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Translation Feature of Occasionalisms in Harry Potter: A Comparative Study of English, Russian, and Kazakh Versions

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ABSTRACT

Occasionalism is very important to the imaginary world, how characters develop, and how the story is told, so translators need to find a balance between being faithful to the original and creating linguistic and cultural substitutes for the audience. This study explores the difficulties in converting nonce words inside the Harry Potter books, and it stresses their stylistic, semantic, and cultural subtleties. This study also explains the particular foreignization as well as domestication that is applied for the transfer of English occasional words into Russian along with the Kazakh language. Some instances within certain studies show how many translations encounter those problems. The research utilized a comparative and corpus-based approach by creating a parallel corpus of the texts in English, Kazakh, and Russian, finding 100 occasionalisms, and analysing their translation strategies which included borrowing, calque, substitution, and descriptive translation. In addition to the textual analysis, using the surveys to collect evaluation data allowed us to analyse the audience perception with regard to the clarity, culture, and acceptability of the translations of occasionalisms. This paper highlights the importance of specific inventiveness, subtle cultural awareness, and expert language skills in translating nonce words. By examining the multiple strategies along with specific challenges within the Harry Potter translations, it offers useful insights into the wide-ranging field of literary translation, in addition to the detailed interplay between language and imagination.

Keywords: Occasionalism; Translation Methods; Foreignization; Domestication; Harry Potter

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1. Introduction

An area of literature that provides a particularly large challenge is fantasy literature, as this genre often includes world-building and its own language^[1]. The challenge of translating culturally specific words, especially occasionalisms such as neologisms and proper names, is well highlighted in the case of the world-renowned Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling^[2]. Such neologisms that help keep readers in the magical realm with the many invented words have great potential to be lost in part of their meaning through the translation, requiring consideration for an inventive and natural-sounding solution while not compromising either the plot or lacking a connection with a wider audience^[3]. This translation of occasionalisms is not simply a process of having an equivalent in another area of words but, requires coming to terms with particular cultural nuances, with the purveying of intended meanings, and with the triggering of similar linguistic wonder and authenticity in the translation^[4]. In literary translation, the most important task is to seek to preserve the author's individual style as well as the national specificity since any such deviations may well lead to distortion of the artistic image^[5]. Comparative study delves into the translation strategies employed in the Russian and Kazakh versions of *Harry Potter*, analysing how translators have grappled with the task of rendering English occasionalisms into languages with distinct linguistic structures and cultural contexts. The analysis will focus on the approaches taken in translating occasionalisms, exploring the extent to which the target texts manage to capture the creative spirit and cultural essence of the source text. Within Russian academia, it began with usage and definition: A word that is formed based on an unproductive word-formation model in a certain instance^[6]. Throughout the entire field of Kazakh linguistics, Muratova^[7] has called occasionalism "unexpected words", while Aldasheva^[8] has referred to it as "author's new words or individual-author words". Furthermore, other prior investigations from researchers have given multiple names such as groups of words and attempted to reflect their principal signs. Analysing the rendering of special words is critical for grasping cultural subtleties, improving translation methods, protecting literary merit, and encouraging language creativity. As translators frequently find, culture is critical in translation, posing a major obstacle^[9]. It definitely contributes to an even deeper appreciation of the source and

target languages, along with their specific cultural contexts. Furthermore, there was an attempt to consider translation methods in the foreignization along with the domestication framework. These two methods are key for special words as well as for occasional words, which frequently do not have exact counterparts in another language or could have a certain cultural meaning that makes translating especially difficult. Assess and measure the frequency of assorted translation strategies for dealing with occasionalisms between the two languages and contrast them.

RQ 1 What is the quantitative statistical distribution of translation strategies for occasionalisms throughout the Harry Potter novels in Kazakh and Russian?

In RQ 2, are there certain linguistic features of Kazakh and Russian? These particular features may ease or prevent the translation of occasionalisms.

We assembled several occasionalisms. These are from the Harry Potter series. The occasionalism usage by J.K. Rowling throughout the "Harry Potter" books is quite important for creating a magical, yet trustworthy and interesting world, improving character growth, and giving valuable opinions on multiple social topics. These particular terms contribute considerably to the series' continued popularity, as well as cultural effect. Also, for language learners and translation students, studying the translation with certain occasionalisms can be a valuable exercise for creativity and critical thinking. It compels people to consider the subtleties of speech and the problems of conveying meaning among societies.

This article will, accordingly, investigate the thorough field of occasional words in the Harry Potter series via analysis of original translation methods, such as foreignization and domestication strategies, using comparative translation analysis along with corpus based analysis.

2. Literature Review

This literature review explores key theoretical frameworks concerning translation strategies with foreignization and domestication, their applications for occasional words, and the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The review also stresses the specific effects of these approaches on translators dealing with single words, which are becoming common across the globalised, digitalised communication

context.

Translation is not just a language exercise; it is a process of cultural mediation. The ideology of the translators significantly contributes to the shaping of a translated text^[10]. The selection of translated texts is due to the translators' belief systems, cultural frameworks, subject matters, and their own unique worldviews. The academic study of translation exemplifies the necessity of specialised knowledge in language and culture for certain subjects^[11]. In media discourse translation, strategies are applied to balance the adherence towards the source text and cultural and ideological preferences^[12]. The responsibilities of a translator go beyond the simple transformation of a text from one language to another; a translator is a cultural mediator who addresses discrepancies in the inter-exchange and makes certain that the translated document achieves the desired impact^[13]. Translators do not serve as simple pipelines of information; they actively negotiate the meaning and influence of the text in question^[14]. Keeping the core concept from the source text ensures that the main message can be delivered in the target language smoothly^[15]. Having a good grasp of the cultural knowledge of the language in question aids in crafting a correct translation^[16].

