

IDEOLOGICAL TENDENCY
ASSESSED FROM THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES APPLIED
THROUGH THE PROPER NOUNS IN JOANNE K. ROWLING 'S
HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE
AND ITS BAHASA INDONESIA TRANSLATION
HARRY POTTER DAN BATU BERTUAH

A THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature



By

Erys Shandra

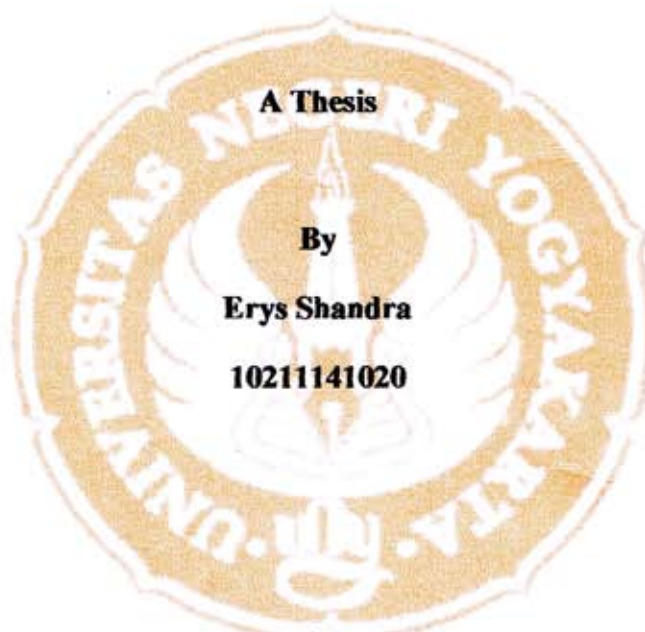
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
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2014

APPROVAL

Ideological Tendency

**Assessed from the Translation Techniques Applied through the Proper
Nouns in Joanne K Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and Its
Bahasa Indonesia Translation *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah***



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A Thesis

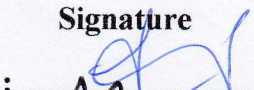
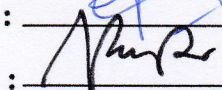
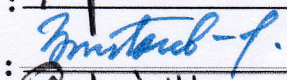
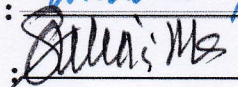
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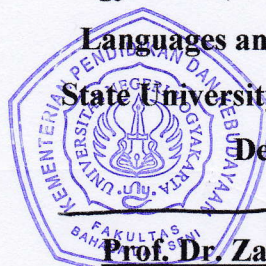
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PERNYATAAN

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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 12 Desember 2014

Penulis,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erys Shandra', with a large circular flourish on the left side.

Erys Shandra

MOTTO

*Be a girl with a mind, a woman with attitude, and
a lady with class.*

~anonymous

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My parents and my sister Yulia Indriyani

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Alhamdulillahirrobbil alamiin, all praise and gratitude be to my Lord Allah *Subhanahuwata'ala*. There is no way I could complete this work unless with His noteworthy blessings. I would also like to send my thanks to many behind-the-scene parties for their voluntary help, supports, guidance, and prayers that keep me up running until the finish line of this high-end requirement of attaining *Sarjana Sastra* degree.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. However, to the best of my knowledge, I have put extra effort in completing this thesis. Therefore, any criticism for the betterment of this the sis would be highly appreciated. At the end, I wish this thesis will broaden and enrich literature in the translation field.

Yogyakarta, 12 December 2014

Erys Shandra

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	: Addition
AD	: Addition which gives effect to domestication ideology
AF	: Addition which gives effect to foreignization ideology
BB	: Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah
C	: Proper Nouns Category
C	: Creation
CALD	: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary
For	: Foreignization
G	: Globalization
Ge	: Names of geographical units
Ho	: Names of holidays
KBBI	: Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia
L	: Localization
Nt	: Names of nationalities
O	: Omission
P	: Preservation
Pf	: Words used for personification
Pr	: Names of persons
SL	: Source Language
SS	: Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
ST	: Source Text

T : Transformation

T : Translation Technique

TEDT : TheSage's English Dictionary and Thesaurus

TL : Target Language

Tm : Name of time units

TT : Target Text

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are (1) to classify the existing proper nouns in Joanne K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its Bahasa Indonesia translation, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, by Listiana Srisanti, (2) to identify the translation techniques employed in translating the proper nouns, (3) to trace the ideological tendency of the translated proper nouns from the dominant techniques which are employed, and (4) to trace the ideological tendency of each category of the translated proper nouns.

This research employed a mixed method which involved descriptive qualitative as well as quantitative method. The data of this research were all proper nouns which exist in the novels. The data of the research were first collected, categorized, and then the possible techniques employed were investigated. The employment of certain technique in each data was counted, then the relations of the employed technique to the occurred effects were described, and finally, the ideology was revealed.

The findings of this research show that all categories of proper nouns as proposed by Frank (1972) and all translation techniques proposed by Davies (2003) occurred and are employed in the text. These categories are name of person, name of geographical unit, nationality, name of holiday, name of time unit and words used for personification, while the translation techniques are including preservation, addition, globalization, omission, localization, transformation and creation. Foreignization ideology is indicated by two techniques consisting of preservation and addition and employed 264 times or 69.11% of the total proper nouns, whereas the rest five techniques under domestication ideology which are localization, omission, globalization, transformation and creation are employed 118 times or 30.89% of the total proper nouns. From the research findings, it can be concluded that the translation of proper nouns tend to foreignization ideology. However, if seen per category, this ideology is achieved only in the translation of names of persons, names of geographical units, names of holidays, and words used for personification category, while names of nationalities and names of time units tend to be domesticated.

Keywords: proper nouns, translation technique, translation ideology

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Works of art are shared with audiences through various kinds of media. The artists share their works by publishing them so that their works can be read, listened to, or watched by other people. The artists need media in all of its various forms to deliver or display their works so that their works can be enjoyed by the intended audiences.

Most modern people use electronic media to communicate with others through e-mail, internet, television or radio; while newspapers and magazines use printed mass media to share ideas and thoughts. Those who prefer reading can also enjoy the works of art in the form of books or novels. Books are written art which communicate the writer's feelings or entertain the reader through particular stories or experiences. Novels are fictional works of art addressing ideas from the author, through the development of complex characters. Those characters are ranging from hares to heroes, and plates to planets, but all are named. The name given to the character has particular meaning based on the character's characteristic and the author's careful considerations. In some cases, the given names have no meaning. It is just a mean to help the readers order characters. Those characters in a novel are grammatically known as proper nouns.

Name of characters are not the only proper nouns in a novel. Names of institutions, places, and regions are also proper nouns. Each name given shows the identity or a characteristic of the thing being named. Translating these names is always a difficult task since this translation activity requires various considerations and particular techniques thus the expected meaning are transferred. The translator can either transfers the word literally, retransform, or simply copy the exact word as written in the source text.

A successful novel comes from a great writer, which will then be widely read by people all over the world. An international bestselling novel is usually provided in various translational versions thus it then becomes the translator's task to make it readable for readers from other countries with different languages. Joanne K. Rowling is one of the most renowned international best-selling writers who has produced a number of world class masterpieces.

Joanne K. Rowling is an English writer who has successfully written and published her novels. She was first known from *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (its original title is *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*), a novel she wrote in the 1990s. Her *Sorcerer's Stone* made her into one of the most known fiction writers in the world. The novel sold millions of copies and was read by people all over the world. This success drives her to write the further five novels

in the series following her first. All six books were eventually made into films and watched by adoring fans the world over.

Becoming international bestselling books, Rowling's series are expected to be well transferred. Those masterpieces center on a magical world and developed by vast number of proper nouns from the real to the imaginary ones which are usually created along with its allusion. These hidden allusions become especially difficult to be rendered into other languages and, it is unquestionable that audiences with different cultural and linguistic knowledge cannot have the same associations without the help of superior translators.

To deal with these riddles, the translator must have specific skills and techniques in translating the text to ensure the messages the writer tries to convey are accurately delivered to the reader. Former studies have been discussing the best strategy to treat these names, whether they are better maintained so that the target readers introduced to new terms (foreignized) or transformed so that the names can be easily understood (domesticated). The way the translator translates the large number of proper nouns found in the text can be the parameter which then allow the ideological tendency of the text to finally be seen.

Davies (2003) introduces an assessing strategy to assess the ideology of particular text by seeing the technique employed in translating cultural specific items from the source text to the target text. The book mentioned provides numbers of proper nouns which are

translated with different techniques, thus it is necessary to analyze each technique the translator applied in translating the proper nouns and to identify the ideological tendency by the technique used. The research result is expected to be useful for other translators in deciding the best technique in translating proper nouns.

This analysis is partly guided by the previous research conducted by Jaleniauskiene and Cicelyte which was published in 2009 analyzing the translation of proper names in the same book, *Harry Potter* (in two series, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*), which is translated from English by Mariene into Lithuanian language. The research inspires the researcher to conduct further research analyzing its Bahasa Indonesia version. Their research finding shows that 68% of the proper names are translated into Lithuanian language by applying localization technique, while the rest 20% using preservation technique, and the other 12% are translated employing transformation and creation technique. This means that in a whole, the translator tends to domesticate the translation of proper names. The analysis conducted towards its Bahasa Indonesia version will be done through a wider range, not only people's name, but proper nouns in a whole.

B. Focus of the Research

Translating proper nouns is the hardest activity the translator faces in translating novels. There are always specific aspects hidden behind the

proper nouns created by the author, thus it will be hard work for the translator to achieve an absolute equivalence. Furthermore, the translator's interpretation can easily detract from the author's original intention. When the complete translation has been produced, the next problem arises from the reader because their cultural background and personal experiences can cloud the subtleties of the text. The meanings are then recreated in a multitude of possible contexts.

Meaning creation in the translation of proper nouns does not reside within a single sentence or expression because all words and sign are interrelated through the whole text. To produce an accurate product of translation especially in translating proper nouns, the translator needs special strategies or techniques. To make them accurate, the translator does not have to always maintain the exact meaning. It is acceptable not to translate names, but when we talk about particular texts which are addressed to readers with a totally different culture, and then those not-translated names prove to be very awkward. They need to be changed, added, explained, recreated, or even reduced. This action will help the reader understand more about the name of a character or place being discussed instead of letting them struggle with the strange words. Moreover, the book being analyzed is a fantasy book which the characters in the text are fictitious. Most terms used to name the animals, for example, are total strange and cannot be found in any dictionaries.

This study focuses on categorizing the proper nouns that exist in the texts and analyzing the techniques applied to each of those. The techniques will then be collected and the ideological tendency can finally be seen. The subject of this study is a novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its Bahasa Indonesia translation, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, translated by Listiana Srisanti. The novel was written by Joanne K. Rowling, an English novelist first known for her Harry Potter novel series which turned into films and watched by millions of people over the world. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* is the first novel of the series written in 1997 and this was then becoming the researcher's consideration to choose this opening series as the product worth analyzed.

The *Harry Potter* books are popular all over the world. Although they have been translated into more than 60 languages, these books present some unusual difficulties to translators. The proper nouns that exist in the books are including names of characters (person or animal), institutions, titles, geographical and time unit, and many others. In most cases those proper nouns are transferred literally without any change, some others are transferred by some additions and the rest are transferred by some other techniques.

The addressed readers are children and children's work always need special treatments. In most cases, it is seen that the translator tends to foreignize the translation of proper nouns by maintaining the source text's names and brings the readers into the source culture. This can be

traced by the translation technique employed in translating the proper nouns which are simply copied, translated literally and in some cases they are added by some details which make them strange to the target readers.

The name *Harry Potter* in the novel is translated as it is, *Harry Potter*, without any change. It is acceptable as person names are usually not translated. Moreover, the character of *Harry* is the main character in the novel, thus, instead of localizes the name into *Heri* or *Hari* which are more common for Indonesian readers, the translator prefers to maintain the original name. The same cases are seen in titled names, for example *Mr. Dursley* which is translated into *Mr Dursley*. What can be seen is that the title *Mr.* is an English term and there is an equivalent term in Bahasa Indonesia suits to replace the title *Mr.*, for example *Bapak*, *Pak*, or *Tuan*. Maintaining the addressing term *Mr.* can be seen as the translator's strategy to make it remain foreign. Instead of adopting the existing equivalent local term of the target language, the translator simply copies the term from the source language. The researcher considers the translator tries to bring the readers to the source culture and get them involved by term presented in the original text.

By one minute view and from the mentioned examples, it is seen that the translator tries to bring and get the readers involved to the source language and culture by maintaining the source cultural terms

and details existed in the original text. This foreign tendency is considered as having both advantages and disadvantages for the readers. Maintaining the source cultural details would decrease the possibility of mistranslation and it is considered as the best strategy to achieve a high level of accuracy, but this strategy might be the worst strategy to achieve naturalness of certain text.

Different cases are also seen in the translation of *The Potters* and *The Dursleys* which are conveyed into *keluarga Potter* and *keluarga Dursley*. Contrary to the way the translator transfers individual names as the previous examples which are simply copied, the translation of family names here are way localized by adding the word *keluarga* into the translated name, thus the translation becomes more familiar and common to the target readers.

These various techniques employed in translating those proper nouns are considered to be worth analyzed. Tracing these employed techniques would also guide the researcher to gain the ideology of the translation. For that consideration and based on the background and the research focus, the problem in this analysis can be formulated in questions as follows.

1. What are the categories of the proper nouns which occur in the texts entitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its BahasaIndonesia translation *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*?
2. What are the techniques applied by the translator in translating these proper nouns?

3. Based on the dominant techniques which are employed, what is the ideology of the translated proper nouns?
4. What is the ideology of each category of the translated proper nouns?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study related to the formulation of the problem are:

1. to categorize the existing proper nouns in the texts,
2. to analyze the technique applied by the translator through each category of proper nouns,
3. to trace the ideology of the translated proper nouns based on the dominant techniques which are employed, and
4. to trace the ideology of each category of the translated proper nouns.

D. Research Significance

This research practically is expected to benefit the following parties:

1. it may give more information to enrich the reader's knowledge on recognizing best the translation technique needed to be applied in translating proper nouns,
2. it may give more information to enrich translators' knowledge on deciding the best technique applied in translating proper nouns,
3. it may give more contributions to translation study in the topic of translation technique, especially in the translation of proper nouns, and
4. it may give information for other translators and may be beneficial for further translation activities.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Translation

Bassnett (2007) states that in the last decades translation theory has undergone great changes and developed through merely “debating the meaning of faithfulness in translation” to focus its attention on the broader issues of historical and cultural context. Many scholars take place in defining what so termed translation and squealing their ideas what a good translation supposed to be. Below are the theories from the outstanding scholars which are served to gain a clearer understanding towards translation.

a. Definitions of Translation

The definition of translation has been developing over centuries and the voices of many influential translation scholars emerge to color its various definitions. Based on the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, translation is the process of translating and also the product of the process done by the translator in the form of a written or spoken expression of the meaning of word, speech, book, etc. in another language.

Translation can be done by transferring word for word (literal) and sense-for-sense (free). From the debate and discussion in the past decades, many scholars were then decided that sense for sense translation is considered to be more effective to be applied. The idea of

the use of sense-for-sense translation in rendering a text to a target language is supported by Cicero (1960). In the following discussion the researcher serves the translation theory proposed by Catford (1965), Larson (1984), Bell (1991), Nord (1991), and Koller (1995).

Catford (1965) defines the term translation as the replacement of items from source language by equivalent items in another language (target language). For him, translation is the process of transferring text from one language to another by maintaining the equivalent level of the source language expressions.

Larson (1984) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The only thing that may change is the form, not the meaning. In order to get the meaning, there are some processes to do by the translator. A translator should study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL and analyze it to determine its meaning, and then reconstruct this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Therefore, a translator must master the SL and TL in order to be able to transfer the SL to the TL appropriately.

Bell, in *Translation and Translating Theory and Practice* (1991), states that translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in the source language by a representation of an equivalent text in the target language. This definition delivers an understanding that the nature of

equivalence in translation is a crucial matter to achieve and this might become a translator's main problem. In the same year, Nord (1991) defines translation based on *skopos* theory which is meant as the production of a functional target text maintaining the relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanding function of the target text.

Finally from all the definitions of translation proposed by the scholars, the researcher took the definition of translation proposed by Koller (1995) which is considered to be the complete package of the whole definitions of translation which is also maintaining the concept of equivalence. He defines that translation is the result of a text processing activity in which the source language text is transposed into a target language text and between both languages or during the transposing process there exists a relationship which can be designed as an equivalence relation.

b. Types of Translation

According to Larson (1984) translation is defined as transferring the meaning from source language into the receptor language. In fact, according to a Russian linguist, Jakobson (1959), there is a translation which is done within the same language. This translation is done between, for example, two different dialects within the same language in a society. This type of translation is termed as intralingual translation, yet this does share some of the replacement of lexical items in one dialect by

other items belonged to another dialect which are equivalent and considered more suitable to the target audience.

In his seminar paper, *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*, Jakobson (1959) makes a distinction between three types of written translation:

- 1) intralingual translation – translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase;
- 2) interlingual translation – translation from one language to another; and
- 3) intersemiotic translation or termed as transmutation which is the translation of the verbal sign by a non-verbal sign, for example music or image.

Finally, this research is under the interlingual translation heading. The analysis will be done by engaging two novels which are served in two different languages, English and Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Translation Process

Translation is an action done in process. Transferring art works from one language to another needs a certain treatment and consideration in order to make it natural to the target reader or audience without decreasing its level of accuracy. The content or message of the text is expected to be fully conveyed to the target language, thus certain steps or processes are needed. These steps may be different from one to another translator since different person may have different consideration and taste.

The various versions of translation processes are offered by many translation scholars and the researcher considers the following process proposed by Nida (1989) as the most effective process in translation. He describes the translation process into three steps which are analyzing, transferring and restructuring. The description of these three steps is given in the following explanation.

1) Analyzing

In translating a text, the translator is expected to identify the content of the text they are going to translate. Reading the text and understanding the context are then being the first work the translator needed to do before heading to the translation process. This is the key action since that will be nonsense to transfer a text without knowing the content of the text being transferred. In this process, the translator should know and catch the message the writer tries to deliver to the target audiences, thus this intention is expected to be transferred as it is.

In analyzing a text, the process includes two major analysis, they are grammatical and semantic analysis. Bell (1989) in *Translation and Translating Theory and Practice* states that both the process and the result of translation aimed to produce all grammatical and lexical features of the source language as accurately as possible, by finding equivalent in the target language. He adds that the entire message from the original text must be fully conveyed to the target language without any changing.

2) Transferring

The transferring process deals with the techniques, strategies, or methods the translator uses in translating a text from the source language into the target language. In this process, a translator may apply a certain technique and also create special changes through the text being transferred. The techniques and changes applied must have particular considerations and it is acceptable as long as the meanings or the messages of the source text are equivalent.

Translation process always deals with two different cultures: source culture and target culture. It is a must to the translator to make the translation product equivalent as the source product, thus to achieve this equivalence the translator has to master not only the content or the message: a translator must master both source and target culture as well.

3) Restructuring

The final process in translation is restructuring which is used to make certain in the re-establishing text which had been translated. In translating it is allowed to paraphrase or restructure the text or sentence as long as this does not cause any changes in meaning.

d. Translating for Children

The concept of childhood was defined by various theorists' points of view over the centuries. Apparently, until today, in modern societies these concepts are still defined differently. On the one hand, children and adult tend to share things in common: child's play is closer to adult sports

and games. On the other hand, children's culture is definitely taken more seriously, by scholars, for instance. Translation can be generated as communication. More specifically, translating for children can be defined as communication between children and adults, as it is usually adults who translate books for children.

In *Translating for Children*, Benton (2000) states that reading is an active and creative activity, and readers, including the translator, are creators who develop a "secondary world" through their own imagination. They recreate it; somehow add or omit something from the original conception created by the author. The reader and translator in this sense are both performers and interpreters of the text. On the one hand, it seems sensible to stress the importance of child's imagination. On the other hand, the freedom here is only illusory, for the "secondary world" is never away to "the original conception of the author".

2. Proper Nouns

The existence of characters on works or plays cannot be ignored from being one of the major translation problems. They are the major components developing the works or plays. Without the characters, a play or a work will be lifeless. The writer creates a character by special intention, thus the given characters are mostly named based to its function or role in the story. Those character names, and also any names in a works, play or story, in linguistics is termed as "proper nouns".

a. Definitions of Proper Nouns

Many scholars deliver their opinions about what the definition of proper nouns is. Alexander (1988) indicates that a proper noun (sometimes a proper name) is used for a particular person, place, object or idea which is unique. Based on *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995), proper noun (proper name) is a name of a person, place, institution, etc. written with capital letter at the start. What differentiates proper nouns from common nouns is that proper nouns do not need any demonstrative pronouns as determiners. Proper nouns always have unique reference thus the existence of demonstrative pronouns like *the, that, this*, etc are not necessarily added to determine one proper noun to other existing nouns in a particular context. These proper nouns, according to Frank (1972), begun with a capital letter in writing.

Nord (2003) defines name as the word by which an individual referent is identified, whose main function is to identify object, in this sense it can be an individual person, animal, place, or thing. She adds that these names are viewed to be the bearer of a single entity which carries semantic, semiotic, and/or sound symbolic meanings in literary works. Considering that most proper nouns are developed not only by a single word, the researcher considers that the definition of proper nouns is not in line to the definition proposed by Nord (2003).

Finally, the researcher takes the definition of proper nouns delivered by Webster (2009). She defines proper name (which is then termed as proper noun) as a word or group of words which is the name of particular person, place or thing and usually begun with a capital letter. Her definition is considered more precise considering that most names are usually developed in the form of phrases or group of words.

b. Proper Nouns Categories

To cover various names and to make it easier to do the analysis, categorizations of proper nouns are then made. In a published journal conducted by Askari and Akbari (2004), it is mentioned that proper names encompass several categories: names of persons, animals, companies, geographical places, signs and festivals. Several scholars draw different categorizations and below are the categorizations presented by Newmark (1998) and Frank (1972).

Newark (1998) in his *A Textbook of Translation* uses the term classes to map out proper nouns. He lists three classes of proper noun which are people's name, names of objects, and places names. The first classes which is people name covers up several form of names ranging from names of real (no-fictional) characters and names of fictitious characters. He adds that these names can be followed with titles like *Mr., Mrs., Miss., Monsieur*, and also titles which indicate profession of characters like *professor, doctor, duke, duchess*, etc. The second class which is object names covers two groups of objects which are brand

names and eponyms (something which is or believed to be named). The third class which is places names are divided into two groups which are names of real places (geographical names, addresses, names of streets, squares, etc.) and names of fictitious places. Names of firms, streets, private institutions, schools, universities, hospitals, newspaper, journals, magazines and periodicals are also under this heading since these institution or ministries or periodicals are usually introduced with their residence or streets and they are referring to the government by the name of their respective capital or locations; in general, the purpose of these names is to identify rather than describe the firm or institution.

Earlier, Frank, in *Modern English* (1972), categorizes proper nouns into six categories including personal names (*Mr. John Smith*); names of geographic units such as countries, cities, rivers, etc. (*Holland, Paris*); names of nationalities and religions (*a Dutchman, Christianity*); names of holidays (*Easter, Thanksgiving Day*); names of time units (*Saturday, June*); words used for personification (a thing or abstraction treated as a person) (*Nature, Liberty*). Frank (1972) adds that all other nouns are classified into common nouns. From three categorizations mentioned, the researcher deemed Frank's categorization to be the most suitable categorization which covers various proper nouns in the text which will be analyzed.

c. Translation of Proper Nouns

In real life, proper nouns are considered meaningless and they are used only for signaling references. Newmark (1988) recommends that, in communicative translation, a personal name, along with its connotation, should be translated where proper names are treated connotatively and must be transferred in semantic translation. He also points out that people's names should not be translated when their names have no connotation in the text. Some exception is presented such as names of known saints, monarchs, and popes, which are known in the translated form in the TL. Proper names in imaginative literature and children's stories are considered as having connotative meaning, thus he recommends that those names will better to be translated. He adds that this rule should be followed unless, like in folk tales, nationality is a significant aspect. According to his opinion, the most appropriate method in cases where both nationality and connotation are significant aspects, is first translate the name to the TL, then naturalize the translated word into a new proper name provided that the personal name is not yet current among the educated readers of the TL.

Newmark (1988) adds that geographical names, including names of streets and squares usually denote only one object and have no connotations, thus these names are usually not translated. However, there are cases when the names are partially translated if they are developed by generic terms which are common. Names of firms, streets, private

institutions, schools, universities, hospitals, as he stated, are in principle not translated since they are related to the source culture. For newspaper, journals, magazines and periodicals, if the names are well known, they are usually not transcribed, but if the work is not already known, their titles are usually transcribed.

Nord (2003) considers no specific rule for the translation of proper names. She argues that in non-fictional texts, it seems to be a convention to use the target-culture term of a source-culture name, if there is one, but if a translator prefers to use the source-culture form, she is free to do so as long as it is clear to what place does the name refer to. She mentions an example of two characters, brothers, namely *Miguelito* and *Hugo* in a comic that she translated. She urges that if the name left as it is, *Miguelito* will be clearly recognizable as a Spanish boy in the translation, whereas *Hugo* may be identified as a German. Then she suggests that in order to avoid the impression that this is a bicultural setting, the translator would have to either substitute *Miguelito* by a clearly German name or replace *Hugo* by a typical Spanish name. She considers this kind of problem occurs very often in the translation of children's books. A story set in the receiver's own cultural world allows for identification, whereas a story set in a strange or unfamiliar world may induce the reader to stay "at a distance" or brings the reader away to the foreign culture being introduced.

