

A Study of Translation Procedures in the Essay Titles Translated by Mya Than Tint

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Abstract

Title is the most important part of writing and it is needed to translate properly. Moreover, Essay is a type of writing that researchers rarely investigate in translation field. Therefore, this research is an attempt to explore the translation procedures used in forty titles of international essays translated by Mya Than Tint. This study is done with quantitative methods. The translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark (1988) are used to analyse the data. The result shows that eight translation procedures are found out by analyzing forty translated essay titles. Among eight procedures, synonym is the most used procedure with 29% and cultural equivalent is the least used procedure with the percentage of 2. As the essay titles are simple, short and direct, synonym is the best procedures to be seen. From this paper, other students and researchers can get the knowledge and information to study on translation of different titles and ways to translate the essays.

Key words: Translation, translation procedures, essay titles

Introduction

In studying language and culture, translation plays a major role to achieve both purposes. Translation does not merely mean transferring the words from SL into TL. The translator needs to interpret the culture norm in order to avoid awkward usage, in other words, translationese. Thus, the scholars created various theories for translation and various research have been done in the field of translation involving comparison between SL and TL, certain translation strategies and methods for translating novels, news articles etc.

Among these different types, title translation is an important one because every reader and author need to initiate their examination of translation work starting from the titles. Titles are short but they give the general idea and the whole picture of the literary text. Therefore, title translation is different in some aspect from other translation.

A certain number of papers have been explored with the translation strategies and methods on the titles of films, novels, news headlines, short stories, etc. However, translated essay titles are selected to analyze in this study in order to discover the characteristic of translating essay titles and how it is different from others.

This chapter will give the overall scope of the study and abbreviations of the key terms used in this paper.

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Scope of the study

This research is conducted based on Peter Newmark's theory of translation procedures in translated essay titles by Saya Mya Than Tint. The essay titles are selected from the two published books "International Essays" translated by Mya Than Tint and only (40) titles are chosen to study.

Abbreviation of the key terms

SL = Source Language

TL = Target Language

ST = Source Text

TT = Target Text

NP = Noun Phrase

PP = Preposition Phrase

Aim and objectives

The purpose of this study is to explore the use of the translation procedures found in the translated essay titles of Mya Than Tint. The objectives of the research are -

- i. To identify the translation procedures found in Mya Than Tint's translated essay titles
- ii. To find out the most used translation procedures and
- iii. To state the least used translation procedures.

Literature Review

This chapter is divided into five parts. They are mentioned as follow.

Mya Than Tint and international essays

Mya Than Tint is a famous author who is especially popular for his translation. He translated a lot of novels and short stories with smooth and culturally acceptable tone. Among his work, he translated the international essays which were written by English writers for "English for All" magazine. As there are a lot of international essays, he selected the essays depending on the following ideas –

- (1) The essays must be interesting for the translator.
- (2) The English writing and composing style must be matched with his standard.
- (3) It must be variety of topics. In this way, reader will not feel bored.
- (4) All the essays must be written by English writers because the pioneers of essays writers are English and French and he wants to emphasize on the characteristic of essays.

Mya Than Tint said that the original essays that he has translated are good and standardized ones. Therefore, whoever translate these essays, it may still be the same. Mya Than Tint's purpose of translating these essays is to encourage the readers to define and notice what is essay writing by themselves and appear new ideas from them.

What is translation?

Different scholars have different views on translation. Foster (1958) said that translation is an act through which the information of a text is changed from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). Therefore, translators need to be proficient not only in the SL but also in TL. However, Peter Newmark (1988) quoted translation as,

“It is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another.”

Moreover, Ghazala (1995) also thought that translation is basically applied to imply to all the processes and methods used to follow the meaning of the SL into the TL. These definitions show that it is important to understand the meaning of Source Text (ST) in order to have the suitable equivalent in the Target Text (TT). Therefore, it is pointed out that a translator has to think both language usage and meaning at the same time.

Moreover, According to Yowell and Mutfah (1999), “Translation is a product since it provides us with other different culture to ancient society and civilization life when the translated texts reach us.”

In addition, Peter Newmark (1988) mentioned that translation is a condition that transmits the culture, sometimes under different situations responsible for distorted and biased translations, ever since countries and languages have been in contact with each other. Thus, it can be concluded that translation is not only just language matter but also sharing culture from one society to another.

