

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG



KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: TIẾNG ANH THƯƠNG MẠI

Sinh viên : Phạm Thị Thu Hà

Giảng viên hướng dẫn : ThS. Nguyễn Thị Huyền

HẢI PHÒNG – 2023

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**A STUDY ON ENGLISH TO VIETNAMESE
TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN J.K
ROWLING'S HARRY POTTER**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
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**Tên đề tài: A study on English to Vietnamese translation of noun phrases
in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter.**

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1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

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CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên : Nguyễn Thị Huyền

Học hàm, học vị : Thạc sỹ

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Hải Phòng, ngày 14 tháng 06 năm 2023

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên giảng viên: Nguyễn Thị Huyền

Đơn vị công tác: Trường Đại học Quản lý và Công nghệ Hải Phòng

Sinh viên: Phạm Thị Thu Hà

Chuyên ngành: Tiếng Anh thương mại

Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on English to Vietnamese translation of noun phrases in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter.

1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp

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2. Đánh giá chất lượng của đề án/khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...)

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên hướng dẫn tốt nghiệp

Được bảo vệ Không được bảo vệ Điểm hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm

Giảng viên hướng dẫn

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIÁO VIÊN CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN

Họ và tên giảng viên:

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Chuyên ngành: Tiếng Anh thương mại

Đề tài tốt nghiệp: A study on English to Vietnamese translation of noun phrases in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter.

1. Phần nhận xét của giáo viên chấm phản biện

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2. Những mặt còn hạn chế

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chấm phản biện

Được bảo vệ Không được bảo vệ Điểm hướng dẫn

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A. INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH TOPIC

1. Rationale.

Nowadays, with the trend of globalization leading to more frequent cross-cultural communication, translation activities have played an important role in conveying messages from one language to another, from one country to another. from one country to another.

Class words are an important and indispensable part in any language, even in Vietnamese, the classification of words has also been carried out for the purpose of understanding the nature and operating rules of words, helping to language acquisition, perception, and communication. When studying type words, nouns, verbs, and adjectives are often paid more attention because these three words play a special and important role in a sentence. They are the core words of the sentence, which have the role of conveying the main content of a sentence, a statement, or a text.

As a student majoring in Foreign Languages, I have commented that students of Hai Phong University of Management and Technology in particular as well as English learners in general often make mistakes in the translation of nouns from words. English into Vietnamese because they do not understand the exact meaning of nouns when put in different contexts, but often translate mechanically based on the simple meaning of the word face. Because of that, English learners often misunderstand the meaning of the noun that the subject wants to express, thereby leading to mistakes in communication and translation. From the above comments, we find it very necessary to go into depth, learn, compare and contrast nouns between the two languages English and Vietnamese. So I choose the topic: *A study on English to Vietnamese translation of noun phrases in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter.*

2. Purpose of study.

The study was carried out for the purpose of comparing English nouns and equivalent elements in Vietnamese. Comparing the translation of nouns in English and Vietnamese texts contributes to the common study of both languages on two aspects: teaching and translation. For research purposes, the English literary text Harry Potter (2007) (hereinafter referred to as HP) is selected. This text was written by the famous British writer J. K. Rowling. "HP" has become a literary phenomenon since its first publication in 1997, which contains many nouns with unique meanings, suitable for research purposes.

3. Research Scope.

The research focuses on the original English and Vietnamese translations of the Harry Potter works, drawing on theories and scholarly references related to English nouns and translation theory. The study compares English and Vietnamese nouns, focuses on proper nouns, analyzes translation methods used in Harry Potter works and unique features of translators' translations.

4. Research Methods.

To carry out this study, I have conducted the following research methods: The method of comparison and contrast will be used mainly in the entire thesis, playing a leading and permanent role because the purpose of the topic is to compare the translation in two types of documents in English and Vietnamese.

5. Source material.

To analyze and evaluate the translation, I will conduct a survey and comparison on the English-Vietnamese bilingual corpus of the currently quite famous work: "Harry Potter" by writer J.K. Rowling. This work consists of 6 volumes published by Bloomsbury (2007). A total of 6 volumes of this book has 4123 pages, with more than 1,100,000 Vietnamese words. I chose this work for the survey because

the original English and Vietnamese translations are written by writers that are widely read, have popular style, and reflect the state of contemporary language. In addition, the number of pages of the book and the number of words in the original English and Vietnamese translations is quite large (more than 4000 pages with more than 1,000,000 words), which has the effect of creating persuasiveness for our arguments.

6. Scientific and practical significance of the thesis:

The study of nouns in English documents compared with Vietnamese texts has the following values and practical theories:

Knowledge of the similarities and differences between English nouns and their equivalent elements in Vietnamese helps to improve the efficiency of translation work, helping translators choose the most effective way to choosing words and conveying the message.

Through this research topic, adding theories and references on translation for English-Vietnamese translation, all subjects learning English and translating English and Vietnamese can be referenced to be more effective in study and work, especially students of English Language major in particular, Faculty of Foreign Languages in general. Studying on nouns provides knowledge related to applied grammar in the exercise and develops the four skills of Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing in English. The study of how to translate nouns from English to Vietnamese contributes to determining appropriate translation methods, improving the efficiency of English-Vietnamese translation.

B. DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW.

1. Overview of English nouns.

1.1. Concept.

Noun is a word used to name a type of thing, that thing can be a person, animal, thing, phenomenon, place or concept. Nouns are considered one of the most important words in the English language.

- Nouns for people in English: he (*anh ấy*), doctor (*bác sỹ*), the men (*đàn ông*), ...
- Nouns for animals: dog (*chó*), cat (*mèo*), pet (*thú cưng*), ...
- Nouns for objects in English: money (*tiền*), table (*cái bàn*), computer (*máy tính*), ...
- Nouns for phenomena: storm (*cơn bão*), earthquake (*động đất*), ...
- Nouns indicating places: school (*trường học*), office (*văn phòng*), ...
- Nouns for concepts: culture (*văn hoá*), presentation (*thuyết trình*), experience (*kinh nghiệm*), ...

1.2. Function.

1.2.1. *Noun is the subject of the sentence.*

When being the subject, the noun usually comes at the beginning of the sentence and before the verb in the sentence.

Ex: English is my favorite subject. (*Tiếng Anh là môn học yêu thích của tôi*).

⇒ "English" is the noun and the subject.

1.2.2. *Nouns are indirect/direct objects of verbs.*

When acting as the object of a verb, the noun comes after the verb.

- When a noun is a direct object.

Ex: I want to buy a birthday cake. (*Tôi muốn mua một cái bánh sinh nhật*).

⇒ "A birthday cake" is a noun and an object of the verb "buy".

- When a noun is an indirect object.

Ex: He gave his girlfriend a ring. (*Anh ấy tặng cho bạn gái chiếc nhẫn*).

⇒ "His girlfriend" is a noun and is the object of the verb "give".

1.2.3. Noun is the object of the preposition.

When acting as the object of a preposition, the noun will come after the preposition.

Ex: I have talked to Mrs.Hoa several times. (*Tôi đã nói chuyện với cô Hoa vài lần rồi*).

⇒ "Mrs Hoa" is a noun and is the object of the preposition "to".

1.2.4. Nouns as Subject complement.

When acting as a complement to the object, the noun comes after the linking verbs such as to be, become, seem, etc.

Ex: John is an excellent student. (*John là một học sinh xuất sắc*)

⇒ "An excellent student" is a noun and a complement to the subject "John".

1.2.5. Nouns as Object complement.

When acting as a complement to the object, the noun will come after some verbs such as make (*làm*), elect (*bầu chọn*), call (*gọi điện thoại*), consider (*xem xét*), appoint (*bổ nhiệm*), name (*đặt tên*), declare (*tuyên bố*), recognize (*công nhận*), ...

