A Study of Translation Strategies in the Translation of the Short Story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client" Written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

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Abstract

In this paper, a study was made on the translation strategies at word level employed in the translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client" written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The major aim of the study is to know how and why the translator Saya Mya Than Tint used translation strategies in his translation of the short story. Eight types of translation strategies for dealing with non-equivalence at word level proposed by Baker (1992) were used as a theoretical framework for the data analysis. The result of the study indicated that seven types of translation strategies were used in the translation. The frequency of each translation strategy was also measured and it was found that translation by cultural substitution was the most frequently used strategy. This study shows the best ways to achieve the equivalence at word level in translating one language into another with different target language readers with different cultures.

Keywords: translation strategies, equivalence at word level

Introduction

Nowadays, there is a dramatic increase of the translation industry in globalization. Translation paves the way forward for not only global interaction but also interactive relationships with people speaking different languages. With the growth of the internet and communication technology, translation has become the most important channel of communication to overcome language barriers when it comes to sharing and receiving information all over the world. Translation is also of great help to know what is happening in the world. Therefore, it plays a vital role to keep abreast with the international development as well as to support the national development.

According to Newmark (1988), translation is the process of changing the meaning of the source language text by means of an equivalent target language text. However, finding equivalences to convey the same meaning of a source language text in a target language is not always an easy task. The difficulties associated with the process of translation have become highly remarkable. To overcome these difficulties, the translator should be careful to use the most appropriate translation methods and strategies. Newmark (1988) states that faithful translation is different from semantic translation in that faithful method is not flexible whereas semantic technique is more flexible, allowing for creative exception to 100 percent fidelity in translation. On the other hand, free translation reproduces the content without the form of the original. So it is a paraphrase of the original. Adaptation is the freest form of translation.

In this paper, the study was carried out on translation strategies of Saya Mya Than Tint's translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client" written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with the equivalence at word level. Arthur Conan Doyle created the character Sherlock Holmes for his detective fiction. His detective stories were very popular in English literature. His book containing twelve short stories was published under the title "The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes" in 1925. Saya Mya Than Tint translated this book for Myanmar readers. He was a prolific Myanmar author and translator. He studied philosophy,

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English literature and political science and earned a law degree at Yangon University. As he is a professional translator, his translated versions contribute to the development of Myanmar literature.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

This paper aims at identifying the translation strategies for dealing with non-equivalence at word level based on Baker's (1992) theory in Saya Mya Than Tint's translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client". The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. to analyze every word and phrase in the two versions of the short story according to Baker's translation strategies

2. to find out the most frequently used strategies in the translation

3. to explain the reasons for using these strategies

Literature Review

According to Bolinger and Sears (1968, 43), a word is a small but complicated unit in a language which can be a primary step in understanding the nature of a particular language and it is necessary to understand the meaning of a word or a set of words in translation. In order to achieve the natural language in the target text, it is necessary to follow certain steps: considering the potential meaning of the words, finding the meanings of the words in context, finding potential equivalents in the target language and choosing the optimal equivalents. Therefore, translation equivalence at word level becomes a crucial approach to accomplishing the task. There are some strategies that are feasible for achieving equivalence in translation at word level. Among these strategies, a number of researchers who do research on translation strategies used the theoretical framework proposed by Baker (1992). As a previous work, it was found that Warachananan and Roongrattanakool (2015) studied the translation strategies in the translation of songs in Walt Disney's Animated Feature Films into Thai Versions by using Baker's theory.

In her theory, Baker (1992) discussed the various strategies for dealing with the translation problems arising from lack of equivalence at word level, at sentence level and at paragraph level. However, in this paper, due to the time constraint, the research was only done on the problems of non-equivalence at word level. According to Baker (1992), there are eight strategies used by professional translators to deal with the non-equivalence at word level. These strategies are mentioned as follows:

(a) Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

This strategy is used when a word lacks specificity in the target language, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. For example, the English word "flying objects" has no specific term in Myanmar and it is usually translated by a general word "ပန်းကန်ပြားပျံ".

