



FINAL PROJECT

**THE USE OF FERNANDES' TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES
IN TRANSLATING PROPER NAMES IN J.K. ROWLING'S
*HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE***

a Final Project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*
in English Education

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This final project entitled **THE USE OF FERNANDES' TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN TRANSLATING PROPER NAMES IN J.K. ROWLING'S HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE** has been approved by the Board of Examination of the English Department of Language and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University (UNNES) on June 2020

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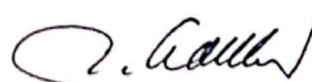
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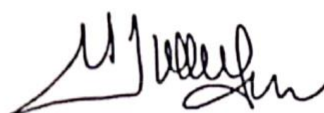
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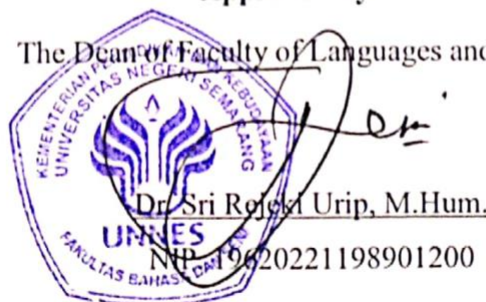
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Bagas Pinantau Rohim, hereby declare that this final project entitled “The Use of Fernandes’ Translation Techniques in Translating Proper Names in *J.K. Rowling’s Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*” is my own work and has not been published in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, February 2020



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“If you do good you do good for yourself, and if you do evil (you do it) to yourselves.”

(Qur'an)

“Money can't buy heaven. Diamonds won't hold smiles. Happiness is more than you can buy.”

(Svrcina)

This final project is dedicated to:

My Beloved Father Mr. Sugino

My Beloved Mother Mrs. Jumirah

My Elder Sister and Brother

My Roommate Anjar Pangestu

All of My Best Friends

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Semarang, April 2020

Bagas Pinantau Rohim

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: translation, translation techniques, literary translation.

Translating literary works, particularly in translating proper names is challenging for certain reasons. Most of the them are not simply identifying labels but rather have some their own particular meanings. It results in some significant consequences and considerations in the rendering process of translation. This research article attempted to find out the translation techniques used in translating proper names in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire as the original English novel after being translated into Indonesian version of Harry Potter dan Piala Api published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama by Listiana Srisanti. The objectives of this research were to describe the choice of translation techniques used in the novel. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The translation techniques analysis was done by using Fernandes' (2006) classification of translation techniques. The total number of data is 238 data of proper names of *J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel. The percentage of each technique is as follows (1) rendition which occurs 110 times and represents 27.7%, (2) Copy which occurs 238 times and represents 59.95%, (3) Transcription which occurs 14 times or about 59.95%, (4) Substitution which occurs 6 times and represents 1.51%, (5) Recreation which occurs 7 times and represents 1.76%, (6) Deletion which occurs 2 times and represents 0.5%, (7) Addition which occurs 11 times and represents 2.78%, (8) Transposition which occurs 7 times and represents 1.76%, (9) Phonological replacement which occurs 2 times and represents 0.5%, and (10) there is no conventionality technique found in this novel.

This study gives some suggestions to the readers, translators, and students who are conducting translation research. It would be better if we know the intention of the writer of the Source Language before translating texts.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, purposes of the study, significance of the study and the outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translating is not just translating from the source language to the target language. Newmark (1988) states that readers search for the intention of a text. It means that the understanding of the text is the main expectation from the writer to be obtained by the readers. Reading is easy to do if people recognize the language used in the text, but it will be difficult if they do not master the language in the text.

To produce a good translation, a translator has to understand the language translated from and the language to be translated into. Every mistake in understanding the context and nuance is not tolerable. Otherwise, he will lose pieces of information. In other words, translation is not merely the transfer of words in L1 into those L2 or vice versa.

Every country has a different language and culture. Even in some particular ethnicities in the same region have different languages. It proves that language is a fundamental part of society. People understand what they read through a text and it

uses a language. In contrast, people cannot understand every language in this world. They usually only master the language where they were born.

Translating from source language to target language is determining the most appropriate equivalence in the target language. Mona Baker (1992) propose that equivalence in the source language and the target language translation often face difficulties. For instance, she thinks that equivalence is there for the sake of convenience because most translators are used to it rather than because it has any theoretical status. She divides the equivalences into six-level, they are equivalence at the word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. As stated by Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques are used to analyze and classify the translation equivalence. In addition, The use of translation techniques will help in-depth translators determine the form and structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of translation.

In the process of translation, translators often encounter problems. Translation techniques are needed to solve these problems. Translation techniques can be defined as a way to transfer messages from Source Language to Target Language, applied to the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques have five characteristics: 1) affect translation results, 2) are classified by comparison with Target Language text, 3) are at the micro level, 4) not related but context-based certain, and 5) are functional.

The eighteen techniques advanced by Molina and Albir (2002) are adaptation, amplification (addition), borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creations, established equivalence, generalizations, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. The use of translation techniques not only will produce an accurate translation but also acceptable and easy to read by the target text reader. In addition, the correspondence of the translation can be applied in various lingual units.

Every human is unique. Every person has different intelligence, also in language acquisition. That is why there is a translated novel that enables people to read a foreign novel easier. The translated novels maintain the content, but the language is translated into other languages depending on the country.

A translation technique that is used is important to make sure that the readers understand the intention of the text. For instance, if there is a noun that does not exist in some language, it can be a challenge for the translators.

It does also be a challenge in translating proper names. Sadeghi Ghadi (2010) states: "translation of proper names is not a trivial issue but, on the contrary, may involve a rather delicate decision-making process, requiring on the part of the translator careful consideration of the meanings the name has before deciding how best to render it in the target language". Abdolmaleki (2012), stated that theoretically, proper names are beyond language and may be found in encyclopedia not dictionaries. Therefore, they are untranslatable. As long as a proper noun is just

a proper noun with no additional meaning or connection to the text, it should remain untranslated.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing The Topic

The reasons underlying the choice of the topic about the translation techniques used in translating proper names in “*Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*” are:

First, the translation techniques used in translating proper noun in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire is necessary to be explained because it has another language version.

Second, the topic gives knowledge about translation techniques and how they are being used.

Third, as far as the researcher knows, there is no other research talking about translation techniques to the same novel that the researcher use.

1.3 Research Question

How is the use of Fernandes’ translation techniques in translating proper names in J. K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* into Indonesian?

1.4 Purpose of the Study

To explain the used of translation techniques used in translating proper names in in J.K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* as the original English novel after being translated into the Indonesian version of the novel by Listiana Srisanti.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study for the readers, in general, is to give some information about the translation techniques used in translating proper names in the novel, so they can compare between the original one and the translated version.

For other researchers, this study can be used as a reference to enrich knowledge about translation techniques. For linguistic development, this research can add a new analysis of the novel using translation techniques.

For translators, the result of this research is expected to be additional information as well as references and it can help the translator to make the right decision in using a proper technique in translating proper names or another case of translating.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project is organized into five chapters. Chapter I presents an introduction that comprises the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, the significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II reviews the related literature which consists of three subchapters. The first presents the review of previous studies; this part explains some previous study that relates to translation and transposition technique. The second is about the theoretical study, this part discusses the related theories of translation, transposition technique, and materials development. The last is a framework; it describes how

the theories are applied in the proofs of analysis in answering the statement of problems

In Chapter III, the methods of the investigation are discussed in eight subchapters. The first subchapter discusses the research assumptions. The second is present about research design which is in this study is descriptive qualitative research, and it presents the data with a content analysis method. The third gives information about the role of the researcher. The fourth is about the subject of the study. The fifth discusses the object of the study. The sixth subchapter describes the instrument. The seventh subchapter is discussing the method of collecting the data. The next is the eighth subchapter which covers the method of analyzing the data. The last is talking about triangulation.

Chapter IV reports the result of the study and the discussion of the study. It shows how the writer analyses the data and then obtains the result from the analysis. It contains the analysis regarding the result of the observation. This chapter will answer all the questions which appear in the research problems, and will also reach the purposes of the research.

At last, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the study based on the result of the study and some suggestions for the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains three sections. The first section presents the previous studies of subjects related to this topic, then followed by the second section that talks about the related literature underlying this research.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In this chapter, the researcher presented some previous researches related to this study. The writer found some previous research with the same object, but they conduct different topics on it. The researchers' findings are reported concisely below.

Working on literary works translation is not an easy task. Translators often encounter many difficulties in it. One of the problems is the language system of the source language and the target language. There are some of the researches related to this study (see Aguilera, 2008; Ahanizadeh, 2008; Olexová, 2009; Saeideh, 2012; Lachraf, 2014; Morin, 2002; Nugroho, 2011).

Some researchers found that translating is not that simple. There are a lot of studies relating to translation problems in translating literary works that have been conducted. (Hartono, 2009; Lörscher, 2005; Haque, 2012; Baranauskiene and Pociute, 2012; Parvizi, 2016; and Guera, 2012). In addition, Kartika (2017) and

Mujiyanto (2014), compare English texts and their two versions of back-translation with the help of Google translate. Mujiyanto (2014), also made the same research in translation quality, but with a different object of the study. The difference between those two is, in 2014, he used chunks of Indonesian translation from assorted English texts. Besides, in 2015, he used a chunk of text in a novel entitled *The Wuthering Heights* were compared with the back-rendering of two translations. On the other hand, Kartika used Google translate to analyze translation techniques and translation quality of Jakarta Post's.

So as translating proper names, it is also not as that simple. Even if proper names are non-descriptive, they are informative. In fictional texts, no name has no informative function at all, however subtle it may be. Proper names, beyond their identifying function, may also carry meaning. There is no flexibility in how to translate a name. There are no rules for the translation of proper names. Translators do not always use the same techniques with all the proper names of a particular text that they are translating. A main criterion for the translation is making this identifying function work for the target audience. Translators do various sorts of things with proper names. Procedures that could be applied for rendering proper names manipulated in many ways. In so doing, different factors must be taken into consideration to come to the best strategy to use in a particular text. The most salient factor, as noted before, is the culture of the readers. Different languages, thoughts, and views exist as a consequence of multiculturalism. Different proper names are translated differently in various cultures. Even two different groups of translators, from different cultures, might approach the same work using opposed translation

strategies. The audience with different cultural and linguistic knowledge cannot have the same associations. Therefore, it is concluded that for a translator to translate efficiently it is not sufficient to have a good command of linguistics. Cultural sensitivity is also an important factor. Moreover, a translator has to consider the intended audience and their age, as different audiences require different translation strategies; knowledge of the target culture, experiences, ideas, and values helps translators to make the best choice among different ways of treating proper names.

Translating culture is not about translating one language to another, but also translates and idea, vision, and value. The translator should study the culture where the source language used to make the translation not perfectly the same, but almost exactly like the source language. Guera (2012) shows the main translation procedures and strategies that can be employed to solve the problems involved in translating differences between cultures. He used Vinay and Dalbernet's (1958) translation procedure, Vazquez Ayora's (1977) strategies, and Hurtado Albir's (2002) strategies as a solution to prevent translation problems arise.

In translating proper names particularly, there is an analysis conducted by Shirinzadeh and Mahadi (2014). They found that the translator has felt that the source text nouns have not specific meanings or their transference does not cause any difficulties for the readers, he preferred to transfer the nouns. Moreover, there were cases that the original nouns had some implications or connotations where the translator transfer the nouns but add some additions to his translation as well to explain the hidden implications of the nouns. In the cases that simple transference

of the source text nouns brings difficulties for the readers or they were not according to the target text conventions, the translator has phonologically adapted the nouns. In some cases that target text had conventional equivalents for the source text nouns, the translator substitutes them; there were some cases that the transference of the nouns was not meaningful for the readers; thus, the translator has translated them into the target text. As changing or distortion of the source text proper names may bring about a different meaning with the one that the original author intended, modification strategy has been used quite rarely. The study shows also that there were cases that the nouns in the target text did not have meaning; thus, the translator has used more general terms or super-ordinate nouns for those nouns; by doing so, the translator tried to communicate the intended meaning by the author. The omission can be said to be the last choice for the translators. In this study, it has been seen as well that the translator only used this strategy two times where he did not omit the whole noun but part of the noun. Furthermore, Benachoura Abdelbaki (2016), concluded that the strategies that were used by the translator are preservation. (Transcription and literal translation). She used this strategy because first, it's difficult to find an equivalent in the Arabic language for such names, and second, the translator aimed at saving the particularity of the foreign language to make them known to the target reader, and to preserve the descriptive meaning of a name rather than its form by using a literal translation and they may lose the intended meaning by the writer if they were transcribed. Addition. (Inside the text addition). The translator has used this strategy to give clear ideas about cultural items and attitudes to the Arabic reader and to avoid any kind of ambiguity.

Omission. (Partial omission). The translator used this strategy for deleting one part of the proper name because she saw it that this partial omission does not affect the meaning of the name. Localization. (Linguistic localization). Despite the nouns that have been translated by this strategy have an equivalent in the Arabic language the translator could use the literal translation, but she used the linguistic localization in a plural form instead of the singular one to suit the Arabic language structure in which Arabic prefers the plural form in such uses.

The most recent previous study related to translating proper names is a journal by Behnaz Sanaty Pour (2018). He concludes that personal names represent a real challenge for both professional and novice translators; therefore, they merit attention from researchers and scholars in the field of translation studies. Being familiar with the culture, translators sometimes can infer some implied information such as gender, nationality, race, class, or religion from personal names. Translators must be familiar with the culture of both the source and target languages since awareness of these culture-bound names can lead to the most appropriate translation. Based on the foregoing information, it is significant to stress that the influence of culture on the translation of personal names is undeniable. Having briefly discussed some of the translation procedures in this respect, the author strongly recommends that whatever strategies translators use, especially in scientific texts, they should mention the original name with the SL alphabets in the footnotes or endnotes to facilitate further research for readers in the target language.

The same topic also conducted by Chindytia (2012) from Universitas Sebelas Maret. She tries to analyze the translation techniques used in translating proper

names in the children's fantasy novel "How to Train Your Dragon". In her research, she finds that There are eleven translation techniques used by the translator in translating proper names in the novel How to Train Your Dragon. Two of them are a combination of two techniques proposed by Lincoln P. Fernandes (2006). Three majority techniques used by the translator are rendition (75 data or 38.46%), the combination of copy and rendition (29 data or 14.87%), and addition (27 data or 13.85%). The others techniques applied are combination of copy and addition (17 data or 8.72%), copy (15 data or 7.69%), transcription (10 data or 5.13%), substitution (9 data or 4.62%), conventionality (6 data or 3.08%), deletion (3 data or 1.54%), recreation (2 data or 1.03%), and transposition (2 data or 1.03%).

