

**ISSN 2808-2451**

**Vol 4 No. 2. Oktober 2021**

# **BEYOND LINGUISTIKA**

**(Journal of Linguistics and Language Education)**

**PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS BANDAR LAMPUNG**

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# THE EQUIVALENCE OF THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF CHRISTIANITY-RELATED TERMS IN DAN BROWN'S ANGELS AND DEMONS

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## Abstract

Different literary works are translated. Angels and Demons by Dan Brown. Even if the message changes during the communication process, the translation must maintain the original meaning. To create appropriate connection between the author and the reader, the translated Christian terminology in Angels and Demons must be equivalent to the original. This study's major goal is to categorize the equivalency and readability of Christian terminology in the novel. They are interpreted in various ways, and some phenomena occur during conversion. Because the translator's understanding is different from the readers', the researcher attempts to compare the translation. The readability of the terms can be answered by the equivalency of the translation. This study used library and survey methodologies. Using the library technique, researchers compared many theories and studies. The researcher gave out questionnaires with Christian words translated into Indonesian. Christian and non-Christian responses were separated. The researcher used the data from the respondents to obtain the solutions to this study problem formulation, which is the equivalency and legibility of Christian-related phrases. The chosen data have some special differences in the TL products based on the categorization of the data. In terms of TL's product, both dynamic and formal translation have different processes in selecting diction for the TL's reader. Because no other diction truly represents the meaning of the chosen diction, the official translation manages to be stiff and conventional. The categorizations dynamic translation is flexible and offers numerous options.

**Keywords:** Christianity related terms; equivalence; readability

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## INTRODUCTION

English is now a global language. Many literary works in English have been translated into other languages. One is Indonesian. The English language has evolved to be used in numerous modes of communication, both directly and circuitously. It is to establish a broad network of relationships with diverse gatherings.

Translation is one approach to make the message understandable. Translation is one type of business that help international communication. It's in the paper book. Aside from helping the reader understand the text, translation can help all sorts of international cooperation.

Various literary masterpieces are also translated. *Angels and Demons* by Dan Brown. Both novels must contain the same message in both languages. So, the Indonesian version must be equal to the English version. The Indonesian readers' interpretations indicate the works' comparability and readability.

The novel's Christianity-related phrases are not broad terms because they rely on people's basic knowledge of Christianity. These terms are translated using the translators' own references. Then the results are translated literally.

The message supplied in alternative language must be trustworthy from the source. The message will alter due to the difference in the two languages; thus, the translation must be as near to the original as feasible. To ensure good connection between the author and the reader, the translated Christianity-related terms in *Angels and Demons* must be comparable to the original and understandable.

Several events prompt the researcher to investigate the equivalency and readability of the Christian words translated in *Angels and Demons*. Even if certain terminology is similar, the authors' messages can be understood

differently, especially since Indonesian has a distinct vocabulary than English. It creates the readers interpret the terms in their own way. The word "grail" in Indonesian has numerous meanings, including "piala" and "cawan". Trophies, on the other hand, are a symbol of recognition. Symbols, relics, and Vatican references can be found in the translation of Christianity-related phrases in *Angels and Demons*.

For example, in Christianity, people use multiple dissimilar names to express one thing in common. Because every church already has a cultural distinction. Because *Angels and Demons* contains numerous Christian terminologies, it is likely to provoke various assumptions and interpretations from non-native readers who read the original language rather than translated varieties of the language.

## METHODOLOGY

This study used combination qualitative and quantitative methodologies. According to Mary W. George in *Types of Research Method* (2008:5), "qualitative research captures results in words, visuals, or nonnumeric symbols." The library technique was used in this study. George describes the library technique as "finding sources that provide factual information or personal or expert opinion on a research question". The library technique compared various theories and studies to the current investigation.