Example: Board of directors recognizes Tommy the best staff of the year. (*Hội đồng quản trị công nhận Tommy là nhân viên xuất sắc nhất năm*).

-> "The best staff of the year" is a noun and a complement in English for the object "Tommy".

1.3. Classification of nouns in English.

How many types of nouns are there in English? Depending on different criteria, there are 5 common ways of classifying nouns in English as follows:

1.3.1. Number of nouns: Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns.

- A singular noun is a countable noun with a count of one or can be an uncountable noun.

Ex: For example: apple, cake, table,..

- Plural nouns are countable nouns whose numeric units are equal to or greater than two.

Ex: apples, cakes, tables,...

1.3.2 Classifying Nouns by Counting: Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns.

- Countable nouns are nouns that we can count with numbers and can add a count directly before it.

Ex: three pens (*3 cái bút*), five books (*5 quyển sách*),...

- An uncountable noun is a noun that we cannot count directly and cannot add a count before it.

Ex: water (*nước*), money (*tiền*), experience (*kinh nghiệm*),...

1.3.3. Classification of nouns by meaning: Common nouns and proper nouns in English.

- Common nouns in English are nouns indicating things and phenomena around us.

Ex: student (*học sinh*), children (*trẻ em*),...

- Proper nouns in English are nouns that indicate the proper name of a thing (name of person, name of place, name of phenomenon, ...)

Ex: Bella (tên người), Japan (*Nhật Bản*), Red River (*sông Hồng*),...

1.3.4. Classification of nouns according to their characteristics: Concrete nouns and Abstract nouns.

- Specific nouns are nouns used to refer to people and things that exist in the form of matter that we can see, touch, and feel.

Ex: Anna (tên người), mom (*mẹ*), pie (*bánh ngọt*),...

- Abstract nouns are nouns used to refer to things that cannot be seen but can only be felt.

Ex: happiness (*sự hạnh phúc*), love (*tình yêu*), hope (*sự hy vọng*),...

1.3.5. Classification of nouns according to their constituent elements: Simple Nouns and Compound Nouns.

- A simple noun is a noun consisting of only one word.

Ex: baby (*em bé*), tree (*cái cây*), job (*công việc*), ...

- Compound nouns are nouns that consist of two or more words joined together. Compound nouns when combined can be written as two separate words or combined into one word.

Ex: greenhouse (*nhà kính*), bedroom (*phòng ngủ*), toothpaste (*kem đánh răng*),...

1.4. Proper nouns.

- Proper nouns are often used to indicate proper names for people, places, or objects.

Example: *The Nile, Canon, Adidas, Queen Elizabeth, Harry Potter, Korea – Koreans, Hong Kong, Sydney, Sunday, Monday, Mount Fuji, the Pacific Ocean, New Year’s Day,...*

- A proper noun is a specific name given to a person, place or thing. You should always capitalize proper nouns even if they are in the middle of a sentence.

Example:

Mark comes from Canada. (*Mark đến từ Canada*).

“Titanic” is my favorite movie. (*Titanic là bộ phim yêu thích của tôi*).

Does it always storm in August in the center of Viet Nam? (*Luôn luôn có bão đổ bộ vào miền Trung Việt Nam vào tháng tám có phải không?*)

David often goes to Highland Coffee every morning before work. (*David thường tới cafe Highland vào mỗi buổi sáng trước khi làm việc*).

- Proper nouns used for people's names: A person's name in English is always a proper noun and should be capitalized on the first letter. A person's given name does not go with 'a/an' or 'the'. However, we can use 'the' before the last name to refer to an entire family line.

Example:

Cristiano Ronaldo is an excellent footballers. (*Cristiano Ronaldo là một tay bóng xuất sắc*)

The Richard is one of the gentlest families in the U.S. (*Nhà Richard là một trong những dòng dõi quyền quý bậc nhất Hoa Kỳ*).

- Proper nouns used for place names: Proper nouns are often used for places such as countries, mountains, rivers, roads, etc.

Example:

I hope to visit France one day in the future. (*Tôi hi vọng có thể tới Pháp vào một ngày nào đó trong tương lai.*)

Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. (*Everest là ngọn núi cao nhất thế giới.*)

Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam. (*Hà Nội là thủ đô của nước Việt Nam.*)

- Although the structure of some names is common nouns, they are still considered proper nouns when referring to a particular thing.

Example:

People can float in the Dead Sea easily. (*Người ta có thể nổi ở Biển Chết dễ dàng.*)

The Great Wall of China is one the wonders of the world. (*Vạn Lý Trường Thành là một trong những kỳ quan thế giới.*)

- Proper nouns used to indicate business names: For proper names of businesses, we always capitalize them, even though the name of the business is made up of common nouns.

Example:

KFC is by far the most frequently visited fast food restaurant chain in Vietnam. (*KFC cho đến nay là chuỗi nhà hàng thức ăn nhanh được truy cập thường xuyên nhất tại Việt Nam.*)

Apple is the leading technology company. (*Apple là công ty công nghệ hàng đầu.*)

- Used to indicate specific animal breeds: Names of animal breeds need only be capitalized if a place name is included.

Example:

The Northern white rhinoceros is an animal of grasslands and desert forests.

(Tê giác trắng Bắc Phi là một loài động vật ở đồng cỏ và rừng hoang mạc.)

The Komodo dragon is a large lizard found on the Indonesian islands of

Komodo, Rinca, Flores, and Gili Motang. *(Rồng Komodo là một loài thằn*

lăn lớn được tìm thấy trên các đảo của Indonesia, gồm Komodo, Rinca, Flores và Gili Motang.)

⇒ According to the Oxford dictionary, a proper nouns is broadly understood as the name of a person, place, or organization whose first letter is capitalized. This study focuses on proper nouns in literary works. English and Vietnamese have different systems of proper names for people, and proper names are one of the cultural factors that need to be studied. The study of proper names is even more complicated when it comes to cases where proper names have implications in a literary work.

2. Translation overview.

2.1. Translation concept:

- **Translation** is simply understood as converting the language from a source document into a new text in another language, but still ensuring the similarity in meaning and exact content with the original text.
- Translation is an activity that includes interpreting the meaning of a passage - the source text and converting it into another language, creating an accurate translation of the content, full of meaning equivalent to the original text.
- There are two types of translation: interpreter (oral translation) and translation (written translation).
 - Interpreting: is the conversion of language through speech, interpreters need to have the ability to listen, grasp the problem quickly and be able to explain well and communicate easily in a certain period of time.
 - Translation: this is the conversion of language through written text. For translation, translators need to have a deep understanding of the original

language as well as the culture of that country to be able to complete accurate translations.

- Basically, both types of translation are only different in terms of expression, but the nature and process of translation are similar.

2.2. Translation methods:

- Translation is commonly known as the process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the translated language (TL). In translating meaning from the source language into the translated language, the translator needs a translation method.

a. Borrowing technique method: Borrowing is a translation technique that involves the use of the same word or expressive state in the original text and the target text. In the case of filling a semantic gap (eg, a new technique, an unknown concept) the borrowed translation method is the simplest of all.

- For example:

- email -> *email*, internet -> *internet* (borrowed unchanged in form and meaning)
- canteen -> *căn tin* (borrowing changes in form but does not change meaning)
- ozone layer -> *tầng ô-zôn* (combination of both types above)

b. Calque technique method: Copy transcription is a special borrowed translation method, the entire syntactic unit is borrowed, then its individual components are translated literally.

- When using transcription translation, the translator tends to create a new word in the target language while keeping the structure of the source language intact.

