



## THESIS APPROVAL

### GRADUATE SCHOOL, KASETSART UNIVERSITY

Master of Arts (English for Specific Purposes)

DEGREE

English for Specific Purposes

FIELD

Foreign Languages

DEPARTMENT

TITLE: Language Errors on Signs Translated from Thai into English

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**THESIS**

**LANGUAGE ERRORS ON SIGNS TRANSLATED  
FROM THAI INTO ENGLISH**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts (English for Specific Purposes)  
Graduate School, Kasetsart University**

**2009**

Jintana Boonprasong 2009: Language Errors on Signs Translated from Thai into English. Master of Arts (English for Specific Purposes), Major Field: English for Specific Purposes, Department of Foreign Languages. Thesis Advisor: Ms. Napasri Timyam, Ph.D. 127 pages.

The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze language errors found in Thai-English sign translation. The sample consisted of 194 Thai-English signs appearing in department stores, hypermarkets, shopping malls and public places. The findings were analyzed based on Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's suggestions (2005) concerning the types of errors in translation. From 194 Thai-English signs, a total of 317 mistranslations were found. The errors found were classified into thirteen categories ranging from most to least frequently found as follows: grammar (39.75%), misinterpretation (11.67%), spelling (10.73%), word choice (9.78%), under translation (5.68%), capitalization (4.42%), juncture (3.79%), word form (3.47%), redundancy (3.15%), over translation (2.84%), punctuation (2.52), word-for-word translation (1.89%), and ambiguity (0.32%), respectively. Seven of the classes agreed with the scope of classifications of errors, namely grammar, misinterpretation, spelling, over translation, under translation, word choice and word form. The other six classes beyond Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's suggestions were ambiguity, capitalization, juncture, punctuation, redundancy, and word-for-word translation.

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Student's signature

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Thesis Advisor's signature

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to many people whose contributions and support have made this research possible.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Napasri Timyam, for her invaluable support, encouragement, supervision and useful suggestions throughout this research work. Her moral support and continuous guidance enabled me to complete my work successfully. I am also highly thankful to my co-advisor, Assoc. Prof. Tasanalai Burapachep for valuable suggestions and assistance. I really appreciate the kindness of Mr. James Bryden proofread this thesis and gave useful advice. I am very grateful to Ajarn Tiroj Thongnuan who was willing to help me analyze the data from the very beginning. Moreover, my sincere thanks go to P'Beer and P'Mol who always helped me at crucial times, as well as my family and my ESP friends, who shared their love and experiences with me. Finally, I would like to thank everybody who was important to the success of this thesis, as well as expressing my apologies that I could not mention everyone personally one by one.

Jintana Boonprasong

March 2009

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	1
Objectives of the Study	2
Research Questions	3
Significance of the Study	3
Scope of the Study	3
Definitions of Terms	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
Translation	5
Sign Language	15
Framework of the Study	16
Related Studies	19
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	23
Sampling and Data Collection	23
Data Analysis	23
Reliability and Validity of the Research	25
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	26
Results	26
CHAPTER V DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	76
Discussion of the Results	76
The Causes of Errors	79
Conclusions	85
Limitations and Recommendations	87

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)**

	<b>Page</b>
REFERENCES	88
APPENDIX	93
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	127

**LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
3.1	The classifications of errors	24
4.1	The occurrence of errors	26
4.2	The occurrence of grammatical errors	27
4.3	The occurrence of noun errors	28
4.4	The occurrence of head noun and modifier	30
4.5	The occurrence of determiner	32
4.6	The occurrence of preposition	33
4.7	The occurrence of verb form	34
4.8	The occurrence of voice	36
4.9	The occurrence of conjunction	38
4.10	The occurrence of negation	39
4.11	The occurrence of pronoun	40
4.12	The occurrence of lack of verb complement	42
4.13	The occurrence of phrasal verb	43

**LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
4.14	The occurrence of the verb to be	44
4.15	The occurrence of imperative	45
4.16	The occurrence of run-on sentence	45
4.17	The occurrence of verb agreement	46
4.18	The occurrence of tense	47
4.19	The occurrence of misinterpretation	48
4.20	The occurrence of misspelling	50
4.21	The occurrence of wrong letter	50
4.22	The occurrence of letter omission	52
4.23	The occurrence of letter switching	53
4.24	The occurrence of over spelling	54
4.25	The occurrence of word choice	55
4.26	The occurrence of under translation	57
4.27	The occurrence of capitalization	58

**LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
4.28	The occurrence of juncture	60
4.29	The occurrence of word form	62
4.30	The occurrence of noun instead of adjective	62
4.31	The occurrence of adjective instead of noun	64
4.32	The occurrence of noun instead of verb	64
4.33	The occurrence of adjective instead of adverb	65
4.34	The occurrence of adverb instead of adjective	66
4.35	The occurrence of verb instead of noun	66
4.36	The occurrence of redundancy	67
4.37	The occurrence of over translation	68
4.38	The occurrence of punctuation	70
4.39	The occurrence of omission of punctuation	71
4.40	The occurrence of misuse of punctuation	72
4.41	The occurrence of misplacement of punctuation	72

**LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
4.42	The occurrence of word-for-word translation	73
4.43	The occurrence of ambiguity	74
<b>Appendix Table</b>		
1	Grammatical errors with noun	94
2	Grammatical errors with head noun and modifier	96
3	Grammatical errors with determiner	98
4	Grammatical errors with preposition	100
5	Grammatical errors with verb form	101
6	Grammatical errors with voice	102
7	Grammatical errors with conjunction	103
8	Grammatical errors with negation	103
9	Grammatical errors with pronoun	104
10	Grammatical errors with lack of verb complement	104
11	Grammatical errors with phrasal verb	104

**LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)**

<b>Appendix Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
12	Grammatical errors with verb to be	105
13	Grammatical errors with imperative	105
14	Grammatical errors with run on sentence	105
15	Grammatical errors with subject-verb agreement	105
16	Grammatical errors with tense	106
17	Errors of misinterpretation	106
18	Errors of spelling with wrong letter	109
19	Errors of spelling with letter omission	110
20	Errors of spelling with letter switching	111
21	Errors of spelling with over spelling	111
22	Errors of word choice	112
23	Errors of under translation	114
24	Errors of capitalization	116
25	Errors of juncture	120

**LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)**

<b>Appendix Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
26	Errors of word form with noun instead of adjective	121
27	Errors of word form with adjective instead of noun	121
28	Errors of word form with noun instead of verb	121
29	Errors of word form with adjective instead of adverb	122
30	Errors of word form with adverb instead of adjective	122
31	Errors of word form with verb instead of noun	12
32	Errors of redundancy	122
33	Errors of over translation	123
34	Errors of omission of punctuation	125
35	Errors of misuse of punctuation	125
36	Errors of misplacement of punctuation	125
37	Errors of word-for-word translation	125
38	Errors of ambiguity	126

**LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
1	Translation Procedure	10
2	Translation Procedure	10

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Statement of the Problem**

In recent years, the world has changed considerably and communication and transportation technology has developed worldwide. The tourism industry in Thailand has been booming continuously and gradually. Millions of tourists visit Thailand each year. In big cities, especially in Bangkok, there are a large number of visitors, both Thai and foreigners, most of the year. One way to provide these visitors with information is through signs. Signs are popular because they are an inexpensive and convenient way of giving information. Some signs are written in Thai while some are translated from Thai into English.

Several kinds of errors are often found in the translation from Thai into English, especially in unofficial translation, and these errors may cause misunderstanding. Since English is a foreign language in Thailand, it is not always an easy task for a Thai translator to relay a message in Thai into appropriate English. As noted by Bell (1991 cited in Swain, 1998), a translator should possess at least four areas of language knowledge and skills. These areas include 1) grammatical competence: knowledge of the rules of the code including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure; 2) sociolinguistics competence: knowledge and ability to produce and understand utterances in context; 3) discourse competence: the ability to combine meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres; and 4) strategic competence: the mastery of communication strategies.

Apart from language skills, there are other kinds of knowledge that are needed when working on translation (Saibua, 1995). These include, in particular, the background knowledge of the translator regarding the topic of what is being translated.

Thus, it can be concluded that English language knowledge is crucial for a translator. Although the translator may not necessarily be bilingual, he/she needs to know both Thai and English well. Moreover, if the translator lacks background knowledge in the field of their translation, a problem may occur.

While official signs are usually translated by experts in English, there are also a large number of signs in public places that contain language errors. Very often, it is obvious that those who translate signs from Thai into English do not have sufficient knowledge in English. Hence, errors in signs are likely to occur more often than in other types of translation.

There are many researchers who conducted studies of the problems of translation (e.g., Yimlamai 1999; Pantasen 2002; Pathanasin 2004; Chaitrikal 2005). Generally, these studies indicated that the problems found in translating from Thai into English usually belong to one of the four types: cross-cultural problems, grammatical problems, mis-identification of function problems and misinterpretation problems.

However, very few of non-official translation studies have been conducted. A study of errors that occurs in the translation of English signs may be interesting. Since errors in signs are common, the result of the study will bring about a better understanding of errors found in Thai-English translation. Moreover, it is hoped that the results of the study will provide a guideline for translating signs and other types of documents from Thai into English.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are:

1. To investigate the errors found in English signs translated from Thai.

2. To subcategorize and analyze the errors found in English signs translated from Thai.

### **Research Questions**

The research questions of this study are as follows:

1. Which errors are most frequently found in signs translated from Thai into English?
2. Which of these errors are beyond the scope of classifications of errors suggested in previous research studies concerning translation?

### **Significance of the Study**

The expected benefits of this study are as follows:

1. This study could provide a guideline for error analysis in sign translation and other related public announcements.
2. The list of errors found in English signs would be useful for people that need to translate signs from Thai into English.
3. The new errors of translation may be pointed out as the errors are frequently found.

### **Scope of the Study**

The present study examined the errors that occurred in signs at the word and sentence levels. 194 signs which were translated from Thai into English were used as the sample. The signs were collected by means of purposive and random sampling methods from department stores, hypermarkets, shopping malls and public places in

Bangkok from November 2007 to December 2007. The analysis of the study was adapted from the classifications of Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005).

### **Definitions of Terms**

1. An 'error' in this study is an unacceptable or inappropriate translation found in translated signs.

2. A 'sign' in this study refers to a message on a piece of paper, metal, or cardboard with words or a picture that gives people information, warnings or instructions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter consists of four main sections: translation, sign language, framework of the study and related research. The first section is concerned with translation in general. It provides information about definitions, types, procedures and problems of the translation. The second section involves sign language in general. The third section shows the framework of the study, which is used as a criteria for this study. The fourth section discusses previous research in related fields.

#### **Translation**

In this section, the translation concept is divided into five sub-sections: definitions of translations, types of translations, translation procedures, problems of translations and sign writing.

#### **Definitions of Translation**

For the past decades, the term “translation” has been defined by many scholars. Despite coming from different perspectives, those definitions focus on the concept of transferring a message from one language into another language.

For example, Catford (1965) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language or TL).

Beekman and Callow (1974) stated that translation is the process of communicating a message in one language in a different language. It is not necessary that the translation communicate the original message by using the same means as the original text. They mentioned that translation involves at least two languages (forms: sounds, grammar, and words) and a message (meaning), and that the meaning or

message is communicated from the original text to the translation version by forms of the target language.

Newmark (1981) also viewed translation as the replacement of a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

Nida and Taber (1982) stated that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language with the nearest natural equivalent of the source-language message both in meaning and in style.

Larson (1984) defined translation as the transfer of meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This process can be done by starting with the form of the first language and translating to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure.

Wimonchalao (1984) also said that translation is transferring ideas from one language to another language by retaining the meaning and style of the source language completely, neither adding nor cutting anything.

Saibua (1995) stated that translation is concerned closely with conveying meaning, language and communication. In other words, translation is transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. The meaning is the main aim of translation.

Pinitipouvadol (2001) also mentioned that translation is to communicate the message of the source language by the target language. To do so, the form, the value, the meaning, and the connotative meaning of the message of the source language have to be present in the message of the target language.

According to the definitions given above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language by using equivalent meaning and form. The messages of the target language have to be the same as the ones of the source language both in meaning and style. Thus, it is important to use the appropriate structure and lexicon of the target language to correctly convey the meaning of the source language.

### **Types of Translation**

Besides definitions of translation, the differences between kinds of translation are of basic importance in doing research on translation. As with the definitions of translation, famous translators have categorized different types of translation.

For example, Newmark (1982) classified translation into two principal types:

1. *Semantic translation*: This type of translation aims to transform the semantic and syntactic structure of the source language as closely as possible to the semantic and syntactic structure of the target language.

2. *Communicative translation*: This type of translation aims to produce for its readers an effect as close as possible to that achieved for the readers of the original.

Larson (1984) divided translation into two main types:

1. *Form-based translation*: This type of translation attempts to follow the form of the source language. It is also known as *literal translation*.

2. *Meaning-based translation*: This type of translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such a translation is also called *idiomatic translation*.

Apart from these two types, Larson suggested two additional approaches. One is called *modified literal translation*. Translators change the order and grammar to an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language to avoid complete nonsense or to improve communication. However, the result still does not sound as natural and accurate as meaning-base translation.

Another type is *unduly free translation*. It results when translators add extraneous information not in the source text, when they change the meaning of the source language, or when they distort the facts of historical and cultural setting of the source language text.

Supol (1998) also classified translation into two main categories:

1. *Literal translation*: This tries to keep the original meaning, style and form of the source language as much as possible. It is concerned only with the accuracy of the translation from the source language. The method has been used nowadays in Bible translation, international contract translation and official notice translation.

2. *Non-literal translation*: It does not aim to strictly keep to the form, meaning and style of the original. Additionally, it includes paraphrasing in the same language. It is not necessary to rigidly keep to the exact form, style and meaning of the source language, so the method is still used widely in novel and short story translating.

Likewise, Saibua (1995) classified translation into two types:

1. *Literal translation*: This translation remains close to the source language form as much as possible. Form in this context is the order of words, meanings and sentences.

2. *Free translation*: The form resulting in the transfer to the target language differs from the form of the source language. The order of meaning between the source language and the target language is also different.

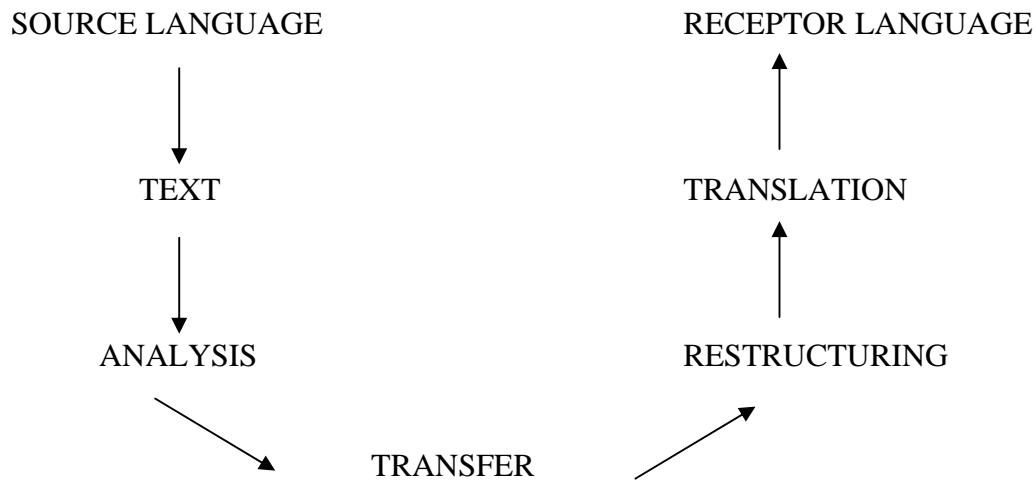
Overall, these four proposals of translation types are quite similar. Newmark's semantic translation is similar to Larson's form-based translation and Supol's and Saibua's literal translation. This type of translation attempts to keep the form and style of the source language. Similarly, Newmark's concept of communicative translation is similar to Larson's meaning-based translation, Supol's non-literal translation and Saibua's free translation. This kind of translation tries to convey the meaning of the source text, and does not strictly follow the form of the source language.

Therefore, generally, there are two basic types of translations: literal translation and free translation. Both of them have strengths and weaknesses in particular purpose depending largely on the context of the translation. Literal translation is not so beautiful but it is faithful to the original. On the other hand, free translation is beautiful but it is not exactly faithful. However, this does not mean one is better than the other, as it depends on the nature of the message, the purposes of the author and of the translator, and the types of audience. In recent time, translation principles have moved in the direction of greater freedom and many translators prefer free translation (Nida, 1964). Accordingly, in this study the researcher relies largely on the meaning-based translation method when discussing the results as it tries to keep the meaning of the source language in natural forms of the receptor language.

### **Translation Procedures**

Model of translation, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, can tell one about how to translate systematically. Many scholars have suggested a translation procedure.

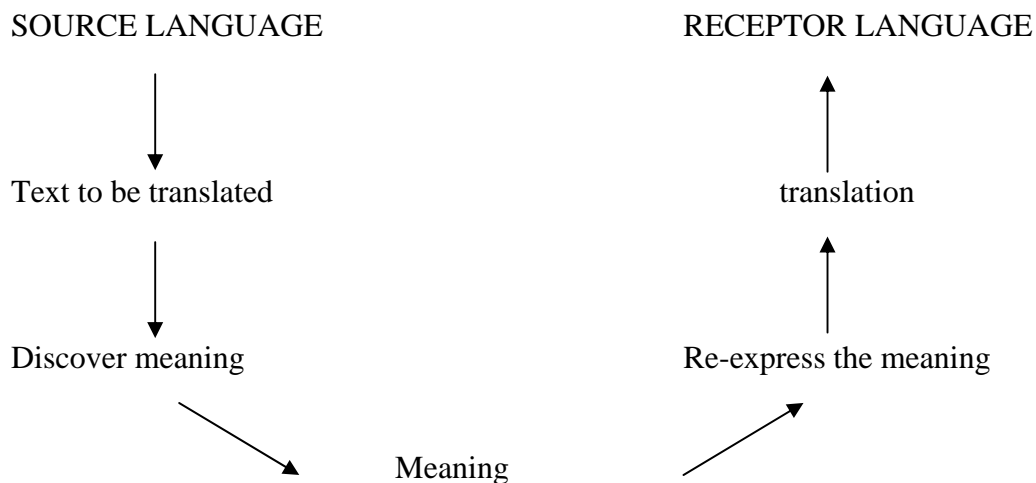
Nida (1964) suggested that the competent translator actually goes through a process of analysis, transfer, and restructuring. That is to say, firstly, the translator analyzes the message of the source language into the simplest and structurally clearest forms. Secondly, the translator transfers the message at this level. Thirdly, the translator restructures the message to the level in the receptor language which is most appropriate for the audience it intends to reach.



**Figure 1** Translation Procedure.

Source: Nida (1964 cited in Dil, 1975: 79)

Similarly, Larson (1984) mentioned that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.



**Figure 2** Translation Procedure.

Source: Larson (1998: 4)

In conclusion, the translation procedure begins with studying lexicon, grammar and cultural context of the original text. Then, the message of original text is analyzed and interpreted. Finally, the translator expresses that message into the target language.

### **Problems in Translation**

When translating between two different languages, it is unavoidable that there might be some problems. Those problems have been categorized into many types by scholars as follows:

Boonyavanich (1998) proposed eight structural points of errors of translation.

1. Articles: In English, articles are used to specify nouns and this specification is important in English.

2. Subject-verb agreement: English requires a change of verb form to indicate the number of nouns and the tense.

3. Passive voice: English has more uses of passive voice than Thai has while Thai uses passive voice only to express negative meaning.

4. Nouns: English noun forms are always explicitly expressed by using articles while the forms of Thai nouns do not clearly express number by changing their forms.

5. Tenses: English has tense systems and changes verb forms to indicate tenses whereas Thai does not have this complex system.

6. Prepositions: A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relation between the people or things and the words nearby. Unlike English prepositions, Thai prepositions can be also followed by some kinds of verb.

7. Adjectives ending with ‘-ed’ and ‘-ing’ constructed from verbs: These adjectives are used to express feeling and are made from verbs. It is a problem in Thai-English translation as translators are always confused about the forms and the meaning of each form.