Types of translation

According to Jacobson, there are three types of translation. They are –

- (1) Intralingual translation – Translation within the same language such as paraphrasing
- (2) Interlingual translation – Translation from one language to another
- (3) Intersemiotic translation – Translation from sign language to verbal language.

However, the second type is the most common in translation process.

Title translation

Titles are unavoidable issue when it comes to literary work. As translation is a type of literary creation, the translator needs to consider to translate the SL title into the most meaningful and appropriate TL titles. It is not only a language matter. Fisher (1984) said, “titles are names which function as guides to interpretation”. Therefore, translator translates not only words but also culture of SL. It is needed to transfer the exact meaning of SL text into the suitable culture of TL text.

Moreover, names and titles require to be balance with sensitivity because they include culture and several other factors. Thus, the result of translation must culturally proper and make sense to the particular audience by keeping the original message intact. (Floral Y 2018)

In addition, Malingret (1998) mentioned, “Translating a title, mean choosing a title for a translated product; it is a form of creation, a form of re-writing, and the translated title is different because the conditions and intentions of its creation and reception are different.” Therefore, some of the titles are not equivalent with original titles in each and every detail. As the translator follows the sense of the text, he/she needs to neglect the exact words. Nevertheless, overt creation in title translation can also be a problem. That is the reason, Maurizio Vieuzzi (2013) points out that those who handle the title translation have a serious responsibility both toward the reader and toward the author as their role cannot be negligible or irrelevant.

Theoretical background

Peter Newmark (1988) describes that translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language while translation methods relate to whole texts. The translation procedures of Peter Newmark (1988) are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, through-translation, shift or transposition, modulation, reduction, expansion and couplets.

Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text directly with the exact sound as SL word. It is normally used to translate names of all living, geographical and topographical names, names of periodicals and newspapers, literary works, lays, films, etc.

E.g. Lao (SL) = လာအို (TL)

Naturalisation

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of TL especially in old usage.

E.g. France (SL) = ြင်သစ် (TL)

Cultural equivalent

This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. This has a greater pragmatic impact than culturally neutral terms.

E.g. Oak tree (SL) = ညောင်ပင် (TL)

Functional equivalent

Sometimes, when there is no exact words for ST, this procedure is used by describing the function of the words of ST into TL.

E.g. Knife (SL) = ပစ္စည်းများကို လှီးဖြတ်ရန် သုံးသောအရာ။ (TL)

Descriptive equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function.

E.g. Mochi (SL) = အဝိုင်းပုံစံရှိပြီး ဌာပနာထည့်ထားသော ချိုချိုအိအိ ဂျပန် ဂျုံမှုန့်လုံးတစ်မျိုး။ (TL)

Synonym

Synonym is used in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. It is the type when SL word is translated with the exact dictionary meaning.

E.g. beautiful girl (SL) = လှပသောမိန်းကလေး (TL)

Through translation

This procedure is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organization, the components of compounds that are known as loan translation.

E.g. UN (SL) = ကုလသမဂ္ဂ (TL)

Shift or transposition

This is a translation procedure which is for a change in the grammar pattern of SL to TL. There are basically four types of shift or transposition.

- (1) from singular to plural
- (2) a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL.
- (3) Literal translation is grammatically possible but it is not natural usage in TL.
- (4) the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

E.g. (1) a book (SL) = စာအုပ်များ (TL)

E.g. (2) a cup of tea (SL) = လက်ဖက်ရည် တစ်ခွက် (TL)

E.g. (3) I go to school (SL) = ငါကျောင်းကိုသွားတယ် (TL)

Although (ငါ သွားတယ် ကျောင်းကို) can be used, the correct usage is (ငါကျောင်းကိုသွားတယ်)

Modulation

Modulation is defined as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. The most common modulations are positive for double negative, part for the whole, abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, reversal of terms, active for passive, space for time, etc.

E.g. This sum is too difficult to solve. (SL) = ဒီပုစ္ဆာက ဖြေရှင်းဖို့မလွယ်ဘူး (TL)

Reduction

Reduction is a translation procedure that is used to translate ST into TT by reducing some SL words.

