The Procedure of Notes Applied in Translating Science Terms in Dan Brown’s work *The Lost Symbol*

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JAKARTA
2011
The Procedure of Notes Applied in Translating Science Terms in Dan Brown’s work *The Lost Symbol*

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

Arrange By

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ABSTRACT

Intan Nia, A Notes Procedure Analysis of Translation of Science Terms in Dan Brown’s work *The Lost Symbol*. Thesis: English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011.

In this research, the writer focuses the analysis on the procedure of notes. She chooses *The Lost Symbol* novel translation translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The writer tries to describe translation procedures used by the translator to translate the selected science term. The objective of the research is to know what kinds of the procedure of notes used in translating science terms of the novel.

The writer uses qualitative descriptive method. She analyses the translation by reading the source language and its translation, marking the science term, classifying, selecting and analyzing them based on the theories of translation procedure and notes procedure which are taken from relevant references.

From 16 selected science terms, it can be concluded that are as follows: 1) nine science terms translated by using the procedure of notes in brackets, 2) seven science terms translated by using the procedure of notes at the bottom of page. From the analysis, it is known that the procedure of notes in bracket is the most dominant in the translation of science terms.
APPROVEMENT

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Legalization

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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty of Letters and Humanities Examination Committee on December 13, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 13, 2011

The Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, Augusts 2011

Intan Nia
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the merciful. Praise be to Allah the Lord of the worlds and the sequel is for those who keep their duty unto Him, further, there will be no hostility except against wrongdoers. Blessing and salutation be upon most honorable prophet and messenger, his family all his disciples and those who follow them in goodness till the Day of Judgment.

The overall discussion in this thesis deals with the procedures of translation used in procedure of notes found in Dan Brown’s The Lost Symbol.

Let writer take this opportunity to express her gratitude to: Mrs. Ummi Kultsum, M.Pd as the writer’s advisor for her wide knowledge and her logical way of thinking have been of great value for her. Her understanding, encouraging and personal guidance have provided a good basis for the present thesis.

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them, her extraordinary parents. Nothing, ever, in this world, can pay your love.

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Jakarta, August 2011

The Writer
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A. Background of the Study

Basically, translation is rendering a text in the source language into an equivalent text in the target language. The translators should master both of the languages, source language and target language, when the translator translate a text, it means they begin to enter the culture of the target language, which has the different characteristics with the source language. The translator should be careful in translating a text to produce a good translation and all readers can accept the text. In addition, the readers do not make an error interpretation.

Actually, translation is more than transferring a text in source language into target language, but it is looking for the equivalent meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into target language. In the fact, the process of translation is not simply to render the meaning once, we should go back to the original version in order to get the most equivalent translation of the original text.

There are so many texts have been translated at this time, such as literary text, philosophical text, religious text, journalism text, etc. Literary text is the most difficult text to render. It is because of the literary style between source language and target language is different.

In translating a literary works such as translating novel, the translator must be careful in putting additional information contained in the novel, because it will affect the reader while reading the novel. The translator shouldn’t make them difficult in comprehending the story of the novel. A word or vocabulary putted
should be easily understood.

In a novel, *The Lost Symbol*, the authors has written a lot of science term and it is translation, for example *Boas and Yakhin* (Dua pilar tembaga yang berdiri tegak di beranda Kuil Raja Solomon, Notes at the bottom of page, as social science), *the Statue of Freedom* (Patung Kebebasan, Notes in brackets, as social science), *Gain Horn* (Alat yang digunakan dalam proses menghasilkan, mengendalikan dan mengukur energi frekuensi radio elektromagnetik tingkat tinggi, notes as parentheses, as natural science).

Therefore, the writer interested to conduct a research on the translation of science terms. Especially science term that is translated using the procedure of notes.

B. Focus of the Study

The writer focuses this research in the procedure of notes in *The Lost Symbol* used by translator in translating science terms.

C. Research Question

The question in this research is what kinds of the procedure of notes used by the translator in translating sciences term in the Dan Brown’s work *The Lost Symbol* novel?

D. Significance of the Study

Generally, the result of this research can be useful for the readers to get more understanding and knowledge about the procedure of note used by translator in translating sciences term in novel. Theoretically, it can be a contribution in developing translation theory.
E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Study

The objective of this research is to know what kinds of the procedure of notes used by the translator in translating sciences term of *The Lost Symbol* novel.

2. Method of the Study

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, in which the writer will describes the data which are found in *The Lost Symbol’s* novel that is the procedure of notes used by translator in translating sciences term.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses descriptive analysis technique that is supported by the relevant references. To analyze the data, the researcher uses the following steps:

a. Reading the original and the translation of novel.

b. Marking all science term in both versions and writing the term in piece of paper.

c. Classifying the data that is considered that those are used the procedure of notes.

d. Selecting the data by considering the most important and the most interesting data.

e. Analyzing the selected data, base on Newmark’s classification of the procedure of notes and the types of science terms.

f. Writing a report of the study.
4. Instruments of the Research

In this research, the writer is an instrument of the research on as the subject who collects, reads, and analyzes the data from some of reference books, marking the words which are found in *The Lost Symbol’s* novel.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis used in this research is *The Lost Symbol’s* novel, because this novel contains many notes of science term. The original version is published by Bantam Press in 2009 and the translation is published by PT. Bentang Pustaka in 2009.

6. Time and Place of the Research

This research was conducted at the Campus of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Public Library and at home and planned to take time for approximately three months that began during eighth semester.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

There are so many scholars that define translation. Taking into consideration that this study is literary study, the writer agrees with the definition that are proposed by Hatim and Mason. They state that the translation is “an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers)”\(^1\). The result of transferring activity, a source language text is transposed into a target language text. Between the target language text and the source text, there is a relationship which can be designated as translational. This definition is an effort to communicate message despite there are cultural and linguistic gap. Then, Machali asserts the same idea about the definition of translation, that is, translation should act like the bridge in order to link the message between source language and target language.\(^2\)

From two opinions above, it can be concluded that translation is an act communication that convey message from source language to target language. Basically, translation is to shift message in the source language into different target language, according to the contents of the message source language, and by using methods natural disclosure or expression of the target language. Despite

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\(^1\)Basil Hatim and Ian Mason, *The Translator as Communicator* (London: Routledge, 1997), p.1

there are differentiation among scholars in defining “translation”, the basic principles of translation is rendering the meaning.

