Hillary Rodham Clinton's memoir?
3. How did the translator cope with difficulties when translating the idiomatic expressions in *Hard Choices* from English into Thai?

In order to answer the first question, the researcher collected idioms from *Hard Choices* and found their Thai translated expressions in ชีวิตและทางเลือก (Life and Choices). During this process the researcher focused only on English expressions that are considered idioms by checking whether the expressions selected answered the following characteristics of idioms:

1. the order of the expression is fixed;
2. no word in the expression can be deleted or added;
3. no word in the idiom can be replaced by another word; and
4. the grammatical structure of the idiom cannot be changed. (Baker, 2011, p. 67)

After collecting idioms from *Hard Choices* and the Thai translated version including the meanings of the idioms collected, the researcher compared and

categorised the idioms as strategies based on Baker's idiom translation strategy (2011). To increase reliability and verify the data analysis, the researcher sent the data to an external inter-rater, who is a French national whose English is native speaker-like, and also a professional translator of Thai fiction into both English and French to check whether the idioms collected are considered to be English idioms and whether their Thai translations were relatively translated and classified into Baker's (2011) translation strategies. The Thai translated expressions were also cross-checked with the national academy of Thailand known as Ratchabandittayasapha and a Thai language expert who has taught Thai language for many year, whether they are idioms.

Once the external inter-rater sent back the proven data, the total number of idioms and each strategy the translator used were summarised and statistically presented in terms of frequency and percentage as can be seen in Table 3.1.

Translation Strategy	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form		
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form		
3. Borrowing the source language idiom		
4. Translation by paraphrase		
5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom		
6. Translation by omission of entire idiom		
Total		

Table 3.1: Number of idioms and translation strategy found

After putting the numbers of idiom translation, strategy frequency and percentage, the two versions of idioms were analysed based on the strategy classification and presented in the form of a table as can be seen in Table 3.2 together with an explanation example.

Idiom Translation Strategy 1

Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Example 1

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
“Today and every day going forward,” I told the crowd, “we <u>stand shoulder to shoulder</u> for the ideals we share, the values we cherish, and the country we love.” (p. 8)	ดิฉันเริ่มพูดกับฝูงชนว่า “วันนี้และทุกวันนี้มีแต่มุ่งไปข้างหน้า พวกเรา <u>ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่</u> เพื่อเป็นแบบอย่างอันดีเลิศที่พวกเราาร่วมกันแบ่งปันเพื่อคุณค่าที่พวกเราต่างทะนุถนอมและเพื่อประเทศชาติที่พวกเรารัก” – (น. 11)

Table 3.2: An example of data presentation

To answer the second and the third research questions, the data obtained from the questionnaire and the interview were studied carefully to investigate what challenges the translator faced during the process of idiom translation. The solutions and strategies used to cope with those difficulties in translating idioms were explored. The researcher then summarised the information and the suggestions provided by the translator and explained thoroughly. To spot-check the data analysis, the researcher consulted the thesis advisor during these steps.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS

This chapter discusses the findings derived from data analysis together with examples of each strategy the translator used in idiom translation. The challenges encountered by the translator and the solutions to those difficulties are also provided in this section. Based on the research questions, the results are as follows.

4.1 Research Question 1

What are the strategies used to translate from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions found in Hillary Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices*?

Using Baker's six idiom translation strategies (2011) as the framework, the findings of Research Question 1 are displayed in Table 1:

Translation Strategy	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	4	2.7
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	37	25.2
3. Borrowing the source language idiom	1	0.7
4. Translation by paraphrase	88	59.9
5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom	14	9.5
6. Translation by omission of entire idiom	3	2
Total	147	100

Table 1: Number of idiom translation strategies used

As shown in Table 1, *translation by paraphrase* was the strategy most frequently used in translating idioms from English into Thai, with 88 occurrences (59.9%), followed by the strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*, 37 occurrences (25.2%), and *translation by omission of a play on idiom* strategy, which occurred 14 times (9.5%). The strategy found least often in this study was *borrowing the source language idiom*, used only once (0.7%). The strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning and form* was found 3 times (2%) followed by *translation by the omission of entire idiom*, 4 times (2.7%). The following are examples of each strategy and the explanations given with each example.

Strategy 1

Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Regarding the present study, this strategy was found 4 times (2.7%), the fourth most frequently used strategy.

Example 1

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
“Today and every day going forward,” I told the crowd, “we <u>stand shoulder to shoulder</u> for the ideals we share, the values we cherish, and the country we love.” (p. 8)	ดิฉันเริ่มพูดกับฝูงชนว่า “วันนี้และทุกๆวัน มีแต่มุ่งไปข้างหน้า พวกเรา <u>ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่</u> เพื่อเป็นแบบอย่างอันดีเลิศที่พวกเราร่วมกันแบ่งปัน เพื่อคุณค่าที่พวกเราต่างทะนุถนอม และเพื่อประเทศชาติ ที่พวกเรารัก” – (น. 11)

While in English there is the expression *to stand shoulder to shoulder*, Thai has the expression ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่ (to stand shoulder to shoulder). Both expressions not only

have the same structure but also share the same meaning of supporting each other during a difficult time. They do not literally mean that the people who stand shoulder to shoulder (ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่) only stand together but when they *stand shoulder to shoulder* it means they always have each other's back and get through difficult times together. They are with each other through the ups and downs.

The interesting point to discuss here is that the translation of ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่ could not be considered *literal translation* or *translation by omission of a play on idiom*. This is because ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่ is considered an idiom in Thai due to its meaning. If the expression is used in a Thai context, Thais will not first perceive its literal meaning of standing beside each other. Rather, they would understand its idiomatic meaning right away that the people have been through difficult times together.

Example 2

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
I thought her best option was to <u>grit her teeth</u> , keep pushing Thein Sein to follow through on his commitments, and keep their partnership alive at least through the next election. (p. 122)	ดิฉันคิดว่า ทางเลือกที่ดีที่สุดของเธอก็คือ กัดฟันทนเข้าไป ไว้ ผลักดัน เต็ง เส่ง ให้ทำตามสิ่งที่ให้สัญญาไว้ และ รักษาความเป็นพันธมิตรของพวกเธอไว้อย่างน้อยก็ให้ ผ่านพ้นการเลือกตั้งครั้งนี้ - (น. 160)

The Thai expression กัดฟัน (to clench one's teeth) in the context conveys the same meaning as *to grit one's teeth* in English. Both expressions have the same structure and express the same idea that one has to accept a difficult situation and deal with it with determination. The expression sometimes is used when someone is forced to do

something he or she does not want to do. *To grit one's teeth* expresses the action of someone who has to be strong in doing what he does not want to do when he has no choice. Regarding Example 2, the translator used the Thai idiom กัดฟัน to convey the English idiom *to grit one's teeth*, which in this case are considered equivalent to each other, both in form and meaning.

Example 3

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
Would Pakistan be <u>pulling the strings</u> from Islamabad? (p. 168)	ปากีสถานจะชักใยจากอิสลามาบัดหรือไม่ - (น. 221)

Another example of the first strategy found is the idiom ชักใย (to pull strings) in Thai and the expression *to pull strings* in English. Both expressions as shown in Example 3 express the meaning of controlling the actions of a person or group, which often happens secretly. In this case the translator could use this strategy due to the similar meaning both expressions share and the equivalent lexical forms they have.

Strategy 2

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

According to Baker (2011), the strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form* is used when an idiom with equivalent lexical structure in the target language cannot be found. So, an idiom of different lexical items but still of the same meaning can be adopted in idiom translation. The findings from the present study found that this strategy was used 37 times (25.2%), which comes at the second place of the most frequently used strategy.

Example 4

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
“... And once you get over the hurdle, the rest of it kind of <u>falls into place</u> .” (p. 25)	“... และทันทีที่คุณก้าวข้ามอุปสรรคต่าง ๆ ทุกอย่างก็จะ <u>เข้ารูปเข้ารอย</u> เอง - (น. 33)

As shown in Example 4, the translator picked the Thai idiom เข้ารูปเข้ารอย (to get into the shape and get into the notch) to represent the meaning of the English idiom *fall into place*, which refers to a situation that shapes up in a satisfactory way, without problems. The two expressions, เข้ารูปเข้ารอย and *fall into place*, have different lexical structures. However, both expressions have the same meaning. In addition, the Thai expression เข้ารูปเข้ารอย is an idiom in Thai, so this cannot be considered as *translation by paraphrase*.

Example 5

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
Judith and I agreed we needed to overhaul and update our capabilities, but it proved to be <u>an uphill struggle</u> to convince either Congress or the White House to make this priority. (p. 180)	จูดิธกับดิฉันเห็นพ้องต้องกันว่า เราจำเป็นต้องยกเครื่องและพัฒนาประสิทธิภาพของเราให้ทันสมัย แต่ก็เห็นได้ว่าการโน้มน้าวใจรัฐสภาหรือทำเนียบขาวให้ยอมรับเรื่องนี้เป็นเรื่องสำคัญในระดับต้นๆนั้น เป็นงานยากเหมือน <u>เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา</u> - (น. 236)

The idiom เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา (to roll a mortar up a hill) in Thai means hard work someone has to do requiring much effort. The expression is well-known to the Thai people since a mortar is a kitchen utensil related to tradition and used since time immemorial. The device is known for its heaviness as well. So, trying to roll it up a hill is not an easy and usual task which one would want to undertake. However, in the English idiom *an uphill struggle* there is no word related to a mortar, which makes its form different from เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา. Nonetheless, *an uphill struggle* conveys the same meaning of trying to do something very difficult. The translator therefore decided to use the Thai idiom เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา in the case of Example 5 to represent the meaning of the English idiom.

Example 6

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
Putin wasn't <u>giving an inch</u> . (p. 242)	ปูตินไม่ยอมอ่อนข้อแม้ซักรกนิด - (น. 318)

In Example 6, the translator used the phrase อ่อนข้อ (to weaken the wrist) to convey the meaning of the English idiom *to give an inch* (ให้หนึ่งนิ้ว), which means that someone agrees to do some part of what someone else wants or says. In a similar way, the idiom อ่อนข้อ is used to represent the decision of someone who agrees to do part of what someone else asks him or her to do. In spite of the fact that both expressions have different forms, they share the same meaning.

Strategy 3

Borrowing the source language idiom

According to Baker (2011), the strategy of *borrowing the source language idiom* without any translation can be used when a culture-specific context is involved. However, the present study has found that this is the least frequently used strategy, used only one time, which is less than one percent.

Example 7

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
“We have a saying that <u>the proof is in the pudding</u> ,” I told Amorim. (p. 431)	“เรามีภาษิตโบราณว่า <u>the proof is in the pudding</u> หรือค่าของคนอยู่ที่ผลงาน” ดิฉันบอกกับอามอริม - (น. 564)

The expression *the proof is in the pudding* which Hilary used in her memoir is from the expression *the proof of the pudding (is in the eating)*, which means that the value of something cannot be judged until you have tried it. Instead of translating it or finding an equivalent from the target language, the translator perhaps tongue-in-cheek chose to borrow the original faulty English expression. However, the translator added the Thai expression ค่าของคนอยู่ที่ผลงาน (The value of a man is in his work) at the end of the borrowed idiom.

Strategy 4

Translation by paraphrase

When it is not appropriate to translate the source language into the target text literally or there is no identical match of idioms between the two languages, *translation by paraphrase* is the common recourse, according to Baker (2011). The findings of this study also show that *translation by paraphrase* is the most frequently used strategy, found 88 times (59.9%). The following are examples of idioms translated using the strategy of *translation by paraphrase*:

Example 8

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
It was time to <u>clear the air</u> . (p. 3)	ตอนนี้ถึงเวลาที่ต้องปรับความเข้าใจกันแล้ว - (น. 4)

The English idiom *to clear the air* from the source text, conveying the meaning of removing any doubt about something that happened, was neutrally translated into Thai as ปรับความเข้าใจกัน (negotiate for mutual understanding), which expresses the same meaning as *to clear the air*. However, the Thai version is not considered an idiom. The translator chose to rephrase the English idiom into a simple explanation because the expression *to clear the air* cannot be translated literally as ทำความสะอาดอากาศ (to clean the air). Literal translation would make Thai readers unable to understand the meaning of the idiom in this context.

Example 9

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
Putin, by contrast, had <u>cut his teeth</u> in the KGB in the 1970s and 1980s, the ultimate Cold War resume. (p. 231)	ตรงกันข้ามกับปูติน ซึ่ง <u>สั่งสมประสบการณ์</u> ในหน่วยงาน เคจีบีช่วงยุค 1970 และ 1980 ถือเป็นเกียรติประวัติการทำงาน <u>ชั้นยอด</u> ในยุคสงครามเย็น - (น. 302)

In English, if someone *cuts his teeth*, it means he or she gains his or her first experience in a job by doing something. The interesting point to discuss here is that it can be impossible for non-native English speakers, especially Thais, to understand or guess the meaning of the idiom *to cut one's teeth* (ตัดฟัน) without learning it before. In order to make the idiom understandable to readers, the translator needed to paraphrase it as สั่งสมประสบการณ์ (to gain experience) which is more neutral and intelligible. With that non-idiomatic phrase, readers can probably understand the meaning right away.

Example 10

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
When the President of the United States asks you to <u>step up to the plate</u> , how could you say no? (p. 593)	เมื่อประธานาธิบดีสหรัฐขอให้คุณ <u>ทำหน้าที่ในตำแหน่ง</u> <u>นั้น</u> คุณจะปฏิเสธได้อย่างไร - (น. 770)

The expression *to step up to the plate* (ก้าวไปที่ฐาน), which means to take responsibility in doing something, was translated into Thai as ทำหน้าที่ในตำแหน่งนั้น (to take

responsibility in that position), which is a neutral expression, not considered an idiom. If *the plate* in the idiom was literally translated as ฐาน, this would make no sense for readers, since they would not understand which ฐาน was represented and would probably be unable to guess the meaning of it. The translator therefore used the strategy of *translation by paraphrase*, restating the idiom into ทำหน้าที่ในตำแหน่งนั้น, which is clearer and easier to understand for readers.

Strategy 5

Translation by omission of a play on idiom

Omission of a play on idiom is a strategy similar to translation of the literal meaning of an idiom. According to Baker (2011), *translation by omission of a play on idiom* by translating the literal meaning can be done when the idiom is too difficult to translate into the receptor language. In this study, the use of this strategy was found 14 times (9.5%).

Example 11

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
I could <u>let my hair down</u> – literally. (p. 7)	ดิฉันสามารถสยายผมยาวลงมา จริงๆนะ - (น. 10)

The idiom *to let one's hair down* (ปล่อยผมลงมา) means to behave much more freely and relaxed than usual. In this case, Hillary said she could let her hair down, meaning that she now could relax and enjoy her own time after a long election campaign. The translator chose to translate literally, with สยายผมยาวลงมา (let down long hair, in which a

play on idiom is lost in Thai.