8. ‘Be’ and ‘Do’ in questions and negative sentences: Translators have to experience the structures of English questions and negative sentences. Auxiliary verbs have to be correctly used in questions and negative sentences according to the tenses, voice, and number of the sentence subjects.

Working in a broader perspective, Supol (1998) divided the problems in translation into three levels.

1. *Cultural problems*: Cultural problems occur when the cultural features of the source language are different from those of the target language. There are two causes that concern the translator directly:

1.1 The translator does not understand the culture of the source language.

1.2 The translator understands the culture of the source language but lacks the skill to convey the message.

2. *Language structure problems*: Language structure problems occur because the structures of the source language and target language are different as follows:

2.1 Word order must sometimes be rearranged for correctness in the target language.

2.2 Sentences in the source language which are ambiguous may cause the translator to misunderstand them, causing errors in the translation.

2.3 In terms of voice, there is generally greater use of passive constructions in English while in Thai there is more use of active constructions.

3. *Semantic problems*: The problems occur as a translator does not understand the meaning of words in the source language or does not choose accurate and suitable words in the target language. In addition, a wide range of semantic problems occur in translation.

3.1 As for nouns and demonstratives, English nouns have number and articles whereas Thai nouns do not.

For example:

เด็กนักเรียนคุยกันเสียงดังเมื่อเช้านี้

Incorrect: Student talked loudly this morning.

Correct: Students talked loudly this morning

English nouns have singular and plural forms while Thai nouns have only singular form.

3.2 As for pronouns, the pronoun systems of English and Thai are different.

For example:

I will call you tonight

ลูกสาวพูดกับแม่: หนูจะโทรหาแม่คืนนี้

เพื่อนคุยกับเพื่อน: ฉันจะโทรหาเธอคืนนี้

'I' and 'You' can be translated into many forms of Thai pronoun depending on the status of the speaker and hearer.

3.3 In terms of adverbs, the translator must know which verb is modified by which adverb.

For example:

She joined the band immediately and sang beautifully.

Incorrect: เธอเข้าร่วมวงและร้องเพลงทันทีอย่างไพเราะ

Correct: เธอเข้าร่วมวงทันทีและร้องเพลงอย่างไพเราะ

3.4 As for punctuation marks, the significance of punctuation marks in the English language can cause problems in translation if the translator does not know their meaning.

For example:

That area was deteriorating and shallow; renovations were done to improve the scenery.

บริเวณนั้นมีสภาพทรุดโทรมและตื้นเขิน จึงได้รับการปรับปรุงทัศนียภาพ

Each shop has its own technique of catching customers' attention; the most popular technique is loud noise.

แต่ละร้านมีวิธีเรียกลูกค้าแตกต่างกันไป แต่วิธีที่นิยมที่สุดคือใช้เสียงดังเพื่อเรียก  
ลูกค้า

Semicolons can have a meaning similar to 'so' or 'but' depending on the context.

Supol (1998) also discussed errors in translation. A translator must possess the language competency in both source language and target language including cultural and linguistics knowledge to avoid an error in translation. He summarized the errors under four headings. Firstly, the word may be mistranslated; that is the word is transferred from the source language to the target language incorrectly. Secondly, the text may have added words or phrases that do not appear in the source language.

Thirdly, some words or sentences in the source language might not be translated into the target language. Finally, the source language word can be replaced by many words in target language, but the translator replaced the original word with one with an unsuitable sense for the given context.

### **Sign Language**

Writing is an important form of communication. Before creating any messages, writers need to realize what the purpose of the message is or who the readers are. According to Tangsakul (2006), in general, the purposes for writing messages can be divided into three ways.

1. Informative communication: This aims to provide the information, facts and events to the readers in order that they will be able to perceive and understand facts and events.

2. Persuasive communication: This aims to create messages that make readers agree to writers' opinions, feelings or thoughts. This communication uses psychological method and language use technique to make the readers perceive things the ways the writers want.

3. Inspirative communication: This aims to create messages for entertaining reasons and for specific occasions. This communication wants readers to be relaxed and pleasant.

With the main purpose of informative communication, signs or notices are intended to convey information, notification, instruction or warning to the public in written or pictorial form which is intended to be viewed from outdoor public areas. Signs are effective when the readers can perceive the message that the sign writers deliberately want to convey to the readers.

As signs or notices aim to reach a large audience, they should be eye-catching in layout, clear in content and brief in language (DeFleur and Dennis, 1986). Panich et al (2000) also believe that good messages which are shown on signs or notices should be written in clear language with denotative meaning, and there should be only one main idea. Thus, language used in sign writing should be clear, understandable and contain few words.

To clearly and accurately translate signs consisting of a few words or phrases is not an easy task since translators need to retain the meaning when transferring ideas from the source language to the target language. Besides, translators sometimes have to make changes in terms of the syntactic structure of the target language in order to maintain the typical characteristics of the signs. Thus, in order to measure success in sign translation, it is necessary to ensure that the target texts can communicate the intended message and still retain the typical features of signs.

### **Framework of the Study**

The framework of the study is adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005) as their criteria are extensive and can create subcategories. Errors in translation belong to one of seven categories:

1. *Errors with grammar*: The grammar in the target text is not correct. The translated version contains ungrammatical words or phrases.

For example:

ฉันเห็นปีเตอร์เมื่อวานนี้

Incorrect: I see Peter yesterday.

Correct: I saw Peter yesterday.

The translated text contains an incorrect verb tense.

2. *Errors of misinterpretation:* The translated version contains the error in which the meaning in translation is definitely different from the original word.

For example:

มาลีเป็นหวัด

Incorrect: She has a fever

Correct: She has a cold

3. *Errors of over translation:* The translator added extraneous information in the target language text that did not appear in the source language text.

For example:

ห้างสรรพสินค้าที่อยู่คู่สยามแสควร์มานานคือมาบุญครองเซ็นเตอร์

Incorrect: The shopping mall that has long been a part of Siam Square is Ma Boon Klong Center or MBK.

Correct: The shopping mall that has long been a part of Siam Square is Ma Boon Klong Center.

4. *Errors of spelling:* The translated version contains a mistranslation caused by the carelessness of the translators. Translators chose the meaning of another word whose spelling was quite similar to the original word.

For example:

การนวดไทยเป็นทั้งศาสตร์และศิลป์ ที่ได้รับการพิสูจน์แล้วว่าสามารถบำบัดรักษาโรคได้

Incorrect: Thai traditional message is a science and art which is proven to cure diseases.

Correct: Thai traditional massage is a science and art which is proven to cure diseases.

5. *Errors of under translation:* Words in the source language text that had not been translated into the target language text.

For example:

จังหวัดนครราชสีมาหรือโคราชอยู่ในภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศไทย

Incorrect: Nakhonratchasima Province is in the north east of Thailand.

Correct: Nakhonratchasima Province or Korat is in the north east of Thailand.

6. *Errors of word choice:* The translated version contains non-equivalence in the sense of a word. Although the word that is used makes sense and does not cause any great confusion, it does not convey the meaning as fully as other, more appropriate words.

For example:

มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ตั้งอยู่ในพื้นที่เขตพระราชฐานชั้นในของวังหน้า

Incorrect: Thammasat University is located inside the inner area of Wangna palace.

Correct: Thammasat University is located inside the inner compound of Wangna palace.

7. *Errors of word form:* The translated version contains an error resulting from a translator being unable to correctly identify the function of a certain word or phrase in a sentence. The word used in the target text is correct but it is not in the correct form.

For example:

กานดาแต่งตัวสวย

Incorrect: Kanda dressed beautiful.

Correct: Kanda dressed beautifully.

The word should be an adverb when it is in fact an adjective.

Since errors in signs are common, the study expects to find other additional categories of errors.

### **Related Studies**

The present study examines errors in sign translation. Closely related research has not been found. However, the studies that have been found were related in terms of problems and errors of translation in other fields

### **Translation Problems and Errors in Literature**

Bunrod (2001) studied the linguistic and cultural problems in translation from Thai into English. This study was conducted on five short stories. The researcher categorized cultural problems into two groups: words and phrases. This study revealed that the translated version could not produce an exact equivalent to the cultural meaning of the source language text since some cultural messages cannot be rendered into the target language. The researcher applied various methods derived from Malinowski's experience in order to solve problems of translation in her study. There were six techniques that she proposed in her research, namely: transliteration, literal translation, interpretation, footnote explanation, substitution with English forms, and deletion.

Suansom (2001) studied the translation of the novel *the English Patient* into Thai. Eight problems were found in the process of translation, namely: 1) translating vocabulary and expressions; 2) translating complex sentences; 3) translating proper nouns from foreign languages; 4) overcoming cultural barriers between languages; 5) mistranslation; 6) over translation; 7) under translation and 8) choosing the proper meaning of words. The researcher applied many methods in order to solve these problems.

Trachoo (2001) compared and analyzed the two Thai translations of John Steinbeck's novel *Of Mice and Men*, translated by Pracha Attatorn and Pattama Wannatad. It focused on translation differences found at the single word level. Translation theories, general information concerning background and literature review have been studied. The two versions would be examined and compared in the form of an analytical description. The result revealed that Pracha was able to keep the meaning of the source language and transfer the meaning to the target language more closely and accurately than Pattama.

Pantasen (2002) conducted a study on the problems and solutions in her translation of eighteen children's books from English into Thai. Problems found in the process of translation were: 1) as regards problems in semantics, the problems were not only understanding the meaning of words in target language but also choosing words in the target language. This is very important because the target readers are children. Pantasen's solution is choosing and coining words based on the level of children's knowledge; 2) in terms of problems in language structure, the problems were the differences between the source and target languages. This causes unnatural structures in the translation. The researcher rearranged the sentences to solve the problem; 3) as for problems in translation of titles; these problems were solved by using the names of stories which had already been translated and which children already felt familiar with. The alternative was giving a new title in Thai which was the same or closest in meaning to the original title; 4) as to problems in terms of culture; these problems were not a major problem in Pantasen's study.

Piyathamrongthai (2002) compared and analyzed two Thai translations of George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*, translated by Wichian Attichattakan and Kiattikajorn Chaisaensukkul. The study focused on translation differences found at word level and structure level, translation techniques, and problems of translation. In the analysis, it was revealed that: 1) both of the translations possessed the characteristics of good translations for closeness, style, and naturalness; 2) Kiattikajorn could translate better in closeness and style at both word level and structure level; 3) Wichian could translate more naturally than Kiattikajorn at both

word level and structure level; 4) both translators had their own style of translation; 5) mistakes found in both translations were considered mistranslation and under-translation.

Yimlamai (2002) investigated the process and problems of translation. The main purposes of the study were 1) to learn the procedures involved in translation, and 2) to analyze problems and find solutions in the course of translating the short story *The Pelican*. The results indicated that the procedures for translation were a useful means for guiding the translator. It develops the principles and techniques for all types of translations, thus ensuring their accuracy. The results also showed that the problems found in translating *The Pelican* are mostly due to cross-cultural differences which are one of the most complicated problems involving the transfer of the correct meaning. Therefore, several methods and techniques have been used in this study.

Pathanasin (2004) aimed to find out problems that exist in translations of three fantasy books for children. Data of this study focused on a specific grammatical feature, namely sentences of complex structure. The results revealed that problems in translation can be categorized into three groups, namely; problems of accuracy, problems of clarity, and problems of naturalness. In this study, the problem of naturalness was the one most frequently found while the other two problems were found with equal frequency.

### **Translation Problems and Errors in Other Types of Work**

Injorn (2002) studied the translation of cultural terms in English letters. The purposes of the study were 1) to gather the cultural terms in English letters that can cause problems in translation and 2) to find a proper translation and/or explanation for each of the cultural terms. The sample of this study was 190 letters written in English. Each letter which contained at least one cultural term was selected and studied for the cultural terms. A total number of 322 cultural terms was found and submitted to select the cultural terms. It was revealed that there were a total of 302 cultural terms: 105 ecological terms, 51 material terms, 71 social terms, and 75 religious terms. The

translations and/or explanations of the studied cultural terms were derived from various sources: publications, internet websites, and suggestions from native speakers and experts in related areas of culture.

Chaitrikal (2005) investigated the mistranslation and causes of mistranslation occurring during translation. The analysis is based on Wimonchalao's suggestions of mistranslation problems. Twenty-one veterinary articles translated by veterinarians were analyzed at the word level. Two mistranslations were found at the sentence level: a grammatical problem and a mis-identification of function problem. The results reveal that there are nine mistranslation problems. Five of them are beyond those suggested by Wimonchalao, which are 1) meaning misinterpretation; 2) mis-identification of function; 3) multiple functions; 4) addition; and 5) deletion. The other four problems found in this study are: 1) multiple meanings; 2) different shades of meaning; 3) grammatical problems; and 4) similar spelling. The veterinarians primarily employed communicative translation technique in their translations.

Bhatanaprabhabhan (2007) studied the translation of film subtitles from English into Thai. The researcher found that the translators made errors by deleting, omitting, or distorting some parts of the original text. The errors could result from over translation, under translation, mistranslation and inappropriate translation. In this regard, extraneous messages were added to maintain naturalness in the receptor language. Some meanings were added to retain the flavor of the original message. The deletion of details did not distort the main idea of the original text. In contrast, mistranslation could cause misunderstanding by viewers because some of the intended meanings were wrong. Finally, the translator replaced source language with non-equivalent expressions of the target language. The meanings in translation were therefore transferred inappropriately.

It can be seen from the previous studies that there are many fields of translation which have been studied like literature, letters and veterinary articles, but none of them involve sign translation. Therefore, the problems of sign translation are investigated in this study.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the methodology adopted in this research study. The discussion of research methodology is divided into the following parts: sampling and data collection, the data analysis, and the reliability and validity of the research.

#### **Sampling and Data Collection**

The data of this study were obtained from English signs in department stores: the Mall, Siam Paragon, Siam Discovery and Central; in hypermarkets: Tesco Lotus, Big C and Carrefour; in shopping malls: Pratunam Platinum, Pratunam Center and Maboonkrong; and public places in Bangkok. The data were gathered from November 2007 until December 2007 by means of purposive and random sampling procedures. That is, the researcher targeted on only signs which had both Thai and English versions. This is to make sure that the English words/sentences on the signs had been translated from Thai into English. Then, the signs that matched the target were randomly selected for the analysis.

#### **Data Analysis**

The steps in analyzing data were presented as follows:

1. The signs which were translated from Thai into English appearing in the department stores, the hypermarkets, the shopping malls and the public places were collected by means of purposive and random sampling methods.
2. English messages on each sign were investigated in order to find out the errors.

3. The errors which were frequently found were identified and the classifications of errors were adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005). Their classifications were chosen as the framework of the study because the classifications covered the errors frequently occurring in the previous studies such as literatures, films, letters and articles.

4. The errors which were beyond the classifications adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005) were categorized into new types of errors.

5. For some categories, if the errors could be grouped, they were further classified into subcategories.

### **Framework of the Study**

The framework used in this study was adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's (2005) classifications. The adapted table is presented below.

**Table 3.1** The classifications of errors

<b>Type of error</b>	<b>Description</b>
1. Errors with grammar	The translated version contains ungrammatical words or phrases.
2. Errors of misinterpretation	The translated version contains an error in which the meaning in translation is definitely different from the original word.
3. Errors of spelling	The translated version contains an error resulting from the incorrect spelling.
4. Errors of over translation	The translator added extraneous information in the target language text that did not appear in the source language text

**Table 3.1** (Continued)

<b>Type of error</b>	<b>Description</b>
5. Errors of under translation	Words in the source language text that were not translated into the target language text.
6. Errors of word choice	The translated version contains a non-equivalent word.
7. Errors of word form	The word used in the target text is correct but it is not in the correct form.

It should be noted that over and under translations were considered as kinds of errors, not strategies in translation, because they did not reproduce the meaning as close as the meaning of the source language text. Over translation made the meaning in the target language unnecessarily long while under translation made the messages in the target language incomplete and could cause misunderstanding on the readers.

### **Reliability and Validity of the Research**

It was imperative to check the process of data analysis and its results. This research was reliable as it was adapted from previous studies which were conducted in the field of problems in translation. The classifications were adapted from the errors which covered the errors frequently found in many fields of previous studies. Besides this, in order to ensure the suitable suggestive translation, the researcher proposed the recommended translation to a native speaker professor and some professors who had experience in teaching translation and linguistics. The analysis of errors was based on the discrepancies between the mistranslation on signs and these suggested translations.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

This chapter will report the findings of the study. 194 Thai-English signs are used as the sample and 317 errors are found. The errors are analyzed at word and sentence levels. The categories of errors are adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's suggestions (2005) which can be seen in Table 4.1 as follows:

**Table 4.1** The occurrence of errors

Type of errors	Frequency of errors	%
1. Grammar	126	39.75
2. Misinterpretation	37	11.67
3. Spelling	34	10.73
4. Word choice	31	9.78
5. Under translation	18	5.68
6. Capitalization	14	4.42
7. Juncture	12	3.79
8. Word form	11	3.47
9. Redundancy	10	3.15
10. Over translation	9	2.84
11. Punctuation	8	2.52
12. Word-for-word translation	6	1.89
13. Ambiguity	1	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the table, the errors which are frequently found are grammar (39.75%), misinterpretation (11.67%), spelling (10.73%), word choice (9.78%) and under translation (5.68%), respectively. The errors less frequently found are redundancy (3.15%), over translation (2.84%), punctuation (2.52%), word-for-word translation (1.89%), and ambiguity (0.32%).

These results are consistent with Supol and Chaitrikal's suggestions in terms of seven types of errors namely: grammar, misinterpretation, spelling, word choice, under translation, word form and over translation.

Moreover, the errors beyond the scope of classifications of errors which are found in translating English signs are ambiguity, capitalization, juncture, punctuation, redundancy and word-for-word translation.

### **Grammar**

Grammatical error is consistent with the suggestions and is most frequently found in the study and can be further subcategorized. The subtypes of grammar error and their frequency are presented in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2** The occurrence of grammatical errors

<b>Subtype of errors</b>	<b>Frequency of errors</b>	<b>%</b>
1. Noun	28	22.22
2. Head noun and modifier	17	13.49
3. Determiner	15	11.91
4. Preposition	14	11.11
5. Verb form	11	8.73
6. Voice	9	7.14
7. Conjunction	8	6.35
8. Negation	5	3.97
9. Pronoun	4	3.18
10. Lack of verb complement	3	2.38
11. Phrasal verb	3	2.38
12. Verb to be	3	2.38
13. Imperative	2	1.59
14. Run on sentence	2	1.59

**Table 4.2** (Continued)

Subtype of errors	Frequency of errors	%
15. Subject-verb agreement	1	0.79
16. Tense and aspect	1	0.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Table 4.2, the most frequent grammatical errors involve noun, head noun and modifier, determiner, preposition, verb form and voice, respectively. The following is a detailed discussion of each of the types of grammatical errors.

### **Noun: Singular & Plural**

There are two basic classifications of nouns in English. They are called *count nouns* and *noncount nouns*. Count or countable nouns have both singular and plural forms. A singular countable noun cannot stand by itself. It needs a determiner such as *a book, the car, this chair* and *his pet*. Noncount or uncountable nouns are not used with some determiners that make reference to number such as *a/an, those/these, (a)few* or *many*. Some countable nouns are usually used in plural form, for example: *belongings, clothes, cornflakes, filings, and finger-prints*.

The common errors found in this study are the use of uncountable nouns as countable nouns and the use of singular forms instead of plural forms.

**Table 4.3** The occurrence of noun errors

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. 4 ชิ้นร้อย 4 <u>piece</u> 100 baht	4 <u>pieces</u> for 100 baht	4 is the cardinal number which indicates the plural. So <i>piece</i> must be in the plural form <i>pieces</i> .