Nord (2003) states that there are times when copying cannot be interpreted as a procedure based on adequacy in the case of "bicultural"

names where the same name form exists in both source and target cultures (e.g. Portuguese: *Jane*, English: *Jane*). Moreover, in the case of transcription, there are names that, despite being transcribed in order to conform to the phonological and morphological conventions of the target language, continue sounding alien to the target audience and recognized as not belonging to the target cultural setting. Therefore, an effect of adequacy may be achieved by either preserving a foreign name, or by creating a new name not present in the source text, and while the addition of some explicit clarification of a name may make the target text more accessible, so may the deletion of this particular name.

Fernandes (2006) discusses the translation of names in children's fantasy literature in his paper. He proposes ten procedures which are regarded to be suitable to translate names. These procedures are namely rendition, copy, transcription, substitution, recreation, deletion, addition, transposition, and phonological replacement. The explanations of these procedures are served in the following discussion.

1) Rendition

This procedure is used when the name is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized language. The name which is trapped in the lexicon of the source language should be, according to this procedure, rendered to the target language.

2) Copy

In this procedure, the names are reproduced in the translated text exactly as they appear in the source text. From a phonological perspective, however, Nord (2003) points out that these names often acquire a different pronunciation in the TL.

3) Transcription

This procedure attempts 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 change the position of letters, probably as a way to preserve the readability of the text in the target text context.

4) Substitution

This type of procedure is used when a name in the source text is substituted with any semantically unrelated name in the target text. In other words, the target language name and the source language name exist in their respective referential worlds, but are not related to each other in terms of form and/or semantic significance.

5) Recreation

This type of procedure consists of recreating an invented name in the source language text into the target language text, thus trying to reproduce similar effects of this newly-created referent in another target cultural

setting. Recreation differs from substitution in the sense that in recreation the lexical item does not exist in the source language or in the target language.

6) Deletion

This is considered as a translation procedure which removes 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.

7) Addition

This procedure occurs when 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.

8) Transposition

This procedure is defined as the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the original message. This procedure also involves structural changes.

9) Phonological Replacement

Phonological replacement occurs when a target text name attempts to mimic phonological features of a source text name by replacing the latter with an existing name in the target language which somehow invokes the sound image of the source language name being replaced. Fernandes adds

that it is notified that phonological replacement must not be confused with transcription. The latter involves adaptation of a SL name to the phonology/morphology of a target language while the former involves the replacement of a source name with a target name which is phonemically/graphologically analogous to it.

The researcher considers the procedures to translate proper nouns proposed by Fernandes (2006) do not have a clear border to each other since one procedure may have almost-the-same treatment in conveying the names to the target language. Thus, the researcher looks up other translation techniques specialized to translate cultural specific items including proper nouns and ended up with the translation techniques proposed by Davies (2003). He distinguishes seven techniques that are used in translation of culture-specific items. These procedures, besides suit to translate cultural terms, they are also fit to deal with the translation of proper nouns since the word or group of words that develop proper nouns are as well culturally bounded. Below are the seven techniques as proposed by Davies.

1) Preservation

Preservation occurs when the translation of the source text term remain the same. The terms exist in the source text are transferred directly without any further explanations; they can be simply preserved or copied. Davies also includes the terms or words that get literal translation under this heading. Preservation occurs when the translators decide to maintain the

source text term in the translation and the source language concepts are also transferred to the target language.

Davies proposes several examples related to the use of preservation technique that are seen in the translation of the name *Minerva*, *Durza* and *Laura* which are left the same in the target text in the Lithuanian translations with no changes.

Besides the above example given by Davies, there are also several examples taken from the translation journal article by Jaleniauskene and Cicelyte. Their article is a published journal article analyzing proper names in *Harry Potter* book from English into Lithuanian language. Below are list of names which are transferred directly to the target text. The examples are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Preservation of Proper Names in the *Harry Potter* in Lithuanian Language

ST	Helga	Morgana	Malfada	Miranda	Minerva
TT	Helga	Morgana	Malfada	Miranda	Minerva
ST	Doris	Malkin	Hopkirk	Patil	Parkinson
TT	Doris	Malkin	Hopkirk	Patil	Parkinson

All proper names in Table 1 are conveyed directly without any changes. As written in their journal, the main reason to repeat or copy the same names is that these names do not cause any problem of pronunciations and may be the same in Lithuanian language. For that reason, the translator would not face any problem rendering such names into other language. In fact, such perfect equivalents are very rare since all

languages differ. The second example will be given in Table 2 which is the list of proper names includes ones which receive a literal translation.

Table 2. A Literal Translation of Proper Names in the *Harry Potter* in Lithuanian Language

ST	Bloody Baron	You-Know-Who	Nearly Headless Nick
TT	Kruvinasis Baronas	Pats Zinote Kas	Beveik Begalvis Nikas

The proper names in Table 2 receive literal translation because contain common meaningful words and convey straightforward description of their bearers. Even when there are alliterations as seen in the names *Bloody Baron* and *Nearly Headless Nick*, the translator does not retain this feature. The translator preserves the meaning but not the form of the meaning.

2) Addition

This translation technique occurs when translator chooses “to keep the original item but supplement the text with whatever information is judged necessary”. When this technique is applied in translation, the source language word or term is preserved to the target text but additional information is provided. The additional information can be inserted within the text from subtle adjectival descriptions to explanatory footnotes. The example of the employment of addition technique is seen in English - Bahasa Indonesia translation in which the name *Leaky Cauldron* is translated into *Leaky Cauldron-Kuali Bocor*.

3) Omission

This technique occurs when a problematic culture-specific item is omitted and there are no any substitutes for it in the target text. When a

translator faces difficulties to translate culture-specific items, the items may be simply omitted in translation.

The omission can be done in the activity of replacing word or term which exists in the source text or it can be in particular dialect' change which is omitted to gain a more standardized one. The example of the dialect change is when the translator omits a strange dialect in the source text and recreates it into the standard language in the target text. The example of the employment of this technique is seen in the translation of the proper noun *English Muffin* in Harry Potter book in which the term *English* is omitted in the target text and translated only into *kue* (cake, translated).

4) Globalization

Davies (2003) defines this translation technique as “the process of replacing culture-specific references with ones which are more neutral or general, in the sense that they are accessible to audiences from a wider range of cultural backgrounds”. He argues that the application of this technique may cause loss of effect in translation. The technique of globalization means that the culture-specific items of the source language are replaced by the ones that have less cultural associations.

This technique is considered as the form of domestication and this also corresponds to Barker's term “translation by more general word (super ordinate)” or “a more neutral word” (Baker 1992). The example of the uses of this strategy occurs in the translation of particular kind of

mushroom, *muhs mire* (a fly agaric), which is translated simply into *a poisonous mushroom*. Another example can be seen when a translator transfers the term *Siamese cat*, simply as *a cat*.

5) Localization

Technique called localization occurs when translators “try to anchor a reference firmly in the culture of the target audience”. In other words, this translation technique is used when culture-specific references are replaced by ones that are more familiar to the target audience and as Davies suggests, this technique is contrary to globalization because it helps to avoid the loss of effect and at the same time it does not affect harmfully the meaning of the translated items. For example, the source culture term or name that sounds strange and unfamiliar to the target audience is replaced by the one that is popular and well known in the target culture.

The example of the application of localization technique is seen in Cepaitis’ translation of one character of *Winnie the Pooh, Christopher Robins*, which is translated as *Kristoferis Robinas* in Lithuanian.

6) Transformation

This translation technique may cause some change in meaning. The target text may be slightly different from the source language text. The substitution of the source language names into one equivalent name which exist in the target language is also included under this heading.

The example of the application of transformation technique occurs in the translation of the title of the first Harry Potter book, *Harry Potter of*

the Philosopher's Stone, which are then transformed into *Harry Potter of the Sorcerer's Stone* by the American publisher. Another example of transformation is seen from the treatment applied by Cepaitis in translating the English version of *Winnie-the-Pooh* into Lithuanian as *Mike Mikuotukas*. Davies (2003) points out that such alteration are made based on the translator's or editor's judgment and consideration of their intended audience' taste, aptitudes, and capacities.

7) Creation

This technique is used when there is a recreation of name from the source language to be one which is firmly or totally different from the source language or with one which is not present there. Davies adds that this technique is rarely used and often includes an idea of compensation . The example of the employment of creation technique is seen in English - Lithuanian translation of the name *Longbottom* which loses its original meaning because it is translated into *Neveksla* (sclob, scruff, butterfinger, translated).

3. Translation Ideology

The ideology in the translation subject differs from the ideology in social subject. In translation, this ideology can be meant as the translation product orientation either to source culture or to the target culture. There is no absolute ideology held by certain text, instead there is only a tendency. This tendency, in fact, is determined by the society's vision. Below are the detail explanation about the definitions and the kinds of ideology in translation.

a. Definitions of Ideology in Translation

Stephen (1992) wrote that without an ideology, a text would be nonsense and through the language, social values are determined and narratives are developed. Based on *TheSage's English Dictionary and Thesaurus*, ideology is an orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation. This is in accordance with the ideas held by Abrams (2004) that ideology is the dominant product of interest of the society, not a single vision or way of thinking of member of a society. He defines ideology as the beliefs, values, and ways of thinking that human beings comprehend and they take to be reality.

While in translation field, ideology influences the translation technique through cultural background and cultural consciousness of the translator. This ideology can be meant as the translation product orientation either to source culture or to the target culture. It goes through the medium of culture, thus it does not affect the translation technique directly.

b. Foreignization and Domestication in Translation

The influence of ideology in translation product makes it crucial to talk about these ideologies that are employed in a translated text. Many scholars have been discussing even debating the suitable ideology needs to be employed in translating text. In this respect, Schleiermacher, Venuty, Eugene Nida, and some other scholars' ideas are presented.

Former scholar, a Germany philosopher and theologian whom first formulated foreignizing technique in translating text, Schleiermacher (1838)

states: "...there are only two. Either the translator leaves the author in peace, as much as possible, and moves the readers toward him, or he leaves the readers in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him. " On his lecture themed *On the Different Ways of Translation*, he suggests that any translation products from outside of Germany should be read and sound different. He expects that while reading any translation products, the German readers would be able to guess the Spanish behind the translation of Spanish, so does for another translation product from outside German. He also adds, if all translation products translated, read, valued and sound alike the local culture, the identity of the source text would be lost.

Schleiermacher's ideas implicitly directs to the principle that there are only two tendencies or translation strategy, they are the strategy in which the translator either brings the text to the reader or brings the reader to the foreign culture. Italian scholar, Venuti (1995) supports Schleiermacher's theory by concluding two translation tendencies expected by the society. Those tendencies, however, showing a serious contrast; on one hand it is believed that a good translation is a translation which holds the source language and culture (foreignization), while in another hand it is believed that a good translation has to close to the target language and culture (domestication). Schleiermacher (1838) does not name those tendencies as foreignization and domestication as well as Venuti (1995) who is not explicitly states that those tendencies are termed as translation ideology. These tendencies are the embodiment of the strategy used by the translator in translating text ,

considered as his point of view related to a good translation product . In accordance to the meaning of ideology as beliefs held in the society as proposed in the previous definition of ideology , these tendencies can be defined as translation ideology.

Hoed (2004) supports the previous theories by stating that there are two corners of translation ideology, they are translation which tends to the source language and translation which tends to the target language (Venuty, 1995). According to him, the former determines a reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, bring the author back home, while the latter determines to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the reader abroad (Venuty 1995). As concluded by Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997), domestication designates the type of translation in which a natural style is applied to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for target language readers, while foreignization means a target text is produced which deliberately breaks target conventions by maintaining something of the foreignness of the original.

Nida, whom is regarded as the representative of those who favor domesticating translation initiates the controversy between domestication and foreignization. Nida (2001) points out that, for truly successful translation, biculturalism is even more important than bilingualism, since words only have meanings in terms of the cultures in which they function.

As stated by Venuty that the ideology held by the translator would influence the applied translation technique. In this respect, Newmark (1998)

proposes a V diagram as shown in Figure 1, which draws the influence of the translator ideology towards the applied techniques:

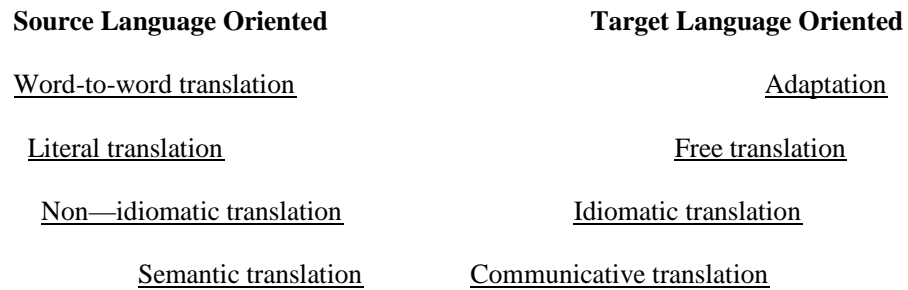


Figure 1.A Continuum Between Source Text and Target Text Oriented (1998)

Newmark's V diagram as drawn in Figure 1 demonstrates that foreignization ideology (source language oriented) shares several translation techniques which are in contrast to domestication ideology (target language oriented). Word to word, literal and non-idiomatic translation lead to source language oriented while adaptation, free translation and idiomatic translation lead to the target language orientation. Finally, semantic translation leads to source language while communicative translation leads to the target language orientation.

Another scheme can also be seen from the theory proposed by Davies (2003) as drawn in Figure 2.

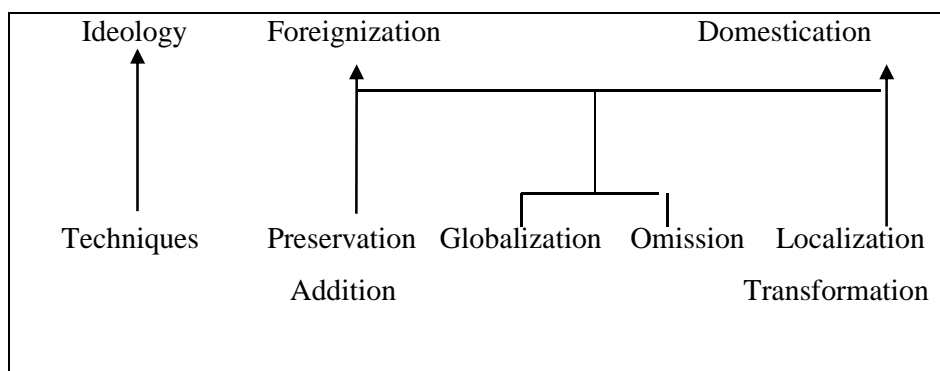


Figure 2.A Bottom up Scheme of Domestication and Foreignization (2003)

The bottom up scheme as drawn in Figure 2 as proposed by Davies (2003) shows that the ideology in certain text can be traced from the techniques employed by the translator. The scheme shows that preservation and addition technique would lead into foreignization ideology, while localization and transformation led into domestication ideology. The globalization and omission techniques are seen to be changeable; they can occasionally led into foreignization, and sometimes led into domestication, based to the contextual consideration.

B. Previous Related Studies

This research is guided by the previous studies which analyze the translation of proper names conducted by two researchers, Jaleniauskiene and Cicelyte (2009) and also a study conducted by Pradana (2014) which assessed the ideological tendency of certain text traced from the techniques applied through the translation of cultural terms. Both studies help the researcher gaining any suitable sources related to the research and also comparing the final result to the previous studies, whether it will be in line or the opposite.

The former which was conducted by Jaleniauskiene and Cicelyte (2009) was analyzing the translation of proper names in the same book, *Harry Potter* (in two series, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*), which is translated from English into Lithuanian language by Mariene. That research inspires the researcher to conduct a further research analyzing its Bahasa Indonesia version. Jaleniauskiene's research result shows that 68% of the proper names are translated into Lithuanian language applying localization technique, while the rest 20% using preservation technique, and the other 12% are translated employing transformation and creation techniques. This means that in a whole, the translator tends to domesticate the translation of proper names which exists in the book that has been analyzed. The analysis which is conducted towards its Bahasa Indonesia version will be done through a wider range, not only people's name, but proper nouns in a whole (including names of places, institutions, geographical units, etc.)

The latter study was conducted by Pradana (2014), an English Language and Literature student of State University of Yogyakarta which analyzed the ideological tendency which is traced through the translation of culturally-bound expressions of Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Bumi Manusia* which is translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English by Lane.

C. About the Novels

The book is written by Joanne K. Rowling, an English writer who has gained major awards including the *British Book Awards Children's Book*

of the Year and *the Smarties* prize for her *Sorcerer's Stone* book. She was writing the beginning of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* on scraps of paper at local café in Edinburgh, and her efforts soon paid off, as she received unprecedented award from the Scottish Arts Council which then enabling her to finish the book. Since then, the debut novel has become an international phenomenon. The book was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Listiana Srisanti into *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. It was published in the year of 2000 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, and has been reprinted out three times right in the following months.

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone has brought Rowling into one of the most well-known writers in the world, which then allows her to finally publish the following series. This book is a children fantasy book centers on Harry Potter character, a very unbelievably fortunate boy who is not killed in a tragic murder that ends his parents' life.

This tragic murder has him sent into his distant unexpected family to be adopted. His family treats him badly. He is placed in a small dark room under the stairs, asked to do major housekeeping works, clothed with all second handed stuffs of the family's son, which makes him becoming the A-List jokes at school. This miserable life is then come to an end as thousand letters sent to him from Hogwarts, a witchcraft school where his parent studied, told him that he is welcomed to begin his first semester in that witch school. A series of brand new funny, fantastic, frightening, and unexpected journey were then began.

His life in Hogwarts was not run so smooth. The murderer of his parents has him haunted all the times. The murderer, Voldemort, which is also the antagonist character of the novel was back to ask for Harry's life. He is told in the story as a powerless parasite that lives in other human's body. His mission is to get his life and power back by finding the Elixir of Life, the liquid which is made of the Sorcerer's Stone which is able to create an eternal life for those the drinker. Harry's role is to prevent him for possessing this Elixir of Life which is actually has been stored safely. The betrayer took role and Voldemort has finally found his way to get the liquid. In the end of the story, it is told that Harry has successfully saved the Elixir of Life by the help of his friends, Hermione and Ron, as well as the teachers and also Dumbledore, the principle of the Howarts School. This unaccomplished mission of Voldemort has him arranged a greater revenge for Harry, which then being told in the following series of the novel.

D. Conceptual Framework

As proposed by Koller (1995) who defines translation as the result of text processing activity in which the source language text is transposed into a target language text and between both languages or during the transposing process, there exists a relationship which can be designed as an equivalence relation. This means that this is no matter how the translator transforms, recreates or simply copies the text. The most important thing is that the text conveyed without decreasing its meaning.

Translation also occurs not only between two different languages, it can be done within the same language (Jakobson, 1959). There are three types of translation proposed by Jakobson which are intralingual translation (translation within the same language), interlingual translation (translation which involves two different language), and intersemiotic translation (translation which verbalize the non-verbal language). This study is under the second types, analyzing the translation of the first *Harry Potter* book series which is translated from English in to Bahasa Indonesia.

The study focuses on the translation of proper nouns which are categorized in six categories including names of person, institutions, places, geographical units, time units, holidays, etc (Frank, 1972). Translating proper nouns in some ways different and way more complicated since these names usually, implicitly or explicitly, have certain meaning. Titles and forms of address can also be problematic in translation, thus a careful consideration is needed and mastering both cultural understanding is crucial.

Translation is considered as a not-neutral activity since the voices of many actors are usually influence the direction of the translation product. The power of the translator and also the marketing strategy applied by the publisher which is suited to the target market's taste would affect on many aspects, especially on the translation style. In other words, the translation style reflected in a certain text is influenced by several actors that hold certain way of thinking in mind.

The way of thinking held by the actor, in this case the translator, is seen from how he or she directs the reader, whether he wants to bring the readers' imagination travel to the original culture or to make them stay home in the target culture. The former is known as foreignization and the latter is known as domestication. This way of thinking and the way the translator directs the readers, according to Venuti (1995), is considered as the translation ideology.

As proposed by Venuti (1995), these two tendencies are the embodiment of the strategy or techniques held by the translator in translating certain text. In this research, the researcher focuses the study in the proper nouns of the text entitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its Bahasa Indonesia translation entitled *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. The existence of proper nouns in a text is considered to be treated carefully since each name given is frequently holds particular meaning. There must be careful considerations of the translator in translating these names. The techniques applied by the translator in translating these proper nouns are then can be the researcher's guidance to figure out the direction of the text. This direction, as previously explained, would either lead the readers to the source or the target culture.

To trace this direction, the researcher adopts Davies (2003) theory which introduces six translation techniques that suit to translate cultural terms, including proper nouns, together with each technique's direction. He also puts further explanation for the tendency of the employment of

certain translation technique, whether to the source culture or to the target culture. These techniques are preservation, addition, localization, transformation, creation, omission, and globalization.

The first two techniques which are preservation and addition lead to foreignization ideology. The former is a technique in which the source term is preserved or transferred literally. This technique is considered as the technique that tends to foreignization ideology because the way the terms preserved would borrow or copy the source term which is developed through foreign language and culture. The latter which is addition, is as well considered as technique which brings the target readers to the foreign culture. This addition, whether in the form of word, group of words or footnote, is considered as the translator's strategy in introducing a new term to the target readers. This new term would be not understood without any additional explanation, thus this addition technique then leads the target readers to the source culture.

The second three techniques which are localization, transformation, and creation are considered leading to domestication ideology. The first is a technique in which the translator transfers the source terms to the target language and make it local and suits to the target culture. The second is transformation which is considered lead to domestication because the transforming activity is seen as the translator's or editor's way to make the term or expression more interesting, since the target audiences might have different tastes, aptitude, and capacities. The

third is a technique in which the translator recreates the source text's term in the target text into one which is totally different but considered more familiar and understandable in the target language.

The other two techniques which are omission and globalization, according to Davies (2003), are considered to be flexible techniques. They can either belong to domestication or foreignization, depends on the given context and the word choice.

To achieve a clearer border towards the direction of the omission and globalization techniques which are previously stated as midway techniques, the researcher takes a theory from Bastin (1998) which categorizes omission as a technique which leads to domestication ideology. This omission technique is considered to be the translator's trick not to introduce foreign term exists in the source text to the reader for either there is no equivalent item in the target culture or maybe the rendering process might cause an inadequate translation. While globalization is in a parallel level with Baker's "replacing with a more general item". This means that the translator tries to give access to the reader or audience so that the term is easier to understand by altering the alien term into one which is considered to be more general or neutral. Finally, based on the researcher's consideration and the supporting theories, Davies' omission and globalization are then included under the frame of domestication ideology.

E. Analytical Construct

From various theories proposed in the previous sub chapters, the researcher has finally picked the major theories which more covers the analysis and examines the theories in the conceptual framework. Based on the objectives of the research, limitation and the theories chosen, the analytical construct is then drawn as given in Figure 3.

The closest strategy to foreignization is preservation because the item which is put into the TT is taken over unchanged, exactly as it was for source language, source culture and source audience. Addition is as wellconsidered closer to foreignization because when a translator explains the source item, the target audience is reminded that it is really a foreign text. By contrast, transformation, localization, and creation stand closest to domestication, as the ST item is replaced by one that belongs to the target culture. While globalization and omission is finally considered as the techniques which lead to domestication ideology because w hen an item is globalized, it is translated and presented in the target text in the form of a more neutral and common term to the target readers and when aforeign item is omitted, it means that the foreign item is not introduced to the target readers.

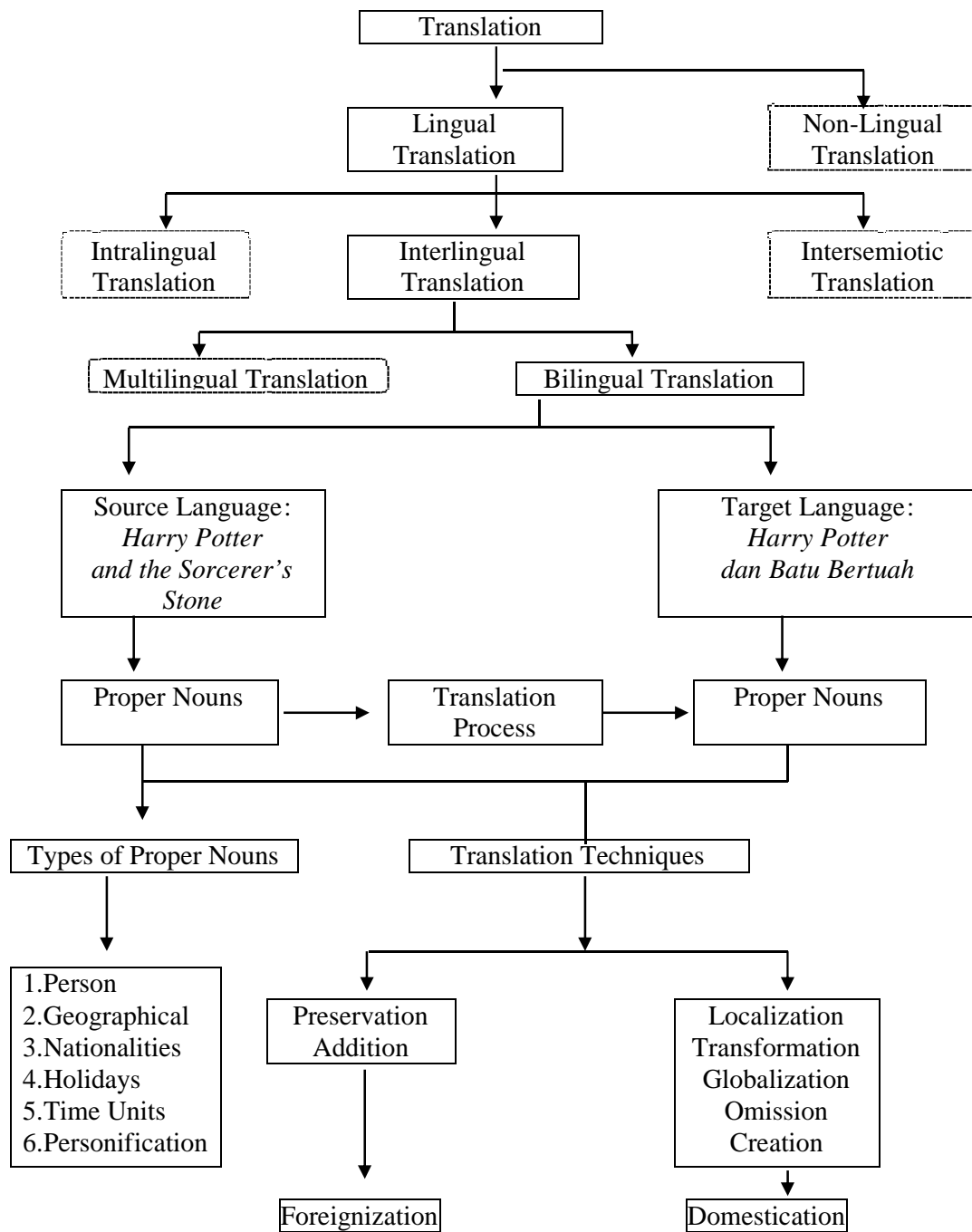


Figure 3. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Approach

To gain the objectives of this study on analyzing the adequacy of the translation product, this research employs mixed methods, descriptive qualitative method and quantitative method. The former is defined by Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) as a method which relies on text rather than number to describe phenomenon which is studied. According to them, qualitative research is descriptive, because it aims at describing the research participants' point of view thoroughly. For that reason, thus, this research focuses on the data and the participants involved in the study rather than general point of view. However, the goal of this research is to achieve generalization or the tendency. This definition also supported by Evans (2009) who states that the aim of qualitative research is to generate hypotheses and arguments or to explore themes supported by trustworthy evidence from the data.

