National Translator, Foreign Translator, and Collocational Treatment

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Abstract
The present study focuses on 3 “collocational problems” as suggested by Mona Baker (1993, pp. 56-61), namely “culture specific collocations, marked collocations and unmarked collocations where there is a tension between accuracy and naturalness”, as well as on the way they are treated by two different groups of translators, namely “national translators” and “foreign translators” (Nicu, 1975, p. 97). It studies, analyzes and discusses how the two groups of translators differ from each other in treating the collocational pitfall, and whether their treatments are in line with the solutions suggested by Baker, or they opt for remedies beyond her defined boundaries.

Keywords: Collocation; Culture-Specific Collocation; Marked Collocation; Unmarked Collocation; National Translator; Foreign Translator

1. Introduction

Although the notion of cultural turn has increasingly been achieving domination over the field of Translation Studies, linguistic theories have not totally given way to it. In terms of linguistics, a collocation is the element of system in the lexis of a language. It may be syntagmatic or horizontal, therefore consisting of a common structure; or paradigmatic or vertical, consisting of words belonging to the same semantic field which may substitute for each other or be semantic opposites. These become collocations only when they are arranged syntagmatically.

People using a language which is different from their mother tongue often make collocational errors. Larson (1984, p. 146) suggests that “what is a perfectly acceptable collocation in one language may be unacceptable
or even nonsense in another." Thus, translators must constantly be alert to the potential pitfalls of "collocational clashes" in translation.

There is a continuum of collocability in every language; that is to say, co-occurrence of words varies from more free to more closed patterns. Kjellmer (1990, as cited in Motaleb, 2007, chapter 2) asserts that "there are words that always collocate with given other words (e.g., vested interest) to words that are freer in their patterns (e.g., see a film)."

According to Oxford Collocations Dictionary, "combinations of words in a language run from the totally free—see a man—through the fairly weak—see a film medium strength—see a doctor—and the stronger see danger to totally fixed and idiomatic not see the wood for the trees" (2002, p. vii). The data collected for the purpose of this study include collocations from totally free to totally fixed without any regard to their strength.

The fact that haphazard co-occurrence of words in a language is not permissible draws our attention to the concept of collocational range or restrictions. Larson (1984, p. 45) believes that "every word in a language has its collocational range or restrictions which limit its meaningful usage. The collocational range of every word will be different". These restrictions and discrepancies between the collocational ranges of words across languages pose potential problems for translators to which Baker (1993, p. 54) refers as "translation pitfalls" and Larson as "collocational clashes." These pitfalls and clashes are a bit more subtle and sometimes overlooked by translators.

Baker (1993) claims that the translation of collocational patterns poses a number of problems/pitfalls for the translator. She classifies these problems into five main categories, namely the engrossing effect of source text patterning, misinterpreting the meaning of source language collocation, culture-specific collocations, marked collocations and the tension between accuracy and naturalness (unmarked collocations). This study focuses on the last three kinds of collocational problems: culture-specific, marked, and unmarked collocations.

Culture-specific collocations are those collocations which "reflect the cultural setting in which they occur" (Baker, 1993, p. 59). Marked collocations are "unusual combinations of words used in order to create new images" (p. 61). As for unmarked collocations, "a translator faces a tension between accuracy and naturalness, [...] ideally aiming at producing
a collocation which is typical in the TT\(^1\) while, at the same time, preserving the meaning associated with the SL\(^2\) collocation. This ideal cannot always be achieved. [Here] translation often involves a tension— a difficult choice between what is typical and what is accurate” (p. 56).

Baker’s solutions (1993) for the 3 collocational problems— culture-specific collocations, marked collocations and unmarked collocations where the translator faces the tension between accuracy and naturalness are a partial increase in information (descriptive equivalence), literal translation and naturalness at the expense of accuracy, respectively. But to what extent are the renditions of professional translators in keeping with these solutions? And do the translators stick only to Baker’s suggestions? To answer the questions, two groups of professional translators, national and foreign, with the former “translating from his mother tongue to a target language” and the latter “translating from a foreign language to his mother tongue” (Nida, 1975, p. 97), were chosen to see how they tackle the aforementioned problems and which group is more successful in treating the problems, for it is often claimed that translating into one’s mother tongue (being a foreign translator) is less daunting than translating into one’s non-native language (being a national translator).

2. Methodology

The researcher seeks to find out how Nida’s two groups of translators (1975) tackle the collocational problems suggested by Baker (1993), and which group does more successfully in this regard.