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>2. หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท</p> <p>50 <u>bahts</u> charge for key lost/ return the key on the next day</p>	<p>50 <u>baht</u> charge for key loss/ returning the key more than one day late</p>	<p>Unlike dollars and euros, <i>baht</i>, the currency of Thailand, is <i>uncountable</i>. Thus, <i>baht</i> has only one form, the singular one.</p>
<p>3. หากทำสิ่งของตกลงไปในรางรถมาแจ้งพนักงาน</p> <p>Please contact our staff if you drop <u>belonging</u> onto the track.</p>	<p>Please contact our staff if you drop <u>belongings</u> onto the track.</p>	<p><i>Belongings</i> is always used in a plural form but the word <i>belonging</i> in the sign is used in a singular form instead of a plural form.</p>
<p>4. กรุณาอย่าวางสิ่งของหรือสัมภาระของท่านโดยไม่มีผู้ดูแลและหากพบสิ่งของใดๆที่ไม่มีเจ้าของกรุณาแจ้งพนักงานทันที</p> <p>Do not leave your belonging unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspiciously <u>object</u>.</p>	<p>Do not leave your belongings unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspicious <u>objects</u>.</p>	<p><i>Any</i> is a determiner used to speak about indefinite quantities or numbers, and can be used with both <i>countable</i> and <i>uncountable</i> nouns. The <i>countable noun</i> preceded by <i>any</i> must be in a plural form.</p>
<p>5. ต่อผม</p> <p>Hair <u>extension</u></p>	<p>Hair <u>extensions</u></p>	<p>If the word <i>extensions</i> means ‘long pieces of artificial hair that can be attached to one’s hair to make it longer’, this word is always in a plural form, <i>extensions</i>.</p>

### Word Order: Head Noun and Modifier

In grammar, the head is the most important word in a phrase; the word that carries the main meaning of the phrase and cannot be taken away. A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause which is added to another word to specify more precisely what it refers to. A modifier may be placed before or after the head of the phrase.

A modifier before the noun is called a prenominal-modifier. The most common pronominal modifiers are nouns, adjectives and compound adjectives such as *good*, *red*, and *hot*. A modifier that comes after a noun is called a postnominal-modifier. The most common postnominal modifiers are prepositional phrases and adjective clauses.

The common error found in this study was that the head and modifier were misplaced.

**Table 4.4** The occurrence of head noun and modifier

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. บริการส่งซีดี Delivery CD	CD delivery service available	The head noun is <i>delivery</i> . <i>CD</i> is a modifier which must be placed before the head noun.
2. ชั้นแสดงสินค้า Shelve display	Display shelves	The head noun is <i>shelves</i> . <i>Display</i> is a modifier which must be placed before the head noun.
3. รายได้จากการทำงานเสื้อยืดจะ มอบให้การกุศล <u>Charity T-shirt all</u> <u>proceeds</u> will be donate to the foundation.	<u>Proceeds from the sale of</u> <u>T-shirts</u> will be donated to charitable organizations.	The head noun is <i>proceeds</i> . <i>From the sale of T-shirts</i> are a postnominal modifier which must be placed after the head noun.

**Table 4.4** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
4. รับผิดชอบต่อตา <u>Extension eye lash</u>	<u>Eye lash extension</u>	The word <i>extension</i> is the head noun so it must be placed after the modifier <i>eye lash</i> .
5. อินเทอร์เน็ตและเกมออนไลน์ Internet & <u>Gameonline</u>	Internet & <u>Online game</u>	The word <i>game</i> is the head noun which is modified by <i>online</i> , a pronominal modifier, so it must be placed before the head word it modifies.

### **Determiner**

Determiners describe nouns and must agree with the nouns they describe. In other words, it is necessary to know whether the noun is a singular count noun, a plural count noun, or a noncount noun before choosing the correct determiner. Besides, definite determiners like the article *the*, demonstratives and possessives are used when people know which thing or person is being talked about. The indefinite determiners such as *a*, *an*, *a (few)*, *(a) little*, *some*, and *any* are used when talking about people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

The common errors found in the study were incorrect use of determiner and lack of determiner.

**Table 4.5** The occurrence of determiner

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลังชั้น 1 Taxi service the back exit door <u>1<sup>st</sup> floor</u> .	Taxi service at the back exit on <u>the 1<sup>st</sup> floor</u> .	The article <i>the</i> is used with an <i>ordinal number</i> before a singular count noun to express numerical order.
2. บริโภคภายในวันที่ซื้อ Best within <u>a day</u> purchased	Best consumed within <u>the</u> day of purchase	When talking about a definite entity, the article <i>the</i> is needed.
3. โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please to receive you bill and check <u>cost</u> for your food every time.	Please receive your bill and check <u>the cost</u> of your food every time.	When talking about definite entities, the article <i>the</i> is needed.
4. ขออภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า Sorry <u>inconvenience</u> . No change goods no refund	Sorry for <u>any inconvenience</u> . No exchange or refund.	<i>Any</i> is used in affirmative statements if it comes after a word whose meaning is negative.
5. ตามกฎและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00 -24.00. According to <u>Laws</u> and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health alcohol substances will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to <u>the Laws</u> and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health alcohol substances will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	When talking about definite entities, the article <i>the</i> is needed.

## Preposition

Prepositions are a class of words that indicate relationships between nouns, pronouns and other words in a sentence. Prepositions usually come in front of a noun or pronoun and express a relation to another word or element. At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses. *In, on, at* can be used with time expressions such as *in the morning, on Monday morning, at night*. Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions, for example: reason *for*, arrive *at*, angry *with* someone, and *on* a bus.

However, the correct preposition often depends on the individual verb structure, and one has to learn the expression as a whole. The common errors found in this study are the omission of preposition and the incorrect use of preposition.

**Table 4.6** The occurrence of preposition

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. เด็กอายุต่ำกว่า 12 ต้องอยู่ในความดูแลของผู้ปกครอง Minors under 12 years must be accompanied <u>with</u> parents.	Minors under 12 years must be accompanied <u>by</u> parents.	The verb <i>accompany</i> is normally followed by the preposition <i>by</i> not <i>with</i> .
2. ห้ามจับและระวังไฟฟ้าลัดวงจร Don't touch and please <u>beware</u> short circuit	Don't touch and beware <u>of</u> electric shock.	The verb <i>beware</i> is usually followed the preposition <i>of</i> but many Thai users often omit it.
3. ขออภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า <u>Sorry</u> inconvenience. No change goods no refund	<u>Sorry for</u> any inconvenience. No exchange or refund.	When people want to say they feel unhappy or ashamed about something, the expression <i>sorry for</i> is used.

**Table 4.6** (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
4. บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลัง ชั้น 1 Taxi service the back exit door 1st floor	Taxi service <u>at</u> the back exit <u>on</u> the 1st floor	When saying that something is at a specific place, the preposition <i>at</i> is used, and when something is on a surface, the preposition <i>on</i> is used.
5. รับประกัน 5 ปี Garantie 5 years	Guaranteed <u>for</u> 5 years	When saying how long an action or situation continues for, the preposition <i>for</i> is used.

### Verb Form

Verbs are either finite or non-finite. A finite verb is a verb that has a subject; this means that it can be the main verb in a sentence. It shows tense (past, present, or future) or number (singular or plural). A non-finite verb has no subject, tense or number. The only non-finite verb forms are the infinitive, the present participle (verb -ing) or the past participle (verb 3).

The verb forms depend on the types of sentences and the words that the verbs co-occur with. Nevertheless, some Thais do not know these rules. As a result, they make some mistakes when translating.

**Table 4.7** The occurrence of verb form

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง <u>Reduced</u> speed, road under constrction.	<u>Reduce</u> speed, road under construction.	A verb used in an imperative sentence must be in the imperative form.

Table 4.7 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
2. กรุณาตั้งล้อรถเข็นให้ตรงก่อนขึ้นลง ทางลาดเลื่อน Please put shopping cart wheels straight before <u>take</u> traveller.	Please put shopping cart wheels straight before <u>taking</u> traveller.	A verb that comes after a preposition must be in the <i>-ing</i> form.
3. กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิดค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of traffic jam or the taxi <u>can not</u> move more than 6km/hour passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of traffic jam or the taxi <u>being unable to</u> move more than 6km/hour, the passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	After the preposition <i>in</i> <i>case of</i> , a word must be a noun or verb in the <i>-ing</i> form.
4. ห้ามสูบบุหรี่ No <u>smoke</u>	No <u>smoking</u>	A word coming after <i>no</i> must be a noun or <i>verb -ing</i> .
5. โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบ ราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please <u>to receive</u> you bill and check cost for your food every time.	Please <u>receive</u> your bill and check the cost for your food every time.	This sentence is an imperative sentence so a verb must be in the imperative form.

## Voice

There are two special forms for verbs called voice: *active voice* and *passive voice*. The *active voice* is the normal voice which is used most of the time. In the *active voice*, the object receives the action of the verb. The *passive voice* is less common. In the *passive voice*, the subject receives the action of the verb. A verb

phrase in passive voice is composed of two elements: the appropriate form of the *verb to be* + *the past participle* of the main verb.

The common errors found in the study are the incorrect form of passive verbs and the incorrect use of voice.

**Table 4.8** The occurrence of voice

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>1. ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์อาหารจะย้ายไปชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2008</p> <p>Sorry for the inconvenient. Food center will be <u>move</u> to 6<sup>th</sup> floor on 1 February 2008.</p>	<p>Sorry for inconvenience.</p> <p>The food center will be <u>moved</u> to the 6<sup>th</sup> floor on 1 February 2008.</p>	<p>The structure of present simple passive voice is <i>verb to be</i> + <i>verb 3</i> so the verb must be in the <i>past participle</i> form.</p>
<p>2. รายได้จากกิจการจำหน่ายเสื้อยืดจะมอบให้การกุศล</p> <p>Charity T-shirt all proceeds <u>will be donate</u> to the foundation.</p>	<p>Proceeds from the sale of T-shirts <u>will be donated</u> to the charitable organizations.</p>	<p>The structure of future simple passive is <i>will be</i> + <i>past participle</i> so <i>donate</i> must be in past participle form.</p>
<p>3. ขโมยปรับ 10 เท่าของราคาสินค้า</p> <p>Stealing <u>fine</u> 10 times of value.</p>	<p>Thieves <u>will be fined</u> 10 times the product's price.</p>	<p>The subject of the sentence receives the action expressed in the verb so the verb in this sentence must be written in <i>passive voice</i> form.</p>

**Table 4.8** (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
4. ตามกฎและข้อบังคับของกระทรวง สาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะ จำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00 -24.00. According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health alcohol substances <u>will only sold</u> between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to Laws and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health alcoholic beverages <u>will</u> <u>only be sold between</u> 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	The structure of future simple passive is <i>will be</i> + <i>past participle</i> so <i>be</i> is needed here.
5. คะแนนของวันนี้จะใช้ได้ในวัน ถัดไป Today's point <u>can use</u> tomorrow.	Today's points <u>can be used</u> tomorrow.	<i>Today's points</i> is the subject which receives the action of the verb; thus, the sentence must be passive voice. The structure of a passive sentence consisting of a modal verb is <i>modal + be</i> + <i>past participle</i> .

### Conjunction: Coordinating Conjunctions

A *conjunction* is a word that 'joins'. A *conjunction* joins two parts of a sentence in order to indicate the relationship between the ideas expressed in a clause and the ideas expressed on the rest of a sentence. *Coordinating conjunctions* are used to join two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal; for instance, two words, two phrase or two clauses. The most commonly used coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but* and *or*.

However, some translators cannot use conjunctions correctly. The only error found is the omission of conjunction.

**Table 4.9** The occurrence of conjunction

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. กรุณาตรวจสอบเงินทองและคูปอง ก่อนออกจากเคาน์เตอร์ Please check your change, coupon before going out the counter.	Please check your change <u>and</u> coupon before leaving the counter.	The conjunction <i>and</i> is needed in here to show the connection between two nouns in the sentence.
2. เสื้อแขนสั้นและแขนยาว long arm, short arm shirt	short-sleeved <u>and</u> long- sleeved shirts	The conjunction <i>and</i> is needed here to show the connection between two nouns in the sentence.
3. รองเท้า กระเป๋า เสื้อผ้า shoe bag, costume	shoes, bags <u>and</u> clothes	To joins three words in this sentence, the conjunction <i>and</i> is needed.
4. ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No change no return every condition	No exchange <u>or</u> refund whatsoever	The conjunction <i>or</i> is used between two words or phrases to show that either of two things is possible.
5. ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า No exchangeable no returnable	Non exchangeable <u>or</u> returnable	The conjunction <i>or</i> is used between two words or phrases to show that either of two things is possible.

## Negation

Negation is the way to show negative meaning in a sentence. Normally, in a negative sentence, there is one negative expression such as *no*, *none*, *not*, *non-*, *hardly* or *never*. The way to use these negative expressions depends on the category of the word that they occur with.

The common error found is that the translators cannot use the negative expression correctly. The negative expression does not suit the category of the word.

**Table 4.10** The occurrence of negation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า <u>No</u> exchangeable <u>no</u> returnable	<u>Non</u> exchangeable or returnable	<i>No</i> is used with a noun or <i>verb -ing</i> . In the example, <i>exchangeable</i> is an adjective so <i>non</i> is used.
2. สินค้าไม่สามารถคืนได้ Goods sold are <u>not</u> <u>returnable</u> .	Goods are <u>non-</u> <u>returnable</u> .	When saying that an amount of money cannot be paid back, <i>non-</i> <i>returnable</i> is more preferable than <i>not</i> <i>returnable</i> .
3. ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน <u>Can't</u> change and refund.	<u>No</u> exchange or refund	In a negative imperative sentence, <i>no</i> is put before a noun.
4. ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม <u>Not</u> allowed food and drink	<u>No</u> food and drink allowed.	<i>No</i> is put before a noun in negative imperative sentences.
5. สินค้าเปลี่ยนไม่ได้ <u>Not</u> to change	<u>No</u> exchange	<i>No</i> is put before a noun in negative imperative sentences.

## Pronoun

Pronouns are often used instead of nouns to avoid repetition of nouns. A pronoun usually has a reference noun that has been mentioned before in conversation or in writing. There are several different kinds of pronouns in English. These include *personal pronouns* which can be either subject or object pronouns; *possessive pronouns* which indicate possession and attribute ownership to someone or something; *relative pronouns* which are used to begin a subordinate clause and indicate the relationship of the subordinate clause to the rest of the sentence; *reflexive pronouns* which are pronouns that are used to state the subject is performing the action or emphasize the subject or the object; and *reciprocal pronouns* which refer to persons or things which are acting on each other.

In order to select the correct pronoun, the translators need to know the category and the function of the word that the pronoun occurs with. The most frequent errors found are that the translators used a personal pronoun before a noun to show possession.

**Table 4.11** The occurrence of pronoun

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบ ราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please to receive <u>you</u> bill and check cost for your food every time.	Please receive <u>your</u> bill and check the cost of your food every time.	To show possession of something, a possessive pronoun is used.
2. อย่าปลดมีดใหม่ Don't take out we, have new <u>piece</u> .	Don't remove. For display only. Another new <u>one</u> is available for purchase.	The pronoun <i>one</i> is more appropriate in the context where the object being discussed can be identified by the interlocutors.

**Table 4.11** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
3. สำหรับความรักของคุณ For <u>you</u> love	For <u>your</u> love	The word <i>love</i> is a noun. To show possession of something, a <i>possessive pronoun</i> is used. So <i>your</i> is needed here not <i>you</i> which is an <i>object pronoun</i> .
4. ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่า ลาดพร้าวขอภัยที่ต้องตรวจสอบเพื่อ ความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของรัฐบาล Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search <u>you</u> belongings carried into the mall for security reason. We apologize for inconvenience and hope for your understanding.	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search <u>your</u> belongings for security reasons. We apologize for the inconvenience.	To show the possession of something, a <i>possessive pronoun</i> is used.

### **Lack of Verb Complement**

A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends a full stop (.), question mark (?), or exclamation mark (!). A sentence contains or implies a subject and a predicate. The subject is the person, place or thing that acts, is acted on, or is described in the sentence and will usually be a noun phrase. The predicate is the action or description that occurs in the sentence. The predicate is what is said about the subject and contains a verb or verb phrase. Some verbs have an object. The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb. Some verbs need a complement. The complement is used with linking verbs like *be*, *seem*, *keep*, *look*,

etc. A complement is the part of the sentence that gives the reader more information about the subject.

The two errors found in the study are that there is no direct object or verb complement after verbs.

**Table 4.12** The occurrence of lack of verb complement

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. โปรดช่วยกันรักษาความสะอาด Please <u>keep</u> all time.	Please <u>keep clean</u> .	In this sentence, <i>keep</i> functions as a linking verb which needs a verb complement to make this sentence a complete one.
2. สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยน ขนาดได้ If you <u>buy</u> already can not return but you can change size.	Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.	<i>Buy</i> is a transitive verb which is usually followed by an object to show action on something or someone.

### Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and preposition or a verb and an adverb. A phrasal verb has a meaning which is different from the original verb. The adverb or preposition that follows the verb is sometimes called a particle. The particle changes the meaning of the phrasal verb in idiomatic ways. The important thing that a translator needs to remember is that a one-word verb and a phrasal verb are different verbs. Each verb has its own distinct meaning.

However, in this study, not many translators treat each phrasal verb as a separate verb. The error found is that the translators used the phrasal verb without the participle. Thus, the meaning is different.

**Table 4.13** The occurrence of phrasal verb

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ห้ามลองรองเท้านอกร้าน Don't <u>try</u> shoe outside the shop.	Don't <u>try on</u> shoes outside the shop.	In the example, <i>try</i> means 'to attempt to do or get something' while <i>try on</i> means 'to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits you'. Therefore, <i>try on</i> is more suitable in this context.
2. ห้ามลอง Can not <u>try</u>	Do not <u>try on</u>	<i>On</i> is needed here to give the sentence the correct meaning.
3. ลองแล้วเก็บที่ด้วย When you <u>try</u> after you keep same before	When you <u>try something on</u> , put it back in the same place.	<i>On</i> is needed here to give the sentence the correct meaning.

### Verb to Be

Some grammarians refer to the verb *to be* as a copula verb. Normally the verb *to be* is used to show the status or characteristics of something or someone. It says what I *am*, what you *are* or what something *is*. The verb *to be* is a verb that connects the subject to the complement and describes the subject. It is also called a linking verb showing the existence or condition of the subject.

However, *be* is a verb that is often omitted by Thai language users. The common error found is that the verb *to be* is omitted in a sentence.

**Table 4.14** The occurrence of the verb to be

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ไม่รับคืนสินค้า Goods non-returnable.	Goods <u>are</u> non returnable.	There is no main verb in these sentences. To link the subject and the adjective, the verb to be is used.
2. พนักงานไม่สุภาพโปรดแจ้ง 081-xxx-xxxx If our staff impolite-rude please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	If our staff <u>are</u> impolite please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	The main verb is missing here. <i>Staff</i> is the collective noun which is usually followed by a plural verb so <i>are</i> is used.
3. ห้ามเรียกรถแท็กซี่บริเวณนี้ จุดจอดรถแท็กซี่อยู่ด้านหลัง MBK No taxi here Taxi stand at the back of MBK	Don't hail a taxi here. The taxi stand <u>is</u> at the back of MBK.	The main verb is missing. Using the <i>verb to be</i> is the simple way to indicate where someone or something is.

### Imperative

*Imperatives* are verbs used to give commands, orders, warning or instructions. An imperative sentence does not require a subject as the pronoun *you* is implied. There are two basic types of imperative sentence: *positive* sentences and *negative* sentences. A positive sentence tells people to do something and a negative one tells people not to do something. To make a positive imperative sentence, the infinitive form of the verb without *to* is used such as *Come here!* *Go to your room!* or *Listen!* To make a negative imperative, *do not* or *don't* is placed before the verb.

The common error found is that the translators use *can* instead of *do* to form the imperative sentence.

**Table 4.15** The occurrence of imperative

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ห้ามลอง <u>Cannot</u> try on	<u>Do not</u> try on.	This sentence is a negative sentence and <i>Do not</i> or <i>Don't</i> is needed to form a <i>negative imperative sentence</i> .
2. ห้ามลอง <u>Can</u> not try	<u>Do</u> not try on.	<i>Do not</i> is put before the verb in a <i>negative imperative sentence</i> .

### Run-on Sentence

A run-on sentence is a common English grammar error. It is a sentence that is too long and should be broken into two or more sentences. A run-on sentence tacks several sentences together with no punctuation, as though they were united (Augsornjarung, 2007). People often speak in run-on sentences, but they make pauses and change their tone, so listeners can understand them. But when writing, no one can hear the writers, so sometimes the writers/translators must break the sentences into shorter units so that they do not run-on.

The common error found is that more than one sentence is joined without any conjunction or punctuation.

**Table 4.16** The occurrence of run-on sentence

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ <u>If you buy already can not return</u> but you can change size.	Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.	There are two verbs in the underlined sentence without any punctuation to separate them or conjunction to join them.