The latter method, quantitative method, relies on Maxwell's (2010) theory. He believes that using number in qualitative research means the research allows 'internal generalization' that is the generalization to a collection of the data analysis and participants as a whole. Therefore, few quantitative methods are allowed and applied in this research. The focus of

research. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) state that the focus of quantitative methods is to generalize a great number of populations.

This research focused on categorizing proper nouns exist in the book *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation version in Bahasa Indonesia, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. The analysis allows this research to set up categories and count occurrences belong to each category (Silverman, 2006). According to him, the collected data is recommended to be counted using a simple statistic. This quantitative data will then complement qualitative data in terms of giving precise frequency of proper nouns occurrence. This qualitative research applies descriptive analysis and proceeds by an inductive process in which facts and (or) individual ideas of the researcher are gained to achieve a general conclusion from specific situations.

This research holds this method, attempting to investigate the ideological tendency as proposed by Venuty (2003), domestication and foreignization, of the translation of proper nouns in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* which can be traced the techniques employed by the translator. This method is also used to measure the translation quality assessed through the readability of the translation of the proper nouns in the book being analyzed.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data of this study are the proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novel. The data are in the form of words and groups of words (phrase) taken from written text in the form of expressions or sentences.

The sources of the data are *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation version in Bahasa Indonesia, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. A number of proper nouns are introduced in this first book series and this becomes the researcher's special consideration to pick the book as the source of the data analysis.

C. Research Instruments

There are two instruments conducting this research. The researcher takes place as the main instrument in the research for her role as being the collector, describer and explainer of the data. The researcher collects the data from the chosen novel, describes and explains the collected data into qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The second instrument of the research is the data sheets developed to record and classify the data. There are two data sheets support the research; first is the data sheet which is the categorization sheet which classify and categorize the data into several categories. The second data sheet is the table which consists several techniques and their ideological tendency. The researcher are then unify the two data sheets into one table to make it more simple. Below is the unified data sheet which is drawn in Table 3.

Table 3. The Unified Data Sheet

No	Code	Expressions		Proper Nouns Categories						Techniques						
										For		Dom				
		ST	TT	Pr	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	P	A	L	G	O	T	C
1.	106-51/SS-69/BB/CTm/TT/D	July	Juli													

The unified data sheet as drawn in Table 3 is developed of the table of categorization of proper nouns and the techniques employed in translating these proper nouns together with the ideological tendencies of each technique. In this data sheet, there is also code space which is made to draw the data coding

The Categorization column is drawn according to the categorization as proposed by Frank (1972). There are six categories which are symbolized with Pr for names of person/ people's names, Ge for names of geographical units, Nt for names of nationalities, Ho for names of holidays, Tm for names of time units, and Pf for words used for personifications.

The Techniques column is drawn consisting seven translation techniques as proposed by Davies (2003) in which they are symbolized with P for preservation, A for addition, L for localization, G for globalization, O for omission, T for transformation, and C for creation technique. These techniques are drawn in this data sheet together with the

orientation of each ideology; to the source text (foreignization) or to the target text (domestication).

D. Research Procedures

Several procedures were conducted to achieve the research result. These procedures, besides involving the researcher, were also gaining some other's perspective and suggestions from various resources to achieve an accurate data, analysis and also research result. These procedures were including data collection, data analysis, and also data rechecking. Below are the detail procedures which conduct this research.

1. Data Collection Techniques

The data were collected by observing thoroughly the proper nouns in the source text and also its translation in Bahasa Indonesia. The first step was by reading the books closely thus the content and context of the texts were gained. This close reading was done firstly through the source text, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (English version) and then followed by the Bahasa Indonesia version, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. All existing proper nouns in both the source text and its translation in the target text were then listed in a different sheet and was done per chapter, began with first chapter of the source text and continued with its first chapter translation, and then continued the same way. Every unclear data were underlined and noted and listed in different sheets to then be discussed with the supervisors. The data that have been listed are the data for the analysis.

The next step, the listed proper nouns were then classified. This classification was done by splitting them up into the six categories including names of person, names of geographical unit, names of nationalities, names of holidays, names of time unit, and names used for personification. After classifying the data into several categories, the researcher then compared and analyzed the data of both the source and the target text to figure out technique employed. Each employed technique has a unique characteristic which leads to certain ideology. At the end, the most frequent techniques employed were seen and the ideological tendency of the text was finally detected.

2. Data Analysis

The analysis process was undertaken in several steps, as Wiersma (1995) stated “the data analysis takes place along with the data collection process since data collection and data analysis usually run together, less data are collected and more analysis is produced as the research progresses”. To analyze the first and the second formulated problem which is the techniques employed in the analysis, the researcher finished it descriptively. The proper nouns which exist in the source text were listed and compared to the target text proper nouns. They are then headed into two classifications; first, they are classified according to the categorization scheme employed which differs into seven categories of proper nouns. The second, they are classified according to the technique employed by the translator.

To analyze the ideological tendency as formulated in the third research objectives, the researcher traced this tendency using the employed techniques as classified in the previous step. The techniques employed by the translator can be used to reveal the tendency of the ideology of the text. The ideological tendency can finally be seen after analyzing the employed techniques. Foreignization ideology is detected by the employment of preservation technique, in which proper nouns are simply copied or literally translated; and addition technique, in which proper nouns translated with some additional details. While domestication ideology is detected by the employment of localization technique, in which the translator tries to localize the existing name; transformation technique, in which the translator modifies the term to make it more common in the target text; omission technique, in which the translator omits the source text name partly or thoroughly; and globalization technique, in which the translator chooses a more general or more neutral names or terms to replace the uncommon names or terms in the source text.

3. Trustworthiness

Data rechecking is very crucial in a research for the lack of knowledge of the researcher might cause the occurrence of invalid data. This rechecking process is done in order to maximize the data validity and minimize the number of errors made by the researcher. This checking process is employed to achieve a trusted finding, and as stated by Moleong

(2001) there are four criteria of validity and reliability to obtain the trustworthiness of the data. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

To check the credibility and conformability of the data, a thoroughly observation towards the collected data was done with the help of one data checker who was asked to validate the rightness of the data. The data checker is a graduate student from English Literature study program who are familiar with translation terms. Her understanding makes it beneficial to gain the validation of the data. Her interest and knowledge towards Rowling's masterpieces, Harry Potter, are also becoming another perfect consideration to hold her as a good data valuator. To confirm the collected data validity, the researcher uses various resources including *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)* for Bahasa Indonesia terms valuator, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)*, and also *TheSage's English Dictionary and Thesaurus (TEDT)* for English data valuator. The various published journals and books both in hard copies and soft copies downloaded from trusted sources in the internet were also gained to achieve a trusted scientific result.

Data triangulations were also employed to gain dependability of the collected data. This triangulation process is utilized to verify the data that have been collected. In this research, this triangulation process was attained by conducting a close discussion in order to gain correct

interpretations of the data with three students in the same background knowledge.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The researcher discovers 384 proper nouns in a 309 pages novel, ranging from names of persons to things which are treated as a person. The novel, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, is considered as a children fantasy book, thus there are huge existences of descriptive and imaginary names which are developed by the influence of the source language culture. The data findings are served in tables based on the four research problems formulated which are the categorization of the existing proper nouns, the techniques employed in translating those proper nouns, the ideological tendency traced by the most frequent technique employed in the translation of proper nouns, and the ideological tendency of each proper nouns category.

1. The Proper Nouns Categorization

This research finds that the six categories of proper nouns proposed by Frank (1972), names of persons (Pr), names of geographical units (Ge), name of time units (Tm), nationalities including religions and tribes (Nt), holidays (Ho), and words used for personification--a thing or abstraction treated as a person (Pf), occur in the source text. Table 4 shows the percentage of the number of proper nouns which exist in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* book in each category.

Table 4. The Frequency of the Occurrence of Proper Nouns per Category

No.	Proper Nouns Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Names of Persons (Pr)	184	47.91%
2.	Names of Geographical Units (Ge)	47	12.24%
3.	Names of Nationalities (Nt)	6	1.56%
4.	Names of Holidays (Ho)	5	1.30%
5.	Names of Time Units (Tm)	19	4.95%
6.	Words used for personification (Pf)	123	32.04%
Total		384	100%

From the data listed in Table 4 above it is seen that the six proper nouns category of proper nouns proposed by Frank (1972) all occur in the texts and names of persons becomes the most frequent category that occur. In detail, from the total 384 proper nouns existing in the book, names of persons occur 184 times (47.91%), names of geographical units occur 47 times (12.24%), names of nationalities occur six times (1.56%), names of holidays occur five times (1.30%), names of time units occur 19 times (4.95%), and words used for personifications occur 123 times (32.04%).

2. The Techniques in Translating the Proper Nouns

This research finds that the seven techniques proposed by Davies (2003), preservation, addition, globalization, omission, localization, transformation and creation, are all employed by the translator in translating the proper nouns in the book. Table 5 shows the percentage of the techniques employed by the translator in translating the proper nouns in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* children's fantasy book.

Table 5. The Frequency and the Percentage of the Ideology and the Employed Translation Techniques

Ideologies	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
Foreignization	Preservation	262	68.23%
	Addition	8	2.08%
	Total	270	70.31%
Domestication	Addition	6	1.56%
	Globalization	10	2.60%
	Omission	8	2.08%
	Localization	7	1.82%
	Transformation	81	21.11%
	Creation	2	0.52%
	Total	114	29.69%
Total		384	100%

Table 5 shows that the seven techniques proposed by Davies (2003) are all employed by the translator in translating the proper nouns in the novels. In detail, it can be seen that the preservation becomes the most frequent technique used and employed 262 times (68.23%), followed by the transformation technique which is employed 81 times (21.11%), the addition which is employed 14 times (3.64%), the globalization technique which is employed 10 times (2.60%), the omission technique which is applied eight times (2.08%), the localization technique which is employed seven times (1.82%), and the creation technique which is the most infrequent technique used and employed only two times (0.52%).

3. The Translation Ideology in Translating Proper Nouns

The translation ideology is divided into two ideologies namely foreignization and domestication. The former ideology shares two techniques namely preservation and addition whereas the latter shares five techniques namely localization, transformation, creation, omission, and globalization.

However, as the research analysis went by, the researcher found a special case showing that in some contexts, according to the data in this research, addition technique tends to add more effect to the domestication ideology rather than to the foreignization ideology.

From the 384 data findings, it is found that there are 270 data (70.31%) are given the effects to foreignization ideology and 114 data (29.69%) are given the effects to domestication ideology. The indication of the frequency of both ideologies is drawn in the Table 6 below.

Table 6. The Frequency and the Percentage of Each Ideology

No.	Ideologies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Foreignization	270	70.31%
2.	Domestication	114	29.69%
Total		384	100%

Each ideology shares certain techniques according to the effects which occur in the target text. In other words, each technique leads to certain ideology which makes the names being translated either come closer to the target readers or remain foreign and stay home in the source language. Table 6 shows that out of the total 384 proper nouns in Harry Potter books, 70.31% are given the effects to foreignization ideology, while 29.69% are given the effects to domestication ideology. Table 5 shows that foreignization ideology shares two techniques namely preservation which is employed 262 times (68.23%) and addition which is employed 8 times (2.08%), whereas domestication ideology shares six techniques namely globalization which is employed 10 times (2.60%), omission which is employed eight times (2.08%), localization which is employed seven times (1.82%), transformation which is employed 81 times

(21.10%), creation which is employed two times (0.52%). As the research went by, there are cases in which the proper nouns are translated by employing addition technique but considered tend to domestication ideology. This addition technique, which gives more effects to domestication ideology, is employed six times (1.56%).

4. The Ideology of Each Category of Proper Nouns

It is seen that in a whole, the translated text tends to be foreignized by the translator and preservation is seen as the most frequent technique applied in more than half of the total data. Given the fact that the data are divided into several categories, the researcher serves the detail list of the frequency of the techniques employed in each category in Table 7.

Table 7. The Techniques Employed in Each Proper Nouns Category

C T	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	Total
P	150	33	1	3	0	73	262
A	4	1	0	0	0	3	8
For	154	34	1	3	0	76	270
A	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
G	4	3	0	0	0	3	10
O	1	1	2	0	0	4	8
L	3	0	0	0	0	4	7
T	17	5	3	2	19	34	81
C	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Dom	28	13	6	2	19	50	114
Total	184	47	6	5	19	123	384

It is visualized in Table 7 that six categories of proper nouns namely names of persons (Ps), names of geographical units (Ge), nationalities (Nt), names of holidays (Ho), names of time units (Tm), and names or words used for

personification are all occur in the text. In detail, the descriptions of the employed techniques in each category are presented as follows.

Out of 184 data of the names of person category, 150 data (81.52%) are translated by employing the preservation technique, 17 data (9.24%) are translated by employing the transformation technique, eight data (4.35%) are conveyed by applying the addition technique, four data (2.17%) are translated by employing the globalization technique, three data (1.63%) are translated by employing the localization technique, one data (0.54%) is conveyed by applying the omission technique, while the creation technique is not used by the translator in translating names of person in the text. Thus, it can be concluded that based on the most frequent techniques under each ideology that are employed, the translated version of the names of persons which exist in the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* tend to be foreignized by the translator by mostly employing preservation technique.

Out of 47 data of the second category, 33 names of geographical units (70.21%) which exist in the novels are translated by employing the preservation technique, five data (10.64%) are translated by employing the transformation technique, three data (6.38%) are translated by employing the addition technique, three (6.38%) data are translated by employing the globalization technique, one datum (2.13%) is translated by employing the omission technique and there is also one (2.13%) datum which is translated by employing the creation technique, while localization technique is not employed in translating proper nouns in this category. Thus, it can be

concluded that in translating names under the frame of names of geographical units, the translator employs only six out of the seven presented techniques. From the table, it is seen that preservation is the most frequent technique employed by the translator in translating names of geographical units. In a whole, the translated versions of the names of geographical units category tend to be foreignized.

In translating the third category of proper nouns, names of nationalities, the translator employs only the transformation, the omission and the preservation technique while the addition, the globalization, the localization and the creation technique are not used. Out of the six data of the third category, three data (50%) are translated by employing the transformation technique, two (33.33%) data are translated by employing the omission technique and one datum (16.67%) is translated by employing the preservation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that the translator tends to domesticate the translation of names of nationalities existing in the text by mostly employing the transformation technique.

In translating the data under the names of holiday category, the translator employs only the preservation and the transformation technique, while the addition, the globalization, the localization, the omission and the creation technique are not used. Out of five data in names of holiday category, three data (60%) are conveyed by employing the preservation technique and the other two data (40%) are conveyed by employing the transformation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating names of holiday existing in the

original novel, the translator tends to foreignize them and preservation is being the most frequent technique employed.

In 19 data under the frame of the names of time units category, transformation is the only technique used by the translator to translate all the data under this category. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating names of time units, the translator tends to domesticate them by employing the transformation technique.

In translating the data under the frame of words used for personification category, the translator employs all the seven techniques. Out of 123 data in this category, the translator translates 73 of the data (59.35%) by employing the preservation technique, 34 data (27.64%) by employing the transformation technique, four data (3.33%) by employing the localization technique, four data (3.33%) by applying the omission technique, three data (2.44%) by applying the addition technique, three data (2.44%) by employing the globalization technique, and there is only one datum (0.8%) that is translated by employing the creation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating words used for personification in the analyzed text, the translator tends to foreignize them and preservation becomes the most frequent technique applied. The ideology of each category of the translated proper nouns in the analyzed novels is drawn in Table 8.

Table 8. The Ideology of the Translation of Each Proper Nouns Category

No.	Proper Nouns Category	Foreignized	Domesticated
1.	Names of Persons		
2.	Names of Geographical Units		
3.	Nationalities & Religion		
4.	Names of Holidays		
5.	Names of Time Units		
6.	Words used for personification		

Table 8 shows that the names of person, names of geographical units, and words used for personification category tend to foreignization ideology, while the nationalities and religions and names of time units category tend to domestication ideology. It can be concluded that even though generally the data tend to be foreignized, if seen per category, the translator tends to treat each category of proper nouns differently.

B. Discussion

This part contains the discussion and the analysis of the obtained data in this thesis. The discussions and analysis will be derived into several parts based on the problems which are formulated in the first chapter. The first part consists of the analysis of the categorization of the proper nouns which exist in the texts, the second part is the analysis of the techniques employed by the translator in translating those proper nouns as, the third part in this chapter deals with the ideology chosen by the translator in translating proper nouns traced by the techniques employed in the second part, and the fourth part discuss the analysis of the ideological tendency of each category of proper nouns . The analysis is a descriptive qualitative analysis which will be based on the data of the research.

1. Description of the Categories of Proper Nouns

Frank (1972) proposes six categories of proper nouns namely names of persons, names of geographical units, nationalities, names of holidays, names of time units, and words used for personification. In this research, the most frequent category of proper nouns which occur in Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* is names of persons while the most infrequent category is names of holidays. Further explanation is described in the following discussion.

a. Names of Persons

The first type of proper nouns proposed by Frank (1972) is names of person. The names of persons category covers names of single person including real name, nick name, imaginary name or descriptive name. Besides that, this category also includes family names, occupation and position treated as the name of the bearer of that position. Frank (1972) gives the name *Mr. John Smith* as the example under this category. The more examples taken from the data of the analysis are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Names of Persons Category

Data	ST	TT
2-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Dursley	Mr Dursley
7-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dudley	Dudley
8-2/SS-8/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Potters	Keluarga Potter
14-6/SS-13/BB/CPs/TT/D	Mrs. Next Door	ibu tetangga
94-48/SS-65/BB/CPs/TT/D	Keeper of Keys and Grounds	pemegang kunci dan pengawas binatang liar
103-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TT/D	<i>Supreme Mugwump</i>	Kepala Penyihir
108-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TG/D	Deputy Headmistress	Wakil Kepala Sekolah
110-53/SS-71/BB/CPs/TA/D	Potter	si Potter
227-116/SS-145/BB/CPs/TL/D	the Friar	si Rahib
248-122/SS-xxx/BB/CPs/TO/D	Thomas Dean	-----
258-125/SS-156/BB/CPs/TG/D	Great Auntie Enid	Nenek Enid
307-169/SS-211/BB/CPs/TA/F	Seeker	Seeker-Pencari

Data number 2 and 7 in Table 9 are included into names of persons for they are clearly referred to person-characters in the text, though the latter datum is designed with title *Mr.* In the text, *Mr. Dursley* (datum number 2) is told as the uncle of Harry Potter, the main character, and also the father of Dudley (datum 7). These names are conveyed by applying preservation technique, in which both the second and the seventh data are simply preserved as it is to the target language. These names are considered as having no connotative meaning, thus the researcher sees it to be the translator's consideration to maintain the given names. The employment of preservation technique to translate these names has made them remain foreign

to the target readers. Finally, the translated names in datum 2 and 7 tend to be foreignized.

In datum number 8, the name *the Potters* (translated into *keluarga Potter*) is also included to the names of person category though this name bears to family name. In this respect, the category of names of persons can be represented in the form of a single person name and also name of a group of people, including family name as the given example in datum 8. In the initial chapter it is explained that transformation technique occurs when the names of the source language are altered or distorted, or when an equivalent names in the target language occur replacing the foreign name from the source language. Names, especially in western countries, which are begun with determiner “*the*” and followed by letter –s commonly refer to family names, which are considered equivalent to the term *keluarga* in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Considering the availability of the equivalent term that could replace the source text term, the researcher considers the way the translator transfers the name *the Potters* by applying transformation technique into *keluarga Potter* as an excellent step. This employment of transformation technique finally brings the name closer to the target culture and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

The same case occurs in data 14 in which the name *Mrs. Next Door* is also included into names of person category which is considered to be a descriptive name. This name is created by the Dursleys to address a lady whose house is nearby. In this case, the translator applies transformation

technique and transfers the name *Mrs. Next Door* into *ibu tetangga*. The term *Next Door*, if it stands by its own, has an equal meaning with *tetangga* (neighbour, translated) in Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, instead of transfers the name literally into *Ibu Dekat Rumah* (Mrs. Next to the House, translated) or *Ibu Sebelah Rumah* (Mrs. Besides the House, translated) or even *Ibu Dekat Pintu* (Mrs. Next to the Door, translated), the translator transforms the name by replacing the name *Next Door* into *tetangga* which is semantically the same as its literal translation version.

The other application of transformation technique is also seen in datum 103 in which the name *Supreme Mugwump* is translated into *Kepala Penyihir*. This name is considered under names of person category since the given name refers to a person or a position possessed by a person. The word *Supreme*, based on *CALD* is defined as having the highest rank, level or importance; the same definition is given by *TEDT* which defines the term as greatest in status, authority, or power. While its translation, *Kepala*, based on *KBBI* is defined as “*bagian yang terutama, yang penting, yang pokok*” (the main or the important part or position, translated). The term *Mugwump*, based on *TEDT* is meant as (1) a neutral or uncommitted person (especially in politics), and (2) someone who bolted from the Republican Party during the US presidential election in 1884. While its translation, *Penyihir* (witch, translated), based on *KBBI* is “*orang yang berilmu sihir atau orang yang ahli tentang penggunaan ilmu-ilmu gaib*” (someone who owns magical skills or someone who are expert in magical things, translated). Based on the above

explanation, the term *Supreme* is in an equal meaning to *Kepala* while the term *Mugwump* is not semantically correlated to the term *Penyihir* in Bahasa Indonesia. The way the term *Mugwump* altered into *Penyihir* is considered to be the translator's way to make the term more suitable since contextually, the story is under the context of magical worlds and has nothing to do with the political things as implied in the source text's name. Moreover, this alteration, according to Davies (2003), is also based on translator or editor's judgment of the intended audience's tastes, aptitudes, and capacities.

In datum 108, the name *Deputy Headmistress* (translated into *Wakil Kepala Sekolah*) is considered to be a proper noun under names of person category since the name bears to a person (who possesses the mentioned title or position). This name is conveyed to the target text by employing globalization technique in which the translator tries to generalize or convey the source term into one which is more neutral. The word *Deputy*, based on *CALD* is a person who is given the power to do something instead of another person, or the person whose rank is immediately below that of the leader of an organization, is in an equal meaning with its translation, *Wakil*, which is defined in *KBBI* as “*orang yg dikuasakan menggantikan orang lain; (2) jabatan yg kedua setelah yg tersebut di depannya*” (a person who is given an authority to replace somebody else or the second position after the one which is previously mentioned, translated). The word *Headmistress* based on *CALD* is a female head teacher, while its translation, *Kepala Sekolah*, is considered neutral in the target language (it can be male or female head teacher). In the

target language, Bahasa Indonesia, certain positions or titles are usually not differentiated by a gender based. For example, there is no waiter or waitress; only one term *pelayan* which can be defined as a waiter or waitress, and so does there is no headmaster or headmistress. To refer to a certain gender, in Bahasa Indonesia, there must be additional title in the beginning like *Ibu* (Mrs., translated), *Bapak* (Mr., translated), *Nona* (Ms., translated) etc.

The other application of globalization technique is also found in datum 258 in which the name *Great Auntie Enid* is translated into *Nenek Enid*. The term *Great Auntie* which is specifically referred to the younger sister of the grandma is conveyed into *nenek* in which *KBBI* defines the term as “*sebutan kepada perempuan yang sudah tua*” (an addressing term to an old woman, translated) which is more general; it can be the grandma itself or the younger or older sister of the grandma.