(b) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This is a process of translation using a general word which has a more neutral or less expressive meaning. For example, "ပုရပိုက်" has no direct equivalence in English, so it is translated by a less expressive word "paper" in English.

(c) Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item when there is no the same propositional meaning between source language and target language. For example, the word "jacket" in English can be substituted with Myanmar culture-specific item "တိုက်ပုံ" to have a similar cultural impact on the readers.

(d) Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation

This strategy uses loan words in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. For example, the word "အင်တာနက" is borrowed from English technical word "Internet".

(e) Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This paraphrase strategy is used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language. For example, the word "scuba diving" is paraphrased as "ရေအောက်အသက်ရှူကိရိယာဖြင့်ရေငုပ်ခြင်း" in Myanmar- target text.

(f) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

This strategy is used when the concept expressed by the source item is not lexical at all in the target language. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex. For instance, "lazy bones" in English can be paraphrased as an unrelated word "လူပျင်း" in Myanmar.

(g) Translation by omission

This strategy is used in terms of omitting the words and expressions in the translation. However, this omission must not affect the main information of the context. For example, the word "နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ" is converted into only "President" in English with the omission of the word "State".

(h) Translation by illustration

This strategy is useful when words cannot be explained clearly and concisely. Thus, this word refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated.

Research Methodology

The study was carried out on Saya Mya Than Tint's translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client" written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The data were obtained from the original English short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client" under the title "The Case Book of Sherlock Homes" and its Myanmar translated version "နေလိုလလိုထင်ရှားသူ" under the title " ရှားလေ့ဟုမ်း၏ အမှုတွဲများ". The procedure of analysis was that firstly target text and source text were compared to pick out the words and phrases. In this case, phrases which are groups of words were also involved at the word level. Next, all the words and phrases which had been translated with the use of translation strategies were underlined for the analysis. Then, these words were classified into each type of translation strategies based on Baker's Theory (1992). These strategies are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution,

translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, translation by omission and translation by illusion. After that, the total number of words and phrases was calculated. Finally, frequency analysis was done and the results were shown in the table and figure.

Analysis of Translation Strategies in the Two Versions of the Short Story

The collected data for this paper were analyzed into specific translation strategies on the basis of Baker's theoretical framework (1992). The following tables refer to non-equivalence at word level by means of three columns. The first column involves the original words and phrases in the Source Text. The terms and phrases of the Target Text are described in the second column which is preceded by the third column with Literal Translation.

1.1 Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	drying-room	ချွေးအောင်းခန်း	ပူပြင်းခြောက်သွေ့သည့်အခန်း
2.	his fat hand	သူ၏ လက်အစ်အစ်ကြီး	သူ၏ ဝသောလက်ကြီး
3.	a paid agent	ကြေးစားအလုပ်	ပိုက်ဆံပေးရသည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်
4.	the cruelty of grave	ဥသာန်တစပြင်	သုသာန်၏ စက်ဆုပ်ဖွယ်ရာ
5.	the inner study	စာကြည့်ဆောင်	အတွင်းစာကြည့်ခန်း
6.	a will of iron	စိတ်ကလည်းပြင်း	သံလိုစိတ်
7.	as much old dignity as I could	ဟန်ကိုယ့်ဖမာန်သူ့ဖို့	ငါ့ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာကို ထိန်းတဲ့အနေနဲ့
8.	with a superficial suggestion	လောကွတ်ချို့သလောက်	လွန်ကဲစွာ ဆက်ဆံသလောက်
9.	lust diary	ကာမမှတ်တမ်း	တဏှာရာဂအကြောင်းရေးသားထား သည့် နေ့စဉ်မှတ်တမ်း

For example,

(1) ST: "As she is of age and has <u>a will of iron</u>…."

TT: သူငယ်မလေးက အရွယ်ကလည်းရောက် <u>စိတ်ကလည်းပြင်းတော့</u>

(2) ST: "………, waving <u>his fat hand</u> as an introduction.

