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## PERSONAL AND ANIMAL NAMES IN JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN TEXTS TRANSLATED FROM A FANTASY NOVEL

This paper analyzed a Russian translation text and the Japanese translation text of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone from the viewpoint of Descriptive Translation Studies proposed by Toury (1995). First, the present researchers situated the texts within the target culture systems, looking at their acceptability. The results revealed that although Japanese and Russian famous bookstore companies categorized the translated books as children's literature, the Japanese version's translator did not choose a certain readership and the Russian version's translator and publishing company categorized it as роман, namely novel. In the Russian-speaking world, not children but adolescence people and adults usually read роман. Second, the present authors surveyed translation features of personal and animal names in the Japanese and Russian translation versions of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone. Based on the seven translation procedures that Davies (2003) proposed (i.e., Preservation, Addition, Globalization, Omission, Localization, Transformation, and Creation), the present researchers classified the names and counted the number of each of the translation procedures. The results showed that Preservation was most frequently used in both the Japanese and Russian texts. In the Japanese translation version, the percentage of Preservation was about 80%. In the Russian translation version, the percentage of Preservation was about 50% and the percentage of Localization was about 30%. The Russian translator used Preservation and Localization frequently. According to Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009), Preservation was the procedure that emphasized the Source language and Localization was the procedure that emphasized the Target language. These results showed that the Russian translation version put more emphasis on the Target language than the Japanese translation version.

**Key words:** Descriptive Translation Studies, personal and animal names, translation procedures

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### Қиял-ғажайып романнан аударылған жапон және орыс тілі мәтіндеріндегі адам және жануар атаулары

Авторлар бұл мақалада «Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone» (Гарри Поттер мен пәлсапа тас) деген ағылшын тіліндегі кітаптың орыс және жапон тіліндегі аударма нұсқаларын Тури (1995) ұсынған сипаттамалық аударма тұрғысынан зерттеді (Descriptive Translation Studies). Біріншіден, аударылған мәтінді аударылатын тіл, яғни нысана тілінің (Target language) мәдениетпен байланысын анықтап, олардың оқырмандармен қабылдану деңгейіне талдау жасады. Зерттеу нәтижесі бойынша Жапония және Ресейдегі атақты кітап дүкендерінде аударылған мәтін балалар әдебиеті ретінде жіктелгендігі анықталды. Жапон нұсқасындағы аударма оқырмандардың белгілі бір аудиториясына бағытталмаған, ал орыс тіліндегі аударма мен аударманы жариялаған компания кітапты роман санатындағы әдебиетке жатқызған. Орыс тілді мемлекетте әдетте романды балалар емес, жасөспірімдер мен ересектер оқиды. Екіншіден, авторлар «Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone» кітабында адамдар мен жануарлардың жеке атауларын жапон және орыс тілдеріне аударудың ерекшеліктерін қарастырды. Дэвис (2003) ұсынған жеті аударма процедурасына сүйене отырып (яғни сақтау, қосу, жалпылау, қалдырып кету, нақтылау, түрлендіру, және құрастыру), авторлар жеке атауларды жіктеп, аударма процедураларының әрқайсының сандық көрсеткішін есептеді. Талдау нәтижесі бойынша жапон және орыс аудармаларында аударманың Preservation (сақтау) түрі ең көп қолданылғандығы анықталды. Жапон тіліндегі аударма нұсқасында Preservation аударма түрінің пайызы шамамен 80%. Ал орыс тіліндегі аударма нұсқасында Preservation шамамен 50% және Localization шамамен 30% көрсеткішке ие болды. Орыс аудармашысы Preservation мен Localization түрлерін көп қолданды. Литва зерттеушілері Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009) пікірінше, Preservation дереккөз

тіліне (Source language) көбірек мән береді, ал Localization нысана тіліне көбірек ден қойды. Бұл нәтижелер аударманың орыс тіліндегі нұсқасында жапон тіліндегі аудармаға қарағанда мақсатты тілге көбірек көңіл бөлінгендігін аңғартады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Сипаттамалық аударма зерттеулері, адамдар және жануарлардың жеке атаулары, аударма процедурасы.