- For example:

- heavy industry -> *công nghiệp nặng*
- showroom -> *phòng trưng bày*

- c. *Literal technique method*:** Verbal translation is a method of word for word translation, which is the replacement of the syntactic structure of the original language, usually a sentence or clause, with the same or nearly identical syntax. The translator does not need to make changes other than those required by the grammar of the translated language itself. This method is described by Vinay and Darbelnet as the most common among languages of the same genealogy and culture.
- For example:
 - She is deaf to all his advice. => *Cô ấy lờ đi tất cả những lời khuyên của anh ấy.*
- d. *Transposition technique method*:** Word conversion means replacing one type word with another without changing the meaning of the message. The mode of translation occurs not only between verbs and nouns, but also between other words.
- For example:
 - ledger => *sổ cái*
 - staff => *đội ngũ nhân sự*
- e. *Modulation technique method*:** Modulation means a change in the message due to a change of opinion, i.e. understanding something from a different point of view. This method of translation is suitable when verbatim or transliteration results in a sentence that is grammatically correct but is not natural in the translated language. In the modulation method, we can distinguish free/optional modulation from fixed/forced modulation.
- For example:
 - *Lúc mà* => the time, the moment, when, that (fixed modulation)
 - it is not difficult to show = it is easy to show -> *khó có thể diễn đạt được* (free inflection)

- a. ***Equivalence technique method***: This method of translation refers to those cases when two languages describe the same situation but with different structural or stylistic means.
 - For example:
 - Ouch! => *Ói!*
 - The dearest is the cheapest. => *Của rẻ là của ôi.*
- b. ***Adaptation technique method***: This is the method of last resort to be used when a situation in the original culture does not exist in the translated culture so there must be an equivalent of the original culture in the translated culture. The method of escape translation can be described as a special kind of equivalence, the situational equivalence. This is a form of rewriting the original in a translated language, mainly used for the translation of poetry, songs, and plays.
 - For example:
 - The Scarlet Letter => *Nét Chữ Ô Nhục* (novel title)
 - The film is beyond any words. => *Bộ phim này không chê vào đâu được.*

2.3. ***English translation strategies.***

- *Memory-related strategy* is a strategy used by translators to memorize and recall new information. This strategy helps translators combine new knowledge and information with known knowledge and information.
- *Cognitive strategy* helps translators use language directly, for example, by inferring, analyzing, noting, summarizing, synthesizing, outlining, and reorganizing information. for translation.
- *Compensation strategy* helps translators make up for missing knowledge. For example, when translators encounter new words in difficult English documents, they will rely on context to guess the meaning of that new word. This strategy involves guessing the meaning based on the context.
- *Metacognitive strategy* used by translators to control the entire translation process. Translators use these strategies to predict, control, and self-monitor the quality of their translations. Metacognitive strategies that

translators use in the translation process: determine their own translation style, collect document information related to the problem to be translated, control errors, assess the level of completeness After the translation has been completed, set goals and objectives for translation quality, thanks to the evaluation and comments of seniors who are good in the field of translation to overcome and learn from experience in the next translation.

2.4. *Notes on translation:*

- Characteristics of language use: each country has many different regions, each place has a different way of using languages, so translators need to pay special attention to this issue to have a translation as well as a translation. Use appropriate language.
- Culture of the Country: each country has a separate culture, so if the translators do not have a clear understanding, it can lead to mistranslation, making both readers and listeners misunderstood the meaning of the translation.
- Translation field: each field has specialized terms that not everyone knows and understands, so it is necessary to refer to specialized information to be able to understand and translate closely to the original text.

CHAPTER II.

AN OVERVIEW OF HARRY POTTER BOOK SERIES BY J.K. ROWLING AND VIETNAMESE TRANSLATOR LY LAN

1. Author J.K. Rowling:

- Real name Joanne Rowling, born 31 July 1965, is an English writer, philanthropist, film and television producer, screenwriter. She is best known as the author of the *Harry Potter* fantasy series.
- Originally from Yate, Gloucestershire, Rowling got the idea for the *Harry Potter* series in 1990 while she was working as a research and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International, on a delayed train from Manchester to London.
- Seven years after graduating from college, Rowling feels like a failure. Although her marriage broke down, she lost her job and had one child to depend on, she says the failure "liberated" her, allowing her to focus more on writing. Around this time, Rowling suffered from depression and had suicidal thoughts. This disease became the inspiration for the Azkaban Dementors - soul-sucking creatures that first appeared in the third book of Harry Potter.
- Author J.K. Rowling is known as a witch writer and has a lot of contributions to social charity. Throughout her life of ups and downs from homelessness to becoming a billionaire, she persisted in composing the Harry Potter parts without giving up. After her success, she donated much of her revenue to charities. Like sharing the burden with the country that supported her during the most difficult years of her life.
- In 1995, five years after starting, Rowling finished the first Harry Potter novel. *The agent Rowling found sent the manuscript to 12 publishers and was rejected.* On her 13th attempt, Rowling got lucky when editor Barry Cunningham from Bloombury agreed to publish the novel. This person predicts that the book will bring Rowling several thousand dollars.

2. Harry Potter Series:

- *Harry Potter* is a seven-part series of paranormal novels by British writer J. K. Rowling. The series is about the wizarding adventures of the boy Harry Potter and his two best friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger, set at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry in England. The adventures focus on Harry Potter's fight against the Dark Lord Voldemort, whose ambitions are to become immortal, rule the wizarding world, enslave the non-magical and destroy the world. destroy anyone who stands in his way, especially Harry Potter.
- The series combines a variety of genres, including fantasy and coming-of-age (with elements of mystery, horror, adventure and romance), multiple cultural implications and references. According to author J. K. Rowling, the main theme throughout is Death.
- Right from the publication of part one (*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* – British edition; *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* – American edition; *Harry Potter và Hòn đá Phù thủy* – Vietnamese translation) on June 30, 1997, the series became increasingly popular around the world, was critically acclaimed, and was a huge commercial success. The series also received some criticism, including concerns about growing darkness. By February 2018, all seven volumes had sold more than 500 million copies, becoming the best-selling book series in history and translated into 67 languages. The seventh, and final book, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (*Harry Potter và Bảo bối Tử thần*) was published on July 21, 2007. More than 11 million copies were sold in the first 24 hours.
- Thanks to the success of the series, J. K. Rowling has become the richest writer in literary history. Prints in English are published by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom, Scholastic Press in the US, Allen & Unwin in Australia and Raincoast Books in Canada. In Vietnam, this series is published by Young Publishing House from the translation of translator Ly Lan.

- The whole series of 7 books, with the 7th book divided into 2 parts, made into 8 movies in the series of the same name released by Warner Bros. Pictures, becoming the highest-grossing film series of all time, bringing the Harry Potter franchise to more than \$25 billion.
- The names of the 7 volumes of the Harry Potter novel series are:
 - Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Hòn đá Phù thủy.*
 - Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (1998) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Phòng chứa Bí mật.*
 - Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban (1999) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và tên tù nhân ngục Azkaban.*
 - Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire (2000) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Chiếc cốc lửa.*
 - Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2003) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Hội Phượng Hoàng.*
 - Harry Potter and the Half-blood Prince (2005) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Hoàng tử lai.*
 - Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (2007) - Vietnamese name: *Harry Potter và Bảo bối Tử thần.*

Some typical awards and achievements of the Harry Potter novel series:

- The story of the boy Harry Potter in the magical world drawn by the imagination of author J.K. Rowling has made the whole world amazed. Harry Potter is currently a global franchise worth about \$15 billion. The last four Harry Potter books have set records as the best-selling books of all time.
- Outstanding awards such as:
 - Smarties Award, for volumes one and two, “Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone” and “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets”, December 1999.