Example 12

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
The experience taught me to <u>keep my eyes wide open</u> when it came to dealing with the Castros. (p. 258)	ประสบการณ์ครั้งนั้นสอนให้ดิฉันรู้จัก <u>เปิดตาให้กว้างอยู่</u> เสมอเมื่อต้องรับมือกับคาสโตร - (น. 338)

The English expression *to keep one's eyes open* means to remain alert and watchful for someone or something. The meaning is close to the Thai words ระมัดระวัง (to be careful about something). However, the translator chose to translate this expression literally as เปิดตาให้กว้าง (open eyes wide), omitting a play on idiom. By using the strategy of *translation by omission of a play on idiom* could convey the meaning of both someone with carefulness and with his eyes wide open.

Strategy 6

Omission of entire idiom

Apart from *translation by omission of a play on idiom*, another strategy of omission proposed by Baker (2011) is to ignore the whole idiom. This was found 3 times (2%) in the present study.

Example 13

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
They had no idea that negotiations were <u>going on right under their nose</u> . (p.433)	แต่ไม่มีใครทราบว่ากำลังมีการเจรจาต่อรองกัน - (น. 566)

If something is going *under someone's nose* (ใต้จมูก), it is going or happening obviously right in front of someone. As shown in Example 13, the translator did not translate the expression *under their nose*. The idiom was omitted.

To conclude, using Baker's strategy as the framework consisting of six strategies, the findings show that all six approaches were found in the translation from English into Thai of idiomatic expressions in Hillary Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices*. The most frequently used strategy found was *translation by paraphrase*, accounting for more than 50 percent of all strategies used. The results in the present study agree with Baker's (2011) that when the identical match of idioms between source and target languages cannot be found, the most common strategy to use is *translation by paraphrase*. The findings also show that the least used strategy was *borrowing of the source language idiom* (less than one percent occurrence), followed by the strategy of *translation by omission the entire idiom*, only 2 percent. Although there is a great difference in frequency of use of each strategy, all six were found in the present study, which could reflect the fact that the idiom translation approach depends on the context and the translator's decision. Given that several strategies were used, it can be inferred that there is no single strategy for idiom translation. The findings gained from the questionnaire and the interview are presented next to provide more information in idiom translation.

4.2 Research Question 2

What challenges did the translator face while translating the idiomatic expressions of Hillary Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices*?

In order to answer this question, which focuses on the challenges the translator faced when she translated the English idioms found in *Hard Choices* into Thai, the researcher employed both questionnaire and in-depth interview to gain information. The questionnaire was adopted in order to obtain general information about the translator and her experience in the field of translation. In addition, questions regarding the challenges involved with translating *Hard Choices*, the memoir of Hillary Clinton from English into Thai were included in the questionnaire in order to gain primary information on whether the translator considers idioms as one of the challenges of translation. The following are findings gained from the questionnaire.

Questionnaire

The translator's background

The following information was obtained from answers to questions about the translator's education background and her main interests and experience in translation. Ms Boonrat Apicharttrisorn, has long-term experience in translating international news from English into Thai as both a journalist and editor, although it was found that she did not take any formal courses in translation and does not hold any certification related to translation. Aside from Hillary Clinton's memoir, *Hard Choices*, she has also translated several works that are related to politics and economics, which are her main interests for translation. For example, she translated *The Entrepreneur: 21 Golden Rules for the Global Business Manager* written by William H. Overholt into Thai as *เก้าแก้วมือโปร: เคล็ดลับ 21 ข้อ สำหรับผู้บริหารในโลกยุคไร้พรมแดน*. Despite politics and economics being her main interests, her decisions on which works she translates are not dictated by them, she is open to all kinds of pieces as long as they hold an interest for her.

The translator's challenges when translating Hard Choices

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire on the translation of Hillary Clinton's memoir, the challenges the translator found could be summarised as follows:

1. The structures of the English language and general vocabulary in the memoir are not the translator's main concerns. Rather, the correctness of the information and the author's intended messages are considered to be the most challenging for the translator. As the book was written by Hillary Clinton, the translator aimed to make as few mistakes as possible or none at all if possible, even though the writer herself took some liberties with proper formulation at times.

2. According to the questionnaire, limited time made translation of *Hard Choices* more challenging. When working on this translation, and bearing the correctness of the information and the author's intended messages in mind, the translator had to work with several sources before she could make decisions on which translated version to use. Furthermore, other factors came into the translator's consideration that focused mostly on her assessment of the average Thai reader's understanding.

3. Apart from challenges in translating words related to politics and global issues which require extensive knowledge from the translator, the difference between cultures were another main difficulty while translating *Hard Choices*, especially expressions related to cultural aspects.

4. Regarding idiomatic expressions, the translator considers them to be one of the challenges in translation. The translator needed to focus on both the correctness of the meaning of each idiom and to consider how to make the meaning of the English idiom easy for readers to understand. Most importantly, the translated version should sound natural to readers in the target language.

Based on the information gained from the questionnaire discussed above, it can be concluded that idiomatic expressions are one of the main factors that make translation challenging. According to the translator, they made the process of translating *Hard Choices* more complex and time consuming. It is not only the correctness of the meaning of each idiom that concerns the translator during translation, but also the style of writing that the translator endeavoured to use to make it sound natural and as easy to understand as possible. The following are details obtained from the in-depth interview, which focused mainly on the challenges in idiom translation.

Interview

From the in-depth interview, the challenges the translator faced during idiom translation are of three types as follows:

The Translator's Challenges in English-to-Thai Idiom Translation

Challenge 1: The translator could not find a Thai idiom with exactly the same meaning as the idiom in the original text.

Example 14

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
Make sure he is <u>safe and sound</u> . (p. 376)	เพราะฉะนั้นดูแลให้เขาปลอดภัยที่สุด – (น. 492)

As shown in Example 14, the English idiom *safe and sound* is used to explain the condition of someone whom the writer would like to make sure is safe and free from danger/ flaw/ defect/ disease. In this case, the translator could not find any Thai idiom with the same meaning as the English expression. Neither could the expression be translated literally as ปลอดภัยและไม่เสียหาย (ไม่บกพร่อง ปราศจากตำหนิ หรือปลอดภัย), which might have been

good enough for both living and non-living things. The translator therefore used the strategy of *translation by paraphrase*, rephrasing the expression with the neutral words ปลอดภัยที่สุด (completely/utterly safe), explaining that in this case it was appropriate to make the expression sound neutral, short yet complete in meaning. There was no need to use a Thai idiom in this context.

Challenge 2: In some cases, the translator could find a Thai idiom conveying a similar meaning and form to the English idiom but oftentimes it is necessary to use a Thai idiom with a similar meaning but dissimilar form in order to fit in the context of the target language. This modification can be compared to what is known as dynamic equivalence.

Example 15

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
I thought her best option was to <u>grit her teeth</u> , keep pushing Thein Sein to follow through on his commitments, and keep their partnership alive at least through the next election. (p. 122)	ดิฉันคิดว่า ทางเลือกที่ดีที่สุดของเธอก็คือ <u>กัดฟันทน</u> เข้าไว้ ผลักดัน เต็ง เส่ง ให้ทำตามสิ่งที่ให้สัญญาไว้ และรักษา ความเป็นพันธมิตรของพวกเธอไว้ อย่างน้อยก็ให้ผ่านพ้น การเลือกตั้งครั้งนี้ - (น. 160)

The translator rendered the expression *to grit her teeth* in Example 15 into Thai as กัดฟันทน เข้าไว้ (to clench teeth and endure), adding a brief explanation to the Thai idiom กัดฟัน, to make the translated version more understandable to readers, even though the expression กัดฟัน already carries the meaning of *to grit one's teeth*. If translated without

the additional explanation ทนเข้าไว้ (endure), the meaning of the English expression *to grit one's teeth* would not be complete.

Challenge 3: Concepts related to the source language's culture make an idiom untranslatable because they may not be simply understood in the target language.

Example 16

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
“We'll always have to <u>walk and chew gum at the same time</u> .” (p. 360)	“เรามักจะต้องทำอะไรหลายอย่างพร้อมกันในเวลาเดียวกัน” - (น. 472)

The idiom in Example 16 could not be translated literally because the concept of *walking and chewing gum at the same time* is simply unknown to Thais. If the translator brought in the concept of this expression into the Thai context by translating it literally as เดินและเคี้ยวหมากฝรั่งไปพร้อมๆกัน (walk and chew gum at the same time) or *borrowing the English idiom* without translation, readers would not understand what was meant. As a result, the translator explained the idiom as ทำอะไรหลายอย่างพร้อมกันในเวลาเดียวกัน (doing many things at the same time) which Thai readers understand readily.

4.3 Research Question 3

How did the translator cope with difficulties when translating idiomatic expressions in *Hard Choices* from English into Thai?

Based on the problems in idiom translation mentioned above, the solutions on how to cope with those challenges in idiom translation are summarised in Table 2.

Challenges	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)	Strategies
1. Lack of Equivalence	Make sure he is <u>safe and sound</u> . (p. 376)	เพราะฉะนั้นดูแลให้เขา ปลอดภัยที่สุด - (น. 492)	Interpreting the idiom from the context and translating it with a non-idiom
2. Dynamic Equivalence	I thought her best option was to <u>grit her teeth</u> , keep pushing Them Sein to follow through on his commitments, and keep their partnership alive at least through the next election. (p. 122)	ดิฉันคิดว่า ทางเลือก ที่ดี ที่สุด ของเธอก็คือ กัดฟัน ทนเอาไว้ ผลักดัน เต็ง เส่ง ให้ทำตามสิ่งที่ให้สัญญาไว้ และรักษา ความเป็น พันธมิตรของ พวกเธอไว้ อย่างน้อยก็ให้ผ่านพ้นการ เลือกตั้งครั้งนี้ - (น. 160)	Using a Thai idiom with similar form and meaning with an additional explanation
3. Cultural Difference	“We'll always have to <u>walk and chew gum at the same time</u> .” (p.360)	เรามักจะต้องทำอะไร หลายอย่างพร้อมกัน ใน เวลาเดียวกัน” - (น. 472)	Interpreting the meaning of the idiom and translating it with a non-idiom

Table 2: Problems that occurred and solutions found while translating idioms in *Hard Choices* from English into Thai.

From Table 2, the solution of problems occurring in the translation process varies. One strategy the translator normally applied when there was a lack of equivalence was *translation by paraphrase*. In other words, when she understood the meaning of an idiom but could not find a Thai idiom with exactly the same meaning and the same structure, she translated it with a non-idiom.

Another strategy for dealing with dynamic equivalence is the combination of appropriate strategies. According to the interview, the translator did not stick to a single strategy when translating idioms into Thai. Sometimes she could find a Thai idiom with the same structure and the same meaning as the English idiom. However, in some cases, she would find that that was not enough, so she added a few short words of explanation to the Thai idiom to make it clearer. As can be seen in Table 2, instead of using only กัดฟัน (to clench one's teeth), which is equivalent to the English expression *grit one's teeth*, the translator added the non-idiom phrase ทนเอาไว้ (to endure) for better understanding. This can be considered as a combination of strategies depending on the context.

With cultural differences, *translation by paraphrase* is the strategy used to make the meaning of an idiom clear to readers in the receptor language. Dealing with this challenge, the translator first looked up the meaning of the idiom by using dictionaries both online and offline. Then she checked the meaning of the idiom again in Google to see whether she understood the original idiom correctly; in doing so, she aimed to find examples of idiom use to double check her own understanding. When she could not find any meaning or did not understand the meaning of the idiom from the original text, she would consult native American English speakers present in Thailand. After she was sure she understood, the translator explained the meaning in Thai without using any idiomatic expression.

4.4 Summary

The results of the study show that although several factors should be considered in idiom translation, the translator of *Hard Choices* mainly focused on three main factors when translating idioms from English into Thai. The first priority was correctness of the meaning of the original idiom. The translator would use several sources to gain information to render the meaning. The second was making sure that Thai readers understood properly and fully, by making the translated version as clear and understandable as possible. The third, the language used in Thai should sound natural to Thai readers.

Regarding the strategies used in idiom translation, the translator used several approaches. When she needed to cope with difficulties in idiom translation, the choice of a strategy was made based on the three main factors mentioned above: correctness of the meaning of idioms, readers' understanding, and naturalness of the translated version. Dictionaries both online and offline were the first recourse when interpreting the meaning of idioms. Consulting native American English speakers was the effective and reliable way for the translator to check her work and make sure of correctness.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter discusses and summarises the results obtained from data analysis. Limitations of the study and recommendations for further studies are given at the end of the chapter.

5.1 Discussion

Discussion of the results based on the research questions follows:

Research Question 1: Strategies used to translate from English into Thai the idiomatic expressions found in *Hard Choices*, Hillary Clinton's memoir.

One of the aims of the present study was exploring strategies used by the translator of *Hard Choices* to render English idiomatic expressions into Thai, using the strategies suggested by Baker (2011) as the framework in classifying the strategies found. According to Baker (2011), using an idiom in the target language to express the meaning of an idiom in the source language can be done in two ways: either by *using an idiom with similar meaning and similar form* or by *using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form*. Regarding the results derived from the data analysis, the strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form* occurred in 25.2 percent of the cases listed, while the strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning and form* was found in 2.7 percent of the cases. The most frequently used strategy in the present study was *translation by paraphrase* (59.9%), accounting for more than half of all the strategies used. This agrees with Baker's finding that the most common strategy in translating idioms is *translation by paraphrase*. Due to the great difference between English and Thai languages and cultures, idioms that are perfect matches in both media are not often found and literal translation could leave Thai readers puzzled. *Translation*

by *paraphrase* was what the translator adopted to simplify complexities between idioms.

However, an interesting point worth discussing here is the possible reasons lying behind the choice of strategy use in translating idioms from English into Thai in *Hard Choices*. The choice is not dependent on whether the translated version of the expression is an idiom in the target language or not. In other words, there are times that using non-idiomatic expressions is more suitable to express the meaning of an idiom from the source language even when two idioms in the source and target languages match. Based on the results found, translating an idiom from the source language by using an idiom from the target language is not necessary, as long as the meaning and the intended message of the author can be passed on to readers and readers understand those meanings.

Another interesting point to discuss, based on the findings, is that some idioms are translated using more than one strategy. There is no polarisation towards any particular strategy, as the overall concern is with the readers' perception. For example, the expression *to make sense*, when it first occurred, was translated as เข้าท่า which was considered using the second strategy of Baker (2011), *using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*, however the expression was translated into เป็นเรื่องที่ถูกต้อง when found later which considered the fourth strategy, *translation by paraphrase*. Therefore, the factors involved with translating the idiom *to make sense* were not just about choosing which of the strategies to use throughout. According to the translator, she did not stick with just one strategy. The factor she considered during idiom translation was the context of the overall sentence where the idiom occurred. The strategy of *translation by paraphrase* may be appropriate in one context but may not be suitable for another. It could then be concluded that the focus of idiom translation in *Hard Choices* was to transfer the meaning of idioms, which are complicated lexical items, as simply as possible for the better understanding of the target language readers.