2.2 Review of the Related Literature

This part consists of some theories which support this study. I take some relevant theories related to the topic from many sources. Based on the title of this study, the researcher uses the theory from Lincoln Fernandes about translation techniques in analyzing the data.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are several definitions proposed by some linguistics, that definition is varied according to what they are emphasized on.

The first is the definition of translation by Roger T. Bell (1991) who found that, "Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence" (p. 5). The translation is used to express a message of language, oral

and spoken, between two or three different languages both semantically and stylistically equivalence.

According to Catford (1965), “Translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (p. 20). The definition of translation from Catford also has a relation to equivalence text. Textual material cannot be translated into a whole equivalence text in TL. Moreover, when the equivalence replacement does not exist in TL, a translator usually does a simple transference such as using loan words from SL into TL.

Another definition is assumed by Newmark (1982). According to Newmark translation is an art of transferring the written message in the source language into a similar one in the target language.

The third definition is suggested by Nida (1989). She suggests that translation is a process of decoding meaning, transferring the content, and then generating the message in the receptor language. Catford and Newmark use the term source language and target language in the definition of translation, while Nida uses a different term for the target language. She uses the term receptor instead of the target language.

According to Urgese (1989), translation is any transfer, for any reason, of any text from one language code to another language code- the expression using one language of any thought expressed by means of another language.

The more complicated definition is proposed by Wills in Eppart (1983). According to Wills translation is a form of intertextual performance requiring subtle

abilities of the source language (SL.) and target language (TL) text synchronization on the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic stylistic level. He also defines that translation is a psycholinguistic formulation process, in the course of which, the translator by a sequence of textually concatenated code-switching operation, reproduces an SL message in TL to enable the TL native speaker who does not know the respective SL, to understand this particular message and to act, or to be more precise to react according to his discretion.

The definition proposed by some linguists as mentioned above, lead me to the conclusion that translation is a process of transferring form, meaning, and culture from one language to another in written form.

2.2.2 Definition of Proper names

Sidney Zink (1963) states that, “A proper name is a name of a particular thing; and a necessary condition of its being particular is its having a (particular) historical position. The thing named may also be unique in virtue of possessing some characteristics possessed by nothing else” (p. 481). That statement, in other words, a proper name is a particular or unique name that is possessed by a thing. He also gives the example of giving names to human twins. Human twins should be given the different names to differentiate one and the other.

According to Tymoczko (1999), “the referential function of names presupposes a certain “recognizability” and “memorability”, that is to say, names must in “some way be memorable so as to serve their function as indicators of unique objects” (p.225). From that statement, it can be concluded that target reader will memorize the names by recognizing its strong point which one of a kind with different names.

According Nord (2003), in some cultures, there is the convention that fictional proper names can serve as “Culture markers,” i.e., they implicitly indicate to which culture the character belongs. It indicates that through names, it can be known where the names come from. Names have cultural values that will become an identity. For example, if a man called Callum appears in the Indonesian story, he will be directly assumed as an English. On the contrary, if a man called Adam in Indonesian story, he cannot be directly assumed as a native Indonesian, because the name Adam is also commonly used in Indonesia and even worldwide. This problem in translation can be solved by adding a description to the character that will adjust to the target language culture.

Tymoczko (1999) states that “the referential function of names presupposes a certain “recognizability” and “memorability”, that is to say, names must in “some way be memorable to serve their function as indicators of unique objects” (p. 225). In other words, the target reader will memorize the names by recognizing its uniqueness which different from other names.

Marmaridou (1991) states that names in literary works are often used to convey a message to the reader. The information that is conveyed by names in children’s fantasy literature is described by Fernandes in his article. In that article, Fernandes (2006), states that “names can function to convey semantic, social semiotic and sound symbolic meaning(s) directly from the writer to the reader concerning, for instance, a character, place, or object being referred to in the narrative” (p. 46-48). Three types of meaning are explained further below:

1. Semantic Meaning

The name describes a certain quality of particular narrative element and/or creates some comic effects which are usually found in the allegorical tradition, where, a character's personality is summed up by their name (Fernandes, 2006). For instance, personal name is often used as an indication that it may contain clues about the destiny of character or the way the storyline might develop. In Artemis Fowl, Eoin Colfer's series, Fowl has the same pronunciation with the word foul/haul/, which leads expectation from the character of Fowl, an anti-hero and a master-mind of crime.

2. Semiotic Meaning

Name acts as signs and generates ancient or more recent historical associations (Archimedes, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart), indicates gender (Hermione is female and Harry is male), social class (Sir Nicolas De-Mimsy-Porpington), nationality (Padma and Parvati Patil are Indian), religious identity (Felix and Gabriel are biblical names), intertextuality (Sherlock Holmes), mythology (Centaur, Banshee, Unicorn), and else (Fernandes, 2006).

3. Sound Symbolic Meaning

Sound symbolic meaning can be divided into two types:

- a. The imitative sound symbolic meaning is related to the use of onomatopoeia and represents a sound that can be heard (Fernandes, 2006). For example Breehy-hinny-brinny-hoohy-hah, a horse in the Chronicles of Narnia series, which imitates the whining of a horse. Mrs. Norris, a cat in the Harry Potter series, which imitates the angry hiss and growl of a cat.

- b. Phonesthetic meaning has to do with the use of sound symbolic elements called phonesthemes; a sound, a sound cluster, or a sound type directly associated with meaning (Fernandes, 2006). For example, initial cluster /gl/, occurring in glisten, glow, glare, glim, glitter, glimpse, are words that usually associated with “light” and “shining”. Then the initial cluster /sl/, in the words such as slime, slug, slobbery, slog, are connected with “unpleasantness”.

2.2.3 Types of Proper names

Newmark (1988), divides proper names into three classifications or types. They are people’s names, names of objects, and geographical terms. People’s name is a name that is attached to a person and it contains first and surnames. The name of objects is as a proper name contains trademarks, brands, and proprieties. Then geographical term is a name that is attached to a thing and it has geographical features and usually appears in an atlas.

Seeing by the data collected by the researcher and Newmark’s types of proper names, the researcher classifies the collected data by three classifications. The first classification is the personal name. Similar to the definition of people’s names, the personal name is a name belongs to someone or a person. Further definition is stated by Strawson (1971): “An ordinary personal name is, roughly, a word, used to refer to sth/sb, the use of which is not dictated by any descriptive meaning the word may have” (as cited in Mizani: 2008). In this personal name classification, it consists of the name of a person, the name of creatures, and nickname and title. The name of a

person is a name that is attached to human characters in the novel, for example, Snotlout Snotface and Hiccup. Then the name of the creature is a name that is attached to creature or animal or pets in the novel, for examples, Romanian Longhorn and Chinese Fireball are names of dragons. Nickname and title in this classification are a name that is used to call the characters other than their real names. Some of the nicknames are a mocking name for the characters. The second classification is the geographical name belongs to a thing that has geographical features, such as country, river, mountain, etc. This classification consists of names of places, both real and fiction places that are mentioned in the novel. The third classification is the name of the objects. The objects in this classification are many kinds of things, other than the personal and geographical name, that have a name. The name of objects in this classification contains names of the time, festivals, trademarks, brands, properties, etc.

2.2.4 Translation Techniques of Proper Names

Many translation experts have different perspectives and opinions about the type of translation. Among them, there are those who incorporate these types of translation into the methods of translation while the procedures of translation into translation techniques. For example, Newmark (1988), implies literal and idiomatic translation into the translation methods, while Larson (1991) puts it into the types of translation. Molina and Albir (2002) and Moentaha (2006) put the literal translation into translation techniques, while Vinay and Darbelnet (2002) in Molina and Albir (2002) categorize them into translation procedures.

Moreover, Molina and Albir also give definitions and characteristics of the translation techniques. Molina and

Molina Albir (2002) defined translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

- 1) They affect the result of the translation
- 2) They are classified by comparison with the original
- 3) They affect the micro-units of text
- 4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
- 5) They are functional

According to the above statements, it can be sum up that translation procedure also can be called a translation technique. The difference in the terminology should not affect the result of translation, because the scope of study between those two is similar.

Many translators consider that names have no semantic meaning in language. In other words, they usually only transfer the original form of names instead of translated it. A translator will borrow the original word of the source language into the target language. However, some translators argue that names have to be transferred in equivalence words in the target language, because some of the names represent the description of the characters in the story, especially in a fiction story. In a fictional story, proper names often do not represent the factual characters in the real world. For example in the children's storybook, various names are created from the imagination of the writer that cannot be found in reality.

Some translation scholars propose some techniques in translating the proper names. As stated by Newmark (1988) “the best method is first to translate the word that underlies the SL proper name into the TL. And then to naturalize the translated word back into a new SL proper name- but normally only when the character's name is not yet current amongst an educated TL readership” (p. 125).

In children's fantasy literature, there are many unique proper names. Writers always have the power to create imaginable names and some of those names do not have any literal meaning. Newmark (1988) describes those kinds of names as unfindable name; he defines that “unfindable name is a word that cannot be found in a reference book or be identified by an informant” (p. 182). For this case, he proposes a transference technique as his statement: “If the 'unfindable' word is found as a little-known proper name- a person or a geographical feature- it is normally transferred (or transliterated) with the addition of some generic information” (p. 182).

Hervey and Higgins (1992) propose some techniques to translate proper names:

a. Exotism: the name is taken over unchanged from ST to the TT. It is similar to literal translation but there is no cultural transposition.

b. Transliteration: the name is adapted to conform to the phonic/graphic conventions of the TL.

c. Cultural transplantation: SL names are replaced by indigenous TL names that are not their cultural equivalents, but have similar cultural connotations.

As it is known that some scholars have given some techniques for translator dealing with the proper names, but they do not specify the techniques for proper names especially in children's literature, as considered by Nord (2003) that there is no specific rule for the translation of proper names. Therefore, the researcher decides to use translation techniques proposed by Lincoln Fernandes (2006). He proposes some guidelines in translating proper names, especially on children's fantasy literature, who says that "names have a fundamental role in creating comic effects and portraying characters' personality traits, which will often guide the reader throughout the plot of the story" (p. 44). In his research, Fernandes used terms procedures as a way to treat proper names in the process of translation. As explained above, the procedure and technique of translation are the same things with a different term, but not in the subject study. Thus ten techniques in the translation of proper names by Fernandes are:

1. Rendition

This is a "coincidental" procedure and is used when the name is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized language, that is, when the name in a source text is trapped in the lexicon of that language, thus acquiring "meaning" should be rendered in the target language. Rendition can be also called direct translation (Standowicz, 2009). Example:

Source:

A real **Sea Dragon** is fifty times as big as that little creature.

Target Text:

Seekor Naga Laut sungguhan berukuran lima puluh kali lebih besar daripada makhluk kecil itu.

2. Copy

He confirmed that his procedure bears resemblance to Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) concept of "borrowing" as the simplest type of translation. In this procedure, the names are reproduced in the translated text exactly as they appear in the source text without suffering any sort of orthographic adjustment. From a phonological perspective, however, Nord (2003) points out that these names often acquire a different pronunciation in the TL. For example, in the name Artemis, which is the name of the Greek Goddess of Hunt, the stress is placed on the second syllable in Brazilian Portuguese [ar'temis] and the first syllable in British English ['a:temIs]. Therefore, despite being copied, these names often acquire a different character in the target context. Example:

Source Text:

The villagers of **Little Hangleton**

Target Text:

*Penduduk desa **Little Hangleton***

3. Transcription

Fernandes (2006) described this as a procedure in which an attempt is made to transcribe a name in the closest-sounding letters of a different target alphabet. In

other words, this procedure occurs when a name is transliterated or adapted at the level of morphology, phonology, grammar, etc., usually to conform to the target language system. In this procedure, the translator may suppress, add, and changed the position of letters, probably as a way to preserve the readability of the text in the TL context.

Example:

Source text:

The **Hungarian** Horntail

Target text:

*Naga Ekor Berduri **Hungaria***

4. Substitution

Fernandes (2006) stated that in this type of procedure, a formally and/or semantically unrelated name is a substitute in the target text for any existent name in the source text. In other words, the TL name and the SL name exist in their respective referential worlds, but are not related to each other in terms of form and/or semantic significance. Example:

Source text:

You alone faced down the Night Hag and her **Undead army**.

Target text:

*Kau melawan Night Hag—Hantu Malam dan **pasukan zombie**-nya sendirian.*

5. Recreation

This type of procedure consists of recreating an invented name in the SL text into the TL text, thus trying to reproduce similar effects of this newly-created referent in another target cultural setting. Fernandes (2006) noted that recreation differs from substitution in the sense that in recreation the lexical item does not exist in the SL or the TL.

Example:

Source text:

I have no idea what a **lizard-nathair** is.

Target text:

*Aku tidak tahu apa **naga-nathair** itu.*

6. Deletion

Fernandes considered this procedure as rather a drastic way of dealing with lexical items, but even so, it has been often used by translators.

According to him, deletion as a translation procedure involves removing a source-text name or part of it in the target text. It usually occurs when such names are apparently of little importance to the development of the narrative and are not relevant enough for the effort of comprehension required for their readers.

Example:

Source text:

He's lost everything gambling. **Hasn't got two Galleons to rub together.**

Target text:

Dia telah kehilangan semua uangnya karena berjudi. Sepeser pun dia tak punya.

7. Addition

Fernandes considered this procedure like the one in which extra information is added to the original name, making it more comprehensible or perhaps more appealing to its target audience. Sometimes it is used to solve ambiguities that might exist in the translation of a particular name. Example:

Source text:

And he was the best Beater the **Wimbourne Wasps** ever had.

Target text:

Dan dia Beater terbaik yang pernah dimiliki Wimbourne Wasps."
Wimbourne Wasps berarti "lebah-lebah Wimbourne"

"Wimbourne Wasps berarti "lebah-lebah Wimbourne" is a piece of extra information added to the original name.

8. Transposition

This procedure is defined as the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the original message. Fernandes (2006) stated that for Chesterman (1997), this procedure also involves structural changes, "but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being of interest in itself." Example:

Source text:

Mr. Weasley insisted on pouring a shot of **Ogdens Old Firewhiskey**

Target text:

*Mr. Weasley memaksa menuang sedikit **Viski-Api Tua Ogdens***

9. Phonological Replacement

Fernandes (2006) defined this as a procedure in which a TT name attempts to mimic phonological features of an ST name by replacing the latter with an existing name in the target language which somehow invokes the sound image of the SL name being replaced. He notified that phonological Replacement must not be confused with transcription. The latter involves the adaptation of an SL name to the phonology/morphology of a target language while the former involves the replacement of an SL name with a TL name which is phonemically/graphologically analogous to it. Example:

Source text:

Apparently one of them was still rocketing around when the **please-men** turned up.