In datum 94, the name *The Keeper of Keys and Grounds* (translated into *pemegang kunci dan pengawas binatang liar*) is considered to be a proper noun which is categorized into names of person. This descriptive name is given to Hagrid character whose job is keeping the school building and the land surroundings. Though the name rather reflects to an occupation or position, but that occupation refers to or referred to a person, Hagrid. Moreover, the categorization referred by the researcher does not provide a special category for names of position or occupation thus the researcher considers this name is closest to the category of names of persons. The name is considered to be translated by applying transformation technique due to the

source text name is partly modified to the new one in the target text text. In the source text expression, the author presents the word *Ground* which is then conveyed by the translator into *Binatang Liar* (wild animal or beast, translated). The translator transforms the source language term into one that is totally different but contextually precise to the description of the character being named. The name is possessed by Hagrid, the character which is described in the novels whose job is more likely keeping wild animal rather than keeping the ground. She also presents the word *pengawas* in which there is no word in the source name referred to that term. The researcher considers that this term is added to give more description to the character being named. Finally, the application of transformation technique directs to domestication ideology since the transformation and alteration made by the translator to translate the source language name is aimed to make the translated name to be more contextual and more describing the bearer of the name.

In datum 110, the name *Potter* is transferred by the translator by applying addition technique into *si Potter* by adding an addressing term *si* in the beginning. In contrast to what is stated by Davies (2003) that the application of addition technique will lead to foreignization ideology, the additional addressing term *si* is considered to give more effects to domestication ideology since the addressing term *si* is very specific and belongs to the target language culture.

In datum 307, the name *Seeker* is conveyed to the target text by employing addition technique into *Seeker-Pencari*. *Seeker* is used to identify a position

in a Quidditch play, a play which involves several seekers to catch the ball. This addition technique is applied in order to give additional detail to explain the foreign word in the source text which is still maintained and introduced in the target text. The employment of addition technique in this context gives more effects to foreignization ideology since the existence of the foreign word together with its additional details gives the impression to the target reader that something not common has just being introduced to them.

In datum 227, the name *the Friar* is translated into *si Rahib*. *The Friar* is told as one of various ghost characters in Hogwarts. In this case, the translator applies localization technique to convey determiner *the* into addressing term *si* which is considered to be more familiar in the target language. The use of the addressing term *si* in this context is different with the previous one in which the term *si* is considered to be the product of the application of addition technique. In this case, there is determiner *the*, which is translated into addressing term *si*, is aimed to make it sound more familiar to the target reader. Finally, this translation tends to domestication ideology.

b. Names of Geographical Units

According to *CALD*, geography is the study of the systems and processes involved in the world's weather, mountains, seas, lakes, etc. and of the ways in which countries and people organize life within an area. Based on that definition, thus, those lake, mountains, seas and weather are all under the definitions of geographical units. In accordance with the above explanation, Frank (2003) states that geographical units can be any names of entities such

as countries, cities, rivers, etc. She mentions *Holland* and *Paris* as the example of proper nouns under this category.

As the research went by, the researcher also includes names of places, institutions, firms, addresses, and shops into this category. The more examples of names of geographical units which are found in the analyzed text can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Name of Geographical Unit Category

Code	ST	TT
29-12/SS- 20/BB/CGe/TP/F	Godric's Hollow	Godric's Hollow
76-34/SS- 47/BB/CGe/TP/F	The Cupboard under the Stairs	Lemari di Bawah Tangga
138-68/SS- 88/BB/CGe/TA/F	the Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron—Kuali Bocor
169-82/SS- 105/BB/CGe/TG/D	Ollivanders: Makers of Fine Wands Since 382 BC	Ollivander: Pembuat Tongkat Bagus Sejak 382 SM
257-125/SS- 156/BB/CGe/TC/D	Blackpool	dermaga
319-181/SS- 226/BB/CGe/TT/D	Sahara Desert	Gurun Sahara
358-231/SS- 287/BB/CGe/TT/D	Britain	Britania

The names listed in Table 10 are all categorized under names of geographical unit category since the names are borne to places, address, and building which specifically point out to a particular geographical entity. In datum 29, the name *Godric's Hollow* is rendered to the target text by employing preservation technique. This name is simply preserved to the target language into *Godric's Hollow*. The employment of this technique is considered to be the translator way to introduce imaginary name created by

the author since there is no descriptive or connotative meaning of the source language name or any equivalent terms in the target language that could replace the existing source text name. *Godric's Hollow* is told in the text to be one (imaginary) place where the major character's parent, James and Lily Potter, have had killed by Voldemort, the antagonist character in the story. *Godric's Hollow* is considered as a name under names of geographical unit category, though there are no further explanations given by the author that can help the researcher to identify the place to be the name of city, country, or other entities. Finally, the way the translator maintains and introduces the foreign term in the target text gives some effects to foreignization ideology.

In datum number 76, the geographical name *The Cupboard under the Stairs* is also conveyed using preservation technique into *Lemari di Bawah Tangga*. Since the name is a descriptive name and developed by words which the equivalent ones are existed in the target language, thus, the translator seemingly avoids to simply copying the name to the target language. Instead, she literally conveys the given name into one target-language-based name which is semantically equivalent, though the name still sounds foreign and not common. The name, *The Cupboard under the Stairs*, is introduced by the author referred to a place where the main character, Harry, sleeps. This place is a closet under the stairs in the Dursleys' house which is provided by the family as Harry's bedroom. Since there is no efforts made by the translator to make the name more familiar to the target reader, thus, this translation is considered tends to foreignization ideology.

In datum 138, the name *Leaky Cauldron* is translated into *Leaky Cauldron—Kuali Bocor*. The translator employs addition technique by maintaining the source name and then adds some details after. The way the translator adds some details to the original name in the target text is considered as the effort of making the term or name easier to be understood by the target reader without changing or leaving the original name. This is as well becoming the translator way to introduce the source name to the target reader, thus the employment of this technique leads to foreignization ideology. The presence of source name which is followed by some details develops an impression to the readers that the name is really foreign, thus additional explanations and details are necessarily added. *Leaky Cauldron* is explained as one store in Diagon Alley (a magical place where anything magical is sold) which offers various kinds of magical pots.

In datum 169, the name *Ollivanders: Makers of Fine Wands since 382 BC* is translated using globalization technique into *Ollivander: Pembuat Tongkat Bagus Sejak 382 SM*. The English word *Wands*, based on *CALD*, is defined as a special thin stick waved by a person who is performing magic tricks, while its translation, *Tongkat*, (cane or stick, translated) is considered to be more general or refer to common stick (not the one used for magical thing). The way the translator translates a specific thing to be one which is more general is considered based on two main reasons: first, because it is aimed to familiarize the term to the target reader by omit the specific term, and second, make it more general so that it comes closer and becomes more accessible to

the target reader. In the text, the place *Ollivanders: Makers of Fine Wands Since 382 BC* is told as a place where the main character, Harry, and Hagrid (the school keeper) bought a wand for Harry as the requirement to enter the first academic year in Hogwarts. Finally, this employment of globalization technique has brought some effects to the translated name to domestication ideology.

The name *Blackpool* in datum 257 is translated to the target text by applying creation technique into *dermaga*. The translator translates the source language term into one which is totally different and has no associative meaning. *Dermaga* (quey, translated), based on *KBBI* is (1) '*tembok rendah yg memanjang di tepi pantai menjorok ke laut di kawasan pelabuhan (untu k pangkalan dan bongkar muat barang)*' (2) '*tembok penahan ombak (di pelabuhan)*' (a long structure, where boats can be tied up to take on and off their goods; walls that built up to restrain the wave, translated). While the source term, *Blackpool*, based on *TEDT*, is defined as a resort town in Lancashire in northwestern England on the Irish Sea; and is famous for its tower. The translator chooses to replace the source language name into one which is common in the target language, though the source term is a name of a real place which is normally maintained or transformed in the target text.

The aim of the translator in translating the name such way is seemingly because the source language name, though that is the name of a real place, is not quite popular through the target reader in Indonesia. The name is not as popular as other real-places names which are existed in the text. For that

reason, the translator translates the name into one which is more common and acceptable over the given context. Since the translator decides to recreate the name and there is no equivalent term in the target language which could replace the source language name, thus, instead of picking a unique name which exists in the target language which might cause a misleading direction, she decides to choose a common place *dermaga* (quay, translated). In the story, the place *Blackpool* is told to be one place where the character Hermione had drowned by the grandma just to prove that the grand daughter possesses magical skills and be able to ward off that. Finally, the efforts made by the translator to recreate the source text name into one which is more understood in the target text is considered to be useful to give the name some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum 319, the name *Sahara Desert* is as well proper noun under names geographical unit category. While the previous data analyzed are considered to be imaginary ones, *Sahara Desert* is a real geographical entity which is presented in the story. Based on *TEDT*, *Sahara Desert* is the world's largest desert in North Africa. *Sahara Desert* is conveyed to the target text by applying transformation technique into *Gurun Sahara*. The name *Gurun Sahara* is possessed by the target language culture and has an equal meaning to *Sahara Desert*. As stated by Davies (2003), that the strategy of transformation occurs when in the target language, the source language name is replaced with one which is equivalent. Finally, this employment of transformation technique leads the translated name to domestication ideology.

The same case occurs in datum 358 in which the name *Britain* is translated to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Britania*. Since there is an equivalent term which is existed in the target language culture to replace the source term, thus, the translator can simply adopt it. As the name has already existed in the target language culture, thus the target reader has already been familiar with the name. Finally, the employment of transformation technique in this datum has as well brought the name closer to the target text culture and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

c. Nationalities and Religions

According to *CALD*, Nationality means (1) the official right to belong to a particular country and (2) a group of people of the same race, religion, traditions, etc. While according to *TEDT*, nationality is meant as the status of belonging to particular nation by birth or naturalization. Religion, in other hand, is defined as the belief in and worship of a god or gods, or any such system of belief and worship.

Instead of giving a brief explanation, in her book, Frank (1972) only gives *a Dutchman* and *Christianity* as the examples under this category. Since there is no religious term treated as proper nouns found in the text, thus the further discussion will only deal with names of nationalities. Table 11 is drawn to serve the other examples of proper nouns under the frame of nationalities and religions category taken from the observed data.

Table 11. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Nationalities and Religions Category

Code	ST	TT
61-31/SS-xx/BB/CNt/TO/D	Brazilian	---
276-134/SS-168/BB/CNt/TT/D	African	Afrika
284-144/SS-180/BB/CNt/TP/F	West Ham	West Ham
343-199/SS-xxx/BB/CNt/TO/D	English	---

In data number 61 and 343 of Table 11, the name *Brazilian* and English are included under names of nationalities. The former which is *Brazilian* is stated on the text as the nationality of the boa (the poisonous snake in the zoo) which is from Brazil. The latter which is *English* (from the phrase English muffin) is told in the text as one kind of muffin (muffin from England) served as one of Christmas dishes at Hogwarts School. Both data are conveyed to the target text by applying omission technique in which the source text names are omitted and do not presented in the target text. The employment of omission technique by the translator is aimed to reduce the foreign name or term which exists in the source text, thus that foreign term do not introduced to the target reader. This effect then brings the translated text closer to the target reader by minimizing the presence of foreign term in the target text. Finally, this employment of omission technique leads to domestication ideology.

In datum number 276, the name *African* is explained in the story as the nationality of a prince whom gave Quirrel, the antagonist character in the story, a turban as a reward for helping him get rid of a troublesome zombie. The nationality name *African* is conveyed to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Afrika*. The name *Afrika* is an equivalent name

possessed by the target text which has the same reference with the source term name, *African*. This employment of transformation technique finally leads to domestication ideology.

In datum number 284, the name *the West Ham* is told in the story as the nationality of Thomas Dean's favorite soccer team. The name is preserved to the target text into exactly the same name without any changes. The preservation technique applied in this translation is considered as the translator's choice since there is no equivalent name in the target text; this may be because the place or the state is not very popular in the target language (not as popular as *England* or *United States* which has their equivalent name in Bahasa Indonesia). The way the translator translates it in which he simply preserves it has led the translated name to foreignization ideology since the translation result remains foreign for the target readers.

d. Names of Holidays

According to *CALD*, holiday is an official day when you do not have to go to work or school. While Frank (1972) gives the name *Easter* and *Thanksgiving Day* as the example of names of holidays. Table 12 is drawn to serve the more examples taken from the listed data.

Table 12. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Names of Holidays Category

Data	ST	TT
19-6/SS-13/BB/CHo/TP/F	Bonfire Night	Bonfire Night
57-24/SS-35/BB/CHo/TT/D	Christmas	Natal
112-55/SS-73/BB/CHo/TP/F	Halloween	Hallowe'en
223-114/SS-143/BB/CHo/TP/F	the Sorting Ceremony	Upacara seleksi

In data number 19 and 112 in Table 12, the name *Bonfire Night* and *Halloween* are considered under the names of holidays category since both data refer to a special period or ceremony to celebrate particular event which usually held routine every period of time. *CALD* defines *Bonfire Night* as another name for Guy Fawkes Night, the night of November 5 when many people in Britain light bonfires and watch fireworks. This is considered to be a special night of celebration for British society. While *Halloween* is defined as the night of 31 October when children dressed up in special clothes and people try to frighten each other. Both data are conveyed by employing preservation technique in which both names are preserved to the target text without any changes. The way the translator maintains these names as they are in the target text is considered aimed to introduce new terms to the target readers and bring the reader to the source language culture. However, the latter is way more popular in the target language while the former is totally foreign. Besides, there is no equal terms in the target language could replace the source language names precisely, thus maintaining the terms is considered to be the wisest way. Finally, the way the translator translates the names gives effects to foreignization ideology.

The name *Christmas* in datum number 57 according to *CALD* is defined as (the period just before and after) 25 December, a Christian holy day which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ and also categorized under names of holidays category. The name *Christmas* is conveyed to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Natal*. *Natal*, based on *KBBI* is

defined as “*kelahiran Isa Almasih (Yesus Kristus), hari raya untuk memperingati kelahiran Isa Almasih (tanggal 25 Desember)*” (the birth of Isa Almasih (Jesus Christ), the holy day to commemorate the birth of Jesus (on 25th December), translated). The source text name, *Christmas*, is semantically equivalent to the name *Natal* which exists in the target language, thus the translator simply adopts and takes the existing name, *Natal*, to replace and translate the name *Christmas*. Since the name *Natal* has already familiar to the target readers, thus the translation is considered to be domesticated and that the translation makes the readers stay home. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

In datum number 223, the name *Sorting Ceremony* is translated to the target text into *Upacara Seleksi*. This ceremony is quite different to a common ones since the ceremony is not the actual ceremony held by people. It is told in the story that *Sorting Ceremony* is a ceremony held by the school of Hogwarts to welcome the new students and sort and break them into several houses in Hogwarts according to their personalities and wishes. Though it is told previously that holiday is an official day when you do not have to go to work or school, the *Sorting Ceremony* is as well an official day for Hogwarts and has always been continually held every year and does not followed by any significant classroom activities, thus this *Sorting Ceremony* is considered best placed under names of holidays category. The translator transfers the source text name *Sorting Ceremony* to the target text by applying preservation technique into *Upacara Seleksi*. The source language name is a

descriptive name, thus it is considered that the translator decides to translate the name literally since there is no equal name or term existed in the target language for the name is only an imaginary one which does not occur in everyday life. The way the translator literally transfers the name is considered to give some effects to foreignization ideology since though the name is already transferred, the name remains foreign and the translation does not make it sounds more familiar to the target reader.

e. Names of Time Units

Frank (1972) gives two examples under names of time unit category, they are *Saturday* and *June*. As the research went by, the researcher found 18 proper nouns under this heading ranging from names of days to names of months. Table 13 is the list of the more example of proper nouns under the frame of times of units category taken from the analyzed novels.

Table 13. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Names of Time Units Category

Code	ST	TT
316-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	November	bulan November
317-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	hari Sabtu
335-194/SS-241/BB/CTm/TT/D	December	Desember

The source text name *November*, *Saturday*, and *December* as mentioned in Table 13 are all transferred to the target text by applying transformation technique. The names taken from the source text are all transferred and replaced by equivalent names which exist in the target language, even though there are additional details (*bulan*; month, translated, and *hari*; day, translated) added in the first and the second data. The way the translator

employs transformation technique by replacing the existing names into ones which are equivalent in the target language has let the readers to stay home by making the alien names or terms to be one which are more accessible and familiar. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

f. Words used for Personifications

The sixth category proposed by Frank (1972) is words used for personifications. She includes all things or abstractions which are treated as person under the frame of this category. She mentions *Nature* and *Liberty* as the example of proper nouns in this category.

In this research the researcher found 123 data out of the total 384 proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels which are included in this category. The translator employs all seven techniques proposed by Davies (2003) but preservation is being the most frequent technique used in translating the proper nouns under this category and employed in 73 data (59.35%), while creation is the most infrequent technique used and only employed in one datum (0.81%). Table 14 is the list of the examples of proper nouns under words used for personifications category taken from the analyzed novels.

Table 14. The Examples of Proper Nouns under the Frame of Words Used for Personification Category

Code	ST	TT
24-9/SS-17/BB/CPf/TC/D	Put-Outer	Pemadam Lampu
91-43/SS-59/BB/CPf/TL/D	The Great Humberto	si Hebat Humberto
129-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi	Seribu Satu Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib
286-145/SS-181/BB/CPf/TA/F	Rememberall	Rememberall-bola ingat semua
152-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TC/D	Barn	Burung Hantu-Serak
229-117/SS-147/BB/CPf/TO/D	Hogwarts Sorting Hat	Topi Seleksi
349-220/SS-273/BB/CPf/TG/D	Elixir of Life	Cairan Kehidupan
382-277/SS-343/BB/CPf/TP/F	Devil's Snare	Jerat Setan

In datum number 24, the name *Put-Outer* is transferred to the target language by applying transformation technique into *Pemadam Lampu*. *Put-Outer* is told in the text as a magical device possessed by Dumbledore, the principal in Hogwarts School, in which by only one click it is able to turn the light off and on. The translator may consider the name *Put-Outer* to be one which does not have any equivalent term in the target text since the name is referred to an imaginary thing (does not really exist in everyday life), thus she decides to translate that unusual term into one which is totally different but in relation with the use of the thing being named, *Pemadam Lampu*. The translator recreates the name into one which is more understandable to the target readers is considered as the effort of giving the translated names some effects to domestication ideology.

The name *The Great Humberto* in datum number 91 is transferred to the target text by employing localization technique into *si Hebat Humberto*. The translator literally transfers the source text names but chooses local term *si* to translate the determiner *the*. Although the name *Humberto* remains foreign, the addressing term *si* has made it sounds local in some ways. Finally, the application of localization technique has given the translated name some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 129, the name *One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi* is translated to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Seribu Satu Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib*. The partial name *The Magical Herbs and Fungi* is translated literally into *Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib*, while the other part of the name which is *One Thousand* is translated into *Seribu Satu* which literally means one thousand and one. The way the translator decides to use the term *Seribu Satu* instead of using the source text's name's literal meaning is considered to be a precise and brilliant shot. In the target text, the term *Seribu Satu* is more popular and more commonly used to emphasize the quantity of things which usually in a huge amount, but not precisely in the amount of one thousand. The name *One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi* is told as a title of books in Hogwarts which contains huge amount of lists of magical herbs and fungi but not exactly one thousand in totals. A good step and choice is done by the translator by replacing the term one thousand which is meant to emphasize the amount of those things within the book into *Seribu Satu* which is meant the same way in the target culture. The way the translator

pick the term which is commonly used in the target culture has made the translated name to become more natural and sounds local.

The name *Rememberall* in datum number 286 is translated to target text into *Rememberall-bola ingat semua*. *Rememberall* is told in the story as a magical ball which is able to remind the owner to recall all forgotten things. Considering the use of the ball and the literal meaning of the name (Rememberall; remember-all), the translator decides to put additional information related to the function of the ball being named to give the readers more description considering that not all target text readers masters English language and get the point that the name has its literal meaning in the target language. Though the translator has put that details and made the name to be more understandable, but by another consideration, the translation of the name hold more effect to foreignization ideology. The translated name is the copy of the original source text name and supplemented by additional details which are considered giving the impression to the target readers that the name is a foreign name thus the existence of additional details are crucial. Finally, the translation of the name is given more effects to foreignization ideology.

The name *Barn* in datum number 152 is transferred to the target language by applying creation technique into *Burung Hantu-Serak* which is semantically different and does not equivalent to each other. *Barn*, according to *CALD*, is defined as a large building on a farm in which hay (= dried grass) and grain are kept; while *TEDT* presents two meaning; 1.) An outlying farm building for storing grain or animal feed and housing farm animals. 2.)

(Physics) A unit of nuclear cross section; the effective circular area that one particle presents to another as a target for an encounter. Its translated name, *Burung Hantu Serak* (husky owl, translated) is presented by the translator as the best translation for the source name, *Barn. Serak*, based on *KBBI* is meant as 1.) “*parau*” (husky, translated) and 2.) “*burung elang malam (atau burung hantu) yg bunyinya serak (spt suara orang yg serak)*” (a night eagle (owl) with a husky voice, translated). The way the translator creates new name in the target text and also the way she turns up the name *Burung Hantu* (owl, translated) is considered as the best way to make it explicit (*Barn* is referred to an owl as given explanation in the context). As stated by Davies (2003), that a cultural specific item can be said to be transferred by applying creation technique if there is a new term or name occur in its translation version or if there is an explication of any name which is omitted in one place. Finally, this translation tends to the domestication ideology since the name presented in the target text is made up so that sounds more familiar to the target readers.

In datum number 229, the name *Hogwarts Sorting Hat* is conveyed to the target text by employing omission technique into *Topi Seleksi*. The translator prefers to omit the word *Hogwarts* so that this does not appear in the target text. The translator may consider that the word does not necessarily needed since the given context is already clear that the ceremony or the event, or even most of the story is held or mainly centered in Hogwarts (the omitted word). Thus she considers the translation *Topi Seleksi* is already enough for

this mean is obviously referring to the property of Hogwarts. Finally, this translation tends to domestication ideology.

In datum number 349, the name *Elixir of Life* is translated to the target text by applying globalization technique into *Cairan Kehidupan*. The name *Elixir of Life* is globalized into *Cairan Kehidupan* in the target text. The term *Life* in the source text is in equivalent meaning with *Kehidupan*, while the term *Elixir* which is conveyed into *Cairan* is way globalized. *Elixir*, based on *CALD* is a substance, usually a liquid, with a magical power to cure, improve or preserve which has a more precise term in target language, *ramuan*. In fact, the translator chooses to use the more general term, *cairan*, which is defined in *KBBI* as “*benda cair; larutan; hasil mencairkan*” (a liquid; the product of the process of liquefying, translated). Even though there is a more suitable term in the target text, the chosen term *cairan* which is considered to be more general is still acceptable and understandable by the target reader. The way the translator translates *Elixir of Life* into *Cairan Kehidupan* (the liquid of life, translated) is considered to be her way to make the translation to be more accessible to the target readers by replacing the term into one which is more general. The more general word is considered to be more understandable to all readers which are mostly children whom are considered have not enough vocabularies related to specific terms, in this case, *ramuan*. Finally, this translation leads to domestication ideology by minimizing the unusual term.

The name *Devil's Snare* in datum number 382 is transferred by the translator to the target text by employing preservation technique into *Jerat*

Setan. Though the name is an imaginary name, but the name is developed by words which are really exist in the dictionary. The researcher considers that the translator prefer to simply transfer the name literally than transform or modify it may be to minimize the risk of any inadequate translation since imaginary character or name has always been a hard task to deal with. As given explanation in the initial chapter, preservation technique includes literal translation in which it is seen in the translation in this data. The way the translator literally translates the source text name *Devil's Snare* into *Jerat Setan* is considered to give the translated name some effects to foreignization ideology.

2. Description of the Techniques in Translating Proper Nouns

This part centers on analyzing the techniques employed by the translator in translating proper nouns exist in the book *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. The techniques are divided into two groups which are under the frame of domestication and foreignization ideologies. The total 384 proper nouns are discovered and listed as the data of the analysis taken from the source novel which is *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and compared to the target novel which is *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. To identify and investigate them, the reasearcher employs *CALD* and *TEDT*. As the attempt in analyzing the translation of proper nouns, the researcher employs *KBBI*, Google, and also asked an undergraduate student who is majoring Bahasa Indonesia.

From the total 384 proper nouns which exist in the text, preservation is the most frequent technique applied in 257 data (67.01%) and mostly employed

by proper nouns under the frame of names of persons category (58.37% out of 257 data), followed by proper nouns under the frame of words used for personification category which employs the technique (58.82 out of 119 data). The discussions below are the detailed descriptions and analysis of each employed technique.

a. Preservation

This technique is the most frequent technique applied by the translator to translate the proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels and are employed 262 times out of the total 384 proper nouns. This technique is under the frame of foreignization ideology in which the translator conveys proper nouns patterns literally or simply preserves the existing terms, though it may seem uncommon in the target language.

This technique is employed in 80.43% of the total 148 names of person exist in the analyzed novels, 80% of the total 5 data of names of holidays, 70.21% of the total 47 names of geographical units, 59.34% of the total 123 words used for personifications, 33.33% of the total six data of nationalities, and 0% of the total 19 data of time units. Table 15 presents some examples of the employment of preservation technique.

Table 15. The Examples of the Employment of Preservation Technique

Code	ST	TT
324-186/SS- 232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet
333-188/SS- 235/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gryffindor Seeker	Seeker Gryffindor
354-222/SS- 276/BB/CPf/TP/F	Locomotor Mortis	Locomotor Mortis
382-277/SS- 343/BB/CPf/TP/F	Devil's Snare	Jerat Setan
383-307/SS- 380/BB/CGe/TP/F	King's Cross Station	Stasiun King's Cross

Table 15 consists of the data which are treated by employing preservation technique. In datum number 324, the name *Alicia Spinnet* is translated into the target language into *Alicia Spinnet*, the exact name as given in the source text. The same case is seen in datum number 354 in which the name *Locomotor Mortis* is transferred to the target language into *Locomotor Mortis*.