2.1. Participants

Eight postgraduate students, who were majoring in Translation Studies, and at the same time, taught English in academic environments were selected as the participants of the present work. They were asked to make their choices about one of the two TL\(^2\) equivalents given for each SL collocation, filling out the related questionnaire. This selection of participants was considered to ensure the reliability of the strategies of translation each translator has employed.

\(^1\) Target Text
\(^2\) Source Language
\(^3\) Target Language
2.2. Materials

This study is a corpus-based one the data of which were collected from a bilingual corpus; three Persian works of literature (ST) by Sadeq Hedayat and their two versions of English translations (TT) done by a national and a foreign translator. The national translators for the purpose of this work are Siavosh Danesh who has translated Hedayat's 'Sag-e Velgard' and 'Se Qatreh Khun' ('Dash Akol') and Iraj Bashiri who has translated Hedayat's 'Bf-e Kur.' The foreign translators are D.P. Costello, Brian Spooner and Richard Arndt who have translated 'Bf-e Kur' (The Blind Owl), 'Sag-e Velgard' (The Astray Dog) 'Se Qatreh Khun / Dash Akol' (Three Drops of Blood/Dash Akol), respectively.

A questionnaire was also utilized in the process of the development of the present paper. To draw up the questionnaire, the three types of SL collocational problems, culture-specific, marked and unmarked, each consisting of 20 samples along with their two versions of English translation were arranged in separate tabular forms. The requirements set by Baker (1993, pp. 56-61) for each type of collocational problems were added to the tabular forms (tables) on the side.

2.3. Procedure

Both comparative and descriptive approaches were used for the development of this study. The comparative approach involved that the participants should choose one of the two English versions of the same SL collocation on the basis of Baker's requirements. The translations chosen by the majority of the participants were descriptively analysed and discussed afterwards.

Data collection involved that 60 SL collocations, 20 for each of the 3 collocation types and their 2 versions of TL equivalents were identified, then organized in the form of questionnaire tables and finally handed to 8 postgraduate students majoring in Translation Studies to choose one of the translations based on the requirements defined by Baker (1993, pp. 56-61). Her requirements are as follows:

a) In case of culture-specific collocations
   1. Reflecting the cultural setting of the SL
   2. Being the most acceptable in the TL

b) In case of marked collocations
   1. Being marked in the TL

*Source Text*
2. Being the most acceptable in the TL.

c) In case of unmarked collocations where there is a tension between accuracy and naturalness
   1. Carrying the whole associated meaning of the SL collocation
   2. Being typical in the TL
   3. Being both typical and precise in the TL

In order to avoid any bias in favour of any of the translators, their names were omitted and their translations were marked with 1 and 2. The translations which had been chosen by the majority of the students were regarded as touchstone and thus were studied, analyzed and discussed based on the ranks they received for each requirement. The translations which did not receive an average rank of 4 in both, either or any of the requirements were left out. To decide about the strategies adopted by the translators, the chosen translations were back-translated, that is to say, the researcher came up with "a literal rendering of the translations [...] for checking purposes, having each lexical item rendered literally" (Larson, 1984, p. 490). Finally, the excellence of the either of the translator groups in their translation performance vis-à-vis the performance of the other group was decided for each collocation type, and their actual strategies were compared to those suggested by Baker.

3. Results

3.1. Culture-Specific Collocations

In case of culture-specific collocations, of the 40 translations available for the 20 SL collocations only 9 translations (22.5%) were chosen by the majority of the participant students. Two translations (22.22%) of the 9 translations had been rendered by the national translators and the remaining 7 (77.78%) by the foreign translators. Thus, by and large, the foreign translators are more successful than the national translators. Back-translation of the renditions revealed that the translators both national and foreign had adopted a number of other strategies in addition to that which was suggested by Baker, that is, partial increase in information (descriptive equivalence). Her suggested strategy of descriptive equivalence was adopted only by the rational translators; therefore, in case of culture-specific collocations where a descriptive equivalence is used as a solution, national translators do more successfully than foreign translators. National translators, however, are outdone by foreign translators as far as other strategies are used to tackle the problem.
3.2. Marked Collocations

As for the marked collocations where according to Baker literal strategy is adopted to produce a marked collocation in the TL, only 14 renditions (35%) of the 40 translations were chosen by the majority of the participants. Of the 14 translations chosen 8 translations (57.14%) had been rendered by the foreign translators and 6 translations (42.86%) by the national ones. Therefore, at this point of our discussion, the foreign translators narrowly outdo the national translators. According to Baker, literal strategy is used to resolve the problem of marked collocations. She also suggests that translators use “inverted commas and interjections to highlight the markedness of a collocation” (1993, p. 62). The analysis of the chosen data in terms of back-translation, however, revealed that the translators, whether national or foreign, had not kept only to Baker’s literal strategy but they had offered other strategies as well. Also, they had used descriptive equivalence or other non-punctuation techniques to enhance the new image introduced by the marked collocations, but not inverted commas nor interjections.

