A Survey on Translating “Always” from English to Vietnamese through the Work “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” (Volume 6) by JK Rowling and Vietnamese Translation by Ly Lan

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Abstract: Translation studies has gradually established itself as an independent field of study over the past three decades or so, and in this relatively short period of time we have witnessed an overwhelming increase in publications on translation. Besides, the voice of a good translation is as distinctive in English as the author’s voice in the original language, also when compared to other authors translated by the same translator. A good translation accepts the gifts English offers and is not an endless procession of compromise and loss. A good translation is something to aspire to and, in this perfectionist’s profession, a good translation is never good enough. In the article, I surveyed the adverb “always” in the work’ Harry Potter and the half-blood prince’ written by J. K. Rowling compared with the Vietnamese translation by Ly Lan. As a result, I thoroughly understand the people, culture, critical thinking and social fundamentals in both English and Vietnam.

Keywords: Translation, adverb, always, work.

1. INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, parts of speech have been studied for a long time since ancient Greece. Parts of speech are integral parts of any language. The classification of words has also been conducted to understand the nature and operate rules of words, helping to grasp, perceive and communicate words better. Understanding and classifying words are essential for teachers and learners of languages, especially teaching and learning English. Translating a language first needs to understand words because words are the vital elements in a sentence. For learners, it is necessary to understand the system, rules, and grammatical structures of different words, rules for combining words, and the position of each type of word in the sentence. When you understand the rules of using words to create sentences, you can speak and write accurately.

Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are often focused on when researching parts of speech because word categories play essential roles in the sentence. Their role is to convey the main content of a sentence, a statement, or a text. However, there are other types of words that are less concerned but equally important. These are adverbs. In this article, I analyze the adverb, namely the word “always” in the Harry Potter book volume 6 “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” by author JK Rowling with the original English version and Vietnamese translation by Ly Lan.

2. Theoretical background:

There have been many authors with works such as English Grammar In Use by Raymond Murphy (2004) when studying grammar problems. This book shows how to use adverbs in sentences with correct grammar, be suitable for speaking goals, and apply meaningful and grammatically correct sentences in each specific context. Or for the same purpose as above, there is Practical English Usage by Michael Swan (2005), the Essential English Grammar by Alexander (1993), etc.
Regarding linguistic comparison research, there are some studies such as “Language across cultures, by Lado, R. (Hoang Van Van (2003). Le Quang Thiem (2004) has a work "Language Comparative Research" in which there are two parts: "comparing Vietnamese sentence patterns and English sentence components" and "comparing Vietnamese interrogative and negative sentences." In which the author has pointed out the similarities and differences between Vietnamese and English in equivalent structures.

As for the problem of adverbs, Vo Huynh Mai (1971-1973) has an article: "Vấn đề trạng ngữ trong tiếng Việt”. Particularly for the array related to translation comparison, Ha Thanh Chung's thesis (2007) "Participants of prepositions and adverbs in English and equivalent expressions in Vietnamese.”

Before the above research, I only analyzed a single adverb in English to see the translations translated from English to Vietnamese. The writer also clarifies the function of English adverbs and equivalent roles in Vietnamese.

3. Definition of adverbs in English:

According to the definition of the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary [141], an adverb is a word that adds information about a place, time, situation, manner, degree ... to a verb, an attribute. Word, a phrase, or another adverb.

According to the Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners [157], an adverb is a word used to describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or an entire sentence. Adverbs in English often include an adjective added to the suffix -ly, such as the words quickly.

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English [133], an adverb is a word that describes or adds meaning to a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or an entire sentence. For example, the adverb “slowly” in the sentence: He ran slowly (he runs very slowly), —very (very) in the sentence —It's very hot (it's very hot).

4. The function of English adverbs

According to the Oxford English Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000) of Oxford publishing house, adverb (adverb) is a word that provides more information about the place, time, manner, cause, and degree of a verb. Word, adverb, or other adverb phrases. Thus, the primary function of adverbs is to change, to provide additional information for verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

4.1. Modifying the adjective.

One function of adverbs is to modify adjectives like in these examples:

very good (very good), awfully hungry.