**Table 4.16** (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
2. ขายส่ง 3 กล่องกละ-ไซส์แบบ Wholesale price 3 boxes up can mix sign-design.	Get wholesale price for 3 boxes. Choose from various sizes and designs.	The sentence in the example was not correct because <i>Wholesale price 3 boxes up</i> and <i>can mix sign-design</i> cannot be merged into one sentence without separating them.

### Subject-verb Agreement

*Subject-verb agreement* or *concord* relates to number agreement (singular or plural) between the subject and the verb which follows it. If a sentence has a singular subject, it is followed by a singular verb, and if it has a plural subject, it is followed by a plural verb; that is, the verb agrees with the subject. There also are additional rules that need special care when translating. For example, when the subjects are joined by *and*, the plural verb form is used; or the singular form is used when singular subjects are joined by words like *or*, *nor*, *either...or*, or *neither...or*.

The only one error found is that the verb is used in a singular form instead of a plural form.

**Table 4.17** The occurrence of verb agreement

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและ เครื่องดื่ม Food and drink <u>is</u> prohibited.	Food and drink <u>are</u> not allowed. / No food and drink allowed.	In all patterns, there must be agreement of subject and verb. The subjects of a sentence are composed of two nouns connected by <i>and</i> , so the verb to be must be in the plural form <i>are</i> .

## Tense and Aspect

Most statements in speech and writing have main verbs which carry tense and aspect to allow speakers to relate situations to time. Tense allows a speaker to locate a situation relative to some reference point of time, most likely the time of speaking. Broadly speaking there are three main tenses: *past*, *present*, and the *future tenses*. Aspect systems allow speakers to view an event in various ways. In English, there are four aspects: simple, progressive, perfect and perfect progressive (Saeed, 1997). Verbs are conjugated to show the tense and aspect they are associated with. However, some translators do not change the verb ending and that causes mistranslation.

The only error found is that the verb is used in the wrong aspect; s/he does not change the verb ending.

**Table 4.18** The occurrence of tense and aspect

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ไม่ขาย กำลังเช็คสต็อก I don't sale. Now I <u>check</u> stock.	Not for sale. Currently stocktaking. ( <u>checking</u> )	When talking about an action that is happening at the time of speaking, the <i>present progressive</i> is used. However, here the <i>present</i> <i>simple</i> is used instead of the correct tense.

## Misinterpretation

The second error found in this study is *misinterpretation* and it is in the scope of classifications of errors. *Misinterpretation* occurs when the meaning of the original text is not conveyed correctly in the target language. There is no semantic equivalence between the source language and the target language. The meanings in the translated texts are considerably different from those in the original texts, and the translations distort the meaning of the source texts.

**Table 4.19** The occurrence of misinterpretation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>1. มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์</p> <p>Kasetsart University <u>Anthropology</u> <u>Department</u></p>	<p>Kasetsart University <u>Faculty of Humanities</u></p>	<p><i>Anthropology</i> refers to ‘the scientific study of people, their societies, cultures and etc’ while <i>humanities</i> means ‘subjects of study such as literature, history, or art rather than science or mathematics’. However, these two fields of study are often confused by Thai language users.</p>
<p>2. ขโมยถูกปรับ 10 เท่า</p> <p><u>Stealing</u> will charge 10 times the product’s price.</p>	<p><u>Thieves</u> will be fined 10 times the value of the product.</p>	<p><i>Charge</i> means ‘to ask someone for a particular amount of money for something you are selling’ while <i>fine</i> means ‘to make someone pay money as a punishment’.</p>
<p>3. ขอขอบคุณที่ไม่นำรถเข็นออกนอกบริเวณนี้</p> <p>Thank you for not taking the shopping cart <u>from</u> this area.</p>	<p>Thank you for not taking the shopping cart <u>outside</u> this area.</p>	<p>The sentence wants to ask the reader not to bring <i>the shopping cart</i> beyond that area. Therefore, <i>outside</i> must be used instead of <i>from</i> which is used to say where something is before it is removed.</p>

**Table 4.19** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
4. ยินดีต้อนรับ You well come	Welcome	The translator assumes that <i>You're welcome</i> and <i>Welcome</i> have the same meaning, <i>to greet</i> .
5. กรุณาอย่าเหยียบบนโถส้วม อันตรายเมื่อใช้ผิดวิธี For your safety, do not step on the toilet seat! <u>Misusage can be injured.</u>	For your safety, do not step on the toilet seat! <u>Misuse can cause injury.</u>	<i>Misuse</i> is used in order to say that the use of something is in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose, while there is no word <i>misusage</i> in English. The writer formed a new word from mixing the prefix <i>mis-</i> , which means wrong, and <i>usage</i> together.

### Spelling

The third error found in this study is spelling and it agrees with the scope of classifications of errors. The words in the target language are misspelled. The translators might assume that the word should be spelled the way they think and place those words in the translation texts without proofreading. There are 34 errors found in this category and can be subcategorized into four groups: *wrong letter*, *letter omission*, *letter switching*, and *over spelling*.

**Table 4.20** The occurrence of spelling

Subtype of Error	Frequency of errors	%
1. Wrong letter	15	44.12
2. Omission of letter	9	26.47
3. Letter switching	8	23.53
4. Over spelling	2	5.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the table, the spelling errors which are frequently found are wrong letter (44.12%), omission of letter (26.47%), letter switching (23.53%) and over spelling (5.88%), respectively.

### Wrong Letter

The words are misspelled by using some wrong letters in the words.

**Table 4.21** The occurrence of wrong letter

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>1. เพื่อความปลอดภัยกรุณาแสดงสัมภาระของท่าน ก่อนฝากที่จุดบริการ ขอขอบคุณ สำหรับความร่วมมือและขออภัยสำหรับความไม่สะดวก</p> <p>For your safety, please open your belonging before deposit at the customer service counter thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <u>and</u> inconvenience.</p>	<p>For your safety, please open your belongings before deposit at the customer service counter.</p> <p>Thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <u>any</u> inconvenience.</p>	<p>The letter <i>d</i> is written instead of the letter <i>y</i>.</p>

**Table 4.21** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
2. ผู้โดยสารจ่ายค่าทางด่วน Passenger pays the express way <u>tall</u> .	Passenger pays the express way <u>toll</u> .	The letter <i>a</i> is written instead of the letter <i>o</i> .
3. ห้ามลูกโป่งอัดแก๊ส No <u>gascous</u> balloon	No <u>gaseous</u> balloon	The letter <i>c</i> is written instead of the letter <i>e</i> .
4. ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญ หาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัว ท่านตลอดเวลา Please keep your valuable belongings with you all the time such as <u>Labtop</u> , Cell phone and wallet.	Please keep your valuable belongings such as <u>laptop</u> , cell phone and wallet with you all the time.	The writer could have misunderstood that the word <i>lap</i> in <i>laptop</i> is spelled the same way as the word <i>lab</i> , the short form of <i>laboratory</i> .
5. ขอขวด กระป๋องหนอยคะ Give me can and <u>bottal</u> , <u>ser</u> .	Please deposit cans and <u>bottles</u> here.	The writer misspelled the words <i>bottle</i> and <i>sir</i> .

**Letter Omission**

A letter is omitted in a word, thus the word is misspelled.

**Table 4.22** The occurrence of letter omission

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ขอแสดงความยินดี <u>Congratulation!</u>	<u>Congratulations!</u>	The word <i>congratulations</i> is often spelled as <i>congratulation</i> by Thai translators.
2. เพื่อความปลอดภัย บิ๊กซีจะ ตรวจสอบสัมภาระก่อนการฝาก For security reason Big C will check your belongings before <u>storn</u> g them.	For security reasons, Big C will check your belongings before <u>storing</u> them.	The letter <i>i</i> is omitted in the sentence.
3. ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง Reduced speed, road under <u>constrction</u> .	Reduce speed, road under <u>construction</u> .	The letter <i>u</i> is omitted in the translated text.
4. ของแท้ มือสอง (นาฬิกาใช้แล้ว) Original but secondhand (used <u>watches</u> )	Original but second-hand (used <u>watches</u> )	The letter <i>e</i> to form the plural is omitted.
5. ขอต้อนรับสู่สะพานใหม่พลาซ่า Welcome to Sapanmai <u>Paza</u>	Welcome to Sapanmai <u>Plaza</u>	The letter <i>l</i> is missing in the text.

## Letter Switching

Two letters in a word are switched. The letters replace each other and vice versa.

**Table 4.23** The occurrence of letter switching

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ลุ้นรับเงินรางวัล 1 ล้านบาท Take a chance to win 1 million <u>bath</u> .	Take a chance to win 1 million <u>baht</u> .	The letters <i>h</i> and <i>t</i> are switched. The word <i>baht</i> is often misspelled by Thai translators
2. ข้าวผัด <u>fired</u> rice	<u>fried</u> rice	The letters <i>i</i> and <i>r</i> are switched. The misspelled word forms a word <i>fired</i> which also has a different meaning.
3. กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิดค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of <u>tarffic</u> jam or the taxi can not move more than 6km/hour passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of <u>traffic</u> jam or the taxi being unable to move more than 6km/hour, the passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	The letters <i>a</i> and <i>r</i> are switched.
4. 2 คู่ 50 บาท 2 <u>piars</u> for 50 <u>bahts</u>	2 <u>pairs</u> for 50 <u>baht</u>	The letters <i>a</i> and <i>i</i> are switched in the sentence.
5. รับบัตรเครดิต Credit cards <u>accpeted</u>	Credit cards <u>accepted</u>	The letters <i>e</i> and <i>p</i> are switched.

## Over Spelling

Some letters are added in a word causing a misspelling.

**Table 4.24** The occurrence of over spelling

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ทุกวัน <u>everry</u> day	<u>every</u> day	The letter <i>r</i> is doubled and makes the word misspelled.
2. ขอบคุณ <u>Thanks</u> you	<u>Thank</u> you	The word <i>thank</i> needs no <i>s</i> when followed by <i>you</i> .

## Word choice

Choice of word is the fourth error in this study and it is one of errors suggested in the framework of the study. Good word choice means being able to choose just the right words to make the translation sound natural and precise. One word choice does not work in every circumstance. In some contexts one word might be more appropriate than an other. Some of the translation errors caused by word choice might be acceptable if the core messages are transferred.

In the study, the words that are used made sense and did not cause any great confusion, however, they did not convey the meaning as fully as others which were more appropriate. The common errors found are that the chosen words have a different shade of meaning and are less suitable in the contexts.

**Table 4.25** The occurrence of word choice

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. หนังแท้ <u>Real</u> leather	<u>Genuine</u> leather	When talking about something which is what it seems to be, the word <i>leather</i> is normally goes together with <i>genuine</i> rather than <i>real</i> .
2. ตามกฎและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00 – 24.00. According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health alcohol <u>substances</u> will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to the Laws and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, alcoholic <u>beverages</u> will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	The word <i>alcoholic</i> often goes together with the word <i>beverages</i> more often than the word <i>substances</i> .
3. ห้ามสัตว์เลี้ยง No <u>animals</u>	No <u>pets</u>	<i>Animal</i> means ‘any living creature that is not a plant or person’ but <i>pet</i> means ‘an animal such as a cat or dog which is kept and looked after at home’. In this context <i>pet</i> is more appropriate than <i>animal</i> as its meaning is narrower and the sign is placed in the subway station.

Table 4.25 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
4. มีกล้องวงจรปิด We have installed <u>linked TV camera</u> to monitor this area.	We have installed <u>CCTV</u> to monitor this area.	The specific word for the camera used to transmit a signal to a specific set of monitors is <i>closed circuit television</i> . Thus <i>CCTV</i> is more suitable than <i>linked TV camera</i> .
5. รองเท้า กระเป๋า เสื้อผ้า shoe bag, <u>costume</u>	shoes, bags and <u>clothes</u>	In this context, the sign refers to the things that people wear to cover their body which are items for sale rather than the things worn by an actor to make them look like something. Therefore, the word <i>clothes</i> is preferable to <i>costumes</i> .
6. ฟอ้อนามัย <u>Feminine</u> napkins	<u>Sanitary</u> napkins	When referring to a napkin that a woman wears in her underwear for the blood when she has her period, the word <i>sanitary</i> normally goes with <i>napkin</i> instead of <i>feminine</i> .

### Under Translation

Under translation is the fifth error and it is in the scope of classifications of errors. Under translation, or what is sometimes referred to as deletion, means the words or phrases in the source language text are not translated into the target language

text. The translators do not translate some of the messages such as a subject, verb, or conjunction.

**Table 4.26** The occurrence of under translation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. 503 สนามหลวง — ทางด่วน- รังสิต (16.00 — 17.30 น. เฉพาะวันราชการ) 503 SANAMLUANG – EXPRESS WAY – RANGSIT (4.00-5.30 PM)	503 SANAMLUANG – EXPRESS WAY – RANGSIT (4.00-5.30 PM <u>ONLY WORKING</u> <u>DAYS</u> )	In this sign, the phrase in the parentheses is omitted; this might cause a misunderstanding for the passengers who read this sign.
2. จ้างจากสนามบินจ่ายเพิ่ม 50 บาท Hiring in the airport 50 baht more	Hiring in the airport <u>costs</u> 50 baht more.	The main verb <i>cost</i> in the sentence is omitted.
3. ประตูฉุกเฉินสัญญาณดังเมื่อถูกผลัก Emergency exit door alarm when push.	Emergency exit door alarm <u>will sound</u> when pushed.	The word <i>sound</i> which is the main verb the sentence is omitted.
4. โปรดดูแลบุตรหลานของท่านขณะใช้ลิฟท์หรือบันไดเลื่อน Please take care of your children using lift or escalator.	Please take care of your children <u>when</u> using lift or escalator.	The conjunction <i>when</i> is omitted in the sentence.
5. ห้ามเรียกรถแท็กซี่บริเวณนี้ จุดจอดรถแท็กซี่อยู่ด้านหลัง MBK <u>No</u> taxi here Taxi stand at the back of MBK	<u>Don't hail</u> a taxi here. The taxi stand is at the back of MBK.	The main verb <i>hail</i> is omitted in the sentence.

## Capitalization

Capitalization is the sixth error in this study and it is beyond the scope of the classifications of errors. Rules for capitalization might be confusing for Thai language users. For example, use capital letters in the following ways: the first word of a sentence; the pronoun *I*; proper nouns (the names of specific people, places and organizations); titles; days, months and public holidays; and nationalities, regions, languages, religions and ethnic groups. However, translators capitalize letters incorrectly. Some capitalize letters that do not begin a sentence. Some do not capitalize proper names.

**Table 4.27** The occurrence of capitalization

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ลดราคาทุกวันจันทร์-ศุกร์ 10.00 – 14.00 น. สำหรับกลับบ้านเท่านั้น <u>DisCount</u> every Monday-Friday 10.00 A.M. – 14.00 P.M. Dining only.	<u>Discount</u> every Monday-Friday 10.00 – 14.00 Take away only.	The capital letter is used for the first word or letter of the sentence. <i>C</i> in the sentence is not at the beginning of the word, so it cannot be a capital letter.
2. ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญหาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัวท่านตลอดเวลา Please keep your valuable belongings with you all the time such as <u>Labtop</u> , Cell phone and wallet.	Please keep your valuable belongings such as <u>laptop</u> , cell phone and wallet with you all the time.	The underlined words are not in the initial position, so they must not be capitalized.

Table 4.27 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>3. แฟชั่นนิวยอร์ก <u>new york</u> fashion</p>	<p><u>New York</u> fashion</p>	<p><i>New York</i> is a proper name which refers to a specific place; therefore it must be capitalized.</p>
<p>4. ประกาศห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจกใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or <u>Displaying</u> of goods for sale, <u>Sporting Activities</u>, <u>Distributing</u> Leaflets, <u>Loitering</u>, or <u>Sleeping</u> in public areas is prohibited.</p> <p>Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p> <p>5. โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบของ สถานที่ เพื่อวัฒนธรรมอันดี โดยไม่รับประทาน อาหาร เครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้ และกรุณานั่งอย่างสุภาพไม่ถอด รองเท้าหรือแสดงกริยาไม่เรียบร้อย</p> <p>Please help us maintain the <u>Pride</u> of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public image. No <u>Food</u> or <u>Drinks</u> allowed in this area. Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or <u>displaying</u> of goods, <u>sporting activities</u>, <u>distributing</u> leaflets, <u>loitering</u>, or <u>sleeping</u> in public areas is prohibited.</p> <p>Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p> <p>Please help to maintain the <u>pride</u> of Siam Paragon and preserve good culture and public image. No <u>food</u> or <u>drinks</u> allowed in this area.</p> <p>Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</p>	<p>The underlined words are not in the initial position, so they must not be capitalized.</p> <p>The underlined words are not in the initial position, so they must not be capitalized.</p>

## Juncture

Juncture in this study refers to the pause or the space between words. Normally, when writing a single word, each letter is connected without any space between the two letters. On the other hand, when writing two different words, a space is required between two words.

The juncture errors in the study occur in single words and between words. The juncture that seems to be very confusing is the juncture of compound nouns. This is due to the fact that some compound nouns are usually written as one word e.g. *a tablecloth*, some as separate words e.g. *waste paper*, and others with a hyphen e.g. *a word-processor*.

**Table 4.28** The occurrence of juncture

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ตัวเครื่องบินด่วน Express <u>airlineticket</u>	Express <u>airline ticket</u>	<i>Airline ticket</i> is a compound noun which appears as two separate words so these two words could not be joined together.
2. ห้ามจับราวมือ Don_’_t touch. out of order.	Don_’_t touch. Out of order.	<i>Apostrophes</i> are used in contractions. A contraction is a word in which one or more letters have been omitted. The <i>apostrophe</i> shows this omission. To use an <i>apostrophe</i> to create a contraction, an <i>apostrophe</i> is placed where the omitted letter(s) would go without any spaces.

**Table 4.28** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
3. ขอขอบคุณที่มาใช้บริการ <u>Thankyou</u> for shopping here	<u>Thank you</u> for shopping here	<i>Thank you</i> is the expression used when wanting to show gratefulness for something to someone and it is written as two separate words.
4. งานสถิติและเวชระเบียน <u>MedicalRecord</u> and Statistics Unit	<u>Medical Record</u> and Statistics Unit	<i>Medical</i> is an adjective modifying <i>record</i> and these two words cannot be written as one single word.
5. ผ้าปูที่นอน <u>bed spread</u>	<u>bedspread</u>	<i>Bedsread</i> is a compound noun which is usually written as one word.

### Word Form

Word form is the eighth error and it is one kind of grammatical error. It is separated as another category because of its large number of errors. Moreover, the errors found in this category can be subcategorized. Word form error means the word used in the target text is correct, but it is not in the correct form. The translators choose the correct word but misidentified the function of words. For example, the word in the source language is an adverb, but the translators translate it as an adjective. This error can be subcategorized into six small groups as follows:

**Table 4.29** The occurrence of word form

Subtype of errors	Frequency of errors	%
1. Noun instead of adjective	4	36.37
2. Adjective instead of noun	2	18.18
3. Noun instead of verb	2	18.18
4. Adjective instead of adverb	1	9.09
5. Adverb instead of adjective	1	9.09
6. Verb instead of noun	1	9.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

As can be seen from the table, the most frequently word form errors are noun instead of adjective (36.37%), adjective instead of noun (18.18%), noun instead of verb (18.18%), adjective instead of adverb (9.09%), adverb instead of adjective (9.09%), and verb instead of noun (9.09%), respectively.

### Noun instead of Adjective

The words are written in noun forms instead of adjective forms.

**Table 4.30** The occurrence of noun instead of adjective

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. แท็กซี่ มิเตอร์ TAXI-METER	<u>METERED</u> -TAXI	The word <i>meter</i> functions as an adjective modifying the head noun <i>taxi</i> so it must be in an adjective form <i>metered</i> .

Table 4.30 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
2 ไหม้มน้ำจืดธรรมชาติ <u>nature</u> pearl	<u>natural</u> pearl	The word <i>nature</i> is placed before <i>pearl</i> and functions as a modifier so it must be in an adjective form <i>natural</i> .
3. ตามกฎและข้อบังคับของกระทรวง สาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่าย เวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00 -24.00. According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, <u>alcohol</u> substances will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to the Laws and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, <u>alcoholic</u> substances will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	The word <i>alcohol</i> functioned as an adjective which modified the word <i>substances</i> , so it must be in an adjective form <i>alcoholic</i> .
4. น้ำดื่ม Water <u>drink</u>	<u>Drinking</u> water	The head noun is <i>water</i> and <i>drink</i> is the adjective which must be in the present participle form <i>drinking</i> .