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### Личные имена и имена животных в японском и русском текстах перевода фантастического романа

В данной статье анализируются тексты переводов на русский и японский языки романа «Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone» («Гарри Поттер и философский камень») с точки зрения дескриптивного исследования перевода, предложенного Тури (1995). Во-первых, исследователи рассматривали тексты в рамках систем целевой культуры, обращая внимание на их приемлемость. Результаты показали, что хотя японские и российские известные книжные магазины отнесли переведенные книги к детской литературе, в японской версии перевода не отмечена определенная читательская аудитория, а перевод и издательство русской версии отнесли ее к категории романа. В русскоязычном мире роман обычно читают не дети, а подростки и взрослые. Во-вторых, авторы исследовали особенности перевода личных имен и имен животных в японском и русском вариантах перевода книги «Гарри Поттер и философский камень». Основываясь на семи процедурах перевода, предложенных Дэвисом (2003) (т.е. сохранение, добавление, обобщение, опущение, локализация, преобразование и создание), настоящие исследователи классифицировали имена и подсчитали количество каждой из процедур перевода. Результаты показали, что сохранение наиболее часто использовалось как в японском, так и в русском текстах. В японском варианте перевода процент сохранения составил около 80%. В русском варианте перевода процент сохранения составил около 50%, а процент локализации – около 30%. Русский переводчик часто использовал сохранение и локализацию. Согласно Jaleniauskiene и Čičelytė (2009), сохранение – это процедура, которая подчеркивает исходный язык, а локализация – процедура, которая подчеркивает целевой язык. Эти результаты показали, что в русском варианте перевода больше внимания уделяется целевому языку, чем в японском.

**Ключевые слова:** описательное переводоведение, личные имена и имена животных, процедуры перевода.

## Introduction

What is a proper noun? Cambridge Online Dictionary (See No1 in Reference websites) explained as follows: “the name of a particular person, place, or object that is spelled with a capital letter” (e.g., Joseph, Vienna, and the White House). This paper investigated personal and animal names within the proper names. This study's animals indicated not only real animals but also imaginary creatures. Blount (2015: 618) said that personal names are consisted of given names (birth names), surnames, middle names, nicknames, and descriptors in English. The descriptors are, for example, the adjective part *Big* in *Big John* and *the Terrible* in *Ivan the Terrible*. Unlike in the case of personal names, animal names may include basically no surnames and middle names. While personal and animal names belong to proper nouns, titles belong to common nouns. In English, the first letter in a title can be written with a capital letter like proper nouns. However, the first letter can be also written by a small letter in some

positions. For instance, (i) We asked Chairperson Leong to join us at the meeting; (ii) The chairperson, Sarah Leong, will join us at the meeting. Nord (2003: 183) stated that proper nouns (i.e., namely personal names) “may be non-descriptive, but they are obviously not non-informative.” English native speakers associate the name of *Alice* with a woman and will think that the name has no meaning. According to Nord (2003: 184), literary authors sometimes make names that explicitly describe the referent in question (“descriptive names”). Nord said that readers of a Spanish novel would understand the name Don Modesto as a description of the character.” In addition, Nord (2003: 184) stated that the author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* used capital letters in order to turn the descriptive denomination into a proper noun for the character (e.g., White Rabbit and Caterpillar).

What is a nickname? According to the Cambridge Online Dictionary (See No2 in Reference websites), it is “an informal name for someone or something, especially a name that you are called by

your friends or family, usually based on your real name or your character.” For example, the nickname *Beth* is an abbreviated form of *Elizabeth*. Also, the name *Darwin* can be a nickname. This nickname derives from the natural scientist *Charles Darwin*. Because of liking science, he/she may be called as *Darwin*. Furthermore, Blount (2015: 618) said that one calls a woman as *Blondie*, because she has blonde hair. The nickname *Blondie* has the feature of a descriptive name.

### Justification of the Choice of this Article and the Goal

This study aimed to reveal translation features of personal and animal names in the Japanese and Russian translation versions of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone* by the methodology of Descriptive Translation Studies. Based on the results of the translation features, the present researchers clarified which of the two languages put more emphasis on the Source or Target language. This paper analyzed given names, middle names, surnames, nicknames, and descriptors, excluding titles. To analyze the names, the present researchers followed Davies's (2003) seven translation procedures.