George defines quantitative research as "any approach where the phenomenon under study is measured and expressed in numbers that can be analyzed". This study used survey methodologies as a quantitative tool. According to George, a survey approach "poses a question to a group of people with specific responses for each individual". This method is used to distribute written questionnaires. The

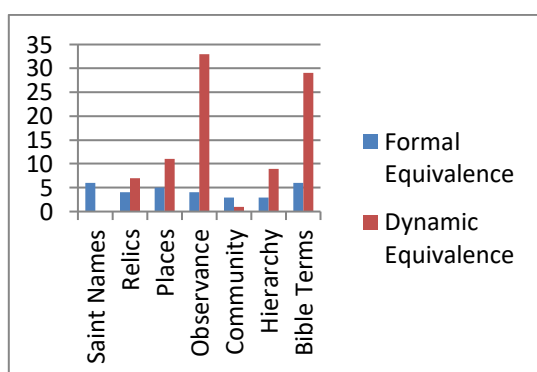
researcher gave out questionnaires with Christian words translated into Indonesian. Christian and non-Christian responses were separated. The researcher used the data from the respondents to obtain the solutions to this study problem formulation, which is the equivalency and readability of Christian-related phrases.

We collected data by reading the novel *Angels and Demons*. The collected data include the researcher's own primary data as well as secondary data from other theses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The chart below shows Christian terminology in both English and Indonesian. The data collection includes sixty Christian-related terms. The statistics from both the English and Indonesian versions are compared for each term. It is used to govern the category of equivalency (dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence). Chart 1 shows the type of likeness for all selected data.

**Chart 1. Types of Equivalence**



### Dynamic Equivalence

The data for each category are chosen at random in the analysis below. Based on Nida and Taber's *The Nature of Translating*, the researcher classified the equivalences (1974:27).

### a. The Church Community

The first set of Christian terminology discussed is church community. This analysis covers concepts linked to church and its community, such as cults and sects.

Only one of the five terms of church community is dynamically translated. For example, in Chapter II, dynamic translation prioritizes translation fluency rather than the original text's precise meaning. As shown below:

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
13/AD/Clt9/38	The most dangerous anti-Christian force on earth.	13/MI/Bab9/58	Sebuah perkumpulan setan terkuat di dunia yang sudah lama tak tentu rimbanya.	Dynamic

The translator uses dynamic equivalence to translate the terms. "Perkumpulan Setan" means "Anti-Christian force". The translator picked *perkumpulan* to translate "force" to underline the existence of "gatherings" or "congregations" that worship other than Christ. The phrase *perkumpulan* means "perhimpunan, concerning organization" in Indonesian (association, about Community). According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, a "force" is "a collection of people trained and organized for a certain objective." Both *perhimpunan* and "force" are defined as a community of individuals without any explanation as to their purpose, whereas "force" is defined as a purposeful gathering. Thus, the translation of "force" into *perhimpunan* lacks the specific sense of the gathering's aim.

### b. Religious Observance

Traditional rites are examined in the chart below. Disobedience to church ideas and customs is commonplace.

Three out of thirty-seven data points are dynamically translated.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
14/AD/Ch11/41	This is the symbol of a satanic cult.	14/MI/Bab11/62	Ini simbol dari kelompok pemuja setan.	Dynamic
15/AD/Ch11/41	...satanic cults as devil-worshipping friends.	15/MI/Bab11/62	...pemuja setan sebagai pemuja iblis.	Dynamic
17/AD/Ch11/41	Thus, modern Satanism was born.	17/MI/Bab11/62	Maka, lahirilah kelompok pemuja setan modern.	Dynamic

The term “satanic cult” is a dynamic translation. In Indonesian, the word “cult” can mean a type of building, such as “cult = kuil”. In Indonesian, kuil means a place of worship. However, “kumpulan pemuja” became “pemuja” solely in Indonesian. The SL only have one exact term for the TL. This is why in Indonesia the concept is “cult=kuil” or “cult=pemuja”. In translation, the notion should be accurate as well as the meaning. The reason largely led the text's receiver.

The other word, “devil-worshipping friends,” can be translated as “teman pemuja iblis” in TL. The TL lacks the word “teman” since the SL notion of “devil-worshipping friends” is one. The term “friends” is consistently “pertemanan” in TL, but the “pertemanan” is omitted and becomes “pemuja iblis”.