A. Khromykh^[17], for example, presents several of these instances of naming the occasionalisms. These include home-made words, word metaphors, poetical neologisms, the author's words, short-lived words, and created neologisms. Babenko^[18], also furnished certain characteristics that define infrequent terms, relating to speaking, originality, word creation capability, functional optionality, emotional communication, nominative selectivity, synchronous-diachronous distribution, individual connection, and A. Spiridonov^[19] mentions that the occasionalisms are divided into several types:

Fixed assets are formed by many productive word formation models and are created by fixed resources, which are produced by several efficient word creation structures and are established by.

Infrequent words during the employment of a typical or novel technique^[19].

- one instance of a peripheral, marginal occurrence,

Allow communication as a whole, not as one portion of a language system.

Therefore, for a thorough view into and comprehension

of occasional vocabulary at times, it is additionally important for the translator to be aware of both the creativity from within and stereotypy behind occasionalisms, which the regular term could not express. Principles regarding OS creation, along with their translation, include solely analysis semantics for some lexical elements, as well as further connotations within a context: specific speech situations inside a text in addition to existing background knowledge throughout the discussion areas.

Translation theorist Lawrence Venuti's large work stands as the primary origin for the concepts of foreignization and domestication. Venuti^[20] describes foreignization as a method with the purpose of trying in order to keep the source text's foreign feel, thus protecting its cultural setting with language. This method often yields a translation that stresses many variations between the source and target cultures, and this is remarkably relevant when dealing with occasionalisms lacking direct counterparts across the target language.

Comparatively, domestication generally alludes towards a translation method that underscores the familiarity of the text for the audience. Domestication, according to Venuti^[20], attempts to render the text far more understandable by changing multiple cultural allusions and specific language features to be consistent with the common standards and typical expectations of the receiving culture. This specific strategy can be helpful for certain occasions. Those occasionalisms might confuse or alienate some readers unfamiliar with the source culture.

Translating certain individual occasionalisms presents specific challenges because of their somewhat context-specific nature. According to Baker^[21], occasionalisms often reveal cultural subtleties and social influences that may not easily translate into another language. The translator must decide whether to thoroughly maintain the original term (foreignization) or appropriately replace it with a more familiar term (domestication).

Baker^[21] greatly stresses the overall importance of understanding the specific cultural importance of occasionalisms inside the source text. She argues that the translator's choice in the middle of foreignization with domestication must consider the specific effect intended on the audience and the narrative context overall. A number of studies have explored using foreignization. A number of studies have also explored using domestication strategies in translating particular

literary works. Zhao^[22], for example, digs into occasionalism translation in Chinese literature, noting that foreignization may improve reader appreciation of the source culture. Zhao thoroughly argues that while domestication can greatly ease understanding, it risks considerably losing the wide-ranging richness of the original text. Likewise, García^[23] sharply analyzes the translation of particular occasionalisms within modern fantasy literature. She ascertains that a judicious method frequently produces the finest outcomes: using foreignization for terms that are important to world-building, while applying domestication for others that might impede reader understanding. This combined method lets translators keep the text's cultural wholeness, in addition to guaranteeing ease of understanding. Tymoczko^[24] pointed out that several choices often made by the translator can influence how a reader comprehensively understands and experiences the text. Translators must consider their decisions' effects on the story's tone, meaning, and cultural importance. In the case of occasionalisms, translators must consider these effects thoroughly. Munday^[25] also pointed out the growth of globalization and cultural exchange. According to Munday^[25], these have caused a reassessment of the methods. Even though they attempt with care to make texts accessible for multiple audiences, translators are widely recognising the value in preserving cultural specificity through foreignization. Through foreignization and domestication tactics, the rendering of some occasionalisms highlights the natural difficulties in literary translation. While foreignization seeks the retention of cultural richness from within the source text, domestication prioritises reader comprehension and familiarity. As the existing literature indicates, a notably understated method frequently ends up being the best, enabling translators to reconcile cultural accuracy with increased approachability. Future investigations could explore, in addition, particular case studies throughout differing languages along with genres for a deepening of the comprehension of such strategies throughout practice. E. V. Lartseva, along with Yu. R. Gafurova^[26]: In their scholarly article, "Translation of Complex Occasionalism in Modern English Novels," the thorough translation of complex occasionalisms from modern English novels into Russian is carefully examined. They investigate diverse translation methods, such as descriptive translation and calquing, along with substituting detailed units for individual terms. O. Sobel^[27]: her thorough study, "Occasionalisms in Pixar Stu-

dio Cartoons: Linguistic Features and Translation Methods," examines linguistic characteristics within occasionalisms inside Pixar animations along with suitable methods used in order to translate them. The study stresses, in it, the inventiveness needed when translating terms that are culturally specific and recently made up in cartoons.. These studies add to a deeper understanding of the many complexities involved with translating occasionalisms among different languages within multiple cultural contexts.

3. Methods

The methodology used for this research was a mixed-methods approach involving both a reader-response survey and corpus-based comparative analysis.

Occasionalisms Selection: From Harry Potter's original English, 100 occasional words were chosen through random sampling. This approach ensured a wider variety of words were included. Those words were not simply favoured by the researcher.

Semantic Classification: The compiled items were categorized into six semantic classes because the classes express their functional role in the text: Magical creatures; Spells and incantations; Magical objects; Wizarding culture and traditions; Proper names and Character names. Within Russian and Kazakh, translations of the six categories appeared throughout the analysis.

Analyze. Instances were analysed according to their translation strategies. Venuti (7) presented the very framework that was then followed.

We tallied occurrences separately for Russian and Kazakh then analysed quantitatively and compared. The prevailing pattern in each of those languages was discerned through the utilisation of such quantitative investigation, and those outcomes were contrasted against cross-linguistic analyses so that distinctions could be made between the Russian and Kazakh translations of occasional words.