Target text:

*Rupanya salah satu tempat sampah itu masih meluncur-luncur ketika **polis-polis** muncul.*

10. Conventionality

This technique occurs when a TL name is conventionally accepted as the translation of a particular SL name (Fernandes, 2006). It is commonly used. It is commonly used with names of historical/literary figures and geographical locations.

Example:

Source Text:

“You just do all the thinking you need, **boyo**,” said Thuggory.

Target Text:

“*Pokoknya, berpikir saja semaumu, **Sobat**,*” kata Thuggory.

Boyo is not originally English word, but it is commonly used to address a male buddy in negative connotation. And boyo does not have literal meaning both in ST and TT. Thus it is conventionally translated into sobat in TT which has same references with the definition of boyo.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The focus of my study here is to explain translation techniques used by the translator in translating literary work (novel). There are many theories I use about translation; the definition of translation, types of translation, and translation technique itself. In this research, the theory from Lincoln Fernandes about translation techniques has become my core theory to analyze the data found.

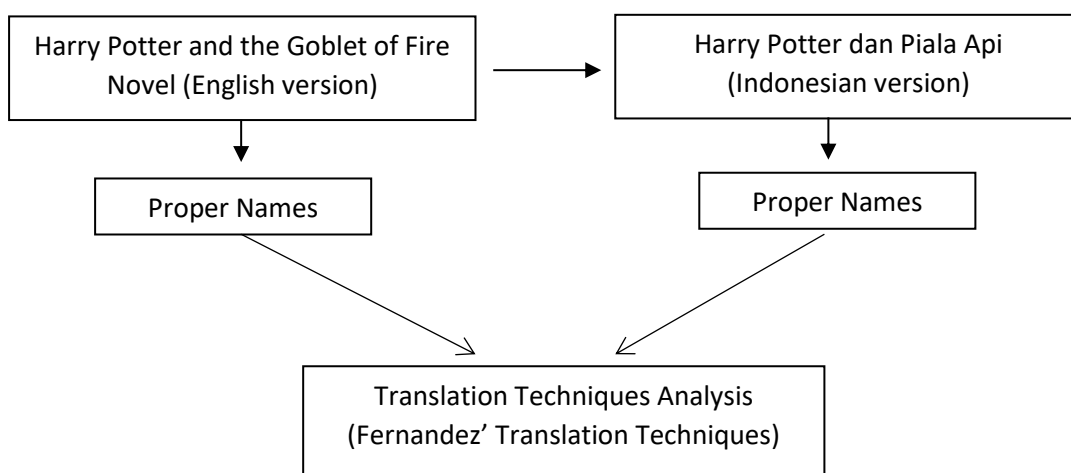


Figure 2.1 : The diagram of framework analysis

The diagram explains how the writer conducts the research. This research aims to analyze the techniques used in translating proper names in the Indonesian version of Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire novel. The researcher collected and analyzed the data to be classified in the type of translating techniques and in the type of proper names classification. The data that were analyzed including all of the proper names occurred in the novel. The analysis is in the form of a detail description for each type of translation technique. Also, the writer drew the conclusion based on the data which were taken from the novel and reported the result in detail in a percentage.

Furthermore, this research use percentage in a qualitative study to identify the translation techniques used by the translator and count the finding by presenting the percentage. Thus, the result is not only descriptive research but it also provides the percentage.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research focused on research design, object of the study, target of the study, roles of the researcher, types of data, units of analysis, and procedures of collecting data.

3. 1 Research Type and Design

Descriptive research can be defined as observation or research that is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena. Creswell (2002), states that: Qualitative research is an inquiry approach useful for exploring and understanding a central phenomenon. To learn about this phenomenon, the inquirer asks participants broad, general questions, collects the detailed views of participants in the form of words or images, and analyzes the information for description and themes. From this data, the researcher interprets the meaning of the information drawing on personal reflections and past research. The structure of the final report is flexible, and it displays the researcher's biases and thoughts.

Referring to that statement, Creswell has explained clearly about the scope of qualitative research, the object data, the method, and the result of research. In the qualitative research, the types of data are in the form of words or images instead of numbers.

This study is a descriptive qualitative study about analysis of the translation

techniques used in translating proper noun found in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* by J. K. Rowling and the Indonesian version translated by Listiana Srisanti.

On the other hand, I also use percentage in the qualitative approach to identify techniques used by the translator and count the finding by presenting the percentage. Thus, the result is not only descriptive research but it also provides the percentage.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of this study is the translation techniques in a novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* by J. K. Rowling. The novel has been translated into Indonesian version *Harry Potter dan Piala Api* and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, containing 896 pages.

3.3 Target of the Study

The target of the study is the analysis of translation techniques in the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* by J. K. Rowling. The researcher analyzes the techniques used by the translator in translating the novel.

3.4 Roles of the Researcher

There are four roles of a researcher in this study. The researcher becomes a research designer, data drawer, data analyzer, and research report researcher.

As a research designer, the researcher reads the novel in English and Indonesian version thoroughly;

Secondly, the researcher becomes a data drawer. It means the researcher

collects the data from the objects of the study that are all direct speeches in the novels;

As a data analyzer, the researcher analyzes the data after obtaining them from the novels. The researcher categorizes the translation techniques used;

Lastly, as a research report researcher, the researcher shows the result of data analysis by providing explanation and percentage. And then write the findings in details.

3.5 Types of Data

The types of the data in this research are all of the proper names found in the original version of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel and the Indonesian version of Harry Potter dan Piala Api published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

3.6 Procedures of Data Analysis

There are some procedures used for analyzing the data as following:

1. Reading the novel in English version and Indonesian version as the object of this research intensively;
2. Collecting and writing down the proper noun of the English version and the Indonesian version into a table. The collected data are in form of proper names and its Indonesian translation in the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel;
3. Classifying the noun names based on criteria. Every data only consists one proper name, so if there are more than one same proper name in another sentence found, they won't be written again;

4. Analyzing the data. The data were analyzed based on the translation techniques by Lincoln P. Fernandes; Here are some samples of ten techniques in translating proper names by Fernandes;
5. Counting the data and make percentage of the result;
6. Making conclusion of the finding.

3.7 Instruments for Collecting the Data

The following table is the instrument to classify the proper names classification in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel by J. K. Rowling. There are three classifications of proper names based on Newmark's (1988: 214-216). There are people's name, name of objects, and geographical names. Each table contains one of proper names classification.

Table 3.1 Data Analysis Form by Classification

Names of Person

No.	ST	BT	Page

Then, the following table is the instrument to analyze the translation technique used

in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel by J. K. Rowling. Each table contains one of the translation techniques based on P. Fernandes’.

Table 3.2 Data Analysis Form by Translation Technique

Rendition

Classification	ST	TT	BT
Names of Person			
Names of Cratures			
Nicknames and Titles			

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the analysis of English-Indonesian translation techniques on *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* by J.K. Rowling. There are ten translation techniques based on Fernandes namely; rendition, copy, transcription, substitution, recreation, deletion, addition, transposition, conventionality.

4.1 Findings

This consists the analysis of the data. The data are taken from the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* novel by J. K. Rowling and the Indonesian version translated by Listiana Srisanti. The data are all the proper names which consist of 397 data.

The data analysis shows that there are 13 techniques found in the data. They are: Rendition, copy, transcription, substitution, recreation, deletion, addition, transposition, phonological replacement, conventionality. The total number of data is 397 proper names in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire novel by J. K. Rowling. The total number of techniques of the data found is 397. The frequency of the techniques used in the data and the total frequency of the techniques found can be counted with percentage.

The percentage of each technique is as follows: (1) copy occurs 238 times or about 53.39%, (2) rendition occurs 110 times and represents 27%, (3) transcription occurs 14 times and represents 27.7%, (4) addition occurs 11 times and represents 2.78%, (5) recreation occurs 7 times and represents 1.76%, (6)

transposition occurs 7 times and represents 1.76%, (7) substitution occurs 6 times and represents 1.51%, (8) deletion occurs 2 times and represents 0.5%, (9) phonological replacement occurs 2 times and represents 0.5%, and there is no conventionalized technique used found.

The further analysis of techniques in each classification are discussed below:

4.1.1 Rendition

This technique is used when the name is transparent or a ST word whose meaning is transparent in the TT, remaining to its form (Fernandes, 2006). Rendition is a technique to translate literally from ST into TT and it can be called direct translation. Most of data are translated by using this technique.

The example of the proper names using rendition technique is explained below:

- (1) ST : We held a ghost's council — the **Fat Friar** was all for giving him the chance.
 TT : Kami lalu mengadakan rapat hantu—**si Rahib Gemuk** ingin memberinya kesempatan.
 BT : We held a ghost's council — the **Fat Friar** wants to give him a chance.

The **Fat Friar** was a wizard, who attended Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry in his youth, and was sorted into Hufflepuff. He devoted his life to religion and, after his death, returned to the school as the resident ghost of Hufflepuff House. The name Fat Friar translated literally to Indonesian Friar in Indonesia translated to Rahib and Fat also literally translated in to Indonesian as Gemuk.

- (2) ST : “This is a **Hungarian Horntail**,”
 TT : “Ini naga **Ekor-Berduri Hungaria**,”
 BT : “This is a **Hungarian Horntail**,”
- (3) ST : The villagers of Little Hangleton still called it “the **Riddle House**,” even though it had been many years since the Riddle family had lived there.
 TT : Penduduk desa Little Hangleton masih menyebutnya “**Rumah Riddle**”, meskipun sudah bertahun-tahun lamanya keluarga Riddle tak tinggal di sana lagi.
 BT : The villagers of Little Hangleton still called it “the **Riddle House**,” even though it had been many years since the Riddle family had lived there.

Riddle House was a manor house in Little Hangleton that was home to Thomas, Mary, and Tom Riddle Senior (Lord Voldemort's paternal family), and **The Hungarian Horntail** is a dragon native to Hungary possesses black scales and is lizard-like in appearance. Both of them directly rendered TT without any changes. Riddle remain Riddle because it has no specific meaning, and House is translated as Rumah. Every words used is equivalent both in ST and TT.

4.1.2 Copy

In this technique, the names are reproduced in the translated text exactly as they appear in the source text (Fernandes, 2006). Copy is similar to borrowing technique where the name is transferred exactly as appears as in source text. The example of the proper names translated using copy technique is explained below:

- (4) ST : “It could be done without **Harry Potter**, My Lord.”
 TT : “Bisa dilakukan tanpa **Harry Potter**, Yang Mulia.”
 BT : “It could be done without **Harry Potter**, My Lord.”
- (5) ST : Harry had helped him escape on the back of a hippogriff called **Buckbeak**.

- TT : Harry telah membantunya lari naik Hippogriff bernama **Buckbeak**
- BT : Harry had helped him escape on the back of a hippogriff called **Buckbeak**.
- (6) ST : The villagers of **Little Hangleton** still called it “the Riddle House,” even though it had been many years since the Riddle family had lived there.
- TT : Penduduk desa **Little Hangleton** masih menyebutnya "Rumah Riddle", meskipun sudah bertahun-tahun lamanya keluarga Riddle tak tinggal di sana lagi.
- BT : The villagers of **Little Hangleton** still called it “the Riddle House,” even though it had been many years since the Riddle family had lived there.

Harry Potter is the main character in this novel. Buckbeak is a male hippogriff (animals classification in this book). Little Hangleton is a small village in England, which the most prominent family living was the Riddles. The above names are simply copied from ST into TT. The names of that main character and one of creature above are remain untranslated.

- (7) ST : Percy heaved an impressive sigh and took a deep swig of **elderflower** wine.
- TT : Percy mengembuskan napas dengan impresif dan meneguk anggur **elderflower** banyak-banyak.
- BT : Percy impressively breaths out and takes a lot of **elderflower** wine.

Elderflower wine is a wine made from the flowers of the elder tree. This wine was served at the Weasley family dinner the night prior to the 1994 Quidditch World Cup. Elderflower can be interpreted in the TT that will represent the true meaning of the name, but the translator decided to just copy the name without any further explanation.

All of the example above shows that the proper names in the ST (*The Riddle House*) is kept in the TT without any changes. Therefore the technique used by translator to translate the two names above is copy.

4.1.3 Transcription

Transcription is a technique in which an attempt is made to transcribe a name in the closest-sounding letters of a different target alphabet (Fernandes, 2006). In other words, this technique occurs when a name is transliterated or adapted at the level of morphology, phonology, grammar, etc., usually to conform to the target language system. The example of proper names translated using transcription technique is explained below:

- (8) ST : the **Reductor Curse**, which would enable him to blast solid objects out of his way.
 TT : **Mantra Reduktor**, yang memungkinkan dia menyingkirkan benda-benda padat darinya.
 BT : the **Reduktor Curse**, which would enable him to blast solid objects out of his way.

The Reductor Curse is a curse that blasts solid objects to pieces. It is rather easy to reduce a target to a fine mist or a pile of ashes.

- (9) ST : He raised his own wand, pointed it at Winky, and said, "**Rennervate!**"
 TT : Dia mengangkat tongkatnya sendiri, mengacungkannya ke arah Winky, dan berkata, "**Ennervate!**"
 BT : He raised his own wand, pointed it at Winky, and said, "**Rennervate!**"
- (10) ST : **Professor Flitwick** had asked them to read three extra books in preparation for their lesson on Summoning Charms.

- TT : **Profesor Flitwick** menyuruh mereka membaca tiga buku tambahan sebagai persiapan pelajaran mereka tentang Mantra Panggil.
- BT : **Professor Flitwick** had asked them to read three extra books in preparation for their lesson on Summoning Charms.

The Reviving Spell (Rennervate) was a charm that awakened whomever the caster's wand was pointed at and Professor Flitwick is a Half-goblin wizard who is the Charms Master, conductor and Head of Ravenclaw House at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The name Rennervate mentioned and transcribed by adapting to Indonesian writing system Ennervate. Meanwhile, the name Professor Flitwick is transcribed and adapted into Indonesian spelling system. The word Professor is transcribed into Profesor which is appropriate with standard Indonesian spelling system and Flitwick remains unchanged in target text because the name Flitwick does not have any literal meaning and only as a label.