### Previous Works

This paper referred to the following studies as works that surveyed personal and animal names in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone*: e.g., Davies (2003), Inggs (2003), Mussche and Willems (2010), Jaleniauskienė and Čičelytė (2009), Dukmak (2012), Brockman (2016), and Kojima (2018). Based on Aixelá's (1996) classification of Culture-specific items, Davies (2003) showed the seven translation procedures (i.e., Preservation, Addition, Omission, Globalization, Localization, Transformation, and Creation). Davies's examples were as follows. (I) Preservation: Ron Weasley → Ron Weasley (translation from English to French, German, and Italian); Wormtail → Wurnschwanz (to German). The former was an example of copying. In the example, the Source text's (ST) form was same as the Target text's (TT) form. The latter was an example of literal translation. Davies (2003: 75) classified literal translation into Preservation, because the literal translation preserves the descriptive meaning of a name rather than its form. (II) Addition: Snape → Rougue (to French); Snape → Piton (to Italian). The French word *rougue* means arrogant, and the Italian word *piton* means python. Addition was basically the translation procedure where a note was placed

in or outside the text. Furthermore, with or without a note, changes that increased explicitness in translating to a TT were also grouped into Addition (Davies 2003: 79). (III) Omission: Davies (2003) did not give an example of personal names' translation. According to Davies (2003: 79, 81), Omission was used when a translator could find no adequate way of conveying the original meaning, and when the translator thought that the cost of finding adequate words for translation outweighed the benefits of translation. (IV) Globalization: Instead of personal names, Davies (2003) gave examples of foods names. A translator replaced certain British foods names with more general names in the TT (e.g., mint humbugs → bonbons à la menthe (mint sweets)). (V) Localization: Hermione → Hermine (to German); McGonagall → McGranitt (to Italian). Regarding the latter example, Davies (2003: 86) pointed out that the ST's *Mc-* was preserved in the TT, but the rest of the name might be related to morphological or phonological constraints of the Target language. (VI) Transformation: Filch → Rusard (to French); Dumbledore → Silente (to Italian). Transformation has clearly a link of meaning between a ST's referent and TT's referent. Concerning the latter example, the part *dumb* in the ST's “Dumbledore” and the TT's “Silente” (namely silent) had a meaning relationship of sound or voice. Transformation and Addition have a meaning relationship between a ST and TT. Addition requires that the TT's explicitness is higher than the ST's explicitness. The translation procedure that did not differ in explicitness of descriptive meaning between the ST and TT fell into Transformation. (VII) Creation: Crabbe → Tiger (to Italian); Professor Sprout → Profesora Sprite (to Italian). In contrast to Transformation, Creation does not have a meaning link between a ST's referent and TT's referent. Regarding the latter example, while the word *sprout* was a shoot of a plant, the word *sprite* was an imaginary creature. The two words did not have a meaning link.

Translation procedures can be applied to a name. The change “Severus Snape (ST) → Severus Sneep (TT)” shown by Brockman (2016) was an example of Preservation and Localization. The given name *Severus* in the Dutch TT had Preservation and the surname *Sneep* in the TT had Localization.

Brockman (2016) found out the five translation procedures (i.e., Preservation, Transformation, Localization, Creation, and Omission) in the Dutch translation version of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Jaleniauskienė and Čičelytė (2009) established the five categories (i.e., Preservation, Addition, Localization, Transformation & Creation,

and Omission & Globalization) and found only the three categories (i.e., Preservation, Localization, and Transformation & Creation). Their research's valuable point was that they divided Davies's (2003) seven translation procedures into Source language (SL)-oriented translation, Target language (TL)-oriented translation, or neutral translation. Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009: 33) classified Preservation into high SL-oriented translation, Addition into low SL-oriented translation, Transformation & Creation into high TL-oriented translation, Localization into low TL-oriented translation, and Omission & Globalization into neutral translation. Why did Omission and Globalization fall into neutral translation that did not belong to a SL or TL? Omission is the change that a name in a ST is deleted in the TT. Omission has no relation to a specific language. Whatever a SL is Japanese or Arabic, the name can be deleted in the TT. Globalization is the change that a translator replaces a name with a common noun that all languages have. For instance, a man named John can be translated as *shoonin* in the Japanese TT and *морзовец* in the Russian TT by Globalization. The two languages' words mean merchant. Whether a TL is Japanese, Russian, or the other language, there is no difference in concreteness of the meaning.