TT: …<u>သူ၏လက်အစ်အစ်ကြီးကို</u> ဝှေ့ယမ်းပြလျှက်

(3) ST: "…….. in the pigeon-hole of the old bureau <u>in the inner study</u>"

TT: <u>စာကြည့်ဆောင်</u> ဗီရိုအဟောင်းကြီးထဲက ခိုပေါက်ကလေးတစ်ပေါက်ထဲမှာ

The underlined words in the above sentences convey the more general words or phrases of the original text. In sentence (1), the literal translation of "a will of iron" is "သံလိုစိတ်", but the translator uses "စိတ်ကလည်းပြင်းတော့" as a general word to achieve the equivalent in the area of propositional meaning.

1.2 Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	client	ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	အမှုသည်
2.	the principal	ကာယကံရှင်	အဓိကဇာတ်ကောင်
3.	burglar	သူခိုး	ဖောက်ထွင်းခိုးယူသူ
4.	the hold of love	အချစ်စက်ကွင်း	အချစ်၏ ချုပ်ကိုင်မှု
5.	in the darker recesses of the underworld	မြေအောက်လောက၏ ချောင်ချို ချောင်ကြား	ဒုစရိုက်လောက၏ မှောင်မိုက်သော လျှို့ဝှက်သည့်နေရာ

For example,

(1) ST: "Then you will sympathize with the <u>client</u> in whose interests I am acting."

TT: ဒီလိုဆိုရင် ကျွန်တော် ကိုယ်စားပြုလာတဲ့ <u>ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်</u>ကို ကိုယ်ချင်းစာနိုင်ပြီပေါ့

(2) ST: "……Who is the <u>principal</u>?"

TT: …….<u>ကာယကံရှင်</u>က ဘယ်သူများလဲ

(3) ST: "Is he not afraid of <u>burglars</u>?"

TT: <u>သူခိုးတို့.ဘာတို့.</u> မကြောက်ရဘူးလား

The above table refers to the words and phrases for the strategy "Translation by a more neutral or less expressive word." The use of this strategy makes the words and phrases either more neutral or less expressive. As an example, the translated version of the original word "burgler" is "သူခိုး" which does not intend any effects as strong as its literal translation "ဖောက်ထွင်းခိုးယူသူ".

1.3 Translation by cultural substitution

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	top-hat	ဦးထုပ်ချွန်	ပွဲတက်ဦးထုပ်မြင့်
2.	pearl pin	ပုလဲရင်ထိုး	ပုလဲပင်အပ်
3.	In the first place	စပြောရမယ်ဆိုရင်တော့	ပထမဆုံးအနေနဲ့ကတော့
4.	To sum up	တိုတိုပြောကြပါစို့ဗျာ	နိဂုံးချုပ်ရရင်တော့
5.	an old friend	မိတ်ဟောင်းဆွေဟောင်း	ရင်းနှီးတဲ့မိတ်ဆွေ
6.	for a short time	အရင်တုန်းကတော့	အချိန်ခဏတာတုန်းကတော့
7.	to his nature	သူ့ပင်ကိုယ်ကတော့	သူ့သဘာဝကတော့
8.	many more	တသီကြီးပဲ	အများကြီးပဲ
9.	the young lady	သူငယ်မလေး	အမျိုးသမီးငယ်
10.	nark	တည်ကျက်	(ရဲ)သတင်းပေး
11.	blusterer	လူကြွား	လေထွားသူ
12.	his last mistress	သူ့ရဲ့နောက်ဆုံးမယားငယ်	သူ့ရဲ့နောက်ဆုံးအပျော်မယား
13.	the police	ပလိပ်	ရဲသား
14.	cravat	ဖဲအက|	ရပ်ကော်လာအောက်၌ထားစီးသော အပြောင်သားလည်စီးတစ်မျိုး
15.	restaurant	ပျော်ပွဲစားရုံ	စားသောက်ဆိုင်
16.	hardly realize	တော်တော်ခွကျသွားပြီ	နားလည်ရခက်သည်
17.	less reticent	တုံ့ဆိုင်းဘာဝေ	စကားအလွန်နဲ့

For example,

    (1) ST: "……. his lucent <u>top-hat</u> ….."

       TT: ……. တောက်ပပြောင်လက်သည့် <u>ဦးထုပ်ချွန်</u>……

    (2) ST: "<u>In the first place</u>, you have no doubt heard of General de Merville?"