3.1. Materials

The corpus analysed in this work featured these issues: Harry Potter (Bloomsbury, vols. 1–5): Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone -Order of the Phoenix.

Rosman Publishing editions such as (1997–2003) are the Russian versions. Steppe and the World House (2022)

printed the series' initial complete Kazakh versions. This feat represents an important landmark.

We selected these editions since they represent the 'first wave' of Rowling's imaginary lexicon, which is based on Russian and Kazakh students' language and culture. Therefore, it is likely that they had the greatest cultural and linguistic effect.

3.2. Participants

We carried out a survey to make up the text analysis via reader perception. There were twenty men and thirty women, fifty high school students in total (age range 15–17). We chose high school students, since teenagers are most familiar and engaged in the Harry Potter world. The primary respondent group targeted by this survey is Kazakh-speaking students. Participants had an advanced skill level in Rus-

sian. However, their English command was assessed at pre-intermediate to intermediate levels. A linguistic profile of that kind made it possible to evaluate translation strategies from English into Russian as well as Kazakh. Pairs of translations of occasionalisms were presented to the participants in the form of foreignized versus domesticated, and they were required to express a preference. The initial survey oriented respondents towards foreignization.

3.3. Results and Discussion

J. K. Rowling's employment of neologisms throughout the "Harry Potter" series is very important in forming a trustworthy and fascinating enchanted domain, improving the growth of characters, in addition to offering observations regarding social subjects. These specific terms contribute greatly to the series' growing popularity (**Table 1**).

Table 1. The significance of Occasionalisms in Harry Potter.

<i>World-Building</i>	<i>Characterisation</i>	<i>Humour and Tone</i>	<i>Cultural Commentary</i>
The occasionalisms create a distinct magical world that feels rich and immersive. They allow readers to engage with the unique aspects of wizarding life, from culture to sports to everyday objects.	The way characters use or respond to occasionalisms can reveal their personalities, backgrounds, and relationships. For instance, Harry's casual use of terms like "Muggle" contrasts with characters who have a more elitist view of the magical community.	Many occasionalisms contribute to the series' humour and light-hearted tone, making the narrative accessible and enjoyable for readers of all ages.	The occasionalisms often reflect real-world issues, such as prejudice (as seen with terms such as "Muggle" and "Squib") and the importance of identity. This adds depth to the story, prompting readers to think critically about the parallels in their own lives.

In the "Harry Potter" series, J.K. Rowling employs various occasionalisms—unique words, phrases, and expressions that are context-specific and often invented to fit the

magical world she created. Some notable examples and their significance:

Category	Terms used in the survey	Description
	<i>Muggle</i>	<i>Refers to non-magical people. Highlights the divide between magical and non-magical worlds and is a key element process in the world-building. The term has transcended the series.</i>

Magical Creatures' translation transformations, along with terms, were mainly:

This specifically involves the conversion of the term of the source language. It goes into the target language by using a comparable phonetic or orthographic representation. This specific method skilfully works if the being or word lacks an exact parallel, and the diligent translator thoroughly seeks to keep its initial shape. For example, the English term "Knarls"

(similar in nature to a hedgehog) can be transliterated from English as "Кнарл" in the Kazakh language and as "нарл" in the Russian language, with "Chimaers" translated into the Russian and Kazakh languages as "химеп".

Loan Translation: This generally includes translating all of the individual components contained within a compound word or phrase. For example, the sporadic word "Parselmouth" (snake) can be translated as "Змеецт" in

Russian, along with “Парселтіл” in Kazakh. “Bow truckle” borrowing is presented as “Лукотрус”.

Descriptive Equivalence: This thoroughly involves the provision of a rather brief description for the creature or term in the target language. This comes in quite handy when

those reading or hearing it do not know a particular thing or word. To depict, a “Griphook” (goblin) could be described as “крюкохват” in Russian, while in Kazakh it translates to “Қармапалды,” formed through new, special words that represent a precise translation (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Magical Creatures and Terms.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	<i>Alastor</i>	<i>Аластор</i>	Foreignization	<i>Аластор</i>	Foreignization
2	<i>Knarls</i>	<i>Нарл</i>	Foreignization	<i>Кнарл</i>	Foreignization
3	<i>Chimaers</i>	<i>Химер</i>	Foreignization	<i>Химера</i>	Foreignization
4	<i>Gurg</i>	<i>Гург</i>	Foreignization	<i>Гург</i>	Foreignization
5	<i>Animagus</i>	<i>Анимаг</i>	Foreignization	<i>Анимаг</i>	Foreignization
6	<i>Boggart</i>	<i>Боггарт</i>	Foreignization	<i>Богарт</i>	Foreignization
7	<i>Aquavirius Maggots</i>	<i>Вододышащие личинки</i>	Foreignization	<i>Акуавирус дернасілі</i>	Foreignization
8	<i>Kreacher</i>	<i>Кикимер</i>	Foreignization	<i>Кесір</i>	Domestication
9	<i>Puffskeins</i>	<i>сдохлыми иушерами</i>	Domestication	<i>Өлі Үлпідек</i>	Domestication
10	<i>Umgbubular slashkilter</i>	<i>Чертохолопый головосек</i>	Domestication	<i>Умгубулар Слашкилтері</i>	Foreignization
11	<i>Bowtruckle</i>	<i>Лукотрус</i>	Foreignization	<i>Шыбықпайлар</i>	Domestication
12	<i>Porllocks</i>	<i>Гипоклоками</i>	Domestication	<i>Порлоктар</i>	Foreignization
13	<i>Hedwig</i>	<i>Букля</i>	Domestication	<i>Хедуиг</i>	Foreignization
14	<i>Crumple - Horned Snorkacks</i>	<i>Морщерогих кизляках</i>	Domestication	<i>Ирекмүйіз қорсылдақтар</i>	Domestication
15	<i>Thestrals</i>	<i>Фестрал</i>	Foreignization	<i>Фестрал</i>	Foreignization
16	<i>Moaning Myrtle</i>	<i>Плакса Миртл</i>	Domestication	<i>Жылауық Миртл</i>	Domestication
17	<i>Scabbers</i>	<i>Короста</i>	Domestication	<i>Қаспақ</i>	Domestication
18	<i>Parselmouth</i>	<i>Змеюст</i>	Domestication	<i>Парселтіл</i>	Foreignization
19	<i>Fawkes</i>	<i>Фоукс</i>	Foreignization	<i>Фоукс</i>	Foreignization
20	<i>Nearly -Headless Nick</i>	<i>Почти Безголовый Ник</i>	Domestication	<i>Жұлбасты Ник</i>	Domestication
21	<i>Norwegian Ridgeback Norbert</i>	<i>Дракон по имени Норберт</i>	Foreignization	<i>Норберт Норвег жалды айдаһары</i>	Domestication
22	<i>Snowy</i>	<i>Снежок</i>	Domestication	<i>Ақшақар</i>	Domestication
23	<i>Tufty</i>	<i>Хохолок</i>	Domestication	<i>Жалбыр</i>	Domestication
24	<i>Fang</i>	<i>Клык</i>	Domestication	<i>Азу</i>	Domestication
25	<i>Fluffy</i>	<i>Пушок</i>	Domestication	<i>Үлпек</i>	Domestication
26	<i>Griphook</i>	<i>Крюкохват</i>	Domestication	<i>Қармапалды</i>	Domestication