Preservation (copying) and Localization have relation to form. When identifying the two translation procedures, it is not necessary to reveal the meaning of a referent in a ST. However, when identifying Transformation, Creation, and Preservation (literal translation), it is necessary to reveal the meaning of a referent. If the meaning of the referent in the ST and TT are unclear, one cannot apply to these three procedures. Regarding Addition, Omission, Localization, and Globalization, it does not matter whether one clarifies the meaning.

In most cases, English personal names in Japanese literature are written not in Latin characters but in Katakana characters. Correspondingly, the names in Russian literature are written in Cyrillic characters, not in Latin characters. Is the conversion of a character system to another character system Preservation (copying) or Localization? According to Davies (2003: 76), Japanese children reading Harry Potter works series were "apparently quite used to coping with sometimes long and unwieldy transliterations of English names, and the translator of the series, Yuko Matsuoka, has followed this convention." Based on her statement, the transliteration from Latin characters to Japanese Katakana characters was Preservation (copying). The transliteration from them to Cyrillic characters also fell into

the Preservation. On the other hand, Localization is related to morphological or phonological constraints (Davies 2003: 86). Localization may happen as case inflection by receiving morphological constraints. When the transliteration from English to Japanese or Russian occurs, the character system not only converts but also phonological constraints work. Davies noted that Localization was related to phonological constraints. However, this paper classified the translation that only received phonological constraints into Preservation. Besides morphological constraints, this paper regarded translation under syntactic constraints, that Davies did not point out, as Localization. Word order changes like "surname + given name" → "given name + surname" were also classified into Localization in this paper.

Regarding the personal names in the Japanese translation version of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, Kojima (2018) found only "Transation" and "Phonetic or Morphological Adaptation" in the translation procedures that van Coillie (2006) showed. The "Transation" meant literal translation and the "Phonetic or Morphological Adaptation" meant transliteration. Choosing the Russian three versions, Inggs (2003) gave examples of personal names' translation. Based on Kojima (2018), the Japanese translation version adopted SL-oriented translation. However, it was unclear whether the Russian versions adopted SL-oriented translation, TL-oriented translation, or neutral translation.

### Scientific Research Methodology

This paper analyzed the Japanese translation version and a Russian translation version of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* from the viewpoint of Descriptive Translation Studies suggested by Toury (1995). The three-phase methodology that Toury (1995: 36-39, 102) and Munday (2008: 111) showed was as follows: (1) Situate the text within the target culture system, looking at its significance or acceptability. (2) Compare the Source Text (ST) and the Target Text (TT) for shifts, identifying relationships between 'coupled pairs' of ST and TT segments. (3) Attempt generalizations, reconstructing the process of translation for this ST-TT pair. This paper focused on translation of personal and animal names. As generalization, the present researchers classified whether the Japanese or Russian version adopted more SL(or TL)-oriented translation. The texts that this paper referred to were as follows: English text (ET): J. K. Rowling (1997) *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing (the digital edition, Pottermore limited,

2012); Japanese text (JT): J. K. Rowling (1999) *Hariipottaа to kenja no ishi* (translation by Matsuoka Yuko). Say-zan-sha Publications, Ltd.; Russian text (RT): Дж. К. Роулинг (2009) *Гарри Поттер и философский камень* (перевод И. В. Оранский). Москва: Росмен.

According to Davies's (2003) classification, the present researchers classified personal and animal names into one of Preservation (copying, literal translation), Addition (note, explicitness), Globalization, Localization, Omission, Transformation, and Creation. Regarding the translation procedures, when a name had translation procedures, the present researchers adopted TT-oriented translation. For example, when a translator translates the ST's name literally and localized the affix attached to the name, this paper classified the translation into not Preservation (literal translation) but Localization. When a name consisted of parts like "surname + given name," each part was analyzed. If the name *Doris Crockford* are translated into «Дорис Крокфорд», the present researchers label the given name and surname as Preservation (copying). In addition, if the order of a given name and surname changes, the present researchers regard that Localization happens twice. This paper did not analyze all the personal and animal names in the ET, but analyzed the names of which the number of occurrences was within five times.

This study showed the RT's words in the Cyrillic characters and the Japanese characters in the JT in uppercase Latin characters. Japanese is a mora language. This paper connected each mora with a hypohen. For instance, the name *Alice* is written as A-RI-SU in the JT. Moreover, the Japanese *sokuon* marking a geminate consonant is shown as X in this paper (e.g., ET: Agrippa → JT: A-GU-RI-X-PA).