Research Questions 2: Challenges encountered while translating the idiomatic expressions of Hillary Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices*, and solutions adopted.

Although problems regarding idiom translation could occur before the translation process begins, according to Baker (2011), the translator had no difficulty recognising the idioms in the book. In addition, still according to Baker (2011), some English idioms can have both literal meaning and idiomatic sense, which could be a challenge to translators who are not familiar with the idiom as they could be blinded by the literal meaning, which could lead to mistranslation. Thanks to the translator's long experience, she found it easy to spot the idioms and their meaning.

"Challenges occurs continuously along the way when you translate your work", stated the translator (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017). One of the challenges faced when translating idioms was a lack of equivalence, she further explained. This is a challenge frequently encountered throughout the translation process. However, the translator did not see it as a major problem as it is part and parcel of handling languages with different grammatical structures and vocabulary, mirroring traditions and cultures foreign to each other. This may reflect that it is not possible to translate any work without encountering challenges, however it does not mean that the translation is so difficult that we cannot cope with those difficulties. According to the translator (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017), "it's necessary to be prepared for challenges and see them as something very simple because they are a major part of translation."

It is also interesting to note, based on the results of this study, that what made the idiom translation process more complex and more time consuming was when a close match for an English idiom could be found in Thai, but which did not totally express the meaning of the original idiom. In fact, sometimes the translator found that even when a Thai idiom closely matched an English one it was not enough to use the former

alone to convey the meaning of the latter. This was because some English idioms convey both literal meaning and idiomatic sense, according to Baker (2011).

Another point arising from the interview had to do with concepts in the source language's culture that do not exist in Thai and cannot be translated literally. The translator stated (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017), "Sometimes challenges go beyond which strategy to use". Lack of equivalence between two languages and the presence of concepts steeped in the culture of the source language remain to be challenges for translators when tackling idioms, whose meaning and style must be preserved as much as possible. Preserving the style was attempted whenever it was appropriate, but it was not the main factor taken into consideration when translating idioms. Instead, the need for Thai readers to understand was the determinant, thus implying the recourse to several strategies, used independently or together, to achieve that purpose.

Research Questions 3: Strategies the translator cope with difficulties when translating idiomatic expressions in *Hard Choices* from English into Thai

Based on the challenges mentioned above, the translator found it challenging but not problematic; "To translate is to challenge yourself", she said (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017). There are always solutions to those challenges as long as the readers' understanding is taken into consideration.

One of the solutions revealed in the present study was *translation by paraphrase*, which was similar to the results of Bunchutrakun (2014) who found that the most frequently used strategy was *interpreting and translating idioms into non-idiomatic expressions*. This method could also be considered as *free translation*, as in Sornsuwannasri (2010) which revealed the same result in that it was the most frequently used approach when dealing with idiom translation, which was a reflection of the translators' main focus being conveyed to their readers. When lack of equivalence

occurred, *rephrasing* with a neutral expression was most appropriate to convey the meaning of the English idiom. With non-idiomatic expressions, at least, the message from the author was still preserved and explained as clearly as possible. “If we cannot find the equivalent of an idiom in Thai, then make it simple language” said the translator (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017).

The challenge when the equivalent of an idiom could be found in Thai but still did not convey the complete meaning of the English idiom was coped with by adding an explanation at the end of the Thai idiom that completely elucidated the meaning of the English idiom thus making it a combination of idiom translation strategies.

In addition, when dealing with a lack of equivalence between two languages and the presence of concepts steeped in the culture of the source language, the translator would consult native speakers to make sure she had perceived the meaning correctly before deciding how to render such cultural concepts for her readers. She has found that this is the most appropriate way to understand concepts and cultures she does not know. Most of the idioms related to culture found in the current study were thus handled by strategy of *translation by paraphrase*. The translator stated that *paraphrasing* to provide an explanation was a strategy she often used when dealing with cultural concepts of the source language, as she considered that ensuring that readers understood was paramount (B. Apicharttrisorn, personal communication, June 22, 2017).

5.2 Conclusion

In terms of differences between English and Thai, translating idioms posed a few challenges as seldom could a match between Thai and English idioms be found. Despite the occasional achievements shown in the findings, there were factors the translator mainly focused on other than finding a counterpart in Thai to convey the meaning of an English idiom. Based on data analysis, all the idioms found in Hillary Clinton’s 635-page-long memoir were translated into simplified versions in Thai due to

the fact that the content and details in the book tend to be overwhelming. The aim of the translator was to transfer the messages of the author as simply as possible, especially when dealing with complicated language such as idioms. Besides, looking up the meaning of idioms and checking correctness on the Internet and consulting native American English speakers if need be, was the best way to check whether the translated versions were correct.

The translator's attention was mostly on the readers' understanding together with correctness of expression. With these two factors in mind, the translator believed that a natural style in the translated version could be achieved. Deciding which strategy to use to translate an idiom proceeded from this. There was a choice between half a dozen of such strategies, used whether separately or complementarily. Even though *translation by paraphrase* was the most common strategy chosen, it was not exclusive. Some idioms on second occurrence were translated differently from the first time depending on the context. The translator suggested that when readers' understanding and the outcome of the translation were kept in the translator's mind, difficulties in translating idioms could be challenging but they would not amount to an impossible task.

5.3 Limitations of the Study

The present study focused only on the strategies used in idiom translation. What was further explored included the challenges the translator faced when translating idioms and the solutions she found. The results of the present study on challenges and solutions on idiom translation were obtained from the interview of the Thai translator of *Hard Choices*.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Studies

Regarding the recommendations for further studies, since there are a large number of political jargons and expressions as well as technical terms related to

political or global issues and foreign affairs in Hillary Clinton's *Hard Choices*, it would be interesting to analyse the techniques or strategies used in translating such lexical items into Thai through a strategy-based translation framework and to conduct a questionnaire survey and/or an interview among the target readers in order to determine their understanding and attitude toward the current Thai translation. In addition, interviews with professional translators on challenges in idiom translation and their strategies for dealing with them would be interesting to gain useful information and to shed light on the field of translation.

5.5 Recommendations for Translators

Regarding recommendations for translators, the present study could be as a reminder and a compass for novice translators that it is important to keep learning and open up to new knowledge regarding cultures in order to help them when they are translating their works. To translate is not to deal with the structures of the two structures of the languages alone. There are differences related to cultures that require both translators' knowledge and experience. The present study also reminds translators of the importance of readers' understanding which is the reflection of the quality of translators' work. To become a good translator is to learn how to be a good writer. It is thus necessary for translator to keep translating to develop their writing skill and to gain more experience in translation profession.

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APPENDIX A
Self-introduction Letter

Dear Ms Boonrat Apichartrisorn,

My name is Aunyapat Chaiyapinyowat, a master degree student in Language and Communication at the National Institute of Development Administration. I am now conducting a research entitled STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO THAI IN HILLARY CLINTON'S MEMOIR *HARD CHOICES* in partial fulfilment of the Master's Degree Programme.

I would be really grateful if you could spare a few minutes to respond in as much or as little detail as you wish. Your answers to the questionnaire I have attached would be a valuable contribution to my research.

Thank you very much for your time and help. I do look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

(Aunyapat Chaiyapinyowat)

Attachment: Questionnaire

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

PART A

Please kindly answer the following questions.

I. Personal information

1. Name _____
2. Date of birth _____
3. Nationality _____
4. Gender _____
5. Phone number _____
6. Cell number _____
7. Email address _____

II. Education information

8. Please indicate university qualifications (degree, subject, name of university).

9. Have you studied translation formally? If so, where and how?

10. Do you hold any translation certifications?

III. Experience in translation

11. Which languages do you translate from and into?

12. Do you translate on generic translation or work in a certain area of specialisation?

13. What is your area of interest in translation?

14. How long have you worked as a translator?

15. How many works have you translated?

V. Translation of Hillary Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices*

16. Why did you choose to translate *Hard Choices*?

17. How long did it take you to translate *Hard Choices*?

18. What was the most difficult chapter for you to translate?

19. What obstacles did you encounter while translating *Hard Choices*?

20. Do you think idiomatic expressions make translation challenging?

PART B

Please circle the most appropriate number of each statement, which corresponds most closely to your desired response.

1. Hillary Rodham Clinton's memoir *Hard Choices* is worth reading both in terms of information contained and the language used in the book.

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Uncertain
4 Agree	5 Strongly agree	
2. One of the most difficult tasks in translating *Hard Choices* is the differences between language uses between English and Thai.

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Uncertain
4 Agree	5 Strongly agree	
3. English idioms found in the book make translation more difficult and time consuming.

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Uncertain
4 Agree	5 Strongly agree	
4. Idioms related to cultural aspects are hard to translate into Thai.

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Uncertain
4 Agree	5 Strongly agree	
5. Paraphrasing is the most suitable translation strategy to make Thai readers understand the meaning of an English idiom.

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Uncertain
4 Agree	5 Strongly agree	

6. If the meaning of an idiom cannot be found in a dictionary or on the internet, consulting a native speaker could be the best way to find the meaning.

1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Uncertain
4 Agree 5 Strongly agree

7. If the meaning of an idiom cannot be found in a dictionary, on the internet or thanks to a native English speaker, omission of the whole idiom should be adopted instead of translating it literally.

1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Uncertain
4 Agree 5 Strongly agree

8. A Thai idiom should be used if it conveys the same meaning as an English idiom in the source text although their forms are different.

1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Uncertain
4 Agree 5 Strongly agree

9. There is no specific strategy for idiom translation of *Hard Choices*.

1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Uncertain
4 Agree 5 Strongly agree

10. strategies employed while translating *Hard Choices* are various, depending on the context around the English text.

1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Uncertain
4 Agree 5 Strongly agree

APPENDIX C
Interview Appointment Letter

Dear Ms. Boonrat Apichartrisorn,

Firstly, I would like to thank you for your time and help in completing the questionnaire. Your very thoughtful response to my questions regarding idiom translation is really appreciated.

I would be most grateful if I could have an opportunity to interview you to discuss in more detail idiom translation and the challenges you encountered while translating *Hard Choices*. Your answers would contribute to making my research more credible and providing useful information in the field of translation.

Please let me know when you would be available and do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

I would highly appreciate your accepting the interview and I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

Yours sincerely,

(Aunyapat Chaiyapinyowat)

APPENDIX D

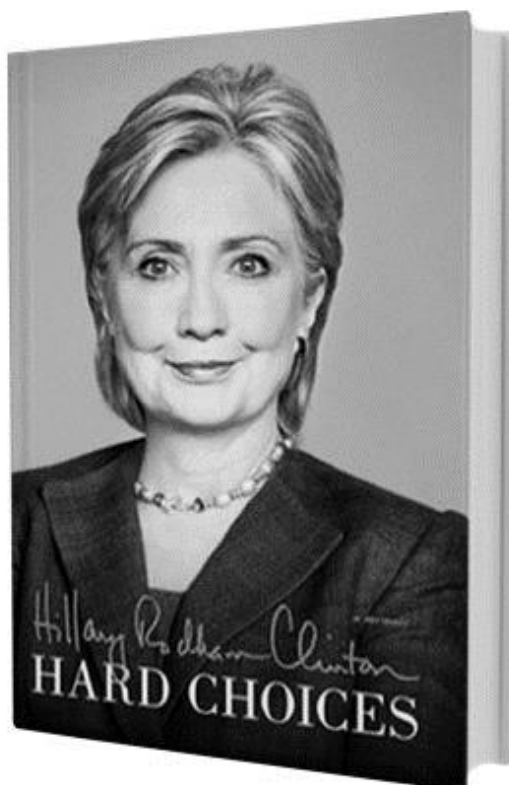
Interview Questions

1. As the translator of the book, what do you think are the main factors that made *Hard Choices* challenging to translate?
2. What part of the book did you find most difficult to translate?
3. What part of the book did you find most interesting and worth translating?
4. What are the main difficulties you encountered when you translated this book from English into Thai?
5. What are your strategies when you translate idiomatic expressions found in the book?
6. What are the obstacles in idiom translation from English into Thai?
7. How did you deal with those difficulties when translating idioms in order to best serve Thai readers?
8. Do you have specific strategies when you translate idioms from English into Thai?
9. Could you please explain the methods you adopted when translating *Hard Choices*?
10. As a professional translator, could you make any suggestions to novice translators?
11. What sources did you use to get information on the meaning of idioms?
12. What are the challenges of translation when working as a team?

APPENDIX E

HARD CHOICES

A memoir of former United States Secretary of State, Hillary Rodham Clinton,
published in 2014



APPENDIX F

Profile of the translator

MS. BOONRAT APICHARTTRISORN



Work and Education

- Bachelor of Arts in Journalism (First-Class Honors, Gold Medal)
Chulalongkorn University
- Master of Arts in Women's studies,
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University.
- Former Journalist at Nation Multimedia Group
- Former Editor at Nation Media Group, Bangkokbiznews and Matichon
- Former Host/Hostess at Nation Radio
- Former Board Member at Southeast Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA)

APPENDIX G

Idioms found in *Hard Choices* and their Thai translated version

Idiom Translation Strategy 1

Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	“Today and every day going forward,” I told the crowd, “we <u>stand shoulder to shoulder</u> for the ideals we share, the values we cherish, and the country we love.” (p. 8)	ดิฉันเริ่มพูดกับฝูงชนว่า “วันนี้และทุก ๆ วันมีแต่มุ่งไปข้างหน้า พวกเรา <u>ยืนเคียงบ่าเคียงไหล่</u> เพื่อเป็นแบบอย่างอันดีเลิศ ที่พวกเราส่วนกันแบ่งปันเพื่อคุณค่าที่พวกเราต่างทะนุถนอม และเพื่อประเทศชาติที่พวกเรารัก” – (น. 11)
2	I thought her best option was to <u>grit her teeth</u> , keep pushing Their Sein to follow through on his commitments, and keep their partnership alive at least through the next election. (p. 122)	ดิฉันคิดว่า ทางเลือกที่ดีที่สุดของเธอก็คือ <u>กัดฟันทน</u> เข้าไว้ ผลักดัน เต็ง เส่ง ให้ทำตาม สิ่งที่ทำให้สัญญาไว้ และรักษาความเป็นพันธมิตรของพวกเธอไว้ อย่างน้อยก็ให้ผ่านพ้นการเลือกตั้งครั้งนี้ - (น. 160)
3	Would Pakistan be <u>pulling the strings</u> from Islamabad? (p. 168)	ปากีสถานจะ <u>ชักใย</u> จากอิสลามาบัดหรือไม่ – (น. 221)
4	But I thought then, and continue to believe now, that we are generally better served by having an Ambassador on the ground, even with regimes we strongly oppose, to deliver messages and serve <u>as</u>	แต่ดิฉันคิดในขณะนั้นและยังเชื่อจนถึงขณะนี้ว่า การมีเอกอัครราชทูตประจำประเทศที่มีระบอบการปกครองที่เราต่อต้าน จะเอื้อต่อการส่งข่าวสาร และทำหน้าที่ <u>เป็นหูเป็นตา</u> ให้เราได้ดีกว่า – (น. 585)

	our eyes and ears. (p. 448)	
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Idiom Translation Strategy 2

