

**CATEGORIES OF CULTURAL WORDS AS FOUND IN *THE DA VINCI CODE*
BY DAN BROWN AND THE PROCEDURES IN TRANSLATING THEM INTO
INDONESIAN BY ISMA B. KOESALAMWARDI**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas cara seorang penerjemah (Isma B. Koesalamwardi) menerjemahkan kata-kata yang mengandung elemen budaya yang terdapat pada novel Dan Brown berjudul *The Da Vinci Code* ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kategori kata apa yang mengandung elemen budaya serta prosedur apa yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan kata-kata tersebut. Untuk analisa, data diambil dari novel *The Da Vinci Code* dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi dan teknik catat. Analisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode padan translasional dimana kata budaya dalam bahasa sumber dibandingkan dengan terjemahannya dalam bahasa sasaran. Dalam menganalisa data, teori yang digunakan adalah teori Newmark (1981) dan (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) dan didukung oleh Baker (1992) dan Larson (1984).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada empat kategori kata budaya yang terdapat dalam novel *The Da Vinci Code*. Kategori tersebut terdiri dari 1) ekologi, 2) budaya material, 3) budaya sosial, dan 4) organisasi sosial. Dari hasil analisa juga ditemukan bahwa penerjemah cenderung menggunakan prosedur peminjaman (*borrowing*) dalam menerjemahkan kata budaya. Selain meminjam kata budaya secara langsung, penerjemah juga melakukan peminjaman yang diikuti dengan naturalisasi (*naturalized borrowing*), peminjaman dengan penggolong (*borrowing with classifier*), peminjaman dengan naturalisasi dan penggolong (*naturalized borrowing with classifier*), peminjaman dengan naturalisasi dan keterangan (*naturalized borrowing with gloss*), peminjaman dengan penggolong dan keterangan (*borrowing with classifier and gloss*), dan terjemahan harfiah (*literal translation*).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Translation is a process in which the meaning of the source language is transferred into the target language. In transferring the meaning, the message of the source language will be reproduced in the target language. It is done through semantic structure between the two languages. In translating, the form may change; the meaning of the source language text that will be translated into the target language text should be the same.

Translating one language to another language is not easy. Difficulties are caused by different characteristics of the source language and the target language. When translating, a translator may face some difficulties like different vocabulary, grammatical rule, collocation, idiom, and culture. Culture is a way of life peculiar to one group of people. Different community may have different culture. Different geography, beliefs, arts, social organizations, worldview and other various factors become the reason of the difference. These differences make each culture unique. To call someone in Indonesian culture, for instance, people usually wave their right hand up and down with their palm facing toward the person called. In contrast, in British culture the hand is waved with the finger tip up and down the palm facing the person calling. This difference is influenced by their culture.

Culture influences many aspects of life. One of them is language. Language is a part of life which cannot be separated from the culture of its user. What people do and experience in their life is always reflected in their language. The cultural difference shown by language is clearly seen in the form of words or vocabularies (Simatupang,

1999:56). Some of these words like *monsoon*, *dacha*, *tagliatelle* are specific and typical to certain cultures. These words are called cultural words. Cultural words are words peculiar to one culture. Every language has its own cultural words. They may vary from one language to another since there are no two languages that have the same culture. A cultural word found in a culture may not be found in another and vice versa.

Cultural words are very interesting to be noticed in translation. These words reflect certain culture and cannot be translated literally. The difference between cultures becomes the main reason. It is one of the most difficult problems in translating (Larson, 1984:137). A translator may get difficulties in translating cultural words because he deals with not only two languages but also two cultures at the same time. In this case, he acts as a bridge to bridge between two languages and two cultures as well.

At the end, translating English cultural words into Indonesian is an interesting topic to be analyzed since each language has its own cultural words that may differ from one language to another. Looking at how a translator translates English cultural words into Indonesian is an important research to be explored to know deeper about cultural words and to find out what translation procedures should be applied so that a better translation can be produced.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Looking at how a translator translates English cultural words into Indonesian has been the inspiration in conducting this research. The research on the translation of English cultural words into Indonesian will be formulated based on the following research questions:

1. What are the categories of cultural words found in Dan Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code*?
2. What are the procedures applied by the translator in translating them into Indonesian?

1.3 Objective of Study

The aim of this research is to find out the categories of cultural words found in Dan Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code*. Besides it is also aimed at knowing the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating the English cultural words into Indonesian. Then, it is also hoped that this research will make a small contribution to the study of translation, especially in the field of cultural words.

1.4 Scope of Study

According to Newmark (1988:94), there are three categories of languages; cultural, universal, and personal language. Cultural language contains cultural elements peculiar to certain culture. While universal language refers to the language used to cover universal function. When it is used in personal way, it is called personal language. From the three categories of languages, cultural language specifically cultural words will be the focus of the research. The analysis is focused on the categories of cultural words and the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating the English cultural words into Indonesian based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) and Newmark (1988). These will be the main concern of this research.

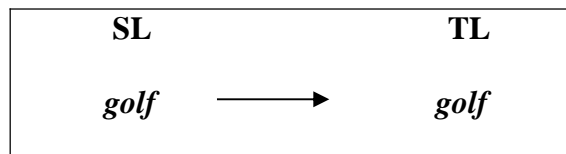
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the translation of cultural words presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that out of five categories of cultural words as proposed by Newmark (1988), there are four categories found in the novel *The Da Vinci Code*. The four are 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, and 4) social organization. From these four categories, the most frequent occurrence is the material culture. In contrast, social culture, the same as social organization, is the fewest category found.

Furthermore, in translating cultural words, it is found that most cultural words are translated by applying borrowing procedure. From thirty data, sixteen data are translated using the borrowing procedure. Eleven data are translated by borrowing combined with other procedures i.e. naturalized borrowing in four data, borrowing with classifier (couplet) in four data, naturalized borrowing with classifier in one datum (oak), naturalized borrowing with gloss in one datum (dollars) and borrowing with classifier and gloss (triplet) in one datum (thanksgiving). The rest, three data, are translated using literal translation procedure. Besides it is also found that in the translation of cultural words of the source language, its translation is not cultural words in the target language (Bahasa Indonesia). In short, in translating cultural words into Indonesian, borrowing procedure is the most frequent procedure applied by the translator.

Finally, in translating cultural words, the translator can use not only one procedure but he may also apply, when required, two or three or four procedures at once.



In addition, he should know and understand the cultural context of both source and target language so that he can transfer the meaning of cultural items of the source text to its equivalent meaning in the target text as intended by the original author.

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