For literary texts, a translator can create in the target language a new spell or incantation, which catches the spirit as well as the essence of the original. This requires sufficient comprehension of the source culture’s magical traditions. Likewise, this requires equal comprehension of the target culture’s magical traditions. For example: “Disillu-

sionment Charm” turns into “Көз алдау сиқыры” in Kazakh, “Дезиллюминационное заклинание” in Russian, “Accio proph” turns into “Акцио сәуегей” in Kazakh which represents the heart and character of the original version, and in Russian turns into “Акцио пропо” in transliteration way (**Table 3**).

Table 3. Spells and Incantations.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	<i>Reparo</i>	<i>Репаро</i>	Foreignization	<i>Репаро</i>	Foreignization
2	<i>Crucio</i>	<i>Круцио</i>	Foreignization	<i>Круцио</i>	Foreignization
3	<i>Incarcerous</i>	<i>Инкарцеро</i>	Foreignization	<i>Инкарсерос</i>	Foreignization
4	<i>Impedimenta</i>	<i>Импедимента</i>	Foreignization	<i>Импедимента</i>	Foreignization
5	<i>Silencio</i>	<i>Силенцио!-</i>	Foreignization	<i>Силенцио!-</i>	Foreignization
6	<i>Diffindo</i>	<i>Диффиндо!-</i>	Foreignization	<i>Диффиндо!</i>	Foreignization
7	<i>Evanesco!</i>	<i>Эванеско!»</i>	Foreignization	<i>Еванеско</i>	Foreignization
8	<i>Disillusionment Charm,</i>	<i>Дезиллюминационное заклинание</i>	Foreignization	<i>Көз алдау сиқырын жасайын.</i>	Domestication
9	<i>Spattergroit</i>	<i>Обсыпного</i>	Domestication	<i>Қотырым жоқ</i>	Domestication
10	<i>Scourgify!</i>	<i>Экскуро</i>	Domestication	<i>Тазалан!»</i>	Domestication
11	<i>Entrail - expelling curse</i>	<i>кишечно-опорожнительного заклятия</i>	Domestication	<i>Нәжісті айдап шығару қарғысын</i>	Domestication

Table 3. *Cont.*

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
12	Locomotor trunk	Локомотор чемодан!	Foreignization	Локомотор шабадан	Foreignization
13	Antijinx	Контрзаклятие	Domestication	Қарсы қарғыс жасасақ	Domestication
14	Bat - bogey Hexes	Летучекрылый сглаз	Domestication	Жарғанат қарғысына	Domestication
15	Impediment Jinx	Чарами помех	Domestication	Кедергі қарғысы	Domestication
16	Protean Charm	протеевы чары	Foreignization	Протей сиқыры	Foreignization
17	Stinging Hex	Обжигаютими чарами	Domestication	Шаққыш қарғыс	Domestication
18	Switching spell	Заговора обмена	Foreignization	Алмастыру сиқырының	Foreignization
19	Legilimency	Легилименцию-	Foreignization	Легилименцию	Foreignization
20	Accio wand	Акцио, палочка	Foreignization	Акцио, таяқша	Foreignization
21	Accio brain	Акцио мозг	Foreignization	Акцио, ми	Foreignization
22	Body- Bind Curse	парализующего заклятия	Foreignization	Жан кетіретін қарғыстың	Domestication
23	Accio Butterbeer	Акцио, сливочное пиво!	Foreignization	Акцио, қаймақ сыра!	Foreignization
24	Accio proph	Акцио проро	Foreignization	Акцио сәуегей	Domestication
25	Stupefy	Остолбеней	Domestication	Ступефай	Foreignization
26	Leg-locker	Обезноживание	Foreignization	Шідер қарғысы	Foreignization
27	Full-body-bind	Полная парализация тела	Domestication	Денесінен толық жан кетін қалды	Domestication
28	Aparecium	Апарециум	Foreignization	Апаресциум	Foreignization
29	Rictusempra!	Риктусемпра	Foreignization	Риктусемпра!	Foreignization
30	Tarantallegra	Таранталлегра!	Foreignization	Таранталлегра!	Foreignization
Spells and Incantations		<i>Expelliarmus</i>	<i>A disarming charm used frequently by Harry. Its Latin roots add authenticity to the magical system and emphasise the creativity in spell design. The killing curse with its origins in "Abracadabra," emphasising its dark and historical resonance.</i>		

This requires presenting a brief explanation or portrayal of the cultural element in the language studied. This is useful when things seem unfamiliar or odd. For example, certain wizarding game players could be comprehensively described in detail thoroughly conveying their overall purpose as well as particular importance: Chaser- Охотники- Шабуылшы; Keeper- Вратарь- Қақпашы;

This calls for the rendering of separate parts in a word or expression. This may be quite helpful for words whose

meaning is mostly clear in the original language.