       TT: <u>စပြောရမယ်ဆိုရင်တော</u> ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ဒီမာဗီးလ်ဆိုတဲ့နာမည်ကို စုံထောက်ကြီးကြားဖူးလိမ့်မယ်ထင်ပါရဲ့

    (3) ST: "…..<u>an old friend</u>, one who has known …….."

       TT: …… အရင်တုန်းကတည်းက ခင်မင်လာတဲ့ <u>မိတ်ဟောင်းဆွေဟောင်းကြီးတစ်ဦးပဲဗျ</u>

    (4) ST: "I should think you better see <u>the young lady</u> herself."

       TT: <u>သူငယ်မလေးကို</u> အရင်တွေ့ရင် ကောင်းမယ်ထင်တာပဲ

      The underlined words in the above sentences suggest the importance of the strategy "Translation by cultural substitution" in translating two languages with distinct cultures. For instance, the word "the young lady" can be substituted with "သူငယ်မလေး" to be more familiar with Myanmar culture.

1.4 Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	frack-coat	ဖရော့ကုတ်အင်္ကျီ	NA
2.	Turkish bath	တားကတ်ရှိဘတ်ခေါ်ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့်ချွေးအောင်းခြင်း	NA
3.	spy	စပိုင်	သူလျှို
4.	telephone	တယ်လီဖုန်း	NA
5.	club	ကလပ်	အသင်းအဖွဲ့
6.	morphine	မော်ဖင်း	NA
7.	polo	ပိုလို	NA

For example,

    (1) ST: "……. his dark <u>frack-coat</u>, indeed, every detail….."

       TT: ……. သူ့ရဲ့အနက်ရောင် <u>ဖရော့ကုတ်အက</u>|နဲ့တကွ…..

    (2) ST: "For a short time, he played <u>polo</u> at Hurlingham…."

       TT: အရင်တုန်းကတော့ ဟာလင်ဟမ်ကွင်းကိုသွားပြီး <u>ပိုလို</u>ရိုက်လေ့ရှိတယ်

    (3) ST: "Both Holmes and I had a weakness for the <u>Turkish bath</u>."

       TT: ရှားလော့ဟုမ်းနှင့် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့နှစ်ယောက်၏ ဝါသနာတစ်ရပ်မှာ <u>တားကတ်ရှိဘတ်ခေါ်ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့် ချွေးအောင်းလေ့ရှိကြခြင်း</u> ဖြစ်၏။

      Some words need to express as load words or loan words with explanation in translated version. The word "polo" in sentence (2) is loaned by "ပိုလို" in Myanmar translation. When it is not enough to express as a loan word only, it is necessary to insert the explanation for that word. Examples of loan words with explanation are "frack-coat" as "ဖရော့ကုတ်အက|" and "Turkish bath" as "တားကတ်ရှိဘတ်ခေါ်ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့်ချွေးအောင်းခြင်း".

1.5 Translation by paraphrase using a related word

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	fees	ငွေရေးကြေးရေးကိစ္စ	အခကြေးငွေ
2.	promoters	ဦးဆောင်ဦးရွက်ပြုတဲ့လူတွေ	ပွဲဖြစ်မြောက်ရေး ဆော်ဩသူ
3.	slim	သေးသွယ်ဖြောင့်စင်းသော	သေးသွယ်သော
4.	flame-like young woman	မီးလျှံတစ်ခုကဲ့သို့ တောက်လောင်ရန် အဆင်သင့်ဖြစ်နေသည့် မိန်းမငယ်	မီးတောက်နှင့်တူသောမိန်းမ
5.	expert	ကျွမ်းကျင်သူရာဖြတ်	ကျွမ်းကျင်သူ
6.	wonder	အံ့ဖွယ်သရဲထူးကဲတဲ့အရာ	အံ့ဩဖွယ်ရာ
7.	illustrious client	နေလိုလလိုထင်ရှားသူ	ကျော်ကြားသောအမှုသည်
8.	a single-stick expert	တုတ်သိုင်းမှာခေတဲ့သူမဟုတ်	တုတ်သိုင်းမှာ ကျွမ်းကျင်သူ
9.	fiend	လူဆိုးလူယုတ်မာ	ရက်စက်ကြမ်းကြုတ်သူ
10.	dreadful event	ရာဇဝတ်မှုကြီး	ကြောက်မက်ဖွယ်ကောင်းသောအမှု
11.	a brilliant, forceful rascal	ဇာတ်ရဲလက်ရဲကိုင်ရဲတဲ့လူမျိုး	ဉာဏ်ကောင်းပြီးဇွတ်လုပ်တတ်တဲ့ လူလိမ်လူကောက်မျိုး