- Won the Whitbread Children's Book of the Year Award, for volume one, in January 2000.
 - July 2000, volume four – “Harry Potter and Goblet of Fire” hit records in both countries in the UK and the US. With 372,775 copies sold on the first day in the UK. And sold 3 million copies in the first 48 hours in the United States, surpassing all previous records.
 - In 2000, Writer Rowling was named Author of the Year at the British Book Awards.
 - In July 2005, the sixth book titled “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” was released, also surpassing all previous best-selling records. Sold approximately 9 million copies within 24 hours of publication.
 - In 2006, “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” was honored to win the British Book Award in the category of Book of the Year.
 - Released in July 2007, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows was published and surpassed the record of previous volumes, becoming the best-selling book of all time. The number is estimated to sell up to 11 million copies in just 24 hours of its release in the UK and US.
- Seven volumes of the Harry Potter fantasy novel series are published in turn under the expectation of both children and adults around the world. The entire series has a total of 4,195 pages, translated in whole or in part into 65 different languages. It was later adapted into a series of the same name directed by Rowling herself.

3. Translator, writer Ly Lan:

- Ly Lan (born July 16, 1957) is a Vietnamese writer, poet and translator.
- Work:
 - Ly Lan's first long story was “Chàng nghệ sĩ” printed in Tuoi Tre newspaper and was written in the context of insufficient awards (1978). Lan continues to write and publish stories in Tuoi Tre, Van Nghe Giai Phong, and Khan Quang Do newspapers.
 - The first collection of short stories “Cỏ Hát” (printed with Tran Thuy Mai) was published in 1983 (Tac Pham Moi Publishing House, Hanoi). Children's story collection “Ngôi Nhà Trong Cỏ” (Kim Dong Publishing House, Hanoi, 1984) won the children's literature award of the Vietnam Writers' Association. The poetry collection “Là Minh” (Ho Chi Minh City Van Nghe Publishing House, 2005) won the Ho Chi Minh City Writers Association Poetry Prize.
 - Ly Lan's essay “Cổng trường mở ra” is printed in Vietnam's Grade 7 Textbook, Volume 1.
 - Ly Lan is the person who has been assigned by Tre Publishing House to translate the Harry Potter series into Vietnamese. With her rich words, Ly Lan has made Harry Potter leave a strong impression on Vietnamese readers. The work of translating Harry Potter stories is not easy, because the story contains many English words that are difficult to define. But, Ly Lan translated quite accurately and quickly found in the Vietnamese treasure trove of suitable meanings for those English words.

CHAPTER III.
RESEARCH OF TRANSLATION OF NOUNS FROM ENGLISH
TO VIETNAMESE IN J.K. ROWLING’S HARRY POTTER

1. Research on the translation in Harry Potter.

1.1. Similarities between Latin and Sino-Vietnamese characters have been taken advantage by translator to provide an equivalent experience for Vietnamese readers in translating J.K. Rowling's puns.

EXAMPLE 1: Proper Nouns: "Felix Felicis".

This is a word with Latin roots, which is difficult to understand even for English people. In “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince”, J.K. Rowling introduced this noun as follows.

| Original | Translation |
|---|--|
| <p><i>"Oho," said Slughorn again. Harry was sure that Slughorn had not forgotten the potion at all, but had waited to be asked for dramatic effect. "Yes. That. Well, that one, ladies and gentlemen, is a most curious little potion called Felix Felicis. I take it," he turned, smiling, to look at Hermione, who had let out an audible gasp, "that you know what Felix Felicis does, Miss Granger?" "It's liquid luck," said Hermione excitedly. "It makes you lucky!" The whole class seemed to sit up a little straighter. Now all Harry could</i></p> | <p><i>“À há,” Thầy Slughorn lại nói. Harry chắc chắn là Thầy Slughorn không hề quên món thuốc đó chút nào, nhưng thầy đã đợi cho có người hỏi mới nói để đạt tới hiệu quả gây xúc động mạnh. “Ừ. Món đó. Chà, cái món đó, thưa quý cô và quý cậu, là món độc dược nho nhỏ đáng tò mò nhất có tên là Phúc Lạc Dược. Thầy cá là...” thầy quay lại, mỉm cười, nhìn Hermione, cô nàng vừa để bật ra một tiếng kêu ngạc nhiên, “...con biết Phúc Lạc Dược có tác dụng gì chứ, Granger?”</i></p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>see of Malfoy was the back of his sleek blond head, because he was at last giving Slughorn his full and undivided attention.</i></p> <p><i>"Quite right, take another ten points for Gryffindor. Yes, it's a funny little potion, Felix Felicis," said Slughorn.</i></p> <p><i>"Desperately tricky to make, and disastrous to get wrong. However, if brewed correctly, as this has been, you will find that all your endeavors tend to succeed ... at least until the effects wear off."</i></p> | <p><i>“Đó là một chất lỏng may mắn,” Hermione xúc động nói. “Nó làm cho người ta may mắn!”</i></p> <p><i>Cả lớp dường như ngồi thẳng lưng hơn một tí. Bây giờ tất cả những gì thuộc về Malfoy mà Harry có thể nhìn thấy là cái chấm đầu bóng mượt tóc của nó, bởi vì cuối cùng nó đã phải dành nguyên vẹn sự chú ý cho Thầy Slughorn.</i></p> <p><i>“Rất đúng, được thêm mười điểm nữa cho nhà Gryffindor. Đúng vậy, nó là một độc dược be bé tức cười, Phúc Lạc Dược,” Thầy Slughorn nói. “Đòi hỏi hết sức khéo léo trong bào chế, và nếu dùng tâm bậy thì thiệt là tai họa. Tuy nhiên, nếu được bào chế đúng đắn, như món này ở đây, các con sẽ nhận thấy mọi nỗ lực của mình đều có chiều hướng thành công... ít nhất cho đến khi tác dụng của thuốc tan đi.”</i></p> |
|---|---|

Thus, it can be understood that “Felix Fecilis” is “Lucky liquid”, is a drug that makes the drinker lucky for a certain period of time, during which time all actions and efforts of the user will be successful. It can turn an ordinary day into an extraordinary day.

"Felix Fecilis" is a proper noun, here translator used the *Literal technique method* to translate this noun into “thuốc may mắn”, and she used a Sino-Vietnamese noun that also has the same meaning - is a medicine that brings luck to the user – “Phúc Lạc Dược”. What is the reason for using Sino-Vietnamese words to replace a pure

Vietnamese word in a literary work? That's because in the original J.K. Rowling has built up an extremely mysterious, ancient, and scary atmosphere, so in order to completely convey this atmosphere in the translation, translator used Sino-Vietnamese words to bring a solemn nature, ancient, contributing to ensure the original meaning as well as the atmosphere depicted in the original.

⇒ Conclusion: Thus, the use of Sino-Vietnamese words not only helps translator to fully and accurately translate the above noun, but also contributes to fully conveying the atmosphere of the context to the reader.