The example above shows that the proper names in the ST attempts to transcribe a name in the closest-sounding letters of the TT alphabet.

4.1.4 Substitution

Substitution is a technique that substitutes the name in ST into another name in TT that does not have any same references or meaning (Fernandes, 2006). The names in ST and TT also are not related in the terms of form or semantic significance.

The example of proper names translated using substitution technique is explained below:

- (11) ST : **The Yule Ball** is approaching.
 TT : **Pesta dansa Natal** telah mendekat.
 BT : **The Yule Ball** is approaching.

The Yule Ball was a formal Christmas celebration, which was held for students of Wizarding schools who participated in the Triwizard Tournament, on the 25 December. Because in the TT language doesn't have the closest meaning to the name, the translator just render the ST by referring to the date the even was held.

- (12) ST : Harry thought he would take the **Marauder's Map**
 TT : Harry juga akan membawa **Peta Perampok**
 BT : Harry will take the **Robbers Map**
- (13) ST : **The Weighing of the Wands** is about to start
 TT : **Pemeriksaan Tongkat Sihir** sudah akan dimulai
 BT : **The Inspection of the Wands** is about to start

The wand weighing ceremony was a traditional part of the Triwizard Tournament, designed to ensure that all champions' wands were in perfect functioning condition for the three perilous Tasks ahead. The Marauder's Map was a magical document that revealed all of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The translator substitutes the name in ST into another name in TT. Those names do not have any same references or meaning. The names in ST and TT also are not related in the terms of form or semantic significance.

4.1.5 Recreation

Recreation technique is recreating an invented name in the SL text into the TL text, thus trying to reproduce similar effects of this newly-created referent in another target cultural setting (Fernandes, 2006).

The examples of names of creature using recreation technique are explained below:

- (14) ST : She led him over to Harry and the others, gave him a blanket and some **Pepperup Potion**.
 TT : Dia membawa Ron kepada Harry dan yang lain, memberinya selimut dan **Ramuan Merica Mujarab**.
 BT : She led him over to Harry and the others, gave him a blanket and some **Efficacious Pepper Herbs**.

The Pepperup Potion (or Pepper-Up Potion) is a potion which cures the common cold and warms up the recipient. It has the side-effect of causing steam to emit from the drinker's ears for hours on end afterward. The word **Pepperup Potion** does not have a literal meaning both in ST and TT. Thus translator used recreation technique to translate the proper name **Pepperup Potion** into **Ramuan Merica Mujarab**.

- (15) ST : but it's only an **Engorgement Charm** — at least, I think it is.
 TT : tapi itu cuma **Mantra Pembesar...** paling tidak saya rasa begitu.
 BT : but it's only an **Magnifying Spell** — at least, I think it is.

The Engorgement Charm (Engorgio), also known as Growing Charm, is a charm that causes the target to swell immensely. It is the counter-charm for the Shrinking Charm, causing shrunken objects to return to their original size.

- (16) ST : you'll have to go up to the **Owlery** if you want food.
 TT : kau harus pergi ke **Kandang Burung Hantu** kalau mau makan.
 BT : you'll have to go up to the Owl Cage if you want food.

The Owlery was a circular stone room, rather cold and drafty, because none of the windows had glass in them. The lack of glass in the windows allowed the owls to come and go freely.

- (17) ST : Harry recognized it at once as a **Sneakoscope**
 TT : Harry langsung mengenalinya sebagai **Teropong Curiga**.
 BT : Harry recognized it at once as a **Suspicious Binoculars**.

A Sneakoscope is a type of Dark Detector that looks like a glass spinning top. It lights up, spins, and whistles if someone is doing something untrustworthy nearby. Both of them do not have literal meaning both in ST and TT, so that translator used that words to represent the name in TT that have close meaning with ST. Therefore technique used by translator is called recreation.

4.1.6 Deletion

Deletion (\emptyset) as a technique involves removing a source-text name or part of it in the target text (Fernandes, 2006). It usually occurs when such names are apparently of little importance to the development of the narrative, and are not relevant enough for the effort of comprehension required for their readers.

The example of the proper names translated using deletion technique is explained below:

- (18) ST : Sleekeazy's Hair Potion
 TT : Ramuan Pelicin Rambut
 BT : Hair Smoothing Potion

Sleekeazy's Hair Potion and Scalp Treatment was a hair care potion and scalp treatment that was invented by Fleamont Potter. It was originally sold with the slogan "Two drops tames even the most bothersome barnet".

- (19) ST : Drooble's Best Blowing Gum
 TT : Permen Karet Tiup Drooble
 BT : Drooble's Blowing Gum

Drooble's Best Blowing Gum is a wizarding brand of bubblegum manufactured by Honeydukes Company Ltd. It was presumably invented by Drooble.

The example above the translator removed some ST words. Though some ST words are removed, the TT translation is not affecting the readers' comprehension.

4.1.7 Addition

Addition is a technique which is added extra information to the original name, making it more comprehensible and appealing to its target readers or to avoid ambiguities (Fernandes, 2006).

The example of the proper names translated using addition technique is explained below:

- (20) ST : And he was the best Beater the **Wimbourne Wasps** ever had.
 TT : Dan dia Beater terbaik yang pernah dimiliki **Wimbourne Wasps.**"
Wimbourne Wasps berarti "lebah-lebah Wimbourne"
 BT : And he was the best Beater the **Wimbourne Wasps** ever had.
 Wimbourne Wasps means "Wimbourne Bees"
- (21) ST : His name was Stan Shunpike, and he was in fact a conductor on the triple-decker **Knight Bus**.
 TT : Namanya Stan Shunpike, dan dia sebetulnya kondektur **Knight Bus—Bus Ksatria**, bus sihir bertingkat tiga.
 BT : His name was Stan Shunpike, and he was in fact a conductor on **Knight Bus—Knight Bus**, the triple-decker wizards bus.
- (22) ST : **Hawkshead Attacking Formation**
 TT : **Hawkshead Attacking Formation—Formasi Serang Kepala-Elang**
 BT : **Hawkshead Attacking Formation—Hawkshead Attacking Formation**

In the ST above, there is no information of The Wimbourne Wasps, Knight Bus, and Hawkshead Attacking Formation. The translator added an extra information to the original name, making it more understandable or appealing to its target readers.

4.1.8 Transposition

Transposition is defined as a technique that replaces one word class with another without changing the original message and it also involves the changing of structural words (Fernandes, 2006).

The example of the proper names translated using transposition technique is explained below:

- (23) ST : Mr. Weasley insisted on pouring a shot of **Ogdens Old Firewhiskey**
 TT : Mr Weasley memaksa menuang sedikit **Wiski-Api Tua Ogdens.**
 BT : Mr. Weasley insisted on pouring a shot of **Ogdens Old Firewhiskey**

Wiski-Api Tua Ogdens is the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the original message (ST).

4.1.9 Phonological Replacement

Fernandes (2006), defines this as a technique in which a TT name attempts to mimic phonological features of a ST name by replacing a ST name with a TT name which is phonemically/graphologically similar to it.

The example of the proper names translated using transposition technique is explained below:

- (24) ST : Apparently one of them was still rocketing around when the **please-men** turned up.
 TT : Rupanya salah satu tempat sampah itu masih meluncur-luncur ketika **polis-polis** muncul.
 BT : Apparently one of them was still rocketing around when the **polis-polis** turned up.

The word **polis-polis** attempts to mimic phonological features of **please-men** by replacing it with a TT name which is phonemically/graphologically similar to it.

- (25) ST : He had never seen Moaning Myrtle so cheerful, apart from the day when a dose of **Polyjuice Potion** had given Hermione the hairy face and tail of a cat.
 TT : Harry belum pernah melihat Myrtle Merana seceria itu, kecuali pada hari Hermione tumbuh bulu dan ekor kucing setelah minum **ramuan Polijus**.
 BT : He had never seen Moaning Myrtle so cheerful, apart from the day when a dose of **Polyjuice Potion** had given Hermione the hairy face and tail of a cat.

Polyjuice Potion is a potion that allows the drinker to assume the form of someone else. It is a highly complicated, challenging and time-consuming potion that even adult witches and wizards struggle to brew correctly. Because in the TT language doesn't have the closest meaning to the name, the translator just render the ST to the name that is substituting the ST into another words in TT.

4.1.10 Conventinality

This technique occurs when a TL name is conventionally accepted as the translation of a particular SL name (Fernandes, 2006). It is commonly used with names of historical/literary figures and geographical locations.

There is no single proper noun in this novel found used this translation technique.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the finding, the researcher found 9 Lincoln Fernandes' translation techniques used by the translator. They are namely rendition, copy, transcription, substitution, recreation, deletion, addition, transposition, phonological replacement. This part shows the result of data analysis, which is expected to answer of problem in this research. This analysis will answer the question of types of translation techniques which are used by the translator in novel *J.K Rowling: Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* which translated into Indonesian. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that there were only 9 of 10 of Lincoln Fernandes' translation techniques which found in this reaseach. The rest of them; conventionality was not found. In order to show the data clearly, the table of calculation is served as follows.

The most proper names found in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* are mostly translated using copy technique. There are 238 data which covers 59.95% of all of the data. The second is rendition technique. There are 110 names of object which covers 27.7% of all of the data. And the rest is used below 5% each. The least translation technique used are deletion and phonological replacement. There is one of translation technique that is not used by the translator. The translator did not use the conventionality technique as there is no single data using this translation technique.

In order to find the relation with the other research, the educational translation product research, Chindytia (2012) conducted a research about translation techniques used in the translated novel that she chose; *How to Train Your Dragon*. Two of them are combination of two techniques proposed by Lincoln

P. Fernandes (2006). Three majority techniques used by translator are rendition (75 data or 38.46%), combination of copy and rendition (29 data or 14.87%), and addition (27 data or 13.85%). The others techniques applied are combination of copy and addition (17 data or 8.72%), copy (15 data or 7.69%), transcription (10 data or 5.13%), substitution (9 data or 4.62%), conventionality (6 data or 3.08%), deletion (3 data or 1.54%), recreation (2 data or 1.03%), and transposition (2 data or 1.03%).

Nabila Kamalia (2019) on her research to determine the techniques applied to translate those proper names, the researcher uses the theory from Davies (2003). The translation techniques are including preservation, literal translation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation. The result of the research shows that names of places are the most frequent proper names that appear in the text, and preservation becomes the most frequent techniques applied to translate those proper names. This result indicates that the translator tends to maintain the original proper names as in the source language text making the names remain foreign in the target language text.

Oshi Diadara (2015) , found totally 14 translation techniques found to translate proper names in the four series of Tinker Bell movies. The translation techniques shows that there are 6 basic techniques of translation. They are copy (41 data or 28,47%), deletion (2 data or 1,40%), rendition (58 data or 40,28%), conventionality (6 data or 4,17%), communicative translation (2 data or 1,39%), and phonological replacement (1 datum or 0,69%). Moreover, the translator also applies the combination technique of those single techniques.

Suryarini Yunita (2016), based on their research, there were 10 translation techniques are also found in the English version of *Negeri 5 Menara*. They are rendition, copy, transcription, recreation, substitution, deletion, addition, transposition, phonological replacement, and conventionality. Copy is the most frequent technique that is used by the translator in translating the proper names. It is used in 377 data or 56.60%. Based on that result, she concluded that any proper noun can be translated by copying technique.

Yunita Widiyantari (2017), found that In translating proper names, the translator applies 7 techniques of translation. They are copy, rendition, transcription, calque, deletion, addition, substitution. Besides, the translator also applies the combination technique of those single techniques such as the combination of copy and transcription, copy and addition, deletion and substitution, rendition and transcription, transcription and addition, rendition and addition. So, there are 13 techniques of translation in translating proper names found in the novel entitled *Sherlock Holmes: The Sign of Four* and its translation *Sherlock Holmes: Misteri Empat Tanda*.

M. Agus Suriadi (2019), based on his research on a novel entitled *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret* found that translator uses copy, rendition, and recreation. Copy strategy is the most strategy applied in the novel. From eleven proper names classification he found, seven proper names used copy strategy. The second most used is rendition strategy; three proper names used rendition. And finally there is only one proper name which used recreation.

Atikah Zabir (2018), on his research “Procedures in the Translation of Proper Names in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Malay”, found that the translator has employed several procedures to deal with the names, and the most common are copying, rendition, and transcription. There is also a fair bit of recreation. He also analyzed the concept of ‘translation loss’ by Hervey and Higgins (1992). Based on his analyses about the translation techniques used, it resulted in some forms of losses.

Khairunnissa Luthfi Afnan Agung (2018), based on her research there were 8 techniques applied by the translator in translating proper names of *The Lewis Carroll’s Novel Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There*. The researcher found that the literal translation technique or word-for-word translation is the most technique applied by the translator in translating the proper names. Literal translation technique produced translated proper names, because it is translated literally from source text into target text. There are 41 data (46.15%) of literal translation applied in this novel. The researcher found another techniques applied by the translator, there are 18 data (19.78%) of established equivalent, 17 data (18.68%) of borrowing, 6 data (6.59%) of amplification. The discursive creation and modulation is 3 data (3.29%) in each technique, and there are 1 data (1.09%) in linguistic amplification, and borrowing and literal.

Veitchia (2016), found the the total amount of each technique used by the translator of *The Alchemyst* novel are 52 (23,5%) of rendition, 96 (43,4%) of copy, 9 (4,1%) of transcription, 2 (0,9%) of substitution, 1 (0,4%) of recreation, 7 (3,1%) of deletion, 37 (16,7%) of addition, 14 (6,3%) of transposition, and 3 (1,3%) of

conventionality. From the description above, it is shown that the copy technique is the most used technique by the translator of *The Alchemyst* novel.

Weni Ratnasari, Issy Yuliasri, and Rudi Hartono (2016), found that in translating proper names in *The Hobbit* the translator used 7 translation technique. They are copy that used 59 times (64.8%), recreation that was used 12 times (13.2%), conventionality was used 10 times (10.9%), adaptation was applied 5 times (5.5%), addition was applied 3 times (3.3%), and the rest were generalization (1.1%) and deletion (1.1%) that applied 1 times. This study also reveals that the translator adopted more foreignization ideology when deal with proper names. 69 data of proper names were foreignized by the translator, while 22 data were domesticated.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two subchapters. There are conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, the writer presents the interpretation to answer the statement of the problems in this study. In conclusion, the writer also divides the conclusion into two subchapters which are the conclusion of the proper names classifications and the analysis of the translation techniques used. The last subchapter contains suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusion

There are some conclusions after doing an analysis of translation techniques used in translating proper names in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. Based on the data analysis on chapter IV, it can be concluded that based on Fernandes' translation techniques, there are nine translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* from English into Indonesian. They are rendition, copy, transcription, substitution, recreation, deletion addition, transposition, phonological replacement. The most dominant technique applied is copy technique. The second is rendition technique. The least translation technique used are deletion and phonological replacement. There is one technique that is not used by the translator to translate proper names in novel *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, i.e. conventionality.