The adjectives that adverbs modify can be independent adjectives or adjectives that modify nouns, for example:

He is a deeply sick man

Usually, adverbs come before the adjectives they modify. Adverbs like enough (enough) and ago (earlier) should be placed after the word it modifies computer, but from other states are following:

That seems so long ago. (a long time ago).

4.2. Modifiers for other adverbs:

Adverbs also work as modifiers for other adverbs such as very soon, awfully quickly. There are pairs of parallel adverbs, which always go together, often expressing a quality or specifying a comparison such as very much, much better.

4.3. Verb modifiers:

The primary and most important function of an adverb that, according to its name, makes people think is the function of modifying the verb. Because the adverb comprises two parts ad- meaning to add, and - verb meaning verb, so adverb is an adverb that modifies the example verb:

He quickly jumped the puddle.

The question is "how did he jump over the puddle?" The answer is: quickly (quickly). The verb in the sentence is 'jumped' (to jump), and the adverb is quickly (quickly), adding ideas to the verb to talk about how the subject jumped over the puddle

4.4. Adverbs and other elements:

Besides modifying adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs, adverbs can also be modifiers of noun phrases (or parts of noun phrases), prepositional phrases, subheadings, and other adverbs. Words, numbers and measures, adverbs can modify a complete sentence.
5. Adverbs in Vietnamese:

In Vietnamese, there is no such word as an adverb. Tran Trong Kim, in the book "Vietnam Van Pham" [61:p.122-147], discusses a term called an adverb, which according to him [61:p.122] — An adjective is used to describe adding meaning to a good word, a static word, another adverb sound or an entire clause. The above interpretation is very similar to the way adverbs are understood in English. However, this understanding is complex for Vietnamese linguists to accept. They believe that there are no parts of speech in Vietnamese, but the functions mentioned above are performed. In Vietnamese, the above procedure can be an adjective, an auxiliary (which can be called an adverb), or an adverb.

The book "Vietnamese Grammar" [102] of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission has a classification of Vietnamese words. There are auxiliary words that are similar or equivalent to adverbs in English. According to this Committee, the auxiliary — is a word that denotes grammatical meanings of time, status, and degree. Adverbs cannot take on the role of the fundamental elements but only act as auxiliary elements in the phrase's structure. Adverbs express the grammatical meaning of time (for example, I will eat rice), etc. Thus, Vietnamese does not have an adverb based on the definition and function of an English adverb, but only the elements equivalent.

6. The meaning and function of the word "Always" in the Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries:

The first necessary thing is to understand the meaning and function of the word "always" through the two most prestigious dictionaries globally, the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and the Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. Look at the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oxford Dictionary</th>
<th>Cambridge Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. At all times; on every occasion.</td>
<td>1. These words all refer to things that happen very often or every time. The most common term for this is always.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: There's almost always somebody at home in the evenings.</td>
<td>He always leaves the lights on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always lock your car.</td>
<td>Do you always have to interrupt?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She always arrives at 7.30.</td>
<td>This tram is always late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The children always seem to be hungry.</td>
<td>2. The opposite of always is never.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your ideas are always welcome.</td>
<td>I never leave the door unlocked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's not always easy to do the right thing.</td>
<td>She is never late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We're not always this busy!</td>
<td>3. If something happens very often or every time, you can say that it happens constantly, continually, or that you do it forever. You can also use the expressions time after time or all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. For a long time; since you can remember.</td>
<td>He's constantly losing his keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: Pat has always loved gardening.</td>
<td>She is continually late to class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is the way we've always done it.</td>
<td>I am forever misplacing my bag!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This painting is very good—Ellie was always very good at art (=, so it is not very surprising).</td>
<td>Time after time, he comes back and pretends as nothing has happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. For all future time:</td>
<td>I'm fed up with you making excuses all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'll always love you.</td>
<td>4. If something happens every day, you can say that it happens day after day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. If you say a person is always doing something, or something is always happening, you mean they do it, or it happens, very often, and that this is annoying.</td>
<td>They work in the field day after day, never getting a rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: She's always criticizing me.</td>
<td>5. Invariably is a more formal way of saying that something happens very often, especially when you wish it did not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That phone's always ringing.</td>
<td>The train is invariably late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why are you always complaining about my cooking?</td>
<td>6. The adverb 'Consistently' is used when something happens or someone does something in the same way repeatedly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used to suggest a feasible course of action.</td>
<td>He received consistently high marks throughout his school years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: If it doesn’t fit, you can always take it back.</td>
<td>7. If you do something or something that happens without fail, you always do it, or it always happens, even when it is difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he can't help, there's always John.</td>
<td>8. He visited her every Sunday without fail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above table, we can draw that the position and function of the adverb always also have the essential functions of adverbs such as complements to verbs, adjectives, or paragraphs or sentences. Therefore, to better understand the usage, it is necessary to examine the specific use in the works.