E.g. I met a friend (SL) = သူငယ်ချင်းနဲ့တွေ့ခဲ့တယ် (TL)

Here Subject "I" from SL is detected in the TT.

Expansion

Adding the extra words in TT that is not included in ST is called expansion.

E.g. a flower (SL) = လှပသောပန်းတစ်ပွင့် (TL)

In the TT, extra word “beautiful” is added.

Couplets

Couplet, triplet and quadruplets are the translation procedures used by combining two, three or four of the translation procedures to translate a single ST.

E.g. Orphan Paul (SL) = မောင်ကံကောင်း (TL) (Reduction + cultural equivalent)

The word “orphan” is reduced from the ST and the word “Paul” is changed into “မောင်ကံကောင်း” which is totally change to be familiar with TL culture.

Previous Studies

Some research have been done based on the translation of different kinds of titles. Mohammad Reza Falahati Qadimi Fumani (2013) investigates his paper, “The study of novel title translation from English into Persian based on the functionalist Skopos theory” to get the naming approaches and techniques referring to the novel title translation from English to Persian. He selected one hundred and twenty novel titles through simple random sampling. Then, the data are analyzed with Yin’s(2009) model of five naming approaches for both languages. Then, function of each translated sample was also investigated. It is discovered that significant statistical different results in approaches and functions with Literal translation which was the most frequently used naming approach.

Dongmei Zhou’s (2017) thesis title is “Research on appeal of English movie title translation based on Schema theory”. In this paper, the researcher aims to do the analysis of translation strategies under the guidance of Adaption theory. One hundred movies with more than one title from the viewpoint of different schemas were chosen to make the questionnaire based on Schema theory. The result shows that familiar new culture and famous culture have a positive correlation with appeal. On the other hand, traditional culture and strange new culture have a negative correlation.

In Hajar Khanmohammad’s (2015) research “A study of additions and Omissions in English translations of Persian-based Social, Cultural and Political News Headlines: A case study of ISNA news agency in Arab Spring”, it is explored the extent to which news was misrepresented when additions/ omissions in the translations of social, cultural and political news headlines. This research makes a comparison between news headlines from ISNA news agency and headlines broadcast on Press TV and IRIB English Radio, printed in Iran News and Tehran Times newspapers. Baker’s taxonomy of grammar and House’s overt and covert translation model are applied in this study. It is found out that political news headlines tolerated a wider range of modification compared to social and cultural news.

However, in this study, 40 selected essay titles are chosen to analyse with Peter Newmark's (1988) translation procedures which is different from the previous ones as this research focus on the titles of essays and translation procedures found in them.

Research Methodology

Research procedure

This research aim to identify the translation procedures found in the essay titles translated by Mya Than Tint. Forty essay titles are chosen randomly from the books "International Essays" translated by Mya Than Tint. After that, these titles of two versions (both SL and TL texts) are analyzed by using Peter Newmark's (1988) translation procedures. As a result, frequency of the use of translation procedures is noted and showed them in percentage to point out the most and least used procedures.

Research Questions

The detail research questions that this research paper will answer is listed as below:

- (1) How many and what kind of translation procedures can be found?
- (2) What translation procedure is the most used?
- (3) What translation procedure is the least used?

Data Analysis

The data of the research is described in the following tables.

Couplets

Table 1: Couplets found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
Liverpool Docks	လီဗာပူသင်္ဘောကျင်း (Transference + Shift or Transposition)
The Twilight Zone	ဆည်းဆာဇုန် (Synonym + Transference)
The Epics, History, Tradition and Myth	ဒဏ္ဍာရီတို့၏ တန်ဖိုး (Reduction + Expansion)
An Afternoon Walk in October	အောက်တိုဘာညနေခင်းလမ်းလျှောက်ထွက်ခြင်း (Modulation + Shift or Transposition)
Queueing	ကျူတန်းစီခြင်း (Transference + Synonym)
Losing One's Train	ရထားမမီခြင်း (Reduction + Modulation)

Example 1. Transference + Shift or transposition

Liverpool Docks (SL) = လီဗာပူသင်္ဘောကျင်း (TL)

Transference – the word “Liverpool” is the name of the city and it is directly translated with the same sound of SL word, “လီဗာပူ”.