### Adjective instead of Noun

The words are written in adjective forms instead of noun forms.

**Table 4.31** The occurrence of adjective instead of noun

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ไม่รับคืนสินค้า No <u>returnable</u>	No <u>refund</u>	<i>No</i> cannot be followed by an adjective. It must be followed by a noun.
2. ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์ อาหารจะย้ายไปชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 Sorry for the <u>inconvenient</u> . Food center will be move to 6th floor on 1 February 2008.	Sorry for the <u>inconvenience</u> . The food center will be moved to the 6th floor on 1 February 2008.	After a preposition, a gerund or noun is needed. The noun form <i>inconvenience</i> is needed instead of the adjective form <i>inconvenient</i> .

### Noun instead of Verb

The words are written in noun forms instead of the verb forms.

**Table 4.32** The occurrence of noun instead of verb

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ไม่ขาย กำลังเช็คสต็อก I don't <u>sale</u> . Now I check the stock.	Not for sale. Currently stocktaking.	<i>Sale</i> is a noun form while a verb form <i>sell</i> is needed here.

**Table 4.32** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
2. กรุณาชั่งน้ำหนัก ก่อนนำสินค้าไปชำระเงิน Please have fruit, vegetable <u>weight</u> before payment.	Please have fruit and vegetables <u>weighed</u> before payment.	When saying that somebody arranges for something to be done by someone else, <i>have</i> followed by an <i>object</i> + <i>past participle</i> can be used.

**Adjective instead of Adverb**

The words are written in adjective forms instead of adverb forms.

**Table 4.33** The occurrence of adjective instead of adverb

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
1. อาหารทำใหม่ทุกวัน All products are daily <u>fresh</u> made.	All products are <u>freshly</u> made each day.	The word <i>fresh</i> modified the verb <i>made</i> , so it must be in the adverb form <i>freshly</i> .

### Adverb instead of Adjective

The words are written in adverb forms instead of adjective forms.

**Table 4.34** The occurrence of adverb instead of adjective

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>1. กรุณาอย่าวางสิ่งของหรือสัมภาระของท่านโดยไม่ มีผู้ดูแลและหากพบสิ่งของใดๆที่ไม่มีเจ้าของกรุณา แจ้งพนักงานทันที</p> <p>Do not leave your belonging unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or <u>suspiciously</u> object.</p>	<p>Do not leave your belongings unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or <u>suspicious</u> objects.</p>	<p>When modifying a noun, an adjective is needed. Thus, <i>suspicious</i> is needed instead of <i>suspiciously</i>.</p>

### Verb instead of Noun

The words are written in verb forms instead of noun forms.

**Table 4.35** The occurrence of verb instead of noun

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>1. หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจ ล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท</p> <p>50 bahts charge for key <u>lost</u>/ return the key on the next day</p>	<p>50 baht charge for key <u>loss</u>/ returning the key more than one day late</p>	<p>The word which follows a preposition must be a noun or gerund. Thus the word <i>loss</i> is more preferable than <i>lost</i>.</p>

The ninth error is redundancy. This error is not consistent with the classifications of errors suggested in the framework of the study. Redundancy is unnecessary repetition or explanation in speech or writing. One word repeats semantic information found in other words. The translators use unnecessary words or phrases that express something already said or known in the utterance or sentence.

**Table 4.36** The occurrence of redundancy

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. พนักงานไม่สุภาพโปรดแจ้ง 081-xxx-xxxx If our staff impolite- <u>rude</u> please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	If our staff are impolite please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	<i>Rude</i> means ‘speaking or behaving in a way that is not polite’, so it repeated the meaning of <i>impolite</i> .
2. ขายปลีกและขายส่ง Wholesale and <u>retailsale</u>	Wholesale and <u>retail</u>	The word <i>retail</i> means ‘the sale of goods in shops to customers’. Its meaning covers the sale itself, so there is no need to add <i>sale</i> .
3. เปิดทุกวัน 8.00 – 20.00 น Open daily 8.00 <u>am</u> - 20.00 <u>pm</u>	Open daily 08.00 - 20.00	The translated version used the twenty-four hour system to tell the time, so there is no need to add <i>am</i> and <i>pm</i> .
4. ร้องเรียนแท็กซี่โทร 1684 For complaints please call <u>tel.</u> 1684.	For complaints please call 1684.	The word <i>tel</i> is not needed in the sentence as the verb <i>call</i> is supposed to be followed directly by a number instead of placing the word <i>tel.</i> before it.

**Table 4.36** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
5. สินค้าไม่สามารถคืนได้ Goods <u>sold</u> are not returnable.	Goods are non- returnable.	The word <i>sold</i> is unnecessary in this context as <i>goods</i> and <i>non-returnable</i> could convey the idea that the goods were sold already.

### Over Translation

The tenth error is over translation and it is in the scope of classifications of errors. Over translation is a kind of error caused by supplementing original texts with additional information. The extraneous information which does not appear in the source language text is added in the target text. Theoretically, in this study, adding extraneous information is wrong in translation. Practically, however, the added information is sometimes useful to readers. The readers can be better informed from the translation.

**Table 4.37** The occurrence of over translation

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
1. ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่าลาดพร้าวของภัยที่ต้อง ตรวจสอบเพื่อความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของรัฐบาล Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search you belongings for security reason. We apologize for inconvenience <u>and hope for your understanding.</u>	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search your belongings for security reasons. We apologize for any inconvenience.	The underlined phrases are over translated. They do not appear in the source language text.

Table 4.37 (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
<p>2. ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดทิ้งสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือมูลฝอยลงบนที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนปรับไม่เกิน 2000 บาท พรบ. รักษาความสะอาด พ.ศ.2535</p> <p><u>A person is not allowed to: spit one's saliva or phlegm, discard cigarettes, stuffs, or pour or drop dirt or rubbish in public area, outside litter bins, on the street, or on the floor or public places.</u> An offender is subject to 2000 baht fine maximum. Cleanliness Act Year 1992.</p>	<p><u>No spitting or littering.</u></p> <p>An offender is subject to a maximum 2000 baht fine. Cleanliness Act Year 1992.</p>	<p>The underlined phrases are extraneous information added by the translator. The translated original version contained too many details. The words <i>spitting</i> and <i>littering</i> cover the entire meaning of the target text.</p>
<p>3. ประกาศ</p> <p>ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า คั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจกใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE</p> <p>Selling or Displaying of goods <u>for sale</u>, Sporting Activities, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE</p> <p>Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, distributing leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>The underlined words do not appear in the source language text.</p>

**Table 4.37** (Continued)

<b>Thai-English</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
4. กรุณาคิดให้ค้ก่อนซื้อ ซ้อแล้วไม่รับเปลี่ยน หรือคืนเงิน Please make the good decision before buy the goods. We will not give the change or refund <u>after the payment.</u>	Please think carefully before purchasing. Purchases cannot be exchanged or refunded.	The underlined phrase does not appear in the source language text.
5. โปรดช่วยกันรักษาความสะอาด Please keep clean <u>all time.</u>	Please keep clean.	The underlined phrase does not appear in the source language text.

### **Punctuation**

*Punctuation* is the eleventh error and it is beyond the scope of classifications of errors. *Punctuation* is the use of standard marks and signs in writing and printing to separate words in sentences, clauses and phrases in order to clarify meaning. Proper punctuation is essential in writing to enable the reader to understand what the writer is trying to say. Punctuation errors can be subcategorized into three types: *omission of punctuation*, *misuse of punctuation* and *misplacement of punctuation*.

**Table 4.38** The occurrence of punctuation

<b>Subtype of error</b>	<b>Frequency of errors</b>	<b>%</b>
1. Omission of punctuation	4	50
2. Misuse of punctuation	3	37.5
3. Misplacement of punctuation	1	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the table the punctuation errors which are frequently found are omission of punctuation (50%), misuse of punctuation (37.5%) and misplacement of punctuation (12.5%), respectively.

### Omission of Punctuation

The punctuation is omitted in a sentence.

**Table 4.39** The occurrence of omission of punctuation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. แฟชั่นเด็ก Fashion <u>Kids</u>	<u>Kids' Fashion</u>	The apostrophe is needed here to form a possessive.
2. ระวังกระจก <u>Caution mind the mirror</u>	<u>Caution! Mind the mirror</u>	The text wanted to tell the reader to beware of the mirror so it is necessary to use an <i>exclamation mark</i> to show the warning.
3. นวดแผนโบราณอยู่ที่ชั้น 1 <u>Thai massage ground floor</u>	<u>Thai massage, ground floor</u>	To separate two noun phrases, a <i>comma</i> is needed.
4. เพื่อความปลอดภัย บิ๊กซีจะ ตรวจสอบสัมภาระก่อนการฝาก For security reason Big C will check your belongings before storing them.	For security reasons, Big C will check your belongings before storing them.	A <i>comma</i> is needed to separate the prepositional phrase which functions as a modifier of the following clause.

## Misuse of Punctuation

The wrong punctuation is used in a sentence.

**Table 4.40** The occurrence of misplacement of punctuation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. อย่าปลดมีตัวใหม่ Don't take out <sub>2</sub> we have new piece.	Don't remove <sub>2</sub> For display only. Another new one is available for purchase.	<i>Don't take out</i> is a complete sentence so a <i>period</i> is needed at the end of the sentence instead of a <i>comma</i> .
2. ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง Reduced speed <sub>2</sub> road under constrction.	Reduce speed <sub>2</sub> Road under construction.	The <i>period</i> is needed to separate two independent clauses.
3. บางกรอบ thin <sub>2</sub> n' crispy	thin ' <u>n</u> ' crispy	The correct way to spell this phrase is to place an <i>apostrophe</i> before and after <i>n</i> .

## Misplacement of Punctuation

The punctuation is misplaced in a sentence.

**Table 4.41** The occurrence of misplace of punctuation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. ตั้งแต่วันที่จนถึง 30 พฤศจิกายน 2550 Now – November, 30 2007	Now – November 30, 2007	With a date, the <i>comma</i> is placed after the date to separate the date and the year.

### Word-for-word Translation

The eleventh error is word-for-word translation and it is beyond the scope of classifications of errors. Word-for-word translation in this study means the way that the translator transfers the source language text to the target language text too directly without caring about grammar or meaning. The arrangement of words or other elements of a sentence does not conform to the rules of the target language. The sentence has the unnatural word order.

**Table 4.42** The occurrence of word-for-word translation

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. มีขนาด S, M, L <u>have size S, M, L</u>	<u>S, M, L sizes available</u>	The translated version is translated word by word causing a sentence fragment.
2. สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยน ขนาดได้ <u>If you buy already can not return but you can change size.</u>	<u>Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.</u>	The translator does not take care with the grammar or the meaning of the whole sentence.
3. ช้างในลดเหลือ 100 <u>Inside have sale 100</u>	100 baht sale inside	The translated version is a sentence fragment with a subject missing as the translator translated the texts too directly.
4. ยิ่งซื้อมาก ยิ่งลดมาก Buy more, <u>discount more.</u>	Buy more, <u>enjoy/get more discounts.</u>	This sentence is translated too directly. The word <i>discount</i> is supposed to function as a noun and not a verb.

**Table 4.42** (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
5. หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจ ล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท 50 bahts charge for key lost/ <u>return the key on the next day</u>	50 baht charge for key loss/ returning the key <u>more than one day late</u>	The translated version does not have the same meaning as the source language text.

### Ambiguity

The last error is ambiguity and it is beyond the scope of classifications of errors. Words often have more than one meaning and that is the classic instance of ambiguity. Ambiguity has another sense, however. Occasionally, phrases and clauses create ambiguity because their structures may be interpreted in more than one way, leading to different meanings for the sentence as a whole.

**Table 4.43** The occurrence of ambiguity

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
1. โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบของสถานที่ เพื่อ วัฒนธรรมอันดี โดยไม่รับประทาน อาหาร เครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้ และกรุณา <u>นั่งอย่างสุภาพไม่ถอดรองเท้าหรือแสดง กริยาไม่เรียบร้อย</u> Please help us maintain the Pride of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public	Please help to maintain the pride of Siam Paragon and preserve the good culture and public image. No food or drinks allowed in this area. <u>Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</u>	The underlined sentence could be interpreted in two ways: to tell the readers not to take off their shoes and to sit properly; and to tell the readers not to take off their shoes and not to sit properly. It would be more appropriate to place <i>sit properly</i> before <i>do not</i>

**Table 4.43** (Continued)

Thai-English	Suggestion	Discussion
image. No Food or Drinks allowed in this area. <u>Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</u>		<i>take off your shoes</i> in order to avoid the ambiguity.

It can be seen from the results that the errors which are most frequently found in the sign translation are grammatical problems, misinterpretation and spelling, respectively. The grammatical errors are the most noticeable mistakes in sign translation. The number of errors is approximately one-third of the total number of errors.

In conclusion, the 317 errors found can be categorized into thirteen groups as listed in Table 4.1 at the beginning of this chapter. Seven of them are in accordance with Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005)'s suggestions while the other six are beyond their suggestions. All findings of the study are shown in the appendix following the last chapter.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

In this chapter the discussion of the results are reviewed. The causes of the errors and the conclusions of the results are presented. Limitations and recommendations for further studies and are also suggested.

#### **Discussion of the Results**

There are 13 types of errors found in this study. This section summarizes the main characteristics of each category of error.

#### **Grammar**

Grammatical error is the main type of mistranslation found in this study and can be further divided into sixteen categories: 1) noun, 2) head noun and modifier, 3) determiner, 4) preposition, 5) verb form, 6) voice, 7) conjunction, 8) negation, 9) pronoun, 10) lack of verb complement, 11) phrasal verb, 12) verb to be, 13) imperative, 14) run on sentence, 15) subject-verb agreement, and 16) tense and aspect.

#### **Misinterpretation**

Misinterpretation results in the completely wrong meaning in the target language. The meanings in the translated texts are different from the source language texts which are likely to cause misunderstanding and confusion for the readers.

#### **Spelling**

Spelling is also an important component in a sentence. Even one misspelled letter can change the sentence meaning. This type of error can be subcategorized into four groups: wrong letter, omission of letter, letter switching and over spelling.

### **Word Choice**

The fourth error of this study is word choice. Word choice in this study is an error which did not greatly affect the meaning for translation. The chosen words shares the core meaning with more appropriate words. However, the correct choice of word is essential and would have lead to a better understanding of the message.

### **Under Translation**

The under translation of some words or phrases makes the message incomplete and unclear. The words that are most frequently omitted are main verbs and modifiers. In this study, some missing words do not change the central meaning of the texts. The messages can still be understood from the general context. However, the information would be more complete if the messages were completely translated.

### **Capitalization**

The sixth error is capitalization. The errors found are the incorrect use of a capital letter for a non-initial letter and the omission of the capital letter at the beginning of a proper noun.

### **Juncture**

Juncture is the seventh cause of error. The juncture errors found in this study occur in a single word and between words. As for the single word level, there is a space left between words such as *for get* instead of *forget*. As for the multiword level, there are no intervening spaces between words such as *thankyou* and *usedcar*. While the multiword level needs no space between words, the translators put spaces between words such as *don 't*, *bed spread* and *whole sale*.

### **Word Form**

The eighth error is word form. There are eleven samples and those can be categorized into six groups, namely the use of noun instead of adjective, adjective instead of noun, noun instead of verb, adjective instead of adverb, adverb instead of adjective, and verb instead of noun. Translators used the incorrect part of speech. Some translators choose the wrong word form, that is, the word form they choose do not match its function. Other translators do not change the word form or add a suffix to the end of the word when the part of speech changes.

### **Redundancy**

This kind of error is partly similar to over translation in that there is some additional information in the texts. The main characteristics of redundancy are that the extra words or phrases appear in the source language texts but in over translation they do not appear. The unnecessary words repeat semantic information already mentioned in the sentence. This error may result from the difference between Thai and English characteristics. English is a concise language, that is, the speakers speak in clear and direct expressions containing necessary words while Thai is a verbose language in which speakers tend to express an idea with several words.

### **Over Translation**

The tenth error is over translation. The translators add extra information into the translated texts, possibly to help the readers understand the translated text better. However, some phrases added the texts are not essential and make the texts unnecessarily long.

### **Punctuation**

The eleventh error is the use of punctuation. Only eight samples are found, however, they can be subcategorized into three types: omission of punctuation, misuse of punctuation, and misplacement of punctuation. The main problem is that the translators do not know whether or not the punctuation needed to be placed in the sentence. Besides this, the translators do not know how to choose the correct punctuation or where to put it in the sentence.

### **Word-for-word Translation**

The twelfth error is word-for-word translation. The translators have problems in correctly forming sentence in the target language. They arrange the elements of a sentence without following the rules of English. They use the rules of Thai structure to form sentences in English. Thus, the translated messages are hard to understand.

### **Ambiguity**

The last error is ambiguity of which there is only one sample found in the study. Something is ambiguous when it can be understood in two or more possible senses or ways. The translator translated the source language into the target language unclearly. The message is ambiguous and can be interpreted in two ways.

## **The Causes of Errors**

This section presents the possible causes of errors. According to the results of this study, the causes of errors can be attributed to the following reasons:

### **Mother Tongue Interference**

First, a possible cause is mother tongue interference. This study deals with Thai-English translation in which translators must translate from their first language

into the second language. This is the crucial cause of translation errors as translation deals with two languages which have different structures. It is likely that the translators transfer the more familiar structures of their first language into the second language.

Grammatical errors are an obvious example for mother tongue interference. The translators are influenced by Thai grammar and they replace English grammar with Thai grammar in English texts. For example:

**Example 1:** 4 ชิ้น 100 บาท

Translation: 4 piece 100 baht (pieces)

(Noun error is the most frequently found subcategory of grammatical error. There is no plural form of nouns in Thai grammar and the translator applies this pattern in the English translation.)

**Example 2:** บริการส่งซีดี

Translation: Delivery CD (CD Delivery)

(Head noun and modifier is also an error which is influenced by the mother tongue interference. This is due to the fact that in Thai a modifier is normally placed after the noun that it modifies. )

In addition to grammatical errors, errors in word form are also caused by mother tongue interference. Thai is an isolating or analytical language. Words are composed of a single morpheme and do not change forms when the part of speech changes. However, English is a synthetic language which can have words composed of multiple morphemes. If the part of speech changes, some words need to change their form or need to have a suffix added (James, 1998).

**Example 3: ไข่มุกธรรมชาติ**

Translation: nature pearl (natural)

(The translator uses the noun form without changing *nature* to the adjective form.)

Similarly, capitalization is influenced by mother tongue interference. A capital letter is used in English when the letter is at the initial position of the sentence or is a proper noun (Belcher, 1995) while there is no use of the capital letter in Thai.

**Example 4: แฟชั่นนิวยอร์ก**

Translation: new york fashion (New York fashion)

(The letter *N* and *Y* must be capitalized as *New York* is a proper noun.)

Errors of punctuation are also influenced by mother tongue interference. In Thai, the use of punctuation is not as common as in English. There is no comma to separate each word or group of words nor is there a full stop at the end of each statement.

**Example 5: อย่าปลด มีตัวใหม่**

Translation: Don't take out, we have a new piece.

(This statement contains two separate sentences. There must be a full stop at the end of each sentence *Don't take out. We have a new piece.* However, the translator used Thai structure rules by not putting any punctuation at the end of the sentences.)

Each example of error is mainly influenced by the differences between Thai and English. The translators are preoccupied by Thai language concepts and use them when translating messages into English.

### **Inadequate English proficiency**

Second, errors occur because of the translators' inadequate English proficiency. It can be seen that the translators are inexperienced in English. Their translations contain many kinds of errors. They do not master English enough to translate the texts correctly.

The most evident error is misinterpretation. If the translators lack English knowledge or do not understand any English concepts, mistranslations can easily occur in translation. Thus, they can lead readers to misunderstand.

#### **Example 6: ขอบคุณที่ไม่นำรถเข็นออกนอกบริเวณนี้**

Translation: Thank you for not taking the shopping cart from this area.  
(outside)

(The translator do not know that *from* is used to say where something is before it is removed and it cannot be used in this context. The sign wants to ask the reader not to bring the shopping cart beyond the area, not *from* that area.)

