Mengutip ringkasan dan pernyataan atau mencetak ulang gambar atau tabel dari jurnal ini harus mendapat ijin langsung dari penulis. Produksi ulang dalam bentuk kumpulan cetakan ulang atau untuk kepentingan periklanan atau promosi atau publikasi ulang dalam bentuk apa pun harus seizin salah satu penulis dan mendapat lisensi dari penerbit. Jurnal ini diedarkan sebagai tukaran untuk perguruan tinggi, lembaga penelitian dan perpustakaan di dalam negeri.

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THE EQUIVALENCE OF THE INDOONESIAN 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
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

![Chart showing 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The anti-Christian force</td>
<td>Perkumpulan Setan</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18/206CH11H2</td>
<td>This is the symbol of the rosary.</td>
<td>19/5CH11H2</td>
<td>No sosial in kegiatan pemuja setan</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/206CH11H2</td>
<td>“satanic cult” in Indonesian sources.</td>
<td>20/5CH11H2</td>
<td>“pemuja” from rosario</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/206CH11H2</td>
<td>These are the rosary. Two hours.</td>
<td>22/5CH11H2</td>
<td>Maks. sosial in kegiatan pemuja setan</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105/206CH11H2A</td>
<td>“holy visions” and “divine massages” are separately translated.</td>
<td>106/206CH11H2B</td>
<td>“penglihatan suci” and “pesan ilahiah”</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table's gospel or biblical term translations correspond to the novel's terms. The terms “holy visions” and “divine massages” 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45/ADV/C01/148</td>
<td>Cenobias, diphter, tekanan, abbes, monasteries, convents, monastery...</td>
<td>Asrama pendeta</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78/ADV/C04/233</td>
<td>Vatican City is threatened to be destroyed by nuclear warfare?</td>
<td>Kota Vatican</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35/ADV/H14/140</td>
<td>Saint Peter, John, and Paul...</td>
<td>S. Piter, S. Yohanes, dan S. Paulus...</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/ADV/H14/199</td>
<td>The pope is elected by the Synod...</td>
<td>S. Piter dimandai oleh Sinode...</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87/ADV/H11/333</td>
<td>The pope is elected by the Synod...</td>
<td>S. Piter dimandai oleh Sinode...</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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", "piknik", etc. The nearest religious terminology is piknik and kongregasi. Because this is a religious phrase, “piknik” 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.

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.

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 Ectasy 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:

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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>It is an erroneous name for the Church of Illumination.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>It is an erroneous name for the Church of Illumination.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>This is a linking term for Illuminati.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Serafim</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>... as a supernatural being.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>The Supreme Pontiff is the head of the Capital Catholic Church.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>... and the angels sang.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>The Supreme Pontiff is the head of the Capital Catholic Church.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

REFERENCES