Shift or transposition – the word “Docks” in SL is plural noun but it becomes “သင်္ဘောကျင်း” in TL which is singular noun.

Example 2. Reduction + Modulation

Losing One’s Train (SL) = ရထားမမီခြင်း(TL)

Reduction – the word “One’s” from ST is expelled in TT.

Modulation – the meaning of “Losing Train” in ST which is positive gerund is changed into “မမီခြင်း” which is negative gerund.

Example 3. Reduction + Expansion

The Epics, History, Tradition and Myth (SL) - ဒဏ္ဍာရီတို့၏ တန်ဖိုး (TL)

Reduction – The whole phrase “The Epics, History, Tradition and” from the SL text is reduced.

Expansion – The word “ တန်ဖိုး” is added in the TL text.

Transference

Table 2: Transference found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
Liverpool Docks	လီဗာပူသင်္ဘောကျင်း
Queueing	ကျူတန်းစီခြင်း
The Twilight Zone	ဆည်းဆာဇုန်

Example 1. Queueing (SL) - ကျူတန်းစီခြင်း (TL)

The direct sound of “Queue” from SL text is put in the TL text as “ကျူ”.

Example 2. The Twilight Zone (SL) - ဆည်းဆာဇုန်(TL)

The word “Zone” is directly translated into “ဇုန်” as it sounds in SL text.

Cultural Equivalent

Table 3: Cultural Equivalent found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
A Country Inn	ကျေးရွာထမင်းဆိုင်ကလေး

Example 1. A Country Inn (SL) - ကျေးရွာထမင်းဆိုင်ကလေး (TL)

The word “Inn” from SL text is changed into “ထမင်းဆိုင်ကလေး” in TL text which is culturally more suitable although its dictionary meaning is “အသေးစားဟိုတယ်/ အရက်ဆိုင်/ စားသောက်ဆိုင်”.

Synonym

Table 4: Synonym found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
My Father	ကျွန်တော့်အဖေ
The Lonely Author	အထီးကျန်စာရေးဆရာ
The Last Lighthouse Keeper	နောက်ဆုံးမီးပြတိုက်စောင့်
The Football Match	ဘောလုံးပွဲ
Mad Talk	အရူးစကား
The Peanut	မြေပဲ
Morning City	မနက်ခင်းမြို့တော်
Creaking Door	တကျိကျိမြည်နေသောတံခါး
The Boat Race	လှေပြိုင်ပွဲ
Picnics and Bedtimes	ပျော်ပွဲစားများနှင့် အိပ်ရာဝင်ချိန်များ
The First Detective	ပထမဆုံးစုံထောက်
Golden Fruit	ရွှေသစ်သီး
Trees	သစ်ပင်များ
Queueing	ကျူတန်းစီခြင်း
The Twilight Zone	ဆည်းဆာဇန်

Example 1. Morning City (SL) - မနက်ခင်းမြို့တော် (TL)

The phrase is translated with the exact dictionary meaning with “Morning” into “မနက်ခင်း” and “City” into “မြို့တော်”

Example 2. Trees (SL) – သစ်ပင်များ (TL)

The plural noun from SL “Trees” is exactly translated into the plural noun in TL “သစ်ပင်များ”

Shift or Transposition

Table 5: Shift or transposition found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
The Actors	ဇာတ်သမား
Circuses	ဆပ်ကပ်
Dogs	ခွေး
Christmas Day at Sea	ပင်လယ်ပြင်က နာတာလူးနေ့
A Defense of Detective stories	စုံထောက်ဝတ္ထုများဘက်မှ ကာကွယ်ခြင်း
Wanted- A Mouse Trap	ကြွက်ထောင်ချောက်အလိုရှိသည်
The Lost Umbrella	ထီးတစ်လက်ပျောက်သည်
A Conversation with a Cat	ကြောင်တစ်ကောင်နှင့်စကားပြောခြင်း
What is Courage?	သတ္တိဆိုတာ
An Afternoon Walk in October	အောက်တိုဘာညနေခင်းလမ်းလျှောက်ထွက်ခြင်း
Liverpool Docks	လီဗာပူသင်္ဘောကျင်း

Example 1. Dogs (SL) – ခွေး (TL)

The plural noun “Dog” in SL text is translated into TL text with the singular noun “ခွေး”.