Besides this, word choice is one of the errors caused by inadequate English proficiency. They do not know how to choose appropriate words in various contexts. They do not realize which words are the most suitable ones in particular contexts. That is, they are unable to choose the right word for the right place. The vocabulary they knew is not varied enough.

**Example 7: หนังแท้**

Translation: Real leather (genuine leather)

(The translator does not realize that *genuine* is usually used together with *leather* when saying that leather is real and not fake.)

Moreover, due to inadequate English proficiency, translators might not know how to spell words correctly and try to construct the spellings themselves.

**Example 8: เครื่องดื่มมีนเมาหมายถึงเครื่องดื่มที่มีแอลกอฮอล์**

Translation: Liquor means alcohollo (alcoholic)

(The translator does not know the adjective form of *alcohol* and construct *alcohollo* as the adjective.)

In addition, translators make errors dealing with juncture. The translators might not know whether to leave space between words or not to leave the especially with compound nouns.

**Example 9: ตั๋วเครื่องบินด่วน**

Translation: Express airlineticket

(*Airline ticket* is a compound noun which appears as two separate words so these two words cannot be joined together.)

### **Lack of Translation Skill**

Apart from mother tongue interference and inadequate English proficiency, another possible cause of translation error is lack of translation skill. It is likely that the translators do not master translation well enough as their translation contains many kinds of error. Good translators need to translate the texts accurately by not cutting anything or adding from any messages to the translated texts.

Under translation results from lack of translation skill. Translators do not have enough skill to translate the messages completely. The missing messages are necessary for the texts, regardless of whether they contains the central idea of the texts or not.

Example 10: 503 สนามหลวง - ทางด่วน - รังสิต (16.00 น. - 17.30 น. เฉพาะวันราชการ)

Translation: 503 SANAMLUANG – EXPRESS WAY – RANGSIT (4.00-5.30 PM)

(The essential information is cut out by the translator. It might cause misunderstanding for the readers. Thus, the omitted message *only working days* needs to be added to the text)

Similarly, over translation is caused by lack of translation skill. The translators want to add extra information which does not appear in the original text. Thus, the messages are unnecessarily long.

**Example 11:** ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดทิ้งสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือมูลฝอยลงบนที่สาธารณะ ฝาฝืนปรับไม่เกิน 2000 บาท พรบ.รักษาความสะอาด พ.ศ. 2535

Translation: A person is not allowed to: spit one's saliva or phlegm, discard cigarettes, stuff, or pour or drop dirt or rubbish in public areas, outside litter bins, on the street, or on the floor or public places. An offender is subject to a maximum 2000 baht fine. Cleanliness Act Year 1992.

(The underlined information does not appear in the source language text. The translator might want to make the context clearer to the readers. However, it is unnecessary and might make the message confusing)

Sometimes, the translators use unnecessary words repeating semantic information already mentioned in the sentence. They do not realize that the redundant words repeat the meaning of another word in the message and could be understood without them.

**Example 12:** เปิด จันทร์-เสาร์ 10.00 -21.00

Translation: Open: Mon – Sat 10.00 am. – 19.00 pm. (10.00 -19.00)

(am. and pm. are not necessary here. The number itself indicates the period of time.)

## Conclusions

This study concerns translation errors of the signs translated from Thai into English found in public places. The aims of the study are to analyze mistranslation found in Thai-English signs. In this study, 194 Thai-English signs are used as the sample. The findings are analyzed adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's suggestions (2005) concerning the types of errors in translation. The suggestions are as follows:

1. Grammar
2. Misinterpretation
3. Over translation
4. Spelling
5. Under translation
6. Word choice
7. Word form

From 194 Thai-English signs, a total of 317 mistranslations are found. The errors found are classified into thirteen categories ranging from most to least frequently found as follows: grammar (39.75%), misinterpretation (11.67%), spelling (10.73%), word choice (9.78%), under translation (5.68%), capitalization (4.42%), juncture (3.79%), word form (3.47%), redundancy (3.15%), over translation (2.84%), punctuation (2.52%), word-for-word translation (1.89%), and ambiguity (0.32%), respectively.

Seven of the classes agreed with Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal's suggestions (2005), namely grammar, misinterpretation, spelling, over translation, under translation, word choice, word form. The other six classes are beyond their suggestions which are ambiguity, capitalization, juncture, punctuation, redundancy, and word-for-word translation.

This present study can provide a guideline for analyzing errors in sign and other public announcements as thirteen types of errors are found which can be adapted for further analysis. The list of errors and suggested translations would be useful for people who translate signs from Thai into English so that they will be able to avoid mistranslation. Apart from the classifications which are set as the framework, the new errors of translation are also found and can be used as the further classifications of errors.

### **Limitations and Recommendations**

This study is done in limited areas and time. The data are collected in some places of Bangkok from November to December 2007. Only 194 Thai-English signs with 317 errors are used as the sample. The signs used in this study are unofficial texts which are unofficially made in order to inform or warn the readers. Moreover, the analysis of translation is adapted from Supol (1998) and Chaitrikal (2005)'s suggestions which comprise of seven categories of errors.

The results reveal the translators have many kinds of problems with Thai-English translation. In approaching further studies, it is recommended the data be collected in more places and time. Besides, the other types of unofficial text such as brochures, leaflets and advertisements should be studied in order to find whether the errors would be the same as the errors of sign translation or not. The further study should be adapted from other more theorists in order to gain more and various suggestions.

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## **APPENDIX**

Appendix Table 1 Grammatical errors with noun

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	2 คู่ 50 บาท 2 piars for 50 baths	2 pairs for 50 <b>baht</b>
2.	4 ชิ้นร้อย 4 <b>piece</b> 100 baht	4 <b>pieces</b> for 100 baht
3.	กรุณาชั่งน้ำหนัก ก่อนนำสินค้าไปชำระเงิน Please have fruit, <b>vegetable</b> weight before payment.	Please have fruit and <b>vegetables</b> weighed before payment.
4.	กรุณาวางสัมภาระเพื่อทำการตรวจค้น Please put your <b>belonging</b> here for security check.	Please put your <b>belongings</b> here for security check.
5.	กรุณาอย่านำของมีค่าไว้ในรถ Please do not leave your <b>belonging</b> .	Please do not leave your <b>belongings</b> in the car.
6.	กรุณาอย่าวางสิ่งของหรือสัมภาระของท่านโดยไม่มีผู้ดูแลและหากพบสิ่งของใดๆที่ไม่มีเจ้าของ กรุณาแจ้งพนักงานทันที Do not leave your belonging unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspiciously <b>object</b> .	Do not leave your belongings unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspicious <b>objects</b> .
7.	กรุณาอย่าวางสิ่งของหรือสัมภาระของท่านโดยไม่มีผู้ดูแลและหากพบสิ่งของใดๆที่ไม่มีเจ้าของ กรุณาแจ้งพนักงานทันที Do not leave your <b>belonging</b> unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspiciously <b>object</b> .	Do not leave your <b>belongings</b> unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or suspicious objects.
8.	ขอขวด กระป๋องหน่อยค่ะ Give me <b>can</b> and bottal, ser.	Please deposit <b>cans</b> and bottles here.
9.	ขอขวด กระป๋องหน่อยค่ะ Give me can and <b>bottal</b> , ser.	Please deposit cans and <b>bottles</b> here.
10.	ขายของแท้เท่านั้น We sell <b>original</b> only.	We sell <b>originals</b> only.
11.	เขตปลอดบุหรี่ ห้ามสูบบุหรี่ในอาคาร ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษปรับ 2000 บาท Non-smoking area. Smoking is prohibited in the terminal. <b>Violator</b> shall be fined 2000 baht.	Non-smoking area. Smoking is prohibited in the terminal. <b>Violators</b> shall be fined 2000 baht.

Appendix Table 1 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
12.	เครื่องดื่มมีนเมาหมายถึงเครื่องดื่มที่มีแอลกอฮอล์ Liquor means allcohollo <b>beverage</b> .	Liquor means alcoholic <b>beverages</b> .
13.	ชั้นแสดงสินค้า <b>shelve display</b>	<b>display shelf/shelves</b>
14.	ต่อผม <b>Hair extension</b>	Hair <b>extensions</b>
15.	เพื่อความปลอดภัย บิ๊กซีจะตรวจสอบสัมภาระ ก่อนการฝาก For security <b>reason</b> Big C will check your belongings before stornng them	For security <b>reasons</b> , Big C will check your belongings before storing them.
16.	เพื่อความปลอดภัยกรุณาแสดงสัมภาระของท่าน ก่อนฝากที่จุดบริการ ขอขอบคุณสำหรับความร่วมมือ และขอภัยสำหรับความไม่สะดวก For your safety please open your <b>belonging</b> before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation. Sorry for and inconvenience.	For your safety please open your <b>belongings</b> before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation. Sorry for any inconvenience.
17.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า Sold <b>item</b> are non-returnable and cannot be changed.	Sold <b>items</b> are non-returnable and cannot be changed.
18.	รองเท้า กระเป๋า เสื้อผ้า shoes bags, <b>costume</b>	shoes, bags and <b>clothes</b>
19.	ระวังรถทางออก Beware <b>car</b> out	Beware of <b>cars</b> pulling out
20.	รับเฉพาะคูปองส่วนลด 10-20 % Only accept 10-20 % discount <b>coupon</b>	Only accept 10-20 % discount <b>coupons</b>
21.	รับต่อขนตา <b>Extension eye lash</b>	<b>Eye lash extensions</b>
22.	ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่าลาดพร้าวขอภัยที่ต้อง ตรวจค้นเพื่อความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของ รัฐบาล Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search you belongings for security <b>reason</b> . We apologize for inconvenience and hope for your understanding.	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search your belongings for security <b>reasons</b> . We apologize for the inconvenience.

Appendix Table 1 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
23.	เสื้อแขนสั้นและแขนยาว long arm, short arm <b>shirt</b>	short-sleeved and long-sleeved <b>shirts</b>
24.	ลดทุกชิ้น All items on <b>sales</b>	All items on <b>sale</b>
25.	หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท 50 <b>bahts</b> charge for key lost/ return the key on the next day	50 <b>baht</b> charge for key loss/ returning the key more than one day late
26.	หากทำสิ่งของตกลงไปในรางรถมาแจ้งพนักงาน Please contact our staff, if you drop <b>belonging</b> onto the track.	Please contact our staff, if you drop <b>belongings</b> onto the track.
27.	ห้ามลองรองเท้านอกร้าน Don't try <b>shoe</b> outside the shop.	Don't try on <b>shoes</b> outside the shop.
28.	อินเทอร์เน็ตและเกมออนไลน์ Internet & <b>Gameonline</b>	Internet & online <b>games</b>

Appendix Table 2 Grammatical errors with head noun and modifier

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ชั้นแสดงสินค้า <b>shelve display</b>	<b>display shelves</b>
2.	แท็กซี่มิเตอร์ <b>TAXI-METER</b>	<b>METERED-TAXI</b>
3.	น้ำดื่ม <b>Water drink</b>	<b>Drinking water</b>
4.	บริการส่งซีดี <b>delivery CD</b>	<b>CD delivery</b> service available
5.	ใบเสร็จทุก 250 บาท คุณจะได้รับคูปองส่วนลด 1 ใบ Earn you <b>coupon discount</b> for every 250 baht spent	Get one <b>discount coupon</b> for every 250 baht spent
6.	ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญหาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัวท่านตลอดเวลา Please keep your valuable belongings <b>with you all the time</b> such as Labtop, Cell phone and wallet.	Please keep your valuable belongings such as laptops, cell phones and wallets <b>with you all the time.</b>

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
7.	รับซ่อมโทรศัพท์ <b>Fix telephone</b>	<b>Telephone repair</b>
8.	แฟชั่นเด็ก <b>Fashion Kids</b>	<b>Kids' Fashion</b>
9.	รับต่อขนตา <b>Extension eye lash</b>	<b>Eye lash extension</b>
10.	รับเปลี่ยนถ่านนาฬิกา <b>Service watch battery</b>	<b>Watch battery service</b>
11.	รายได้จากการจำหน่ายเสื้อยืดจะมอบให้การกุศล <b>Charity T-shirt all proceeds will be donate to the foundation.</b>	<b>Proceeds from the sale of T-shirts will be donated to charitable organizations.</b>
12.	ส่ง 3 ชิ้น Buy <b>3 any</b> items get whole price	Buy <b>any 3</b> items and get wholesale price
13.	เสื้อโปโลสี <b>Polo color</b>	<b>color polo</b>
14.	หยอดเหรียญ 1 บาท ครั้งละ 1 เหรียญ 2 ครั้ง <b>Insert 1 baht 2 coins</b>	Insert <b>two 1 baht</b> coins
15.	ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดทิ้งสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือมูลฝอยลงบนที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนปรับไม่เกิน 2000 บาท พรบ.รักษาความสะอาด พ.ศ. 2535 A person is not allowed to: spit one's saliva or phlegm, discard cigarettes, stuffs, or pour or drop dirt or rubbish in public area, outside litter bins, on the street, or on the floor or public places. An offender is subject to <b>2000 baht fine maximum.</b> Cleanliness Act Year 1992.	No spitting or littering. An offender is subject to a <b>maximum 2000 baht fine.</b> Cleanliness Act 1992.
16.	ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม <b>Not allowed food and drink</b>	<b>No food and drink allowed</b>
17.	อินเทอร์เน็ตและเกมออนไลน์ <b>Internet &amp; Gameonline</b>	Internet & <b>online games</b>

Appendix Table 3 Grammatical errors with determiner

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิด ค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of traffic jam or the taxi can not move more than 6km/hour, <b>passenger</b> pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of traffic jam or the taxi being unable to move more than 6km/hour, <b>the passenger</b> pays 1.25 baht/minute.
2.	ขอภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า Sorry <b>inconvenience</b> . No change goods no refund	Sorry for <b>any inconvenience</b> . No exchange or refund
3.	ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์อาหารจะย้ายไป ชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 Sorry for the inconvenient. <b>Food center</b> will be move to 6th floor on 1 February 2008.	Sorry for the inconvenience. <b>The food center</b> will be moved to the 6th floor on 1 February 2008.
4.	ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์อาหารจะย้ายไป ชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 Sorry for the inconvenient. Food center will be move to <b>6th</b> floor on 1 February 2008.	Sorry for the inconvenience. The food center will be moved to <b>the 6th</b> floor on 1 February 2008.
5.	ตามกฎหมายและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00- 24.00 According to <b>Laws</b> and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, alcohol substances will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to <b>the Laws</b> and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, alcoholic beverages will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.
6.	ตามกฎหมายและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00- 24.00 According to Laws and Regulations of <b>Ministry</b> of Public Health, alcohol substances will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to the Laws and Regulations of <b>the Ministry</b> of Public Health, alcoholic beverages will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.
7.	บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลังชั้น 1 Taxi service the back exit door <b>1st floor</b>	Taxi service is at the back exit on <b>the 1st floor</b>
8.	บริโภคภายในวันที่ซื้อ Best within <b>a</b> day purchased	Best consumed within <b>the</b> day of purchase

Appendix Table 3 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
9.	โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please to receive you bill and check <b>cost</b> for your food every time.	Please receive you bill and check <b>the cost</b> of your food every time.
10.	เพื่อความปลอดภัยกรุณาแสดงสัมภาระของท่าน ก่อนฝากที่จุดบริการ ขอคุณสำหรับความร่วมมือ และขอภัยสำหรับความไม่สะดวก For your safety please open your belonging before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <b>and</b> inconvenience.	For your safety, please open your belongings before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <b>any</b> inconvenience.
11.	ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่าลาดพร้าวขอภัยที่ต้อง ตรวจค้นเพื่อความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของรัฐบาล Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search you belongings for security reason. We apologize for <b>inconvenience</b> and hope for your understanding.	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search your belongings for security reasons. We apologize for <b>the inconvenience</b> .
12.	สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ If you buy already can not return but you can change <b>size</b> .	Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change <b>the size</b> .
13.	ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดทิ้งสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือมูลฝอยลงบนที่ สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนปรับไม่เกิน 2000 บาท พรบ. รักษาความสะอาด พ.ศ. 2535 A person is not allowed to: spit one's saliva or phlegm, discard cigarettes, stuffs, or pour or drop dirt or rubbish in public area, outside litter bins, on the street, or on the floor or public places. An offender is subject to <b>2000 baht fine maximum</b> . Cleanliness Act Year 1992.	No spitting or littering. An offender is subject to a <b>maximum 2000 baht fine</b> . Cleanliness Act Year 1992.
14.	ห้ามเรียกรถแท็กซี่บริเวณนี้ จุดจอดรถแท็กซี่อยู่ ด้านหลัง MBK No taxi here <b>Taxi</b> stand at the back of MBK	Don't hail a taxi here. <b>The taxi</b> stand is at the back of MBK
15.	อย่าปลดมีดตัวใหม่ Don't take out we have <b>new piece</b> .	Don't remove. For display only. <b>Another</b> new one is available for purchase.

**Appendix Table 4** Grammatical errors with preposition

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	3 ชิ้นร้อย 3 pices 100 baht	3 pieces <b>for</b> 100 baht
2.	ขออภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า Sorry inconvenience. No change goods no refund	Sorry <b>for</b> any inconvenience. No exchange or refund. .
3.	ขายส่ง 3 กล่อง คละไซส์-แบบ Wholesale price 3 boxes up can mix size-design	Get wholesale price <b>for</b> 3 boxes. Choose from various sizes and designs.
4.	ซื้อครบ 2000 บาทขึ้นไปรับกระเป๋าแฟชั่นมูลค่า 350 บาท Buy 2000 baht or more, and receive a trendy bag valued 350 baht.	Spend 2000 baht or more, and receive a trendy bag valued <b>at</b> 350 baht.
5.	เด็กอายุต่ำกว่า 12 ต้องอยู่ในความดูแลของผู้ปกครอง Minors under 12 years must be accompanied <b>with</b> parents.	Minors under 12 years must be accompanied <b>by</b> parents.
6.	บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลังชั้น 1 Taxi service the back exit door 1st floor	Taxi service <b>at</b> the back exit on the 1st floor
7.	บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลังชั้น 1 Taxi service the back exit door 1st floor	Taxi service at the back exit <b>on</b> the 1st floor
8.	บริโภคภายในวันที่ซื้อ Best within a day purchased	Best consumed within the day <b>of</b> purchase
9.	โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please to receive you bill and check cost for your food every time.	Please receive you bill and check the cost <b>of</b> your food every time.
10.	ผู้นำเทคโนโลยีระดับโลก world leader technology	world leader <b>in</b> technology
11.	ระวังรถทางออก Beware car out	Beware <b>of</b> cars pulling out
12.	รับประกัน 5 ปี Garantie 5 years	Guaranteed <b>for</b> 5 years
13.	เริ่มที่ไซส์ 40 Start size 40 up	Starting <b>from</b> size 40
14.	ห้ามจับและระวังไฟฟ้าลัดวงจร Don't touch and please beware short circuit.	Don't touch and beware <b>of</b> electric shock.