2. Process of Translation

According to Bell, the process of translation can be illustrated as follows:\(^3\)

The process of translation by Bell, describing the translation process, translators are faced by a source language text, subsequent analysis of the semantics which carried out through linguistic units like words, phrases, clauses, sentences. The analysis aims to capture the meaning contained in it. Furthermore, if the translator has to understand meanings, he blends, transferred it into the target language and synthesis result was a target language text.

The diagram above gives a clear picture of steps that are commonly made by translators in producing a translation. Chart above about translation process seems simple. In fact, the translation process is very complicated, as illustrated by the Bell. In summary, the above picture is described as follows. First, the translator conducted an analysis to identify the parts in the form of clauses. Syntactic analysis phase is then followed by a stage of semantic analysis, in order to determine the meaning contained in the parts that make up the clause. Determination of significance should always be associated with the context. Furthermore the translator conducted analysis of pragmatic in order to determine 1) the purpose of source language text, 2) the structure of thematic source language text, and 3) the style of the source language text. At this stage the choice available to him, whether to maintain or change the objectives, thematic structure and style of the source language text in the translation.

At the syntactic analysis, semantic and pragmatic of source language text, the translator also conducted a synthesize syntax, semantics and pragmatics in the target language. If the translator does not have obstacles in synthesis, the translator can produce translations. If he has not managed to distract meaning well or message, he went back to the early stages. Thus it can be said that the translation process is cyclical, which can be repeated until the interpreter believes that he has managed to find the source language text equivalent in the target language.

3. Principles of Translation

If there is no similarity culture, translating the words that refer to certain characteristics are more difficult to only one lexical equivalent. Translation
requires disclosure of indirect and often a lengthy explanation for a situation can be provided in relevant context. Difficulties in the translation of function words in extra-linguistic reference in the composition of the sentence must consider the sentences in the context of the situation. Therefore, translation principles are necessary as the bridge of transferring of linguistic and extra-linguistic. According to Savory, there are principles to get the aim of translation:

1. A translation must give the words of the original.
2. A translation should read like an original.
3. A translation should reflect the style of the original.
4. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
5. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.
6. A translation of verse should be in verse.
7. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
8. A translation should read like a translation.
9. A translation should possess the style of the translation.
10. A translation should read as contemporary of the translator.
11. A translation may add or omit from the original.
12. A translation of verse should be in prose.⁴

In explanation above, it can be classified about the distinction between the faithful translation and free translation. Faithful translation is oriented on source language and free translation is focused on target language. The first six principles are used in literal translation when the translation depends on the original text.

And the last principles are used in idiomatic translation when the translation is free and the translator has many rights to elaborate the meaning. But both of the principles must hold the purpose of the translation text itself.

4. Translation of Novel

In translating the novel the translator should be able to produce a good translation, Hendarto said, "a translator should have the ability to produce translations of the novel that makes readers gain a similar experience to experience of readers of the original work." These principles must be held by translator for the good quality the translation. It means that a translator of novel should attempt to produce a translation that makes receptor language readers feel the same experience with source language readers. Sayogie states the same idea that the translation should have a similar experience with the experience gained readers original version. It may be concluded that the translation of novel should pay attention in the rendition of wholly story and give the same experience or impression between SL readers and RL readers. Meanwhile, there are some abilities that translators should have, namely: a sense of language, familiar with source culture and target language, having a rich general knowledge, and having reference sources that support. The most main thing is a sense in language, is innate and cannot be learned but can be developed. Translators must master the target language for translation can be understood by readers of the target language.

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The novel is a text that has a varied background to understand the need for broad general knowledge and assistance that can be utilized by translators as supporting references. Translators need to translate the strategy. First, read the novel that will be translated through to completion, to obtain important information, e.g. the main character. Second, the translator should seek additional information about the work. Third, the translator needs to determine which recalled the style used. And finally, the translator re-read chapters one by one and mark the parts that are difficult and begin to translate each sentence or paragraph one by one.

B. The Procedure of Notes

In his book “A Textbook of Translation, Newmark declares nineteen procedures. The procedure of notes is one of the mentioned procedures. He classifies notes into various forms, there are:6

1) Notes within text, includes:

(a) As an alternative to the translated word: *Tracing Board → Tracing Board, or the illustrations are painted or printed*;

(b) As an adjectival clause: *fascalia → fascalia, which was the worn by Roman to warm their vocal cords*;

(c) As a noun in apposition: *pantheon → pantheon, ancient temple*;

(d) As a participial group (using present or past participle): *Lenten → fasting to eat the foods or do certain activities, starting from 40 days before Easter until Easter.*

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6 Peter Newmark (1988), *op. cit.* p. 92
(e) In brackets, often for a literal translation of a transferred: Statue of Freedom → Statue of Freedom (Patung Kebebasan). This way is similar with Duff solutions above; however, he differentiates “notes within text and in brackets” into two kinds: a literal translation in brackets and an official or accepted translation;

(f) In parentheses: renaissans → renaissance – the period in Europe during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries when people became interested in the ideas and culture of ancient Greece and Rome and used these influences in their own art, literature, etc.

2) Notes at the bottom page.
3) Notes at the end of chapter.
4) Notes or glossary at the end of book.

The explanation above can be concluded that there are some suggestions about supplying additional information in a translation or ‘Notes’. Any information can find in a reference book should not be used to replace any statement or stretch of the text but only supplement the text, where you think the readers are likely to find it inadequate, incomplete, or obscure.

Machali suggests this notion as pemadanan bercatatan, (equivalence by using notes), if all procedures of translation cannot produce the expected equivalent, another strategies that can be done is by equivalence by using notes. It applies when the translation word or phrase that lexical equivalent totally absent in the target language such as word angklung, selendang, batik.

Example:
Language Source: *Angklung* is a traditional musical instrument used by the Sundanes.

Language Target: *Angklung* adalah alat musik tradisional yang digunakan oleh orang Sunda.

*(notice: *Angklung* adalah alat musik yang terbuat dari bamboo, dibunyikan dengan cara digoyangkan (bunyi disebabkan oleh benturan badan pipa bambu) sehingga menghasilkan bunyi yang bergetar dalam susunan 2, 3, sampai 4 nada dalam setiap ukuran, baik besar maupun kecil.)*

Meanwhile, Newmark’s second solution forms of notes “Notes at the bottom page” is equal with Duff’s “an explanatory footnote.”