## Results and Discussion

What is the acceptability of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone* in Japan and Russia? In the two countries, Harry Potter books have been very famous. When the literary work was published in 1997, the readership was children (See No3 in Reference websites). Haverals and Geybels (2021: 1) introduced the interview of J.K. Rowling, the author of the Harry Potter books: "I wrote something that I knew I would like to read now, but I also wrote something that I knew I would like to have read at age 10." Also, they said, "the series seems to be ageless and age-specific at the same time and Rowling did not start writing the series with a specific audience in mind." As a marketing strategy, the

Japanese famous bookstore company Kinokuniya-shoten sells them, selecting the readership as *jidou*, namely children (See No4 in Reference websites). However, according to the explanation by Hiro Takashi, the JT's translator Matsuoka Yuko translated it without considering the readership such as mothers or children so that everyone could read it (See No5 in Reference websites). Regarding the selling the RT, the bookstore company «Читай-город» selling books offline or online in Moscow and the other cities in Russia classified Harry Potter books into *детская художественная литература*, namely children's literature. However, the bibliographic information page of the RT showed that the translator and publishing company categorized it as *роман* (novel): «Ролинг Дж. Гарри Поттер и философский камень: Роман/ Пер. с англ. И. В. Оранского». Readers older than children (e.g., adolescence people and adults) usually read *роман*. The JT's translator did not narrow down the readers' age and the RT's translator selected not children but adults as the readers. If the two TT's translators had chosen the readership as children, Harry Potter books might not have been so famous in Japan and Russia.

According to the translation procedures suggested by Davies (2003), this paper categorized personal and animal names in the work. The present researchers did not find Preservation (copying) and Creation in the translation procedures.

●**Preservation (copying)**: (1) ET (p.79) Agrippa → JT (p.153) A-GU-RI-X-PA; (2) ET (p.79) Agrippa → RT (p.153) Агриппа. **Preservation (literal translation)**: (3) ET (p.98) Baron → JT (p.192) DA-N-SHA-KU; (4) ET (p.94) Nearly Headless Nick → RT (p.155) Почти Безголовый Ник. Regarding example (4), the RT's translator translated the part *Nearly Headless* by literal translation and the part *Nick* by copying, namely transliteration. The example showed the broad distinction between literal translation and copying. However, example (3) where the RT's translator translated *Baron* into «Барон» showed that the translation was transliteration in Cyrillic characters or literal translation to a Russian common noun. The example did not give the distinction between literal translation and copying.

●**Addition (note)**: (5) ET (p.22) Dinky Dud-dydums → JT (p.38) DA-X-DO-CHA-N, DA-DO-RI-I-CHA-N; (6) ET (p.139) Bell → RT (p.241) Кэти Белл. **Addition (explicitness)**: (7) ET: (p.30) H. Potter → JT (p.54) HA-RI-I PO-X-TA-A; (8) ET (p.94) Nicholas de Mimsy-Poppington → RT (p.155) Николас де Мимси-Дельфингтон. In ex-

ample (5), the JT's translator translated *Duddydums* into DA-X-DO-CHA-N “Dud-chan (endearment form)” and DA-DO-RI-I-CHA-N “Dudly-chan (endearment form).” The latter might be made to clarify to readers who *Duddydums* was. Regarding example (6), the RT's translator probably added «Кэти» to make it clear who *Bell* was. Examples (7, 8, 9) displayed explicitness. Concerning example (7), English readers can understand that *H.* means *Harry* from the context. For Japanese readers who did not get familiar with acronyms, the JT's translator changed the acronym *H.* into HA-RI-I “Harry.” Regarding example (8), the site *harrypotter.fandom.com* (Russian) explained that *Porpington* derived from porpoise, namely a blunt-snouted usually dark gray whale of the North Atlantic and North Pacific (See No6 in Reference websites). For Russian readers who did not know the meaning of *Porpington*, the RT's translator might replace *Porpington* with «Дельфин» (namely “dolphin”) that was more generic than the word “porpoise.”

●**Globalization:** (9) ET (p.101) Binns → JT (p.198) SE-N-SE-I “teacher”; (10) ET (pp.144-145) Mr and Mrs Weasley → RT (285) родители “parents.” It is usually not possible to call a professor or teacher by his/her given name or surname alone in Japan. In the case, the Japanese call by the combination “surname + SE-N-SE-I” or SE-N-SE-I alone as shown in example (9).