Another form of the employment of preservation technique is seen in datum number 333 in which descriptive name *Gryffindor Seeker* is translated to the target text by changing the words order to the target text-based phrasal structure into *Seeker Gryffindor*. In the initial cases, the translator simply copies the existing name but different way of the employment of preservation technique is applied in data 333 in which *Gryffindor Seeker* is transferred and modified into *Seeker Gryffindor*. As Davies (2003) said, the employment of preservation technique also includes the act in which the translator preserves the meaning but not the form of the meaning. The same cases are also seen in datum 382 in which the name *Devil's Snare* is literally transferred into the

target language into *Jerat Setan* and datum 383 in which the name *King's Cross Station* is transferred into *Stasiun King's Cross*.

Finally, the employment of preservation technique has brought foreign impression to the translated names since all of the source text names are English name and the employment of preservation technique are always let them remain the same as what they are in the source text. In other cases, the employment of preservation technique has let the names transferred but still with the impression that the name is a foreign name, because whatever it is, names which are translated literally will always sound foreign since the word choice of the author is always based on foreign taste, intention and cultural background. It can be concluded that the employment of preservation technique gives more effect to foreignization ideology.

b. Addition

This technique is the third most frequent technique applied by the translator and employed 14 times (3.64%) of the total 384 data of proper nouns which exist in the analyzed text. Subsequently, the employment of addition technique occurs when the translator decides to keep the original but supplement the text with whatever information that is judged necessary. These supplements can be in various forms of details, from subtle adjectival descriptions to explanatory footnotes which depend not only on the translator's skill but also the cultural preferences. Theoretically, this technique stands under the frame of foreignization ideology, yet as the research went by, there are cases in which

the employment of addition technique gives more effect to domestication ideology.

Generally, the employment of addition technique would let the translation products to stay foreign to the target readers, or in other words, this employment would bring the target readers to the source culture and taste brand-new cultural specific items of the source language. This is because the existence of the original source text terms and additional details that follows would give impressions for the readers that the terms being introduced are foreign terms, thus, to make them understandable, additional explanations are added. Nevertheless, as the research went by, there are cases in which, instead of giving the effect to the foreignization ideology as previously stated, the employment of addition technique shows a tendency to domestication ideology, in which the modification has brought the source text closer to the readers and target culture.

This technique is employed in 4.35% of the total 184 names of person which exist in the analyzed novels, 6.38% of the total 47 data of names of geographical units, 2.44% of the total 123 words used for personifications, and not employed in the translation of nationalities, names of holidays, and names of time units. Table 16 presents some examples of the employment of preservation technique.

Table 16. The Examples of the Employment of Addition Technique

Code	ST	TT
77-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TA/D	4 Privet Drive	Privet Drive no. 4
110-53/SS-71/BB/CPs/TA/D	Potter	si Potter
120-65/SS-84/BB/CPs/TA/D	Cornelius Fudge	si Cornelius Fudge
286-145/SS-181/BB/CPf/TA/F	Rememberall	Rememberall-bola ingat semua
302-167/SS-209/BB/CPs/TA/F	Chaser	Chaser atau Pengejar
310-169/SS-211/BB/CPf/TA/F	Golden Snitch	Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas

The last three data mentioned in Table 16 which are *Rememberall*, *Chaser*, and *Golden Snitch* are translated into the target text by employing addition technique in which this employment of addition technique gives the translation products some effects to foreignization ideology. While the application of addition technique in the first three data which are the names *4 Privet Drive*, *Potter*, and *Cornelius Fudge* shows different effect in which the translation products have given the more effects to domestication ideology.

In datum 77, the name *4 Privet Drive* is translated to target text into *Privet Drive no. 4*. *4 Privet Drive* is told in the story to be the address where the Dursleys (the main character's adoptive parents which is also the main character's uncle and aunt) lives. The additional detail *no.* inserted in the name is considered to be the translator's way to make it sounds common in the target language since, though it will be understandable, but the name will be not common in the target language if it is literally translated into *Privet Drive 4*. The way the translator adds the additional detail has brought the translation

product closer to the target language and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In data number 110 and 120, the names *Potter* and *Cornelius Fudge* are translated to the target text with an addressing word *si* added in the beginning. The former datum which is *Potter* is translated to the target text into *si Potter* and the latter datum which is *Cornelius Fudge* is translated to the target text into *si Cornelius Fudge*. The way the translator develops the translated name with additional addressing term *si* is considered to be useful to make the name more local and common in the target language. The addressing term *si* is considered to be one which is local and belongs to the target culture and also commonly used in the target language. Finally, the additional addressing term *si* gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 286, the name *Rememberall* is translated to the target text into *Rememberall-bola ingat semua* (Rememberall--a remember-all ball, translated). Rememberall is told in the story as a magical ball which is able to remind the owner to recall all forgotten things. Considering the use of the ball and the literal meaning of the name (Rememberall; remember -all), the translator seemingly decides to put additional information related to the function of the ball being named to give the readers more description, considering that not all target text readers mastering English language and get the point that the name has its literal meaning in the target language. Though the translator has put that details and made the name to be more understandable, but by another consideration, the translation of the name hold

more effect to foreignization ideology. The translated name is the copy of the original source text name, then is supplemented by additional details which are considered giving the impression to the target readers that the name is a foreign name thus the existence of additional details are crucial. Finally, the translation of the name is given more effects to foreignization ideology.

In data number 302 and 310, the names *Chaser* and *Golden Snitch* are in the same case as seen in datum four. The former which is *Chaser* is translated to the target text into *Chaser atau Pengejar* and the latter which is *Golden Snitch* is translated to the target text into *Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas*. The additional details inserted to each name (which are considered as descriptive names) is considered to be the translator's way to give more description for the target readers so that the literal meanings of the names are delivered and caught by the target readers. After all, as the previous case seen in datum 286, the existence of the names which are simply copied from the source text name and the existence of the additional details which are added has given the impression for the target readers that the name is a foreign name. Finally, the translation of the names and the application of addition technique in data five and six give more effects to foreignization ideology.

c. Globalization

There are many ways of making cultural specific items from the source text to be more accessible for readers with different background culture and knowledge. The strategy of globalization is applied in order to give that access by replacing the source text cultural specific items with ones which are more

neutral or general. This strategy can be very useful when there is no equivalent terms in the target language could replace the source terms and the employment of preservation technique is not desired due to the foreignization effect that it enhances.

Globalization is the fourth most frequent technique employed by the translator in translating proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels and mostly employed in the translation of names of persons. This technique is employed 10 times (2.60%) out of the total 384 data. Viewed per category, this technique is employed in 2.70% of the total 184 names of person exist in the analyzed novels, 6.38% of the total 47 names of geographical units, 2.44% of the total 123 words used for personifications, and not employed in the translation of nationalities, names of holidays and names of time units. Table 17 presents some examples of the employment of globalization technique.

Table 17. The Examples of the Employment of Globalization Technique

Code	ST	TT
74-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TG/D	Isle of Wight	Pulau Wight
81-38/SS-52/BB/CGe/TT/D	The Smallest Bedroom	Kamar Paling Kecil
256-125/SS-156/BB/CPs/TG/D	Great Uncle Algie	Kakek Algie

In datum number 74, the name *Isle of Weight* is translated to the target text by employing globalization technique into *Pulau Weight*. The term *Isle*, based on *TEDT*, is defined as a small island, while in the target language the term is translated into *pulau* (an island, translated) which is considered more general.

In datum number 81, the name *The Smallest Bedroom* is as well transferred to the target text by employing globalization technique into *Kamar Paling*

Kecil. The source text name *The Smallest Bedroom*, literally means *Kamar Tidur Paling Kecil* while the translator prefers to translate it into *Kamar Paling Kecil* (the smallest room, translated). The decision -making done by the translator in replacing the specific reference *Bedroom* into a more general reference, *Kamar* (room, translated), is considered to be the translator's way to make it more neutral. Moreover, the term *kamar* is also commonly used in the target culture to be referred to bedroom, thus the researcher considers that the translation does not cause any inadequate meaning.

In datum number 256, the name *Great Uncle Algie* is translated to the target language into *Kakek Algie*. The term *Great Uncle* in the source language is specifically referred to the younger brother of the grandfather, while in the target text it is conveyed into *kakek* (grand father, translated) which is considered more general. It can be referred to both the grandfather himself or the younger or older brother of the grandfather.

Finally, the employment of globalization technique through the above examples and the analyzed data has brought them closer to the target readers for the existence of more general and neutral words and terms to replace the more specifics ones in the target language has made them to be more accessible. Thus the employment of globalization technique has finally brought the translation product closer to the target culture and gives more effects to domestication ideology.

d. Omission

The strategy of omission is applied when there is no equivalent term that could replace the detected culture-specific items in the target culture. The employment of omission technique is also justified while in conveying the culture-specific items would promote its meaning in an inadequate way. These problematic culture-specific items, in this case proper names, can be omitted altogether so that no trace of it is found in translation. The omission can also be shown in a spoken text case in which particular dialect that occurs in the source text are omitted and spoken in a standard language in the translation.

Omission is the sixth most frequent technique used by the translator and employed in 2.08% of the total 384 proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels. This technique is employed in 33.33% of the total 6 names of nationalities exist in the analyzed novels, 3.25% of the total 123 words used for personifications, 2.12% of the total 47 names of geographical units, 0.68% of 148 names of person, and not employed in the translation of names of holidays and time units. Table 18 presents some examples of the employment of omission technique.

Table 18. The Examples of the Employment of Omission Technique

Code	ST	TT
44-20/SS-xx/BB/CGe/TO/D	Scotch	---
61-31/SS-xx/BB/CNt/TO/D	Brazilian	---
229-117/SS-147/BB/CPf/TO/D	Hogwarts Sorting Hat	Topi Seleksi
248-122/SS-xxx/BB/CPs/TP/F	Thomas, Dean	---

In datum number 44, *Scotch* is omitted and does not occur in the target text. *Scotch* is told in the story as type of tape used to hold the main character's broken glasses together in expression "He wore round glasses held together with a lot of *Scotch* tape because of all the times Dudley had punched him on the nose". The way the translator omits the source text name *Scotch* is considered to be a precise trick to minimize the foreignness or the foreign name in the target text. Moreover, this omission does not create any harm for both the meaning and the context since the existence of the expression *Scotch* does not give any significant meaning in the sentence. Finally, the way the translator omits the foreign expression *Scotch* in the translated text has given some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 61, *Brazilian* is as well not translated to the target text. The name *Brazilian* is told in the text as the origin or the nationality of a boa that escapes from the zoo as the main character and his family visited. The way the translator omits the source text name *Brazilian* is considered to be his way to not to introduce alien words to the target readers. Moreover, there is previous explanation given by the author (as well as the translator in the translated text) in the initial chapter of the book that the boa is told to be originally come from Brazil, thus the translator maybe consider that omitting

that name in this context will not result to an inadequate translation since the readers has been introduced by that explanation in the initial chapter. Finally, the employment of omission technique has brought some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 248, the name *Hogwarts Sorting Hat* is conveyed to the target text by employing omission technique into *Topi Seleksi*. The translator prefers to omit the word *Hogwarts* so that this does not appear in the target text. The translator may consider that the word does not necessarily needed since the given context is already clear that the ceremony or the event, or even most of the story is held and centered in Hogwarts (the omitted word). Thus the researcher considers that the translator may consider that the translation *Topi Seleksi* is already enough and moreover this mean is obviously referring to the property of Hogwarts. Finally, this translation tends to domestication ideology.

In datum number 248, the name *Thomas, Dean* is also not translated to the target text. *Thomas Dean* is told as the student of Hogwarts School and the translator chooses not to put the name in the target text. In one hand, it is considered as the translator's way to not to introduce or minimize minor characters which exist in the source text but in another hand this omission is considered as a mistake since the thing being omitted is not only the character *Thomas, Dean*, but also the sentence in the context. No matter what motivates the translator on doing so, this employment of omission technique would still lead and give some effects to domestication ideology.

e. Localization

The strategy of localization occurs when the translator tries to anchor or a referent firmly in the culture of the target audience. In other words, this translation strategy is used when culture-specific references are replaced by ones that are more familiar to the target readers. This technique is contrary to globalization because it helps to avoid the loss of effect and at the same time it does not affect harmfully the meaning of the translated items. For example, the source culture term or name that sounds strange and unfamiliar to the target audience is replaced by the one that is popular and well known in the target culture.

Localization is the fifth most frequent technique used by the translator and employed in 2.34% of the total 384 proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels. This technique is employed in 3.38% of the total 148 names of person exist in the analyzed novels, 3.25% of the total 123 words used for personifications, and not employed in the translation of names of geographical units, nationalities, names of holidays and names of time units. The examples of the application of localization technique can be seen in the data as listed in Table 19.

Table 19. The Examples of the Employment of Localization Technique

Code	ST	TT
91-43/SS-59/BB/CPf/TL/D	The Great Humberto	si Hebat Humberto
196-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Cauldron Cakes	Bolu Kual
197-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Licorice Wands	Tongkat Likor
366-237/SS-295/BB/CPf/TL/D	Ridgeback	si Punggung Bersirip
377-263/SS-327/BB/CPs/TT/D	Elfric the Eager	Elfric si Penuh Semangat

In data number 91, 366, and 377 in Table 19, the translator literally translates the names and then modifies or supplements them with target culture's addressing term *si*. Datum number 91 which is *The Great Humberto* is transferred to the target text into *si Hebat Humberto*. The translator literally transfers the source text names but chooses local term *si* to translate the determiner *the*. The same case is seen in datum number 377 in which the name *Elfric the Eager* is translated into *Elfric si Penuh Semangat*. The translator prefers to maintain the name *Humberto* and *Elfric* to remain the same in the target language, only she changes the descriptive names which follow. Though the names *Humberto* and *Elfric* remain foreign, but the addressing term *si* has made them sound local in some ways. In datum number 366, the name *Ridgeback* is translated to the target text into *si Punggung Bersirip*. This translation may be included to addition technique for the supplement *si* that is added to the translation of the name, but previous discussion has been presented that addition technique occurs when the source text name is maintained in the target text to be one which is exactly the same, but supplemented with any additional details. The case is different since in this datum, the name *Ridgeback* is not maintained. Instead, the name is translated into *si Punggung Bersirip*. Thus, the researcher considers that in this case, instead of employing addition technique, the translator employs localization technique in translating the name. Finally, the way the translator introduces the term *si* in the name *si Hebat Humberto*, *Elfric si Penuh Semangat*, and *si Punggung Bersirip* have brought the sense of local-name to

the name being translated and gives some the translated names some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 196, *Cauldron Cakes* is also translated to the target text by employing localization technique into *Bolu Kualu*. Instead of translating the source text name *Cauldron Cakes* into its literal meaning *Kue Kualu*, the translator prefers to pick the local-kind-of-cake *bolu* to translate the term *Cakes*. Based on *KBBI*, *Bolu* is defined as “*kue dibuat dr adonan tepung terigu, telur, gula pasir, dsb dan dipanggang*”(one kind of cake made of flour, eggs, sugar, etc and baked, translated). In the source culture, *Cake* can be any kind of cake; it can be the ones which are baked, fried, steamed, etc. while *bolu* is defined as particular kind of cake which is cooked in oven (baked). The way the translator emerges the more specific term of the target culture is considered to be her way to bring the term or name closer to the target text by transferring it to the one which is considered more suitable, more common, and moreover more local since the term is a specific term owned only by the target culture (not by the source culture).

In datum number 197, the name *Licorice Wands* is also translated to the target by employing localization technique text into *Tongkat Likor*. *Licorice*, based on *TEDT* is defined as one kind of plant native to Mediterranean region with blue flowers and pinnately compound leaves and widely cultivated in Europe. Considering that the name is a real name of plant which does not exist in the target language, thus it is normal if there is no equivalent or local name for it. For that reason, instead of translating the name with risks of any

inadequacy which may happen in the translation, the translator seemingly prefers to introduce the existing source text name to the target readers but modifies the name into local alphabetic-style; *Likor*. Though the readers may not be able to understand what *Likor* is nor realize whether *Likor* has any specific meaning or not, the translation is considered to be effective to make the name sounds like a local name by the act of replacing alien writing *Licorice* into a very local writing style, *Likor*. Finally, the employment of localization technique through the data gives the names some effects to domestication ideology by bringing the names closer to the target culture.

f. Transformation

This translation technique may cause some changes in meaning and the target text may be slightly different from the source language text. The substitution of the source language names into one equivalent name which exist in the target language is also included under this heading. The employment of transformation technique creates some effects to domestication ideology.

Transformation is the second most frequent technique used by the translator and is employed in 20.83% of the total 384 proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels. This technique is employed in 100% of 19 names of time units exist in the analyzed novels, 50% of the total 6 names of nationalities, 27.64% of the total 123 words used for personifications, 20% of 5 names of holidays, 11.49% of the total 148 names of person, 10.64% of 47 names of geographical units, and is not employed in the translation of names

of geographical units, nationalities, names of holidays and names of time units. The examples of the application of transformation technique can be seen in the data as listed in Table 20.

Table 20. The Examples of the Employment of Transformation Technique

Code	ST	TT
6-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Dursleys	Keluarga Dursley
57-24/SS-35/BB/CHo/TT/D	Christmas	Natal
58-26/SS-37/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	Hari Sabtu
94-48/SS-65/BB/CPs/TT/D	Keeper of Keys and Grounds	pemegang kunci dan pengawas binatang liar
129-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi	Seribu Satu Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib
146-71/SS-92/BB/CPs/TT/D	Apothecary	toko obat
253-124/SS-155/BB/CPs/TT/D	Nearly Headless Nick	Nick si Kepala-Nyaris-Putus
275-133/SS-167/BB/CPf/TT/D	the Charms	Jimat dan Guna-guna
276-134/SS-168/BB/CNt/TT/D	African	Afrika
319-181/SS-226/BB/CGe/TT/D	Sahara Desert	Gurun Sahara

In datum number 6, the name *the Dursleys* is translated by the translator to the target text by employing transformation technique into *keluarga Dursley*. As the previous definition given in the second chapter that transformation technique occurs when the names of the source language are altered or distorted, or when an equivalent names in the target language occur replacing the foreign name from the source language. Based on that explanation and the above case in which the Dursleys is translated into *keluarga Dursley*, names, especially in western countries, which are began with determiner *the* and followed by letter *-s* are commonly referred to family names, which is

equivalent to the term *keluarga* in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, instead of leaving the name as given in the source text, the translator prefers to treat the name *the Dursleys* by applying transformation technique into *keluarga Dursley*. Finally, the employment of transformation technique brings the name closer to the target culture and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 57, the holiday name *Christmas* is transferred to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Natal*. According to *CALD*, *Christmasis* defined as (the period just before and after) 25 December, a Christian holy day which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ and also categorized under names of holidays category. While the name *Natal*, based on *KBBI* is defined as “*kelahiran Isa Almasih (Yesus Kristus), hari raya untuk memperingati kelahiran Isa Almasih (tanggal 25 Desember)*” (the birth of Isa Almasih (Jesus Christ), the holy day to commemorate the birth of Jesus (on 25th December), translated). The source text name, *Christmas*, is semantically equivalent to the name *Natal* which exists in the target language thus the translator is simply adopt and take the existing name, *Natal*, to replace and translate the name *Christmast*. Since the name *Natal* has already familiar to the target readers, thus the translation is considered to be domesticated and that the translation makes the readers stay home. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

The name *Saturday* in datum number 58 is translated by applying transformation technique into *Sabtu*. *Saturday*, which is a name of day is

transferred and replaced by an equivalent name that has already existed in the target language. The way the translator employs transformation technique by replacing the existing names into ones which are already owned by the target language has let the readers to stay home by making the alien names or terms to be one which are more accessible and familiar. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

In datum number 94, the name *Keeper of Keys and Grounds* is transferred to the target text by employing transformation technique into *pemegang kunci dan pengawas binatang liar*. The translator tries to transform the name into one which is semantically different with the one in the source text. This name is a descriptive name, a nickname given to Hagrid, the school attendant whose job is to keep the keys as well as the beasts, school and the area surrounding. The source text name, *Ground*, in the target text is translated to *Binatang Liar*, which means beast. The translator seemingly tries to fit the name to the real description of the character being named considering that the Hagrid character is told and described in the book mostly as the beasts' keeper (instead of ground or school keeper as it is named), thus the translator considers to better replace the source text's name into one which is precisely based on the fact. The way the translator translates and transforms the name is considered to be contextually acceptable though it is semantically different to the one in the source text. Finally, the translated name gives more effects to domestication ideology since the translator has brought the name closer to the

readers by making it to be more descriptive and truly represents the person being named.

In datum number 129, the name *One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi* is translated to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Seribu Satu Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib*. The name *The Magical Herbs and Fungi* is translated literally into *Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib*, while the phrase *One Thousand* is translated into *Seribu Satu* which literally means one thousand and one. The way the translator decides to use the term *Seribu Satu* instead of using the source text's name's literal meaning is considered to be a precise and brilliant step. In the target text, the term *Seribu Satu* is more popular and more commonly used to emphasize the quantity of things which usually in a huge amount, but not precisely in the amount of one thousand. The name *One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi* is told as a title of book in Hogwarts which contains huge amount of lists of magical herbs and fungi but not exactly one thousand in totals. A good step and choice is done by the translator by replacing the term *one thousand* which is meant to emphasize the amount of those things within the book into *Seribu Satu* which means the same way in the target culture. The way the translator pick the term which is commonly used in the target culture has made the translated name to become more natural and sounds local.

In datum number 146, the name *Apothecary* is translated by the translator by employing transformation technique into *toko obat*. Based on *CALD*, apothecary is defined as a person who in the past made and sold medicines ,

but in the target text, instead of maintaining the name as what it is, the translator transforms the meaning into *toko obat* which literally means a drugstore. By one minute view, the name may have semantically different meaning, but contextually, the name would be acceptable to be translated such way. In the text, the name *Apothecary* is told as one place passed through by the main character, Potter, and his friend Hagrid, in a magical market named Diagon Alley. The name *toko obat* (drugstore, translated) would be acceptable and fit in the given context. Moreover, based on the given context, the term *toko obat* is more common to be used than the literal meaning of apothecary itself since in the target culture, people do not really go to a person whom having some skills in making medicine. Instead, when they need some medications, people go to a doctor (which is also semantically different with apothecary) or to a drugstore (the *toko obat*). Finally, the application of transformation technique is considered acceptable and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 275, the name *the Charms* is translated to the target text by applying transformation technique into *Jimat dan Guna-guna*. The source text's name *the Charms* is literally meant as either *Jimat* (magical thing, translated) or *Guna-guna* (magical saying; magic, translated). Instead of choosing which one is best and more precise to translate the source name, the translator prefers to take both definitions and put it as one name in the target text. This is considered acceptable in the target text since the term *Jimat dan Guna-guna* in Bahasa Indonesia has a quite different meaning thus

semantically there will be no double or repetitive meaning in the target text. The occurrence of two semantically different words to translate a single name of the source language is considered as the result of the employment of transformation technique. In the given context in the text, it is told that *the Charms* is the name of one subject of study in Howarts school, as seen in the following expression: “Professor Flitwick, *the Charms* teacher, was a tiny little wizards who had to stand on a pile of books to see.....” and is translated into: “*Profesor Flitwick, guru ‘Jimat dan Guna-guna’ adalah penyihir kecil mungil yang harus berdiri diatas setumpuk buku agar bisa menatap.....*” . The way the translator puts together the double meanings in the target text is considered brings some naturalness for the translated name for there will be awkward to say *guru jimat* or *guru guna-guna* in the target language. Instead, he puts them together into *guru Jimat dan Guna-guna* which sounds more natural in the target language. Moreover, contextually it is acceptable since in the following chapter, it is described that the class activities of the subject of study mentioned include the lesson of making and using magical things (jimat) as well as learning how to produce and do magical sayings (guna-guna). Finally, this employment of transformation technique is considered has given the translated name some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 276, the name *African* is conveyed to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Afrika*. The name *Afrika* is

equivalent and has the same reference with the source text name African. This translation technique finally leads to domestication ideology.

In datum number 319, *Sahara Desert* is translated to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Gurun Sahara* and considered as a real geographical entity which is presented in the story. Based on *TEDT*, *Sahara Desert* is the world's largest desert in North Africa. While its translation, *Gurun Sahara*, already exist in the target language culture and has an equal meaning to *Sahara Desert*. As stated by Davies (2003), that the transformation technique occurs when in the target language, the source language name is replaced with one which is equivalent. Finally, this employment of transformation technique leads the translated name to domestication ideology.

g. Creation

This technique is used when there is a recreation of name from the source language to be one which is firmly or totally different with the source language name or with one which is not present there. Davies adds that this technique is rarely used and often includes an idea of compensation.

Creation is the most infrequent technique used by the translator and employed only in 0.52% of the total 384 proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels. This technique is employed only once (2.12%) of the total 47 names of geographical units exist in the analyzed novels, once (0.81%) of the total 123 words used for personifications, and not employed in the translation of names person, nationalities, names of holidays and names of time units. The

examples of the application of creation technique can be seen in the data as listed in Table 21.

Table 21. The Examples of the Employment of Creation Technique

Code	ST	TT
152-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TC/D	Barn	Burung Hantu-Serak
257-125/SS-156/BB/CGe/TC/D	Blackpool	dermaga

In datum number 152, *Barn* is translated to the target text by employing creation technique into *Burung Hantu-Serak* which is semantically different and do not equivalent to each other. *Barn*, according to *CALD*, is defined as a large building on a farm in which hay (= dried grass) and grain are kept; while *TEDT* presents two meaning; 1.) an outlying farm building for storing grain or animal feed and housing farm animals. 2) (Physics) a unit of nuclear cross section; the effective circular area that one particle presents to another as a target for an encounter. Its translation name, *Burung Hantu Serak* (Husky Owl, translated) is considered to be presented by the translator as the best translation for the source name, *Barn*. *Serak*, based on *KBBI* is meant as 1.) “*parau*” (husky, translated) and 2.) “*burung elang malam (atau burung hantu) yg bunyinya serak (spt suara orang yg serak)*” (a night eagle (owl) with a husky voice, translated). The way the translator creates a new name in the target text and also the way she turns up the name *Burung Hantu* is considered as the best way to make it explicit (that *Barn* is referred to an owl (*burung hantu*) as given in the previous names in the text). As stated by Davies (2003), a culture-specific item, in this case proper noun, can be said to be transferred by applying creation technique if there is new term or name

occur in its translation version or if there is an explicitation of any name which is omitted in one place. Finally, this translation tends to the domestication ideology since the name presented in the target text is made up so that sounds more familiar to the target readers.

