

THE WORD ONE IN ENGLISH AND ITS EQUIVALENT IN INDONESIAN WITH REFERENCE TO ” THE DA VINCI CODE”

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Abstract

This research is conducting the word one in english and its equivalent in Indonesian with reference to the novel The Da Vinci Code, 2003 by Brown and its translation, 2013 by Dwijati. The word one in english has catagorized different part namely with singular by one , with plural by ones , modified with article- the, and determiner -that or -this. The catagorized of one could be found in the nominal substitution as cohesive device.

The translation one in the English into Indonesian has correspondance equivalent in the text. Molina and Albier (2002:509) stated that translation techniques have five basic characteristics: they affect the result of the translation, they are classified by the comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, and they are functional. The result of translation is made the equivalent between source language and target

language. Based on equivalent Halliday (1976: 38) stated one as substitution is as the replacement of one item by another such as words or phrases. In line with Halliday, Renkema (1993: 38) stated that substitution is a replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a “dummy” word.

The result in this research divided one into some types nominal substitution as one, ones, the one, this one and that one. The result of translation one can be function as nominal substitution and it's equivalent in Indonesian.

Keywords : *one, ones, the one, this one, that one, nominal substitution, equivalent, cohesion.*

Abstract

Topic dari penelitian ini adalah penggunaan kata one dalam bahasa Inggris dan terjemahannya kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Berdasarkan hal topik tersebut maka objek dari penelitian ini adalah pada sebuah novel dengan judul *The Da Vinci Code* oleh Brown (2003) dan terjemahannya kedalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh Dwijati (2013). Kata one dalam bahasa Inggris dapat digolongkan sebagai substitusi atau pengganti baik secara singular (one), dengan plural (ones), atau dengan penambahan article –the, -this atau – that.

Penggunaan one dan ekuivalent dalam bahasa Indonesia memiliki hubungan atau kohesi dalam sebuah text. Landasan teori digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teori dari terjemahan Molina and Albier (2002: 509) yang menyatakan bahwa kesepadanan dari terjemahan mempengaruhi hasil dari terjemahan baik dari Bahasa Sumber yaitu Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Target yaitu Bahasa Indonesia. Sedangkan penggunaan one sebagai pengganti atau substitusi

yaitu dengan teori Halliday and Hasan.1976, penggunaan *one* dalam nominal substitusi dapat di variasikan dengan artikel – *the*, dan determiner –*this*, dan – *that*.

Hasil dari terjemahan *one* kedalam bahasa Indonesia adalah sebagai pengganti atau nominal substitusi memiliki sepadan dengan terjemahan baik dari bahasa sumber kebahasa sasaran.

Kata kunci : *one, ones, the one, this one, that one, kesepadanan, bahasa sumber, bahasa target.*

Introduction

The word *one* in English has a number of function. *One* as its function is as a substitution. The substitution *one* in english can be function as nominal and its function as head in the sentence. Types of nominal substitution *one* can be modified by *ones* as plural, *one* is modified by article – *the* as article, *one* is modified by determiner – *that* and – *this*.

The focus of this article is on the translation of *one* and its equivalent in Indonesian. The equivalent meaning *one* in substitutions are concerned on the word, phrase, and sentence which occurred in the text. The translation *one* in English as source language into Indonesian as target language is oriented close to original in the text as tehniqye translation.

Research Method

This research is done by classifying the word *one* in English and its translation from source language(English) into Indonesian as target language.

This study is using the qualitative approach to find the data. The analysis of the data will start with translation techniques by Molina and Albier (2000: 509) mention that the translation may be applied in the translation and then to nominal substitution. The equivalent in the translation of substitution has the different techniques in the translation.

Theoretical Framework

The theory used for this study are from theory Molina and Albier (2002) and Cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Translation Techniques

Molina and Albier (2002:509) stated that translation techniques have five basic characteristics: they affect the result of the translation, they are classified by the comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, and they are functional. Therefore, method, strategies and techniques occupied different places in problem solving: strategies and method are part of the process (Molina and Albier, 2002:507-508). The translation can be defined into small part of unit like: word, phrase and expression.

The analysis in the novel *The da Vinci Code* and its translation in Indonesian use techniques of translation by Molina and Albier (2002:509-511), they are:

1. Adaptation

Is to replace a source text cultural element with one from the target language.