In volume 6 of the original English Harry Potter series, I surveyed 60 occurrences of the word "always." Specific details are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original English</th>
<th>Vietnamese translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. “However, he had trained himself not to look at the picture very much, and always to tell himself firmly that his eyes were playing tricks on him when anything like this happened.”</td>
<td>“Đù sao ông cũng tự lập cho bàn thân không nhìn quả nhiều vào bức tranh, và tự như rằng mặt mình đối khi cũng có vấn đề.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Little though he liked to think about the Minister of Magic (or, as he always called Fudge in his head, the Other Minister), the Prime Minister could not help but fear that the next time Fudge appeared, it would be with graver news still.</td>
<td>“Đù không muốn nghĩ tới Bộ trưởng Pháp thuật chbout nào (hoặc, như Thứ trưởng văn tự gór, vị “Bộ trưởng khác”), nhưng Thứ trưởng không vì thế mà bỏ lỡ ưu, lần xuất hiện tới của Fudge sẽ kèm những tin khủng khiếp hơn.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. “I only meant...that nobody has yet succeeded...Severus...please...You are, you have always been, Draco’s favorite teacher...You are Lucius’s old friend...”</td>
<td>“Tôi chỉ có ý là...là chưa ai thành công hết...Severus...lần ơn...Anh, anh luôn là, thấy gia Ex Draco thích nhất...Anh là bạn cự của Lucius.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “You’ll notice Barnabus Cuffe, editor of the Daily Prophet. He’s always interested to hear my take on the day’s news.”</td>
<td>“…cậu sẽ nhận thấy có Barnabus Cuffe, chủ bút từ Nhà Báo Tiền Trị, trò ấy luôn luôn khoe nghe tôi biết luận tin tức trong ngày...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. People are always amazed to hear I’m on first-name terms with the Harpies, and free tickets whenever I want them!”</td>
<td>“người ta cảm xúc ngại ngại khi nghe tôi tên mình trong danh sách khách hàng thân tì sách khách hàng thân tì một và được miễn phí vé miễn phí khi nào tôi muốn.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Our greatly increased security notwithstanding, you will always be welcome to visit, should you wish to.”</td>
<td>“Mặc dù an ninh của chúng tôi phát tung cung ghek góm, chúng tôi vẫn sẽ luôn rạng rỡ đón tiếp anh...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Horace formed a kind of club of his favorites with himself at the center, making introductions, forging useful contacts between members, and always reaping some kind of benefit in return, whether a free box of his favorite crystallized pineapple or the chance to recommend the next junior member of the Goblin Liaison Office.”</td>
<td>“thấy Horace lập ra một loại câu lạc bộ của những học trò cung với cái trung tâm làm chính thầy ấy, để giới thiệu tạo ra những giao lưu hữu ích giữa các thành viên và để lợi ích này luôn luôn thứ hai được lợi lợi ích, hoặc là cơ hội để tiến cử nhân viên trẻ cho sợ Liên lạc Yêu tinh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Ministry’s littered with Slughorn’s old favorites, he was always good at giving leg ups…</td>
<td>“Bộ phát thử bày gió bựa phù hợp học trò cung của thầy ấy, chúng luôn luôn gợi giang chuyển qunqan tiến chức...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. “When I first heard it, I was...but now, it seems as though I always knew I’d have to face him in the end…”</td>
<td>“Khi mì nghe lần đầu, mình...nhưng bây giờ, có vẻ như là mình đã luôn luôn biết rằng có cửn rồi mình sẽ phải đương đầu với hàn,...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. “This has always worked before. I just can’t understand it.”</td>
<td>“…trước giờ cách này vẫn hiệu nghiệm mà, bằng cách hiểu ra làm sao.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. He had always known that he would fail Divination, and he had no chance of passing History of Magic.</td>
<td>“nơi vốn luôn biết là nội sở rõ môn Thần học và nó dã chẳng hoàn đương đầu nội môn Lịch sử Pháp thuật...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ‘E is always so thoughtful,’ purred Fleur adoringly, stroking Bill’s nose.”</td>
<td>“anh ook luôn luôn chu đáo,” Fleur cười ngọt mùi Bill vừa rỉ một cách trùm mềm.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. “But Dumbledore won’t always be there to protect you.”</td>
<td>“nhưng lần Dumbledore đâu thế lực nào cũng có mạt để bảo vệ mình.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Shame, my father always said he was a good wizard in his day.</td>
<td>“Thiệt là đang xấu hổ!. Cha tôi luôn nói rằng là một phát sự giỏi thời của lão.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. “Having always traveled there by carriage…”</td>
<td>“trước gió vẫn đỗ trên đường bằng xe ngựa ma kẹo...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. “But there was always a chance it wouldn’t reach too many Gryffindor ears.”</td>
<td>“Nhưng biết đâu câu chuyện ấy sẽ không tới tai quá nhiều người trong nhà Gryffindor.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. “Not yet, but he always saves his proper speech for after the feast, doesn’t he?”</td>
<td>“Chưa, nhưng thầy luôn luôn để dành bài diễn văn riêng của thầy đến cuối bữa tiệc trực tiếp mà.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. “Having always considered her a bit of a fraud….”</td>
<td>“…vi luôn luôn co giaos như Trelawney như một loại thấy bì bit...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. I trust you to conduct yourselves, always, with the utmost</td>
<td>“Thái tin tưởng các trớ luôn luôn xử sự với ý thức cao nhất...”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
regard for your own and others’ safety.”