The result of the analyses implied that the translator of the Indonesian version of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* intend to keep the originality of this novel, since she mostly copied the names from the original version of this novel

5.2 Suggestions

The conclusions above lead me to provide the following suggestions:

1) For translators

Translating proper names is always easy. It also cannot be underestimated. In literary works, proper names have important role in storyline. Because they give the story some deeper meaning. Translator should understand the real meaning of proper names especially in children's fantasy story.

2) For Further Researchers

Proper names almost appear in almost all of literary works. The proper names have important role in the plot of the story. Other than that, this kind of research would be interesting and can give much additional information and acknowledge about proper names. Moreover, this research is only covers the analysis of the translation strategies. Further researcher can conduct deeper analysis about the translation equivalence. By analyzing the equivalence, we can find the strategies used to translate the novel into target text and find how natural the translator translate the source text into the target text. In addition, there is also still only few research of the proper names, another research in this subject will be beneficial to

broaden the knowledge in translating literary works particularly in Indonesian translation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Proper names Classification Analysis

1. Personal Names

Names of Person

ST	TT	BT
Nearly Headless Nick's	Nick si Kepala-Nyaris-Putus	Nearly Headless Nick's
Goyle	Goyle	Goyle
Graham Pritchard	Graham Pritchard	Graham Pritchard
Agatha Timms	Agatha Timms	Agatha Timms
Aidan Lynch	Aidan Lynch	Aidan Lynch
Alastor Moody	Alastor Moody	Alastor Moody
Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet
Amos Diggory	Amos Diggory	Amos Diggory
Arabella Figg	Arabella Figg	Arabella Figg
Archie	Archie	Archie
Arithmancy	Arithmancy	Arithmancy
Arnold Peasegood	Arnold Peasegood	Arnold Peasegood
Arthur Weasley	Arthur Weasley	Arthur Weasley
Bartemius Crouch	Bartemius Crouch	Bartemius Crouch
Basil	Basil	Basil
Bertha Jorkins	Bertha Jorkins	Bertha Jorkins
Bill Weasley	Bill Weasley	Bill Weasley

Cedric Diggory	Cedric Diggory	Cedric Diggory
Charlie Weasley	Charlie Weasley	Charlie Weasley
Cho Chang	Cho Chang	Cho Chang
Colin Creevey	Colin Creevey	Colin Creevey
Connoly	Connoly	Connoly
Cornelius Fudge	Cornelius Fudge	Cornelius Fudge
Crabbe	Crabbe	Crabbe
Cuthbert Mockridge	Cuthbert Mockridge	Cuthbert Mockridge
Daily Prophet	Daily Prophet	Daily Prophet
Dean Thomas	Dean Thomas	Dean Thomas
Dennis Creevey	Dennis Creevey	Dennis Creevey
Dimitrov	Dimitrov	Dimitrov
Dot	Dot	Dot
Draco Malfoy	Draco Malfoy	Draco Malfoy
Dudley	Dudley	Dudley
Dursley	Dursley	Dursley
Eloise Midgen	Eloise Midgen	Eloise Midgen
Emma Dobbs	Emma Dobbs	Emma Dobbs
Ernie Macmillan	Ernie Macmillan	Ernie Macmillan
Errol	Errol	Errol
Fawcett	Fawcett	Fawcett
Fleur Delacour	Fleur Delacour	Fleur Delacour
Frank Bryce	Frank Bryce	Frank Bryce
Fred Weasley	Fred Weasley	Fred Weasley
George Weasley	George Weasley	George Weasley

Gilbert Wimple	Gilbert Wimple	Gilbert Wimple
Ginny Wealsey	Ginny Wealsey	Ginny Wealsey
Hagrid	Hagrid	Hagrid
Hannah Abbott	Hannah Abbott	Hannah Abbott
Harry Potter	Harry Potter	Harry Potter
Hassan Mostafa	Hassan Mostafa	Hassan Mostafa
Hermione Granger	Hermione Granger	Hermione Granger
Igor Karkaroff	Igor Karkaroff	Igor Karkaroff
Ivanova	Ivanova	Ivanova
Joey Jenkins	Joey Jenkins	Joey Jenkins
Justin Finch-Fletchley	Justin Finch-Fletchley	Justin Finch-Fletchley
Katie Bell	Katie Bell	Katie Bell
Kevin Whitby	Kevin Whitby	Kevin Whitby
Lavender Brown	Lavender Brown	Lavender Brown
Lee Jordan	Lee Jordan	Lee Jordan
Lestrangle	Lestrangle	Lestrangle
Lev Zograf	Zograf	Zograf
Levski	Levski	Levski
Lily Potter	Lily Potter	Lily Potter
Lord Voldemort	Lord Voldemort	Lord Voldemort
Lovegood	Lovegood	Lovegood
Lucius	Lucius	Lucius
Lucius Malfoy	Lucius Malfoy	Lucius Malfoy
Ludo Bagman	Ludo Bagman	Ludo Bagman
Madam Pomfrey	Madam Pomfrey	Madam Pomfrey

Madam Rosmerta	Madam Rosmerta	Madam Rosmerta
Madame Maxim	Madame Maxim	Madame Maxim
Mademoiselle Delacour	Mademoiselle Delacour	Mademoiselle Delacour
Mad-Eye Moody	Mad-Eye Moody	Mad-Eye Moody
Malcolm Baddock	Malcolm Baddock	Malcolm Baddock
Miranda Goshawk	Miranda Goshawk	Miranda Goshawk
Molly Weasley	Molly Weasley	Molly Weasley
Moran	Moran	Moran
Mullet	Mullet	Mullet
Mundungus Fletcher	Mundungus Fletcher	Mundungus Fletcher
Narcissa	Narcissa	Narcissa
Natalie McDonald	Natalie McDonald	Natalie McDonald
Neville Longbottom	Neville Longbottom	Neville Longbottom
Olive Hornby	Olive Hornby	Olive Hornby
Oliver Wood	Oliver Wood	Oliver Wood
Ollivander	Ollivander	Ollivander
Orla Quirke	Orla Quirke	Orla Quirke
Padma Patil	Padma Patil	Padma Patil
Pansy Parkinson	Pansy Parkinson	Pansy Parkinson
Parvati Patil	Parvati Patil	Parvati Patil
Payne	Payne	Payne
Percy	Percy	Percy
Quigley	Quigley	Quigley
Remus Lupin	Remus Lupin	Remus Lupin
Riddle	Riddle	Riddle

Rita Skeeter	Rita Skeeter	Rita Skeeter
Roberts	Roberts	Roberts
Roddy Pontner	Roddy Pontner	Roddy Pontner
Roger Davies	Roger Davies	Roger Davies
Ron Weasley	Ron Weasley	Ron Weasley
Ryan	Ryan	Ryan
Seamus Finnigan	Seamus Finnigan	Seamus Finnigan
Severus Snape	Severus Snape	Severus Snape
Sirius Black	Sirius Black	Sirius Black
Stan Shunpike	Stan Shunpike	Stan Shunpike
Stewart Ackerley	Stewart Ackerley	Stewart Ackerley
The Hanged Man	The Hanged Man	The Hanged Man
Troy	Troy	Troy
Viktor Krum	Viktor Krum	Viktor Krum
Voldemort	Voldemort	Voldemort
Volkov	Volkov	Volkov
Vulchanov	Vulchanov	Vulchanov
Weasley	Weasley	Weasley
Weatherby	Weatherby	Weatherby
Wormtail	Wormtail	Wormtail
please-men	polis	polis
Aunt Petunia	Bibi Petunia	Aunt Petunia
Bodrod the Bearded	Bodrod si Berewok	Bodrod the Bearded
Confundus Charm	Mantra Confundus	Confundus Charm
Dursley Family	Keluarga Dursley	Dursley Family

Fat Friar	si Rahib Gemuk	Fat Friar
Improper Use of Magic Office	Kantor Sihir untuk Penggunaan Sihir yang Tidak pada Tempatnya	Improper Use of Magic Office
Pretty-Boy Diggory	Cowok-Cantik Diggory	Pretty-Boy Diggory
The Fat Lady	Nyonya Gemuk	The Fat Lady
Uncle Vernon	Paman Vernon	Uncle Vernon
Urg the Unclean	Urg si Jorok	Urg the Unclean
You-Know-Who	Anda-Tahu-Siapa	You-Know-Who
Moaning Myrtle	Si Myrtle Merana	Moaning Myrtle
Professor Dumbledore	Profesor Dumbledore	Professor Dumbledore
Armando Dippet	Profesor Dippet	Professor Dippet
Aurora Sinistra	Profesor Sinistra	Professor Sinistra
Cuthbert Binns	Profesor Binns	Professor Binns
Filius Flitwick	Profesor Flitwick	Professor Flitwick
Gilderoy Lockhart	Profesor Lockhart	Professor Lockhart
Minerva McGonagal	Profesor McGonagall	Professor McGonagall
Professor Sprout	Profesor Sprout	Professor Sprout
Septima Vector	Profesor Vector	Professor Vector
Sybill Trelawney	Profesor Trelawney	Professor Trelawney
Wilhelmina Grubbly-Plank	Profesor Grubbly-Plank	Professor Grubbly-Plank

Creature

ST	TT	BT
Welsh Green	Naga Hijau Wales	Green Welsh Dragon
Animagus	Animagus	Animagus
Boomslang	Boomslang	Boomslang
Bubotuber	Bubotuber	Bubotuber
Buckbeak	Buckbeak	Buckbeak
Crookshanks	Crookshanks	Crookshanks
Dementor	Dementor	Dementor
Dobby	Dobby	Dobby
Fawkes	Fawkes	Fawkes
Gillyweed	Gillyweed	Gillyweed
Gobbledegook	Gobbledegook	Gobbledegook
Grindylow	Grindylow	Grindylow
Hedwig	Hedwig	Hedwig
Hermes	Hermes	Hermes
Hinkypunk	Hinkypunk	Hinkypunk
Hippogriff	Hippogriff	Hippogriff
Kappa	Kappa	Kappa
Leprechaun	Leprechaun	Leprechaun
Mandrake	Mandrake	Mandrake
Mermish	Mermish	Mermish
Nagini	Nagini	Nagini
Peeves	Peeves	Peeves

Pigwidgeon	Pigwidgeon	Pigwidgeon
Scabbers	Scabbers	Scabbers
Troll	Troll	Troll
Unicorn	Unicorn	Unicorn
Veela	Veela	Veela
Winky	Winky	Winky
Gringotts	Gringotts	Gringotts
Bang-Ended Scoots	Scoot Ujung-Meledak	Bang-Ended Scoots
Blast-Ended Skrewt	Skrewt Ujung-Meletup	Blast-Ended Skrewt
Chinese Fireball	Bola Api China	Chinese Fireball
Cockroach Cluster	Kerumunan Kecoak	Cockroach Cluster
Flutterby Bush	Semak Flutterby	Flutterby Bush
Hungarian Horntail	Ekor-Berduri Hungaria	Hungarian Horn-Tailed
Swedish Short-Snout	Moncong-Pendek Swedia	Swedish Short-Snout

Names of Objects

ST	TT	BT
Age Line	Lingkaran Batas Usia	Age Line circle
Disarming	Mantra Perlucutan Senjata	Disarming
Fizzing Whizzbees	Permen melayang kumbang berdesing atau Fizzing Whizzbees	Fizzing Whizzbees or Flying Fizzing Beetle Candy
Knight Bus	Knight Bus—Bus Ksatria	Knight Bus
Skower's All-Purpose Magical Mess Remover	Pembersih Ajaib Segala Kotoran buatan Mrs. Skower	Magical Cleanse All the Poop made by Mrs. Skower

triwizard cup	piala Triwizard	triwizard cup
daily prophet	Daily Prophet	daily prophet
Accio	Accio	Accio
Avada Kedavra	Avada Kedavra	Avada Kedavra
Axminster	Axminster	Axminster
Balderdash	Balderdash	Balderdash
Black Forest	Black Forest	Black Forest
Bludger	Bludger	Bludger
Bluebottle	Bluebottle	Bluebottle
Boggart	Boggart	Boggart
Butterbeer	Butterbeer	Butterbeer
Crucio	Crucio	Crucio
Deletrius	Deletrius	Deletrius
Densaugeo	Densaugeo	Densaugeo
Diffindo	Diffindo	Diffindo
Elderflower	Elderflower	Elderflower
Engorgio	Engorgio	Engorgio
Expecto Patronum	Expecto Patronum	Expecto Patronum
Expelliarmus	Expelliarmus	Expelliarmus
Ferrari	Ferrari	Ferrari
Firebolt	Firebolt	Firebolt
Floo	Floo	Floo
Flourish and Blotts	Flourish and Blotts	Flourish and Blotts
Ford Anglia	Ford Anglia	Ford Anglia
Furnunculus	Furnunculus	Furnunculus

Gobstones	Gobstones	Gobstones
Hogwarts Express	Hogwarts Express	Hogwarts Express
Howler	Howler	Howler
Impedimenta	Impedimenta	Impedimenta
Imperio	Imperio	Imperio
Incendio	Incendio	Incendio
Jacuzzi	Jacuzzi	Jacuzzi
Lumos	Lumos	Lumos
Obliviate	Obliviate	Obliviate
Omniocular	Omniocular	Omniocular
Orchideus	Orchideus	Orchideus
Owl Treat	Owl Treat	Owl Treat
Pensieve	Pensieve	Pensieve
Porskoff Ploy	Porskoff Ploy	Porskoff Ploy
Portkey	Portkey	Portkey
Prior Incantato	Prior Incantato	Prior Incantato
Priori Incantatem	Priori Incantatem	Priori Incantatem
Quaffle	Quaffle	Quaffle
Quietus	Quietus	Quietus
Red Cap	Red Cap	Red Cap
Reducio	Reducio	Reducio
Reducto	Reducto	Reducto
Relashio	Relashio	Relashio
Reparo	Reparo	Reparo
Riddikulus	Riddikulus	Riddikulus