The name *Blackpool* in datum number 257 is translated by applying creation technique into *dermaga*. The translator translates the source language term into one which is totally different and has no associative meaning. *Dermaga* (quey, translated), based on *KBBI* is (1) “*tembok rendah yg memanjang di tepi pantai menjorok ke laut di kawasan pelabuhan (untuk pangkalan dan bongkar muat barang)*” (2) “*tembok penahan ombak (di pelabuhan)*”; (a long structure, usually built of stone in the shore, where boats can be tied up to take on and off their goods, translated). While the source text name, *Blackpool*, based on *TEDT*, is a resort town in Lancashire in northwestern England on the Irish Sea; and is famous for its tower. The translator chooses to replace the source language name into one which is common in the target language, though the source term is a name of a real place which is normally maintained or transformed in the target text.

The aim of the translator in translating the name such way is seemingly because the source language name, though that is name of a real place, is not quite popular through the target reader in Indonesia; not as popular as other real-places names which are existed in the text. For that reason, the translator translates the name into one which is more common and acceptable over the given context. Since the translator decides to recreate the name and there is

no equivalent term in the target language which could replace the source language name, thus, instead of picking a unique name which exists in the target language which might cause a misleading direction, she decides to choose a common place *dermaga* (quay). In the story, the place *Blackpool* is told to be one place where the character Hermione had drowned by the grandma just to prove that the granddaughter possesses magical skills and be able to ward off that.

3. The Translator's Ideology in Translating Proper Nouns

As a matter of fact that the ideology chosen by the translator can be traced from the technique employed in translating the proper nouns, the analysis in this part is based on the analysis of the previous part. They are then divided under two ideologies namely foreignization and domestication. Under the former ideology, the translator employs two techniques namely preservation and addition, whereas under the latter ideology, the translator employs six techniques namely creation, transformation, localization, globalization, omission, and in several cases the employment of addition technique also gives the effects of domestication ideology.

a. Foreignization Ideology

Given the fact that under this ideology consists of 2 techniques namely preservation and addition, the analysis starts from the more frequent technique to the less frequent technique employed by the translator to trace the ideology chosen by the translator in the translated text. The further elaborations are served as follows.

1.) Preservation

Preservation is the most frequent technique under foreignization ideology employed by the translator to translate proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels. Considering various cases of the employment of preservation technique in this analysis, it can be highlighted that the foreignization effect is achieved by the product of translation in this research by simply copy the source text name to the target text or literally translate them. Table 22 is the list of some examples taken from the data in this research which involve preservation as employed the translation technique.

Table 22. The Examples of the Employment of Preservation Technique

Code	ST	TT
324-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet
333-188/SS-235/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gryffindor Seeker	Seeker Gryffindor
354-222/SS-276/BB/CPf/TP/F	Locomotor Mortis	Locomotor Mortis

Data in Table 22 are the data which are treated by employing preservation technique. In datum number 324, the name *Alicia Spinnet* is translated into the target language into *Alicia Spinnet*, the exact name as given in the source text. The same case is seen in datum number 354 in which the name *Locomotor Mortis* is transferred to the target language into *Locomotor Mortis*. While in datum number 333, *Gryffindor Seeker*, is translated to the target text by changing the words order into *Seeker Gryffindor* which is the right Bahasa Indonesia structure. In the initial cases, the translator simply copies the existing name and different way of preservation technique is applied in this datum in which *Gryffindor Seeker* is transferred and modified

into *Seeker Gryffindor*. As the theory said that the employment of preservation technique also includes the act in which the translator preserves the meaning but not the form of the meaning.

Finally, the employment of preservation technique has brought foreign impression to the translated names since all of the source text names are English name and the employment of preservation technique are always let them remain the same as what they are in the source text. In other cases, the employment of preservation technique has let the names transferred but still with the impression that the name is a foreign name, because whatever it is, names which are translated literally will always sounds foreign since the word choice of the author is always based on foreign taste, intention and cultural background. At the end, it can be concluded that the employment of preservation technique gives more effect to foreignization ideology.

2.) Addition

This technique is the less frequent technique applied by the translator in translating the proper nouns which exist in the analyzed texts. Generally, the employment of addition technique would let the translation products to stay foreign to the target readers, or in other words, this employment would bring the target readers to the source culture and taste brand-new culture-specific items of the source language. This is because the existence of the original source text terms and additional details that follows would give impressions for the readers that the terms being introduced are foreign terms, thus, to make them understandable, additional explanations are added. Table 23 are

the examples of several cases of the employment of addition technique taken from the data in the analyzed novels.

Table 23. The Examples of the Employment of Addition Technique

Code	ST	TT
286-145/SS-181/BB/CPf/TA/F	Rememberall	Rememberall-bola ingat semua
302-167/SS-209/BB/CPs/TA/F	Chaser	Chaser atau Pengejar
310-169/SS-211/BB/CPf/TA/F	Golden Snitch	Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas

In datum number 286, *Rememberall* is translated to target text into *Rememberall-bola ingat semua* (Rememberall, a remember-all ball, translated). *Rememberall* is told in the story as a magical ball which is able to remind the owner to recall all forgotten things. Considering the use of the ball and the literal meaning of the name (Rememberall; remember -all), the translator seemingly decides to put additional information related to the function of the ball being named to give the readers more description, considering that not all target text readers mastering English language and get the point that the name has its literal meaning in the target language. Though the translator has put that details and made the name to be more understandable, by another consideration, the translation of the name hold more effect to foreignization ideology. The translated name is the copy of the original source text name then supplemented by additional details which are considered giving the impression to the target readers that the name is a foreign name thus the existence of additional details are crucial. Finally, the translation of the name is given more effects to foreignization ideology.

The name in datum number 302 and 310, *Chaser* and *Golden Snitch*, are the same case as seen in datum number 286. The former which is *Chaser* is translated to the target text into *Chaser atau Pengejar* and the latter which is *Golden Snitch* is translated to the target text into *Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas*. The additional details inserted to each name (which are considered as descriptive names) is considered to be the translator's way to give more description for the target readers so that the literal meaning of the names is delivered and caught by the target readers. After all, as the previous case seen in datum four, this additional details and the existence of the name which is just simply copied from the source text has given the impression for the target readers that the name is a foreign name. Finally, the translation of the names by the employment of addition technique has given more effects to foreignization ideology.

b. Domestication Ideology

This ideology shares five techniques namely transformation, creation, globalization, localization, omission, and addition. This ideology is held by two out of seven types of proper nouns which occur in the analyzed text namely names of nationalities and names of time units which are translated to the target text by mostly employing transformation technique.

1) Transformation

This translation technique is the most frequent technique under the frame of domestication ideology employed by the translator in translating proper nouns which exist in the analyzed novels. The employment of this

technique may cause some change in meaning and the target text may be slightly different from the source language text. The substitution of the source language names into one equivalent name which exist in the target language is also included under this heading. The employment of transformation technique creates some effects to domestication ideology for the new modification of the source text name into one which is more familiar and more common in the target language. Data in Table 24 are the example of the employment of transformation technique taken from the data.

Table 24. The Examples of the Employment of Transformation Technique

Code	ST	TT
6-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Dursleys	Keluarga Dursley
57-24/SS-35/BB/CHo/TT/D	Christmas	Natal
58-26/SS-37/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	Hari Sabtu

In datum number 6, the name *the Dursleys* is translated by the translator to the target text by employing transformation technique into *keluarga Dursley*. As the previous definition given in the second chapter that transformation technique occurs when the names of the source language are altered or distorted, or when an equivalent names in the target language occur replacing the foreign name from the source language. Based on that explanation and the above case in which *the Dursleys* is translated into *keluarga Dursley*, names, especially in western countries, which are began with determiner *the* and followed by letter *-s* are commonly refer to family names; which is equivalent to the term *keluarga*

in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, instead of leaving the name as given in the source text, the translator prefers to treat the name *the Dursleys* by applying transformation technique into *keluarga Dursley*. This employment of transformation technique brings the name closer to the target culture and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum 57, the name *Christmas* is transferred to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Natal*. According to *CALD*, *Christmas* is defined as (the period just before and after) 25 December, a Christian holy day which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ and also categorized under names of holidays category. While *Natal*, based on KBBI is defined as “*kelahiran Isa Almasih (Yesus Kristus): hari -- , hari raya untuk memperingati kelahiran Isa Almasih (tanggal 25 Desember)*” (the birth of Isa Almasih (Jesus Christ); the holy day to commemorate the birth of Jesus (on 25th December), translated). The source text name, *Christmas*, is semantically equivalent to the name *Natal* which exists in the target language thus the translator is simply adopt and take the existing name, *Natal*, to replace and translate the name *Christmas*. Since the name *Natal* has already familiar to the target readers, thus the translation is considered to be domesticated and that the translation makes the readers stay home. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

In datum number 58, the name *Saturday* is translated by the translator to the target text by applying transformation technique into *Sabtu*. *Saturday*, which is name of day is transferred and replaced by an

equivalent name that has already existed in the target language. The way the translator employs transformation technique by replacing the existing names into ones which are already owned by the target language has let the readers to stay home by making the alien names or terms to be one which are more accessible and familiar. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

2) Globalization

Globalization is the third most frequent technique under domestication ideology employed by the translator in translating proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels. This technique is applied in order to give access to target readers by replacing the source text cultural specific items with ones which are more neutral or general. Though the translation product will may be not totally domesticated, but the employment of globalization has made the translation product closer to the target reader for the availability of the more general terms in the target text to replace the alien and specific ones in the source text. Table 25 serves some examples of the employment of globalization technique.

Table 25. The Examples of the Employment of Globalization Technique

Code	ST	TT
74-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TG/D	Isle of Wight	Pulau Wight
81-38/SS-52/BB/CGe/TT/D	The Smallest Bedroom	Kamar Paling Kecil
256-125/SS-156/BB/CPs/TG/D	Great Uncle Algie	Kakek Algie

In datum number 74, *Isle of Weight* is translated to the target text by employing globalization technique into *Pulau Weight*. The term *Isle*, based

on *TEDT* is defined as a small island, while in the target language the term is translated into *pulau* (an island, translated) which is considered more general.

In datum number 81, the name *The Smallest Bedroom* is as well transferred to the target text by employing globalization technique into *Kamar Paling Kecil*. The source name *The Smallest Bedroom*, literally means *Kamar Tidur Paling Kecil* while the translator prefers to translate it into *Kamar Paling Kecil* (the smallest room, translated). The decision-making done by the translator in replacing the specific reference *Bedroom* into a more general reference, *Kamar* (room, translated), is considered to be the translator's way to make it more neutral. Moreover, the term *kamar* is also commonly used in the target culture to be referred to bedroom, thus the researcher considers that the translation does not cause any inadequate meaning.

In datum number 256, *Great Uncle Algie* is translated to the target language into *Kakek Algie*. The term *Great Uncle* in the source language is specifically referred to the younger brother of the grandfather, while in the target text it is conveyed into *kakek* (grand father, translated) which is considered more general; it can be referred to both the grandfather himself or the younger or older brother of the grandfather.

Finally, the employment of globalization technique through the above examples and the analyzed data has brought them closer to the target readers for the existence of more general and neutral words and terms to

replace the more specifics ones in the target language has made them to be more accessible. The employment of globalization technique has finally brought the translation product closer to the target culture and gives more effects to domestication ideology.

3) Localization

Localization is the third most frequent technique under domestication ideology employed by the translator in translating proper nouns in the analyzed text. considering the cases of the employment of this strategy that occur, it may be noted that the foreignization effect is achieved by the use of local terms to replace the global or general terms or by phonetically modifying the terms so that the translated terms sound more local. Data taken from the analyzed novels as served in Table 26 are the examples of the employment of localization technique.

Table 26. The Examples of the Employment of Localization Technique

Code	ST	TT
91-43/SS-59/BB/CPf/TL/D	The Great Humberto	si Hebat Humberto
196-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Cauldron Cakes	Bolu Kual
197-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Licorice Wands	Tongkat Likor

In datum number 91, the name *The Great Humberto* is transferred to the target text into *si Hebat Humberto*. The translator literally transfers the source text names but chooses local term *si* to translate the determiner *the*. Though the name Humberto remains foreign, but the addressing term *si* has made them sound local in some ways. Finally, the way the translator introduces the term *si* in the name *si Hebat Humberto* has brought the

sense of local-name to the name being translated and gives the translated name some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 196, the name *Cauldron Cakes* is also translated to the target text by employing localization technique. The former which is *Cauldron Cakes* is translated to the target text into *Bolu Kuali*. Instead of translating the source text name *Cauldron Cakes* into its literal meaning *Kue Kuali*, the translator prefers to pick the local-kind-of-cake *bolu* to translate the term *Cakes*. Based on *KBBI*, *Bolu* is defined as “*kue dibuat dr adonan tepung terigu, telur, gula pasir, dsb dan dipanggang*” (one kind of cake made of flour, eggs, sugar, etc and baked, translated). In the source culture, cake can be any kind of cake; it can be the ones which are baked, fried, steamed, etc. while *bolu* is defined as particular kind of cake which is cooked in oven (baked). The way the translator emerges the more specific term of the target culture is considered to be her way to bring the term or name closer to the target text by transferring it to the one which is considered more suitable, more common, and moreover more local since the term is a specific term owned only by the target culture (not by the source culture).

In datum number 197, *Licorice Wands* is translated to the target text into *Tongkat Likor*. *Licorice*, based on *TEDT* is defined as one kind of plant native to Mediterranean region with blue flowers and pinnately compound leaves and widely cultivated in Europe. Considering that the name is a real name of plant which does not exist in the target language,

thus it is normal if there is no equivalent or local name for it. For that reason, instead of translating the name with risks of any inadequacy which may happen in the translation, the translator prefers to introduce the existing source text name to the target readers but modifies the name into local alphabetic-style, *Likor*. Though the readers may not be able to understand what *Likor* is nor realize whether *Likor* has any specific meaning or not, the translation is considered to be effective to make the name sounds like a local name by the act of replacing alien writing *Licorice* into a very local writing style, *Likor*. Finally, the employment of localization technique through the data gives the names some effects to domestication ideology by bringing the names closer to the target culture.

4) Omission

Omission is the fourth most frequent technique under domestication ideology which is employed by the translator to translate proper nouns which exist in the original novel. Considering the translated data as the product of the omission technique, the translator achieves the domestication effect by omitting the alien terms in the source text in order to minimize the existence of foreign terms in the target text so that the target readers are not introduced by the omitted alien terms. Table 27 serves some examples of the data taken from the analyzed novels which are treated by using omission technique.

Table 27. The Examples of the Employment of Omission Technique

Code	ST	TT
44-20/SS-xx/BB/CGe/TO/D	Scotch	---
61-31/SS-xx/BB/CNt/TO/D	Brazilian	
229-117/SS-147/BB/CPf/TO/D	Hogwarts Sorting Hat	Topi Seleksi
248-122/SS-xxx/BB/CPs/TP/F	Thomas, Dean	---

In datum number 44, the name *Scotch* is omitted and does not occur in the target text. The name *Scotch* is told in the story as type of tape used to hold the main character's broken glasses together in expression "He wore round glasses held together with a lot of *Scotch* tape because of all the times Dudley had punched him on the nose". The way the translator omits the source text name *Scotch* is considered to be a precise trick to minimize the foreignness or the foreign name in the target text. Moreover, this omission does not create any harm for both the meaning and the context since the existence of the expression *Scotch* does not give any significant meaning in the sentence. Finally, the way the translator omits the foreign expression *Scotch* in the translated text has given some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum number 61, the name *Brazilian* is as well not translated to the target text. The name *Brazilian* is told in the text as the origin or the nationality of a boa that escapes from the zoo as the main character and his family visited. The way the translator omits the source text name *Brazilian* is considered to be his way to not to introduce alien words to the target readers. Moreover, there is previous explanation given by the author (as well as the translator in the translated text) in the initial chapter of the

book that the boa is told to be originally come from Brazil, thus the translator maybe consider that omitting that name in this context will not result to an inadequate translation since the readers has been introduced by that explanation in the initial chapter. Finally, the employment of omission technique has brought some effects to domestication ideology.

In datum 248, the name *Hogwarts Sorting Hat* is conveyed to the target text by employing omission technique into *Topi Seleksi*. The translator prefers to omit the word Hogwarts so that this does not appear in the target text. The translator may consider that the word does not necessarily needed since the given context is already clear that the ceremony or the event, or even most of the story is held and centered in Hogwarts (the omitted word). Thus the researcher considers that the translator may consider that the translation *Topi Seleksi* is already enough and moreover this mean is obviously referring to the property of Hogwarts. Finally, this translation tends to domestication ideology.

5) Addition

Addition is the fifth most frequent technique under domestication ideology employed by the translator in translating proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels. Theoretically, this technique stands under the frame of foreignization ideology, yet as the research went by, there are cases in which the employment of addition technique gives more effect to domestication ideology. Considering the translated data as the product of omission technique, the domesticaton effect is achieved by modifying the

source text's names or supplementing them by any additional local-details which give some effects to domestication ideology. The examples of the employment of addition technique can be seen in the Table 28.

Table 28. The Examples of the Employment of Addition Technique

Code	ST	TT
77-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TA/D	4 Privet Drive	Privet Drive no. 4
110-53/SS-71/BB/CPs/TA/D	Potter	si Potter
120-65/SS-84/BB/CPs/TA/D	Cornelius Fudge	si Cornelius Fudge

In datum number 77, the name *4 Privet Drive*, is translated to target text into *Privet Drive no. 4*. *4 Privet Drive* is told in the story to be the address where the Dursleys (the main character's adoptive parents which is also the main character's uncle and aunt) lives. The additional detail *no.* inserted in the name is considered to be the translator's way to make it sounds common in the target language since, though it will be understandable, but the name will be not common in the target language if it is literally translated into *Privet Drive 4*. The way the translator adds the additional detail has brought the translation product closer to the target language and gives some effects to domestication ideology.

In data number 110 and 120, the name *Potter* and *Cornelius Fudge* are translated to the target text with an addressing word *si* added beforehand. The former datum which is the name *Potter* is translated to the target text into *si Potter* and the latter datum which is the name *Cornelius Fudge* is translated to the target text into *si Cornelius Fudge*. The way the translator develops the name with additional addressing term *si* is considered to be

useful to make the name more local and common in the target language. The addressing term *si* is considered to be one which is local and belongs to the target culture and also commonly used in the target language. Finally, the additional addressing term *si* gives some effects to domestication ideology.

6) Creation

Creation is the most infrequent technique under domestication ideology employed by the translator in translating proper nouns exist in the analyzed novels. Considering the translated data as the product of creation technique, the domestication effect is achieved by the recreation of the source language name into one which is totally different by more familiar and more understandable to the target readers. Table 29 serves the other examples of the data taken from the analyzed novels which are translated by employing of creation technique.

Table 29. The Examples of the Employment of Creation Technique

Code	ST	TT
152-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TC/D	Barn	Burung Hantu-Serak
257-125/SS-156/BB/CGe/TC/D	Blackpool	dermaga

In datum number 152, the name *Barn* is translated to the target text by employing creation technique into *Burung Hantu-Serak* which is semantically different and does not equivalent to each other. Barn, according to *CALD*, is defined as a large building on a farm in which hay (= dried grass) and grain are kept; while *TEDT* presents two meaning; 1.) an outlying farm building for storing grain or animal feed and housing

farm animals. 2) (Physics) a unit of nuclear cross section; the effective circular area that one particle presents to another as a target for an encounter. Its target name, *Burung Hantu Serak* (Husky Owl, translated) is considered to be presented by the translator as the best translation for the source name, *Barn. Serak*, based on *KBBI* is meant as 1.) “*parau*” (husky, translated) and 2.) “*burung elang malam (atau burung hantu) yg bunyinya serak (spt suara orang yg serak)*” (a night eagle (owl) with a husky voice, translated).

The way the translator creates new name in the target text and also the way she turns up the name *Burung Hantu* is considered as the best way to make it explicit (that *Barn* is referred to an owl (*burung hantu*) as given in the previous names in the text). As stated by Davies (2003), that a cultural specific item, in this case proper noun, can be said to be transferred by applying creation technique if there is new term or name occur in its translation version or if there is an explication of any name which is omitted in one place. Finally, this translation tends to the domestication ideology since the name presented in the target text is made up so that sounds more familiar to the target readers.

The name *Blackpool* in datum number 257 is translated by applying creation technique into *dermaga*. The translator translates the source language term into one which is totally different and has no associative meaning. *Dermaga* (quey, translated), based on *KBBI* is (1) “*tembok rendah yg memanjang di tepi pantai menjorok ke laut di kawasan*

pelabuhan (untuk pangkalan dan bongkar muat barang)” (2)“tembok penahan ombak (di pelabuhan)”; (a long structure, usually built of stone in the shore, where boats can be tied up to take on and off their goods, translated). While the source term, *Blackpool*, based on *TEDT*, is a resort town in Lancashire in northwestern England on the Irish Sea; and is famous for its tower. The translator chooses to replace the source language name into one which is common in the target language, though the source term is a name of a real place which is normally maintained or transformed in the target text.

The aim of the translator in translating the name such way is seemingly because the source language name, though that is name of a real place, is not quite popular through the target reader in Indonesia; not as popular as other real-places names which are existed in the text. For that reason, the translator translates the name into one which is more common and acceptable over the given context. Since the translator decides to recreate the name and there is no equivalent term in the target language which could replace the source language name, thus, instead of picking a unique name which exists in the target language which might cause a misleading direction, she decides to choose a common place *dermaga* (quay). In the story, the place *Blackpool* is told to be one place where the character Hermione had drowned by the grandma just to prove that the grand daughter possesses magical skills and be able to ward off that.

4. The Ideology of Each Category of Proper Nouns

From the findings of this research, it can be concluded that generally the proper nouns in the analyzed novels are foreignized. Given the fact that the analyzed novels are developed by six categories of proper nouns, the analysis in this part discusses the ideology of each category of proper nouns. The further analysis is presented as follows.

a. Foreignization Ideology

From the research findings, it can be concluded that foreignization ideology is seen to be achieved in the translation of names of person, names of geographical units, names of holidays, and words used for personification. Below is the more detail analysis describing the employed techniques under the frame of foreignization ideology presented per category of proper nouns.

1) Names of Person

Out of 184 data of the names of person category, 150 data (81.52%) are translated by employing the preservation technique, 17 data (9.24%) are translated by employing the transformation technique, eight data (4.35%) are conveyed by applying the addition technique, four data (2.17%) are translated by employing the globalization technique, three data (1.63%) are translated by employing the localization technique, one data (0.54%) is conveyed by applying the omission technique, while the creation technique is not used by the translator in translating names of person in the text. Thus, it can be concluded that based on the most frequent technique under each ideology that are employed, the translated version of the names of persons which exist in

novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* tend to be foreignized by the translator by mostly employing preservation technique. Table 30 below is the list of the examples of the translation of names of person taken from the data of this analysis which are foreignized.

Table 30. The Examples of the Foreignized Names of Persons

Code	ST	TT
2-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Dursley	Mr Dursley
7-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dudley	Dudley
307-169/SS-211/BB/CPs/TA/F	Seeker	Seeker-Pencari

Names in data number two and seven in Table 30 are conveyed by applying preservation technique, in which both the second and the seventh data are simply preserved as it is to the target language. These names are considered as a real name and having no connotative meaning, thus the researcher sees it to be the translator's consideration to maintain the given names. The employment of preservation technique to translate these names has made them remain foreign to the target readers. Finally, the translated names in datum 2 and 7 tend to be foreignized.

In datum 307, the name *Seeker* is conveyed to the target text by employing addition technique into *Seeker-Pencari*. This addition technique is applied in order to give additional detail to explain the foreign word in the source text which is still maintained and introduced in the target text. The employment of addition technique in this context gives more effects to foreignization ideology since the existence of the foreign word together with its additional details gives the impression to the target reader that something not common has just being introduced to them.

2) Names of Geographical Units

Out of 47 data of the second category, 33 names of geographical units (70.21%) which exist in the original novel are translated by employing the preservation technique, five data (10.64%) are translated by employing the transformation technique, three data (6.38%) are translated by employing the addition technique, three (6.38%) data are translated by employing the globalization technique, one datum (2.13%) is translated by employing the omission technique and there is also one (2.13%) datum which is translated by employing the creation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that the translator employs all of the seven techniques to translate the names of geographical units existing in the original novel but out of the seven techniques which are employed, preservation is the most frequent technique employed by the translator in translating names of geographical units which exist in the texts. In a whole, the translated version of the names of geographical units tend to be foreignized. Table 31 is the list of the examples of the translation of names of geographical unit taken from the data of this analysis which are foreignized.