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	"Let's sit down when it <u>makes sense</u> for you," he said. (p. 2)	"ถ้าคุณคิดว่า <u>เข้าท่า</u> เรามานั่งคุยกันดีกว่า" - (น. 2)
2	But I no longer had much patience on <u>walking on eggshells</u> . (p. 7)	ดิฉันไม่จำเป็นต้องอดทนกับการ <u>ต้องระมัดระวังแทบทุกฝีก้าว</u> - (น. 10)
3	"... And once you get over the hurdle, the rest of it kind of <u>falls into place</u> ." (p. 25)	"... และทันทีที่คุณก้าวข้ามอุปสรรคต่างๆ ทุกอย่างก็จะ <u>เข้ารูปเข้ารอยเอง</u> - (น. 33)
4	With all these elements to consider, it can be easy to <u>lose sight of</u> the fact that, across the divide, our counterparts have their own pressures and imperatives. (p. 66)	รายละเอียดปลีกย่อยทั้งหลายเหล่านี้เป็นเรื่องที่เราต้องพิจารณา อาจจะเป็นเรื่องง่ายถ้าทำเป็น <u>มองข้าม</u> ความจริงที่ว่า นอกเหนือจากที่กล่าวมาข้างต้น อีกฝ่ายหนึ่งยังต้องเผชิญกับแรงกดดันและกฎเกณฑ์ที่หลีกเลี่ยงไม่ได้ - (น. 87)
5	Dai and I <u>hit it off</u> right away, and we talked often over the years. (p. 70)	"ได้และดิฉันพูดคุยกัน <u>ถูกคอ</u> มาก เรามักจะคุยกันบ่อยๆ ตลอดช่วงเวลาหลายปีหลังจากนั้น - (น. 92)

6	In the end it wasn't <u>a close call</u> . (p. 86)	ท้ายที่สุดก็ไม่ใช่เรื่องเฉียดตายแต่อย่างใด - (น. 113)
7	In Hanoi we had tried to advance a collaborative approach toward peaceful resolution of disputes in the South China Sea, but in the month since that encounter Beijing had <u>dug in its heels</u> even deeper. (p.113)	ที่ฮานอยเราพยายามจะให้ความร่วมมือมากขึ้น เพื่อจะหาข้อยุติความขัดแย้งที่ทะเลจีนใต้โดยสันติวิธี แต่ภายในไม่กี่เดือนนับตั้งแต่เกิดการเผชิญหน้า ปักกิ่งก็ยังตื้อตึง <u>ไม่ยอมลดราวาศอก</u> มากยิ่งขึ้น - (น. 148)
8	As usual, he <u>cut a dramatic figure</u> , with his distinctive cape and jaunty hat. (p.146)	เช่นเดียวกับการไช่ ซึ่งปรกติแล้วสามารถสร้างภาพได้อย่างน่าทึ่งจากเสื้อคลุมและหมวกที่มีลักษณะเฉพาะที่โดดเด่น - (น. 191)
9	Although I strongly believed in the need for a time-bound surge and a speedy transition, I thought there was benefit in <u>playing our cards closer to our chests</u> . (p. 148)	ถึงแม้ว่าจะเชื่อมั่นเต็มเปี่ยมถึงการร่นเส้นตายให้เร็วขึ้น รวมไปถึงการเร่งถ่ายโอนความรับผิดชอบ ดิฉันคิดว่าจะเป็นการดีกว่าถ้าจะ <u>ไม่หยายไพ่ในมือ</u> - (น. 195)
10	In the fall, even as the Afghan government was <u>spinning its wheels</u> with the Taliban impostor, we moved forward with a first exploratory meeting in Germany under the strictest secrecy. (p. 157)	ในฤดูใบไม้ร่วง ขณะที่รัฐบาลอัฟกันกำลัง <u>หัวหมุน</u> ไปกับ ตัวแทนเถื่อนของตาลีบัน เราได้รุกคืบด้วยการติดต่อ อย่างเป็นทางการลับสุดยอดเป็นครั้งแรกกับเยอรมนี - (น. 207)

11	The next morning, with Richard still <u>clinging to life</u> , the doctors decided another surgery was necessary to try to stop the continued bleeding. (p.160)	เช้าวันรุ่งขึ้น ขณะที่ <u>ชีวิต</u> ของริชาร์ด ยัง <u>แขวนอยู่บนเส้นด้าย</u> คณะแพทย์ได้ตัดสินใจผ่าตัด อีกครั้งเพื่อพยายาม จะหยุดเลือดที่ยังไหลอยู่ - (น. 210)
12	We face huge tasks ahead of us, and it would be better if Richard were here, <u>driving us all crazy</u> about what we needed to be doing. (p. 162)	เราต้องเผชิญกับงานใหญ่ที่รออยู่เบื้องหน้า และคงจะเป็นการดีกว่าถ้ามีริชาร์ดอยู่ที่นี่ <u>คอยผลักดันให้เราหัวหมุน</u> ไปหมดในสิ่งที่เราจำเป็นต้องทำ - (น. 213)
13	My extraordinary Chief of Staff, Tamera Luzzatto, and my Senate teams in D.C. and New York were <u>working around the clock</u> , and other Senators began sending aids to help out. (p. 173)	ทาเมรา ลูซัตโต หัวหน้าสำนักงานผู้เยี่ยมยอด หาใครเหมือน และทีมงานในวุฒิสภาทั้งในวอชิงตัน ดี.ซี. และนิวยอร์กต่างทำงานแข่งกับเวลา เช่นเดียวกับวุฒิสมาชิกคนอื่นๆที่เริ่มส่งความช่วยเหลือ ไปให้ - (น. 227)
14	During the 2008 campaign both Senator Obama and I criticized the Bush Administration for <u>taking its eye off the ball</u> in Afghanistan. (p. 174)	ระหว่างการหาเสียงเลือกตั้งภายในพรรคเมื่อปี 2008 ทั้งวุฒิสมาชิกโอบามาและดิฉันต่างโจมตีรัฐบาลบุชที่ <u>ไม่ใส่ใจเหลียวแล</u> ไปในอัฟกานิสถาน - (น. 228)
15	Judith and I agreed we needed to overhaul and update our capabilities, but it proved to be <u>an uphill struggle</u> to convince either Congress or the White House to	จูดิธกับดิฉันเห็นพ้องต้องกันว่าเราจำเป็นต้องยกเครื่องและพัฒนาประสิทธิภาพของเราให้ทันสมัย แต่ก็เห็นได้ว่า การโน้มน้าวใจรัฐสภาหรือทำเนียบขาวให้ยอมรับ

	make this priority. (p. 180)	เรื่องนี้ ว่าเป็นเรื่องสำคัญในระดับต้นๆนั้น เป็นงาน ยาก เหมือน <u>เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา</u> - (น. 236)
16	There were other times when I dissented; my good friend Leon Panetta, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and I had a <u>shouting match</u> over one proposed strike. (p. 184)	แต่บางครั้งตอนที่ดิฉันไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างแรง ลีออน พาเนตตา เพื่อนรักของดิฉัน ซึ่งเป็น ผู้อำนวยการ สำนักงานข่าวกรองกลาง กับดิฉัน จะ <u>เถียงกันหน้าดำหน้าแดงว่าควรจะมีดีหรือไม่</u> - (น. 242)
17	I thought we should <u>go for it</u> . (p. 193)	ดิฉันจึงคิดว่าเราควร <u>จะเดินหน้า</u> - (น. 255)
18	Now it was my turn to <u>pick up the baton</u> and do everything I could to renew old ties and manage old conflicts. (p. 207)	ตอนนี้เป็นหน้าที่ของดิฉันที่จะ <u>บังคับทิศทาง</u> และทำ ทุกอย่างที่ทำได้เพื่อรื้อฟื้นความสัมพันธ์เก่าก่อน รวมทั้งจัดการกับความขัดแย้งเก่าแก่ - (น. 271)
19	(Many Americans may <u>take our relationship with Canada for granted</u> , but our northern neighbor is an indispensable partner in nearly everything we do around the world.) (p. 211)	(ชาวอเมริกันหลายคนอาจ <u>มองข้ามความสัมพันธ์</u> กับ แคนาดา แต่เพื่อนบ้านทางเหนือของเราคือหุ้นส่วน ที่ จำเป็นอย่างยิ่ง ในแทบทุกปฏิบัติการทั่วโลกของเรา) - (น. 276)
20	Everything seemed to be <u>falling into place</u> . (p. 219)	ดูเหมือนทุกอย่างจะ <u>เข้าที่เข้าทางแล้ว</u> - (น. 287)

21	It was embarrassing, to be sure, but also the kind of thing only a friend would say and sign that we were going to <u>have each other's back</u> . (p. 233)	แน่นอน เป็นเรื่องน่าอาย แต่ก็ก็เป็นสิ่งที่มีแต่เพื่อนเท่านั้น จะพูดกับเพื่อนและเป็นสัญญาณบ่งบอกว่าเราต่าง มีกันและกันคอยหนุนหลัง - (น. 305)
22	The reset seemed to <u>be on track</u> . (p. 234)	ดูเหมือนว่าการตั้งต้นใหม่เริ่มเดินหน้าแล้ว - (น. 306)
23	As I left the State Department, deals <u>were falling into place</u> and construction is expected to begin in 2015 with the goal of getting gas flowing by 2019. (p. 241)	ตอนที่ดิฉันออกจากตำแหน่งในกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ข้อตกลงต่างๆเริ่ม <u>เข้ารูปเข้ารอย</u> คาดว่า การก่อสร้างจะเริ่มขึ้นได้ ในปี 2015 โดยมีเป้าหมายจะเริ่มการส่งก๊าซภายในปี 2019 - (น. 315)
24	Putin wasn't <u>giving an inch</u> . (p. 242)	ปูตินไม่ยอม <u>อ่อนข้อแม้ซักริด</u> - (น. 318)
25	For me, it <u>sheds some light on the</u> man he has become and the country he governs. (p. 243)	สำหรับดิฉัน เรื่องนี้ทำให้เรามองเห็น <u>ปูมหลัง</u> ความเป็นมาของผู้ชายคนหนึ่งรวมถึงประเทศที่เขา บริหาร - (น. 319)
26	On Cuba, I knew convincing the Brazilians would be <u>an uphill battle</u> . (p. 261)	ในเรื่องคิวบา ดิฉันรู้ว่าการเกลี้ยกล่อมชาวบราซิล เป็นเหมือนการ <u>เข็นครกขึ้นภูเขา</u> - (น. 342)
27	Understanding that is a vital starting point for <u>bridging the gaps</u> that divide the region and providing the foundation to lasting	ความเข้าใจในเรื่องนี้เป็นจุดเริ่มต้นที่สำคัญใน <u>การสร้างสะพานเชื่อมความแตกต่างที่เกิดขึ้นในภูมิภาค</u>

	peace. (p. 305)	นอก เนื่องจากการสร้างรากฐานให้แก่สันติภาพอัน ยั่งยืน - (น.400)
28	“We’re trying very hard to <u>keep things on track</u> and avoid any precipitous collapse.” (p. 327)	“เราพยายามอย่างหนักที่จะทำให้ทุกอย่างอยู่กับร่อง กับรอย และหลีกเลี่ยงการล่มสลายใดๆที่ไม่ควรเกิด” - (น. 429)
29	He <u>was in a corner</u> and didn’t know how to get out of it, but this was a predicament of his and our own making. (p. 328)	เขาถูกต้อนจนมุมแล้ว และไม่รู้ว่าจะหลบฉากออกไป อย่างไร แต่นี่ก็เป็นสถานการณ์ยากลำบากที่เขาและ เรา สร้างขึ้นมา - (น. 430)
30	Instead of calling a press conference to condemn the practice and demand action, I looked for a way to persuade the Saudis to do the right thing and still <u>save face</u> . (p. 352)	ดังนั้นแทนที่จะเปิดแถลงข่าวประณามการกระทำ ดังกล่าว พร้อมเรียกร้องให้มีการดำเนินการใดๆ ดิฉัน จึงมองหาทางอื่นในการเชิญชวนให้ซาอุดีฯ ทำสิ่งที่ ถูกต้องโดยไม่เสียหน้า - (น. 461)
31	I knew that embarrassing governments with public condemnation can backfire, making them <u>dig their heels in deeper</u> . (p. 352)	ดิฉันรู้ว่าการทำให้รัฐบาลอับอายเพราะถูกประชาชน ประณาม อาจส่งผลเสียได้ และทำให้พวกเขายิ่ง <u>หยั่ง</u> <u>เท้า</u> ย่ำจุดยืนลึกขึ้น - (น. 461)
32	One of the prime movers was the Egyptian diplomat Amor Moussa, who ... <u>had his eye on</u> the upcoming Presidential elections in Egypt. (p. 367)	หนึ่งในผู้มีบทบาทสำคัญก็คือ นักการทูตอียิปต์ อัมเมอร์ มุสซา ซึ่ง ... <u>สายตาเขาก็เล็งไปที่</u> การเลือกตั้ง ประธานาธิบดีในอียิปต์ด้วย - (น. 481)

33	Free Libya had a long way to go— they were <u>starting basically from scratch</u> — but these young people impressed me with their thoughtfulness and determination to build it. (p. 380)	การปลดปล่อยลิเบียยังต้องเดินทางไปอีกไกล พวกเขาเพิ่งจะเริ่มต้นจากศูนย์ แต่คนหนุ่มสาวเหล่านี้ ก็ทำให้ดิฉันรู้สึกประทับใจ ไปด้วยความครุ่นคิด และความมุ่งมั่นที่จะสร้างมัน - (น.497)
34	This one would <u>be on the fly</u> . (p.401)	แต่ครั้งนี้จะใช้เวลาแค่จิตใจ - (น. 523)
35	They didn't <u>pull a single punch</u> . (p. 407)	พวกเขาไม่ได้ยอมมือแม้แต่หน่อย - (น. 532)
36	Nonetheless I believed that with <u>the wind now at our backs</u> , it was worth trying to overcome this opposition and push through new sanctions through the Security Council. (p. 427)	อย่างไรก็ตาม ดิฉันเชื่อว่า <u>ทิศทางลมกำลังเอื้อต่อเรา</u> การพยายามเอาชนะเสียงคัดค้านและผลักดันมาตรการ คว่ำบาตรเพิ่มเติมผ่านคณะมนตรีความมั่นคง ถือเป็นการพยายามที่คุ้มค่าน่าลอง - (น. 559)
37	All we cared about was the end of result, not <u>beating our chest</u> . (p.441)	สิ่งที่เราสนใจคือ ผลลัพธ์สุดท้าย ไม่ใช่การคำราม ก็ยก้องไปมา - (น. 576)