Secrecy Sensor	Sensor Rahasia	Secret Sensor
Shamrock	Shamrock	Shamrock
Sherry	Sherry	Sherry
Skrewt	Skrewt	Skrewt
Sonorus	Sonorus	Sonorus
Spellotape	Spellotape	Spellotape
STUPEFY	STUPEFY	STUPEFY
Veritaserum	Veritaserum	Veritaserum
Witch Weekly	Witch Weekly	Witch Weekly
WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)	WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)	WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)
Sleekeazy's Hair Potion	Ramuan Pelicin Rambut	Hair Smoothing Potion
Polyjuice Potion	Ramuan Polijus	Polyjuice Potion
Aging Potion	Ramuan Penua	Aging Potion
Banishing Spell	Mantra Usir	Banishing Spell
Bubotuber Pus	Nanah Bubotuber	Bubotuber Pus
Bouncing Bulbs	Umbi Lompat	Bouncing Bulbs
Bubble-Head Charm	Mantra Gelembung-Kepala	Bubble-Head Charm
Canary Creams	Krim Kenari	Canary Creams
Cauldron Cakes	Bolu Kual	Cauldron Cakes
Chocolate Frog	Cokelat Kodok	Chocolate Frog
Cruciatus Curse	Kutukan Cruciatus	Cruciatus Curse
Dark Detectors	Detektor Gelap	Dark Detectors
Dark Mark	Tanda Kegelapan	Darkness Mark
Drought Charm	Mantra Kemarau	Drought Spell
Dungbombs	Bom Kotoran	Dirt Bomb

Extinguishing Spells	Mantra Pemadam	Extinguishing Spells
Fireproof Balaclava	Balaclava tahan api	Fireproof Balaclava
Floo Network	Jaringan Floo	Floo Network
Floo Regulation Panel	Panel Peraturan Floo	Floo Regulation Panel
Flying with the Cannons	Terbang Bersama the Cannons	Flying with the Cannons
Foe-Glass	Cermin Musuh	Foe-Glass
Four-Point Spell	Mantra Empat-Penjuru	Four-Point Spell
Goblet of Fire	Piala Api	Goblet of Fire
Golden Snitch	Snitch Emas	Golden Snitch
Hogwarts, A History	Sejarah Hogwarts	Hogwarts, A History
Impediment Curse	Sihir Perintang	Impediment Curse
Imperius Curse	Kutukan Imperius	Imperius Curse
Invisibility Cloak	Jubah Gaib	Supernatural Cloak
Jelly-Legs Jinx	Sihir Kaki-Jeli	Jelly-legs Spell
Love Potion	Ramuan Cinta	Love Potion
Magical Water Plants of the Mediterranean	Tanaman-Air Gaib Laut Tengah	Magical Water Plants of the Mediterranean
Marauder's Map	Peta Perampok	Robber Map
Memory Charm	Jampi Memori	Memory Charm
Monster Books of Monsters	Buku Monster tentang Monster	Monster's book about monsters
Muggle Artifact	Barang Muggle	Muggle Artifact
Muggle Repelling Charms	Mantra Penolak Muggle	Muggle Repelling Charms
Quick-Quotes Quill	Pena Bulu Kutip-Kilat	Quick-Quotes Quill
Scouring Charm	Jampi Penggosok	Exfoliating Spells
Shield Charms	Mantra Pelindung	Shield Charms

Sleeping Potion	Ramuan Penidur	Sleeping Potion
Stunning Charms	Mantra Bius	Stunning Charms
Sugar Quill	Pena Bulu Gula	Sugar Feather Quill
Summoning Charms	Mantra Panggil	Summoning Charms
Switching Spells	Mantra Pengganti	Switching Spells
The Rise and Fall of the Dark Arts	Jatuh-Bangunnya Sihir Hitam	The Rise and Fall of the Dark Arts
The Sorcerer's Stone	Batu Bertuah	The Sorcerer's Stone
The Standard Book of Spells	Kitab Mantra Standar	The Standard Book of Spells
The Unforgivable Curse	Kutukan Tak Termaafkan	The Unforgivable Curse
Topi Seleksi	Topi Seleksi	Topi Seleksi
Transfiguration	Transfigurasi	Transfiguration
Truth Potion	Ramuan Kebenaran	Truth Potion
Unbreakable Charm	Mantra Antipecah	Unbreakable Charm
Unfogging the Future	Menyingkap Kabut Masa Depan	Exposing the Future Fog
World Cup	Piala Dunia	World Cup
An Appraisal of Magical Education in Europe	Penilaian Pendidikan Sihir di Eropa	An Appraisal of Magical Education in Europe
Wit-Sharpening Potion	Ramuan Penajam Otak	Brain Sharpening Potions
Owlery	Kandang Burung Hantu	Owl Coop
Pepperup Potion	Ramuan Merica Mujarab	Miraculous Pepper Potion
Severing Charm	Mantra Potong	Cut Charms
Sneakoscope	Teropong-Curiga	Suspicious Binoculars
Ton-Tongue Toffee	Permen Lidah-Liar	Wild Tongue Candy
Engorgement Charm	Mantra Pembesar	Engorgement Charm
Licorice Wand	Tongkat Loli Pedas	Spicy Popsicle Sticks

Top Box	Boks Utama	Main Box
Ogdens Old Firewhiskey	Wiski-Api Tua Ogdens	Ogdens Old Fire-whiskey
Reductor Curse	Mantra Reduktor	Reductor Curse
Rennervate	Ennervate	Rennervate
Filibuster's Fireworks	Kembang Api Filibuster	Filibuster's Fireworks
Gringotts' Charm Breakers	Pemusnah Mantra Gringotts	Gringotts' Charm Breakers
Weasleys' Wizard Wheezes	Sihir Sakti Weasley	Magic of Weasley
Bertie Bott's Every Flavor Bean	Kacang Segala Rasa Bertie Botts	Bertie Bott's Every Flavor Bean
Drooble's Best Blowing Gum	Permen Karet Tiup Drooble	Drooble's Blowing Gum
Cribbage's Wizarding Crackers	Biskuit Sihir Cribbage	Cribbage's Wizarding Crackers

2. Geographical Names

ST	TT	BT
St. Brutus's Secure Center for Incurably Criminal Boys	Pusat Penampungan Anak-anak Kriminal yang tak bisa Disembuhkan St Brutus	St Brutus Children's Criminal Shelter
Azkaban	Azkaban	Azkaban
Beauxbatons	Beauxbatons	Beauxbatons
Cornwall	Cornwall	Cornwall
Diagon Alley	Diagon Alley	Diagon Alley
Gladrags Wizardwear	Gladrags Wizardwear	Gladrags Wizardwear
Great Hangleton	Great Hangleton	Great Hangleton
Hogsmeade	Hogsmeade	Hogsmeade
Hogwarts	Hogwarts	Hogwarts
Honeydukes	Honeydukes	Honeydukes
King's Cross	King's Cross	King's Cross

Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron
Little Hangleton	Little Hangleton	Little Hangleton
Otter St. Catchpole	Otter St. Catchpole	Otter St. Catchpole
Privet Drive	Privet Drive	Privet Drive
Stoatshead Hill	Bukit Stoatshead	Stoatshead Hill
The Burrow	The Burrow	The Burrow
Three Broomsticks	Three Broomsticks	Three Broomsticks
Zonko's Joke Shop	Zonko's Joke Shop	Zonko's Joke Shop
St. Mungo's Hospital for Magical Maladies and Injuries	St Mungo	St. Mungo
Forbidden Forest	Hutan Terlarang	Forbidden Forest
Goblin Liaison Office	Kantor Hubungan Goblin	Goblin Liaison Office
Gryffindor House	Asrama Gryffindor	Gryffindor Dormitory
Gryffindor Tower	Menara Gryffindor	Gryffindor Tower
Hogwarts Castle	Kastil Hogwarts	Hogwarts Castle
North Tower	Menara Utara	North Tower
The Great Hall	Aula Besar	The Great Hall
The Riddle House	Rumah Riddle	The Riddle House
The Salem Witches' Institute	Institut Penyihir Salem	The Salem Witches' Institute
West Tower	Menara Barat	West Tower
The entrance hall	Aula Depan	The entrance hall

3. Nicknames and Titles

ST	TT	BT
Hawkshead Attacking Formation	Hawkshead Attacking Formation— Formasi Serang Kepala-Elang	Hawkshead Attacking Formation
Wimbourne Wasps	Wimbourne Wasps berarti "lebah-lebah Wimbourne"	Wimbourne Wasps means "Wimbourne bees"
Wronski Feint	Wronski Feint	Wronski Feint atau Gerak-Tipu Wronski
Auror	Auror	Auror
Ballycastle Bats	Ballycastle Bats	Ballycastle Bats
Beater	Beater	Beater
Chaser	Chaser	Chaser
Chudley Cannons	Chudley Cannons	Chudley Cannons
Dad	Dad	Dad
Durmstrang	Durmstrang	Durmstrang
Galleon	Galleon	Galleon
Gryffindor	Gryffindor	Gryffindor
Hufflepuff	Hufflepuff	Hufflepuff
Keeper	Keeper	Keeper
Muggle	Muggle	Muggle
Mum	Mum	Mum
OWL	OWL	OWL
Parseltongue	Parseltongue	Parseltongue
Puddlemere United	Puddlemere United	Puddlemere United

Quidditch	Quidditch	Quidditch
Ravenclaw	Ravenclaw	Ravenclaw
Seeker	Seeker	Seeker
Slytherin	Slytherin	Slytherin
The Weird Sister	The Weird Sister	The Weird Sister
The Death-Eaters	Pelahap Maut	The Death-Eaters
Accidental Magic Reversal Squad	Pasukan Pembalikan Sihir Tak Sengaja	Accidental Magic Reversal Squad
Bloody Baron	Baron Berdarah	Bloody Baron
Boris the Bewildered	Boris si Bingung	Boris the Bewildered
Bulgarian Minister of Magic	Menteri Sihir Bulgaria	Bulgarian Minister of Magic
Code of Wand Use	Undang-undang Penggunaan Tongkat Sihir	The Law of Wand Use
Committee for the Disposal of Dangerous Creatures	Komite Pemusnahan Satwa Berbahaya	Committee for the Disposal of Dangerous Creatures
Committee on Experimental Charms	Komite Sihir Eksperimental	Experimental Magic Committee
Dark Magic	Sihir Hitam	Dark Magic
Dark Side	Sihir Hitam	Black Magic
Dark Wizard	Penyihir Hitam	Dark Wizard
Defense Against the Dark Arts	Pertahanan terhadap Ilmu Hitam	Defense Against the Dark Arts
Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures	Departemen Pengaturan dan Pengawasan Makhluk Gaib	Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures
Department of International Magical Cooperation	Departemen Kerjasama Sihir Internasional	Department of International Magical Cooperation
Department of Magical Games and Sports	Departemen Permainan dan Olahraga Sihir	Department of Magical Games and Sports
Department of Magical Law Enforcement	Departemen Pelaksanaan Hukum Sihir	Department of Magical Law Enforcement

Department of Mysteries	Departemen Misteri	Department of Mysteries
Divination	Ramalan	Divination
House-Elf Liberation Front	Gerakan Pembebasan Peri Rumah	House-Elf Liberation Front
Inter-House Championship	Kejuaraan Antar-Asrama	Inter-dormitories Championship
International Association of Quidditch	Asosiasi Quidditch Internasional	International Association of Quidditch
International Ban on Dueling	Larangan Duel Internasional	International Ban on Dueling
International Confederation of Wizards' Conference	Konferensi Internasional Konfederasi Para Penyihir	International Confederation of Wizards' Conference
Mudblood	Darah-lumpur	Mud-blood
Quidditch World Cup	Piala Dunia Quidditch	Quidditch World Cup
Registry of Proscribed Charmable Objects	Kantor Pendaftaran Benda-benda Tersihir yang Dilarang	Registration Office for Banned Cursed Objects
Restricted Section	Seksi Terlarang	Restricted Section
The Dueling Club	Klub Duel	The Dueling Club
The Ministry of Magic	Kementerian Sihir	The Ministry of Magic
Triwizard Tournament	Turnamen Triwizard	Triwizard Tournament
Yule Ball	Pesta Dansa Natal	Christmas Dance Party
The Weighing of the Wands	Pemeriksaan Tongkat Sihir	The Weighing of the Wands

Appendix 2

Translation Techniques Analysis

No.	ST	TT	BT	Technique
1	Accidental Magic Reversal Squad	Pasukan Pembalikan Sihir Tak Sengaja	Accidental Magic Reversal Squad	Rendition
2	Accio	Accio	Accio	Copy
3	Agatha Timms	Agatha Timms	Agatha Timms	Copy
4	Age Line	Lingkaran Batas Usia	Age Line circle	Addition
5	Aging Potion	Ramuan Penua	Aging Potion	Rendition
6	Aidan Lynch	Aidan Lynch	Aidan Lynch	Copy
7	Alastor Moody	Alastor Moody	Alastor Moody	Copy
8	Albus Dumbledore	Albus Dumbledore	Albus Dumbledore	Copy
9	Albus Dumbledore	Profesor Dumbledore	Professor Dumbledore	Transcription
10	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet	Copy

11	Amos Diggory	Amos Diggory	Amos Diggory	Copy
12	An Appraisal of Magical Education in Europe	Penilaian Pendidikan Sihir di Eropa	An Appraisal of Magical Education in Europe	Rendition
13	Animagus	Animagus	Animagus	Copy
14	Arabella Figg	Arabella Figg	Arabella Figg	Copy
15	Archie	Archie	Archie	Copy
16	Arithmancy	Arithmancy	Arithmancy	Copy
17	Armando Dippet	Profesor Dippet	Professor Dippet	Transcription
18	Arnold Peasegood	Arnold Peasegood	Arnold Peasegood	Copy
19	Arthur Weasley	Arthur Weasley	Arthur Weasley	Copy
20	Aunt Petunia	Bibi Petunia	Aunt Petunia	Rendition
21	Auror	Auror	Auror	Copy
22	Aurora Sinistra	Profesor Sinistra	Professor Dippet	Transcription
23	Avada Kedavra	Avada Kedavra	Avada Kedavra	Copy
24	Axminster	Axminster	Axminster	Copy
25	Azkaban	Azkaban	Azkaban	Copy
26	Balderdash	Balderdash	Balderdash	Copy
27	Ballycastle Bats	Ballycastle Bats	Ballycastle Bats	Copy
28	Bang-Ended Scoots	Scout Ujung-Meledak	Bang-Ended Scoots	Rendition
29	Banishing Spell	Mantra Usir	Banishing Spell	Rendition
30	Bartemius Crouch	Bartemius Crouch	Bartemius Crouch	Copy
31	Basil	Basil	Basil	Copy
32	Beater	Beater	Beater	Copy
33	Beauxbatons	Beauxbatons	Beauxbatons	Copy
34	Bertha Jorkins	Bertha Jorkins	Bertha Jorkins	Copy