C. Science Terms

There are various ideas from some scholars on the definition of science. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, science is “knowledge about the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world, based on facts that you can prove.”8 According to Dictionary.com, the definition of science is “systematic knowledge of the physical or material world gained through observation and experimentation.”9 James states that science is a method of learning about our physical earth.10 Christiansen asserts science as an arrangement of knowledge, the structural essentials of which are the informational details

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gathered by observation and research. The word science comes from the Latin "scientia" meaning knowledge. Wikipedia state that the science is an activity that builds and organizes knowledge in the form testable explanations and predictions about the world. Aristotle states that science was a body of reliable knowledge that can be logically and rationally explained. Max stressed the several other major areas of disciplined study and knowledge exists today under the general rubric of "science", such as formal science and applied science.

It may be concluded that science as defined above is sometimes called pure science to differentiate it from applied science, which is the application of research to human needs and also the process of understanding our environment, it begins with making observations, creating explanations, and conducting research experiments, afterwards new information and conclusions are based on the result of the research.

Based on the data about the definition of science, the Scientists divides in to two major groups, namely:

a. Natural sciences, which study natural phenomena such as biological life.

For example: gravitation, bunsen, fahrenheit, celsius, hexagonal, atmosphere, atoms, ions, ecologies, species, aurora, calories, etc. Over

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two thousand years ago, the ancient Greek not having enough the tools and technology of today and could only make ides about the working of nature. By the 17th century, named natural philosophy. Today called natural science had begun considered separately from philosophy in general. The concepts of what elements are the concept of the nature of atoms have changed over time, but the ideas first came from ancient natural philosophers. Thus, Galileo and Newton defines scientific knowledge about nature has grown as measurements and investigations have led to understandings that lead to further measurements and investigations. In modern use, science is often treated as synonymous with natural and physical science and thus restricted to those branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the material world and their laws, in this period it became more common to refer to natural philosophy as “natural science”.  

b. Social sciences, which study human behavior and societies. For example: mysticism, mythology, costs, earth, climate, syntax, phonetic, morphology, civics, democracy, industrialization, urbanization, secularization, etc. Over the course of the 19th century, moreover, there was an increased tendency to associate science with study of the natural world. This move some sometimes left the study of human thought and society, what would come to be called social science. The methods of the social science such

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17 Ibid. p. 13
18 Ibid. p. 20
as sociology, anthropology, psychology, etc. It constitutes a sub specialty within philosophy of science, the study of the aims and methods of science in general.\textsuperscript{20} From explaining above, these grouping are empirical sciences, which means the knowledge must be based on observable phenomena and capable of being tasted for its validity by other researchers working under the same conditions. There are also related disciplines that are grouped interdisciplinary and applied sciences, such as engineering and medicine. Within these categories are specialized scientific fields that can include parts of other scientific disciplines but often possess their own terminology and expertise.

D. The Difference between Terms and Names

Term is a lexical unit consisting of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain, and the terminology is the vocabulary of a subject field or the body of terms used with a particular technical application in a subject of study, theory, profession, etc.\textsuperscript{21}

Terminology is a word or the combination of words that express a concept meaning, process, condition or special characteristics in certain field and give the term which is known generally or specifically.\textsuperscript{22} Terminology is special terms or vocabularies customarily used by those engaged in a specific activity of field of

\begin{flushendnotes}
\footnote{\textsuperscript{20}Adam Kuper and Jessica Kuper. \textit{The Social Science: Encyclopedia 2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition} (London: Roudledge, 1996), p. 604}
\footnote{\textsuperscript{21}Kyo Kaguera. \textit{The Dynamic of Terminology} (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing, 2002), p. 9}
\footnote{\textsuperscript{22}John S. Hartanto. \textit{Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah dan Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang di Sempurnakan (EYD)} (Surabaya: Indah, 1995), p. 8}
\end{flushendnotes}
endeavor.\footnote{Abdul Chaer. \textit{Linguistic Umum}, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1994), p. 295}

It is necessary for every science to have its own terminology in its work. Terminology is the expression which has certain meaning that is used in branch of science.\footnote{Harimurti Kridaklasana. \textit{Fungsi Bahasa dan Sikap Bahasa}, (Jakarta: PT. Nusa Indah, 1982), p. 73} Terminology is different from word, terminology have a meaning which is certain, clear and unhesitatingly, although without context sentence. The terminology is free from context on the contrary word is not free from context. For example, the word of \textit{tangan} and \textit{lengan} as the terminology in Medical term, both of them have different meaning in medical field. \textit{Tangan} is a part from a circle until fingers, and \textit{lengan} ia a part from circle until shoulder. Whereas in word, \textit{tangan} and \textit{lengan} is have the same meaning.

In development of language there are numbers of terminology which are often used become general vocabulary. It means, that terminology is not only used in its own science field but also used generally outside the field.\footnote{Abdul Chaer (1994), \textit{loc. cit.}} For example the terminology of spiral, and virus have been become general vocabulary.

There are seven sources of terminology according to John S Hartanto, as follow:

1. Indonesia vocabularies

This source has to fulfill one or more requisite that is concise, the meaning is not deviate, there is no bad meaning (connotation), pleasant to hear and by generalization or specialization of the origin meaning, such as: \textit{Garis Ibu} and \textit{Peka}. 

\textit{Ibu and Peka.}
2. Family language vocabularies

If the terminology in Indonesia language is not found, it is desirable to find the terminology in family language vocabularies, such as: *Nyeri* from Sunda, Pain from English.

3. Foreign language vocabularies

If the terminology is not found neither in Indonesia nor family language vocabularies, foreign language vocabulary can be used as the source to find the terminology, such as: Music in English and *music* in Indonesia.

4. Absorbed the foreign terminology

The process of absorbed can be done with or without change in adaptation spelling and pronunciation, such as the term of *Kimia* in Indonesia and Chemistry in English, it means *ilmu urai* but we do not use this terminology in the dialogue, we often use the term of *Kimia* only.

5. Types of absorption

These types are the context of situation and bound of sentence, easy to learn language and practically, such as the term electron, in Indonesia language is electron.

6. Common foreign terminology usage

The usage of common foreign terminology can be used as the Indonesian terminology, such as fabriek becomes *pabrik*.

7. Constants foreign terminology spelling.\(^{26}\)

We can use it with requisite give italics or underline the word, such as

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\(^{26}\) John S. Hartanto, *op. cit.*, p. 11-14
*Cum Laude* means graduated from university with cumulative achievement index between 3.50 without C value until 4.00.