3.3. Unmarked Collocations ( Instances of Tension Between Accuracy and Naturalness)

Concerning the unmarked collocations where there is a tension between accuracy and naturalness, 11 translations (27.5%) of the 40 renditions were chosen by the majority of the participants. 8 translations (72.7%) of the 11 translations had been done by the foreign translators and the remaining 3 ones (27.3%) by the national translators. Hence, foreign translators are far more successful in treating unmarked collocations than national translators. Baker (1993) claims that, in case of unmarked collocations, translators opt for naturalness at the expense of accuracy. However, back-translation of the respective data indicated that the professional translators had employed another strategy to cope with a larger portion of the unmarked collocations, i.e. togetherness of accuracy and naturalness. This togetherness may be secured naturally, through pragmatic translation or through lexicalization.

4. Discussion

4.1. Culture-Specific Collocations

The following are the renditions of the culture-specific collocations chosen by the majority of the participants along with their back-translations to discover the strategies applied by the translators:

3. SL collocation: جیب دشت خالص خود را (به صورت خواندن ایشان آلک سی)
TL collocation: … his pipe with its inlaid stem… (Brian Spooner)
Back-translation: Pip bā dasteyeye khātām kārī shode-āsh,…
The foreign translator has not added to the SL collocation in the form of a descriptive equivalence. Instead, he has adopted a functional equivalence (pipe…) which has roughly the same function as (شیخ).

4. SL collocation: تحقیق دسته خانم خود را… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 50)
TL collocation: His seal-work handled long pipe (Richard Arndt)
Back-translation: Pip-e ‘alā’em kārī shode-ye daste derāz…
The foreign translator has used an eclectic strategy; he has opted for both a descriptive equivalence (handled long) and a functional equivalence (pipe).

3. SL collocation: تحقیق دسته خانم خود را… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 33)
TL collocation: ‘rial by cobra’ (D.P. Costello)
Back-translation: …‘azmāyesh bā māre kobrā…
The foreign translator has used a functional equivalence (cobra) for the culture-specific item ‘کبرا’. He also uses inverted commas as a sign of marking the SL cultural setting.

5. SL collocation: تحقیق دسته خانم خود را… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 10)
TL collocation: …it would be to return bad for good (Siavosh Danesh)
Back-translation: …hādi kardan he ‘ezāye khūfī…
The national translator has described the unfamiliar association of ideas of the metaphorical SL collocation in terms of non-metaphorization. He has, in fact, employed descriptive equivalence to translate this culture-specific collocation.

6. SL collocation: سکندر پر نارخ… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 50)
TL collocation: …cut-glass sugar bowl (Danesh)
Back-translation: …kāseye bollūr tarāsh-e shekar…
The national translator has offered a descriptive equivalence, adding to the unfamiliar association of ideas the culture-specific item ‘قندار’ introduces when collocated with ‘پر نارخ’.

7. SL collocation: تحقیق دسته خانم خود را… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 2)
TL collocation: …heaven knows how long ago, (Costello)
Back-translation: …khodā midānād ‘az chand vaqt-e pish…
Costello has neither produced a descriptive nor a functional equivalence. Instead, he has employed a descriptive equivalence close to the cultural setting of the TL. To be more exact, he has used a cultural equivalence.

8. SL collocation: تحقیق دسته خانم خود را… (سه فطره خون ایش آکل ص 27)
TL collocation: ...approached the Imam Diomeh (Arndt)
Back-translation: ...nāzak-e 'emām jom' e shod.
The foreign translator has transliterated the SL collocation. Transliteration is a translation strategy where the SL item(s) is/are transferred to the TL with some necessary phonological and graphological modifications.