35	Bertie Bott'Substitution Every Flavor Bean	Kacang Segala Rasa Bertie Botts	Bertie Bott'Substitution Every Flavor Bean	Rendition
36	Bill Weasley	Bill Weasley	Bill Weasley	Copy
37	Black Forest	Black Forest	Black Forest	Copy
38	Blast-Ended Skrewt	Skrewt Ujung-Meletup	Blast-Ended Skrewt	Rendition
39	Bloody Baron	Baron Berdarah	Bloody Baron	Rendition
40	Bludger	Bludger	Bludger	Copy
41	Bluebottle	Bluebottle	Bluebottle	Copy
42	Bobotuber Pus	Nanah Bubotuber	Bobotuber Pus	Transcription
43	Bodrod the Bearded	Bodrod si Berewok	Bodrod the Bearded	Rendition
44	Boggart	Boggart	Boggart	Copy
45	Boomslang	Boomslang	Boomslang	Copy
46	Boris the Bewildered	Boris si Bingung	Boris the Bewildered	Rendition
47	Bouncing Bulbs	Umbi Lompat	Bouncing Bulbs	Rendition
48	Bubble-Head Charm	Mantra Gelembung-Kepala	Bubble-Head Charm	Rendition
49	Bubotuber	Bubotuber	Bubotuber	Copy
50	Buckbeak	Buckbeak	Buckbeak	Copy
51	Bulgarian Minister of Magic	Menteri Sihir Bulgaria	Bulgarian Minister of Magic	Rendition
52	Butterbeer	Butterbeer	Butterbeer	Copy
53	Canary Creams	Krim Kenari	Canary Creams	Rendition
54	Cauldron Cakes	Bolu Kual	Cauldron Cakes	Rendition
55	Cedric Diggory	Cedric Diggory	Cedric Diggory	Copy
56	Charlie Weasley	Charlie Weasley	Charlie Weasley	Copy
57	Chaser	Chaser	Chaser	Copy
58	Chinese Fireball	Bola Api China	Chinese Fireball	Rendition

59	Cho Chang	Cho Chang	Cho Chang	Copy
60	Chocolate Frog	Cokelat Kodok	Chocolate Frog	Rendition
61	Chudley Cannons	Chudley Cannons	Chudley Cannons	Copy
62	Cockroach Cluster	Kerumunan Kecoak	Cockroach Cluster	Rendition
63	Code of Wand Use	Undang-undang Penggunaan Tongkat Sihir	The Law of Wand Use	Rendition
64	Colin Creevey	Colin Creevey	Colin Creevey	Copy
65	Committee for the Disposal of Dangerous Creatures	Komite Pemusnahan Satwa Berbahaya	Committee for the Disposal of Dangerous Creatures	Rendition
66	Committee on Experimental Charms	Komite Sihir Eksperimental	Experimental Magic Committee	Rendition
67	Confundus Charm	Mantra Confundus	Confundus Charm	Rendition
68	Connoly	Connoly	Connoly	Copy
69	Cornelius Fudge	Cornelius Fudge	Cornelius Fudge	Copy
70	Cornwall	Cornwall	Cornwall	Copy
71	Crabbe	Crabbe	Crabbe	Copy
72	Cribbage/Substitution Wizarding Crackers	Biskuit Sihir Cribbage	Cribbage/Substitution Wizarding Crackers	Phonological replacement
73	Crookshanks	Crookshanks	Crookshanks	Copy
74	Cruciatus Curse	Kutukan Cruciatus	Cruciatus Curse	Rendition
75	Crucio	Crucio	Crucio	Copy
76	Cuthbert Binns	Profesor Binns	Professor Binns	Transcription
77	Cuthbert Mockridge	Cuthbert Mockridge	Cuthbert Mockridge	Copy
78	Dad	Dad	Dad	Copy
79	Daily Prophet	Daily Prophet	Daily Prophet	Copy
80	Dark Detectors	Detektor Gelap	Dark Detectors	Rendition

81	Dark Magic	Sihir Hitam	Dark Magic	Rendition
82	Dark Mark	Tanda Kegelapan	Darkness Mark	Rendition
83	Dark Side	Sihir Hitam	Black Magic	Rendition
84	Dark Wizard	Penyihir Hitam	Dark Wizard	Rendition
85	Dean Thomas	Dean Thomas	Dean Thomas	Copy
86	Defense Against the Dark Arts	Pertahanan terhadap Ilmu Hitam	Defense Against the Dark Arts	Rendition
87	Deletrius	Deletrius	Deletrius	Copy
88	Dementor	Dementor	Dementor	Copy
89	Dennis Creevey	Dennis Creevey	Dennis Creevey	Copy
90	Densaugeo	Densaugeo	Densaugeo	Copy
91	Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures	Departemen Pengaturan dan Pengawasan Makhluk Gaib	Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures	Rendition
92	Department of International Magical Cooperation	Departemen Kerjasama Sihir Internasional	Department of International Magical Cooperation	Rendition
93	Department of Magical Games and Sports	Departemen Permainan dan Olahraga Sihir	Department of Magical Games and Sports	Rendition
94	Department of Magical Law Enforcement	Departemen Pelaksanaan Hukum Sihir	Department of Magical Law Enforcement	Rendition
95	Department of Mysteries	Departemen Misteri	Department of Mysteries	Rendition
96	Diagon Alley	Diagon Alley	Diagon Alley	Copy
97	Diffindo	Diffindo	Diffindo	Copy
98	Dimitrov	Dimitrov	Dimitrov	Copy
99	Disarming	Mantra Perlucutan Senjata	Disarming	Rendition
100	Divination	Ramalan	Divination	Rendition
101	Dobby	Dobby	Dobby	Copy

102	Dot	Dot	Dot	Copy
103	Draco Malfoy	Draco Malfoy	Draco Malfoy	Copy
104	Drooble'Substitution Best Blowing Gum	Permen Karet Tiup Drooble	Drooble'Substitution Blowing Gum	Deletion
105	Drought Charm	Mantra Kemarau	Drought Spell	Rendition
106	Dudley	Dudley	Dudley	Copy
107	Dungbombs	Bom Kotoran	Dirt Bomb	Rendition
108	Durmstrang	Durmstrang	Durmstrang	Copy
109	Dursley	Dursley	Dursley	Copy
110	Dursley Family	Keluarga Dursley	Dursley Family	Rendition
111	Elderflower	Elderflower	Elderflower	Copy
112	Eloise Midgen	Eloise Midgen	Eloise Midgen	Copy
113	Emma Dobbs	Emma Dobbs	Emma Dobbs	Copy
114	Engorgement Charm	Mantra Pembesar	Engorgement Charm	Rendition
115	Engorgio	Engorgio	Engorgio	Copy
116	Ernie Macmillan	Ernie Macmillan	Ernie Macmillan	Copy
117	Errol	Errol	Errol	Copy
118	Expecto Patronum	Expecto Patronum	Expecto Patronum	Copy
119	Expelliarmus	Expelliarmus	Expelliarmus	Copy
120	Extinguishing Spells	Mantra Pemadam	Extinguishing Spells	Rendition
121	Fat Friar	si Rahib Gemuk	Fat Friar	Rendition
122	Fawcett	Fawcett	Fawcett	Copy
123	Fawkes	Fawkes	Fawkes	Copy
124	Ferrari	Ferrari	Ferrari	Copy

125	Filibuster'Substitution Fireworks	Kembang Api Filibuster	Filibuster'Substitution Fireworks	Phonological replacement
126	Filius Flitwick	Profesor Flitwick	Professor Binns	Transcription
127	Firebolt	Firebolt	Firebolt	Copy
128	Fireproof Balaclava	Balaclava tahan api	Fireproof Balaclava	Rendition
129	Fizzing Whizzbees	Permen melayang kumbang berdesing atau Fizzing Whizzbees	Fizzing Whizzbees or Flying Fizzing Beetle Candy	Addition
130	Fleur Delacour	Fleur Delacour	Fleur Delacour	Copy
131	Floo	Floo	Floo	Copy
132	Floo Network	Jaringan Floo	Floo Network	Rendition
133	Floo Regulation Panel	Panel Peraturan Floo	Floo Regulation Panel	Rendition
134	Flourish and Blotts	Flourish and Blotts	Flourish and Blotts	Copy
135	Flutterby Bush	Semak Flutterby	Flutterby Bush	Rendition
136	Flying with the Cannons	Terbang Bersama the Cannons	Flying with the Cannons	Rendition
137	Foe-Glass	Cermin Musuh	Foe-Glass	Rendition
138	Forbidden Forest	Hutan Terlarang	Forbidden Forest	Rendition
139	Ford Anglia	Ford Anglia	Ford Anglia	Copy
140	Four-Point Spell	Mantra Empat-Penjuru	Four-Point Spell	Rendition
141	Frank Bryce	Frank Bryce	Frank Bryce	Copy
142	Fred Weasley	Fred Weasley	Fred Weasley	Copy
143	Furnunculus	Furnunculus	Furnunculus	Copy
144	Galleon	Galleon	Galleon	Copy
145	George Weasley	George Weasley	George Weasley	Copy
146	Gilbert Wimple	Gilbert Wimple	Gilbert Wimple	Copy
147	Gilderoy Lockhart	Profesor Lockhart	Professor Dumbledore	Transcription

148	Gillyweed	Gillyweed	Gillyweed	Copy
149	Ginny Wealsey	Ginny Wealsey	Ginny Wealsey	Copy
150	Gladrags Wizardwear	Gladrags Wizardwear	Gladrags Wizardwear	Copy
151	Gobbledegook	Gobbledegook	Gobbledegook	Copy
152	Goblet of Fire	Piala Api	Goblet of Fire	Rendition
153	Goblin Liaison Office	Kantor Hubungan Goblin	Goblin Liaison Office	Rendition
154	Gobstones	Gobstones	Gobstones	Copy
155	Golden Snitch	Snitch Emas	Golden Snitch	Rendition
156	Goyle	Goyle	Goyle	Copy
157	Graham Pritchard	Graham Pritchard	Graham Pritchard	Copy
158	Great Hangleton	Great Hangleton	Great Hangleton	Copy
159	Grindylow	Grindylow	Grindylow	Copy
160	Gringotts	Gringotts	Gringotts	Copy
161	Gringotts' Charm Breakers	Pemusnah Mantra Gringotts	Gringotts' Charm Breakers	Phonological replacement
162	Gryffindor	Gryffindor	Gryffindor	Copy
163	Gryffindor House	Asrama Gryffindor	Gryffindor Dormitory	Rendition
164	Gryffindor Tower	Menara Gryffindor	Gryffindor Tower	Rendition
165	Hagrid	Hagrid	Hagrid	Copy
166	Hannah Abbott	Hannah Abbott	Hannah Abbott	Copy
167	Harry Potter	Harry Potter	Harry Potter	Copy
168	Hassan Mostafa	Hassan Mostafa	Hassan Mostafa	Copy
169	Hawkshead Attacking Formation	Hawkshead Attacking Formation— Formasi Serang Kepala-Elang	Hawkshead Attacking Formation	Addition
170	Hedwig	Hedwig	Hedwig	Copy

171	Hermes	Hermes	Hermes	Copy
172	Hermione Granger	Hermione Granger	Hermione Granger	Copy
173	Hinkypunk	Hinkypunk	Hinkypunk	Copy
174	Hippogriff	Hippogriff	Hippogriff	Copy
175	Hogsmeade	Hogsmeade	Hogsmeade	Copy
176	Hogwarts	Hogwarts	Hogwarts	Copy
177	Hogwarts Castle	Kastil Hogwarts	Hogwarts Castle	Rendition
178	Hogwarts Express	Hogwarts Express	Hogwarts Express	Copy
179	Hogwarts, ADDITION History	Sejarah Hogwarts	Hogwarts, ADDITION History	Rendition
180	Honeydukes	Honeydukes	Honeydukes	Copy
181	House-Elf Liberation Front	Gerakan Pembebasan Peri Rumah	House-Elf Liberation Front	Rendition
182	Howler	Howler	Howler	Copy
183	Hufflepuff	Hufflepuff	Hufflepuff	Copy
184	Hungarian Horntail	Ekor-Berduri Hungaria	Hungarian Horn-Tailed	Rendition
185	Igor Karkaroff	Igor Karkaroff	Igor Karkaroff	Copy
186	Impediment Curse	Sihir Perintang	Impediment Curse	Rendition
187	Impedimenta	Impedimenta	Impedimenta	Copy
188	Imperio	Imperio	Imperio	Copy
189	Imperius Curse	Kutukan Imperius	Imperius Curse	Rendition
190	Improper Use of Magic Office	Kantor Sihir untuk Penggunaan Sihir yang Tidak pada Tempatnya	Improper Use of Magic Office	Rendition
191	Incendio	Incendio	Incendio	Copy
192	Inter-House Championship	Kejuaraan Antar-Asrama	Inter-dormitories Championship	Rendition

193	International Association of Quidditch	Asosiasi Quidditch Internasional	International Association of Quidditch	Rendition
194	International Ban on Dueling	Larangan Duel Internasional	International Ban on Dueling	Rendition
195	International Confederation of Wizards' Conference	Konferensi Internasional Konfederasi Para Penyihir	International Confederation of Wizards' Conference	Rendition
196	Invisibility Cloak	Jubah Gaib	Siupernatural Cloak	Rendition
197	Ivanova	Ivanova	Ivanova	Copy
198	Jacuzzi	Jacuzzi	Jacuzzi	Copy
199	Jelly-Legs Jinx	Sihir Kaki-Jeli	Jelly-legs Spell	Rendition
200	Joey Jenkins	Joey Jenkins	Joey Jenkins	Copy
201	Justin Finch-Fletchley	Justin Finch-Fletchley	Justin Finch-Fletchley	Copy
202	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Copy
203	Katie Bell	Katie Bell	Katie Bell	Copy
204	Keeper	Keeper	Keeper	Copy
205	Kevin Whitby	Kevin Whitby	Kevin Whitby	Copy
206	King'Substitution Cross	King'Substitution Cross	King'Substitution Cross	Copy
207	Knight Bus	Knight Bus—Bus Ksatria	Knight Bus	Addition
208	Lavender Brown	Lavender Brown	Lavender Brown	Copy
209	Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron	Copy
210	Lee Jordan	Lee Jordan	Lee Jordan	Copy
211	Leprechaun	Leprechaun	Leprechaun	Copy
212	Lestrangle	Lestrangle	Lestrangle	Copy
213	Lev Zograf	Zograf	Zograf	Copy
214	Levski	Levski	Levski	Copy
215	Licorice Wand	Tongkat Loli Pedas	Spicy Popsicle Sticks	Substitution