The TL considers “modern satanism” as a dynamic translation. “kelompok pemuja setan modern” in Indonesian. The word “Satanism” has no literal meaning in TL, simply the definition in both languages. The TL version has a word “kelompok pemuja” that the SL does not. “Group” and “worship” are absent in SL.

**c. Christian relics**

Christian relics are religious artefacts with a long history in the church. We employed Christian relics in the analysis below, which are artefacts still used in religious activities. Seven of the eleven Christian relics are translated dynamically, as shown in the sample below.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
43/AD/Ch39/134	He wore no rosary beads or pendents.	43/MI/Bab39/214	Lelaki itu tidak mengenakan rosario ataupun medali.	Dynamic

The SL's “rosary beads” are actually “manik-manik rosario”. Rosario is also known as tasbih in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Beads are little pieces of glass or wood with holes that can be strung together and worn as jewelry, according to the Oxford Dictionary. If it's about Christian relics, the meaning changes. The TL word for “rosary beads” is “rosario”. In Indonesia, the word “rosario” already exists. Adding more words will not change the meaning.

**d. Gospel/Biblical Terms**

A study of biblical terminology and praises in the text. According to the Oxford Dictionary, gospel is one of the four books of the Bible detailing Jesus' life and teachings.

Thirty-five data were dynamically translated into TL, with the closest equivalence from SL to TL.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
105/AD/Ch114/416	....., still others chanting apocalyptic Bible verses.	105/MI/Bab114/670	....., tapi ada juga yang membacakan ayat-ayat dari Alkitab yang berisi wafat-wafat.	Dynamic
109/AD/Ch118/424	Holy visions and divine messages had always seemed like wishful delusions to him.	109/MI/Bab118/682	Penglihatan suci dan pesan ilahiah selalu tampak seperti khayalan yang tidak masuk akal baginya.	Dynamic

This table's gospel or biblical term translations correspond to the novel's terms. The terms “holy visions” and “divine messages” are separately translated into “penglihatan suci” and “pesan ilahiah” in TL. These three TL words are the only ones that have a clear biblical or gospel connotation. The TL meaning of these three words in Bahasa Indonesia varies. So, these three TL words are regarded the most detailed.

**e. Place**

The place category shows the words of places often used in religious activities, based on their roles. The location analyzed below has its name dynamically translated. Eleven of sixteen data are dynamically translated.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
45/AD/Ch41/145	Cathedrals, chapels, tabernacles, abbeys, monasteries, convents, parochial schools, ... <sup>14</sup>	45/MI/Bab41/232	Katedral, kapel, tabernakel, biara, asrama pendeta, sekolah paroki ...	Dynamic
78/AD/Ch80/291	That Vatican City is threatened to be destroyed by satanic terrorists ?	78/MI/Bab80/463	Bahwa Vatican terancam akan dihancurkan oleh teroris setan?	Dynamic

The TL version of “monasteries” is “asrama pendeta”. The SL only has one word for meaning. Since this is the only literal translation, it is allowed. The literal translation conveys the meaning well. The translation of “Abbeys” into “Biara” is likewise a dynamic equivalence because “Abbeys” in SL means “Biara”. “Abbeys” has a TL translation. No other word can convey the TL's meaning. Although “abbeys” has some literal meanings in the TL, such as “pertapaan”, “susteran”, and “bruderan”, the context-related meaning is solely “Biara”. So, this translation is dynamic.

The term “Vatican City” is a dynamic translation because the TL omits the word “city”. In the TL, you can be “Kota Vatican”. However, most TL readers realize that “Vatican” is a city. The “kota” is best left out to emphasize the meaning. In this case, “Vatican” is okay because the TL is known.

**f. Church Hierarchy**

The church hierarchy analyzed below refers to the duties of church administrators. The Catholic Church knows the pope is the highest government at the Vatican.