For example,

(1) ST: "I need not say that your <u>fees</u> will be assured …"

TT: ဒီအမှုကို ကိုင်တဲ့အတွက် <u>ငွေရေးကြေးရေးကိစ္စ</u>ရော…

(2) ST: "… in the shape of <u>a small, flame-like young woman</u>…."

TT:…<u>သေးသွယ်ဖြောင့်စင်းသောခန္ဓာကိုယ်နှင့်မီးလျှံတစ်ခုကဲ့သို့တောက်လောင်ရန်အဆင်သင့်ဖြစ်နေသည</u>
<u>မိန်းမငယ</u>

(3) ST: It is a terrible thing, Mr.Holmes, to see <u>a dreadful event</u>,…

TT: မစ္စတာဟုမ်းရေ ကိုယ့်မျက်စိရှေ့.တွင် <u>ရာဇဝတ်မှုကြီးတစ်ခု</u> ဖြစ်တော့မယ့် အခြေအနေကို
မြင်နေရတယ်

     The translator uses this strategy when he wants to produce the same meaning using the related words. Therefore, the literal translation "မီးတောက်နှင့်တူသောမိန်းမ" is related with the word "သေးသွယ်ဖြောင့်စင်းသော ခန္ဓာကိုယ်နှင့် မီးလျှံတစ်ခုကဲ့သို့. တောက်လောင်ရန် အဆင်သင့်ဖြစ်နေသည့် မိန်းမငယ်" in the target text for the source item "small, flame-like young woman".

1.6 Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	Weakness	ဝါသနာ	အားနည်းချက်
2.	scent	သတင်း	အနံ့
3.	paternal interest	ကိုယ့်သမီးအရင်းလို သံယောဇဉ်	မိဘသဖွယ် စိတ်ဝင်တစားရှိခြင်း
4.	upon his knee	ပေါင်ပေါ်တွင်	ဒူးပေါ်တွင်
5.	a chemist's shop	သစ်ကြားသီးဆိုင်	အိမ်သုံးဆေးဆိုင်

For example,

  (1) ST: "Both Holmes and I had a <u>weakness</u> for the Turkish bath."

    TT: ရှားလော့ဟုမ်းနှင့် ကျွန်ုပ်တနှစ်ယောက်၏ ဝါသနာတစ်ရပ်မှာ <u>တားကတ်ရှိဘတ်ခေါ်</u> ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့် ချွေးအောင်းလေ့ရှိကြခြင်းဖြစ်၏။

  (2) ST: "……. to hope that it is not a false <u>scent</u>…"

    TT: …. <u>သတင်းမှားတော့</u> မရတန်ကောင်းဘူး အောက်မေ့ရတာပဲ

  (3) ST: "…….. taken a <u>paternal interest</u> in this young girl…."

    TT: …….. သူငယ်မလေးကိုလည်း <u>ကိုယ့်သမီးအရင်းလိုသံယောဇဉ်</u> ရှိခဲ့လေတော့

      This strategy is also necessary in translation when the concept expressed by the source language is not lexicalized at all in the target language. For example, the original word "paternal interest" is paraphrased as "ကိုယ့်သမီးအရင်းလိုသံယောဇဉ်" in Myanmar translation.