Example 2. The Lost Umbrella (SL) – ထီးတစ်လက်ပျောက်သည် (TL)

The phrase type “The Lost Umbrella” is changed into sentence type “ထီးတစ်လက်ပျောက်သည်”

Another way, the adjective “Lost” is translated into the verb “ပျောက်သည်”.

Modulation

Table 6: Modulation found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
Theft	သူခိုး
Trying New Blends of Tobacco	ဆေးတံသောက်ခြင်း
Town and Country Life	မြို့သားနှင့်တောသား
An Afternoon Walk in October	အောက်တိုဘာညနေခင်းလမ်းလျှောက်ထွက်ခြင်း
Losing One's Train	ရထားမမီခြင်း

Example 1. Trying New Blends of Tobacco (SL) – ဆေးတံသောက်ခြင်း (TL)

Instead of translating “Trying” as “မြည်းစမ်းကြည့်ခြင်း”, it is changed perspective into “သောက်ခြင်း” which means “smoking”. Moreover, the phrase “New Blends of Tobacco” which means “စပ်ဆေးအသစ်” is translated into “ဆေးတံ” too.

Example 2. Town and Country Life (SL) – မြို့သားနှင့်တောသား (TL)

Here the word “Life” is used with “မြို့သားနှင့်တောသား” by changing perspective from the situation into person.

Reduction

Table 7: Reduction found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
Bloomsbury Hotel Bedroom	ဟိုတယ်ခန်းတစ်ခန်း
Letter to F. Tennyson Jesse	ပေးစာတစ်စောင်
A few Warning Words for Would-be Autobiographers	ကိုယ်တိုင်ရေးအတ္ထုပ္ပတ္တိရေးလိုသူများသို့
Before Leaving	ခွဲခွာချိန်
No School Report	ကျောင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ
Mr. Picnic	ပျော်ပွဲစားထွက်ခြင်း

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
Losing One's Train	ရထားမမီခြင်း
The Epics, History, Tradition and Myth	ဒဏ္ဍာရီတို့၏ တန်ဖိုး

Example 1. Letter to F. Tennyson Jesse (SL) – ပေးစာတစ်စောင် (TL)

The whole phrase “to F. Tennyson Jesse” is left out in the TL text.

Example 2. A few Warning Words for Would-be Autobiographers (SL)

- ကိုယ်တိုင်ရေးအတ္ထုပ္ပတ္တိရေးလိုသူများသို့ (TL)

In this title also, the whole phrase “A Few Warning Words” is cut out in the TL text.

Expansion

Table 8: Expansion found in the translated essay titles

English (SL)	Myanmar (TL)
My Lawn Tennis	ကျွန်တော်၏ တင်းနစ် အရည်အချင်း
Throw-away Society	တစ်ခါသုံးလူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့် တစ်ခါသုံး စိတ်ဓာတ်
The Epics, History, Tradition and Myth	ဒဏ္ဍာရီတို့၏ တန်ဖိုး

Example. Throw-away Society (SL) - တစ်ခါသုံးလူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့် တစ်ခါသုံး စိတ်ဓာတ် (TL)

In the TL title, the phrase “တစ်ခါသုံး စိတ်ဓာတ်” is added as an extra.

The above mention are the procedures found in 40 essay titles translated by Mya Than Tint. After analyzing the data, only 8 translation procedures are found in this study.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

After analyzing the data, the following findings are discovered.

Table 9: Frequency of translation procedures found in couplets

No of couplets	Essay Titles (English and Myanmar)	Translation Procedures						Frequency
		Transference	Synonym	Shift or Transposition	Modulation	Reduction	Expansion	
1.	Liverpool Docks လီဗာပူသင်္ဘောကျင်း	√		√				2
2.	The Twilight Zone ဆည်းဆာဇုန်	√	√					2
3.	The Epics, History, Tradition and Myth ဒဏ္ဍာရီတို့၏ တန်ဖိုး					√	√	2
4.	An Afternoon Walk in October အောက်တိုဘာညနေခင်း လမ်းလျှောက် ထွက်ခြင်း			√	√			2
5.	Queueing ကျူတန်းစီခြင်း	√	√					2
6.	Losing One's Train ရထားမမီခြင်း				√	√		2
	Total	3	2	2	2	2	1	12

Table 9 describes other translation procedures found in (6) Couplets. According to the table, it is stated that there are total (12) more translation procedures in couplet such as 3 in transference, 2 in synonym, 2 in shift or transposition, 2 in modulation, 2 in reduction and 1 in expansion. Therefore, if these are added to the total translation procedures used in Mya Than Tint's translated essay titles, the following table of frequency can be found out.