Appendix Table 5 Grammatical errors with verb form

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิดค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of traffic jam or the taxi <b>can not</b> move more than 6km/hour, passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of traffic jam or the taxi <b>being unable to</b> move more than 6km/hour, the passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.
2.	กรุณาชั่งสินค้าก่อนชำระเงิน Please <b>weighting</b> before your payment	Please <b>weigh</b> before payment
3.	กรุณาตั้งล้อรถเข็นให้ตรงก่อนขึ้นหรือลงทางลาดเลื่อน Please put shopping cart wheels straight before <b>take</b> traveller.	Please put shopping cart wheels straight before <b>taking</b> traveller.
4.	งดลอง ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า Fitting, <b>exchanged</b> , refund are not permitted	Fitting, <b>exchange</b> , or refund are not permitted
5.	โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please <b>to receive</b> you bill and check cost for your food every time.	Please <b>receive</b> you bill and check the cost of your food every time.
6.	รับซ่อมนาฬิกา Watch <b>repaired</b>	Watch <b>repair</b>
7.	เริ่มที่ไซส์ 40 <b>Start</b> size 40 up	<b>Starting</b> from size 40
8.	ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง <b>Reduced</b> speed, road under construction	<b>Reduce</b> speed, road under construction
9.	สินค้าเปลี่ยนไม่ได้ <b>Not to change</b>	No <b>exchange</b>
10.	ห้ามสูบบุหรี่ No <b>smoke</b>	No <b>smoking</b>
11.	หากสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท 50 bahts charge for key lost/ <b>return</b> the key on the next day	50 baht charge for key loss/ <b>returning</b> the key more than one day late

Appendix Table 6 Grammatical errors with voice

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ขโมยถูกปรับ 10 เท่า Stealing <b>will charge</b> 10 times the product's price.	Thieves <b>will be fined</b> 10 times the product's price.
2.	ขโมยปรับ 10 เท่าของราคาสินค้า Stealing <b>fine</b> 10 times of value.	Thieves <b>will be fined</b> 10 times the product's price.
3.	ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์อาหารจะย้ายไป ชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 Sorry for the inconvenient. Food center <b>will be move</b> to 6th floor on 1 February 2008.	Sorry for the inconvenience. The food center <b>will be moved</b> to the 6th floor on 1 February 2008.
4.	ขายปลีก-ส่ง และรับผลิต Wholesale and retail <b>Make</b> to order	Wholesale and retail <b>Made</b> to order
5.	คะแนนของวันนี้จะใช้ได้ในวันถัดไป Today's points <b>can use</b> tomorrow	Today's points <b>can be used</b> tomorrow
6.	ตามกฎหมายและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00- 24.00 According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, alcohol substances <b>will only sold</b> between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, alcoholic beverages <b>will only be sold</b> between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.
7.	ประตูฉุกเฉินสัญญาณดัง เมื่อถูกผลัก Emergency exit door. Alarm when <b>push</b>	Emergency exit door. Alarm will sound when <b>pushed</b>
8.	รายได้จากการจำหน่ายเสื้อยืดจะมอบให้การกุศล Charity T-shirt all proceeds <b>will be donate</b> to the foundation.	Proceeds from the sale of T-shirts <b>will be donated</b> to charitable organizations.
9.	ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม Not <b>allow</b> food and drink	No food and drink <b>allowed</b>

**Appendix Table 7** Grammatical errors with conjunction

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาชั่งน้ำหนัก ก่อนนำสินค้าไปชำระเงิน Please have fruit, vegetable weight before payment.	Please have fruit <b>and</b> vegetables weighed before payment.
2.	กรุณาตรวจสอบเงินทอนและคูปองก่อนออกจาก เคาน์เตอร์ Please check your change, coupon before going out the counter.	Please check your change <b>and</b> coupon before leaving the counter.
3.	ขออภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า Sorry inconvenience. No change goods no refund.	Sorry for any inconvenience. No exchange <b>or</b> refund.
4.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No change no return every condition	No exchange <b>or</b> refund whatsoever.
5.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า No return no refund after purchase of goods	No exchange <b>or</b> refund
6.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า No exchangeable no returnable	Non exchangeable <b>or</b> returnable
7.	รองเท้า กระเป๋า เสื้อผ้า shoes bags, costume	shoes, bags <b>and</b> clothes
8.	เสื้อแขนสั้นและแขนยาว long arm, short arm shirt	short-sleeved <b>and</b> long-sleeved shirts

**Appendix Table 8** Grammatical errors with negation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า <b>No</b> exchangeable no returnable	<b>Non</b> exchangeable or returnable
2.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน <b>Can't</b> change and refund	<b>No</b> exchange or refund
3.	สินค้าเปลี่ยนไม่ได้ <b>Not</b> to change	<b>No</b> exchange
4.	สินค้าไม่สามารถคืนได้ Goods sold are <b>not returnable</b> .	Goods are <b>non-returnable</b> .
5.	ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม <b>Not</b> allow food and drink	<b>No</b> food and drink allowed

**Appendix Table 9** Grammatical errors with pronoun

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	โปรดรับใบเสร็จและตรวจสอบราคาอาหารทุกครั้ง Please to receive <b>you</b> bill and check cost for your food every time.	Please to receive <b>your</b> bill and check the cost of your food every time.
2.	ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่าลาดพร้าวขอภัยที่ต้อง ตรวจสอบเพื่อความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของรัฐบาล Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search <b>you</b> belongings for security reason. We apologize for inconvenience and hope for your understanding.	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search <b>your</b> belongings for security reasons. We apologize for the inconvenience.
3.	สำหรับความรักของคุณ For <b>you</b> love	For <b>your</b> love
4.	อย่าปลดมีตัวใหม่ Don't take out we have new <b>piece</b> .	Don't remove. For display only. Another new <b>one</b> is available for purchase.

**Appendix Table 10** Grammatical errors with lack of verb complement

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	โปรดช่วยกันรักษาความสะอาด Please <b>keep</b> all time	Please <b>keep clean</b>
2.	สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ If you <b>buy</b> already can not return but you can change size.	Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.
3.	สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ If you buy already can not <b>return</b> but you can change size.	Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.

**Appendix Table 11** Grammatical errors with phrasal verb

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ลองแล้วเก็บที่ด้วย When you <b>try</b> after you keep same before.	When you <b>try something on</b> , put it back it in the same place.
2.	ห้ามลอง Can not <b>try</b>	Do not <b>try on</b>
3.	ห้ามลองรองเท้านอกร้าน Don't <b>try</b> shoe outside the shop.	Don't <b>try on</b> shoes outside the shop.

**Appendix Table 12** Grammatical errors with verb to be

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	พนักงานไม่สุภาพโปรดแจ้ง 081-XXX-XXXX If our staff impolite-rude please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	If our staff <b>are</b> impolite please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.
2.	ไม่รับคืนสินค้า Goods non-returnable.	Goods <b>are</b> non-returnable.
3.	ห้ามเรียกรถแท็กซี่บริเวณนี้ จุดจอดรถแท็กซี่อยู่ ด้านหลัง MBK No taxi here Taxi stand at the back of MBK	Don't hail a taxi here. The taxi stand <b>is</b> at the back of MBK

**Appendix Table 13** Grammatical errors with imperative

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ห้ามลอง <b>Can not try</b>	<b>Do not try on</b>
2.	ห้ามลอง <b>Cannot try on</b>	<b>Do not try on</b>

**Appendix Table 14** Grammatical errors with run on sentence

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ขายส่ง 3 กล่อง คละไซส์-แบบ <b>Wholesale price 3 boxes up can mix size-design.</b>	<b>Get wholesale price for 3 boxes. Choose from various sizes and designs.</b>
2.	สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ <b>If you buy already can not return but you can change size.</b>	<b>Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.</b>

**Appendix Table 15** Grammatical errors with subject-verb agreement

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม Food and drink <b>is</b> prohibited	No food and drink allowed. <b>(are)</b>

Appendix Table 16 Grammatical errors with tense

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ไม่ขาย กำลังเช็คสต็อก I don't sale. Now <b>I check</b> stock.	Not for sale. Currently stocktaking. ( <b>I am checking</b> )

Appendix Table 17 Errors of misinterpretation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาคิดให้ดีก่อนซื้อ ซื้อแล้วไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน Please <b>make the good decision</b> before buy the goods. We will not give the change or refund after the payment.	Please <b>think carefully</b> before purchasing. Purchases cannot be exchanged or refunded.
2.	กรุณาคิดให้ดีก่อนซื้อ ซื้อแล้วไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน Please make the good decision before buy the goods. <b>We will not give the change or refund after the payment.</b>	Please think carefully before purchasing. <b>Purchases cannot be exchanged or refunded.</b>
3.	กรุณาดูแลเด็กให้ปลอดภัย <b>Please hold children safely.</b>	<b>Please take good care of your children.</b>
4.	กรุณาอย่าเหยียบบนโถส้วม อันตรายเมื่อใช้ผิดวิธี For your safety, do not step on the toilet seat! <b>Misusage can be injured.</b>	For your safety, do not step on the toilet seat! <b>Misuse can cause injury.</b>
5.	ขโมยถูกปรับ 10 เท่า <b>Stealing</b> will charge 10 times the product's price.	<b>Thieves</b> will be fined 10 times the product's price.
6.	ขอบคุณที่ไม่นำรถเข็นออกนอกบริเวณนี้ Thank you for not taking the shopping cart <b>from</b> this area.	Thank you for not taking the shopping cart <b>outside</b> this area.
7.	ขออภัย ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนสินค้า Sorry inconvenience. No <b>change goods</b> no refund.	Sorry for any inconvenience. No <b>exchange</b> or refund.
8.	ทางลงสำหรับลูกค้า <b>Down to customer</b>	<b>For customers only</b>
9.	ทางออกที่จอดรถชั้น 2 Exit to parking <b>for 2</b>	Exit to parking <b>on 2nd floor</b>
10.	ทางออกสตอร์ <b>Exit to store</b>	<b>Exit</b>
11.	โปรดรักษาความสะอาด <b>Keep clean in order</b>	<b>Please keep clean</b>

Appendix Table 17 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
12.	ผ้าปูโต๊ะและผ้าปูที่นอน table runner and bed spread	table cloth and bed spread
13.	มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์ Kasetsart University Anthropology Department	Kasetsart University Faculty of Humanities
14.	ไม่รับคืนเงิน No return money	No refund
15.	ไม่รับคืนสินค้า No returnable	No refund
16.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No change no return every condition	No exchange or refund whatsoever
17.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No change no return every condition	No exchange or refund whatsoever
18.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No reclaim & no fitting	No exchange or refund whatsoever
19.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า No return no refund after purchase of goods	No exchange or refund
20.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า Attention No change or refund after purchased	No exchange or refund
21.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยน-คืนสินค้า Sold item are not returnable and cannot be changed	No exchange or refund
22.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนสินค้าหลังจากซื้อ Goods are subjected to not change after purchase	Purchases can't be exchanged after purchase
23.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน Can't change and refund	No exchange or refund
24.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน Can't change and refund	No exchange or refund
25.	ยินดีต้อนรับ You well come	Welcome
26.	ระวังสินค้าลอกเลียนแบบ Original No copied	Beware of counterfeit products

Appendix Table 17 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
27.	ราคาสินค้าในโบรชัวร์ไม่ถูกต้อง ขออภัย <b>Giveaway may be not correctly apologize for the promotion.</b>	<b>We apologize for the incorrect price in the brochure.</b>
28.	ลดราคาทุกวันจันทร์-ศุกร์ 10.00 – 14.00 น. สำหรับกลับบ้านเท่านั้น DisCount every Monday-Friday 10.00 A.M. – 14.00 P.M. <b>Dining only</b>	Discount every Monday-Friday 10.00 – 14.00 <b>Take away only</b>
29.	ลองแล้วเก็บที่ด้วย <b>When you try after you keep same before</b>	<b>When you try something on, put it back in the same place</b>
30.	สินค้าที่แผนกพาวเวอร์มอลล์เป็นสินค้าราคาพิเศษ จึงไม่รวมกับการใช้คูปองหรือบัตรส่วนลด <b>Power Mall Ultra has special price which does not participate in coupon or cards.</b>	<b>Power Mall Ultra offers specially priced products. This special promotion cannot be used with any discount coupons.</b>
31.	สินค้าเปลี่ยนไม่ได้ <b>Not to change</b>	<b>No exchange</b>
32.	ห้ามจับและระวังไฟฟ้าลัดวงจร Don't touch and please beware <b>short circuit.</b>	Don't touch and please beware of <b>electric shock.</b>
33.	ห้ามใช้รองเท้าที่มีลูกสไลด์ Skating is not allowed in the <b>system.</b>	Skating is not allowed in the <b>station.</b>
34.	ห้ามใช้ลิฟท์ในขณะที่เกิดเพลิงไหม้ Do not use elevator, <b>while causing fire.</b>	<b>In case of fire, do not use elevator.</b>
35.	ห้ามต่อ <b>No more discount</b>	No <b>bargaining</b>
36.	ห้ามต่อ <b>Price no discount</b>	<b>No bargaining</b>
37.	ห้ามลอง <b>No try</b>	<b>Do not try on</b>

**Appendix Table 18** Errors of spelling with wrong letter

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	เกาะเล็ก <b>Little island</b>	<b>Little</b> island
2.	ขอขวด กระจ่างน้อยค๊ะ Give me can and bottal, <b>ser</b> .	Please deposit cans and <b>bottles</b> here.
3.	ขอขวด กระจ่างน้อยค๊ะ Give me can and bottal, <b>ser</b> .	Please deposit cans and bottles here. ( <b>sir</b> )
4.	ขอแสดงความยินดี <b>Congraturations</b>	<b>Congratulations</b>
5.	ขายปลีกและขายส่ง <b>Wholesale and detail</b>	Wholesale and <b>retail</b>
6.	เครื่องดื่มมีเมามาหมายถึงเครื่องดื่มที่มีแอลกอฮอล์ Liquor means <b>alcohollo</b> beverage	Liquor means <b>alcoholic</b> beverages
7.	งานพาร์ทไทม์ <b>past-time job</b>	<b>part-time</b> job
8.	ผลิตภัณฑ์ดูแลผิวและน้ำหอม <b>Skin care and parfume</b>	Skin care and <b>perfume</b>
9.	ผู้โดยสารจ่ายค่าทางด่วน Passenger pays the express way <b>tall</b>	Passenger pays the express way <b>toll</b>
10.	เพื่อความปลอดภัยกรุณาแสดงสัมภาระของท่านก่อนฝากที่จุดบริการ ขอขอบคุณสำหรับความร่วมมือและขอภัยสำหรับความไม่สะดวก For your safety, please open your belonging before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <b>and</b> inconvenience.	For your safety please open your belongings before deposit at the customer service counter. Thank you for your kind cooperation and sorry for <b>any</b> inconvenience.
11.	ฟิล์มกันรอย <b>Skin protection</b>	<b>Screen</b> protector
12.	ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญหาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัวท่านตลอดเวลา Please keep your valuable belongings with you all the time such as <b>Laptops</b> , Cell phones and wallets.	Please keep your valuable belongings such as <b>laptops</b> , cell phones and wallets with you all the time.

Appendix Table 18 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
13.	รับประกัน 5 ปี <b>Garantie 5 years</b>	<b>Guaranteed</b> for 5 years
14.	ห้ามลูกโป่งอัดแก๊ส No <b>gascous</b> balloon	No <b>gaseous</b> balloons
15.	อาหารไทยและอาหารอีสาน <b>Esan</b> food and Thai food	<b>Isan</b> food and Thai food

Appendix Table 19 Errors of spelling with letter omission

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	3 ชิ้นร้อย <b>3 pices</b> 100 baht	<b>3 pieces</b> 100 baht
2.	ของแท้ มือสอง (นาฬิกาใช้แล้ว) Original but secondhand (used <b>watches</b> )	Original but secondhand (used <b>watches</b> )
3.	ขอต้อนรับสู่สะพานใหม่พลาซ่า Welcome to Sapanmai <b>Paza</b>	Welcome to Sapanmai <b>Plaza</b>
4.	ขอแสดงความยินดี <b>Congratulation</b>	<b>Congratulations</b>
5.	บัตรของขวัญ <b>gift vocher</b>	gift <b>voucher</b>
6.	เพื่อความปลอดภัย บิ๊กซีจะตรวจสอบสัมภาระ ก่อนการฝาก For security reason Big C will check your belongings before <b>stornng</b> them.	For security reasons, Big C will check your belongings before <b>storing</b> them
7.	รับประกันคุณภาพ <b>Quality guaranted</b>	Quality <b>guaranteed</b>
8.	ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง Reduced speed, road under <b>constrction.</b>	Reduce speed, road under <b>construction.</b>
9.	สุขสันต์วันคริสต์มาส Merry <b>Chritmas</b>	Merry <b>Christmas</b>

**Appendix Table 20** Spelling errors with letter switching

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	2 คู่ 50 บาท 2 <b>piars</b> for 50 bahts	2 <b>pairs</b> for 50 baht
2.	กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิดค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of <b>tarffic</b> jam or the taxi can not move more than 6km/hour, passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of <b>traffic</b> jam or the taxi being unable to move more than 6km/hour, the passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.
3.	กลับรถ <b>U-Trun</b>	<b>U-Turn</b>
4.	ข้าวผัด <b>fired</b> rice	<b>fried</b> rice
5.	มาสก์ไข่มุก <b>Preal</b> mask	<b>Pearl</b> mask
6.	บัตรเครดิต <b>Credit cards accpeted</b>	Credit cards <b>accepted</b>
7.	ลุ้นรับเงินรางวัล 1 ล้านบาท Take a chance to win 1 million <b>bath</b>	Take a chance to win 1 million <b>baht</b>
8.	สถานบันเทิงเมืองเจ็ด Angel <b>Entertianment</b>	Angel <b>Entertainment</b> Complex

**Appendix Table 21** Errors of spelling with over spelling

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ขอบคุณ <b>Thanks</b> you	<b>Thank</b> you
2.	ทุกวัน <b>everry</b> day	<b>every</b> day

Appendix Table 22 Errors of word choice

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาคิดให้ดีก่อนซื้อ ซื้อแล้วไม่รับเปลี่ยน หรือคืนเงิน Please make the good decision before <b>buy the goods.</b> We will not give the change or refund after the payment.	Please think carefully before <b>purchasing.</b> Purchases cannot be exchanged or refunded.
2.	กรุณาตรวจสอบเงินทอนและคูปองก่อนออกจาก เคาน์เตอร์ Please check your change, coupon before <b>going out</b> the counter.	Please check your change and coupon before <b>leaving</b> the counter.
3.	ขโมยปรับ 10 เท่าของราคาสินค้า <b>Stealing</b> fine 10 times of value.	<b>Thieves</b> will be fined 10 times the product's price.
4.	ขโมยปรับ 10 เท่าของราคาสินค้า <b>Stealing</b> fine 10 times <b>of value.</b>	Thieves will be fined 10 times <b>the product's price.</b>
5.	ขายส่ง 3 กล่อง คละไซส์-แบบ Wholesale price 3 boxes up can <b>mix</b> <b>size-design.</b>	Get wholesale price for 3 boxes. <b>Choose from various sizes and</b> <b>designs.</b>
6.	เครื่องปรับอากาศ <b>air condition</b>	air <b>conditioner/conditioning</b>
7.	ซื้อครบ 2000 บาทขึ้นไปรับกระเป๋าแฟชั่นมูลค่า 350 บาท <b>Buy</b> 2000 baht or more, and receive a trendy bag valued, 350 baht.	<b>Spend</b> 2000 baht or more, and receive a trendy bag valued at 350 baht.
8.	ตามกฎหมายและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00 – 24.00 According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, alcohol <b>substances</b> will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to Laws and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, alcoholic <b>beverages</b> will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.
9.	ทางลงสำหรับรถเข็น <b>Walk way down</b> for cart	<b>travellator</b> for shopping cart
10.	ใบเสร็จทุก 250 บาท คุณจะได้รับคูปองส่วนลด 1 ใบ <b>Earn you</b> one discount coupon for every 250 baht spent.	<b>Get</b> one discount coupon for every 250 baht spent.