EXAMPLE 2: Proper noun “Horcrux”

Another word used by translator from Sino-Vietnamese to translate in “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” is the word “Horcrux”. In chapter 23, J.K. Rowling introduced this noun as follows.

| Original | Translation |
|---|--|
| <p><i>"Well," said Slughorn, not looking at Riddle, but fiddling with the ribbon on top of his box of crystallized pineapple, "well, it can't hurt to give you an overview, of course. Just so that you understand the term. A Horcrux is the word used for an object in which a per-son has concealed part of their soul."</i></p> <p><i>"I don't quite understand how that works, though, sir," said Riddle. His voice was carefully controlled, but Harry could sense his excitement.</i></p> <p><i>"Well, you split your soul, you see," said Slughorn, "and hide part of it in an object outside the body. Then,</i></p> | <p><i>"Ái chà," Thầy Slughorn không nhìn Riddle, mà dùng tay vọc cái nơ trên nắp hộp kẹo khóm dẻo. "Thôi thì cũng không hại gì nếu cho một hiểu biết tổng quát, dĩ nhiên. Chỉ để con hiểu về thuật ngữ này. "Trường sinh linh giá" là từ được dùng để chỉ một vật mà một người đã giấu giếm một phần linh hồn của mình trong đó."</i></p> <p><i>"Nhưng, thưa thầy, con vẫn không thực sự hiểu nó hoạt động như thế nào," Riddle nói.</i></p> <p><i>Giọng hắn được kiềm chế cẩn thận, nhưng Harry có thể cảm nhận được sự hồi hộp của hắn.</i></p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>even if one's body is attacked or destroyed, one cannot die, for part of the soul remains earthbound and undamaged. But of course, existence in such a form ..."</i></p> <p><i>Slughorn's face crumpled and Harry found himself remember-ing words he had heard nearly two years before:</i></p> <p><i>"I was ripped from my body, I was less than spirit, less than the meanest ghost. . . but still, I was alive."</i></p> <p><i>"... few would want it, Tom, very few. Death would be preferable."</i></p> | <p><i>“Thế này, con có thể xẻ linh hồn của mình ra, con hiểu không và cất giấu một phần linh hồn vào một vật nào đó ở bên ngoài cơ thể. Như vậy, ngay cả khi thân thể của con bị tấn công hay bị thiêu hủy, con cũng không chết hẳn, bởi vì một phần linh hồn con vẫn còn ở trần gian và không bị tổn hại. Nhưng dĩ nhiên, tồn tại dưới một hình thức như vậy...”</i></p> <p><i>Giương mặt Thầy Slughorn co rúm lại và Harry chợt nhớ lại những lời nó đã nghe gần hai năm về trước.</i></p> <p><i>“Ta đã bị tước khỏi thân thể ta, ta không bằng cả vong linh, tệ hơn cả con ma hèn hạ nhất... Nhưng ta còn sống.”</i></p> <p><i>“...ít ai muốn vậy lắm, Tom à, ít lắm. Thà chết còn hơn.”</i></p> |
|---|--|

As such, Horcrux was defined by Rowling as “a receptacle where a Dark wizard can hide a fragment of his soul for the purpose of achieving immortality”. “Horcrux” comes from the French words “dehors” which means “outside” and “crux” which means “soul”, combined to give “soul outside the body”. This is a word that the author Rowling has relied on French to create.

Translator used the *Adaptation technique method*, and borrowed from Sino-Vietnamese, to translate this noun into: “Trường Sinh Linh Giá”.

⇒ Conclusion: Translation is a challenging job. Literary translation cannot be "one-to-one" mechanically, it is very difficult to translate the beauty of the original into Vietnamese. Translator Ly Lan has created her own phrase

“Trường Sinh Linh Giá” to replace the original word “Horcrux” which is not in the Vietnamese dictionary. Before Harry Potter was translated, “Horcrux” had no meaning, but after it was translated by Ly Lan, even Google Translate and other translation software simultaneously translated “Horcrux” into “Trường Sinh Linh Giá”. Thus, we can see the influence of this translation on young people in general and language learners in particular.

If applying the strategy of not translating, but leaving the noun "Horcrux" verbatim, it will be difficult for readers to accept the work, so translator uses Sino-Vietnamese words, fully conveying the solemn, ancient atmosphere of the original to the readers without distorting the author's intention.

EXAMPLE 3: Proper noun: “Death Eater”

One more example of using Sino-Vietnamese words to translate Ly Lan's nouns. In the original Harry Potter, there was a noun "Death Eater", and it was introduced by J.K. Rowling as follows.

| Original | Translation |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Voldemort stood in silence, waiting for them. Then one of the Death Eaters fell to his knees, crawled toward Voldemort and kissed the hem of his black robes.</i></p> <p><i>“Master... Mater...” he murmured.</i></p> <p><i>The Death Eaters behind him did the same; each of them approaching Voldemort on his knees and kissing his robes, before backing away and standing up, forming a silent circle, which enclosed Tom Riddle’s grave, Harry, Voldemort, and the sobbing</i></p> | <p><i>Voldemort đứng trong yên lặng, chờ bọn chúng. Thế rồi một Tử thần Thực tử quỳ sụp xuống, bò về phía Voldemort, và hôn lên cái lai áo chùng đen của hắn. Gã Tử thần Thực tử làm nhảm:</i></p> <p><i>“Chủ nhân... chủ nhân...”</i></p> <p><i>Bọn Tử thần Thực tử đằng sau gã cũng sụp xuống làm theo gã, mỗi tên đều lết đến bên Voldemort bằng đầu gối và hôn lên lai áo chùng của hắn, sau đó lùi ra và đứng dậy, hình thành một vòng tròn lặng lẽ vây chung</i></p> |

and twitching heap that was Wormtail. Yet they left gaps in the circle, as though waiting for more people. Voldemort, however, did not seem to expect more. He looked around at the hooded faces, and though there was no wind rustling seemed to run around the circle, as though it had shivered.

*“Welcome, **Death Eaters**,” said Voldemort quietly. “Thirteen years since last we met. Yet you answer my call as though it were yesterday, we are still united under the Dark Mark, then! Or are we?”*

quanh Voldemort, Harry, và nắm mộ Tom Riddle, cùng cái đồng thỏ thức quần quai gọi là Đuôi Tròn. Nhưng cái vòng tròn của chúng chừa một chỗ trống, như thể chúng đang chờ thêm những người nào đó. Tuy nhiên, Voldemort không có vẻ mong chờ thêm ai nữa. Hắn nhìn quanh những bộ mặt bị kín, và mặc dù không hề có chút gió nào, vẫn có một tiếng ào ào dường như lan ra quanh cái vòng tròn, như thể cái vòng người ấy đang run rẩy.

*Voldemort lặng lẽ nói:
“Chào các **Tử thần Thực tử**, mười ba năm đã trôi qua... Mười ba năm kể từ ngày ta gặp các ngươi lần cuối cùng. Vậy mà các ngươi vẫn đáp lại lời hiệu triệu của ta như thể chỉ mới hôm qua... Vậy là chúng ta vẫn còn đoàn kết dưới dấu hiệu **Hắn ám!** Hay là không?”*

“Death Eater” means “kẻ ăn cái chết”, but here, the “Death Eater” that J.K. Rowling is referring to, a group of Dark Wizards, pure-blooded extremism that unites around Voldemort - the Dark Lord and the main antagonist of the series. If the original was translated as “kẻ ăn cái chết”, it would not be natural in the context of the original, so translator used *Technique modulation method* to translate this noun as “Tử Thần Thực tử” she still uses the combination of Sino-Vietnamese words like the translation of the previous two examples.

⇒ Translation just refers to the group of Dark Wizards, true to the meaning of the noun, and ensures the meaning of “eating death” as in the word (Thực tử).