Table 31. The Example of the Foreignized Names of Geographical Unit

Code	ST	TT
29-12/SS-20/BB/CGe/TP/F	Godric's Hollow	Godric's Hollow
76-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TP/F	The Cupboard under the Stairs	Lemari di Bawah Tangga
138-68/SS-88/BB/CGe/TA/F	the Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron—Kuali Bocor

In datum 29, the name *Godric's Hollow* is rendered to the target text by employing preservation technique. This name is simply preserved to the

target language into *Godric's Hollow*. The employment of this technique is considered to be the translator's way to introduce imaginary name created by the author since there is no descriptive or connotative meaning of the source language name or any equivalent terms in the target language that could replace the existing source text name. *Godric's Hollow* is told in the text to be one (imaginary) place where the major character's parents, James and Lily Potter, have had killed by Voldemort, the antagonist character in the story. *Godric's Hollow* is considered as a name under names of geographical unit category, though there are no further explanations given by the author that can help the researcher to identify the place to be the name of city, country, or other entities. Finally, the way the translator maintains and introduces the foreign term in the target text gives some effects to foreignization ideology.

In datum number 76, the geographical name *The Cupboard under the Stairs* is also conveyed using preservation technique into *Lemari di Bawah Tangga*. Since the name is a descriptive name and developed by words which the equivalent ones are existed in the target language, thus, the translator seemingly avoids simply copying the name to the target language. Instead, she literally conveys the given name into one target-language-based name which is semantically equivalent, though the name still sounds foreign and not common. The name, *The Cupboard under the Stairs*, is introduced by the author referred to a place where the main character, Harry, sleeps. This place is a closet under the stairs in the Dursleys' house which is provided by the family as Harry's bedroom. Since there is no efforts made by the translator to

make the name more familiar to the target reader, thus, this translation is considered tends to foreignization ideology.

In datum 138, the name *Leaky Cauldron* is translated into *Leaky Cauldron—Kuali Bocor*. The translator employs addition technique by maintaining the source name and then adds some details after. The way the translator adds some details to the original name in the target text is considered as the effort of making the term or name easier to be understood by the target reader without changing or leaving the original name. This is as well becoming the translator's way to introduce the source name to the target reader, thus the employment of this technique leads to foreignization ideology. The presence of the source name which is followed by some details develops an impression to the readers that the name is really foreign, thus additional explanations and details are necessarily added. *Leaky Cauldron* is explained as one store in Diagon Alley (a magical place where anything magical is sold) which offers various kinds of magical pots.

3) Names of Holidays

In translating the data under the names of holiday category, the translator employs only the preservation and the transformation technique, while the addition, the globalization, the localization, the omission and the creation technique are not used. Out of five data in names of holiday category, three data (60%) are conveyed by employing the preservation technique and the other two data (40%) are conveyed by employing the transformation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating names of holiday

existing in the original novel, the translator tends to foreignize them and preservation is being the most frequent technique employed. Table 32 below is the list of the examples of the translation of names of holidays taken from the data of this analysis which are foreignized.

Table 32. The Examples of the Foreignized Names of Holidays

Code	ST	TT
19-6/SS-13/BB/CHo/TP/F	Bonfire Night	Bonfire Night
112-55/SS-73/BB/CHo/TP/F	Halloween	Hallowe'en
223-114/SS-143/BB/CHo/TP/F	the Sorting Ceremony	Upacara seleksi

In data number 19 and 112 in Table 32, the name *Bonfire Night* and *Halloween* are considered under the names of holidays category since both data refer to a special period or ceremony to celebrate particular event which usually held routine every period of time. Both data are conveyed by employing preservation technique in which both names are preserved to the target text without any changes. The way the translator maintains these names as they are in the target text is considered aimed to introduce new terms to the target readers and bring the reader to the source language culture. However, the latter is way more popular in the target language while the former is totally foreign. Besides, there is no equal terms in the target language could replace the source language names precisely, thus maintaining the terms is considered to be the wisest way. Finally, the way the translator translates the names gives effects to foreignization ideology.

In datum number 223, the name *Sorting Ceremony* is translated to the target text by applying preservation technique into *Upacara Seleksi*. The source language name is a descriptive name, thus it is considered that the translator decides to translate the name literally since there is no equal name or term existed in the target language for the name is only an imaginary one which does not occur in everyday life. The way the translator literally transfers the name is considered to give some effects to foreignization ideology since though the name is already transferred, the name remains foreign and the translation does not make it sound more familiar to the target reader.

4) Words Used for Personification

In translating the data under the frame of words used for personification category, the translator employs all the seven techniques. Out of 123 data in this category, the translator translates 73 of the data (59.35%) by employing the preservation technique, 34 data (27.64%) by employing the transformation technique, four data (3.33%) by employing the localization technique, four data (3.33%) by applying the omission technique, three data (2.44%) by applying the addition technique, three data (2.44%) by employing the globalization technique, and there is only one datum (0.8%) that is translated by employing the creation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating words used for personification existing in the original novel, the translator tends to foreignize them and preservation is being the most frequent technique employed. Table 33 is the list of the examples of the translation of

words used for personification taken from the data of this analysis which are foreignized.

Table 33. The Examples of the Foreignized Words Used for Personification

Code	ST	TT
286-145/SS- 181/BB/CPf/TA/F	Rememberall	Rememberall-bola ingat semua
310-169/SS- 211/BB/CPf/TA/F	Golden Snitch	Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas
382-277/SS- 343/BB/CPf/TP/F	Devil's Snare	Jerat Setan

The name *Rememberall* in datum number 286 is translated to target text into *Rememberall-bola ingat semua*. *Rememberall* is told in the story as a magical ball which is able to remind the owner to recall all forgotten things. Considering the use of the ball and the literal meaning of the name (Rememberall; remember-all), the translator decides to put additional information related to the function of the ball being named to give the readers more description considering that not all target text readers masters English language and get the point that the name has its literal meaning in the target language. Though the translator has put that details and made the name to be more understandable, by another consideration, the translation of the name hold more effect to foreignization ideology. The translated name is the copy of the original source text name and supplemented by additional details which are considered giving the impression to the target readers that the name is a foreign name thus the existence of additional details are crucial. Finally, the translation of the name is given more effects to foreignization ideology.

In datum number 310, the name *Golden Snitch* is translated to the target text by employing addition technique into *Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas*. The additional details inserted to each name (which are considered as descriptive names) is considered to be the translator's way to give more description for the target readers so that the literal meaning of the names is delivered and caught by the target readers. After all, as the previous case seen in datum four, this additional details and the existence of the name which is just simply copied from the source text has given the impression for the target readers that the name is a foreign name. Finally, the translation of the names by the employment of addition technique has given more effects to foreignization ideology.

The name *Devil's Snare* in datum number 382 is transferred by the translator to the target text by employing preservation technique into *Jerat Setan*. Though the name is an imaginary name, the name is developed by words which are really exist in the dictionary. The researcher considers that the translator prefers to simply transfer the name literally than to transform or to modify it which may minimize the risk of any inadequate translation since an imaginary character or name has always been a hard task to deal with. As given explanation in the initial chapter, preservation technique includes literal translation in which it is seen in the translation in this data. The way the translator literally translates the source text name *Devil's Snare* into *Jerat Setan* is considered to give the translated name some effects to foreignization ideology.

b. Domestication ideology

From the research findings, it is revealed that the domestication ideology is achieved in the translation of names of nationalities and names of time units tend to domestication ideology. Below is the more detail analysis describing the employed techniques under the frame of domestication ideology presented per category of proper nouns.

1) Nationalities and Religions

In translating the third category of proper nouns which is the names of nationalities, the translator employs only the transformation, omission and preservation techniques while addition, globalization, localization and creation techniques are not used. Out of six data of the third category, three data (50%) is translated by employing the transformation technique, two (33.33%) data are translated by employing the omission technique and one datum (16.67%) is translated by employing the preservation technique. Thus, it can be concluded that the translator tends to domesticate the names of nationalities existing in the text by mostly employing the transformation technique. Table 34 is the list of the examples of the translation of names of nationalities taken from the data of this analysis which are domesticated.

Table 34. The Examples of the Domesticated Nationalities Names

Code	ST	TT
61-31/SS-xx/BB/CNt/TO/D	Brazilian	---
276-134/SS-168/BB/CNt/TT/D	African	Afrika
284-144/SS-180/BB/CNt/TP/F	West Ham	West Ham
343-199/SS-xxx/BB/CNt/TO/D	English	---

In data number 61 and 343 of Table 34, the name *Brazilian* and *English* are conveyed to the target text by applying omission technique in which the source text names are omitted and are not presented in the target text. The employment of omission technique by the translator is aimed to reduce the foreign names or terms which exists in the source text, thus that foreign terms are not introduced to the target reader. This effect then brings the translated text closer to the target reader by minimizing the presence of foreign term in the target text. Finally, the employment of omission technique leads to domestication ideology.

In datum number 276, the name *Africa* is conveyed to the target text by employing transformation technique into *Afrika*. The name *Afrika* is an equivalent name possessed by the target text which has the same referent with the source term name, *African*. This employment of transformation technique finally leads to domestication ideology.

In datum number 284, the name *the West Ham* is preserved to the target text into exactly the same name without any changes. The preservation technique applied in this translation is considered as the translator's choice since there is no equivalent name in the target text; this may be because the

place or the state is not very popular in the target language (not as popular as *England* or *United States* which has their equivalent name in Bahasa Indonesia). The way the translator translates it in which he simply preserves it has led the translated name to foreignization ideology since the translation result remains foreign for the target readers.

2) Names of Time Units

In 19 data under the frame of the names of time units category, transformation is the only technique used by the translator to translate all the data under this category. Thus, it can be concluded that in translating names of time units, the translator tends to domesticate them by employing the transformation technique. Table 35 is the list of the examples of the translation of names of time unit taken from the data of this analysis which are domesticated.

Table 35. The Examples of the Domesticated Time Unit Names

Code	ST	TT
316-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	November	bulan November
317-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	hari Sabtu
335-194/SS-241/BB/CTm/TT/D	December	Desember

The source text name *November*, *Saturday*, and *December* as mentioned in Table 35 are all transferred to the target text by applying transformation technique. The names taken from the source text are all transferred and replaced by equivalent names which exist in the target language, even though there are additional details (*bulan*; month, translated, and *hari*; day, translated) added in the first and the second data. The way the translator

employs transformation technique by replacing the existing names into ones which are equivalent in the target language has let the readers to stay home by making the alien names or terms to be one which are more accessible and familiar. Finally, the translation tends to domestication ideology.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of the conclusions and suggestions drawn as the final part of the research problem formulated in the initial chapter. Some conclusions and suggestions are drawn in this chapter after conducting the analysis of the categorization of the proper nouns found in the text, the techniques applied by the translator in translating the proper nouns which exist in the text, and the chosen ideology traced from the major techniques applied by the translator in translating these proper nouns in each proper nouns category as well as in the whole text. The conclusions and suggestions are drawn as follows.

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings and the analysis, the conclusions are formulated as follows.

1. With regard to the first formulated problems of the research, this research found that all the six categories of proper nouns proposed by Frank (1972) occur in the texts. The categories are names of persons, which is the most frequent category of proper nouns found in the text and is seen in 183 data, followed by words used for personification which is seen in 120 data, names of geographical units which is seen in 48 data, names of time units which is seen in 19 data, nationalities which is seen in seven data, and names of holidays is the most infrequent category which is seen only in six data.

2. In relation to the second formulated problem of this research, the most frequent employed technique is preservation which is applied in 257 data, followed by transformation which is applied in 67 data, addition in 15 data, globalization in nine data, omission in 8 data, localization in 7 data, and creation which is the most infrequent technique employed and used only to translate two data of the text.

3. In relation to the third formulated problem of the research, generally the translator tends to choose foreignization ideology indicating that she wants the reader to be introduced and brought to the source text culture. Such ideology is indicated by two techniques consisting of preservation and addition which are employed 264 times or 69.11% of the total proper nouns, whereas the rest six techniques under domestication ideology which are addition, localization, omission, globalization, transformation and creation are employed 118 times or 30.89% of the total proper nouns.

4. In relation to the fourth formulated problem of the research, foreignization ideology is seen to be achieved by several categories of proper nouns including names of persons (154 out of 182 data or 84.61%), names of geographical units (33 out of 46 data or 71.7%), names of holidays (three out of five data or 60%) and words used for personifications (73 out of 122 data or 59.8%) and domestication ideology is achieved by nationalities category (six out of six data or 100%) and names of time units category (19 out of 19 data or 100%).

B. Suggestions

After conducting this research, the researcher formulates several suggestions related to the research result along with its weaknesses that arise during the analysis process. These suggestions are addressed to the following parties.

1. To Translators

The major duty of a translator is to transfer what is stated and intended by the author in the source language to the target language without decreasing or swerving its original meaning. The way the translator transfers the text of the original version may differ from one to another depends on the translator taste and more importantly considers the target language taste, interest and aptitude. By such considerations, a translator is expected to be wisely decided what is the most precise style of translation which is needed to be applied to a certain text and certain target audiences.

Both foreignization or domestication ideology have their benefits and weaknesses. A translated text which tends to foreignization ideology is considered having higher degree of accuracy thus there is minimum risk of inadequate translation, while a translated text which tends to domestication ideology is considered having higher degree of naturalness though there maybe some risks of any decreasing meaning. A good translator should be able not only to transfer the text from one language to another by maintaining what is intended by the author. He or she is also expected to be able to recognize which expression needs to be maintained as it is and

which one needed to be translated or transformed. This research is expected to be one work worth to look at and to be one of reference or literature for the next translation activities.

2. To the Students of English Language and Literature Majoring in Translation Studies

It is a challenge to conduct such research due to unawareness of the importance of examining the precise translation of proper nouns especially in children's literature. Such research demands cultural knowledge of both source and target language. Therefore, for students who desire to conduct such research, such knowledge should to be possessed.

3. To Other Researchers

The unavoidable weaknesses appear at this research due to the limited theories and the limited knowledge of the researcher. There also problems which arise due to the limited data, data which are not specifically categorized, and the inconsistency effects of the employment of addition technique. Therefore, it is suggested to other researchers that they increase the number of the data as well as enrich certain theories related to the characteristics or tendencies of translation technique and also proper nouns categorization. It is also expected to other researcher and the next research activity conducted in the same field to as well conduct translation quality assessment in the analysis.

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APPENDICES

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
1	1-0/SS-0/BB/CPf/TT/D	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone	Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah													
2	2-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Dursley	Mr Dursley													
3	3-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TT/F	Mrs. Dursley	Mrs Dursley													
4	4-1/SS-7/BB/CGe/TP/F	Privet Drive	Privet Drive													
5	5-1/SS-7/BB/CPf/TP/F	Grunnings	Grunnings													
6	6-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Dursleys	Keluarga Dursley													
7	7-1/SS-7/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dudley	Dudley													
8	8-2/SS-8/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Potters	Keluarga Potter													
9	9-4/SS-11/BB/CPs/TP/F	Harry	Harry													
10	10-5/SS-11/BB/CPs/TP/F	Harvey	Harvey													
11	11-5/SS-11/BB/CPs/TP/F	Harold	Harold													
12	12-5/SS-12/BB/CPs/TP/F	You-Know-Who	Kau-Tahu-Siapa													
13	13-5/SS-12/BB/CPf/TP/F	Muggle	Muggle													
14	14-6/SS-13/BB/CPs/TT/D	Mrs. Next Door	ibu tetangga													
15	15-6/SS-13/BB/CPs/TP/F	Jim McGuffin	Jim McGuffin													
16	16-6/SS-13/BB/CGe/TP/F	Kent	Kent													
17	17-6/SS-13/BB/CGe/TP/F	Yorkshire	Yorkshire													
18	18-6/SS-13/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dundee	Dundee													
19	19-6/SS-13/BB/CHo/TP/F	Bonfire Night	Bonfire Night													
20	20-6/SS-14/BB/CPs/TP/F	Howard	Howard													
21	21-6/SS-14/BB/CGe/TT/D	Britain	Inggris													
22	22-7/SS-14/BB/CPs/TP/F	Petunia	Petunia													
23	23-7/SS-14/BB/CPs/TP/F	Albus Dumbledore	Albus Dumbledore													
24	24-9/SS-17/BB/CPf/TT/D	Put-Outer	Pemadam-Lampu													
25	25-9/SS-17/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dumbledore	Dumbledore													
26	26-9/SS-17/BB/CPs/TP/F	Professor McGonagall	Profesor McGonagall													
27	27-10/SS-18/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dedalus Diggle	Dedalus Diggle													
28	28-11/SS-19/BB/CPs/TP/F	Voldemort	Voldemort													
29	29-12/SS-20/BB/CGe/TP/F	Godric’s Hollow	Godric’s Hollow													
30	30-12/SS-20/BB/CPs/TP/F	Lily	Lily													
31	31-12/SS-20/BB/CPs/TP/F	James Potter	James Potter													
32	32-12/SS-20/BB/CPs/TP/F	Albus	Albus													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
33	33-13/SS-20/BB/CPs/TP/F	Harry Potter	Harry Potter													
34	34-13/SS-22/BB/CHo/TP/F	Harry Potter day	Hari Harry Potter													
35	35-14/SS-23/BB/CPs/TP/F	Hagrid	Hagrid													
36	36-14/SS-24/BB/CPs/TP/F	Sirius Black	Sirius Black													
37	37-15/SS-24/BB/CGe/TP/F	Bristol	Bristol													
38	38-15/SS-25/BB/CPs/TP/F	James	James													
39	39-16/SS-25/BB/CPs/TP/F	Sirius	Sirius													
40	40-18/SS-28/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dudley Dursley	Dudley Dursley													
41	41-19/SS-29/BB/CPs/TP/F	Aunt Petunia	Bibi Petunia													
42	42-19/SS-29/BB/CPs/TP/F	Duddy	Dudley													
43	43-20/SS-31/BB/CPs/TP/F	Uncle Vernon	Paman Vernon													
44	44-20/SS-xx/BB/CGe/TO/D	Scotch	-----													
45	45-21/SS-31/BB/CPs/TP/F	Auntie Marge	Bibi Marge													
46	46-22/SS-32/BB/CPs/TP/F	Vernon	Vernon													
47	47-22/SS-32/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mrs. Figg	Mrs Figg													
48	48-22/SS-33/BB/CPf/TP/F	Tibbles	Tibbles													
49	49-22/SS-33/BB/CPf/TP/F	Snowy	Snowy													
50	50-22/SS-33/BB/CPf/TP/F	Mr.Paws	Mr Paws													
51	51-22/SS-33/BB/CPf/TP/F	Tufty	Tufty													
52	52-22/SS-33/BB/CPf/TP/F	Yvonne	Yvonne													
53	53-23/SS-33/BB/CGe/TP/F	Majorca	Majorca													
54	54-23/SS-34/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dinky Duddydums	Dinky Duddydums													
55	55-23/SS-34/BB/CPs/TP/F	Piers Polkiss	Piers Polkiss													
56	56-23/SS-34/BB/CPs/TP/F	Piers	Piers													
57	57-24/SS-35/BB/CHo/TT/D	Christmas	Natal													
58	58-26/SS-37/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	Hari Sabtu													
59	59-28/SS-39/BB/CPf/TP/F	Boa Constrictor	<i>Boa Pambelit</i>													
60	60-28/SS-39/BB/CGe/TT/D	Brazil	<i>Brasil</i>													
61	61-31/SS-xx/BB/CNt/TO/D	Brazilian														
62	62-31/SS-41/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dennis	Dennis													
63	63-31/SS-41/BB/CPs/TP/F	Malcolm	Malcolm													
64	64-31/SS-41/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gordon	Gordon													
65	65-31/SS-44/BB/CPf/TP/F	Harry Hunting	berburu Harry													
66	66-31/SS-44/BB/CTm/TT/D	September	bulan September													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
67	67-32/SS-45/BB/CPf/TP/F	Smeltings	Smeltings													
68	68-32/SS-45/BB/CGe/TP/F	Stonewall High	Stonewall High													
69	69-32/SS-45/BB/CGe/TP/F	Stonewall	Stonewall													
70	70-32/SS-45/BB/CTm/TT/D	July	bulan Juli													
71	71-32/SS-45/BB/CGe/TT/D	London	London													
72	72-32/SS-45/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ickle Dudleykins	Ickle Dudleykins													
73	73-34/SS-47/BB/CPs/TP/F	Marge	Marge													
74	74-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TG/D	Isle of Wight	Pulau Wight													
75	75-34/SS-47/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. H. Potter	Mr H. Potter													
76	76-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TP/F	The Cupboard under the Stairs	Lemari di Bawah Tangga													
77	77-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TA/D	4 Privet Drive	Privet Drive no. 4													
78	78-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TP/F	Little Whinging	Little Whinging													
79	79-34/SS-47/BB/CGe/TP/F	Surrey	Surrey													
80	80-38/SS-52/BB/CPf/TP/F	Smelting	Smeltings													
81	81-38/SS-52/BB/CGe/TG/D	The Smallest Bedroom	Kamar Paling Kecil													
82	82-38/SS-52/BB/CGe/TA/D	4 Privet Drive	Privet Drive nomor 4													
83	83-40/SS-54/BB/CTm/TT/D	Friday	hari Jumat													
84	84-40/SS-55/BB/CPf/TT/D	“Tiptoe Through the Tulips”	Berjingkat di Antara Tulip-tulip													
85	85-40/SS-55/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	Hari Sabtu													
86	86-41/SS-56/BB/CTm/TT/D	Sunday	hari Minggu													
87	87-42/SS-58/BB/CGe/TP/F	Room 17	Kamar 17													
88	88-42/SS-58/BB/CGe/TP/F	Railview Hotel	Hotel Railview													
89	89-42/SS-58/BB/CGe/TP/F	Cokeworth	Cokeworth													
90	90-43/SS-59/BB/CTm/TT/D	Monday	1.hari Senin, 2.Senin													
91	91-43/SS-59/BB/CPf/TL/D	The Great Humberto	si Hebat Humberto													
92	92-43/SS-59/BB/CTm/TT/D	Tuesday	Selasa													
93	93-48/SS-65/BB/CPs/TP/F	Rubeus Hagrid	Rubeus Hagrid													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data 1	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
94	94-48/SS-65/BB/CPs/TT/D	Keeper of Keys and Grounds	pemegang kunci dan pengawas binatang liar													
95	95-49/SS-65/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hogwarts	Hogwarts													
96	96-49/SS-66/BB/CPs/TT/D	Keeper of Keys	pemegang kunci													
97	97-50/SS-68/BB/CPs/TP/F	Vernon Dursley	Vernon Dursley													
98	98-51/SS-69/BB/CGe/TP/F	The Floor	<i>Lantai</i>													
99	99-51/SS-69/BB/CGe/TP/F	Hut-on-the-Rock	Pondok-di-Atas-Karang													
100	100-51/SS-69/BB/CGe/TP/F	The Sea	Laut													
101	101-51/SS-69/BB/CPf/TG/D	Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry	Sekolah Sihir Hogwarts													
102	102-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TG/D	<i>Chf. Warlock</i>	Penyihir Hebat													
103	103-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TT/D	<i>Supreme Mugwump</i>	Kepala Penyihir													
104	104-51/SS-69/BB/CPf/TP/F	International Confederation of Wizards	Konfederasi Sihir Internasional													
105	105-51/SS-69/BB/CTm/TT/D	September	September													
106	106-51/SS-69/BB/CTm/TT/D	July	Juli													
107	107-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TP/F	Minerva McGonagall	Minerva McGonagall													
108	108-51/SS-69/BB/CPs/TG/D	Deputy Headmistress	Wakil Kepala Sekolah													
109	109-52/SS-69/BB/CPs/TT/D	Gallop in Gorgons	Gorgon bloon													
110	110-53/SS-71/BB/CPs/TA/D	Potter	si Potter													
111	111-55/SS-73/BB/CPf/TT/D	Dark Side	Sihir Hitam													
112	<i>112-55/SS-73/BB/CHo/TP/F</i>	Halloween	Hallowe'en													
113	113-56/SS-74/BB/CPs/TT/D	the McKinnons	keluarga Mc.Kinnon													
114	114-56/SS-74/BB/CPs/TT/D	the Bones	Keluarga Bone													
115	115-56/SS-74/BB/CPs/TT/D	the Prewetts	Keluarga Prewett													
116	116-62/SS-81/BB/CPf/TP/F	Knuts	Knut													
117	117-63/SS-82/BB/CPf/TP/F	Gringotts	Gringotts													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
118	118-64/SS-84/BB/CPf/TA/F	the <i>Daily Prophet</i>	<i>Daily Prophet—Harian Peramal</i>													
119	119-64/SS-84/BB/CPf/TP/F	Ministry of Magic	Kementerian Sihir													
120	120-65/SS-84/BB/CPs/TA/D	Cornelius Fudge	si Cornelius Fudge													
121	121-66/SS-86/BB-/CPf/TP/F	<i>The Standard Book of Spells</i>	<i>Kitab Mantra Standar</i>													
122	122-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Miranda Goshawk	Miranda Goshawk													
123	123-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>A History of Magic</i>	<i>Sejarah Sihir</i>													
124	124-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Bathilda Bagshot	Bathilda Bagshot													
125	125-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Magical Theory</i>	<i>Teori Ilmu Gaib</i>													
126	126-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Adalbert Waffling	Adalbert Waffling													
127	127-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>A beginner’s Guide to Transfiguration</i>	<i>Pengantar Transfigurasi bagi Pemula</i>													
128	128-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Emeric Switch	Emeric Switch													
129	129-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi</i>	<i>Seribu Satu Tanaman dan Jamur Gaib</i>													
130	130-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Phyllida Spore	Phyllida Spore													
131	131-66/SS-86/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Magical Drafts and Potions</i>	<i>Cairan dan Ramuan Ajaib</i>													
132	132-66/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Arsineus Jigger	Arsineus jigger													
133	133-67/SS-86/BB/CPf/TG/D	<i>Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them</i>	<i>Hewan-hewan Fantastis dan Dimana Mereka Ditemukan</i>													
134	134-67/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Newt Scamander	Newt Scamander													
135	135-67/SS-86/BB/CPf/TP/F	<i>The Dark Forces: A guide to Self-Protection</i>	<i>Kekuatan Gelap: Penuntun Perlindungan Diri</i>													
136	136-67/SS-86/BB/CPs/TP/F	Quentin Trimlbe	Quentin Trimlbe													
137	137-67/SS-87/BB/CGe/TP/F	the Underground	bawah tanah													