216	Lily Potter	Lily Potter	Lily Potter	Copy
217	Little Hangleton	Little Hangleton	Little Hangleton	Copy
218	Lord Voldemort	Lord Voldemort	Lord Voldemort	Copy
219	Love Potion	Ramuan Cinta	Love Potion	Rendition
220	Lovegood	Lovegood	Lovegood	Copy
221	Lucius	Lucius	Lucius	Copy
222	Lucius Malfoy	Lucius Malfoy	Lucius Malfoy	Copy
223	Ludo Bagman	Ludo Bagman	Ludo Bagman	Copy
224	Lumos	Lumos	Lumos	Copy
225	Madam Pomfrey	Madam Pomfrey	Madam Pomfrey	Copy
226	Madam Rosmerta	Madam Rosmerta	Madam Rosmerta	Copy
227	Madame Maxim	Madame Maxim	Madame Maxim	Copy
228	Mademoiselle Delacour	Mademoiselle Delacour	Mademoiselle Delacour	Copy
229	Mad-Eye Moody	Mad-Eye Moody	Mad-Eye Moody	Copy
230	Magical Water Plants of the Mediterranean	Tanaman-Air Gaib Laut Tengah	Magical Water Plants of the Mediterranean	Rendition
231	Malcolm Baddock	Malcolm Baddock	Malcolm Baddock	Copy
232	Mandrake	Mandrake	Mandrake	Copy
233	Marauder's Substitution Map	Peta Perampok	Robber Map	Rendition
234	Memory Charm	Jampi Memori	Memory Charm	Rendition
235	Mermish	Mermish	Mermish	Copy
236	Minerva McGonagal	Profesor McGonagall	Professor Binns	Transcription
237	Miranda Goshawk	Miranda Goshawk	Miranda Goshawk	Copy
238	Moaning Myrtle	Si Myrtle Merana	Moaning Myrtle	Rendition
239	Molly Weasley	Molly Weasley	Molly Weasley	Copy

240	Monster Books of Monsters	Buku Monster tentang Monster	Monster'Substitution book about monsters	Rendition
241	Moran	Moran	Moran	Copy
242	Mudblood	Darah-lumpur	Mud-blood	Rendition
243	Muggle	Muggle	Muggle	Copy
244	Muggle Artifact	Barang Muggle	Muggle Artifact	Rendition
245	Muggle Repelling Charms	Mantra Penolak Muggle	Muggle Repelling Charms	Rendition
246	Mullet	Mullet	Mullet	Copy
247	Mum	Mum	Mum	Copy
248	Mundungus Fletcher	Mundungus Fletcher	Mundungus Fletcher	Copy
249	Nagini	Nagini	Nagini	Copy
250	Narcissa	Narcissa	Narcissa	Copy
251	Natalie McDonald	Natalie McDonald	Natalie McDonald	Copy
252	Nearly Headless Nick'Substitution	Nick si Kepala-Nyaris-Putus	Nearly Headless Nick'Substitution	Phonological replacement
253	Neville Longbottom	Neville Longbottom	Neville Longbottom	Copy
254	North Tower	Menara Utara	North Tower	Rendition
255	Obliviate	Obliviate	Obliviate	Copy
256	Ogdens Old Firewhiskey	Wiski-API Tua Ogdens	Ogdens Old Fire-whiskey	Transcription
257	Olive Hornby	Olive Hornby	Olive Hornby	Copy
258	Oliver Wood	Oliver Wood	Oliver Wood	Copy
259	Ollivander	Ollivander	Ollivander	Copy
260	Omniocular	Omniocular	Omniocular	Copy
261	Orchideus	Orchideus	Orchideus	Copy
262	Orla Quirke	Orla Quirke	Orla Quirke	Copy

263	Ottery St. Catchpole	Ottery St. Catchpole	Ottery St. Catchpole	Copy
264	OWL	OWL	OWL	Copy
265	Owl Treat	Owl Treat	Owl Treat	Copy
266	Owlery	Kandang Burung Hantu	Owl Coop	Recreation
267	Padma Patil	Padma Patil	Padma Patil	Copy
268	Pansy Parkinson	Pansy Parkinson	Pansy Parkinson	Copy
269	Parseltongue	Parseltongue	Parseltongue	Copy
270	Parvati Patil	Parvati Patil	Parvati Patil	Copy
271	Payne	Payne	Payne	Copy
272	Peeves	Peeves	Peeves	Copy
273	Pensieve	Pensieve	Pensieve	Copy
274	Pepperup Potion	Ramuan Merica Mujarab	Miraculous Pepper Potion	Recreation
275	Percy	Percy	Percy	Copy
276	Pigwidgeon	Pigwidgeon	Pigwidgeon	Copy
277	Polyjuice Potion	Ramuan Polijus	Polyjuice Potion	Substitution
279	Porskoff Ploy	Porskoff Ploy	Porskoff Ploy	Copy
280	Portkey	Portkey	Portkey	Copy
281	Pretty-Boy Diggory	Cowok-Cantik Diggory	Pretty-Boy Diggory	Rendition
282	Prior Incantato	Prior Incantato	Prior Incantato	Copy
283	Priori Incantatem	Priori Incantatem	Priori Incantatem	Copy
284	Privet Drive	Privet Drive	Privet Drive	Copy
278	Professor Sprout	Profesor Sprout	Professor Sprout	Transcription
285	Puddlemere United	Puddlemere United	Puddlemere United	Copy
286	Quaffle	Quaffle	Quaffle	Copy
287	Quick-Quotes Quill	Pena Bulu Kutip-Kilat	Quick-Quotes Quill	Rendition

288	Quidditch	Quidditch	Quidditch	Copy
289	Quidditch World Cup	Piala Dunia Quidditch	Quidditch World Cup	Rendition
290	Quietus	Quietus	Quietus	Copy
291	Quigley	Quigley	Quigley	Copy
292	Ravenclaw	Ravenclaw	Ravenclaw	Copy
293	Red Cap	Red Cap	Red Cap	Copy
294	Reducio	Reducio	Reducio	Copy
295	Reducto	Reducto	Reducto	Copy
296	Reductor Curse	Mantra Reduktor	Reductor Curse	Transcription
297	Registry of Proscribed Charmable Objects	Kantor Pendaftaran Benda-benda Tersihir yang Dilarang	Registration Office for Banned Cursed Objects	Rendition
298	Relashio	Relashio	Relashio	Copy
299	Remus Lupin	Remus Lupin	Remus Lupin	Copy
300	Rennervate	Ennervate	Rennervate	Transcription
301	Reparo	Reparo	Reparo	Copy
302	Restricted Section	Seksi Terlarang	Restricted Section	Rendition
303	Riddikulus	Riddikulus	Riddikulus	Copy
304	Riddle	Riddle	Riddle	Copy
305	Rita Skeeter	Rita Skeeter	Rita Skeeter	Copy
306	Roberts	Roberts	Roberts	Copy
307	Roddy Pontner	Roddy Pontner	Roddy Pontner	Copy
308	Roger Davies	Roger Davies	Roger Davies	Copy
309	Ron Weasley	Ron Weasley	Ron Weasley	Copy
310	Ryan	Ryan	Ryan	Copy
311	Scabbers	Scabbers	Scabbers	Copy

312	Scouring Charm	Jampi Penggosok	Exfoliating Spells	Rendition
313	Seamus Finnigan	Seamus Finnigan	Seamus Finnigan	Copy
314	Secrecy Sensor	Sensor Rahasia	Secret Sensor	Copy
315	Seeker	Seeker	Seeker	Copy
316	Septima Vector	Profesor Vector	Professor Dippet	Transcription
317	Severing Charm	Mantra Potong	Cut Charms	Transcription
318	Severus Snape	Severus Snape	Severus Snape	Copy
319	Shamrock	Shamrock	Shamrock	Copy
320	Sherry	Sherry	Sherry	Copy
321	Shield Charms	Mantra Pelindung	Shield Charms	Rendition
322	Sirius Black	Sirius Black	Sirius Black	Copy
323	Skower'Substitution All-Purpose Magical Mess Remover	Pembersih Ajaib Segala Kotoran buatan Mrs. Skower	Magical Cleanse All the Poop made by Mrs. Skower	Addition
324	Skrewt	Skrewt	Skrewt	Copy
325	Sleekeazy'Substitution Hair Potion	Ramuan Pelicin Rambut	Hair Smoothing Potion	Deletion
326	Sleeping Potion	Ramuan Penidur	Sleeping Potion	Rendition
327	Slytherin	Slytherin	Slytherin	Copy
328	Sneakoscope	Teropong-Curiga	Suspicious Binoculars	Recreation
329	Sonorus	Sonorus	Sonorus	Copy
330	Spellotape	Spellotape	Spellotape	Copy
331	St. Brutus'Substitution Secure Center for Incurably Criminal Boys	Pusat Penampungan Anak-anak Kriminal yang tak bisa Disembuhkan St Brutus	St Brutus Children'Substitution Criminal Shelter	Rendition

332	St. Mungo's Substitution Hospital for Magical Maladies and Injuries	St Mungo	St. Mungo	Copy
333	Stan Shunpike	Stan Shunpike	Stan Shunpike	Copy
334	Stewart Ackerley	Stewart Ackerley	Stewart Ackerley	Copy
335	Stoatshead Hill	Bukit Stoatshead	Stoatshead Hill	Copy
336	Stunning Charms	Mantra Bius	Stunning Charms	Rendition
337	STUPEFY	STUPEFY	STUPEFY	Copy
338	Sugar Quill	Pena Bulu Gula	Sugar Feather Quill	Rendition
339	Summoning Charms	Mantra Panggil	Summoning Charms	Rendition
340	Swedish Short-Snout	Moncong-Pendek Swedia	Swedish Short-Snout	Tr
341	Switching Spells	Mantra Pengganti	Switching Spells	Rendition
342	Sybill Trelawney	Profesor Trelawney	Professor Binns	Transcription
343	The Burrow	The Burrow	The Burrow	Copy
344	The Death-Eaters	Pelahap Maut	The Death-Eaters	Rendition
345	The Dueling Club	Klub Duel	The Dueling Club	Rendition
346	The entrance hall	Aula Depan	The entrance hall	Substitution
347	The Fat Lady	Nyonya Gemuk	The Fat Lady	Rendition
348	The Great Hall	Aula Besar	The Great Hall	Rendition
349	The Hanged Man	The Hanged Man	The Hanged Man	Copy
350	The Ministry of Magic	Kementerian Sihir	The Ministry of Magic	Rendition
351	The Riddle House	Rumah Riddle	The Riddle House	Rendition
352	The Rise and Fall of the Dark Arts	Jatuh-Bangunnya Sihir Hitam	The Rise and Fall of the Dark Arts	Rendition
353	The Salem Witches' Institute	Institut Penyihir Salem	The Salem Witches' Institute	Rendition

354	The Sorcerer'Substitution Stone	Batu Bertuah	The Sorcerer'Substitution Stone	Rendition
355	The Standard Book of Spells	Kitab Mantra Standar	The Standard Book of Spells	Rendition
356	The Unforgivable Curse	Kutukan Tak Termaafkan	The Unforgivable Curse	Rendition
357	The Weighing of the Wands	Pemeriksaan Tongkat Sihir	The Weighing of the Wands	Substitution
358	The Weird Sister	The Weird Sister	The Weird Sister	Copy
359	Three Broomsticks	Three Broomsticks	Three Broomsticks	Copy
360	Ton-Tongue Toffee	Permen Lidah-Liar	Wild Tongue Candy	Substitution
361	Top Box	Boks Utama	Main Box	Substitution
362	Topi Seleksi	Topi Seleksi	Topi Seleksi	Rendition
363	Transfiguration	Transfigurasi	Transfiguration	Rendition
364	Triwizard Cup	Piala Triwizard	Triwizard Cup	Rendition
365	Triwizard Tournament	Turnamen Triwizard	Triwizard Tournament	Rendition
366	Troll	Troll	Troll	Copy
367	Troy	Troy	Troy	Copy
368	Truth Potion	Ramuan Kebenaran	Truth Potion	Rendition
369	Unbreakable Charm	Mantra Antipecah	Unbreakable Charm	Rendition
370	Uncle Vernon	Paman Vernon	Uncle Vernon	Rendition
371	Unfogging the Future	Menyingkap Kabut Masa Depan	Exposing the Future Fog	Rendition
372	Unicorn	Unicorn	Unicorn	Copy
373	Urg the Unclean	Urg si Jorok	Urg the Unclean	Rendition
374	Veela	Veela	Veela	Copy
375	Veritaserum	Veritaserum	Veritaserum	Copy
376	Viktor Krum	Viktor Krum	Viktor Krum	Copy
377	Voldemort	Voldemort	Voldemort	Copy

378	Volkov	Volkov	Volkov	Copy
379	Vulchanov	Vulchanov	Vulchanov	Copy
380	Weasley	Weasley	Weasley	Copy
381	Weasleys' Wizard Wheezes	Sihir Sakti Weasley	Magic of Weasley	Transcription
382	Weatherby	Weatherby	Weatherby	Copy
383	Welsh Green	naga Hijau Wales	Green Welsh Dragon	Addition
384	West Tower	Menara Barat	West Tower	Rendition
385	Wilhelmina Grubbly-Plank	Profesor Grubbly-Plank	Professor Dippet	Transcription
386	Wimbourne Wasps	Wimbourne Wasps berarti "lebah-lebah Wimbourne"	Wimbourne Wasps means "Wimbourne bees"	Addition
387	Winky	Winky	Winky	Copy
388	Witch Weekly	Witch Weekly	Witch Weekly	Copy
389	Wit-Sharpening Potion	Ramuan Penajam Otak	Brain Sharpening Potions	Recreation
390	World Cup	Piala Dunia	World Cup	Rendition
391	Wormtail	Wormtail	Wormtail	Copy
392	Wronski Feint	Wronski Feint	Wronski Feint	Addition
393	WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)	WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)	WWN (Wizarding Wireless Network)	Copy
394	You-Know-Who	Anda-Tahu-Siapa	You-Know-Who	Rendition
395	Yule Ball	Pesta Dansa Natal	Christmas Dance Party	Rendition
396	Zonko'Substitution Joke Shop	Zonko'Substitution Joke Shop	Zonko'Substitution Joke Shop	Copy