The Quibbler- Придира- Қазымыр;

For special terms without any direct equivalent, transliteration into them preserves at least the original form, while glosses from them provide some context. This type of fashion is typical for certain magical beings as well as some incantations. It is also typical for definite designations inside the wizarding universe: Golden Snitch- Золотой Снитч- Алтын Снитч (Table 4).

Table 4. Wizarding Culture.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	The Quibbler	Придира	Domestication	Қазымыр	Domestication
2	Golden snitch	Золотой Снитч	Foreignization	Алтын Снитч	Domestication
3	Squib	Сквиб	Foreignization	Сқуиб	Foreignization
4	Chaser	Охотники	Domestication	Шабуылшы	Domestication
5	Keeper	Вратарь	Domestication	Қақпашы	Domestication
6	Seeker	Ловец	Domestication	Қақпақыл	Domestication
7	Bludger	Загонщик	Domestication	Блаждерлер	Domestication
8	Quidditch	Квиддич	Foreignization	Қуидич	Foreignization
9	Mudbloods	Грязнокровкой	Domestication	Қарақан	Domestication
Wizarding Culture		<i>Quidditch</i>	<i>A popular wizarding sport. An entirely invented term that enriches magical culture, serving as a significant plot device for character relationships. A magical letter that loudly delivers messages, often humorously or embarrassingly. Highlights family dynamics and magical communication.</i>		

A direct translation may work if the object's title is illustrative and the separate terms possess obvious counterparts. Nevertheless, this particular approach may not entirely capture the object's overall magical or cultural connotations: Dumbombs- Навозные бомбы- Қи бомба;

This focuses on the search for a target language term. This term conveys the primary function or purpose of the object, even if the literal meaning is different. For example, around a specific "magic mirror" might be translated as around a particular "scrying glass" if around the primary function is around divination.

This requires giving a short account in addition to a

depiction of the object's look, attributes, along with symbolic importance within the language needed. This is fairly useful for many objects featuring particularly special or complex functions: Snackboxes- Забастовочных завтраков- Жорта ауру қылатын шайнама;

This involves translating the individual components within the object's name. This can be quite effective for objects with compound names in which the individual words in them have relatively clear equivalents: Nosebleed Nougat- Кровопротитную конфетка- Мұрын қанатар нуга; horseless stagecoaches- Безлошадных карет- атсыз күймелер (Table 5).

Table 5. Magical Objects.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	Snackboxes	Забастовочных завтраков	Domestication	Жорта ауру қылатын шайнаманың	Domestication
2	The Quibbler	Придира	Domestication	Қазымыр	Domestication
3	Dumbombs	Навозные бомбы,	Foreignization	Қи бомба	Foreignization
4	horseless stagecoaches	Безлошадных карет	Domestication	атсыз күймелер	Domestication
5	Nosebleed Nougat	Кровопротитную конфетку	Domestication	Мұрын қанатар нуга	Domestication
6	Daily Prophet	Ежедневный пророк	Domestication	Күндізгі жаршы	Domestication
7	Skele- Gro	Костерост	Domestication	Сүйек Өсіргіш	Domestication
8	Galleon	Галлеон	Foreignization	Галлеон	Foreignization
9	Remembrall	Напоминалка	Domestication	Ескертпек	Domestication
10	Polyjuice potion	Оборотное зелье	Domestication	Айналдыратын ішірткі	Domestication
11	Floo powder	Летучего пороха	Domestication	Ұшатын ұнтақпен	Domestication
12	Spellotape	Кусок магической клейкой ленты	Domestication	Сиқыр таспа	Domestication
13	Wood	Вуд	Foreignization	Ууд	Foreignization
14	The mirror of erised	Зеркало Еиналеж	Domestication	Намра айнасы	Domestication
15	Bertie Bott's Every-Flavour Beans	круглыми конфетками-драже «Берт Боттс»	Domestication	Берти Боттың алуан дәмді мәмәсіі	Domestication
16	Drooble's Best Blowing Gum,	Лучшая взрывающаяся жевательная резинка Друблс	Domestication	Друблдың үлкен үрлегіш сағызы	Domestication
17	Chocolate Frogs126	Шоколадные лягушки	Domestication	Шоколад бақалар	Domestication
18	Pumpkin pasties	тыквенное печенье,	Domestication	Асқабақ дәмді бәліштер,	Domestication
19	Cauldron Cakes	Сдобные комлетки,	Domestication	Қазан пішінді күлшелер,	Domestication
20	Liquorice Wands	Лакричные палочки	Domestication	Тәтті мия сиқыр таяқшалары	Domestication
Magical Objects		Invisibility Cloak	A magical item granting invisibility to the wearer. Plays a crucial narrative role and exemplifies straightforward yet evocative naming. A device enabling time travel. Combines "time" and "turning" into a unique term, central to key plot developments.		

Transliteration and Transcription: For spells with unique or untranslatable words, transliteration can preserve the original form, accompanied by annotations explaining the meaning and cultural context (Table 6).

For names with unique or culturally specific sounds, transliteration can preserve the original pronunciation while

maintaining a sense of authenticity (Table 7).

