

## ABSTRACT

**Asih, D.P. 2009.** *The Analysis on Indonesian Translated Collocations of J.K Rowling's Novel, "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire"*. Final Project. English Education. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First Advisor: Drs. J. Mujianto, M.Hum, Second Advisor: Drs. L. Elyas Nugraha, M.A.

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Translation which is used to bridge people of different languages serves the information from the source language into the target language. However, translation itself is a very complex subject. There are many requirements in translation, for instance, it should serve the equivalence of the source language, and it should also as natural as possible that the readers would not realize when they are reading a translation product. The objectives of this study were to identify the collocation found in the novel "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" which is translated into Indonesia as "Harry Potter dan Piala Api" by Lestiana Srisanti and to see what strategies are used to make the translation equal. This research was designed as a qualitative research. The qualitative research presented the data of the research in the form of qualitative description. The sources of the data in this study were sentences and utterances that contain collocation in English and their translation in Indonesian. The data collection was conducted by finding utterances and sentences that have collocation in the novel. Then, I investigate how the collocations are translated into Indonesian. I analyzed them afterward. Those data were organized to find the strategies used by the translator in translating those collocations. The steps to analyze the data were: observing, documenting, identifying, comparing and analyzing. The result of this study showed that strategies used by the translator in translating from English into Indonesian are the ones suggested by Mona Baker (1992) such as: (1) translation by using a collocation of similar meaning. (2) Translation by changing meaning. (3) Translation by paraphrasing. If we can find the equivalence of the original text without any changes both in meaning and form, she or he can translate them using collocation of similar meaning. The change in meaning and the paraphrasing techniques are used to get the nearest equivalence when the source language collocation cannot be rendered using the collocation of similar meaning in the target language. It is suggested that in doing translation works, a translator have good understanding and wide knowledge both of the source and target language.