Idiom Translation Strategy 3
Borrowing the source language idiom

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	“We have a saying that <u>the proof is in the pudding</u> ,” I told Amorim. (p. 431)	“เรามีภาษิตโบราณว่า <u>the proof is in the pudding</u> หรือคำของคนอยู่ที่ผลงาน” ดิฉันบอกกับ อามอริม - (น. 564)

Idiom Translation Strategy 4
Translation by paraphrase

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	But crazy as a national campaign can be, it is our democracy in action, <u>warts and all</u> . (p. 2)	แต่เรื่องบ้าๆบอๆ ก็เกิดขึ้นได้เสมอระหว่างการหาเสียงทั่วประเทศ แต่นี่เป็นกิจกรรมประชาธิปไตยของเรา <u>มีการเปิดโปงความไม่ดีและข้อเสียเปรียบต่างๆจนหมดเปลือก</u> - (น. 3)
2	It was time to <u>clear the air</u> . (p. 3)	ตอนนี้ถึงเวลาที่ต้อง <u>ปรับความเข้าใจกันแล้ว</u> - (น. 4)
3	Finally Barack <u>broke the ice</u> by ribbing me a bit about the tough campaign I had run against him. (p. 4)	ในที่สุดบาร์คก็ <u>ทำลายบรรยากาศอึดอัดนั้น</u> ด้วยการแซวดิฉันเรื่องที่ดินปะทะคารมกับเขา ระหว่างการหาเสียงที่เข้มข้น - (น. 4)

4	One <u>silver lining</u> of defeat was that I came out of the experience realising I no longer cared so much about what the critics said about me. (p. 7)	สิ่งดีอย่างหนึ่งที่ได้จากความพ่ายแพ้ก็คือ ประสบการณ์ที่ดิฉันได้เรียนรู้ว่าไม่ต้องสนใจว่า ใครจะวิพากษ์วิจารณ์อย่างไร - (น. 10)
5	And I can always trust him to <u>speak his mind</u> . (p. 12)	และดิฉันก็เชื่อใจฟิลิปเป้ได้เสมอในเรื่องการพูดตรงไปตรงมา - (น. 17)
6	In a panic, I hurried back to my dorm to <u>pull one last all-nighter</u> . (p. 20)	ด้วยความกังวล ดิฉันรีบกลับไปที่พัก และ่วนอยู่กับ การร่างคำปราศรัย <u>ตลอดทั้งคืน</u> - (น. 27)
7	But as I knew from history and my own experience, the sign on Harry Truman's desk in the Oval Office was correct: <u>the buck did stop with the President</u> . (p. 22)	แต่เท่าที่ทราบจากประวัติศาสตร์และจากบทเรียน ของตัวเอง สัญลักษณ์บนโต๊ะของ แฮร์รี ทรูแมน ในห้องทำงานรูปไข่ นั้นถูกต้องที่สุด นั่นคือสุดท้าย <u>ทุกอย่างจะ มาจบที่ประธานาธิบดี</u> - (น. 30)
8	My confidence was rooted in a lifetime of studying and experiencing <u>the ups and downs</u> of American history and a clear-eyed assessment of our comparative advantages relative to the rest of the world. (p. 26)	ความเชื่อมั่นของดิฉันยังรากลึกมาจากการศึกษามา ชั่วชีวิต และประสบการณ์ที่เห็นการรุ่งเรืองและเสื่อมถอย ในประวัติศาสตร์ของอเมริกา รวมทั้งการประเมินผลที่เห็นได้ชัดเจนถึงความได้เปรียบ ของเราเมื่อเทียบกับส่วนอื่นๆของโลก - (น. 35)
9	Nations' fortunes rise and fall, and there will always be people predicting catastrophe <u>just around the corner</u> . (p. 26)	ความรุ่งเรืองของประเทศมีทั้งขาขึ้นและขาลง และมักจะ มีประชาชนทำนายว่า จะเกิดหายนะภัย <u>ในอีกไม่ช้าไม่ นานนัก</u> - (น. 35)

10	On the other hand, Kim apparently <u>had had a soft spot</u> for my husband ever since Bill sent a condolence letter after the death of his father Kim Il Sung in 1994. (p. 55)	แต่ในอีกทางหนึ่ง คิมได้แสดงให้เห็นชัดว่า <u>ฉันชอบสามี</u> ของดิฉัน นับตั้งแต่บิลได้ส่งจดหมายแสดงความเสียใจ ในโอกาสการเสียชีวิตของคิม อิล ซุง พ่อของเขาเมื่อปี 1994 - (น. 73)
11	That sentiment <u>struck a chord with me</u> . (p. 70)	อารมณ์นี้ทำให้ดิฉัน <u>ทวนคิดถึงความหลัง</u> ขึ้นมาทันที - (น. 93)
12	On the flight home from the talks in Beijing, I <u>took stock</u> with my team. (p. 76)	ระหว่างบินกลับบ้านหลังการเจรจาที่ปักกิ่ง ดิฉันก็ได้ <u>ประเมินสถานการณ์</u> กับทีมงาน - (น. 101)
13	Our country has <u>learned the hard way</u> over the past several decades that globalization and the expansion of international trade brings costs as well as benefits. (p. 78)	ประเทศของเราได้ <u>เรียนรู้ด้วยความยากลำบาก</u> ตลอดช่วงหลายทศวรรษที่ผ่านมาว่า โลกาภิวัตน์ และการขยายการค้าระหว่างประเทศ มีทั้งได้และเสีย - (น. 103)
14	The service was led by the Reverend William Shillady and Rabbi James Ponet, and they <u>hit just the right note</u> . (p. 81)	ผู้ที่ทำพิธีให้คือ สาธุวิลเลียม ชิลเลดี และแรบไบ เจมส์ โปเนต ท่านได้ให้พรที่ <u>เหมาะสมกับโอกาส</u> - (น.107)
15	Bill was as emotional as I was, maybe even more so, and I was just glad he made it down the aisle <u>in one piece</u> . (p. 81)	บิลเองก็ตื่นเต้นเหมือนกับดิฉันหรืออาจจะมากกว่าด้วยซ้ำ ดิฉันดีใจที่เขาเดินไปตามทางเดินได้อย่าง <u>เรียบร้อย</u> - (น. 107)

16	Now our credibility was <u>on the line</u> , with the Chinese and also with other countries in the region and around. (p. 86)	ตอนนี้ถึงเวลาที่จะแสดงความน่าเชื่อถือของเรา ให้ทั้งจีนและประเทศอื่นๆในภูมิภาคและทั่วทุกมุมโลกได้เห็นแล้ว - (น.113)
17	Now, just two months later, we were facing another test, and I knew the Chinese leadership was <u>more on edge</u> than ever. (p. 86)	ตอนนี้ 2 เดือนหลังจากนั้น เราก็ต้องเผชิญกับการทดสอบอีกครั้ง ดิฉันรู้ว่าผู้นำจีนในตอนนั้นกำลัง <u>วิตกกังวล</u> มากยิ่งกว่าที่แล่วๆมา - (น. 113)
18	We thought that if we could get them to discuss the matter <u>in good faith</u> , we were halfway toward a solution. (p. 87)	เราคิดว่า ถ้าหากสามารถดึงพวกเขามาเจรจาหารือ ในปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นด้วยความบริสุทธิ์ใจเราก็ก้าวมาถึงครึ่งทางก่อนจะได้ข้อสรุป - (น. 114)
19	It appeared that the Communist Party leadership was trying to <u>walk a tightrope</u> between working constructively with us and salvaging the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, and satisfying the concerns of more hardline elements in the security apparatus. (p. 89)	ดูเหมือนว่าผู้นำพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์จีนเองก็ <u>อยู่ในสถานการณ์ที่ต้องระวัง</u> ทางหนึ่งต้องทำงานอย่างสร้างสรรค์กับเรา รวมทั้งกอบกู้การประชุมหารือเชิงยุทธศาสตร์และ เศรษฐกิจ อีกทางหนึ่งก็พอใจกับข้อกังวลของพวกเขา สายเหี่ยว ในหน่วยงานด้านความมั่นคง - (น. 117)
20	What is it like to run for office and <u>put yourself on the line</u> in a whole new way? (p. 101)	ดูแล้วเหมือนกับต้องไปสมัครรับเลือกตั้งและ <u>พาตัวเองไปเสี่ยง</u> อยู่บนเส้นทางใหม่ทั้งหมด - (น. 133)

21	I knew Mitch McConnell reasonably well after eight years together in the Senate, and we rarely <u>saw eye to eye</u> on anything. (p. 104)	ดิฉันรู้จักกับมิช แม็คคอนเนลล์ดีทีเดียว หลังจากทำงานด้วยกันในวุฒิสภานานถึง 8 ปี แต่เราแทบจะไม่เคยเห็นตรงกันไม่ว่าเรื่องอะไร - (น. 136)
22	Joe is an old-school <u>straight shooter</u> from Queens. (p. 105)	โจ เป็นคนตรงไปตรงมาแบบคนรุ่นก่อนจากเขตควีนส์ - (น. 138)
23	In August 2011 Suu Kyi, who had <u>kept a relatively low profile</u> since her release from house arrest, published an open letter criticizing the dam. (p. 111)	ในเดือนสิงหาคม 2011 ซู จี ที่ยังคงเก็บตัวเงียบ หลังได้รับการปล่อยตัว จากการถูกกักบริเวณในบ้าน ได้เผยแพร่จดหมายเปิดผนึกฉบับหนึ่ง วิพากษ์วิจารณ์โครงการสร้างเขื่อนนี้ - (น. 145)
24	Despite our campaign pledges to put more resources into the war in Afghanistan, it was reasonable to ask whether it <u>made sense</u> to deploy more troops before we had time to decide on a new strategy. (p. 132)	ถึงแม้ว่าระหว่างการหาเสียงเลือกตั้งภายในพรรค พวกเราให้สัญญาว่าจะเพิ่มทรัพยากรต่างๆ เพื่อทำสงครามในอัฟกานิสถาน ซึ่งก็สมเหตุสมผลหากจะมีการตั้งคำถามว่า <u>เป็นเรื่องที่ถูกต้องหรือไม่</u> ที่จะส่งทหารไปประจำการ ก่อนหน้าที่เราจะตัดสินใจในแผนยุทธศาสตร์ฉบับใหม่ - (น. 172)
25	He also raised the possibility of a peace and reconciliation process that would <u>bring</u> willing insurgents <u>in from the cold</u> while isolating the hardcore extremists. (p. 132)	พร้อมกับยกถึงความเป็นไปได้ของกระบวนการสันติภาพและความปรองดอง ซึ่งจะช่วยให้ฝ่ายกบฏ ที่ยินดียิตอบรับข้อเสนอ <u>นี้ออกมาจากที่กบดาน</u> ขณะที่โดดเดี่ยวกลุ่มสุดโต่งซึ่งเป็นพวกสายเหยี่ยว - (น. 173)

26	And you are being asked <u>to square the circle</u> , to find a military solution to a political crisis. (p. 135)	เรากำลังถามคุณถึงการแก้ไขปัญหายากที่สุด เพื่อให้ทั้งสองฝ่ายยอมรับ เพื่อหาข้อยุติทางทหารไปจนถึงวิกฤติการณ์ทางการเมือง - (น. 177)
27	Wherever I traveled I heard from people who were <u>dead set against</u> the war and, as a result, personally disappointed in me. (p. 136)	ทุกสถานที่ที่ดิฉันแวะไปเยือน จะได้ยินแต่เสียง ของประชาชนที่คัดค้านสงคราม ผลที่ตามมาคือ ผิดหวังกับดิฉันเป็นการส่วนตัว - (น. 178)
28	At one point White House aides told me <u>point-blank</u> to get rid of Richard. (p. 141)	ถึงจุดหนึ่ง เจ้าหน้าที่ที่ทำเนียบได้บอกกับดิฉันอย่างตรงไปตรงมาว่า จะต้องเขี่ยริชาร์ดออกไป - (น. 185)
29	We hoped that the Afghan government and Army would eventually be strong enough to take responsibility for providing security for their own country and <u>keeping the insurgency at bay</u> , at which point U.S. help would no longer be needed and our troops could begin coming home. (p. 142)	เราต่างหวังว่าท้ายที่สุดแล้ว รัฐบาลและกองทัพอัฟกัน จะเข้มแข็งมากพอที่จะเข้ามารับผิดชอบความมั่นคง ของประเทศของตัวเอง และทำให้ฝ่ายก่อความไม่สงบ อยู่ในภาวะจนตรอก จนถึงจุดหนึ่งที่ความช่วยเหลือ จากสหรัฐ ไม่จำเป็นอีกต่อไป ทหารของเราจะได้เริ่ม กลับบ้าน - (น. 186)
30	That was <u>hard to stomach</u> . (p. 143)	เป็นสิ่งที่รับได้ยากจริงๆ - (น. 187)
31	Karzai <u>dug in its heels</u> . (p. 144)	แต่การไต่ก็ยังดันทุรังไม่ยอมเปลี่ยนใจ - (น. 188)

32	And as Richard once observed, “In every war of this sort, there is always a window for people who want to <u>come in from the cold.</u> ” (p. 151)	ดังที่ริชาร์ดเคยให้ข้อสังเกตครั้งหนึ่งว่า “ในสงคราม ทุกแห่งมักจะมีคนที่ต้องการ <u>หลบภัย</u> ติดต่อเข้ามา” - (น. 198)
33	If Taliban wanted to <u>come in from the cold</u> , they would need to stop fighting, break with al Qaeda, and accept the Afghan Constitution, including its protections for women. (p. 158)	ถ้าตาลีบันต้องการ <u>ออกมาจากที่กบดาน</u> พวกเขาจะต้อง วางอาวุธ ตัดความสัมพันธ์กับอัล กอ อิดะห์ และยอมรับรัฐธรรมนูญอัฟกันรวมไปถึงการ ปกป้องคุ้มครองผู้หญิง - (น. 207)
34	It would be impossible to <u>fill his shoes</u> , but we needed another senior diplomatic to lead his team and carry the effort forward. (p. 162)	เป็นไปได้ยากมากที่จะ <u>คาดหวังว่าจะได้คนอย่างเขา</u> แต่ เราจำเป็นต้องมีนักการทูตอาวุโสสักคนหนึ่ง เป็นผู้นำทีม ของเขาและเดินหน้าต่อ ในความพยายาม ที่ทำไว้ - (น. 214)
35	We had to scramble to <u>pick up the pieces</u> . (p. 165)	เราจะต้อง <u>แก้ปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นนี้</u> - (น. 217)
36	Karzai had effectively <u>pulled the plug</u> in late 2011; I wanted him to reconsider. (p. 168)	กระบวนการสันติภาพกับตาลีบันที่ <u>หยุดชะงักลง</u> จาก ฝีมือของการไต่ที่คัดค้านเมื่อปลายปี 2011 ดิฉันอยากจะ ให้เขาทบทวนดูใหม่ - (น. 221)
37	We knew the secret channel with the Taliban was <u>a long shot</u> , with failure more likely than success. (p. 169)	เรารู้ว่าช่องทางการติดต่อลับๆ กับตาลีบัน เป็น <u>เรื่องยาก</u> <u>ที่จะทำ</u> โอกาสล้มเหลวมีมากกว่า ความสำเร็จ - (น. 222)