Nine facts from the Church Hierarchy are dynamically translated to

TL. A closer look of the words and the SL's closest equivalence.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
23/AD/Ch13/46	Leonardo was a Catholic priest.	23/MI/Bab13/72	Leonardo adalah seorang pastor Katolik.	Dynamic
30/AD/Ch17/60	The nuns had called for her twice to come to dinner.	30/MI/Bab17/95	Para biarawati menungginginya dua kali untuk makan malam.	Dynamic
87/AD/Ch91/331	.....lines used for swinging frankincense vessels above the congregation.	87/MI/Bab91/525	.....kabel yang digunakan untuk mengayunkan bejana pengharum dari kayu-kayuan di atas jemaat.	Dynamic

The TL considers “Catholic priest”, “nuns” and “congregation” as dynamic translation. To be a priest in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, or Orthodox Churches, one must be ordained by the Holy See. For example, the word “congregation” means “perkumpulan”, “kongregasi”, “pengikut”, etc. The nearest religious terminology is pengikut and kongregasi. Because this is a religious phrase, “pengikut” is too general, and “kongregasi” is an SL term. So, the word “jemaat” is adopted to denote the Church Hierarchy. These terms are dynamic translations since they have a defined meaning.

**Formal Equivalence**

Following are examples of formal equivalence analysis translation where the TL shares structure and form with the SL. The meaning is the same, and the phrases are translated similarly.

**a. Saint Names**

The names of saints are derived from people's names because of their lives and journeys, which are sacred to the church. These names are used in the church as a symbol of protection from the saint, not only for someone's first name, but also for items or accessories.

The novel's six santa names and all words are translated into Indonesian. The name and structure remain



unchanged and use the source language's writing.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
94/AD/Ch100/359	The church was called <u>Saint Agnes in Agony</u> , named for St. Agnes, .....	94/MI/Bab100/576	Gereja itu bernama <u>Saint Agnes in Agony</u> untuk mengenang Santa Agnes, .....	Formal

It is not translated into Bahasa Indonesia. In general, “Saint” is “Santa” and “in agony” is “dalam penderitaan”. However, the phrase is not translated because places are rarely renamed.

**b. Christian Relics**

Christian relics are religious artefacts with a long history in the church. The researcher employed Christian relics in the analysis below, which are artefacts still used in religious activities. Four facts from Christian relics are translated explicitly, the example below expressing the SL to TL closest equivalence.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
54/AD/Ch55/202	... causing Langdon to dub him <u>The Tau Cross</u> . With intersecting Hermaproditic Ankh.	54/MI/Bab55/325	... membuat Langdon menjulukinya sebagai <u>Salib Tau</u> yang beririsan dengan tanda Ankh hermaphrodit.	F
83/AD/Ch64/305	... The Ecstasy of St. Teresa, shortly after its unveiling, had been moved from its original location inside the Vatican.	83/MI/Bab84/484	... <u>The Ecstasy of St. Teresa</u> tidak lama setelah direvelasi, dipindahkan dari tempat asalnya di Vatikan.	F
93/AD/Ch100/358	For an instant Langdon glanced on the famed <u>Illuminati Diamond</u> .	93/MI/Bab100/575	Urauk sesaat Langdon menyoal dengan <u>Diamond Illuminati</u> yang terkenal.	F

The Christian term is “Tau”. In Bahasa Indonesia, “cross” is “salib” and “tau” is philosophy. The translator uses “Tau” because it is the cross's name. Also, the term “Tau” is not known in Indonesian and is not in any dictionary. It is also not translated in Bahasa Indonesia. The Ecstasy of St Theresa is a sculpture. It was not translated into Indonesian. “Saint” is “Santa” and “Ecstasy” is “Ekstasi”. But Indonesians grasp the meaning. Furthermore, the term “Illuminati” is utilized in Bahasa

Indonesia and is not translated. The only Indonesian equivalent is “Berlian”.

**c. Place**

The following place is where religious practices are observed by some. Five of sixteen Place data are explicitly examined as follows:

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
112/AD/Ch118/426	Some called it the <u>Catacombs</u> .	112/MI/Bab118/685	Ada juga yang menamakannya <u>Catacomb</u> .	Formal

In Bahasa Indonesia, “Catacomb” is known as “Katakombe”. The translator utilized the SL terminology in the Indonesian translation of Angels and Demons. No other term has the same form and meaning. So, even if the written term is “Catacomb”, Indonesian readers understand. Because “Katakombe” is a direct translation.

