GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF J.K ROWLING'S NOVEL: *"HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS"*

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*
in English

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2010

ABSTRACTS

Rusmiati. 2010. *Grammatical Equivalence in the Indonesian Translation of J.K Rowling's Novel, "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows"*. A Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. First Advisor: Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph.D, and Second Advisor: Drs. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

Keyword: equivalence, grammatical, translation

Equivalence of grammatical has five main categories: they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice. English and Bahasa Indonesia have different grammatical categories. Therefore, grammatical equivalence in translating the two languages is very important to achieve closest meaning.

The objective of this study is to identify the grammatical equivalence which includes number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice categories as well as to see whether the translated sentences can be justified with the Indonesian structures and the translating problems in English – Indonesian sentences found in the novel.

This research was designed as a qualitative research that more focused on data of understanding efforts and descriptive to draw conclusion. Documentation and observation methods are used to collect data. The documentation method is employed as the data are in form of printed texts: the English and Indonesian versions. The observation method involves some steps, namely observing, identifying, classifying, and evaluating. The data are then analyzed descriptively by using qualitative approach.

The findings of the analysis are as follows. First, with regard to number, singular or plural forms in the source language (SL) can be translated into either singular or plural forms in the target language (TL). Second, with regard to person and gender, all SL pronouns can be translated into their respective counterparts in TL. Third, SL tenses and aspects can be translated lexically or understood from the context. Fourth, the active forms in SL can be translated into either TL active or passive forms, while the passive forms are translated into TL passive forms. In translating, when the message or information is eliminated by changing the form of sentence, it will create problems such as found in the novel.

It is suggested that translators should have capability in grammatical categories in English and Bahasa Indonesia so that s/he can find the closest equivalence and the translation is natural and acceptable by the TL readers.