●**Omission:** (11) ET (p.123) Oliver Wood will meet you tonight → JT (p.241) U-X-DO GA MA-X-TE-I-MA-SU “Wood will wait (you)”; (12) ET (p.95) On Harry's other side, Percy Weasley and Hermione were talking about lessons → RT (p.157) Тут Гарри прислушался к тому, о чем говорили сидевшие слева от него Перси и Гермиона “Here Harry listened to what Percy and Hermione, sitting to his left, were talking about”; (13) ET (p.22) he had to look at Tibbles, Snowy, Mr Paws and Tufty again → RT (p.30) ему снова придется рассматривать снимки Снежинки, мистера Лапки и Хохолка. “he will have to look at the pictures of Snowflake, Mr. Paws, and Tufty again.” Regarding example (11), the given name *Oliver* was deleted in the JT. When a Japanese talks about a known person, he/she may say only surname, not “given name + surname.” As shown in example (12), the surname *Weasley* was omitted and only the given name *Percy* remained. In example (13), the ET' translator enumerated the four names but the RT' translator omitted only the name *Tibbles* among them.

●**Localization:** (14) ET (p.79) Ptolemy [tɒləmi] → JT (p.154) PU-TO-RE-MA-I-O-SU; (15) ET (p.80) Circe [sə:si] → RT (p.129) Цирцея; (16) ET

(p.15) Albus → RT (p.18) Альбус; (17) ET (p.54) Switch → RT (p.83) Свитч; (18) ET (p.108) Ron had already had a big argument with Dean Thomas → RT (p.182) Из-за квиддича Рон уже успел ввязаться в серьезную ссору с Дином Томасом “Because of Quidditch, Ron had already gotten into a serious altercation with Dean Thomas”; (19) ET (p.92) Neville Longbottom → JT (p.179) RO-N-GU-BO-TO-MU, NE-BI-RU; (20) ET (p.91) ‘Brocklehurst, Mandy’ went to Ravenclaw too, but ‘Brown, Lavender’ became the first new Gryffindor → RT (p.149) Мэнди Броклхерст тоже отправилась за стол факультета Когтевран, а Лаванда Браун стала первым новым членом факультета Гриффиндор. “Mandy Brocklehurst also went to the table of the Когтевран (Ravenclaw) faculty, but Lavender Brown became the first new member of the Gryffindor faculty”; (21) ET (p.54) Arsenius Jigger → RT (p.83) Жиг Мышьякофф; (22) ET (p.184) Draco → RT (p.326) Малfoy. As shown in example (14), the JT's translator translated from *Ptolemaios* of Ancient Greek instead of the ET's *Ptolemy*. In history textbooks used in Japanese junior high and high schools, European historical names are transliterated in the original language, not in English. If the JT's translator had translated it as (PU-)TO-RE-MI-I “Ptolemy”, the translation procedure would be not Localization but Preservation. Example (15) showed that «Цирцея» corresponding to Greek mythology's *Kirkē* that was used in the RT. If the RT's translator had replaced «Цирцея» with «Кирке» transliterated from characters or «Со(р)си» transliterated from sounds, the translation procedure would fall into Preservation. When observing the RT's names, the present authors found out the two letters that could function as an indicator of Localization: «Ь» and «В». In example (16), the ET's *Albus* was translated as «Альбус» in the RT. The symbol «Ь» did not need to be inserted, based on Russian phonological changes. The symbol may be a marker of Localization added to the element «ал-» in Russian. When observing translation of *Albus* other than Harry Potter works, the present researchers found out the name literally transliterated like «Албус»: this change was Preservation. In addition, in Russian loanwords from English, the letter “w” usually changes to «в». However, the closest Russian letter to sound of “w” is «у». As shown in the following translation, “w” was replaced with «у» in RT: ET (p.112) Weasley → RT (p.190) Уизли. Concerning example (17), the translation from *Switch* to «Свитч» fell into Localization. If *Switch* had changed to «Суитч», the present researchers would regard the translation as Preservation. Exam-