EXAMPLE 3: Proper noun “Pensieve”

| Original | Translation |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Harry did so, staring at the stone basin. The contents had returned to their original, silvery-white state, swirling and rippling beneath his gaze.</i></p> <p><i>"What is it?" Harry asked shakily.</i></p> <p><i>"This? It is called a Pensieve," said Dumbledore. "I sometimes find, and I am sure you know the feeling, that I simply have too many thoughts and memories crammed into my mind."</i></p> <p><i>"Er," said Harry, who couldn't truthfully say that he had ever felt anything of the sort.</i></p> <p><i>"At these times," said Dumbledore, indicating the stone basin, "I use the Pensieve. One simply siphons the excess thoughts from one's mind, pours them into the basin, and examines them at one's leisure. It becomes easier to spot patterns and links, you understand, when they are in this form."</i></p> | <p><i>Harry ngồi xuống, đăm đăm nhìn cái chậu đá. Cái chất đựng bên trong chậu đã trở lại trạng thái trắng bạc nguyên thủy của nó, nhẹ xoáy tròn và gợn sóng lăn tăn dưới cái nhìn chăm chú của Harry. Nó run run hỏi:</i></p> <p><i>"Thưa thầy, cái gì vậy?"</i></p> <p><i>Cụ Dumbledore nói:</i></p> <p><i>"Cái này hả? Nó kêu là cái Tưởng Ký. Đôi khi thầy cảm thấy, và thầy chắc là con cũng có lúc cảm thấy như vậy, là mình có quá nhiều suy tư và ký ức đầy nhóc trong đầu."</i></p> <p><i>"Ồ..." Harry ú ớ, nó không thể nói một cách thành thực là nó đã từng có cảm giác giống như vậy.</i></p> <p><i>Cụ Dumbledore chỉ vào cái chậu đá, nói tiếp:</i></p> <p><i>"Vào những lúc đó, thầy dùng cái Tưởng Ký này. Một cách xả bớt những ý tưởng dư trong đầu mình ra, đổ nó vô cái chậu, và khi nào rảnh rỗi thì đem nó ra chiêm nghiệm. Khi</i></p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p><i>những ý tưởng ở dạng này, thì việc tìm ra những mô hình và những kết nối trở nên dễ hơn nhiều, con có hiểu không?”</i></p> |
|--|--|

To put it simply, “Pensieve” is a large, shallow, magical disk made of stone or metal, capable of *reconstructing memories, reviving details of feelings and thoughts deep in the human subconscious*. J.K. Rowling wrote the word by combining “pensive” and “sieve”. “Pensieve” and “pensive” are two homonyms, meaning to think deeply and thoroughly, and it is also a play on words, the “sieve” part (cái sàng) also refers to objects used to sort out meaning from a tangle of memories and thoughts.

Translator used the *Adaptation technique method* to translate this word into “Chậu Tưởng ký”, still using Sino-Vietnamese words, creating mystery and solemnity for the noun, but also without losing the meaning of the author. And there are many examples of other nouns in Harry Potter that translator used Sino-Vietnamese words to translate, specifically:

| Original | Meaning | Ly Lan’s translation |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| House-elf | Yêu tinh phục vụ trong nhà | <i>Gia tinh</i> |
| Inner Eye | Inner: Bên trong Eye: Mắt | <i>Nội nhãn</i> |
| Extendable Ears | Extendable: có thể mở rộng Ear: tai | <i>Bành trướng nhĩ</i> |
| Legilimency | Phép xâm nhập và đọc tâm trí kẻ khác | <i>Chiết tâm chi thuật</i> |

CONCLUSION:

One of the reasons leading to the fame of Vietnamese translation is that translator knows how to translate strange and hard-to-understand noun phrases originated from Rowling's great imaginative version into typical, easy-to-remember, and arousing nouns in Vietnamese. "Horcrux", "Veritaserum", "Felix Felicis", ..., what are they? "Trường Sinh Linh Giá", "Chân Dược", "Phúc Lạc Dược". These original nouns cannot be found in any English-Vietnamese dictionaries. Therefore, translator's talent is shown through the way she counts on the content of the original version to find out the best equivalents for those words. Using SV is one of the special ways of translator that achieves values of both content and art. Translator Ly Lan is very clever at keeping characteristics of original words by using short and descriptive SV equivalents to convey their meaning. The process to make such products is undoubtedly a tough way to go. Fortunately, SV noun phrases well facilitate translator in her process to find out the best Vietnamese equivalents for such complex nouns.

Undergoing a process of selection, adaptation and application during thousands of years, SV vocabulary has become one part of Vietnamese language and culture. SV plays a vital role in expressing, for example, formality, elegance, and classic style. Therefore, SV noun phrases in Vietnamese translation have a lot of effects on the texts in terms of creating the mysterious, magical atmosphere of the wizarding world.

1.2. Translator uses Modulation technique method to translate nouns, make nouns more contextual.

In volume 3 of Harry Potter "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban", a new noun appears as "Dementor". "Dementor" means *dangerous creatures, without eyes, without feelings, without emotions. They love the smell of death, always sucking up all the joys of others.* This noun comes from the Latin word "demento"

which means “lừa dối” or “làm cho điên loạn”. “Dement” in English also means “làm cho phát điên”.

In the Vietnamese translation, this noun is translated as follows:

| Original | Translation |
|--|--|
| <p><i>"And Professor Lupin stepped over you, and walked toward the dementor, and pulled out his wand," said Hermione, "and he said, 'None of us is hiding Sirius Black under our cloaks. Go. But the dementor didn't move, so Lupin muttered something, and a silvery thing shot out of his wand at it, and it turned around and sort of glided away.... "</i></p> | <p><i>Hermione nói tiếp: "Giáo sư Lupin bước qua mình bỏ, đi tới trước mặt viên giám ngục Azkaban, rút cây đũa phép của thầy ra. Thầy nói: không ai trong số chúng tôi ở đây giấu Sirius Black dưới lớp áo khoác đâu. Đi đi! Nhưng viên giám ngục Azkaban vẫn không hề nhúc nhích. Vì vậy giáo sư Lupin đọc rì rầm cái gì đó, một tia sáng bạc bắn ra từ đầu cây đũa phép của thầy nhắm vô viên giám ngục Azkaban, hấn mới chịu quay lui và biến đi cho..."</i></p> |

In another translation, the translator has translated “Dementor” as “Lũ quỷ điên”, this translation is completely correct in meaning, like I said above, “Dement” in English means “làm cho phát điên”.

But translator did not rely entirely on the meaning of the word, she also relied on the content in the original text. In the original, “Dementors” are closely related to the Azkaban prison as *they were previously employed by the British Ministry of Magic as wardens and are not allowed anywhere other than this prison.* (Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, 1999). Thus, instead of translating it as “lũ quỷ điên”, translator used *Modulation technique method*, translating “dementor”

to “giám ngục” to more clearly depict the characteristics and nature of this character, along with the relationship of this character with events and other characters.

1.3. Translator relies on Vietnamese culture to translate nouns, making the work more accessible to children.

In chapter 7 of volume 3 “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban”, a noun “Boggart” appears.

| Original | Translation |
|--|---|
| <p>“Boggarts like dark, enclosed spaces,” said Professor Lupin. “Wardrobes, the gap beneath beds, the cupboards under sinks... I once met one that had lodged itself in a grandfather clock. This one moved in yesterday afternoon, and I asked the Headmaster if the staff would leave it to give my third-years some practice. “So, the first question we must ask ourselves is, what is a Boggart?”</p> <p>Hermione put up her hand.</p> <p>“It's a shape-shifter,” she said. “It can take the shape of whatever it thinks will frighten us most.”</p> <p>“Couldn't have put it better myself,” said Professor Lupin.</p> | <p>Giáo sư Lupin giảng giải:</p> <p>“Mấy Ông Kẹ khoái những nơi đóng kín tối tăm, như tủ quần áo, gầm giường, chạn tủ dưới gầm chậu rửa bát... Có một lần tôi bắt gặp một Ông Kẹ trú ngụ ngay trong một cái đồng hồ đứng cổ lỗ sĩ. Ông Kẹ này mới dọn vô đây vào trưa ngày hôm qua, và tôi đã xin phép ông Hiệu trưởng yêu cầu các giáo viên cứ để mặc nó ở đó để cho học sinh năm thứ ba có dịp thực tập. Vậy câu hỏi đầu tiên mà các trò phải tự hỏi là: Ông Kẹ là gì?”</p> <p>Hermione giơ tay lên ngay:</p> <p>“Đó là một con ma thay hình đổi dạng. Nó có thể đội lốt bất cứ cái gì mà nó tưởng làm cho chúng ta sợ nhất.”</p> <p>Giáo sư Lupin nói:</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | "Đúng lắm. Tôi cũng không thể nào giải thích rõ ràng hơn Hermione được." |
|--|--|