“Excellent, I’ve always wanted one of these.”

“…the circular office looked just as it always did…”

“…the circular office looked just as it always did…”

“Always in the garden when he passes, peering through the hedge at him, isn’t she? And last night —”

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“Luôn luôn ở trong vườn mới khi thấy ấy đi năng, dom hàn qua giải cỏ, có không? Vở tôi hôm qua —”

“Luôn luôn ở trong vườn mới khi thấy ấy đi năng, dom hàn qua giải cỏ, có không? Vở tôi hôm qua —”

“Dumbledore bowed his head. “The very same.” “But how come — Have you always had it?”

“Dumbledore cúi đầu. “Chính chiếc nhân đó.” “Nhưng mà làm sao…? Lâu nay thấy ván có nó sao?”

“Always good to get out of the castle grounds for a few hours…”

“…được ra khỏi tòa lâu dài vài tiếng đồng hồ luôn luôn là điều hay.”

Harry applies at her. “Always jump to the worst conclusion, don’t you?”

Harry c apply mình mình Hermione: “Bố luôn luôn kỹ xét tới kết luận đợ nhất chút gì?”

“I knew I was special. Always, I knew there was something.”

“I knew I was special. Always, I knew there was something.”

“No, we shouldn’t!” said Hermione at once, looking, as she always did, intensively cross at the thought of the Half-Blood Prince and his spells.

“No, we shouldn’t!” said Hermione at once, looking, as she always did, intensively cross at the thought of the Half-Blood Prince and his spells.

“Harry knew that the whole House would forget that they had criticized him and swear that they had always known it was a great team.

“Harry biết lể c Nhà sẽ quên nguyên chuyển họ da để phương nó và sẽ thế thốt rằng họ luôn luôn biết đợi nhà là một đội tuyệt vời.

“Always thought there might be something between them…”

“Always thought there might be something between them…”

“…với Snape, người mò nó luôn luôn bày tỏ lòng kính trọng, thậm chí yêu mến!”

“…với Snape, người mò nó luôn luôn bày tỏ lòng kính trọng, thậm chí yêu mến!”

“You are as bad as at Tonks,” said Fleur to Ron when she had finished kissing Bill in thanks.

“You are as bad as at Tonks,” said Fleur to Ron when she had finished kissing Bill in thanks.

“Em vun về y như có Tonks ơi, Fleur nói với Ron sau khi có ấy hôn Bill để cảm ơn.

“Cô ta luôn luôn hát vang..”