Appendix Table 22 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
11.	โปรดระวัง มิฉะฉิน กรีด ส้วงกระเป๋า Beware! Pick-pockets and <b>thefts</b>	Beware of pick-pockets and <b>thieves</b>
12.	ผ้าอนามัย <b>Feminine</b> napkins	<b>Sanitary</b> napkins
13.	เพชรแท้ <b>real</b> diamond	<b>genuine</b> diamond
14.	ฟิล์มกันรอย <b>Skin</b> protection	Screen <b>protector</b>
15.	มีกล้องวงจรปิด We have installed <b>linked TV</b> camera to monitor this area.	We have installed <b>CCTV</b> to monitor this area.
16.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนสินค้าหลังจากซื้อ <b>Goods</b> are subjected to not change after purchase.	<b>Purchases</b> can't be exchanged after purchase.
17.	รองเท้า กระเป๋า เสื้อผ้า shoes bags, <b>costume</b>	shoes, bags and <b>clothes</b>
18.	รับเจาะหูด้วยเครื่อง Ear piercing by <b>instrument</b>	Ear piercing service by <b>machine</b>
19.	รับซ่อมโทรศัพท์ <b>Fix</b> telephone	Telephone <b>repair</b>
20.	รายได้จากการจำหน่ายเสื้อยืดจะมอบให้การกุศล Charity T-shirt all proceeds will be donate to <b>the foundation</b> .	Proceeds from the sale of T-shirts will be donated to <b>the charitable organisations</b> .
21.	ลดล้างสต็อก <b>Over stock</b> sale	<b>Clearance</b> sale
22.	ลุ้นรับเงินรางวัล 1 ล้านบาท <b>Take</b> a chance to win 1 million bath	<b>Get</b> a chance to win 1 million baht
23.	เสื้อแขนสั้นและแขนยาว long <b>arm</b> , short <b>arm</b> shirts	short- <b>sleeved</b> and long- <b>sleeved</b> shirts
24.	หนังแท้ <b>Real</b> leather	<b>Genuine</b> leather
25.	หนังวัว <b>cow</b> leather	<b>leather/ cow hide</b>
26.	ห้ามทิ้งขยะ No <b>rubbish</b>	No <b>littering</b>

Appendix Table 22 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
27.	ห้ามรับประทานอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม Food and drink is <b>prohibited</b>	No food and drink <b>allowed</b>
28.	ห้ามสัตว์เลี้ยง No <b>animals</b>	No <b>pets</b>
29.	อบใหม่ <b>Just baked</b>	<b>Freshly</b> baked
30.	อย่าเปิดสินค้า Please do not <b>open</b> product.	Please do not <b>unwrap/unpack</b> product.
31.	อาหารทำใหม่ทุกวัน All products are <b>daily</b> fresh made.	All products are freshly made <b>each day</b> .

Appendix Table 23 Errors of under translation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	503 สนามหลวง – ทางด่วน- รังสิต (16.00 น. – 17.30 น. เฉพาะวันราชการ) 503 SANAMLUANG – EXPRESS WAY – RANGSIT (4.00-5.30 PM)	503 SANAMLUANG – EXPRESS WAY – RANGSIT (4.00-5.30 PM <b>ONLY</b> <b>WORKING DAYS</b> )
2.	กรุณาอย่านำของมีค่าไว้ในรถ Please do not leave your belonging.	Please do not leave your belonging <b>in the car</b> .
3.	ขายส่ง 3 กล่อง คละไซส์-แบบ Wholesale price 3 boxes up can mix size-design.	<b>Get</b> wholesale price for 3 boxes. Choose from various sizes and designs.
4.	รายได้จากการจำหน่ายเสื้อยืดจะมอบให้การกุศล Charity T-shirt all proceeds will be donate to the foundation.	Proceeds <b>from the sale of</b> T- shirts will be donated to charitable organisations.
5.	ไข่มุกน้ำจืดธรรมชาติ nature pearl	natural <b>fresh water</b> pearl
6.	จ้างจากสนามบินจ่ายเพิ่ม 50 บาท Hiring in the airport 50 baht more	Hiring in the airport <b>costs</b> 50 baht more
7.	จ้างผ่านวิทยุสื่อสารจ่ายเพิ่ม 20 บาท Hiring through the radio communication center, 20 baht more	Hiring through the radio communication center <b>costs</b> 20 baht more
8.	ซื้อเกิน 5000 บริการส่งฟรีในกรุงเทพ Buy over 5000, <b>free local delivery</b>	Spend over 5000 baht, <b>get free</b> <b>delivery within Bangkok</b>

Appendix Table 23 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
9.	บริโภคภายในวันที่ซื้อ Best within a day purchased	Best <b>consumed</b> within the day of purchase
10.	ประตูฉุกเฉินสัญญาณดัง เมื่อถูกผลัก Emergency exit door alarm when push	Emergency exit door alarm <b>will sound</b> when pushed
11.	โปรดช่วยกันรักษาความสะอาด Please keep all time	Please keep <b>clean</b>
12.	โปรดดูแลบุตรหลานของท่านขณะใช้ลิฟท์หรือบันไดเลื่อน Please take care of your children using the lift or escalator.	Please take care of your children <b>when</b> using the lift or escalator.
13.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนทุกกรณี No reclaim & no fitting	No exchange or refund <b>whatsoever</b>
14.	ระวังรถทางออก Beware car out	Beware of cars <b>pulling</b> out
15.	รับซ่อมเครื่องประดับทุกชนิด All jewelry repair are welcomed.	All <b>types of</b> jewelry repair welcomed.
16.	ส่ง 3 ชิ้น Buy 3 any items and get <b>whole</b> price	Buy any 3 items and get <b>wholesale</b> price
17.	สถานบันเทิงเองเจิล Angel Entertainment	Angel Entertainment <b>Complex</b>
18.	ห้ามเรียกรถแท็กซี่บริเวณนี้ จุดจอดรถแท็กซี่อยู่ด้านหลัง MBK No taxi here Taxi stand at the back of MBK	<b>Don't hail</b> a taxi here. The taxi stand is at the back of MBK.

Appendix Table 24 Errors of capitalization

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or <b>Displaying</b> of goods for sale, Sporting Activities, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or <b>displaying</b> of goods, sporting activities, distributing leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
2.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, <b>Sporting</b> Activities, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, <b>sporting</b> activities, distributing leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
3.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, Sporting <b>Activities</b>, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting <b>activities</b>, distributing leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>

Appendix Table 24 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
4.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, Sporting Activities, <b>Distributing</b> Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, <b>distributing</b> leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
5.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, Sporting Activities, <b>Distributing</b> <b>Leaflets</b>, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, distributing <b>leaflets</b>, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
6.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, Sporting Activities, <b>Distributing</b> Leaflets, <b>Loitering</b>, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, distributing leaflets, <b>loitering</b>, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>

Appendix Table 24 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
7.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods for sale, Sporting Activities, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or <b>Sleeping</b> in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, distributing leaflets, loitering, or <b>sleeping</b> in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
8.	<p>โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบ ของสถานที่ เพื่อวัฒนธรรมอันดี โดยไม่รับประ ทาน อาหารเครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้และกรุณานั่ง อย่างสุภาพไม่ถอดรองเท้าหรือแสดงกิริยาไม่ เรียบร้อย</p> <p>Please help us maintain the <b>Pride</b> of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public image. No Food or Drinks allowed in this area. Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</p>	<p>Please help us maintain the <b>pride</b> of Siam Paragon and preserve good culture and public image. No food or drinks allowed in this area. Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</p>
9.	<p>โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบ ของสถานที่ เพื่อวัฒนธรรมอันดี โดยไม่ รับประทานอาหาร เครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้ และ กรุณานั่งอย่างสุภาพไม่ถอดรองเท้าหรือแสดงกิริยา ไม่เรียบร้อย</p> <p>Please help us maintain the <b>Pride</b> of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public image. No <b>Food</b> or Drinks allowed in this area. Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</p>	<p>Please help us maintain the pride of Siam Paragon and preserve good culture and public image. No <b>food</b> or drinks allowed in this area. Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</p>

Appendix Table 24 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
10.	<p>โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบ ของสถานที่ เพื่อวัฒนธรรมอันดี โดยไม่ รับประทานอาหาร เครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้ และ กรูณานั่งอย่างสุภาพไม่ถอดรองเท้าหรือแสดงกริยา ไม่เรียบร้อย</p> <p>Please help us maintain the Pride of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public image. No Food or <b>Drinks</b> allowed in this area. Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</p>	<p>Please help us maintain the pride of Siam Paragon and preserve good culture and public image. No food or <b>drinks</b> allowed in this area. Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</p>
11.	<p>แฟชั่นนิวยอร์ก</p> <p><b>new york</b> fashion</p>	<p><b>New York</b> fashion</p>
12.	<p>ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญหาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัวท่านตลอดเวลา</p> <p>Please keep your valuable belongings with you all the time such as <b>Laptops</b>, Cell phones and wallets.</p>	<p>Please keep your valuable belongings such as <b>laptops</b>, cell phones and wallets with you all the time.</p>
13.	<p>ระวัง! ทรัพย์สินมีค่าของท่านสูญหาย เช่น โน้ตบุค โทรศัพท์มือถือ กระเป๋าตังค์ โปรดเก็บรักษาไว้กับตัวท่านตลอดเวลา</p> <p>Please keep your valuable belongings with you all the time such as <b>Laptops</b>, <b>Cell phones</b> and wallets.</p>	<p>Please keep your valuable belongings such as laptops, <b>cell phones</b> and wallets with you all the time.</p>
14.	<p>ลดราคาทุกวันจันทร์-ศุกร์ 10.00 – 14.00 น. สำหรับกลับบ้านเท่านั้น</p> <p><b>DisCount</b> every Monday-Friday 10.00 A.M. – 14.00 P.M. Dining only</p>	<p><b>Discount</b> every Monday-Friday 10.00 – 14.00 Take away only</p>

Appendix Table 25 Errors of juncture

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรณีที่รถติดหรือเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 6 กม/ชม คิด ค่าโดยสารเพิ่ม 1.25 บาท/นาที In case of traffic jam or the taxi <b>can not</b> move more than 6km/hour, passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.	In case of traffic jam or the taxi <b>(cannot)</b> being unable to move more than 6km/hour, the passenger pays 1.25 baht/minute.
2.	ขอบคุณที่มาใช้บริการ <b>Thankyou</b> for shopping here	<b>Thank you</b> for shopping here
3.	ขายปลีกและขายส่ง <b>Whole sale</b> and retail	<b>Wholesale</b> and retail
4.	งานสถิติและเวชระเบียน <b>MedicalRecord</b> and Statistics Unit	<b>Medical Record</b> and Statistics Unit
5.	ตั๋วเครื่องบินด่วน Express <b>airlineticket</b>	Express <b>airline ticket</b>
6.	ผ้าปูที่นอน <b>bed spread</b>	<b>bedspread</b>
7.	ห้ามจับราวมือ <b>Don ' t</b> touch out of order	<b>Don't</b> touch out of order
8.	ห้ามลอง <b>Can not</b> try	Do not <b>(cannot)</b> try on
9.	อย่าลืมมัน <b>For get</b> me not	<b>Forget</b> me not
10.	อาหารไทยและอาหารอีสาน Esan food and <b>Thaifood</b>	Esan food and <b>Thai food</b>
11.	แอปเปิ้ล รถมือสอง Apple <b>usedcar</b>	Apple <b>used car</b>
12.	อินเทอร์เน็ตและเกมออนไลน์ Internet & <b>Gameonline</b>	Internet & <b>online games</b>

**Appendix Table 26** Errors of word form with noun instead of adjective

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ไข่มุกน้ำจืดธรรมชาติ <b>nature pearl</b>	<b>natural pearl</b>
2.	ตามกฎหมายและข้อบังคับของกระทรวงสาธารณสุข เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะจำหน่ายเวลา 11.00 – 14.00 และ 17.00- 24.00 According to Laws and Regulations of Ministry of Public Health, <b>alcohol</b> substances will only sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.	According to Laws and Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, <b>alcoholic</b> substances will only be sold between 11.00 – 14.00 and 17.00 – 24.00.
3.	แท็กซี่ มิเตอร์ <b>TAXI-METER</b>	<b>METERED-TAXI</b>
4.	น้ำดื่ม Water <b>drink</b>	<b>Drinking water</b>

**Appendix Table 27** Errors of word form with adjective instead of noun

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ขอภัยในความไม่สะดวก ศูนย์อาหารจะย้ายไปชั้น 6 ในวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 Sorry for the <b>inconvenient</b> . Food center will be move to 6th floor on 1 February 2008.	Sorry for the <b>inconvenience</b> . The food center will be moved to the 6th floor on 1 February 2008.
2.	ไม่รับคืนสินค้า No <b>returnable</b>	No <b>refund</b>

**Appendix Table 28** Errors of word form with noun instead of verb

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาชั่งน้ำหนัก ก่อนนำสินค้าไปชำระเงิน Please have fruit, vegetable <b>weight</b> before payment	Please have fruit and vegetables <b>weighed</b> before payment
2.	ไม่ขาย กำลังเช็คสต็อก I don't <b>sale</b> . Now I check stock.	Not for sale ( <b>sell</b> ). Currently stocktaking.

**Appendix Table 29** Errors of word form with adjective instead of adverb

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	อาหารทำใหม่ทุกวัน All products are daily <b>fresh</b> made	All products are <b>freshly</b> made each day.

**Appendix Table 30** Errors of word form with adverb instead of adjective

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาอย่าวางสิ่งของหรือสัมภาระของท่านโดย ไม่มีผู้ดูแลและหากพบสิ่งของใดๆที่ไม่มีเจ้าของ กรุณาแจ้งพนักงานทันที Do not leave your belonging unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or <b>suspiciously</b> object.	Do not leave your belongings unattended. Please immediately notify our staff in case you find any unattended or <b>suspicious</b> objects.

**Appendix Table 31** Errors of word form with verb instead of noun

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่ายค่าปรับ 50 บาท 50 bahts charge for key <b>lost</b> / return the key on the next day	50 baht charge for key <b>loss</b> / returning the key more than one day late

**Appendix Table 32** Errors of redundancy

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ขายปลีกและขายส่ง Wholesale and <b>retailsale</b>	Wholesale and retail
2.	บริการแท็กซี่ประตูทางออกด้านหลังชั้น 1 Taxi service the back <b>exit door</b> 1st floor	Taxi service at the back exit on the 1st floor
3.	เปิด 10.00 . 24.00 น. Open 10.00 <b>A.M.</b> – 24.00 <b>A.M.</b>	Open 10.00 – 24.00
4.	เปิด จันทร์-เสาร์ 10.00 . 21.00 Open Mon-Sat 10 <b>am</b> - 21 <b>pm</b>	Open Mon-Sat 10.00 -21.00

Appendix Table 32 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
5.	เปิดทุกวัน 8.00 – 20.00 น. Open daily 8.00 am -20.00 pm	Open daily 08.00 -20.00
6.	เปิดวันจันทร์ – วันเสาร์ 10.00 – 19.00 น. Open: Mon –Sat 10.00. am – 19.00 pm	Open: Mon –Sat 10.00 – 19.00
7.	พนักงานไม่สุภาพโปรดแจ้ง 081-XXX-XXXX If our staff <b>impolite-rude</b> please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.	If our staff are impolite please contact 081-xxx-xxxx.
8.	ร้องเรียนแท็กซี่โทร 1684 For complaints please call tel. 1684	For complaints please call 1684
9.	ลดราคาทุกวันจันทร์-ศุกร์ 10.00 - 14.00 น. สำหรับกลับบ้านเท่านั้น DisCount every Monday-Friday 10.00 A.M. – 14.00 P.M. Dining only	Discount every Monday-Friday 10.00 – 14.00 Take away only
10.	สินค้าไม่สามารถคืนได้ Goods <b>sold</b> are not returnable	Goods are non-returnable

Appendix Table 33 Errors of over translation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	กรุณาคิดให้ดีก่อนซื้อ ซื้อแล้วไม่รับเปลี่ยนหรือคืนเงิน Please make the good decision before buy the goods. We will not give the change or refund <b>after the payment</b> .	Please think carefully before purchasing. Purchases cannot be exchanged or refunded.
2.	โปรดช่วยกันรักษาความสะอาด Please keep <b>all time</b>	Please keep clean
3.	ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า No return no refund <b>after purchase of goods</b>	No exchange or refund

Appendix Table 33 (Continued)

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
4.	<p>ประกาศ ห้ามจำหน่ายสินค้า ตั้งวางสิ่งของ เล่นกีฬา แจก ใบปลิว นั่งหรือนอน ในที่สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนมีโทษ ปรับไม่เกิน 2000</p> <p>NOTICE Selling or Displaying of goods <b>for sale</b>, Sporting Activities, Distributing Leaflets, Loitering, or Sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>	<p>NOTICE Selling or displaying of goods, sporting activities, distributing leaflets, loitering, or sleeping in public areas is prohibited. Violators will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 baht.</p>
5.	<p>ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า</p> <p><b>Attention</b> No change or refund after purchased</p>	No exchange or refund
6.	<p>ไม่รับเปลี่ยนคืนสินค้า</p> <p>Attention No change or refund <b>after purchased</b></p>	No exchange or refund
7.	<p>เริ่มที่ไซส์ 40</p> <p>Start size <b>40 up</b></p>	Starting from size 40
8.	<p>ศูนย์การค้าเซ็นทรัลพลาซ่าลาดพร้าวขอภัยที่ต้อง ตรวจสอบเพื่อความปลอดภัยตามนโยบายของ รัฐบาล</p> <p>Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search you belongings for security reason. We apologize for inconvenience <b>and hope for your understanding.</b></p>	Central Plaza Ladprao may need to search your belongings for security reason. We apologize for any inconvenience.
9.	<p>ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดทิ้งสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือมูลฝอยลงบนที่ สาธารณะ ฝ่าฝืนปรับไม่เกิน 2000 บาท พรบ. รักษาความสะอาด</p> <p>พ.ศ. 2535</p> <p>A person is not allowed to: spit one's saliva or phlegm, discard cigarettes, stuffs, or pour or drop dirt or rubbish in public area, outside litter bins, on the street, or on the floor or public places. An offender is subject to 2000 baht fine maximum. Cleanliness Act Year 1992</p>	<p><b>No spitting or littering.</b> An offender is subject to a maximum 2000 baht fine. Cleanliness Act 1992.</p>

**Appendix Table 34** Errors of omission of punctuation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	นวดแผนโบราณอยู่ที่ชั้น 1 Thai massage ground floor	Thai massage, ground floor
2.	เพื่อความปลอดภัย บิ๊กซีจะตรวจสอบสัมภาระ ก่อนการฝาก For security reason Big C will check your belongings before storing them.	For security reasons, Big C will check your belongings before storing them.
3.	แฟชั่นเด็ก Fashion Kids	Kids' Fashion
4.	ระวังกระจก Caution mind the mirror	Caution! Mind the mirror

**Appendix Table 35** Errors of misuse of punctuation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	บางกรอบ thin n' crispy	thin'n' crispy
2.	ลดความเร็ว มีการก่อสร้าง Reduced speed, road under constrction	Reduce speed. Road under construction.
3.	อย่าปลดมีตัวใหม่ Don't take out, we have new piece.	Don't remove. For display only. Another new one is available for purchase.

**Appendix Table 36** Errors of misplacement of punctuation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ตั้งแต่วันนี้จนถึง 30 เมษายน 2550 Now – April, 30 2007	Now – April 30, 2007

**Appendix Table 37** Errors of word-for-word translation

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	ข้างในลดเหลือ 100 <b>Inside have sale 100</b>	<b>100 baht sale inside</b>
2.	ขายส่ง 3 ตัวขึ้นไป <b>Wholesale price by minimum 3 pieces up</b>	<b>Get wholesale price for 3 pieces</b>

Appendix Table 37 (Continued)

3.	มีขนาด S, M, L <b>have size S, M, L</b>	<b>S, M, L sizes available</b>
4.	ยิ่งซื้อ มาก ยิ่งลดมาก <b>Buy more, discount more</b>	<b>Buy more, enjoy/get more discounts</b>
5.	สินค้าซื้อแล้วไม่รับคืนแต่เปลี่ยนขนาดได้ <b>If you buy already can not return but you can change size.</b>	<b>Purchases cannot be refunded, but you may change the size.</b>
6.	หากกุญแจสูญหายหรือคืนกุญแจล่าช้าเกิน 1 วัน จ่าย ค่าปรับ 50 บาท <b>50 bahts charge for key lost/ return the key on the next day</b>	<b>50 baht charge for key loss/ returning the key more than one day late</b>

Appendix Table 38 Errors of ambiguity

No.	Thai-English Translation	Suggestion
1.	โปรดช่วยกันรักษาภาพลักษณ์ ความเป็นระเบียบ ของสถานที่ เพื่อวัฒนธรรมอันดี โดย ไม่รับประทานอาหาร เครื่องดื่มในบริเวณนี้ และกรุณานั่งอย่างสุภาพไม่ถอดรองเท้าหรือ แสดงกริยาไม่เรียบร้อย <b>Please help us maintain the Pride of Siam Paragon to preserve the good culture and public image. No Food or Drinks allowed in this area. Do not take off your shoes and sit properly.</b>	<b>Please help us maintain the pride of Siam Paragon and preserve good culture and public image. No food or drinks allowed in this area. Sit properly and do not take off your shoes.</b>

## **BIOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Name	Miss Jintana Boonprasong
Date of Birth	June 17, 1983
Place of Birth	Bangkok
Educational Background	Bachelor's Degree (English), Kasetsart University
Current work	English Tutor
Place of work	Freelance