Here is a quantitative comparison of the two graphs based on the heights of the bars in each category (Table 8). For clarity, I'll list the values for Foreignization (blue) and Domestication (red) from both graphs side by side.

Table 6. Unique Expressions.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	<i>Hocus pocus squiggly Wiggly</i>	Фокус-покус, фигли-мигли	Foreignization	Хокус-покус, сугли-уигли	Foreignization
2	<i>Erised stra ebru oyt ube cafru oyt on wosi</i>	Еиналеж еечяр огеома сеш авон оциле шавенно авызе копя	Foreignization	Німет есрөк ыдңы намра ізеткерүж семе ідңірут	Foreignization
3	<i>Wingardium Leviosa</i>	Уингардиум левиоса	Foreignization	Уингардиум левиоса	Foreignization
4	<i>Peskipiksi Pesternoo</i>	Пескипикси пестерноми	Foreignization	Пексипикси пестерноми	Foreignization
Unique Expressions		“It’s Levio-sa, not Levio-sar!”		A humorous line by Hermione Granger that underscores the importance of pronunciation in spellcasting and character dynamics.	

Table 7. House Names and Terminology.

№	Original	Russian Translation	Translation Strategy	Kazakh Translation	Translation Strategy
1	<i>Hogwarts</i>	Хогвартс	Foreignization	Хогуартс	Foreignization
2	<i>Harry Potter</i>	Гарри Поттер	Foreignization	Хэрри Поттер	Foreignization
3	<i>Longbottom, Neville</i>	Невилл Лонгботтом	Foreignization	Невил Ұзынбұт	Foreignization
4	<i>Ron Weasley</i>	Рон Уизли	Foreignization	Рон Уизли	Foreignization
5	<i>Hermione Grange</i>	Гермиона Грэйнджер	Foreignization	Хэрмиона Грейнджер	Foreignization
6	<i>Albus Dumbledore</i>	Альбус Дамблдор	Foreignization	Албус Дамблдор	Foreignization
7	<i>Rubeus Hagrid</i>	Рубеус Хагрид	Foreignization	Хэгрид	Foreignization
8	<i>Voldemort</i>	Волан-де-Морт	Foreignization	Волде-морт	Foreignization
9	<i>Draco Malfoy</i>	Драко Малфой	Foreignization	Драко Малфой	Foreignization
10	<i>Severus Snape</i>	Снегг	Foreignization	Снейп	Foreignization
11	<i>Flamel, Nicholas</i>	Фламел Николас	Foreignization	Фламел Николас	Foreignization
12	<i>Peeves</i>	Пивз	Foreignization	Пивз	Foreignization
House Names and Terminology		<i>Gryffindor, Slytherin, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw</i>		Names of the four Hogwarts houses, drawing on historical and mythological references. Evoke traits tied to each house, enriching character and plot development.	

Table 8. Categories and Values.

Category	Figure 1 Foreignization Russian	Figure 1 Domestication Kazakh	Figure 2 Foreignization Russian	Figure 2 Domestication Kazakh
Magical Creatures and Terms	~12	~11	~11	~11
Spells and Incantations	~22	~9	~18	~12
Wizards Culture	~4	~2	~3	~6
Magical Objects	~2	~15	~2	~18
Unique Expressions	~3	~2	~3	~2
House Names and Terminology	~15	~3	~17	~2

Difference: Foreignization increased slightly (~2 units), while domestication decreased by ~1 unit in Graph 2. Summarise of Quantitative Differences:

1. Foreignization:

- Decreased notably in Spells and Incantations (~4 units) and slightly in Wizarding Culture (~1 unit).
- Increased House Names and Terminology (~2 units).
- Remained unchanged in Magical Objects and Unique Expressions.

Domestication:

- Increased significantly in Wizarding Culture (~4 units) and Magical Objects (~3 units).
- Increased slightly in Spells and Incantations (~3 units).
- Decreased slightly in House Names and Terminology (~1 unit).
- Remained unchanged in Magical Creatures and Terms and Unique Expressions.

The second graph indicates a general shift towards more Domestication, particularly in categories like Wizarding Cul-

ture and Magical Objects, while Foreignization has decreased slightly in Spells and Incantations and Wizarding Culture.

This suggests a trend of balancing the two strategies in the second graph compared to the first.

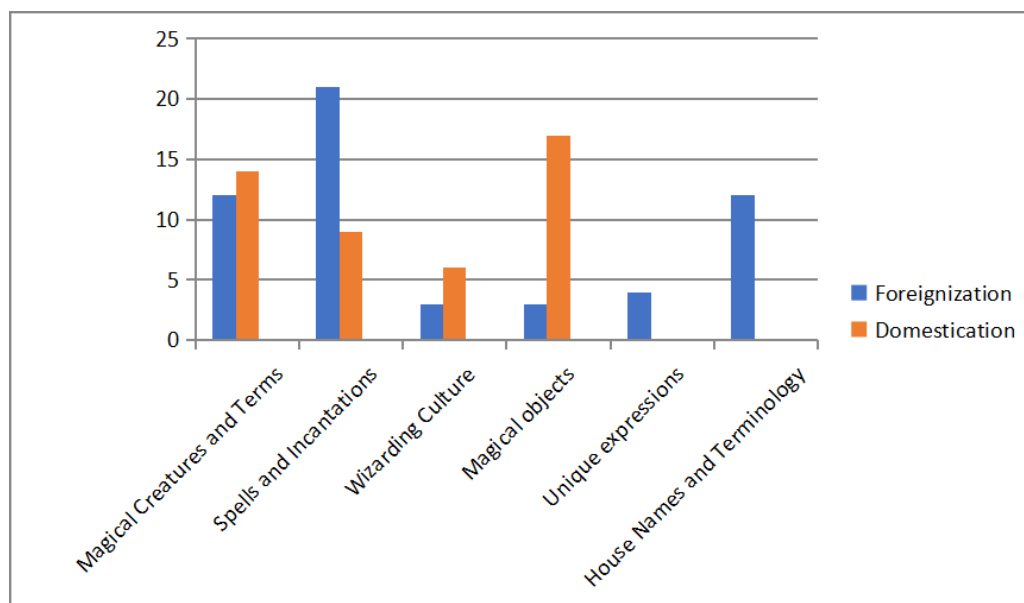


Figure 1. Result of the Russian translation.