1.7 Translation by omission

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Literal Translation
1.	with his report	NA	သူ့မှတ်တမ်းများနှင့်အတူ
2.	at once	NA	ချက်ချင်း
3.	on the settee	NA	ဆက်တီခုံပေါ်တွင်
4.	as an introduction	NA	နှုတ်ဆက်သည့်အနေဖြင့်
5.	in simulated anger	NA	ဒေါသတကြီးဖြင့်
6.	a rest raining hand	လက်တစ်ဖက်	မိုးရေတွေစိုနေတဲ့ ကျွန်လက်တစ်ဖက်

For example,

1. ST: "Johnson will be there <u>with his report</u>."

   TT: ကျွန်ုပ်တို့လူ ဂျွန်ဆင်တစ်ယောက် ခုချိန်ဆို <u>xxxxxxx</u> ရောက်များနေပြီလားမဆိုနိုင်ဘူး။

2. ST: "Let me very strongly advise you to draw off <u>at once</u>."

   TT: ဒတော့ဒီကိစ္စထဲမှာ စုံထောက်ကြီး <u>xxxxxxx</u> ဝင်မပါပါနဲ့လို့ ကျွန်တော်အလေးအနက် အကြံပေးပါရစေ။

3. ST: "It seems that he had dived down into what was peculiarly his kingdom, and beside him <u>on the settee</u> was a brand."

   TT: သူတို့မြေအောက်လောကမှယူလာသောကုန်ပစ္စည်းတစ်ခုကိုလည်း သူ့အနီး <u>xxxxxxx</u> တွင်တွေ့ရ၏။

4. ST: "This is Miss Kitty Winter," said Shinewell Johnson, waving his fat hand <u>as an introduction</u>."

   TT: ….ဂျွန်ဆင်ကသူ၏ လက်အစ်အစ်ကြီးကို <u>xxxxxxxx</u> ဝှေ့ယမ်းပြလျှက်

5. ST: "I sprang from my chair <u>in simulated anger</u>…."

   TT: ကျွန်ုပ်သည်ကုလားထိုင်မှ <u>xxxxxxxxx</u> မတ်တပ်ရပ်လိုက်လျှက်……

6. ST: "It is a loyal friend and a chivalrous gentleman," said Holmes, holding up a <u>rest raining</u> hand.

TT: အင်းဒီလူကတော့ တော်တော်သစ္စာရှိပြီး တော်တော်ယောကျ်ားပီသတဲ့ လူတစ်ယောက်ပေပဲဗျာဟု xxxxxxxx လက်တစ်ဖက်ကို ဆုပ်ကိုင်ထားရင်း ရှားလော့ဟုမ်းက ပြောလေ၏။

The translator handles the strategy "Translation by omission" when the words and phrases in the source text do not have any effect the information in the context of the origin. In sentence (3), the translator omitted the phrase "on the settee" because it is not important where the brand was placed.

Findings

The following table shows seven types of translation strategies found in the translation and the percentages of the words and phrases in each type of translation strategy are illustrated in figure (1).

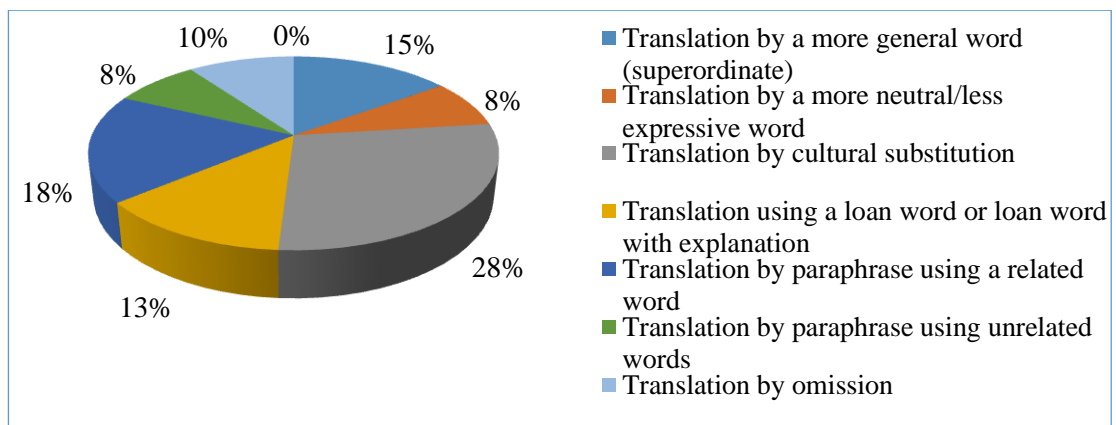| No.	Types of Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Translation by a more general word (superordinate)	9	15
2	Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word	5	8
3.	Translation by cultural substitution	17	28
4.	Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation	7	13
5.	Translation by paraphrase using a related word	11	18
6.	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words	5	8
7.	Translation by omission	6	10
8.	Translation by illustration	0	0
	Total	60	100