38	Now it might finally <u>be at hand</u> . (p. 174)	ในที่สุดเวลาก็มาถึงแล้วในตอนนี้ - (น.229)
39	To clear the <u>air</u> , as had already been necessary a number of times, I decided to present it directly to the President. (p. 190)	เพื่อจะขจัดความเคลือบแคลงใดๆ และเช่นเดียวกับ ที่ ทำมาตลอดหลายครั้ง ดิฉันตัดสินใจจะเสนอแผนการนี้ ต่อประธานาธิบดีโดยตรง - (น.250)
40	It has been more than twenty years since I've been able to do much anything without at least a dozen people noticing, but with little misdirection, I <u>pulled it off</u> . (p. 191)	เป็นเวลากว่า 20 ปีแล้ว ที่ดิฉันไม่สามารถทำอะไรได้ โดยไม่มีผู้คนอย่างน้อยหนึ่งโหลสังเกตเห็น แต่ด้วยความ ระมัดระวังนิดหน่อย ดิฉันก็ทำได้สำเร็จ - (น. 252)
41	Worse yet, it could miss, or not <u>do the trick</u> . (p. 192)	ซ้ำร้ายกว่านั้น อาจจะพลาดหรือไม่ประสบความสำเร็จ - (น.253)
42	He said that <u>if worst came to worst</u> and he had to bow out in the middle of the dinner, they could just blame a stomachache. (p. 194)	โดยกล่าวว่า ถ้าหากสถานการณ์มีแต่เลวร้ายลง เขาก็จะ ขอตัวออกจากงานเลี้ยงกลางคืน โดยอาจจะอ้างว่า ท้องเสีย - (น. 256)
43	Admiral McRaven was right: his team knew how to <u>handle every bump in the road</u> . (p. 196)	พลเรือเอกแมคราเวนพูดถูก ทีมของเขารู้วิธีที่จะ <u>จัดการ</u> <u>กับทุกปัญหา</u> - (น.258)
44	Some of the President's advisors, <u>keeping their eyes on the</u> reelection campaign, were allergic to the idea of any apology, especially to the country that had harbored bin Laden. (p. 198)	ที่ปรึกษาบางคนของประธานาธิบดีที่ยังคง <u>มองแต่เรื่อง</u> <u>การจะหาเสียงเลือกตั้งสมัยที่ 2</u> ต่างกันจะเยาะไปกับ ความคิดที่จะต้องขอโทษ โดยเฉพาะกับประเทศที่ให้ ที่ พักพิงกับบิน ลาเดน - (น. 261)

45	Clearly, the new Obama Administration <u>had our work cut out for us</u> . (p. 205)	แต่ก็เห็นได้ชัดว่า คณะบริหารชุดใหม่ของประธานาธิบดีโอบามา <u>ช่วยเราได้มาก</u> - (น. 270)
46	He was <u>dealt a bad hand</u> , including the baggage of Tony's unpopular support of Bush's decision to invade Iraq. (p. 207)	เขายังต้อง <u>สละสภาพ</u> ที่ยุ่งยากอีกหลายอย่าง รวมถึงการที่รัฐบาลชุดก่อนสนับสนุนการโจมตีอิรัก - (น. 272)
47	Sarkozy's rapid-fire, almost stream of consciousness soliloquies to <u>get a word in edgewise</u> , but I never tired of trying. (p. 209)	การพูดเร็วของซาร์โกซีที่เกือบจะเป็นการรำพึงกับตัวเองไปเรื่อยๆ แบบกระแสนึกนั้น ครอบคลุมถึง ขอบเขตนโยบายต่างประเทศ ทำให้บางครั้ง ก็เป็นเรื่องยากที่จะ <u>ค้นพบถ้อยคำที่ถูกซุกซ่อนอยู่</u> - (น.274)
48	Some allies were slashing their defense budgets, leaving others (mostly the United States) <u>to pick up the slack</u> . (p. 213)	ประเทศพันธมิตรบางประเทศได้ตัดงบประมาณกลาโหมทิ้งให้ประเทศอื่น (ส่วนใหญ่ก็คือสหรัฐ) <u>แบกรับภาระหนัก</u> - (น.279)
49	Unfortunately the Bush years <u>took a toll</u> on our relations, and by 2007 approval of the United States had collapsed to just 9 percent in Turkey, the lowest in any of the forty-seven countries surveyed by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project that year. (p. 215)	โชคไม่ดี หลายปีของรัฐบาลบุช <u>ทำให้ความสัมพันธ์ย่ำแย่</u> เมื่อปี 2007 ความเห็นชอบต่อสหรัฐในตุรกีลดฮวบลง 9 เปอร์เซ็นต์ นับเป็นระดับต่ำสุดใน 47 ประเทศ ที่มีการสำรวจว่าด้วยโครงการทัศนคติโลกในปีนั้น ซึ่งจัดทำโดยศูนย์วิจัยพิว - (น. 281)

50	Progress toward a lasting peace was <u>back on track</u> . (p. 226)	การเดินทางเพื่อมุ่งสู่สันติภาพที่ยั่งยืน <u>กลับคืนมาอีกครั้ง</u> - (น. 295)
51	But he faced stiff opposition to his policies at home from those who wanted to keep their distance from Europe and the United States, keep as much control over their neighbors as possible, and <u>keep the unruly force of Russian democracy at bay</u> . (p. 228)	แต่เขาต้องพบกับการต่อต้านอย่างแข็งขันในบ้าน จากกลุ่มคนที่ต้องการให้รัสเซียรักษาระยะห่างจากยุโรปและอเมริกา รวมถึงคงอำนาจควบคุมประเทศ เพื่อนบ้านให้มากที่สุดเท่าที่ทำได้ นอกเหนือจาก <u>ผลักดัน</u> ประชาธิปไตยที่ควบคุมไม่ได้ <u>ออกไปให้ไกลที่สุด</u> - (น. 298)
52	Putin, by contrast, had <u>cut his teeth</u> in the KGB in the 1970s and 1980s, the ultimate Cold War resume. (p. 231)	ตรงกันข้ามกับปูติน ซึ่ง <u>สั่งสมประสบการณ์</u> ในหน่วยงานเคจีบีช่วงยุค 1970 และ 1980 ถือเป็นเกียรติประวัติการทำงานชั้นยอดในยุคสงครามเย็น - (น. 302)
53	Talking it over with my team in the runin to meeting Lavrov in Geneva, Switzerland, we <u>hit on an idea</u> . (p. 232)	การหารือกับทีมงานของดิฉันก่อนจะมีการเจรจา กับลาฟรอฟที่เจนีวา ประเทศสวิตเซอร์แลนด์ เรา <u>ได้แนวคิดนั้นมา</u> - (น. 303)
54	I explained that the treaty gave us mechanism to do just that and if the Russians didn't <u>live up to their word</u> , we could always withdraw. (p. 234)	ดิฉันจึงอธิบายว่า สนธิสัญญาดังนี้เป็นกลไก ให้เราได้ทำเช่นนั้น และหากว่าฝ่ายรัสเซีย <u>ไม่ทำตามคำพูดที่ให้ไว้</u> เราก็สามารถถอนตัวได้ทุกเมื่อ - (น. 306)
55	In early December 2010, I traveled to Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, meeting with leaders	ในช่วงต้นเดือนธันวาคม 2010 ดิฉันเดินทางไปเยือน คีร์กีซสถาน คาซัคสถาน และอุซเบกิสถาน ได้พบกับ

	to keep things on track. (p. 238)	ผู้นำประเทศเหล่านั้น เพื่อให้ทุกอย่างยังคงเดินหน้า ต่อไป - (น. 312)
56	On a visit to his dacha outside of Moscow in March 2010, we engaged in a contentious debate about trade and the World Trade Organization that <u>kept going in circles</u> . (p. 242)	ในการเยี่ยมชมบ้านพักในชนบทนอกกรุงมอสโก ของเขา เมื่อเดือนมีนาคม 2010 เราได้หารือกัน อย่างเผ็ดร้อน ในหัวข้อการค้าและองค์การการค้าโลก ซึ่งยังวนเวียนไม่ไปไหน - (น. 318)
57	<u>So out of the blue</u> , I said, “Prime Minister Putin, tell me about what you’re doing to save the tigers in Siberia.” (p. 242)	ในตอนนั้นดิฉันจึงกล่าวว่า “ท่านนายกรัฐมนตรีปูติน ช่วยบอกดิฉันถึงเรื่องสิ่งที่ท่านทำเพื่ออนุรักษ์ เสือโคร่งไซบีเรียหน่อยสิคะ” - (น. 318)
58	Why should my citizens, law enforcement, or military <u>put their lives on the line</u> under such circumstances? (p. 250)	ทำไมประชาชนชาวเม็กซิโก ผู้บังคับใช้กฎหมาย หรือทหารของเม็กซิโก จะต้องเสี่ยงชีวิตในภาวะแวดล้อมแบบนี้ด้วย - (น. 328)
59	Tom and I began <u>making the rounds</u> , buttonholing Foreign Ministers and making the case for our plan. (p. 263)	ทอมและดิฉันเริ่มต้นการเจรจาด้วยการอธิบายให้บรรดารัฐมนตรีต่างประเทศเข้าใจแผนการของเรา - (น.344)
60	Along with the Venezuelans, the Nicaraguans were threatening either to call a vote, which would <u>put everyone on the spot</u> , or to	เช่นเดียวกับเวเนซุเอลา นิการากัวเรียกร้องให้เร่งลงมติ ซึ่งจะทำให้ทุกคนไม่มีทางเลือก หรือจะเดินออกจากที่ประชุมและลาออกจากองค์การ - (น. 345)

	walk out and quit the organization. (p. 263)	
61	But to <u>give the Chinese their due</u> , they have the capacity to get big projects done, at home and abroad. (p. 272)	แต่ก็ต้องยกให้เป็นผลงานของจีน พวกเขามีศักยภาพ ที่ จะทำโครงการใหญ่ให้ลุล่วงสำเร็จ ทั้งในบ้านและ ต่างประเทศ - (น.357)
62	Perhaps now we could <u>get down to business</u> . (p. 285)	บางทีตอนนี้เราอาจจะคุยกันอย่างจริงจังได้แล้ว - (น.374)
63	But she <u>was dead set against</u> it. (p. 306)	แต่เธอไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง - (น.401)
64	Abbas was aging and there was no telling how long he could hold on to power; we couldn't <u>take for granted</u> that his successor, whomever it would be, would be as committed to peace. (p. 313)	ขณะที่อับบาสเริ่มสูงวัยมากขึ้น ไม่มีใครบอกได้ว่า เขาจะ ยังกุมอำนาจไปได้อีกนานแค่ไหน เราไม่ควร <u>ทึกทักเอาว่า</u> ผู้สืบทอดตำแหน่งต่อจากเขา ไม่ว่าจะเป็นใครก็ตามจะ ยึดมั่นในพันธสัญญา ที่มีต่อสันติภาพ - (น.410)
65	The Obama Administration decided to <u>hold our noses</u> , increase our military and development aid to Yemen, and expand our counterterrorism cooperation. (p. 335)	รัฐบาลโอบามาตัดสินใจที่จะ <u>ยัดยั้งชั่งใจไว้ก่อน</u> โดยที่ ยังคงเดินหน้าให้ความช่วยเหลือด้านการพัฒนา และทาง ทหารแก่เยเมน รวมทั้งขยายความร่วมมือ ต่อต้านการ ก่อการร้าย - (น. 439)
66	Like his great friend Richard Holbrooke, Wisner <u>cut his diplomatic teeth</u> in Vietnam before representing our country in	ไวส์เนอร์จะเหมือนกับริชาร์ด โฮลบรูค เพื่อนสนิทอีกคน ของเขา <u>เริ่มต้นประสบการณ์การทูต</u> ในเวียดนาม ก่อน

	hotspots all over the world. (p. 342)	จะเป็นตัวแทนของประเทศเราในพื้นที่ จุดล่อแหลมทั่วโลก - (น.448)
67	That's a diplomatic way of saying he <u>took me to the woodshed</u> . (p. 345)	ซึ่งเป็นวิธีการทูตในการบอกว่าเขากำลัง <u>ลงโทษดิฉัน</u> อยู่ - (น.452)
68	My words that day may have <u>sounded out of tune</u> with the hope and optimism many felt watching the protests in Cairo, but they reflected the challenges I saw ahead. (p. 345)	คำพูดของดิฉันในวันนั้นอาจจะ <u>ไม่สอดคล้อง</u> กับความหวังและการมองโลกในแง่ดีที่หลายคนรู้สึก เมื่อได้เห็นภาพการประท้วงในไคโร แต่ก็สะท้อน ถึงสิ่งท้าทายที่ดิฉันมองเห็นอยู่ข้างหน้า - (น. 452)
69	It was a lesson I've learned all over the world: there's <u>a time to get on a soapbox</u> — and I've been on quite a few — but sometimes the best way to achieve real change, in diplomacy and in life, is by building relationships and understanding how and when to use them. (p. 352)	นั่นเป็นบทเรียนที่ดิฉันได้เรียนรู้ว่า <u>การร้องตะโกนอาจช่วยแก้ปัญหาได้</u> ซึ่งบางครั้งดิฉันก็ทำแบบนั้น แต่บางครั้งหนทางที่ดีที่สุด ในการบรรลุการเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างแท้จริง ทั้งเรื่องการทูต และในชีวิตจริงก็คือ การสร้างสัมพันธ์ภาพและ ความเข้าใจว่าควรใช้วิธีการแบบไหนและเมื่อไหร่ - (น. 462)
70	Contrary to some of my American colleagues, who like to <u>get right down to business</u> . (p. 353)	เพื่อนนักการทูตอเมริกันคนอื่นๆ มักชอบ <u>คุยตรงเข้าประเด็นทันที</u> แต่ดิฉันมักทำสิ่งที่ต่างไป - (น. 463)