As Hermione explained above, “Boggart” is a *shape-shifting creature that will disguise itself as whatever frightens the person it encounters the most*. “Boggart” has no specific shape, it is the most feared in every person. “Boggart” when translated into Vietnamese means "bóng ma", in some other localities it is translated as “bù nhìn” - the thing used to chase birds in the rice fields. In the Vietnamese translation, simply translating “Boggart” into "bóng ma", would not be able to fully convey the scary nuances of this character as J.K. Rowling wants to convey. Translator Ly Lan used *Equivalence technique method*, she has related to Vietnamese culture, also paying attention to the audience Harry Potter target is children, she has skillfully integrated the image of a fictional creature often used by adults to frighten children in Vietnamese culture – “Ông Kẹ”. That helps the translation become closer and more receptive to children's readers.

- ⇒ Good translators are not only good at foreign languages but also need to "bridge" the appropriate culture. Bringing Vietnamese features into translated literature is encouraging, requiring a team of Vietnamese translators to be dedicated, committed and more knowledgeable about Vietnamese language and Vietnamese culture.
- ⇒ It can be seen that, when translating literature, translators cannot just mechanically translate word by word, need to flexibly apply translation methods, and at the same time have their own creations but still do not distort the meaning of the original.

2. General assessment of the translation of Harry Potter in Vietnamese by translator Ly Lan.

With the original text, the audience requires more from the author to record the events that have taken place outside and inside people. The style in the original text expresses the personality, opinion of the writer and also their feelings at the time of writing, all of which, through language, convey to the reader. Therefore, it is a disadvantage for readers who read the translation, when what they read through the page is just arid language that reproduces an event, an act, like a big stone blocking the way, prevent them from entering the imaginary world outlined by the author. They have the right to experience the same perspective as readers who share the same language as the original, because the main task of the translation of a literary work is to ensure the authenticity of the original in terms of both content and spirit. In fact, we need to use the word *transcreation* instead of *translation* in this case. *Transcreation* is a difficult task. Ly Lan once shared with Tuoi Tre newspaper about the translator's challenge, that it is not wrapped up in feeling the content and spirit, understanding the culture and language of the original, that is not enough. Translators must also be creative in the language they translate. The beauty is that, translators capture the similarities between different language systems, take advantage of their own life experiences to put into the work similar experiences, thereby fulfilling the task of maintaining the meaning of the original text. Thus, creativity in the language is the key to a successful translation.

Language expert El Shafey lays out the criteria for a good translation, including three main principles:

- Knowledge of the grammar of the source language plus knowledge of vocabulary, as well as a good understanding of the text to be translated.
- The ability of the translator to translate the text in the source language into the target language.

- The translation needs to capture the style or style of the original text, the translation needs to convey the message of the text to be translated.

If such an assessment, translator Ly Lan has completed relatively well the task of a translator, she has a good understanding of the text she needs to translate, knows what she is translating, and who she is translating for. The translator fully captures the atmosphere of the work, trying to convey and respect the original in the best way. She has a rich vocabulary, and also has her own creations. A translation that is both close, easy to understand for readers, and can accurately convey the message and meaning of the author, is a successful translation.

There are many reviews online about Vietnamese translation, please quote some of the reviews as follows:

Luu Son Minh - (*writer specializing in writing historical topics, successful stories such as Mưa sâm cầm, Bến trần gian*): “I follow and love *Harry Potter* like crazy. Needless to say, I am one of those people got the original copy of this story for the first time in Vietnam, because I ordered it from a friend to buy it overseas when the book was just finished printing. The best *Harry Potter* translation in Vietnam is still writer Ly Lan.”

Funnyseason0304 04:13, May 22, 2007 – "If you are a person who has read *Harry Potter* translated by Ly Lan, you will see the beauty of the translation. Can you think of the words “Đường Bàn Xoay”, “gia tinh” or “Trường Sinh Linh Giá” from words that are very difficult to understand in English. And more than that, Ly Lan uses words very well and richly. I had the opportunity to read Rowling's original English, and at the same time I read the translations of other translators, and I have to say I admire Ly Lan. For example, in the first chapter of volume 5, I read a translation describing the summer days at Privet Drive as follows: “*Cho đến nay, ngày hè nóng bức cuối cùng đã qua đi, và những ngôi nhà vuông to trên đường Privet Drive đang chìm trong sự im ắng[...] những cư dân ở đây không còn được tưới cỏ nữa vì vòi nước đã bị cấm sử dụng...*” And Ly Lan translates as

follows (I don't remember the exact words): “*cho đến nay, ngày hè nóng bức cuối cùng đang từ từ lướt qua cái lặng lẽ ngái ngủ của những ngôi nhà to tướng vuông vức trên đường Privet Drive[...] thế là những cư dân ở đây đã bị tước mất cái thú vui tưới cây cắt cỏ bởi vòi nước đã bị cấm sử dụng...*”

Needless to say, we can easily see the quality of the two translations. And not only that, throughout the series, the words she uses reflect very well or what Rowling wants to convey, depending on the circumstances, the words are used surprisingly flexible.

Therefore, it is completely correct to say that Ly Lan has an outstanding translation ability."

Mai Tran – “Definitely when the Young Publishing House releases I will also buy a set to watch immediately. I admire Ly Lan's translation skills for a long time. And only she can accurately and effortlessly convey Rowling's idea of words.”

Hermione – “Reading the online translation is just to satisfy curiosity. Reading Ly Lan's translation is a completely different hobby. Young people on the internet certainly won't create interesting words like Ly Lan. Read HP as well as read all other literary works. Knowing the ending is only 10% interesting. We are waiting for Ly Lan's translation.”

The fact that the Harry Potter novel series is so easily accessible to readers, and the fact that it has become so popular among young people, cannot be ignored thanks to the translation of translator. With her rich words, Ly Lan has made Harry Potter leave a strong impression on Vietnamese readers.

The work of translating Harry Potter stories is not easy, because the story contains many English words that are difficult to define. But, translator translated quite accurately and quickly found in the Vietnamese treasure trove of suitable meanings for those English words.

In an interview with VN Express newspaper in 2007, translator Ly Lan said: *“Translating books is a very formulaic job according to my way of working: Before starting to translate, I read the book carefully, find understand the author and public opinion and all that is related to the work, choose a suitable voice, calculate the time, make a schedule of which day to translate which chapter, do it while refering and taking notes, and so on. Translated and re-read in the position of a reader, always with a conscious awareness that I was only doing a language bridge.*

By doing this, I always know what's coming, what's going to happen in the end.”

She also added: *“When the author plays on words, it is a bit difficult to translate because keeping the word will lose your mind, keeping the idea will lose your words. At that time, it was also a stuck if you couldn't choose the equivalent Vietnamese pun. When there was questions I mainly consulted on the internet and the boy next door.”*

Thus, translation is not an easy job at all, it requires knowledge, concentration, creativity, and enthusiasm of the translator.