“I always do, Mrs. Weasley,” said Harry.

“I always do, Mrs. Weasley,” said Harry.

“Con luôn lắm như bác dàn, bác Weasley ạ.”

“Con luôn lắm như bác dàn, bác Weasley ạ.”

“…it was a bit of a risk sending a kid to Hogwarts, hasn’t it?”

“…it was a bit of a risk sending a kid to Hogwarts, hasn’t it?”

“Vì l, xua y nhà cho con cái đi học ở trường Hogwarts cùng là có chút mâu hiềm, đúng đúng?” p424.

“Well, I would, but he's always asleep when I go and see him!” said Lavender fretfully.

“Well, I would, but he's always asleep when I go and see him!” said Lavender fretfully.

“Minh sẽ nói, mình mình đến thậm lục nào cũng thấy anh ấy ngồi!” p430

“It took them a while to be sure of this, for she had many hiding places, having always guarded her collection most jealously.

“It took them a while to be sure of this, for she had many hiding places, having always guarded her collection most jealously.

“Mát một thời gián khá lâu họ mới khẳng định được điều này, bởi vì bá ta có rất nhiều chỗ giấu của, luôn luôn bo canh giữ bò suy tập của mình…” p460

“But to me, I'm afraid, you will always be Tom Riddle.”

“But to me, I'm afraid, you will always be Tom Riddle.”

“Nhưng thấy e là đối với thấy, e vẫn luôn luôn là Tom Riddle.” p.463

Harry hesitated before answering because he had not told Hermione about setting Kreacher and Dobby to tail Malfoy; house-elves were always such a touchy subject with her.

Harry hesitated before answering because he had not told Hermione about setting Kreacher and Dobby to tail Malfoy; house-elves were always such a touchy subject with her.

“Harry ngần ngần trước khi trả lời, bởi vì nó chưa nói với Hermione về việc sai Kreacher và Dobby theo đuổi Malfoy; gia đình luôn luôn là một đội tải nhây cảm doi với Hermione.” p473

“but the Potions master always left the dungeon so fast that Harry had not been able to catch him.

“but the Potions master always left the dungeon so fast that Harry had not been able to catch him.

“nhưng bác thầy Độc Dược luôn luôn nói cảm hâm nhanh đến nơi Harry không khỏi náo bất được thấy.” p485

“Why did she always have to find him lying on the floor?”

“Why did she always have to find him lying on the floor?”

“tại sao có luôn luôn bất gặp nó lúc đó nằm nằm trên sàn?” p487

“You're always doing that, I can get through perfectly well on my own…”

“You're always doing that, I can get through perfectly well on my own…”

“Anh cứ làm vậy ho, em có thể tự chịu qua một mình một cách hoàn hảo…” p500

“Wizards of a certain caliber have always been drawn to that aspect of magic…”

“Wizards of a certain caliber have always been drawn to that aspect of magic…”

“Những Pháp sư có bản linh luôn luôn bị khái cảnh pháp thuật đó hấp dẫn…” p.520

“Always he was on the lookout for the one who would challenge him…”

“Always he was on the lookout for the one who would challenge him…”

“Hắn không ngừng cảnh giác để phòng kẻ nào đó có thể thách thức quyền lực của hắn…” p.533

“Oh, something really silly…She said he was always trying to help her through the portrait hole like she couldn't climb in herself…”

“Oh, something really silly…She said he was always trying to help her through the portrait hole like she couldn't climb in herself…”

“Oì một chuyện thiệt là ngu…Con nói nó thấy này cụ cú tìm cách giúp nó chui qua lỗ chắn đứng, làm như nó không thể tự mình trở qua được vậy…” p.537

“The situation with Slughorn was different; you always could persuade him…”

“The situation with Slughorn was different; you always could persuade him…”

“Tính thể với thầy Slughorn thì khác; bố luôn luôn có khả năng thuyết phục thầy…” p.540

“Harry and Ron stared: Hermione and Ginny, who had always got on together very well, were now sitting with their arms folded, glaring in opposite directions.”