Another discussion about name, it known as a word or term by which a person or thing is commonly and distinctively known or the devising or choosing of names for things, especially in a science or other discipline.\(^{27}\) Proper names are familiar expressions of natural language. Their semantics remains a contested subject in the philosophy of language, with those who believe a descriptive element belongs in their meaning (whether at the level of intension or at the level of character). Proper names are distinguished from proper nouns. A proper noun is a word-level unit of the category *noun*, while proper names are noun phrases.\(^{28}\) For instance, the proper name *Jessica Alba* consists of two proper nouns: *Jessica* and *Alba*. Proper names may consist of other parts of speech, too: *Brooklyn Bridge* contains the common noun *Bridge* as well as the proper noun *Brooklyn*. *The Raritan River* also includes the determiner *the*. *The Bronx* combines a determiner and a proper noun. Finally, *the Golden Gate Bridge* is a proper name with no proper nouns in it at all.

While any string of words (or non-words) can be a proper name, we may (tentatively) locate that liberality in the form of proper nouns. As Carroll says, proper names, by contrast, simply have a large number of paradigms corresponding to the sorts of things named.\(^{29}\) For instance, official names of

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persons in most Western cultures consist of (at least) first and last names (themselves proper nouns). Names of bridges have an optional definite determiner and often contain the common noun bridge. Therefore, we can have bridge names that embed other proper names like The George Washington Bridge. We can also have structurally ambiguous names like the New New York Public Library.

According to Larson, Names are often claimed to be syntactically “definite,” since they can occur with markers of definiteness, like the definite article in English. Since definite expressions include pronouns, demonstratives and definite descriptions, this evidence is used to support views on which names are subsumed to one of these categories.30

As example between terms and names, if I want to say that I use the same words with the exact same meaning as author X, what would you say?

- "We use the same terminology as author X"
- "We use the same nomenclature as author X"

Based on the data above, there isn't any difference in meaning between the two example sentences but the two words have some different uses, for example, nomenclature can also refer to a single term or name and terminology can also mean nomenclature as a field of study. Terminology seems a little broader that is all, while name seems more systematic and deliberate. As the writer’s opinion, terminology applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. And nomenclature is more broad system of principles, procedures and terms related to naming. Therefore, nomenclature can also refer to a single term or name and terminology can also mean nomenclature as a field of study.


CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this data description, the writer tabulates the selected data of science term which are taken from *The Lost Symbol* (Indonesia version) and *The Lost Symbol* (English version) including the science term, source language, target language, and the type of procedure of notes that are used by the translator, Dan Brown. The selected data can be tabulated as follows.

Table 1: The Data of Science Term, Their Classification, Source Language, Target Language, and the Type of Procedure of Note

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Original Version (Source Language)</th>
<th>The Translation (Target Language)</th>
<th>The Procedure of Notes Used</th>
<th>The Types of Science Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Boaz and Jachin (Pages 11) (Paragraph 8: 4)</td>
<td>Boas dan Yakhin.¹</td>
<td>Notes at the bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science: Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>¹Dua pilar tembaga yang berdiri tegak di beranda Kuil Raja Solomon. (Pages 32) (Paragraph 7: 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pantheon (Pages 13) (Paragraph 4: 2)</td>
<td>Pantheon.²</td>
<td>Notes at the bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science: Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>²Nama kuil kuno di Roma. (Pages 35) (Paragraph 4: 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>the Statue of Freedom (Pages 25) (Paragraph 9: 5)</td>
<td>Statue of Freedom (Patung Kebebasan). (Pages 52) (Paragraph 5: 6)</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Social Science: Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Verbatim. (Pages 72) (Paragraph 4: 5)</td>
<td>Verbatim.⁴</td>
<td>Notes at the bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science: Linguistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>⁴Kata demi kata. (Pages 114) (Paragraph 3: 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lenten.</td>
<td>Lenten¹³</td>
<td>Notes at the bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crustacean</td>
<td>Crustacean (hewan berkulit keras).</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Natural Science: Zoology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diffusion</td>
<td>Diffusion (Penyebaran).</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Natural Science: Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Increase (Peningkatan).</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Natural Science: Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reveal-ation</td>
<td>Reveal-ation (Pengungkapan).</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Social Science: Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Book of Reveal-ation</td>
<td>The Book of Reveal-ation (Kitab Wahyu).</td>
<td>Notes in brackets</td>
<td>Social Science: Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tracing Board</td>
<td>Tracing Board&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt; Ilustrasi yang dilukis atau dicetak, menggambarkan berbagai lambang dua simbol dalam persaudaraan Mason bebas.</td>
<td>Notes – at bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science: Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Libation</td>
<td>Libation&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt; Persembahan anggur kepada dewa.</td>
<td>Notes – at bottom of page</td>
<td>Social Science: Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gain Horn</td>
<td>Gain Horn&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt; Alat yang digunakan dalam proses menghasilkan, mengendalikan dan mengukur energi frekuensi radio</td>
<td>Notes – at bottom of page</td>
<td>Natural Science: Physics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

From the data descriptions above that containing sixteen science terms which are chosen by consideration whether it is specific science item or not, the writer tries to classify and analyze the selected science term by using the relevant theories. The analyses are as follows:

1. Boas and Yakhin

SL :…, his left leg spiraled and his right vertically striated. Boaz and Jachin.

His groin and abdomen formed a decorated archway, (Pages 11) (Paragraph 8: 4)

TL :…, kaki-kaki berototnya ditato seperti pilar berukir-yang kiri berukir spiral dan yang kanan beralur vertical. Boas dan Yakhin¹. Selangkangan dan perutnya membentuk lengkungan gerbang berhias, (Pages 32) (Paragraph 7: 5)
Based on the data above, *boaz and jachin* is translated into *boas dan yakhin* explained in foot note as *Dua pilar tembaga yang berdiri tegak di beranda Kuil Raja Solomon*. *Boaz and Jachin* were two copper, brass or bronze pillars which stood in the porch of *Solomon’s Temple*, the first *Temple in Jerusalem*. Boaz and Jachin is a name used by King Solomon in the 2000 century BC in Rome. In searching for information the notes at bottom of page, the writer gets expression word of *boaz and jachin* from the internet, but the writer requires additional information from sources, namely Dra. Zainun Nasihah who work as teacher of Indonesian language in MA Al-Inaayah. She said the meaning of boaz and jachin are too length and impossible for translator uses for other notes at bottom of page. If an equivalent expression a long paraphrase, the writer is free to implement a way of translation or communicative translation as the most important results in the source language with the meaning or message of the target language. Newmark says, that Boaz and Jachin specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous.31 As has been described by Abdul Chaer, Boaz and Jachin, including the name of a general nature as Boaz and Jachin word is used not in a particular field, for instance just like Sultan Hamengku Buwono’s horse drawn chart that named Kanjeng Roro Sri Bedoyo, is just the name.32 On the basis of Boaz and Jachin translation can be seen that the name is a social science field of Archaeology, Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including

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32 Abdul Chaer, *Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2009), p. 52
both artifacts (older pieces of human culture) and Boaz and Jachin, including a cultural artifact of King Solomon. The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is strangeness of Boaz and Jachin and most of the readers may not know the concept of boaz and jachin, such as the color, the size and the shape. Thus, the translator borrows the original word boaz and jachin and explain it extensively in order to make understandable translation. In transferring boaz and jachin, it can be assumed that the translator takes several steps firstly read and browse the concept or the definition of boaz and jachin. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to provide it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

2. Pantheon

SL :..., Langdon gazed left, across the Tidal Basin, toward the gracefully rounded silhouette of the Jefferson Memorial—America’s Pantheon.