71	“We'll always have to <u>walk and chew gum at the same time.</u> ” (p.360)	“เรามักจะต้องทำอะไรหลายอย่างพร้อมกัน ในเวลาเดียวกัน” - (น. 472)
72	What was possible and <u>made sense</u> in one place might not be possible or wise in another. (p. 360)	สิ่งที่เป็นไปได้และสมเหตุสมผลในที่หนึ่ง อาจเป็นไปได้และเป็นเรื่องโง่เง่าในที่หนึ่ง - (น.472)
73	Unless we could convince them not to veto our stronger resolution, it was <u>dead in the water.</u> (p. 371)	หากเราไม่สามารถเกลี้ยกล่อมให้พวกเขาไม่มีสิทธิ ยับยั้งมติที่แข็งแกร่งของเราได้ ทุกอย่างเป็นอันจบ - (น.485)
74	Make sure he is <u>safe and sound.</u> (p.376)	เพราะฉะนั้นดูแลให้เขาปลอดภัยที่สุด - (น. 492)
75	What follows is based on a combination of my own personal experience and information learned over the following days, weeks, and months thanks to several exhaustive investigations, especially the work of the independent review board charged with determining the facts and <u>pulling no punches.</u> (p. 385)	สิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นหลังจากนั้น ตั้งอยู่บนพื้นฐานการหลอมรวมประสบการณ์ส่วนตัวของฉัน กับข้อมูลที่เรียนรู้ในช่วงหลายวัน หลายสัปดาห์ และหลายเดือนต่อมาจากการสืบสวนสอบสวนอย่างเต็มที่ โดยเฉพาะการทำงานของ คณะกรรมการตรวจสอบอิสระ ที่ตั้งขึ้นเพื่อ รับผิดชอบ ค้นหาข้อเท็จจริง และเปิดเผยออกมา อย่างตรงไปตรงมาที่สุด - (น.504)
76	When Americans <u>are under fire</u> , that is not an order the Commander in Chief has to give twice. (p.392)	เมื่อชาวอเมริกันตกอยู่ในอันตราย ไม่จำเป็นที่ประธานคณะเสนาธิการทหารร่วมจะต้องออกคำสั่งซ้ำ - (น.512)

77	After what had happened in Benghazi the day before, everyone <u>was on edge</u> , and we treated each incident as if it might quickly spiral out of control. (p. 400)	หลังจากเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในเบงกาซีเมื่อ 1 วันก่อนหน้านั้น ทุกคนเตรียมพร้อมเต็มที่ เรารับมือกับทุกเหตุการณ์ รวากับว่ามันจะลุกลามบานปลายเกินที่จะควบคุมได้อย่างรวดเร็ว - (น. 522)
78	And many of those trying to <u>make hay of it</u> know that, but don't care. (p. 414)	หลายคนที่กำลังใช้ประโยชน์จากเรื่องนี้ก็รู้ดี แต่พวกเขาไม่สนใจ - (น. 541)
79	Although the five agents in Benghazi on September 11 were vastly outnumbered, they performed heroically and <u>put their own lives on the line</u> to protect their colleagues. (p. 414)	แม้ว่าเจ้าหน้าที่เอสทั้ง 5 คนที่อยู่ในเบงกาซีเมื่อวันที่ 11 กันยายนจะมีกำลังน้อยกว่ากลุ่มผู้โจมตีอยู่มาก แต่พวกเขายังต่อสู้อย่างห้าวหาญ และวางชีวิตตัวเองเป็นเดิมพัน ในการปกป้องชีวิตเพื่อนร่วมงานของพวกเขา - (น. 542)
80	In mid-April I <u>made my pitch</u> to Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda. (p. 428)	ช่วงกลางเดือนเมษายน ดิฉันไปหยั่งท่าทีกับประธานาธิบดี โยเวรี มูเซเวนีแห่งยูกันดา - (น. 560)
81	Neither Moscow nor Beijing were particularly enthusiastic about the process, and I sensed that if they saw opportunity to bolt and give Iran more time, they would take it <u>in a flash</u> . (p. 431)	ซึ่งทั้งรัฐบาลกรุงมอสโกและกรุงปักกิ่งค่อนข้างเนือยๆ กับกระบวนการนี้ ดิฉันรู้สึกว่ ดังนั้นหากทั้งสองประเทศสบช่องเหมาะ และมองว่าจะช่วยให้อิหร่าน มีเวลามากขึ้น ก็คงจะรีบคว้าโอกาสนั้นทันที - (น. 564)

82	But until votes were actually cast in New York, <u>nothing was set in stone</u> . (p.431)	แต่ตราบใดที่ยังไม่มีการลงคะแนนเสียงอย่างเป็นทางการในสหประชาชาติ <u>อะไรก็เปลี่ยนแปลงได้ทั้งนั้น</u> - (น. 564)
83	Zhang politely <u>followed suit</u> . (p.433)	จางทำตามอย่างสุภาพ - (น. 566)
84	The more loudly we urged them to change course, the more likely they were to <u>dig in their heels</u> . (p.440)	ดังนั้นยิ่งเราตะโกนเสียงดังบอกให้เขาเปลี่ยนแปลงแนวทางมากเท่าไร ก็มีแนวโน้มมากขึ้นเท่านั้น ที่พวกเขาจะ <u>ไม่ยอมทำตาม</u> - (น. 576)
85	Without further diplomatic progress, the tattered cease-fire would collapse completely, and we'd be left <u>back at square one</u> . (p. 455)	เพราะหากไม่มีความคืบหน้าทางการทูต การหยุดยิงที่ดำเนินไปอย่างกะพรวนกะพรั่ง ก็จะล้มเหลวในที่สุด แล้วเราก็จะ <u>กลับไปตั้งต้นกันใหม่</u> - (น.594)
86	One of my first opportunities to <u>take a stand on</u> behalf of human rights with the whole world watching came in September 1995. (p. 560)	หนึ่งในโอกาสแรกๆ ที่ดิฉันได้ <u>ยืนหยัด</u> เพื่อสิทธิมนุษยชนต่อหน้าคนทั้งโลก คือเมื่อเดือนกันยายน 1995 - (น.730)
87	“A woman is like a tea bag,” she once observed wryly. “You never know how strong she is until she’s <u>in hot water</u> .” (p. 564)	อย่างคำพูดที่เธอเคยตั้งข้อสังเกตขำๆ ถึงเหน็บแนมว่า “ผู้หญิงก็เหมือนกับถุงชา คุณไม่มีวันทราบว่า เธอเข้มแข็งขนาดไหน จนกว่าจะ <u>เทน้ำร้อนลงไป</u> ” - (น.736)

88	When the President of the United States asks you to <u>step up to the plate</u> , how could you say no? (p. 593)	เมื่อประธานาธิบดีสหรัฐขอให้คุณทำหน้าที่ในตำแหน่งนั้น คุณจะปฏิเสธได้อย่างไร - (น. 770)
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Idiom Translation Strategy 5
Translation by omission of a play on idiom

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	I could <u>let my hair down</u> —literally. (p. 7)	ดิฉันสามารถสยายผมยาวลงมา จริงๆนะ - (น. 10)
2	So I wanted to be sure we <u>were at the top of our game</u> . (p. 27)	ดิฉันอยากจะแน่ใจว่าเราจะอยู่บนยอดสุดของการเล่นเกมนี้ - (น. 37)
3	The more both sides follow the example of those intrepid early diplomats to <u>bridge the gaps</u> in understanding and interests, the better chance we will have of making progress. (p. 66)	ยิ่งทั้งสองฝ่ายเดินตามตัวอย่างแนวทางการทูต ที่กล้าหาญในยุคแรก เพื่อจะอุดช่องว่างในเรื่องของความเข้าใจและผลประโยชน์ต่างๆ โอกาสที่เราจะมีความคืบหน้าก็ยังมีมากขึ้น - (น. 87)
4	Vietnam <u>got the ball rolling</u> . (p. 78)	เวียดนามเป็นคนโยนลูก - (น. 104)

5	She was revered as a living saint, yet now she had to learn to <u>wheel and deal</u> like any elected official. (p. 123)	เธอเคยได้รับการนับถือเหมือนกับเป็นนักบุญ ที่ยังมีชีวิตอยู่ แต่ตอนนี้เธอจำเป็นต้องเรียนรู้ที่จะ <u>พลิกผันและต่อรอง</u> เกล่เช่นผู้ที่ได้รับการเลือกตั้งเข้ามา - (น. 161)
6	In a long one-on-one meeting before dinner, I urged Karzai to <u>keep his word</u> . (p. 167)	ระหว่างการพูดคุยตัวต่อตัวเป็นเวลานานก่อนงานเลี้ยงจะเริ่มขึ้น ดิฉันขอให้การ <u>ใช้รักษาสัญญา</u> ที่ให้ไว้ - (น. 220)
7	I thought about the men risking their lives out there in the middle of the night on the other side of the world, and I <u>held my breath</u> . (p. 195)	ดิฉันคิดถึงทหารเหล่านั้นที่ต้องเสี่ยงชีวิตท่ามกลาง ความมืดมิดตรงอีกมุมหนึ่งของโลกแล้วก็ต้อง <u>กลั้นลมหายใจ</u> - (น.257)
8	But if our goal had been to <u>break the ice</u> and make sure no one would ever forget the “reset,” then our translation error had certainly done that. - (p. 232)	แต่หากเป้าหมายของเรา คือ <u>ทลายกำแพงน้ำแข็ง</u> และทำให้แน่ใจว่าไม่มีใครลืมคำว่า “รีเซ็ต” ถ้าเช่นนั้น ความผิดพลาดในการแปลของเรา ก็ทำได้ตามเป้า - (น. 304)
9	The other Americans in the room, especially the Russian-speaking ones who had chosen the word, <u>held their breath</u> . (p. 232)	ชาวอเมริกันคนอื่นๆในห้อง โดยเฉพาะคนที่พูด ภาษารัสเซียได้ และเป็นคนเลือกใช้คำนั้น ต่าง <u>กลั้นหายใจ</u> - (น. 304)
10	The experience taught me to <u>keep my eyes wide open</u> when it came to dealing with the Castros. (p. 258)	ประสบการณ์ครั้งนั้นสอนให้ดิฉัน <u>รู้จักเปิดตาให้กว้าง</u> อยู่เสมอเมื่อต้องรับมือกับคาสโตร - (น.338)

11	It was time to <u>roll up our sleeves</u> and see what we could accomplish. (p. 324)	ได้เวลาที่จะ <u>ถลกแขนเสื้อ</u> แล้วมาดูกันว่าเราจะไปได้แค่ไหน - (น. 424)
12	Despite the obvious disagreement, I thought that was potentially significant opening; if the conversation was about years, not decades or months, then perhaps the right mix of international security support and advanced border protection tactics and technologies could <u>bridge the gap</u> , if we could keep the talks going. (p. 326)	แม้ว่าจะมีความขัดแย้งที่แตกต่าง ดิฉันคิดว่า นั่นเป็นการเริ่มต้นที่มีนัยยะสำคัญอย่างยิ่ง หากการเจรจาเป็นเรื่องของเวลาเป็นปี ไม่ใช่เป็นทศวรรษ หรือเป็นเดือน หากเป็นเช่นนั้น ส่วนผสมที่เหมาะสม ระหว่างการสนับสนุนด้านความมั่นคงระหว่างประเทศ เทคโนโลยี และยุทธวิธี คู้มกันพรมแดนแบบก้าวหน้า อาจจะสามารถ <u>ปิดช่องว่าง</u> ได้ หากเรายังทำให้การเจรจา เดินหน้าต่อไป - (น. 427)
13	The gravity of the mission and the gratitude of our nation may provide some solace, but in the end there is nothing any of us can say or do <u>to fill the holes</u> left behind. (p. 383)	ความสำคัญของการกิจและความรู้สึกสำนึกของประชาชาติ อาจช่วยปลอบโยนจิตใจได้บ้าง แต่ท้ายที่สุด ไม่มีสิ่งใดที่เราคนใดคนหนึ่งจะสามารถพูดหรือทำเพื่อ <u>ถมช่องว่าง</u> ที่ถูกทิ้งไว้ให้เต็มได้ - (น. 500)
14	To help <u>fill this gap</u> , one asset that could be quickly brought to bear was an unarmed and unmanned surveillance drone that was already flying a mission elsewhere over Libya. (p. 394)	เพื่อช่วย <u>เติมช่องว่าง</u> นี้ เครื่องมืออย่างหนึ่งที่ สามารถใช้ได้ผลอย่างรวดเร็ว ก็คือโดรนตรวจการณ์ ไร้คนขับ และไม่ติดอาวุธ ซึ่งกำลังบินปฏิบัติการ เหนือลิเบีย - (น. 515)

Idiom Translation Strategy 6
Translation by omission of entire idiom

No.	Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Thai)
1	I dismissed that <u>out of hand</u> and said we needed to start working on a revised plan. (p. 93)	แต่ดิฉันปฏิเสธพร้อมกับกล่าวว่า เราจะต้องเริ่มทำงานเพื่อปรับแผนใหม่ - (น.122)
2	We mostly talk <u>in circles</u> , dancing around the big issues facing the future of our relationship, while our aids were scurrying around trying to find a way out of our common dilemma. (p. 96)	ส่วนใหญ่เราจะคุยถึงปัญหาใหญ่ๆ ที่จะส่งผล ต่อความสัมพันธ์ในอนาคตของเราขณะที่บรรดาผู้ช่วยของเราต่างสาละวันอยู่กับ ความพยายามจะหาทางออก ปัญหาหน้าสิ่วหน้าขวานนี้ - (น.125)
3	They had no idea that negotiations were <u>going on right under their nose</u> . (p. 433)	แต่ไม่มีใครทราบที่กำลังมีการเจรจาต่อรองกัน - (น.566)

GLOSSARY

The following are the meanings of idioms which were collected from the *Oxford Dictionaries of Idioms* (2nd edition) and the *Cambridge Idioms Dictionary* (2nd edition).

A

A close call	A situation where something very unpleasant or dangerous nearly happened
A long shot	1. A bet that has a low probability of winning 2. Something that has a very small chance of succeeding
An uphill struggle/battle	A hard struggle
A rabbit hole	A situation, journey or process that is particularly strange, problematic, difficult, complex or chaotic, especially one that becomes increasingly so as it develops or unfolds
Around the clock	All day and all night without stopping
Around the corner	Going to happen very soon
A shouting match	A bitter argument in which two or more people shout at each other, often simultaneously
At hand	1. Nearby; physically within one's reach 2. Currently in need of addressing 3. Impending or imminent

At the top of one's game

At one's best or most skilful

B

Be on track

To progress or develop as planned, scheduled or expected

Back on track

Continuing as planned or expected, typically after a problem or distraction

Back to square one

Back to the beginning

Beat your chest/breast

To show how sad or guilty you feel in an obvious or public way

Break the ice

1. To make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other
2. To initiate social interchanges and conversation; to get something started.