“Harry and Ron mờ mặt nhìn: Hermione và Ginny, hai ai nay xua nay luôn thân thien thân hoa, bây giờ lại người khoảnh tay trở mặt nhìn về hai hướng ngược nhau…” p554

“Magic always leaves traces,” said Dumbledore, as the boat hit the

“Phép thuật luôn luôn để lại dấu vết,” cụ Dumbledore nói khi
From the statistics table, I have drawn some comments as follows. The word "always" with the function of complementing the verb appears the most with a frequency of 49 times through a few examples below:

I always hope (I always hope)

Professor Dumbledore always values your views (Professor Dumbledore always values your views)

We always knew that (we still know it)
I've always said this. (I still say that)

When looking at the examples above, we can see that the word "always" changes depending on the verb composition structure, but it still follows the rules of adverb position in English. The word always is an adverb of frequency (roughly translated as a performance adverb), then the position of the adverb is that it will come after the verb "to be" and before other verbs. If there are two verbs in a sentence, its position is between those two verbs. During the survey of all 50 occurrences, always adheres to this principle. As for the translation, I found that Ly Lan was very flexible in translating the meaning to suit the Vietnamese style. The word "always" when complementing a verb is translated into Vietnamese with some meanings as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese translation</th>
<th>Number of occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;luôn luôn&quot;</td>
<td>21 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;luôn&quot;</td>
<td>10 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;vấn&quot;</td>
<td>9 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;lúc nào&quot;</td>
<td>2 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;mỗi&quot;</td>
<td>2 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;luôn là&quot;</td>
<td>1 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;cử&quot;</td>
<td>1 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;hoàn&quot;</td>
<td>1 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;thường&quot;</td>
<td>1 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Không được dịch</td>
<td>2 (4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the meaning "always" appearing 21 times (42%) at most, it means it is used throughout. This is also found to be consistent with its verb complement function. In the remaining cases, the author has used a variety of words to fit the context of the story to create the necessary effect for that passage. As in the following example:

I hope Luna always commentates from now on (I hope from now on Luna will comment on every match)
In the above sentence, the author flexibly translated the meaning of the word "always" into "every" and instead of translating "always commenting". It changed into "every match" to make the sentence short and easy to understand. Or in another example:

- She said he was always trying to help her through the portrait hole. (She said this guy kept trying to help her get through the portrait hole)

Instead of using the word "always" in the above sentence, the translator usually turns it into "always" very well, creating a sense of the character's actions.

In the remaining 10 cases, the word's position always changes to be at the beginning of a sentence or between two clauses or in shortened sentences before a preposition. Let's consider the following examples:
- Not always, though (Though not always)
- "... always to tell Himself firmly eyes were playing tricks on photographing anything like this happened" (words like teeth his eyes sometimes also matters)
- "... always reaping some kind of benefit in return, whether a free box of his favorite crystallized pineapple (in return he always reaps some benefit)
- I trust you to conduct yourselves, always, with the utmost regard for your own and others' safety. .)
- "Always in the garden when he passes, peering through the hedge at him, isn't she?. (Always in the garden when he passes by, watching him through the hedge, yes?). “I knew I was special.

Always, I knew there was something.” (I know I'm special. Always, I know there's something)
- " Always he was on the lookout for the one who would challenge him...”
- " Always the same, weren't yeh, Dumby, talking and doing nothing, nothing, I don't even know why the Dark Lord's bothering to kill yeh!” (“Always, isn't it, Dumby, say nothing and do nothing, I don’t even know why the dark lord took the trouble to kill you... ）
- "We all wondered...but he trusted...always...Snape...I can't believe it…” (We all wondered...but he believed...always...Snape...I couldn't believe it.)

In ten translations of the word 'always' when changing position as in the above examples, five times (50%) the translator still translates the word "always," while the rest can be translated as when, constantly, or sometimes the translator also shortens the meaning of the word always in the translated sentence.

In summary, it is found that the word "always" is used with the primary function of complementing the verb. However, it emphasizes the idea, meaning of a phrase or an entire sentence in other cases.

8. CONCLUSION

From the above survey, we realize that translating a work from the original English into Vietnamese is difficult. In this article, I have only mentioned the adverb "always." Still, I have found many problems relating to the translation and how to choose practical and suitable words for Vietnamese culture and communication. We can see the translators' meticulous investment to keep the original meaning and familiarity in using words, which make the work leave a good impression in readers' hearts.

REFERENCES


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