TL :..., Langdon memandang ke kiri, ke seberang Tidal Basin, ke arah siluet membulat anggun Jefferson Memorial—Pantheon Amerika.² (Pages 35) (Paragraph 4: 2)

²Nama kuil kuno di Roma

According to the data, pantheon is translated into pantheon that can be defined as nama kuil kuno di Roma. As Newmark says, it can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes at the bottom of page, based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that pantheon specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they
are too lengthy and numerous, it means that the results from the equivalent word pantheon does not allow for use of translators in addition notes at bottom of page for explanation or the equivalent of the word pantheon is long and extends.\textsuperscript{33} If an equivalent expression a long paraphrase, the writer is free to implement a way of translation or communicative translation as the most important results in the source language with the meaning or message of the target language. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, pantheon including the name of a general nature as pantheon word is used not in a particular field, for example just like statue in New York City, that named Liberty, is just the name.\textsuperscript{34} On the basis of pantheon translation can be seen that the name is a social science field of Archaeology, Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including both artifacts (older pieces of human culture) and pantheon, including a cultural artifact of ancient Rome. Based on Oxford Dictionary, \textit{pantheon} means a temple built in honor all of gods of a nation.\textsuperscript{35}

In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is the weirdness of Pantheon. The readers don’t know the concept of Pantheon such as the shape, the color, and the size. As a result, the translator borrows the original word \textit{pantheon} and explains it widely in order to make good translation. In transferring \textit{Pantheon}, it can be assumed that the translator firstly browse the concept or the definition of Pantheon. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to render it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

\textsuperscript{33} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{loc. cit.}
\textsuperscript{34} Abdul Chaer (2009), \textit{loc. cit.}
\textsuperscript{35} A S Hornby (2000), \textit{op.cit.} 954.
3. The Statue of Freedom

SL: ..., high atop her roof, almost three hundred feet in the air, the Statue of Freedom peered out into the misty darkness like a ghostly sentinel. (Pages 25) (Paragraph 9: 5)

TL: ..., tinggi di atas atapnya, hampir seratus meter di udara, Statue of Freedom (Patung Kebebasan) mengintip ke dalam kegelapan berkabut bagaikan hantu penjaga. (Pages 52) (Paragraph 5: 6)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that *statue of freedom* is translated into *statue of freedom* (patung kebebasan). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that statue of freedom specified in brackets for a literal translator, in translating word *statue of freedom* the translator uses word by word. In dictionary *statue* means *patung*, and *freedom* means *kebebasan*. The translator puts a transferred word of *statue of freedom as patung kebebasan* in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, pantheon, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. On the basis of *statue of freedom* translation can be seen that the term is a social science field of Archaeology. Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including both artifacts (older pieces of human culture) and *statue of freedom*, including a cultural artifact of England called Liberty. *Statue of freedom* means a building that symbolizes freedom. It can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, because the translator retains the original’s word and provides the explanation in the brackets. The reason that makes translator using this way is the readers don’t

36 Peter Newmark (1988), *loc. cit.*
know what the statue of freedom means. To avoid the ambiguity of the concept of this science term, the translator prefers this way.

4. Verbatim

SL : ..., “Do you really think we’ll find all of these in one place? Verbatim?”. (Pages 72) (Paragraph 4: 5)

TL : ..., “Kau benar-benar berpikir kita akan menemukan semua ini di satu tempat? Verbatim?”. ⁴ (Pages 114) (Paragraph 3: 6)

⁴Kata demi kata

According to the data above, verbatim is translated into verbatim that can defined as kata demi kata. As Newmark says that verbatim specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous.³⁷ In dictionary verba means kata. Thus, the translator puts a transferred word of verbatim as kata demi kata in bottom of page. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, verbatim including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts.³⁸ On the basis of verbatim translation can be seen that the term is a social science field linguistic, linguistic is the study of language. As known that verb and phrase including the linguistic field, it reason that verbatim can be called as social science term. Based on Oxford Dictionary, verbatim means exactly as spoken or written; word of word.³⁹ It means that the translator has provided the right explanation in the translation. In fact, the author intends the reader to understand the meaning of the word. As a result, the translator borrows the original word verbatim and explains it widely in order to make understandable translation.

³⁷ Ibid.
³⁸ Abdul Chaer (2009), loc. cit.
³⁹ A S Hornby (2000), op.cit. 1498
5. Lenten

SL: ... his followers proffered their own feeble gestures of personal sacrifice... fasting, Lenten renunciation, tithing. (Pages 360) (Paragraph 6: 6)

TL: ... para pengikutnya menawarkan isyarat lemah pengorbanan pribadi mereka sendiri... puasa, trakat Lenten\(^{13}\), persepuluhan. (Pages 505) (Paragraph 4: 7)

\(^{13}\text{puasa menyantap makanan atau melakukan aktivitas tertentu, dimulai dari 40 hari menjelang Paskah sampai Paskah.}\)

The fifth data can be seen that lenten is translated into lenten-puasa menyantap makanan atau melakukan aktivitas tertentu, dimulai dari 40 hari menjelang Paskah sampai Paskah. Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that Lenten specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous.\(^{40}\) If an equivalent expression a long paraphrase, the writer is free to implement a way of translation or communicative translation as the most important results in the source language with the meaning or message of the target language. The translator maintains the word Lent in order to avoid confusion, therefore, the translators interprets the meaning of the word Lent with relevant cultural resources that a reference to obtain the source language, according to the meaning or message of the target language. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, lenten, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. On the basis of lenten translation can be