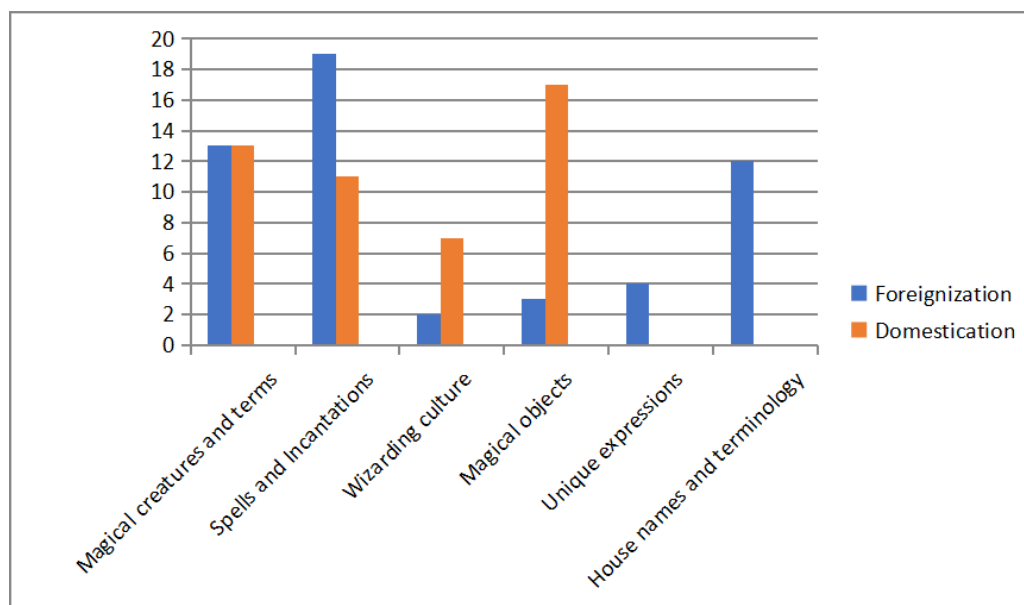


Figure 2. Result of the Kazakh translation.

Survey. The evaluation survey was specifically designed to assess how translation strategies are perceived in occasionalisms in the Harry Potter series. Six structured tables presented original terms along with their Russian and Kazakh translations, with each table labelled under the corresponding strategy that is foreignization or domestication.

Participants had to choose a better translation option. They could also choose the one that is more understandable.

The research team developed the survey with translation studies specialists as well as linguists in order to ensure the items were valid and aligned with the theoretical frameworks in translation studies. The survey occurred in Spring 2025. It

was designed only to target Kazakh-speaking students. Even though Kazakh was considered their primary language, all of the respondents demonstrated advanced expertise when they spoke Russian plus competently used English at the pre-intermediate or intermediate levels. This linguistic profile suited them for evaluating interlingual variation when they translated from English into Russian and Kazakh. The survey's author developed it within the bounds of cooperation

with professional translators and gave it to 50 high school students (20 male and 30 female). Participants received a list of 100 occasionalisms from J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series and then chose their preferred translation strategy for translation across differing semantic categories. The goal had been to reveal audience tendencies, and these tendencies do regard the preservation of cultural and linguistic specificity in translation. **Figure 3** displays the distribution of responses.

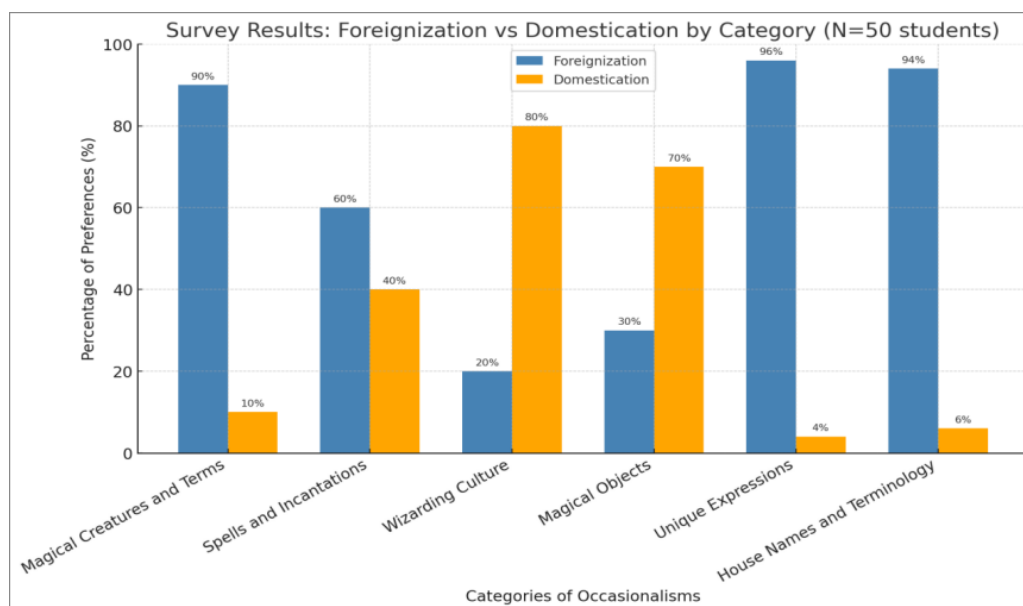


Figure 3. Result of survey.