**d. Religious Observance**

Religious observance is a society founded for reasons adverse to the church. Four out of thirty-seven data are translated officially, with no structural alterations.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
125/AD/Ch132/478	I was the <u>Devil's Advocate</u> .	125/MI/Bab132/772	Aku lah yang menjadi <u>Devil's Advocate</u> .	Formal

In terms of Religious Observance, “Devil's Advocate” is the same in SL and TL. The phrase is not deemed transformed into its literal sense. The only true translation is “Devil's Advocate”. The translation can be changed to “Advokat Iblis”, but the meaning remains the same. “Devil's Advocate” is the only term that retains significance and notion.

**e. Church Community**

The following deliberates the phrase “church community” in relation to

Christianity. This covers terminology linked to the church and its community, including cults and sects.

Only two of the five terms of church Community were translated properly. Formal translation, as said, highlights the original term and meaning without any alterations. As shown below:

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
7/AD/Ct9/37	...at an ultrasecret lair they called the <u>Church of Illumination</u> .	7/MI/Bab9/56	...di sebuah markas yang sangat dirahasiakan yang mereka sebut <u>Gereja Illuminati</u> .	Formal
25/AD/Ch13/47	They are thinking of the <u>antireligious illuminati</u> .	25/MI/Bab13/74	Berpikir tentang <u>illuminati yang antagama</u> .	Formal

This term's literal translation cannot be changed. The only Bahasa Indonesia translation is “Gereja Illuminati”. The term “Illuminati” is not defined in Bahasa Indonesia. “Gereja Illuminati” means “The Church of Illumination”. The only English translation of “Gereja” is “church” in the Oxford Dictionary. On the second data, “Antireligious Illuminati” is translated as “anti-agama Illuminati.” The term's literal translation shows the term's use of dynamic equivalency. The translation does not change the SL but uses the same structure.

### g. Church Hierarchy

The church hierarchy is a hierarchy of persons who run the church globally. The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. In this study, just one data was translated formally:

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
44/AD/Cb41/143	... as <u>Supreme Pontiff</u> ... how is it possible?”	44/MI/Bab41/228	... sebagai <u>Supreme Pontiff</u> , Paus yang Agung, bagaimana ini bisa terjadi?”	Formal

The Supreme Pontiff is the head of the Capital Catholic Church. In the novel Malaikat dan Iblis, the translator used the original phrase from the SL. It suggests the translation is formal.

### h. Gospel/Biblical Terms

A study of biblical terminology and praises in the text. According to the Oxford Dictionary, gospel is one of the four books of the Bible detailing Jesus' life and teachings.

Only 1 data from 35 was translated formally into TL, revealing the SL to TL original form.

No.	Source Text	No.	Target Text	Type of Translation
84/AD/Cb84/307	<u>Seraphim</u> literally means “the fiery one.”	84/MI/Bab84/487	Itu malaikat <u>Seraphim</u> , kata Langdon ketika akhirnya sadar. <u>Seraphim</u> secara harfiah berarti “dia yang berapi-api.”	Formal

Seraphim is an angel's name. In Bahasa Indonesia, “ph” became “f”. So, “Serafim” for Indonesian readers. It is easy to grasp because there's no difference. Its equivalence is formal.

### CONCLUSION

Angels & Demons by Dan Brown incorporates many Christian phrases that support the religious theme. The terms' translation into Bahasa Indonesia reflects the translator's approaches and results. Starting with Nida and Taber's (1974) hypothesis on The Nature of Translating, we identified equivalence in each data set.

The translation of the chosen data has some special differences in the TL products according on the data category. This phrase is used in relation to the TL product. Both dynamic and formal translation have a different method in selecting appropriate vocabulary. As seen by the above data categorization.

No other dictionary accurately represents the meaning of the chosen diction. Saint names, Christian relics, places, religious observances, church communities, church hierarchies, and Bible phrases cannot be translated in dynamic translation. Even if dynamic translation is possible, it will affect the whole notion and gist for the TL readers.

However, dynamic translation in classification is versatile, has numerous options, and is dynamic. The dynamic translation categories show these characteristics. The procedure of selecting the diction is not as customary as the official translation.

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ISSN 2808-2451



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