9. SL collocation: سیر در دویاد دوست (آسک و لارکر ص ۵۲)
   TL collocation: ...like water of Karbala (Costello)
   Back-translation: "Mes-e šib e karbalā...
   In order that the foreign translator may make explicit the unfamiliar association of ideas of the SL collocation, he makes use of a functional (pragmatic) equivalence, introducing 'Karbala' for 'ئربیت' (earth) which is much less familiar. He also uses a footnote for further explication: Water in which a little earth from Karbala, the burial place of the Shia martyr Hosein, had been stepped was employed as medicine.

10. SL collocation: سیر در دویاد دوست (آسک و لارکر ص ۵۲)
    TL collocation: He had a gray snout (Spoonier)
    Back-translation: ...pūz-e khākestart...
    Spooner has used a single-word equivalent (gray) for the culture-specific item "کاه دوده'. This equivalent has the same function in the cultural setting of the TL as "کاه دوده' has in the SL, thus a functional equivalence.

4.2. Marked Collocations

The following are to challenge Baker’s claims and suggestions to see how the translators transgress them offering other strategies as well in translating marked collocations:

11. SL collocation: سیر در دویاد دوست (آسک و لارکر ص ۵۲)
    TL collocation: ...a soft dust waved... (Danesh)
    Back-translation: ...qobār-e namī moj mizad.
The national translator has partially kept to Baker’s suggestions, producing a rendition which is both literal and marked in the TL but he has made no use of such image-enhancing punctuations as inverted commas and interjections.

12. SL collocation: ...زیر خوشید فتح... (آسک و لارکر ص ۵۲)
    TL collocation: ...by the omnipotent sun (Spoonier)
    Back-translation: ...xhoršid-e moqtader...
The foreign translator has employed a literal strategy to translate the SL marked collocation. He has indeed produced a marked collocation in the TL where he has enhanced the new, peculiar image by replacing the non-Persian Arabic word ‘قُلَم’ with the non-English, Latin word ‘omnipotent’.

13. SL collocation: (بی‌رنگی، سک و گرد ص ۳۶)
   TL collocation: ...a thin scent (Danesh)
   Back-translation: بی‌رنگی... 
   The SL collocation is marked because the adjective ‘قُلَم’ (thin) is used to describe the noun ‘نَفْس’ (scent), creating a new image, while in normal usage Persian native-speakers usually collocate ‘قلم’ (mild) with the noun. A literal strategy has been used to translate the collocation the new image of which is enhanced by neither of Baker’s suggestions but by the fact that the national translator intentionally uses the adjective ‘thin’ instead of ‘faint’ which normally goes with ‘scent’.

14. SL collocation: (شلیک خند..سه قسمت خون/یادکردن ص ۳)
   TL collocation: ...the valley of laughter... (Arndt)
   Back-translation: شلیک خند... (سه قسمت خون/یادکردن)
   The foreign translator adopts a literal strategy to keep the new image of the SL collocation into the TL.

15. SL collocation: (یک چیز بی‌پایان بر چشم هنیه موج می‌زرد (اسک و گرد ص ۷۷)
   TL collocation: ...surged in those eyes (Spooner)
   Back-translation: ...مراسم وحشت در چشم...
   The foreign translator, Spooner, offers a literal translation for the SL collocation.

16. SL collocation: (روی کوسه اش...یافته کور ص ۷)
   TL collocation: ...his thin beard (Iraj Bashiri)
   Back-translation: ...بهار توکاش...
   The national translator does not offer a literal translation so that his translation is not a marked one in the TL. But rather he reduces the new image of SL collocation ‘روی کوسه’ (shark-bearded) to a normal usage in the TL (thin beard), producing an unmarked collocation.