The gender distribution showed no sharp differences. Mostly, male and female participants agreed on their choices. Overall, the survey results do suggest that the younger generation highly prefer foreignization, particularly when it comes to dealing with unique magical terminology, while they do show greater flexibility in regard to domestication within culturally bound or everyday wizarding concepts. From a theoretical standpoint, this reinforces the argument that foreignization better preserves the stylistic originality as well as cultural identity of occasionalism because it aligns with Venuti's framework of resisting ethnocentric domestication.

1. Magical Creatures

- Preferred Method: Foreignization
- Reasoning: Most of the participants viewed foreignization as acceptable since it improves cultural acceptance and readability. Translators keep the source text's special cultural and fantastical

parts unharmed. They do this by saving the magical creatures' first names and accounts.

- Consequence: This stresses how vital it is to maintain cultural uniqueness when handling words that hold large fanciful or legendary worth.

2. Spells and Incantations

- Preferred Method: Divided (30 participants preferred foreignization; 20 preferred domestication)
- Reasoning:
 - Foreignization Supporters: They appreciated maintaining the originality and magical tone of spells. Foreignized spells often evoke the same mysterious and fantastical feeling as the source text.
 - Domestication Supporters: This group likely prioritised making the spells more understandable and relatable to the target audience

by adapting them linguistically or culturally.

- Implication: This category demonstrates the polarisation of preferences in translation methods, reflecting the difficulty of balancing originality with accessibility in occasionalisms tied to magical realism.

3. Wizarding Culture

- Preferred Method: Domestication (40 participants)
- Reasoning: A strong majority favoured domestication, suggesting that cultural references tied to wizarding practices, rituals, or institutions are more effective when they are adapted to the target audience's cultural framework.
- Implication: Domestication helps bridge cultural gaps, making the content more relatable and understandable. However, this approach might risk oversimplifying or eroding the source text's cultural distinctiveness.

4. Magical Objects

- Preferred Method: Domestication (Kazakh translation found very comprehensible)
- Reasoning: Translators successfully adapted magical objects into Kazakh, making them culturally and linguistically accessible for the target audience. This suggests that domestication is particularly effective when the target language has sufficient linguistic and cultural resources to create equivalent terms.
- Implication: The effectiveness of domestication of magical objects indicates the importance of cultural familiarity in facilitating the translation process.

5. Unique Expressions and House Names

- Preferred Method: Foreignization
- Reasoning: Participants agreed that these categories are not translatable through domestication without losing their original meaning and cultural essence. Foreignization preserves the source text's authenticity and maintains the original sense and stylistic intent.
- Implication: These results emphasise the critical role of foreignization in retaining the identity and

integrity of culturally specific or highly creative terms.

In categories involving imaginative as well as stylistically marked language (Magical Creatures, Spells, Unique Expressions, and House Names), students strongly favoured foreignization, which shows that younger readers are ready to engage with cultural and linguistic otherness in fantasy literature. Domestication was by far the more popular choice in categories related to cultural or functional concepts such as Wizarding Culture and Magical Objects. This indicates that regarding everyday functions or other cultural practices, readers do prefer more accessible translations. It is this choice of a translation strategy that depends so heavily on the category of occasionalism this pattern underscores. From a theoretical perspective, the results support Venuti's notion that foreignization preserves authorial intent and cultural identity, but they highlight how domestication maintains comprehensibility where functional clarity matters.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, while the translation of occasionalisms presents undeniable challenges because of their natural novelty with context-specific meanings, prioritising foreignization offers special advantages. Through retaining that original form in conjunction with the flavour of such neologisms, translators are able to preserve the author's original intent, additionally allowing some target audience members to experience a similar linguistic innovation and defamiliarization as the original readers did. Foreignization, through means of transliteration or original neologism within the target language, can effectively convey the semantic as well as functional importance of the target language with occasionalisms, improving the target text with a similar imaginative flair. Adaptation or domestication may perhaps offer a smoother reading experience. But they potentially risk diluting the author's very special voice and flattening the entire textual landscape. Thus, employing foreignization as a major method when translating particular words makes conceivable a truer and more powerful conveyance of the original text's imaginative quality, promoting a firmer respect for the writer's skill and improving the new language's communicative capacity.

Author Contributions

The authors conceived and designed the study, with the primary responsibility for data collection, analysis, and manuscript preparation. Specifically: Identified and classified 100 occasional words from the original Harry Potter texts. Conducted the comparative analysis of Russian and Kazakh translations, applying translation strategy frameworks. Designed and implemented the reader survey with 50 high school participants. Drafted and revised the manuscript, ensuring the integration of theoretical and empirical findings. Conceptualization, A.T.K.; methodology, A.T.K.; software, A.T.K.; validation, A.T.K.; formal analysis, A.T.K.; investigation, A.T.K.; resources, A.T.K.; data curation, A.T.K.; writing—original draft preparation, A.T.K.; writing—review and editing, G.T.Y.; visualization, A.T.K.; supervision, G.T.Y.; project administration, A.T.K. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Institutional Review Board Statement

Institutional Review Board Statement: Ethical review and approval were waived for this study due to fully anonymous, minimal-risk questionnaire research conducted in an educational setting with no collection of identifiable personal data.

Informed Consent Statement

This study involved a survey with human participants. All procedures were conducted in accordance with ethical standards for academic research. Participation was voluntary, anonymous, and based on informed consent.

Data Availability Statement

The data supporting this study consist of: The list of 100 occasionalisms extracted from the first five volumes of Harry Potter in English, along with their Russian (Rosman editions) and Kazakh (Steppe and World editions) translations. Coding

sheets documenting classification and translation strategies. Survey questionnaire and anonymized participant responses.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to this research. The study was conducted independently without financial or institutional bias.

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