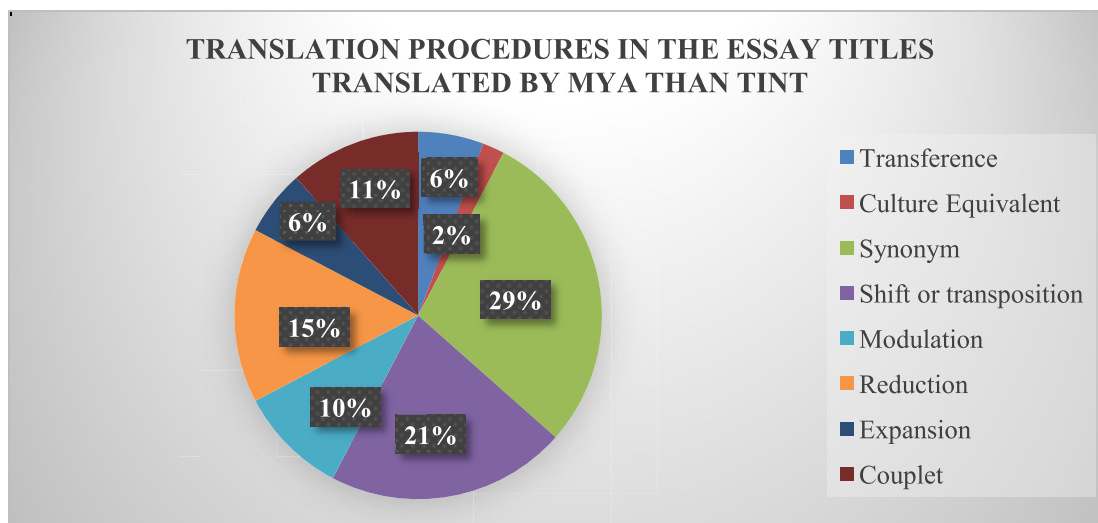
Table 10: Frequency of the translation procedures in the essay titles of translated by Mya Than Tint

No.	Translation procedures	Frequency
1.	Couplets	6
2.	Transference	$0 + 3* = 3$
3.	Cultural Equivalent	1
4.	Synonym	$13 + 2* = 15$
5.	Shift or Transposition	$9 + 2* = 11$
6.	Modulation	$3 + 2* = 5$
7.	Reduction	$6 + 2* = 8$
8.	Expansion	$2 + 1* = 3$
Total		$40 + 12* = 52$

(* = no. of translation procedures found in couplets)

Table (10) shows that (8) translation procedures of couplet, transference, cultural equivalent, synonym, shift or transposition, modulation, reduction and expansion are found in the translated essay titles with the total frequency of 52. Among forty essay titles, six of them are used two translation procedures for each. The other thirty-four are used only one procedure for each. According to the findings, the frequency of translation procedures are fifteen for synonym, eleven for shift or transposition, eight for reduction, five for modulation, three for transference and expansion and only one for culture equivalent.

The percentages calculated for the above frequency is given in the following pie chart.

**Figure 1: Transference found in the translated essay titles**

This pie chart (Figure 1) mentions the percentage of translation procedures in the selected translated essay titles of Mya Than Tint. Transference, culture equivalent, synonym, shift or transposition, modulation, reduction, expansion and couplets are the procedures applied in this study. Out of forty essay titles, it is stated that synonym is situated as the most used procedure with the percentage of 29 while shift or transposition is the second most used procedure with the percentage of 21. Reduction comes with 15% and then, the other two procedures: couplets, modulation with the percentages of 11 and 10. After that, reduction and expansion are found out with the same percentage of 6. The least used procedure is culture equivalent with the percentage of 2.