17. SL collocation: (یک شکم پنگو خوره (اسک و گرد ص ۴۰)
   TL collocation: He had eaten a whole bellyful of food (Spooner)
   Back-translation: بیش از کافی...
   Spooner neither adopts a literal strategy nor does he produce an unmarked collocation. He adopts a third strategy instead, descriptively
expanding the SL collocation to effect a communicative translation. He, in
fact, uses a descriptive equivalence and by so doing tries to enhance the
image.
18. SL collocation: کوه های پریشیده‌های توید. (فهر کور ص 44)
   TL collocation: . . . mountains with serrated, jagged tops. (Bashiri)
   Back-translation: کوه‌هاي بتانه با طیف‌های شکل‌دار . . .
   The national translator stands on a lopsided continuum where he is
closer to the acceptability extreme, keeping a distance from the markedness
extreme.
19. SL collocation: گرمای سیالی در تنام رگ و پی اتوود. (فهر کور ص 45)
   TL collocation: Warmth had flowed throughout the veins and sinews
   of his body. (Spooner)
   Back-translation: گرمایی ماده در تنام رگ و پی اتوود.
   The SL sentence collocates the noun گرمای سیالی with the verb
توید گرما‘ and produces a new image which is marked in the SL. Spooner
lexicalizes the adjective گرما‘ سیالی and the Persian verb into the single item
‘flow.’ In the aftermath of such lexicalization, he comes up with an unmarked
collocation.
20. SL collocation: خندیده خنسک و زندوده‌ی توید. (فهر کور ص 46)
   TL collocation: . . . a hollow, grating laugh. . . . (Costello)
   Back-translation: خندیده که تنامتاری با گرفتار دانه‌ها . . .
   Back-translation of the TL collocation suggests that Costello dose not
preserve the markedness of the SL collocation into the TL. He offers a
pragmatic translation where the resultant collocation is an unmarked one.
21. SL collocation: خندیده شکر و زندوده‌ی توید. (فهر کور ص 47)
   TL collocation: . . . a dry and repulsive laughter. . . . (Bashiri)
   Back-translation: خندیده که تنامتاری با گرفتار دانه‌ها . . .
   The national translator, Bashiri, adopts a literal strategy and translates
the SL marked collocation into a marked one in the TL.
22. SL collocation: شب بی‌پرواز، بی‌پرواز مرگ. (فهر کور ص 48)
   TL collocation: The night was departing on tiptoe. (Costello)
   The SL collocation is marked in that it enjoys one of the literary devices,
that is, personification. ‘Departing on tiptoe’ which is a human behavior is
attributed to non-animate, abstract ‘night.’ Costello has produced a literal
translation, preserving the literary device of personification and
consequently the markedness of the SL collocation into the TL.
23. SL collocation: موسوتشنبی ناخوسته می‌درخشید. (اسک وانکرد ص 37)
   TL collocation: ...a sick light glowed. (Danesh)
   Back-translation: ...rōshanā ye nākhosha mīdarakhsīd.
   The translator has literally rendered the SL collocation keeping the markedness intact into the TL.
24. SL collocation: صورتش بیش و شکسته. (یوف کور ص 43)
   TL collocation: ...his face was ravaged and old. (Costello)
   Back-translation: Sūratash 'az bein rafte būd.
   In SL collocation 'شکسته' (broken) collocates with 'صورت' bringing forth a new image, as well as a marked collocation. In the TL collocation, however, the adjective 'شکسته' (broken) is not literally translated and thus an unmarked collocation has resulted.

4.3. Unmarked Collocations (Instances of Tension Between Accuracy and Naturalness)

The following attempt the renditions of the unmarked collocations chosen by the majority of the participants to challenge Baker’s claims:
25. SL collocation: یا اگر سنگین... از اوپرای آبرود. (اسک وانکرد ص 27)
   TL collocation: ...entertain him with a rough kick (Danesh)
   Back-translation: Bā fāgād...pāzānī kard.
   The TL collocation back-translated suggests that the national translator has not chosen to observe naturalness at the expense of accuracy, but rather he offers a translation which is somewhat both typical and precise in the TL.
26. SL collocation: روشنی دل و دماغ ناشت (سه فطاره خون ایشک آل ص 14)
   TL collocation: ...when he was free as a lark with no restraints. (Danesh)
   Back-translation: ...vaqti meske chakhvākī 'azād būd bī hīch qeīd-o-bandī.
   The translator uses a different image to render the image the SL collocation (idiomatic expression) represents. In other words, what he does is sort of opting for naturalness at the expense of accuracy. Notice should be taken that by accuracy the whole associated meaning is meant but not the content of the SL collocation only.
27. SL collocation: از پنجره هواخورنده رفته. (یوف کور ص 48)
   TL collocation: ...thru the ventilation-hole above the shelf. (Costello)
   Back-translation: ...'az strīkhe tahviye hava...
Costello offers a translation which is both typical and accurate in the TL.

28. SL collocation: تینه خندید. (یوف کورص ۳۳)
   TL collocation: He laughed hysterically. (Bashiri)
   The TL collocation is not an accurate rendition as long as it is decontextualized. In terms of pragmatics, the translator has considered the overall context in which ‘laughing’ happens, thus he brings up a pragmatic translation which is both natural and accurate.