ple (18) showed Localization by case inflection. The RT's given name and surname, namely «Дином Томасом», signified instrument case. Moreover, the RT had Preservation without case inflection like «Дин Томас» (p.242). Example (19) showed the JT's word order change. The order of "given name + surname" like *Neville Longbottom* changed to the order of "surname + given name" like RO-N-GU-BO-TO-MU, NE-BI-RU "Longbottom Neville" in the JT. The Japanese usually use the order of "surname + given name." Example (20) showed the RT's word order change. See the English part 'Brocklehurst, Mandy.' The name had the order of "surname + given name" and was punctuated with single quotation markers. However, the name in the RT showed the Russian basic order "given name + surname" and was not punctuated. Regarding example (21), which was the surname or given name in the name *Arsenius Jigger*? The following Table showed the eight book titles and authors names written on p.54 in the ET. From the table results, the order of the authors names was "given name + surname." Therefore, *Arsenius* was a given name and *Jigger* is a surname.

**Table 1** – Book titles and the authors in the ET and RT

ET		RT
The Standard Book of Spells (Grade 1) by <u>Miranda Goshawk</u>	→	«Курсическая книга заговоров и заклинаний» (первый курс). <u>Миранда Гуссокл</u>
A History of Magic by <u>Bathilda Bagshot</u>	→	«История магии». <u>Батильда Бэгшот</u>
Magical Theory by <u>Adalbert Waffling</u>	→	«Теориямагии». <u>Адальберт Уоффлинг</u>
A Beginner's Guide to Transfiguration by Emeric Switch	→	«Пособие по трансфигурации для начинающих». <u>Эмерик Свитч</u>
One Thousand Magical Herbs and Fungi by <u>Phyllida Spore</u>	→	«Тысяча магических растений и грибов». <u>Филлида Спора</u>
Magical Drafts and Potions by <u>Arsenius Jigger</u>	→	«Магические отвары и зелья». <u>Жиг Мышьякофф</u>
Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them by <u>Newt Scamander</u>	→	«Фантастические звери: места обитания». <u>Ньют Саламандер</u>
The Dark Forces: A Guide to Self-Protection by <u>Quentin Trimble</u>	→	«Темные силы: пособие по самозащите». <u>Квентин Тримбл</u>

From the Table above, it can be seen that the order of the given names and surnames between the ET and RT is same. See the sixth book's author name «Жиг Мышьякофф» in the RT. This name's translation was a remarkable point. The RT's translator changed the surname *Jigger* as the given name and the given name *Arsenius* as the surname. Regarding the surname «Мышьякофф», the male surname marker «-офф» was added to the word «мышьяк» meaning arsenic. The suffix probably corresponds to the Russian suffix «-ов»: e.g., «Сокуров». The site [harrypotter.fandom.com](http://harrypotter.fandom.com) (Russian) has already explained this exchange in the page of «Жиг Мышьякофф» (See No7 in Reference websites). Another remarkable point was why *Jigger* was shortened to «Жиг». Regrettably, the present researchers could not explain the reason in this paper. Regarding the name *Draco Malfoy*, the ET's author wrote the given name *Draco* but the RT's translator selected the surname «Малфой», as shown in example (22). Russians sometimes call the surname instead of the given name to a person who he/she dislikes. The RT's translator would select the surname to show that one disliked *Draco Malfoy*.

●**Transformation:** (23) ET (p.88) the Fat Friar → RT (p.144) Толстый Проповедник. There is no example of Transformation in the JT. Regarding example (23), the word «Проповедник» in the RT means not friar but preacher. Both friar and preacher have the commonality of "a member of a church organization." However, since there was a difference in meaning between them, this study classified this translation procedure into Transformation.

Among the seven translation procedures shown by Davies (2003), the present researchers found no example of Creation. Each translation procedure's numbers and percentages were as follows:

**Table 2** – Number of the translation procedures in the JT and RT

	JT	RT
Preservation	291	189
Addition	7	10
Globalization	2	6
Omission	4	11
Localization	36	111
Transformation	0	11
Creation	0	0