Discussion

According to the findings, the most used translation procedure in forty essay titles translated by Mya Than Tint is synonym. As the writing type is essay, the writing style is direct. So, when the translator translated the essay title, he/she needs to translate as close as possible to convey the original author's meaning. Moreover, as all the fifteen essays titles of synonym are used with one to three words, the translator had to write the same limit as the original titles. Therefore, synonym becomes most used procedures.

The second most used procedure is shift or transposition. Actually, SL (English) and TL (Myanmar) has totally different grammar. The longer the title is, the more difficult to translate with the same grammar pattern of SL and TL. For example, the title "Christmas Day at Sea" of SL is formed with NP + PP, but as it cannot be translated the same pattern into SL, it is needed to change into PP + NP "ပင်လယ်ပြင်က နာတာလူးနေ".

Modulation and couplets are in the middle with 10% and 11% each because all the titles are not complex and easy to understand. Therefore, only translating in some certain titles needed to use two procedures in each and change perspective in order to meet the value of being 'Titles'. The two second least used procedures are expansion and transference. One of the characteristics of title is that it must be short and effective. Therefore, translator must not put a lot of extra words in the title translation if it is not necessary. Thus, there is only three expansion is found within forty essay titles and even one is a couplet combined together with reduction.

cultural equivalent is the least used procedure in this research. This is because all the essay titles are simple and easy to translated from SL (English) to TL (Myanmar). Therefore, the translator used only one cultural equivalent in all forty essay titles.

Finally, there are a lot of translation procedures that are not found in the essay titles translation. In the selected essay titles, because there is no technical terms and organization names, translation procedures such as Through Translation or Recognized Translation are not necessary to use. And, the other procedures are mainly used in translating the whole body text and paragraphs, so they cannot be found out in the title translation.

Conclusion

In this research, forty selected essays titles translated by Mya Than Tint are investigated by using the translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark (1988). Through the process of analysis, the answers the research questions emerge. For the first question, “How many and what kind of translation procedures can be found?”, it is discovered that eight translation procedures are used and they are couplet, transference, cultural equivalent, synonym, shift or transposition, modulation, reduction and expansion. Moreover, there are significant differences in statistics frequency for each procedure used in translated essay titles. Other translation procedures are not involved because this is just translating the titles which are short phrases.

For the second question, “What translation procedure is the most used?”, it is stated that synonym is the most used procedure with significant percentage of 29. It means that most essay titles are used with the same literal words as SL is given. E.g. “Golden Fruit” from SL is translated with direct dictionary word in TL as “ရွှေသစ်သီး”

For the third question, “What translation procedure is the least used?” , it is answered Cultural equivalent with the percentage of 2. There is only one title which this procedure is found out. It is “A Country Inn” in which the word “Inn” is transferred in TL culture word, “ထမင်းဆိုင်ကလေး”.

After doing this research, it is noticed that most of the essay titles in SL are short NP and they are mostly directly translated into the NP in TL. As the titles becomes longer, the difference between SL(English) and TL(Myanmar) grammar structure is more prominent. E.g. A Conversation with a Cat (SL) - ကြောင်တစ်ကောင်နှင့် စကားပြောခြင်း(TL). Moreover, the translator tried his best to translate the titles in short and effective, he used reduction and modulation too.

There are only a few of research based on translating titles from English to Myanmar. Although there are some research done on titles of novels, news headlines and song titles, it has never analyzed on the essay titles. Thus, it is expected that other researcher who are interested in translation filed can expand their knowledge with this research.

Moreover, this research is based only on forty essay titles translated by Mya Than Tint. Further study can be done for other different kind of titles not only with translation procedures but also with functional translation aspect too. And, one can study the characteristics of translation essay titles in here and do more research on characteristic of translating the whole essay from different point of view.

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ကျမ်းကိုးစာရင်း

မြသန်းတင့်၊ (၂၀၁၇) နိုင်ငံတကာ ရသစာတမ်းငယ်များ၊ ပထမအုပ် နှင့် ဒုတိယအုပ်၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ နှစ်ကာလများစာပေ။

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန၊ (၂၀၀၁) အင်္ဂလိပ်-မြန်မာ အဘိဓာန်၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များ ပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

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