Bridge a/the gap

To connect two things or make the difference between them smaller

Bring someone in from the cold

To allow someone to join or participate in a group from which he or she was previously excluded; to accept someone into a certain social setting

Bump in the road

A problem that arises and interferes with forward progress (usually only temporarily)

C

Clear the air	To remove any doubt about something that happened
Click with someone	To catch on with someone; to become popular or friendly with someone very quickly
Cling to life	1. To hold on tight to someone or something 2. To hold onto the thought or memory of someone or something; to have a strong emotional attachment to or dependence on someone or something
Come in from the cold	To become accepted by society
Crystal clear	Of information or communication, very easy to understand; not vague or ambiguous.
Cut a figure	To create an image
Cut your teeth	To get your first experience of a particular type of work and learn the basic skills

D

Dead in the water	Without any chance of success
Dead set against someone/something	Completely opposed to
Dealt a bad hand	To receive disadvantages and negative circumstances that are beyond one's control in life
Dig in your heels	To refuse to change what you believe is right or what you want to happen

Do the trick

To achieve the desired result

Drive someone crazy

Greatly exasperate someone, annoy to distraction

F

Fall into place

If things fall into place in a situation, they happen in a satisfactory way, without problems

Fill someone's shoes

Assume someone's position or duties, especially
in a satisfactory way

Fill the gap

To serve temporarily

Fly in the face of

1. To be or act in clear opposition to

2. To be the opposite of what is usual or accepted

Follow suit

To follow in the same pattern; to follow
someone else's example

G

Get a big kick out of something

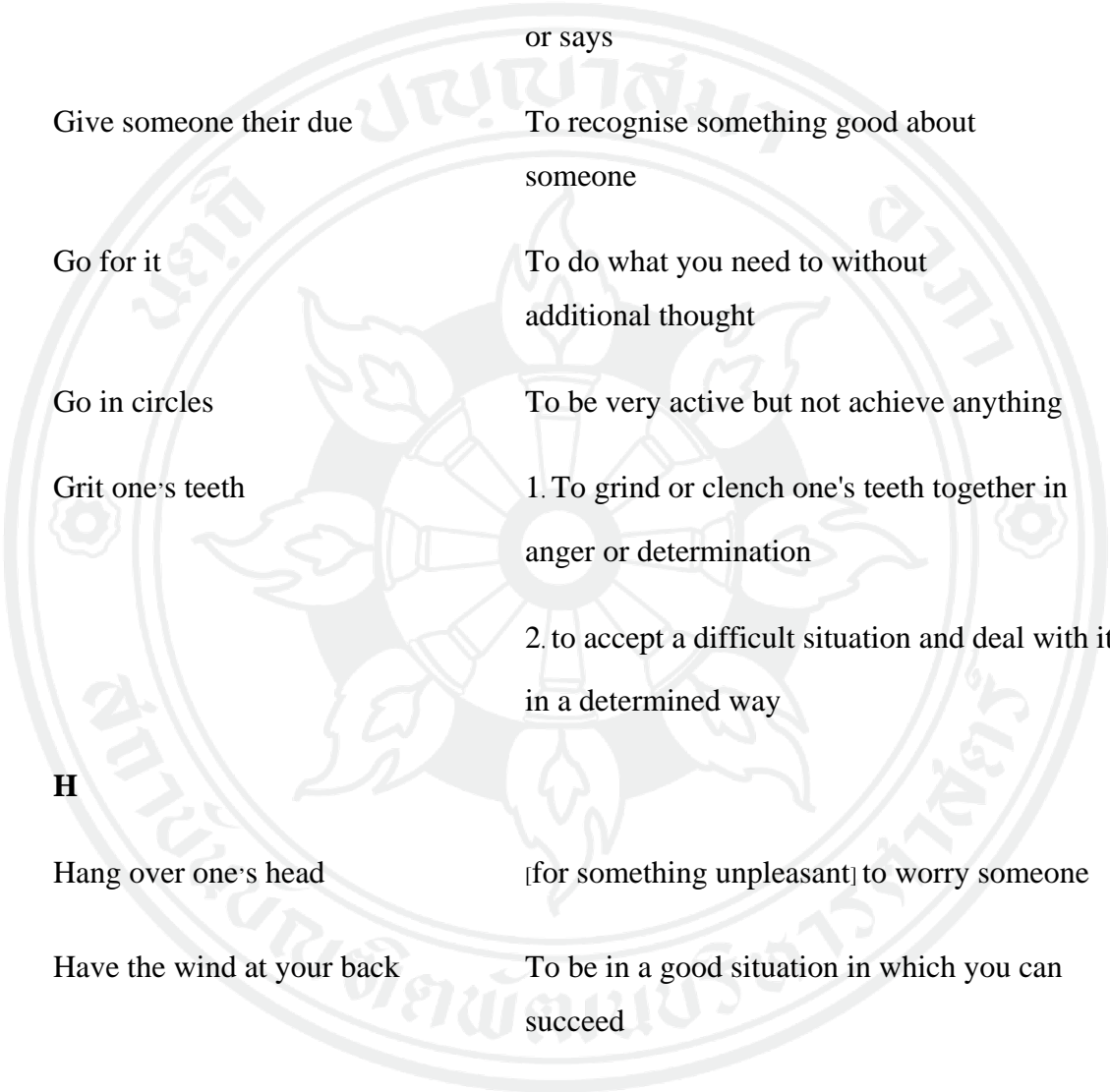
To enjoy something very much

Get a word in edgewise

To manage to say something when other people are talking and ignoring you (often in the negative, alludes to trying to “squeeze” a word into a running conversation)

Get down to business

To begin to get serious; to begin to negotiate or conduct business



Get on a soapbox	To express your opinions about a particular subject forcefully
Get the ball rolling	To begin something
Give an inch	To agree to part of what someone wants or says
Give someone their due	To recognise something good about someone
Go for it	To do what you need to without additional thought
Go in circles	To be very active but not achieve anything
Grit one's teeth	1. To grind or clench one's teeth together in anger or determination 2. to accept a difficult situation and deal with it in a determined way
H	
Hang over one's head	[for something unpleasant] to worry someone
Have the wind at your back	To be in a good situation in which you can succeed
Hard to stomach	To be unable to accept something
Have a soft spot for someone	To feel that you like someone very much
Have one's eyes on	Look at, especially attentively or continuously; watch

Have someone's back To be willing and prepared to help or defend someone; to look out for someone in case he or she needs assistance

Have work cut out for To have to do something you know will be difficult

Hit it off To like someone and become friendly immediately

Hit on something To discover or think of something new

Hit the right note Something you say or do is suitable and has a good effect

Hold one's breath

1. To stop breathing for a short period, on purpose
2. To wait or delay until something special happens

Hold one's nose To attempt to ignore something unpleasant, illegal or "rotten"

I

In a flash Quickly; immediately

In hot water In a difficult situation in which you are likely to be punished

In one piece Not injured or damaged

In good faith Something done sincerely and honestly

J

Let one's hair down Drop one's reserve or inhibitions, behave casually or informally

K

Keep an eye on something To watch or look after something

Keep eyes open To remain alert and watchful for someone or something

Keep one's word To uphold one's promise; to do as one says

Keep low profile To avoid attracting attention to yourself

Keep something/someone at bay To prevent something or someone unpleasant from coming too near you or harming you

Keep something on track To make sure that someone or some process continues to progress properly

L

Learn the hard way To learn something by experience, especially by an unpleasant experience

Live up to something To be as good as you said or thought something would be

Lose sight of something To forget about an important idea or fact because you are thinking too much about other things

M

Make a pitch To say something in support of someone or

something; to attempt to promote, sell or
advance someone or something

Make hay

To use an opportunity to get the most benefit

Make sense

To be understandable, reasonable, wise or
practical

Make the rounds

To go from place to place

N

Not pull any punches

To speak in an honest way without trying to be
kind

O

On edge

Nervous or worried

On the fly

Doing something quickly without thinking
carefully before doing it

On the line

At risk of failing or being harmed

On the table

A plan or offer officially suggested and now
under discussion or thought about

Out of hand

1. Out of control

2. If you refuse something out of hand, you
refuse it completely without thinking about it or
discussing it

Out of the blue

Happening suddenly and unexpectedly

Out of tune

Not in agreement with someone or something

P

Pick up the baton	Accept a duty or responsibility
Pick up the pieces	To try to get back to an ordinary way of life after a difficult experience
Pick up the slack	To do the work which someone else has stopped doing, but which still needs to be done
Play one's cards close to one's chest	To keep to oneself or be very cautious in one's dealing with people
Point blank	If you ask or tell someone point blank about something upsetting or embarrassing, you ask or tell it directly
Pull an all-nighter	To remain awake all night long, especially so as to study or to complete something.
Pull no punches	To deal with something honestly without hiding anything
Pull the plug	To stop something from continuing
Pull the strings	To control the actions of a person or group, often secretly
Put life on the line	To risk death in order to try to achieve something
Put someone on the spot	To cause someone difficulty or embarrass someone by demanding an answer to an embarrassing question

R

Rack one's brain

To think very hard

Roll up one's sleeves

To prepare for hard work

S

Safe and sound

If you are safe and sound, you are not harmed in any way, although you were in a dangerous situation

Save face

To do something so that people will continue to respect you

See eye to eye

To agree with someone

Set in stone

Firmly established and very difficult to change

Shed light on

To make something clearer

Silver lining

An element of hope or a redeeming quality in an otherwise bad situation

Speak one's mind

To express one's feelings or opinions frankly

Spin one's wheel

Expend effort with no result

Spiral out of control

Change very quickly and in an uncontrolled way

Square the circle

1. To find a good solution to a problem when that seems impossible, especially because the people involved have very different needs or

opinions about it

2. Try to do the impossible

Shoulder the burdens

To accept a difficult or unpleasant responsibility, duty etc.

Stand shoulder to shoulder

To support one another during a difficult time

Start from scratch

To start from the very beginning; to start from nothing

Step up to the plate

To take responsibility for doing something

To take action in response to an opportunity or crisis

Straight shooter

An honest and trustworthy person who is straightforward in dealings with others

Strike a chord with someone

To cause you to remember that something is connected to you in some way

T

Take a stand

To take a position in opposition to someone or something; to oppose or resist someone or something

Take a toll on

To have a bad effect on someone or something

Take one's eye off the ball

To fail to remain focused on or motivated about some goal, objective, or matter at hand

Take someone for granted

To fail to appreciate someone

Take someone to the woodshed

To reprimand or punish (someone)

Take stock	To make an estimate or appraisal
Talk in circles	To talk in a confusing or roundabout manner
The buck stops with someone	Someone takes responsibility for a situation or problem
The proof of the pudding	The value of something cannot be judged until it has been tried
The ups and downs	The mixture of good and bad things that happen
Turn the page	1. To begin to behave in a more positive way after a period of difficulties 2. To stop thinking about or dealing with something
U	
Under fire	During an attack; being attacked
Under someone's nose	Obvious or not hidden
W	
Walk on eggshells	To proceed very carefully; to take steps gingerly
Warts and all	Including all faults or other unpleasant facts
Walk and chew gum at the same time	To be able to do more than one thing at a time
Walk a tightrope	1. To act carefully to avoid creating enemies or a dangerous situation 2. To be in a situation where one must be very

cautious

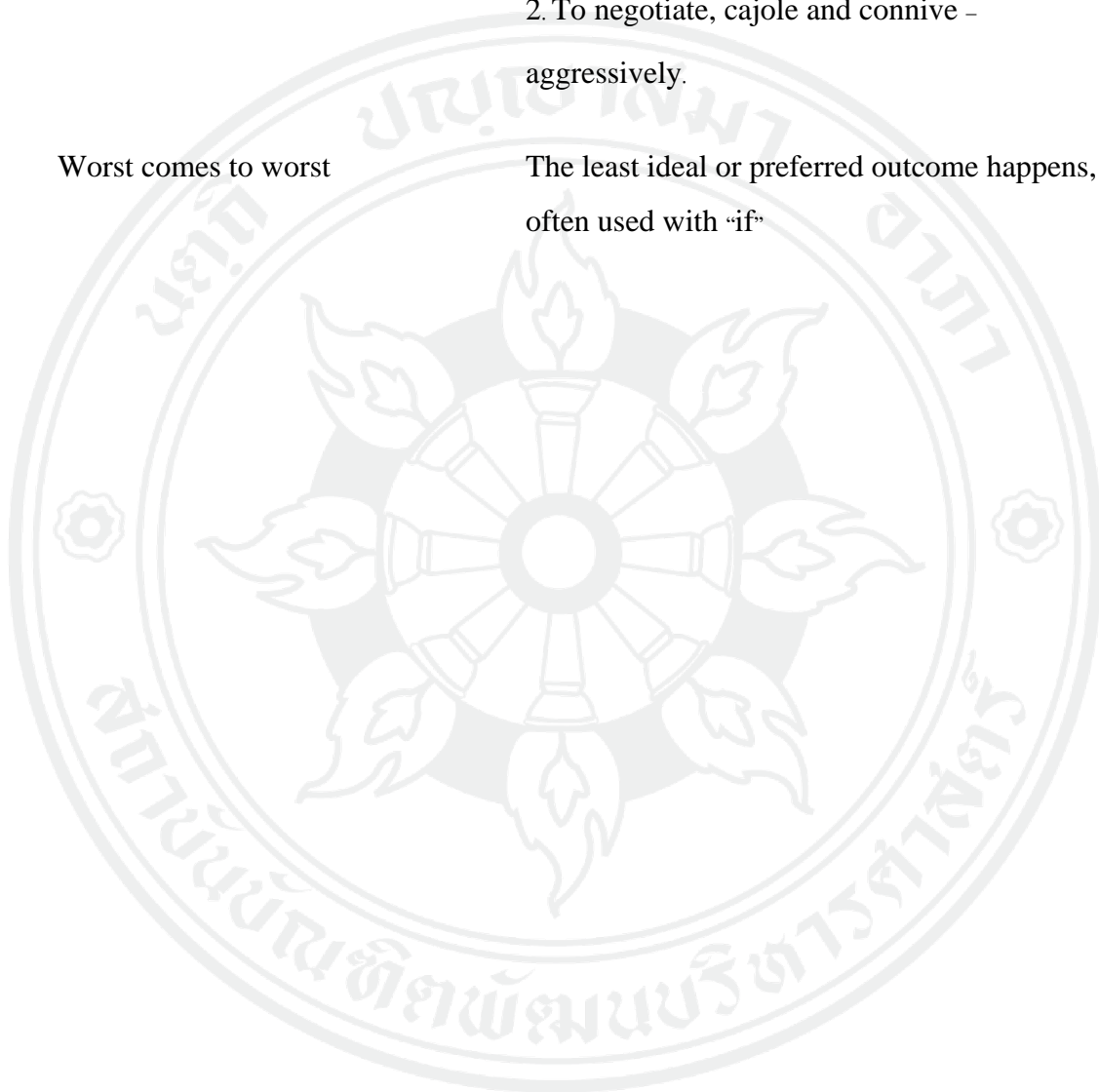
Wheel and deal

1. To take part in clever (but sometimes dishonest or immoral) business deals

2. To negotiate, cajole and connive – aggressively.

Worst comes to worst

The least ideal or preferred outcome happens, often used with “if”



BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Aunyapat Chaiyapinyowat
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