\(^{40}\text{Peter Newmark (1988), loc. cit.}\)
seen that the term is a social science field of humanity, humanity is subject of study concerned with the way people think and behave. According to the Webster’s dictionary, *lenten* means relating to or suitable for Lent; "lenten food". The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *lenten* means. However, the translator borrows the original word *lenten* and explains it comprehensively in order to make understandable translation between source language readers and target language readers. In transferring *lenten*, it can be assumed that the translator takes several steps firstly read and browse the concept or the definition of *lenten*. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to provide it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

6. Crustaceans

**TL**: …, the curators of *crustaceans,*” and even an old photo of the castle’s two most popular residents. (Pages 406) (Paragraph 6: 5)

**SL**: …, kurator *crustacean (hewan berkulit keras)”,* dan bahkan foto kuno dua penghuni kastil yang paling populer. (Pages 563) (Paragraph 1: 3)

As the data above, it can be known that *crustaceans* is translated into *crustacean* (hewan berkulit keras). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that *crustaceans* specified in brackets for a literal translator, translating word by word. In dictionary *crustaceans* means *hewan berkulit keras*. The translator puts a transferred word of *crustaceans as hewan berkulit keras* in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul

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Chaer, *crustaceans*, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Thus the translator uses the term to explain more specific to get the equivalent of word *crustaceans*. On the basis of *crustaceans* translation can be seen that the term is a natural science field of zoology, it made the translator in translating of *crustaceans* as term. Everybody known means of crustacean when their open dictionary or search in google. Zoology is the study of animals and their behavior and *crustaceans*, including an animal that have thick skin. According to the Oxford Dictionary, *crustacean* means any creature with a soft body that is divided into sections and a hard outer shell. As Newmark says, it can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, since the translator preserves the original word *crustaceans* and provides the explanation *hewan berkulit keras* in the brackets.

In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *crustacean* means. There is no equivalent of crustacean in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator applies this kind of notes.

7. Diffusion

**SL** :..., a pair of now-deceased owls named Diffusion and Increase. (Pages 406) (Paragraph 6: 7)

**TL** :..., sepasang burung hantu bernama Diffusion (Penyebaran) dan Increase (Peningkatan) kini sudah mati. (Pages 563) (Paragraph 1: 5)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that *diffusion* is translated into *diffusion* (penyebaran). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by

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42 A.S. Hornby (2000), *op.cit.* 320
Newmark, that *diffusion* specified in brackets for a literal translator, translating word by word. In dictionary *diffusion* means *penyebaran*. The translator puts a transferred word of *diffusion as penyebaran* in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, *diffusion*, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Thus the translator uses the term to explain more specific to get the equivalent of word *diffusion*. On the basis of *diffusions* translation can be seen that the term is a natural science field of biology, it made the translator in translating of *diffusion* as term. Everybody known means of *diffusion* when their open dictionary or search in google. Biology is the study of living things and *diffusion*, including a process of phenomena in science. According to the Oxford dictionary, *diffusion* means to spread over to wide area. As Newmark’s theory *diffusion* can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, since the translator retains the original word *diffusion* and gives the explanation *penyebaran* in the brackets. The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *diffusion* means. There is no equivalent of *diffusion* in Indonesia. Therefore, the translator applies this kind of notes.

8. Increase

SL  :…, a pair of now-deceased owls named Diffusion and Increase. (Pages 406) (Paragraph 6: 7)

TL  :…, sepasang burung hantu bernama Diffusion (Penyebaran) dan Increase (Peningkatan) kini sudah mati. (Pages 563)(Paragraph 1:5)

43Ibid. p. 367
From the data above, it can be seen that *increase* is translated into *increase* (peningkatan). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that *increase* specified in brackets for a literal translator, translating word by word. In dictionary *increase* means *peningkatan*. The translator puts a transferred word of *increase as peningkatan* in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, *increase*, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Therefore, the translator uses the term to explain more specific to get the equivalent of word *increase*. On the basis of *increase* translation can be seen that the term is a natural science field of economic, it made the translator in translating of *increase* as term.

Everybody known means of *increase* when their open dictionary or search in google. Economic is the study connected with the trade and industry and also *increase*, including rise in the amount, number or value. According to the Oxford dictionary, *increase* means to become or make greater in amount, number, value, etc. Newmark says *increase* can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, while the translator provide the original word *increase* and applies the explanation *increase* in the brackets. The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *increase* means. Meanwhile, there is no equivalent of *increase* in Indonesia. Thus, the translator applies this type of notes.

9. Reveal-ation

SL :…, “Exactly. The Apocalypse is literally a reveal-ation. (Pages 410)

(Paragraph 9: 2)

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44Ibid. p. 688
Based on the data above, it can be seen that *reveal-ation* is translated into *revealation* (pengungkapan). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that *reveal-ation* specified in brackets for a literal translator, translating word by word. In dictionary *reveal-ation* means *pengungkapan*. The translator puts a transferred word of *reveal-ation* as *pengungkapan* in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, *reveal-ation*, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Therefore, the translator uses the term to explain more specific to get the equivalent of word *reveal-ation*. On the basis of *reveal-ation* translation can be seen that the term is a natural science field of zoology, it made the translator in translating of *reveal-ation* as term. Everybody known means of *reveal-ation* when their open dictionary or search in google. Linguistic is the study linguistic is the study of language. As known that verb and phrase including the linguistic field. Based on the Oxford dictionary, *reveal-ation* means a fact that people are made aware of, especially one that has been secret and is surprising. As Newmark theory *reveal-ation* can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, as the translator provide the original word *reveal-ation* and applies the explanation *reveal-ation* in the brackets.

In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *reveal-ation* means. There is no equivalent of *reveal-ation* in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator applies this kind of notes.

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Ibid. p. 1140
10. The Book of Revelation

SL: “…,The Book of Revelation in the Bible predicts an unveiling of great truth and unimaginable wisdom. (Pages 410) (Paragraph 9: 2)

TL: “…,The Book of Revelation (Kitab Wahyu) dalam Alkitab meramalkan pengungkapan kebenaran luar biasa dan kebijakan yang tak terbayangkan. (Pages 569) (Paragraph 1: 3)

From the data above, it can be seen that the book of revelation is translated into the book of revelation (kitab wahyu). Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that the book of revelation specified in brackets for a literal translator, translating word by word. In dictionary the book of revelation means kitab wahyu. The translator puts a transferred word of the book of revelation as pengungkapan in bracket to avoid the ambiguity of the concept. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, the book of revelation, including the term for applies primarily to words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Therefore, the translator uses the term to explain more specific to get the equivalent of word the book of revelation. On the basis of the book of revelation translation can be seen that the term is a social science field of linguistic, it made the translator in translating of the book of revelation as term. Everybody known means of the book of revelation when their open dictionary or search in google. Theology is the study of religion. According to the Oxford dictionary, the book revelation means something that is considered to be a sign or message from God.\footnote{Ibid.} Based on Newmark’s theory the book of revelation…
ation can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets. Since the translator provide the original word the book reveal-ation and give the explanation it in the brackets. In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the book of reveal-ation means. There is no equivalent of the book of reveal-ation in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator applies this type of notes. Another reason, the writer assumed that the translator has to know the concept of the book of reveal-ation from the context that has been explained before.