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		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
138	138-68/SS-88/BB/CGe/TA/F	the Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron—Kuali Bocor													
139	139-68/SS-88/BB/CGe/TP/F	Leaky Cauldron	Leaky Cauldron													
140	140-69/SS-89/BB/CPs/TP/F	Doris Crockford	Doris Crockford													
141	141-69/SS-89/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dedalus Diggle	Dedalus Diggle													
142	142-70/SS-90/BB/CPs/TP/F	Professor Quirrel	Profesor Quirrel													
143	143-70/SS-90/BB/CPf/TT/D	D-Defense Against the D-D-Dark Arts	P-p-pertahanan t-t-terhadap Ilmu Hitam													
144	144-71/SS-91/BB/CGe/TP/F	Black Forest	Black Forest													
145	145-71/SS-91/BB/CGe/TP/F	Diagon Alley	Diagon Alley													
146	146-71/SS-92/BB/CPs/TT/D	Apothecary	toko obat													
147	147-71/SS-92/BB/CPf/TP/F	Cauldrons-All Sizes-Copper, Brass, Pewter, Silver-Self Stirring-Collapsible	Kuali--Segala Ukuran--Tembaga, Kuningan, Timah putih-Timah hitam, Perak--Mengaduk Sendiri--Dapat Dilipat													
148	148-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TP/F	Sickles	Sickle													
149	149-72/SS-92/BB/CGe/TP/F	Eeylops Owl Emporium	Toko Burung Hantu Serbaada Eeylops													
150	150-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TP/F	Tawny	Kuning Kecokelatan													
151	151-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TT/D	Screech	Pekikan-Keras													
152	152-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TC/D	Barn	Burung Hantu-Serak													
153	153-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TP/F	Brown	Cokelat													
154	154-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TT/D	Snowy	Putih Bersih													
155	155-72/SS-92/BB/CPf/TP/F	Nimbus Two Thousand	Nimbus Dua Ribu													
156	156-73/SS-95/BB/CGe/TP/F	Griphook	Griphook													
157	157-73/SS-94/BB/CPf/TP/F	You-Know-What	Kau-Tahu-Apa													
158	158-75/SS-96/BB/CPf/TP/F	Galleon	Galleon													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
159	159-76/SS-98/BB/CGe/TP/F	Madam Malkin's Robes for All Occasions	<i>Jubah untuk SegalaKesempatan Kreasi Madam Malkin</i>													
160	160-76/SS-98/BB/CPs/TP/F	Madam Malkin's	Madam Malkin													
161	161-76/SS-98/BB/CPs/TP/F	Madam Malkin	Madam Malkin													
162	162-77/SS-99/BB/CPf/TP/F	Quidditch	Qidditch													
163	163-77/SS-100/BB/CPf/TP/F	Slytherin	Slytherin													
164	164-80/SS-100/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hufflepuff	Hufflepuff													
165	165-80/SS-102/BB/CGe/TP/F	Flourish and Blotts	Flourish and Blotts													
166	166-80/SS-103/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Curses and Countercurses (Bewitch Your Friends and Befuddle Your Enemies with the Latest revenges: Hair Loss, JellyLegs,Tongue-Tying and Much, Much More)</i>	Kutukan dan Kontra-Kutukan (Pikat Kawan dan Kutuk Lawan dengan Pembalasan Dendam Mutakhir: Rambut Rontok, Kaki Lemas, Lidah Beku, dan banyak macam lagi)													
167	167-80/SS-102/BB/CGe/TP/F	Professor Vindictus Virdian	Profesor Vindictus Virdian													
168	168-81/SS-104/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ollivanders	Ollivanders													
169	169-82/SS-105/BB/CGe/TG/D	Ollivanders: Makers of Fine Wands Since 382 BC	<i>Ollivander: Pembuat Tongkat Bagus Sejak 382 SM</i>													
170	170-82/SS-105/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Ollivander	Mr Ollivander													
171	171-85/SS-109/BB/CPs/TT/D	He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named	Dia yang Namanya Tak Boleh Disebut													
172	172-87/SS-111/BB/CTm/TT/D	September	September													
173	173-86/SS-110/BB/CGe/TP/F	Paddington	Paddington													
174	174-87/SS-111/BB/CGe/TP/F	King's Cross	King's Cross													
175	175-88/SS-112/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hedwig	Hedwig													
176	176-89/SS-113/BB/CTm/TT/D	August	bulan Agustus													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data 1	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
177	177-92/SS-117/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ginny	Ginny													
178	178-92/SS-117/BB/CPs/TP/F	Percy	Percy													
179	179-92/SS-117/BB/CPs/TP/F	Fred	Fred													
180	180-92/SS-117/BB/CPs/TP/F	George	George													
181	181-93/SS-118/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hogwarts Express	<i>Hogwarts Express</i>													
182	182-93/SS-118/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ron	Ron													
183	183-94/SS-119/BB/CGe/TP/F	Platform Nine and Three-Quarters	<i>Peron Sembilan Tiga Perempat</i>													
184	184-94/SS-119/BB/CPs/TP/F	Neville	Neville													
185	185-94/SS-119/BB/CPs/TP/F	Lee	Lee													
186	186-96/SS-121/BB/CPs/TL/D	Percy the Prefect	Percy si Prefek													
187	187-99/SS-125/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Weasleys	Keluarga Weasley													
188	188-99/SS-126/BB/CPs/TP/F	Bill	Bill													
189	189-99/SS-126/BB/CPs/TP/F	Charlie	Charlie													
190	190-100/SS-127/BB/CPs/TP/F	Voldemort	Voldemort													
191	191-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TP/F	Mars Bars	Mars Bars													
192	192-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TG/F	Bertie Bott's Every Flavor Beans	Kacang Segala Rasa -Bertie Bott									√				
193	193-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TP/F	Drooble's Best Blowing Gum	Permen Karet Tiup Paling Hebat Drooble													
194	194-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TP/F	Chocolate Frogs	Cokelat Kodok													
195	195-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/F	Pumpkin Pasties	Pastel Labu													
196	196-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Cauldron Cakes	Bolu Kualiti													
197	197-101/SS-128/BB/CPf/TL/D	Licorice Wands	Tongkat Likor													
198	198-102/SS-129/BB/CPs/TP/F	Agrippa	Agrippa													
199	199-102/SS-129/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ptolemy	Ptolemy													
200	200-103/SS-129/BB/CPs/TP/F	Grindelwald	<i>Grindelwald</i>													
201	201-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Nicolas Flamel	<i>Nicolas Flamel</i>													
202	202-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Morgana	Morgana													
203	203-103/SS-130/BB/CPf/TO/D	Famous Witches and Wizards	Para Penyihir Terkenal													
204	204-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Hengist of Woodcroft	Hengist of Woodcroft													
205	205-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Alberic Grunnion	Alberic Grunnion													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
206	206-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Circe	Circe													
207	207-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Paracelsus	Paracelsus													
208	208-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Merlin	Merlin													
209	209-103/SS-130/BB/CPs/TP/F	Cliodna	Cliodna													
210	210-104/SS-131/BB/CPs/TP/F	Scabbers	Scabbers													
211	211-106/SS-133/BB/CPs/TP/F	Hermione Granger	Hermione Granger													
212	212-106/SS-133/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ron Weasly	Ron Weasly													
213	213-106/SS-133/BB/CPf/TP/F	Modern Magical History	Sejarah Sihir Modern													
214	214-106/SS-133/BB/CPf/TT/F	The Rise and Fall of the Dark Arts	Kejayaan dan Keruntuhan Sihir Hitam													
215	215-106/SS-133/BB/CPf/TT/D	Great Wizarding Events of Twentieth Century	Peristiwa-peristiwa Hebat di Dunia Sihir Abad Dua Puluhan													
216	216-106/SS-133/BB/CPf/TP/F	Gryffindor	Gryffindor													
217	217-106/SS-133/BB/CPf/TP/F	Revenclaw	Revenclaw													
218	218-108/SS-136/BB/CPs/TP/F	Crabbe	Crabbe													
219	219-108/SS-136/BB/CPs/TP/F	Goyle	Goyle													
220	220-108/SS-136/BB/CPs/TP/F	Draco Malfoy	Draco Malfoy													
221	221-114/SS-143/BB/CGe/TP/F	Great Hall	Aula Besar													
222	222-114/SS-143/BB/CPf/TP/F	The Sorting	Seleksi													
223	223-114/SS-143/BB/CHo/TP/F	The Sorting Ceremony	Upacara seleksi													
224	224-115/SS-145/BB/CPs/TP/F	Friar	rahib													
225	225-115/SS-145/BB/CPs/TP/F	Peeves	Peeves													
226	226-115/SS-145/BB/CPs/TA/D	Fat Friar	si rahib gemuk													
227	227-116/SS-145/BB/CPs/TL/D	the Friar	si Rahib													
228	228-117/SS-146/BB/CPf/TT/D	Hogwarts, A History	Sejarah Howarts													
229	229-117/SS-147/BB/CPf/TO/D	Hogwarts Sorting Hat	Topi Seleksi													
230	230-117/SS-xx/BB/CPf/TO/D	The Sorting Hat	--- (-ku)													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data 1	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
231	231-118/SS-148/BB/CPf/TT/D	Thinking Cap	Topi Seleksi													
232	232-119/SS-149/BB/CPs/TP/F	Abbot, Hannah	Abbot, Hannah													
233	233-119/SS-149/BB/CPs/TP/F	Bones, Susan	Bones, Susan													
234	234-119/SS-149/BB/CPs/TP/F	Boot, Terry	Boot, Terry													
235	235-119/SS-149/BB/CPs/TP/F	Brocklehurst, Mandy	Brocklehurst, Mandy													
236	236-119/SS-149/BB/CPs/TP/F	Brown, Lavender	Brown, Lavender													
237	237-119/SS-150/BB/CPs/TP/F	Bulstrode, Millicent	Bulstrode, Millicent													
238	238-120/SS-150/BB/CPs/TP/F	Finch-Fletchey, Justin	Finch-Fletchey, Justin													
239	239-120/SS-150/BB/CPs/TP/F	Finnigan, Seamus	Finnigan, Seamus													
240	240-120/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Neville Longbottom	Neville Longbottom													
241	241-120/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	MacDougal, Morag	MacDougal, Morag													
242	242-120/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Moon	Moon													
243	243-120/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Nott	Nott													
244	244-120/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Parkinson	Parkinson													
245	245-121/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Patil	Patil													
246	246-121/SS-151/BB/CPs/TP/F	Perks, Sally-Anne	Perks, Sally-Anne													
247	247-122/SS-152/BB/CPf/TP/F	High Table	Meja Tinggi													
248	248-122/SS-xxx/BB/CPs/TO/F	Thomas, Dean														
249	249-122/SS-153/BB/CPs/TP/F	Turpin, Lisa	Turpin, Lisa													
250	250-122/SS-153/BB/CPs/TP/F	Zabini, Blaise	Zabini, Blaise													
251	251-124/SS-154/BB/CPs/TP/F	Nicholas de Mimsy—Porpington	Nicholas de Mimsy—Porpington													
252	252-124/SS-154/BB/CGe/TP/F	Gryffindor Tower	Menara Gryffindor													
253	253-124/SS-155/BB/CPs/TT/D	Nearly Headless Nick	Nick si Kepala-Nyaris-Putus													
254	254-124/SS-155/BB/CPs/TP/F	Seamus Finnigan	Seamus Finnigan													
255	255-124/SS-155/BB/CPs/TT/D	The Bloody Baron	Si Baron Berdarah													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
256	256-125/SS-156/BB/CPs/TG/D	Great Uncle Algie	Kakek Algie													
257	257-125/SS-156/BB/CGe/TC/D	Blackpool	dermaga													
258	258-125/SS-156/BB/CPs/TG/D	Great Auntie Enid	Nenek Enid													
259	259-126/SS-158/BB/CPf/TT/D	Dark Arts	Sihir Hitam													
260	260-126/SS-158/BB/CPs/TA/F	Snape	si Snape													
261	261-127/SS-158/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Filch	Mr Filch													
262	262-127/SS-158/BB/CPs/TP/F	Madam Hooch	Madam Hooch													
263	263-128/SS-159/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hoggy Warty Hogwarts	Hoggy Warty Hogwarts													
264	264-129/SS-161/BB/CPs/TT/D	Ickle Firsties	Kelas satu													
265	265-130/SS-162/BB/CPf/TP/F	Caput Draconis	<i>Caput Draconis</i>													
266	266-131/SS-164/BB/CTm/TT/D	Friday	hari Jumat													
267	267-132/SS-165/BB/CPs/TP/F	Argus Filch	Argus Filch													
268	268-132/SS-165/BB/CPf/TP/F	Mrs. Norris	Mrs Norris													
269	269-133/SS-166/BB/CPf/TT/D	Herbology	Herbologi—ilmu rempah-rempah--													
270	270-133/SS-166/BB/CPs/TP/F	Professor Sprout	Profesor Sprout													
271	271-133/SS-166/BB/CPs/TP/F	Professor Binns	Profesor Binns													
272	272-133/SS-167/BB/CPs/TL/D	Emeric the Evil	Emeric si Jahat													
273	273-133/SS-167/BB/CPs/TL/D	Uric the Oddball	Uric si Aneh													
274	274-133/SS-167/BB/CPs/TP/F	Professor Flitwick	Professor Flitwick													
275	275-133/SS-167/BB/CPf/TT/D	the Charms	Jimat dan Guna- guna													
276	276-134/SS-168/BB/CNt/TT/D	African	Afrika													
277	277-135/SS-169/BB/CPf/TP/F	Potions	Ramuan													
278	278-135/SS-169/BB/CPs/TP/F	Head of Slytherin House	kepala Asrama Slytherin													
279	279-138/SS-173/BB/CPf/TT/D	Draught of Living Death	Tegukan Hidup Bagai Mati													
280	280-140/SS-175/BB/CPf/TP/F	Fang	Fang													
281	281-141/SS-177/BB/CTm/TT/D	July	Juli													
282	282-143/SS-179/BB/CTm/TT/D	Thursday	hari Kamis													
283	283-144/SS-180/BB/CPs/TP/F	Dean Thomas	Dean Thomas													
284	284-144/SS-180/BB/CNt/TP/F	West Ham	West Ham													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
285	285-144/SS-181/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Quidditch Through the Ages</i>	Quidditch dari Masa ke Masa													
286	286-145/SS-181/BB/CPf/TA/F	Rememberall	Rememberall-bola ingat semua													
287	287-148/SS-184/BB/CPs/TP/F	Pansy Parkinson	Pansy Parkinson													
288	288-150/SS-188/BB/CPs/TP/F	Wood	Wood													
289	289-150/SS-188/BB/CPs/TP/F	Oliver Wood	Oliver Wood													
290	290-152/SS-189/BB/CPf/TP/F	Cleansweep Seven	Sapu-bersih Tujuh													
291	291-153/SS-191/BB/CPs/TP/F	Lee Jordan	Lee Jordan													
292	292-153/SS-191/BB/CPf/TL/D	Gregory the Smarmy	Gregory si Penjilat													
293	293-155/SS-195/BB/CPf/TP/F	Switching Spells	Mantra Pertukaran													
294	294-156/SS-195/BB/CPs/TP/F	Fat Lady	Nyonya Gemuk													
295	295-156/SS-195/BB/CPs/TL/D	<i>The Fat Lady</i>	Si Nyonya Gemuk													
296	296-156/SS-196/BB/CPs/TP/F	Madam Pomfrey	Madam Pomfrey													
297	297-157/SS-196/BB/CPf/TP/F	Curse of the Bogies	Kutukan Bogies													
298	298-160/SS-200/BB/CPf/TP/F	Alohomora	Alohomora													
299	299-165/SS-206/BB/CPf/TT/D	Comet Two Sixty	komet Dua Enam Puluh													
300	300-165/SS-206/BB/CPf/TT/D	Comets	Komet													
301	301-165/SS-206/BB/CPf/TP/F	the Nimbus	Nimbus													
302	302-167/SS-209/BB/CPs/TA/F	Chaser	Chaser atau Pengejar													
303	303-167/SS-209/BB/CPf/TP/F	Quaffle	Quaffle													
304	304-167/SS-209/BB/CPs/TP/F	Chaser	Chaser													
305	305-168/SS-210/BB/CPf/TP/F	Bludger	Bludger													
306	306-168/SS-209/BB/CPs/TP/F	Keeper	Keeper													
307	307-169/SS-211/BB/CPs/TA/F	Seeker	Seeker-Pencari													
308	308-169/SS-211/BB/CPs/TL/D	the Bludger	si Bludger													
309	309-169/SS-211/BB/CPs/TA/F	Beater	Beater-Pemukul													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
310	310-169/SS-211/BB/CPf/TA/F	Golden Snitch	Golden Snitch-Tangkapan Emas													
311	311-169/SS-212/BB/CPf/TP/F	Snitch	Snitch													
312	312-171/SS-214/BB/CPf/TP/F	<i>Wingardium Leviosa</i>	<i>Wingardium Leviosa</i>													
313	313-172/SS-215/BB/CPs/TP/F	Parvati Patil	Parvati Patil													
314	314-172/SS-215/BB/CPs/TP/F	Lavender	Lavender													
315	315-177/SS-217/BB/CPs/TP/F	Snape	Snape													
316	316-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	November	bulan November													
317	317-180/SS-225/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	hari Sabtu													
318	318-181/SS-226/BB/CPf/TT/D	World Cup	Piala Dunia													
319	319-181/SS-226/BB/CGe/TT/D	Sahara Desert	Gurun Sahara													
320	320-184/SS-230/BB/CPs/TA/D	Dean the West Ham	Dean si penggemar West Ham													
321	321-185/SS-231/BB/CPs/TA/F	Chaser Angelina Johnson	Angelina Johnson si Chaser													
322	322-185/SS-231/BB/CPs/TP/F	Marcus Flint	Marcus Flint													
323	323-185/SS-232/BB/CPs/TT/D	Slytherin Captain	Kapten Slytherin													
324	324-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Alicia Spinnet	Alicia Spinnet													
325	325-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Katie Bell	Katie Bell													
326	326-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Adrian Pucey	Adrian Pucey													
327	327-187/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Chaser Pucey	Chaser Pucey													
328	328-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Chaser Katie Bell	Chaser Katie Bell													
329	329-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gryffindor Keeper	Keeper Gryffindor													
330	330-186/SS-232/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gryffindor Beater	Beater Gryffindor													
331	331-186/SS-233/BB/CPs/TP/F	Keeper Bletchley	Keeper Bletchley													
332	332-187/SS-234/BB/CPs/TP/F	Slytherin Seeker Terence Higgs	Seeker Slytherin Terence Higgs													
333	333-188/SS-235/BB/CPs/TP/F	Gryffindor Seeker	Seeker Gryffindor													
334	334-192/SS-239/BB/CGe/TT/D	Greek	Yunani													
335	335-194/SS-241/BB/CTm/TT/D	December	Desember													
336	336-195/SS-242/BB/CNt/TT/D	Romania	Rumania													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
337	337-197/SS-245/BB/CPf/TP/F	Great Wizards of the Twentieth Century	Penyihir Besar Abad Dua Puluhan													
338	338-197/SS-245/BB/CPf/TT/D	Notable Magical Names of Our Time	Nama-nama Terkenal di Dunia Sihir Masa Kini													
339	339-198/SS-245/BB/CPf/TP/F	Important Modern Magical Discoveries	Penemuan-penemuan Penting Sihir Modern													
340	340-198/SS-245/BB/CPf/TO/D	A Study of Recent Development in Wizardy	Perkembangan Terakhir dalam Dunia Sihir													
341	341-198/SS-245/BB/CGe/TP/F	Restricted Section	Seksi Terlarang													
342	342-198/SS-246/BB/CPs/TP/F	Madam Pince	Madam Pince													
343	343-199/SS-xxx/BB/CNt/TO/D	English														
344	344-204/SS-253/BB/CPf/TT/D	Grow-Your—OwnWarts	Alat untuk menumbuhkan tahi lalatmu sendiri													
345	345-213/SS-265/BB/CPf/TT/D	the Mirror of Erised	Cermin Tarsah													
346	346-213/SS-266/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ronald Weasley	Ronald Weasley													
347	347-217/SS-271/BB/CPf/TP/F	Leg-Locker Curse	Kutukan Kaki Terkunci													
348	348-219/SS-273/BB/CPf/TT/D	Sorcerer’s Stone	Batu Bertuah													
349	349-220/SS-273/BB/CPf/TG/D	Elixir of Life	Cairan Kehidupan													
350	350-220/SS-273/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Nicolas Flamel	Mr Nicolas Flamel													
351	351-220/SS-273/BB/CPs/TP/F	Mr. Flamel	Mr Flamel													
352	352-220/SS-273/BB/CGe/TP/F	Devon	Devon													
353	353-220/SS-273/BB/CPs/TP/F	Perenelle	Perenelle													
354	354-222/SS-276/BB/CPf/TP/F	Locomotor Mortis	Locomotor Mortis													
355	355-226/SS-281/BB/CPs/TP/F	Severus	Severus													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
356	356-230/SS-286/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Dragon Species of Great Britain and Ireland; From Egg to Inferno, A Dragon Keeper's Guide</i>	Spesies Naga di Britania Raya dan Irlandia; dari Telur ke Neraka, Penuntun Pemeliharaan Naga													
357	357-230/SS-287/BB/CPf/TG/D	Warlocks' Convention	Konvensi Sihir													
358	358-231/SS-287/BB/CGe/TT/D	Britain	Britania													
359	359-231/SS-287/BB/CPf/TP/F	Welsh Green	Naga Hijau Welsh													
360	360-231/SS-287/BB/CPf/TP/F	Hebridean Blacks	naga Hitam Hebridean													
361	361-231/SS-287/BB/CPf/TP/F	Stone	batu													
362	362-231/SS-287/BB/CPf/TP/F	Fluffy	Fluffy													
363	363-233/SS-290/BB/CPf/TT/D	<i>Dragon Breeding for Pleasure and Profit</i>	Pemeliharaan dan Pengembangbiakan Naga untuk Kesenangan dan Keuntungan													
364	364-233/SS-292/BB/CPf/TP/F	Norwegian Ridgeback	naga Punggung Bersirip Norwegia													
365	365-236/SS-293/BB/CPf/TP/F	Norbert	Norbert													
366	366-237/SS-295/BB/CTm/TT/D	Saturday	hari Sabtu													
367	367-237/SS-295/BB/CPf/TL/D	Ridgeback	si Punggung Bersirip													
368	368-246/SS-306/BB/CPf/TP/F	Anti-Dark-Force	Anti-Sihir-Hitam													
369	369-246/SS-306/BB/CPf/TT/D	Astronomy	Astronomi													
370	370-247/SS-308/BB/CPf/TT/D	Jupiter	Jupiter													
371	371-252/SS-314/BB/CPs/TP/F	Ronan	Ronan													
372	372-253/SS-315/BB/CPf/TT/D	Mars	Mars													
373	373-253/SS-315/BB/CPs/TP/F	Bane	Bane													
374	374-257/SS-319/BB/CPs/TP/F	Firenze	Firenze													
375	375-262/SS-325/BB/CPf/TP/F	Anti-Cheating	Anti-Nyontek													

No.	Code	Proper Nouns		Proper Nouns Category						Translation Techniques						
		Data I	Data 2	Ps	Ge	Nt	Ho	Tm	Pf	For		Dom				
										P	A	G	O	L	T	C
376	376-262/SS-325/BB/CPf/TT/D	Forgetfulness	Lupa													
377	377-263/SS-326/BB/CPf/TP/F	the 1637 Werewolf Code of Conduct	Kitab Tingkah Laku Manusia Serigala tahun 1637													
378	378-263/SS-327/BB/CPs/TT/D	Elfric the Eager	Elfric si Penuh Semangat													
379	379-264/SS-327/BB/CGe/TT/D	England	tim Inggris													
380	380-265/SS-329/BB/CGe/TP/F	Hog's Head	Hog's Head													
381	381-273/SS-338/BB/CPf/TP/F	<i>Petrificus Totalus</i>	<i>Petrificus Totalus</i>													
382	382-273/SS-338/BB/CPf/TT/D	Body-Bind	Kutukan Ikat Tubuh													
383	383-277/SS-343/BB/CPf/TP/F	Devil’s Snare	Jerat Setan													
384	384-307/SS-380/BB/CGe/TP/F	King’s Cross Station	Stasiun King’s Cross													
		Total		184	47	6	5	19	123	261	14	10	8	13	80	2

Appendix 2. Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Tsasa Yusac Ershanaz

NIM : 10211141007

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Universitas : Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilaksanakan oleh saudari Erys Shandra sesuai dengan data berupa semua kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang dianggap sebagai *Proper Nouns* yang terdapat pada novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* karya Joanne K. Rowling dan versi terjemahannya yang berjudul *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* karya Listiana Srisanti.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar – benarnya dan semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 November 2014

Tsasa Yusac Ershanaz

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

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Menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilaksanakan oleh saudari Erys Shandra sesuai dengan data berupa semua kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang dianggap sebagai *Proper Nouns* yang terdapat pada novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* karya Joanne K. Rowling dan versi terjemahannya yang berjudul *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* karya Listiana Srisanti.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar – benarnya dan semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 November 2014

Wulandari

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

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Universitas : Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilaksanakan oleh saudari Erys Shandra sesuai dengan data berupa semua kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang dianggap sebagai *Proper Nouns* yang terdapat pada novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* karya Joanne K. Rowling dan versi terjemahannya yang berjudul *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* karya Listiana Srisanti.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar – benarnya dan semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 November 2014

Rizka Sofyana