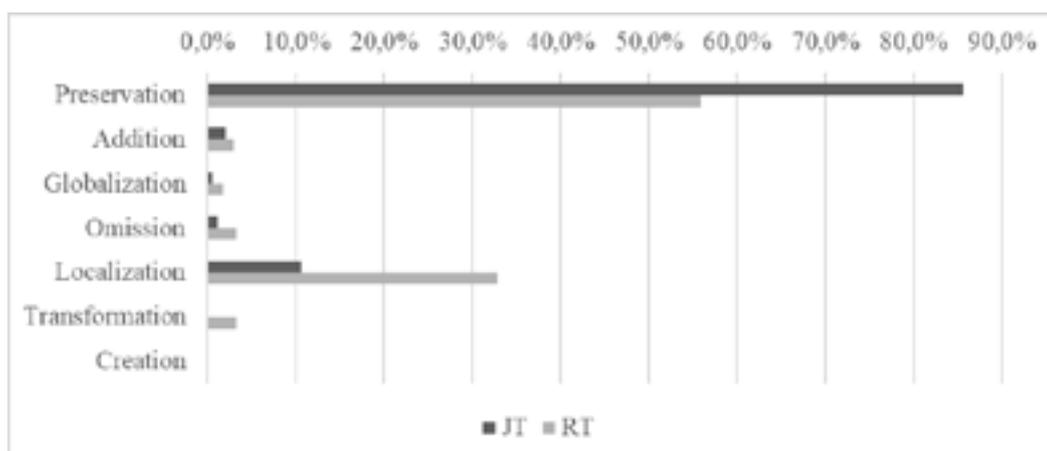


Figure 1 – Percentages of the translation procedures in the JT and RT

As shown in Figure 1, Preservation was the most frequent in the JT and RT. In the JT part, the percentages of the translation procedures other than Preservation were relatively low. In the RT part, not only Preservation but also Localization was used frequently. The percentage of Localization of the RT was about three times of the JT. This result showed that the RT put more emphasis on TT-oriented translation than the JT. Why did the RT also use Localization frequently? One of the causes was case inflection of Russian. When counting the number of Localization of the RT, this paper found that the total number was 111 and the number of Localization expressed by case inflection was 54 among them. In other words, about half of Localization's number of the RT was due to case inflection.

### Conclusion

First, according to the methodology of Descriptive Translation Studies, this paper placed the JT and RT in each of the target culture systems and surveyed their acceptability. The interviews with the translators and the bibliographic information revealed that both the Japanese and Russian translators translated the TTs, without focusing on the genre of children's literature. Second, the present researchers compared the translation procedures of personal and animal names in the JT and RT of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. The present authors confirmed the seven translation procedures indicated by Davies (2003), cited the JT and RT's examples, and counted the numbers. The results revealed that since the JT's translator used only Preservation frequently, the JT put more emphasis on the ST-oriented translation. On the other hand, since the RT's translator used not only Preservation but also

Localization frequently, the RT put more emphasis on the TT-oriented translation than the JT. The RT had various patterns of Localization. The most frequently used Localization was due to case inflection; that is, the percentage of the case inflection was almost half of the total. Localization patterns other than the case inflection were as follows. First, example (15) showed replacement by the counterpart conventionally used in the TLs. Van Coillie (2006: 126-127) termed this translation "Replacement by a counterpart in the target language (exonym)" and explained it as follows: "some popular first names and the names of well-known historical figures have counterparts in Target languages." For example, the English name John corresponds to Jan in Dutch and the French name Charlemagne corresponds to Karel de Grote in Dutch. Second, although the names in examples (16, 17) were not popular first names or the names of well-known historical figures, the translation was replacement by the counterpart. Furthermore, example (20) showed translation due to a word order change and example (22) showed that a given name replaced the surname. This paper did not indicate examples of Creation. When comparing the ET and RT, the present researchers found an example of Creation in translation from the ET to the RT: ET (p.110) Hooch → RT (p.185) Трюк. According to the Cambridge Online Dictionary (See No8 in Reference websites), because *Hooch* means "strong alcohol, especially whisky," the word has no semantic relationship with «Трюк» meaning "trick, stunt." Because the example appeared twelve times in the ET, it was removed from the analysis.

This paper analyzed the personal and animal names of which the number of occurrences was within five times. In future survey, it is necessary to analyze the names that appear more than 6 times.

For instance, the name *Hermione* appeared more than 200 times and the name *Harry* appeared more than 1000 times in the ET. Such names will have a significant impact on this paper's results. The present researchers analyzed the text translated by И.В. Оранский as a Russian translation version in this paper but will also analyze the other Russian versions.

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- No.8 <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/hooch> (last access date: 27.12.2021)