11. Tracing Board

SL: …, the winding staircase, as it was known, appeared on the second degree tracing boards. (Pages 429) (Paragraph 2: 4)

TL: …, tangga yang dikenal sebagai Tangga Berkelok-kelok itu muncul dalam tracing board derajat kedua. (Pages 595) (Paragraph 2: 4)

The data above shows that the word tracing board as notes as an alternative that refers to social science belongs to arts, is rendered into tracing board-ilustrasi yang dilukis atau dicetak, menggambarkan berbagai lambing dua symbol dalam persaudaraan mason bebas. based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that tracing board specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous. In dictionary tracing board means ilustrasi yang dilukis atau dicetak. She puts a transferred word of tracing board as ilustrasi yang dilukis atau dicetak in bottom of page. As has been described by Abdul Chaer, tracing board, including the name of a general nature as tracing board word is
used not in a particular field, the context just for justification that term used by Mason family. On the basis of *tracing board* translation can be seen that the term is a social science field arts. According to the Thesaurus, *tracing board* refers to a drawing created by superimposing a semitransparent sheet of paper on the original image and copying on it the lines of the original image.47

12. Libation

SL: ..., The Fifth Libation, Langdon realized, having read firsthand accounts of this sacrament in John Quincy Adam’s Letters on the Masonic Institution. (Pages 437) (Paragraph 3: 1)

TL: ..., Libation15 Kelima, pikir Langdon, yang sudah membaca penjelasan tangan-pertama mengenai sakramen ini dalam Letters on the Masonic Institution karya John Quincy Adams. (Pages 605) (Paragraph 7: 1)

15 persembahan anggur kepada dewa.

According to the data, *libation* is translated into *libation* that can be defined as *persembahan anggur kepada dewa*. As Newmark says, *libation* can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes at the bottom of page. *Libation* is types of science terms of social science and includes as Theology. According to the Webster’s dictionary, *libation* means the pouring of a liquid offering as a religious ritual.48

In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is the strangeness of libation. The readers don’t know the concept of libation, such as the shape and when it used. As a result, the translator borrows the original word

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48 Webster’s (1961), *op. cit.* 468
libation and explains it widely in order to make good translation. In transferring libation, it can be assumed that the translator firstly browse the concept or the definition of libation. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to render it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

13. Gain Horn

SL : ..., the UH-60 had a chassis-mounted, laser-sighted, six-gigahertz magnetron with a fifty-dB-gain horn that yielded a ten-gigawatt pulse. (Pages 441) (Paragraph 1: 1)

TL : ..., UH-60 punya magnetron enam gigahertz dan pembidik-laser yang dipasang pada kerangka helikopter, dengan gain horn¹⁶ lima puluh dB yang menghasilkan denyut sepuluh-gigawatt. (Pages 611) (Paragraph 5: 9)

¹⁶Alat yang digunakan dalam proses menghasilkan, mengendalikan, dan mengukur energy frekuensi radio elektromagnetik tingkat tinggi.

According to the data, gain horn is translated into gain horn that can be defined as alat yang digunakan dalam proses menghasilkan, mengendalikan, dan mengukur energi frekuensi radio elektromagnetik tingkat tinggi. As Newmark says, it can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes at the bottom of page. Gain horn is types of science terms of natural science and includes as physic. Based on the Webster’s dictionary, gain horn can also called amplification electronics the ratio of the output signal of an amplifier to the input signal, usually measured in decibels.⁴⁹ In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is the strangeness of gain horn. The readers don’t know the concept

⁴⁹Ibid. p. 338
of gain horn such as the shape, the color, and the size. As a result, the translator borrows the original word *gain horn* and explains it widely in order to make good translation. In transferring *gain horn*, it can be assumed that the translator firstly browse the concept or the definition of gain horn. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to render it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

14. **Temple**

**SL** :..., “There’s a reason they call this your *temple*, Robert.”. (Pages 499) (Paragraph 12: 2)

**TL** :..., “Ada alasan mengapa mereka menyebut ini sebagai *temple* (pelipis), Robert.”. (Pages 691) (Paragraph 7: 4)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that *temple* is translated into *temple* (pelipis). *temple* is natural science that belongs to anatomy. According to the Oxford dictionary, *temple* means each of the flat parts at the side of the forehead.\(^{50}\) It can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, because the translator retains the original’s word and provides the explanation in the brackets. As Newmark’s theory, this kind of notes is conducted like a literal translation. The reason that makes translator using this way is the readers don’t know what *temple* means. To avoid the ambiguity of the concept of this science term, the translator prefers this way.

15. **The Native American History Museum**

**SL** :..., from the stone tools in the *Native American History Museum* to the jets. (Pages 507) (Paragraph 7: 4)

\(^{50}\)A.S. Hornby (2000), *op.cit.* 1391
TL: ..., mulai dari peralatan batu di dalam Native American History Museum (Museum Sejarah Pribumi Amerika) sampai jet-jet. (Pages 703) (Paragraph 1: 1)

As the data above, it can be known that *native american history museum* is translated into *native American history museum* (museum sejarah pribumi amerika). *Native American history museum* is social science belongs to history.

As Newmark say *native American history museum* can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets, since the translator preserves the original word *native American history museum* and provides the explanation *museum sejarah pribumi amerika* in the brackets. In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the *native American history museum* means. There is no equivalent of *native American history museum* in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator applies this kind of notes.

And also the readers don’t know the concept of *native American history museum* such as the shape, the color, and the size. As a result, the translator borrows the original word *native American history museum* and explains it widely in order to make good translation.

16. The National Air and Space Museum

SL: ..., and rockets in the National Air and Space Museum. (Pages 507) (Paragraph 7: 5)

TL: ..., dan roket-roket di dalam National Air and Space Museum (Museum Udara dan Angkasa Nasional). (Pages 703) (Paragraph1:2)

According to the data above, it can be seen that The National Air and
Space Museum is translated into National Air and Space Museum-Museum Udara dan Angkasa Nasional. The National Air and Space Museum is social science in History. As Newmark’s says, it can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes in brackets. The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator using this way is caused the readers don’t know what the The National Air and Space Museum means. Therefore, the translator borrows the original word The National Air and Space Museum and explains it comprehensively in order to make understandable translation.