3. Suggestions in teaching – learning and translation.

3.1. In teaching and learning.

- First of all, you must understand the grammar of nouns, their definition, position, structure, function, and classification. Students need to strengthen their knowledge by studying and doing exercises, practicing writing, playing vocabulary games around nouns to improve their vocabulary and understanding of this type of word. In addition, lecturers and students should refer to many different sources of documents, make comparisons between the two languages English - Vietnamese to make it easier to distinguish and visualize.
- Students and lecturers need to improve their English and Vietnamese vocabulary. A rich vocabulary will help you increase your reading,

comprehension and save time. Reading a lot of English documents or translated articles into Vietnamese, you can enrich your own vocabulary, learn how to use words in each context, how to refine words.

- Watching movies can help you a lot in improving your English translation skills. You can watch European and American movies with or without translation. However, you need to focus on memorizing new sentences, vocabulary, and their context. This will help you know how to translate words and sentences in accordance with the meaning that the author wants to convey. Watching movies also helps you understand the culture and people of English speaking countries to use while translating.

3.2. *In translation.*

- For the translation industry, translators in general need to understand grammar theory, translation theory and how to translate nouns to improve translation efficiency. When translating, it is advisable to determine the correct word type, context, and choose an appropriate translation method to translate correctly.
- Translation is a field of diverse topics and aspects of work, requiring translators to have a good grasp of social knowledge. To improve your social knowledge capital, you can cultivate it in many different ways. Most people often read more books on topics related to translation. This way, you quickly have the most comprehensive and comprehensive view. In addition, specialized terms will be translated more accurately and more specialized.

4. Difficulties in translation and solutions.

4.1. *In written translation.*

a. Huge vocabulary.

- Vocabulary is one of the important factors affecting the translation process, if you do not have a good vocabulary, your translation process may be difficult and take a long time.

⇒ *Solution:* Many translators have overcome this difficulty by constantly reading a lot of documents and books to accumulate more vocabulary about their strong languages.

b. Not mastering technical terms.

- Professional knowledge and language skills are important and mandatory for translators. If you only master the language but do not know the industry you are translating, you may waste time or even make mistakes when translating specialized terms.

⇒ *Solution:* To translate well, it is necessary to learn, read a lot of documents on the subject to be translated, ask the client about the technical words as well as build a vocabulary about that field for later use.

c. Multi-meaningful word.

- In some languages such as Vietnamese, there are many homonyms with different meanings, words with exactly the same pronunciation but different meanings in each situation.

⇒ *Solution:* The translator in the translation process must be very careful, read the source text carefully to fully understand the meaning before proceeding with the translation.

d. Lack of specialized knowledge.

- When translating documents and documents with specific elements such as techniques, laws, etc., it is necessary to have basic knowledge about that industry. Some documents can be filled with technical jargon or talk about specific procedures or activities in detail, causing difficulties for many translators.

⇒ *Solution:* Translators need to read a lot to gain more in-depth knowledge as well as catch timely changes in that field. Besides, you can contact industry experts or customers for help.

e. Structure of language.

- This is one of the difficulties when translating popularly. The structure of sentences in other languages may be different. For example, in English, adjectives are placed before nouns, but in French, adjectives come after nouns.

⇒ *Solution*: To overcome this difficulty, you should have a thorough knowledge of that language. Besides, when translating, do not forget to use grammar checking tools as well as other supporting techniques to ensure that the sentence structure is correct without changing the meaning or understanding of the original document.

f. Cultural difference.

- Culture is a barrier that creates a big challenge when translating because each locality has a very different culture and if the translation is not appropriate, your translation can be uncomfortable for local readers. For example, the British are known for their sarcastic, sarcastic words to make people laugh. However, this kind of satire may not be appreciated in many other countries.

⇒ *Solution*: Before translating into a language, you should learn the most common colloquial words used in that language and familiarize yourself with the most commonly used dialects. Also, regularly read books, watch movies, TV shows, magazines and books in that language to improve the local culture and dialect.

g. The style varies according to the type of document.

- Depending on the type of text to be translated: documents, records, books, stories, magazines, ... there will be different ways of expressing the style. Translators need to be skillful and flexible to use so that the translation is smooth, natural and suitable for the audience. For example, translating

technical documents – the profession is rigid and quite dry, but a good translator will know how to translate closely instead of translating each word roughly.

⇒ *Solution*: To master the style of many types of translation, it is necessary to diligently read many documents in the language to be translated.

h. Context-based translation.

- Each language will have a different translation because each language has different meanings, sentence structures, and expressions. For example, the set of Vietnamese slang words and phrases is also difficult to translate into English.

⇒ *Solution*: When translating, translators cannot uniformly translate for all languages, but need to base on the context to choose the most suitable sentence. In addition, practice is essential to familiarize yourself with different contexts and to practice reflexes in a variety of text situations.

i. Time limitation.

- Limited time is the most common problem that translators face every day. If it is a simple document, then you can finish it in short time. But when it is a technical or legal document that requires a proper understanding of the terms or dialects, it takes a long time to learn and look up.

⇒ *Solution*: Take advantage of translation tools to speed up the translation process, and make a specific plan and follow it rigorously to complete the translation before the required deadline.

4.2. *In oral translation.*

- Interpreting is a profession that requires high language skills as well as other soft skills. This is considered an area that brings many difficulties when translating.

a. Extensive knowledge and proficiency in foreign languages is required.

- When translating, you almost have to translate immediately without having time to think about finding the right word. So, if your language ability is limited, it will make you confused, unable to express yourself fluently. In addition, each profession has professional terminology, so if you do not master it, you will not be able to translate correctly.

⇒ *Solution:* Interpreters who want to improve their professional skills need to continuously learn and update their knowledge of foreign languages as well as specialized knowledge. You should continuously improve to accumulate knowledge for yourself.

b. High morale.

- This is a profession where professional ethics is put on the top because the interpreter is the bridge to help convey all the messages of the speaker. Therefore, it is necessary to follow the principle of ensuring accuracy with the original. Absolutely do not add content, personal opinions or misrepresent the original language. Mistranslations can have dire consequences for business partners or even friendly relations between countries.

⇒ *Solution:* In the process of working, you must always remind yourself to be honest and adhere to the prerequisite rules in the profession.

c. Able to work under high pressure.

- Interpreting is a job with great pressure when you have to listen to information, memorize, process and translate in a very short time. If you do

not have good listening skills and quick reflexes, you will definitely feel extremely awkward. Besides, it is necessary to keep a cool head so as not to be distracted by the surrounding good factors.

⇒ *Solution:* To overcome this difficulty, you should regularly practice listening skills through movies, podcasts, ... and practice speaking in a foreign language to increase your sensitivity.

d. Sensitive, grasp the psychology of the speaker.

- Because of the short information processing time, capturing the speaker's psychology, predicting the message they want to convey based on attitudes and gestures will help you a lot.

⇒ *Solution:* To gain acumen in understanding psychology, you should regularly read psychology books and practice translating a lot to gain experience for yourself.

C. CONCLUSION.

Through the study of nouns in terms of position, function, classification and survey, the method of translating nouns from English to Vietnamese in the original English and Vietnamese translations of Harry Potter works, based on the theory of translation and grammar theory of nouns, along with the comparison between English nouns and Vietnamese nouns, research on how to translate nouns in English - Vietnamese translation has obtained the following results.

Through research, I found that English nouns and Vietnamese nouns are different because English is a metamorphic language, and Vietnamese is an isolated language (according to the *Đại cương Ngôn ngữ học, Cơ sở ngôn ngữ học và tiếng Việt*).

Through the above research, I also summarized the difficulties in translation that many people have, as well as ways to overcome them to make the translation better. Difficulties when translating come from language differences, requiring translators to have in-depth knowledge of both languages and cultures.

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