Figure (1) Percentage of the words and phrases in each translation strategy

The results of the study showed that seven out of eight translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992) were applied in the translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client". The most frequently used translation strategy was translation by cultural substitution (28%), followed by translation by paraphrase using related words (18%), translation by a more general word (superordinate) (15%), translation using a loan word or

loan word with explanation (13%), translation by omission (10%), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word and translation by paraphrase using unrelated words were at the same frequency (8%). However, translation by illustration was not found in this study.

Discussion

Based on the findings, translation by cultural substitution was the most frequently used translation strategy in the translation. This strategy was used to achieve the equivalent to the differences of socio-cultural contexts between the source text and target text. The translator used this strategy to adapt English culture to Myanmar culture. It would be also helpful for the target audiences to understand the sense and the message of the original text. Therefore, the use of cultural substitution was highly found in the translation.

The translation by paraphrase using a related word was one of the commonest strategies in the translation. The change of form or function of a word is intended to make the translated version like the language used in real life. Moreover, Larson (1998) states that naturalness of the language in the translated text is the central concept of translation. Therefore, the use of natural grammatical constructions and appropriate words in the target language are crucial in translating every piece of text.

For translation by a more general word (superordinate), the strategy was often found in the study because there were many specific terms that needed the application of translation by a more general word. According to Baker (1992), the use of a general word helps coping with the lack of a specific word in the target language. Thus, the translator used this strategy to deal with the lack of a specific word in the target language.

Moreover, the translator found some problems arising from non-equivalence, such as differences in loan words or loan words with explanation which appeared in 7 words or phrases or 13%. Dealing with such problem, the translator used the translation by a loan word or loan word with explanation for translating new words from the source language into the target language. Then, the use of translation by omission with content words such as adverbs, adjectives, nouns, noun phrases, or prepositional phrases was also found when these words contained no special meaning to the development of the target text.

In addition, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word and translation by paraphrase using unrelated words were found at the same frequency in the translation. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word was applied in order to avoid communicating the wrong expressive meaning. The application of translation by paraphrase using unrelated words was found in the translation because it was the intention of the translator to use different words from the original text but they could still transfer the same message that the original text intended to convey.

Nevertheless, translation strategy by illustration was not found in the translation. This strategy is used to show the picture of the word in order not to give the lengthy explanation which would clutter the text. However, the translator paraphrased the words to be more natural in the target language instead of the illustration. Therefore, illustration was not applied in his translation.

Although it is difficult to find the exact equivalents of words or phrases between the two different languages in translating the short story, the applications of translation strategies for non-equivalence at word level based on Baker's (1992) framework were valuable in the translation. Therefore, the result of the study indicated that the variety of translation strategies

should be applied both meaningfully and logically with a clear purpose in mind to order to cope with non-equivalence at word level.

Conclusion

In this study, sixty words and phrases with the problem of non-equivalence at word level were analyzed from the translation of the short story "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client". To deal with such problem, it was found that the eight translation strategies conducted by Baker (1992) are effective. Additionally, the translator, Saya Mya Than Tint used these strategies in his translation to solve this problem. In the data analyzed, translation by cultural substitution is the most frequently used strategy among the seven strategies found in the translation. This is because the cultural gap between English and Myanmar languages is far-off so that the translator might use this strategy in order to be more accompanied with Myanmar culture. Furthermore, this paper will give contribution to the development of translation task and the best solution how to get the closet equivalence in translating from source language to target language. It is hoped that studying this paper will be benefit to the learners who would like to investigate the translation strategies.

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