C. Discussion

From all the data that have been analyzed, can be seen that the translators more frequently use of notes in brackets, on the basis that the effectiveness of the reader or on the basis that readers will more enjoy the story if the explanation lies in brackets, so it doesn’t make the reader confuse to read the SL, and also could be the reader already knows what the meaning of science. Regarding the orientation of the resulting translation of all types of notes, it can be concluded that the notes are not in favor of the source and target language, this notes located as a mediator. Because the results of translation can go into all the criteria of translation: accuracy and acceptability can be achieved with notes apply, although the level of the readability less. Based on data analysis, as Newmark says, there are four procedures used by the translator to translate 16 selected science terms in The Lost Symbol, namely: within the text; as an alternative to the translated word, as an adjectival clause, as a noun in apposition, as a participial group, in brackets
(often for a literal translation of a transferred word), in parentheses (the longest form of addition), notes at bottom of page, notes at the end of chapter, notes or glossary at end of book. This procedure is applied to render the real science terms. It means science terms that are odd and really unknown in receptor language.

The perspective of science term is the main reason for the translator in deciding the procedure. Each context of science term has the problem its self which must be solve by the translator through choosing the right procedure in order to get the best result for readers. In translating science terms, the most frequently used by the translator are notes within in the brackets, often for a literal translation of a transferred word.

**Boas and Yakhin**

**SL** :…, his left leg spiraled and his right vertically striated. **Boaz and Jachin**. His groin and abdomen formed a decorated archway, (Pages 11) (Paragraph 8: 4)

**TL** :…, kaki-kaki berototnya ditato seperti pilar berukir-yang kiri berukir spiral dan yang kanan beralur vertical. **Boas dan Yakhin**¹. Selangkangan dan perutnya membentuk lengkungan gerbang berhias, (Pages 32) (Paragraph 7: 5)

¹*Dua pilar tembaga yang berdiri tegak di beranda Kuil Raja Solomon.*

Based on the data above, *boaz and jachin* is translated into *boas dan yakhin* explained in foot note as *Dua pilar tembaga yang berdiri tegak di beranda Kuil Raja Solomon. Boaz and Jachin* were two copper, brass or bronze pillars which stood in the porch of *Solomon’s Temple*, the first *Temple in Jerusalem*
Boaz and Jachin is a name used by King Solomon in the 2000 century BC in Rome. As Newmark says, it can be classified as the procedure of notes at the bottom of page. Based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that Boaz and Jachin specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous.\textsuperscript{51} As has been described by Abdul Chaer, Boaz and Jachin, including the name of a general nature as Boaz and Jachin word is used not in a particular field.\textsuperscript{52} On the basis of Boaz and Jachin translation can be seen that the name is a social science field of Archaeology, Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including both artifacts (older pieces of human culture) and Boaz and Jachin, including a cultural artifact of King Solomon. The writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is strangeness of Boaz and Jachin and most of the readers may not know the concept of boaz and jachin, such as the color, the size and the shape. Thus, the translator borrows the original word boaz and jachin and explain it extensively in order to make understandable translation. In transferring boaz and jachin, it can be assumed that the translator takes several steps firstly read and browse the concept or the definition of boaz and jachin. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to provide it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.

\textbf{Pantheon}

\textbf{SL} \ldots Langdon gazed left, across the Tidal Basin, toward the gracefully rounded silhouette of the Jefferson Memorial—America’s \textbf{Pantheon}.

\textsuperscript{51}Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{loc. cit.}
\textsuperscript{52}Abdul Chaer. \textit{Semantik Bahasa Indonesia} (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2009), p. 52
TL  :.., Langdon memandang ke kiri, ke seberang Tidal Basin, ke arah siluet membulat anggun Jefferson Memorial—Pantheon Amerika.\(^2\)

\(^2\)Nama kuil kuno di Roma

According to the data, pantheon is translated into pantheon that can be defined as nama kuil kuno di Roma. As Newmark says, it can be classified that this way is the procedure of notes at the bottom of page, based on the theory that has been mentioned by Newmark, that pantheon specified in notes at bottom of page for an equivalent generated by the translator becomes a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous, it means that the results from the equivalent word pantheon does not allow for use of translators in addition to notes at bottom of page for explanation or the equivalent of the word pantheon is long and extends.\(^53\)

As has been described by Abdul Chaer, pantheon, including the name of a general nature as pantheon word is used not in a particular field.\(^54\) On the basis of pantheon translation can be seen that the name is a social science field of Archaeology. Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including both artifacts (older pieces of human culture) and pantheon, including a cultural artifact of ancient Rome. Based on Oxford Dictionary, pantheon means a temple built in honor all of gods of a nation.\(^55\)

In the writer’s opinion, the reason that makes translator use this way is the weirdness of Pantheon. The readers don’t know the concept of Pantheon such as

\(^{53}\) Peter Newmark (1988), *loc. cit.*  
\(^{54}\) Abdul Chaer (2009), *loc. cit.*  
\(^{55}\) A S Hornby (2000), *op. cit.* 954.
the shape, the color, and the size. As a result, the translator borrows the original word *pantheon* and explains it widely in order to make good translation. In transferring *Pantheon*, it can be assumed that the translator firstly browse the concept or the definition of Pantheon. After she understood and knew this science terms, she decided to render it by borrowing the original and giving the explanation at the bottom of the page.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Science terms in novel and there are many science term which get classify the notes as have been mentioned above. It means that, the notes from English language into Indonesia language, especially in novel is much better has been found which comprehensively in order to make understandable translation.

After analyzing the data, the writer would like to draw some conclusions about her research, as follows:

From sixteen selected data, it can be terminated as follows:

1. Nine data is translated by using the procedure of notes in brackets.
2. Seven data is rendered by using the notes at the bottom of page.

B. Suggestion

The suggestion for the translator is they must be attention of notes in sentences or they had to be selective in using the notes. Actually, it is not really good, if they are used too often then they will make the reader busy to read the explanation. The writer hopes that this paper will enrich the reader understanding about the procedure of translation and the procedure of notes.

And particularly, for someone who wants to be a professional translator, he or she should learn more about the rules and the process of the translation in every kind of text. For the reader of novel it is important to accomplish the more
research about the procedure of notes and its categorization based on Newmark’s notes theory.
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