29. SL collocation: احساساتش خفه نشده بود. (اسک واکرز ص ۴۴)
   TL collocation: His emotions had been stifled. (Spooner)
   Spooner’s translation is both natural and accurate regarding the back-translation.

30. SL collocation: دارایی اش را آتش زده بود. (اسک قطاره خون (ناثر آکل ص ۴۴)
   TL collocation: …had squandered his own wealth. (Arndt)
   Back-translation: Dārāṭash rā zāye e karde būd.
   Although the TL collocation is typical in the TL, it does not convey the whole associated meaning of the SL collocation. The SL collocation is lexicalized in such a manner that it does not let the translator produce a rendition which is both typical and accurate. As a matter of fact, the translator opts for naturalness at the expense of accuracy.

31. SL collocation: یک کاسه نش کن کن. (یوف کورص ۳۲)
   TL collocation: I’ve got a hearse. (Costello)
   Costello has lexicalized the SL collocation کاسه نش کن into a single lexical item in the TL and by doing so offers a translation which is both typical and accurate.

32. SL collocation: تمام قوایی... بچه کود بود. (اسک واکرز ص ۳۰)
   TL collocation: He gathered all his strength... (Spooner)
   Back-translation: Tamāme tavān-e... jamā’ kard.
   The foreign translator produces a translation which is both typical and accurate; nonetheless, this time he does not offer a pragmatic translation nor does he make use of lexicalization, but rather it is naturally typical and accurate.

33. SL collocation: دست نوازش روی سرش یکشک. (اسک واکرز ص ۴۴)
   TL collocation: …to stroke him. (Spooner)
The TL collocation is typical but not accurate concerning the whole associated meaning of the SL. In other words, the translator opts for naturalness at the expense of accuracy.

34. SL collocation: مزیت نوشیدن روغن ایف کورسی
TL collocation: ...the rancid smell of... (Costello)
Back-translation: ...bu’ye zanande...

The translation is both typical and accurate in the TL. However, the togetherness of accuracy and naturalness in the translation is not naturally secured, but rather the translator offers a pragmatic translation choosing ‘rancid’ over ‘sour’ where the latter typically describes the odor of ‘milk’ but not ‘oil.’

35. SL collocation: یک مینه احساسات فراموش شده (سمگ ولی‌زاده ص ۳۳)
TL collocation: ...Ø the old forgotten feelings... (Spooner)
Back-translation: Ehsāsit-e faraomush shodeye sâbeq...

A part of the meaning of the SL collocation is left out (deleted) in the translation; there is no equivalent for Persian یک مینه (a handful of). By this deletion the translator produces a rendition which is typical but not accurate regarding the whole associated meaning of the SL collocation.

5. Conclusion

Analysis of the data chosen by the majority of the participants on the basis of the requirements set by Baker and the ranks they received for these requirements revealed that in all 3 kinds of collocational problems- culture-specific, marked and unmarked- the foreign translators do more successfully than the national ones save in certain cases of culture-specific collocations where the national translators use a descriptive equivalence to resolve the problem and therefore outdo the foreign translators in this regard. It was also revealed that the translators, both national and foreign, did not stick only to the solutions suggested by Baker, but they offered a variety of other strategies as well. Put it in terms of statistics, of the total 34 translations chosen by the majority of the participants only 12 translations were treated by Baker’s suggestions. The remaining 22 translations were rendered by other strategies than those suggested by Baker. Translators may employ these new strategies as viable and helpful methods to handle the ‘pitfalls’ they come across when dealing with collocations. The strategies are as follows:
A. The strategies used for translating culture-specific collocations
   1. Descriptive equivalence (Baker's suggestion)
   2. Functional equivalence
   3. Eclectic strategies
      a. Descriptive equivalence + Functional equivalence
      b. Functional equivalence enclosed by inverted commas
      c. Functional equivalence explicated by a footnote
   4. Cultural equivalence
   5. Transliteration
B. The strategies used for translating marked collocations
   1. Literal translation (Baker's suggestion)
   2. Literal translation with image enhancement
   3. Descriptive equivalence
   4. Unmarked collocation
C. The strategies used for translating unmarked collocations
   1. Translation which is natural at the expense of accuracy
      (Baker's suggestion)
   2. Translation which is both accurate and natural whether:
      a. naturally
      b. through pragmatic translation
      c. or through lexicalization

References

