

**AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE IN NOVEL
STRUCTURE IN *THE DA VINCI CODE* AND
ITS TRANSLATION**



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important media in communication. English is an international language that is used in many part of the world. It is widely used at any field, especially in science and technology. Most of information about science and technology are written in English. By mastering English, people can get information about science and technology from the other countries. However, many people are not willing and able to learn English. Based on the reason above, there are many efforts made to help them understand and receive the information from written English source easily. Translation is one of the effective ways to help who understand it easily. As everybody knows, English has become the most translated language into another language. Many English source books are translated into Indonesia. They are not only scientific book but also literary ones.

Nowdays many people are interested in reading novel because it can entertain them. In the other word, it is one factor why translated novel has developed in Indonesian. It is easier for ones to understand the story of the novel, using Indonesian language. They can increase their knowledge about the work of art from another country. Related to this case a translator is needed to make the reader easy to understand of foreign books.

Translation involves the process of transferring message from one text into another text, from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). It is said that an appropriate translation is one which is to produce language equivalence in the structure of the (TL), in such away that the readers would not know that they are reading translation. There are mention them that a translator should have in order to be able to produce a good and understandable translation.

A translator is someone who transfers text. In making good translation, a translator must be able to transfer the writers thought or ideas from SL into TL, whether the language is in oral or written form. Besides, a translator should have skill on translation process and understand the context and the situation of the text, so the readers will not realize that they read a translation work.

Novel is one of the kinds of literary works. There are many foreign novels published in Indonesia. It is important to translate them into Indonesia to understand the story of the novel. *The Da Vinci Code* novel is one of the novels written in 2003 by Dan Brown. The novel is about the story of Robert Langdon which is professor of symbology at Harvard University. He finds himself entangled in a murder-mystery plot while on a visit to France. *The Da Vinci Code* novel is written in English. In order to help Indonesian people understand the story of the novel, Koesalamwardi has translated it into Indonesian entitled *Kode Da Vinci*. There are many various changes on equivalence in novel structure in the translation of Dan Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code* into *Kode Da Vinci* by Koesalamwardi. For examples are as follows:

- (1) SL: Renowned curator Jacques Saunière staggered through the vaulted archway of the museum's Grand Gallery.

TL: Kurator terkenal Jacques Sauniere menatap jauh melintasi selasar berongga Galeri Agung Museum Louvre.

- (2) SL: Squinting at his surroundings he saw a plush Renaissance bedroom with Louis XVI furniture, hand-frescoed walls, and a colossal mahogany four-poster bed.

TL: Dengan mata menyipit, dia mengamati sekitarnya, dan melihat ruang tidur mewah bergaya Renaissance dengan perabotan dari zaman Raja Louis XVI, dinding yang dicat dengan tangan, dan ranjang sangat besar juga luas yang terbuat dari kayu mahogani.

From the example above, the example (1) it is analyzed based on characterization of Jacques Saunière. In the SL “staggered through the vaulted archway of the museum’s Grand Gallery” is translated into ‘*menatap jauh melintasi selasar berongga Galeri agung Museum Lovre*’. The use of ‘*menatap jauh melintasi selasar berongga*’ from translation of “staggered through the vaulted archway” is not equivalence of naturalness acceptability because it is translated by using unrelated words. The meaning of ‘*menatap jauh*’ is used to indicate that it the activity use one’s eyes to see something in faraway. But “staggered through” is used to indicate that walks unsteadily. So, “staggered through the vaulted archway of the museum’s Grand Gallery” is a non-equivalent translation.

The number (2) of the example translation above has changed the noun phrase. It shows a setting of place. In the SL “a colossal mahogany four-poster bed” translated into ‘*ranjang sangat besar juga luas yang terbuat dari kayu mahogany*’. The use of ‘*ranjang sangat besar juga luas yang terbuat dari kayu mahogany*’ from

translation of “a colossal mahogany four-poster bed” is naturalness and acceptable by target reader’s, because the meaning of ‘*ranjang besar juga luas*’ is used to indicate for something that is large and wide bed. There is any addition and omission. So, “a colossal mahogany four-poster bed” is an equivalent translation.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing in the English-Indonesia translation in novel structure analysis in the novel *The Da Vinci Code*. Thus, this research is entitled “AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE IN NOVEL STRUCTURE IN *THE DA VINCI CODE* AND ITS TRANSLATION”.

B. Previous Study

The first research was conducted by Purwaningsih (2008), entitled “The Translation of English Modal Verb in Dan Brown Novel’s *The Da Vinci Code* into Indonesian *Kode da Vinci* by Isma B. Koesalamwardi. This research analyzed the translation strategies used by translator in translating English Modal verb into Indonesian. The results of this research are; first, there are five strategies used by translator in translating the English modal verb into Indonesian in Standoff, those are English modal verb translated into modal verb, adverb, adjectives, verb, and English modal verbs deleted or omitted. Secondly, there are differences of meaning of English modal verbs and its translation in the analyzed data. From the analysis, there are 8 meaning of English modal verbs in Standoff found in the data they are; possibility meaning, obligation meaning, prediction meaning, willingness meaning and intention meaning.

The second previous study was done by Chintya Widi Tamara (2008) entitled *An Analysis on Equivalence of Novel Structure in Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince and its Translation*. This research is finding out the data, based on the structural element of this novel, such as; character and characterization, setting of place and time, plot, point of view, and theme, are determined as equivalence and non equivalence translation. Almost of data show element of structure of novel are determined as equivalence, that contain naturalness, no addition or omission to some information, there is no wrong in the context, no changing the meaning, the message both SL and TL accurate and appropriate based on the TR perspective, logical, and understandable by the reader. The next is the non-equivalence translations are the data that the original meaning and the message are not appropriate to the TL and SL. They contain addition or omission to some information.

After reading those researches, the writer wants to analyze the translation equivalence of novel structure of *The Da Vinci Code* and its translation as research paper. Of course there are similarities and differences from the writer's research. The similarities are used Dan Brown's novel as the source language and Koesalamwardi translation as the target language and it use the structural analysis. Meanwhile the differences found in the technique to analyze the data. In this research the writer focuses on the translation equivalence of novels structure that combines both translation and literature in novel structure.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background the writer formulates the following problem statement.

How is the message equivalence in structure elements of novel of *The Da Vinci Code* into *Kode Da Vinci*?

D. Objective of the Study

The objective to be achieved in this research is:

To describe the message equivalence in structural elements of novel *The Da Vinci Code* into *Kode Da Vinci*.

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the problem on the structural analysis of translation equivalence which is found in the novel *The Da Vinci Code* and its translation to combine translation and literature in structural analysis.

F. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this research has benefit for the readers. The significance of this research may include the followings.

1. Theoretically

The writer hopes that this research can give the contribution in the developing of knowledge, especially in translation study.

2. Practically

a. The lecturers

The result of this research can be useful as addition information for lecture, especially in teaching translation of message equivalence.

b. The students

The result of this research can be used as additional knowledge to improve their knowledge and ability of the translation, especially in message equivalence of translation

c. The other researcher

The result of this research can be useful for other researcher as an additional knowledge and information for other researcher to do research.

G. Organization of the Study

The writer organizes this research paper in order to make easier to understand this research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, this chapter consist of background, previous study, problem statement, limitation of study, the objective of study, benefit of study, and the research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory of translation equivalence and structural elements. This chapter relates to the notion of translation, translation process, type of translation, equivalence of translation, problem in translation. Part of structural

element divided to character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, theme, and style.

Chapter III is types of research, object, data and data source.

Chapter IV is analysis and discussion. This chapter relates to data analysis and the discussion of finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.