For example :

Baseball in English

for *fútbol* in a translation into Spanish (Molina and Albir,2002:509).

2. Amplification

Is to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic (to Spanish)

For example :

the Muslim month of fasting to the noun *Ramadan*. (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

3. Borrowing

Is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change),

For example:

the English word *lobby* in a Spanish text (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

4. Calque

Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural

For example:

The English translation *Normal School* for The French *École normale* (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

5. Compensation

Is to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST (Molina and Albir, 2002:510)

6. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

For example:

Translate the Italian *panettone* as *traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve* (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

7. Discursive creation

Is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context

For example:

The Spanish translation of the film *Rumble fish* as *La ley de la calle*. This coincides with Delisle's proposal (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

8. Established equivalent

Is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL

For example :

To translate the English expression *They are as like as two peas* as *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

9. Generalization

Is to use a more general or neutral term to translate the French

For example :

Guichet
fenêtre or *devanture*, as *window* in English. It is in opposition to particularization (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

10. Linguistic Amplification

Is to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g., to translate the English expression

For example:

No way into Spanish as *De ninguna de las maneras* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *En absoluto*. It is in opposition to linguistic compression (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

Nominal Substitution one

1. Personal Pronoun one

The personal form with generalized reference sometimes called generic person.

Example :

One never knows what might happen. (Halliday and Hasan, 2002: 98)

One in this case has no cohesive force and it is used anaphorically, but exophorically, not unlike you and we in their generalized exophoric sense. It is rather rather distinguishable from the substitute *one*, since it always occurs alone as the sole element in nominal group.

2. Cardinal Number one

Example :

- a. He made *one* very good point
- b. Ten set out, but only *one* came back

(Halliday and Hasan, 2002: 98)

In (a). *One* is functioning as numerative modifier in nominal group, where *one* functions only as head, then (b). *One* is functioning as head but unmodified. At first sight it looks anaphoric, there must be some word such as the man presupposed for interpretation.

3. Indefinite article one

The normal form of indefinite article is *a/an*, etymologically *this is* weakened form of the numeral *one*. The term “article” forms a separate word class whereas both *a* and *the* are simply members of the general class of determiner. Two major determiners distinguished singular and plural with specific determiners distinguish singular/plural, with singular in noun; *so this house, this sugar* (singular), *these houses* (plural).

4. Pro-Noun One

One has function as head in the nominal group and it's normally accompanied some modified element, the pronoun *one* and *ones* as plural corresponds to who or the thing refers to non-human noun and indefinite-noun while *one* refers to definite human nouns.

Example:

*Now, my dearest *ones*, gather round (Halliday and Hasan: 2002,103)

Ones in the sentence above showed for cohesive in pronoun with modifying element. As generally the purpose is to keep two elements in the sentence.

Analysis and Discussion

Nominal Substitution one in English and it's equivalent into Indonesian

Nominal *one* and it's plural form *ones* always function as a head of the nominal group and *one* or *ones* can only substitute for the head of a nominal group. But the two nominal groups need not have the same structural function.

Data (1)

| SL | TL |
|---|--|
| Fance has yet uncover A motive , but he has been recording his entire conservation with you tonight in hopes you might reveal one (Brown ; 102) | Fance masih harus mencari <i>motif</i> , tapi dia telah merekam seluruh percakapannya dengan mu malam ini dengan harapan kau akan mengungkapkan sebuah motif (Dwijati : 113). |

In data (1) showed that *one* in source language as nominal is translated into *sebuah motif* in target language. The process of translation based on anaphoric relationship is used established equivalent in the tehniqe translation . The translation *one* as source language is translated into *sebuah motif*, where the translator use term *one* in source language to target language into *sebuah motif* to make equivalent and give the same expression by using one. The using one

English substitution gives the same effect in target language (bahasa Indonesia) into sebuah motif. Nominal substitution *one* is substituted for *a motive* in English has function as nominal or head in the sentence.

Data (2)

| SL | TL |
|--|--|
| <p>Faukman hung up the phone shaking his head indisbelief.</p> <p><u>Author</u>, he thought, even the sane <u>ones</u> are nuts (Brown: 385)</p> | <p>Faukman menutup telepon, Mengeleng-gelengkan kepalanya dengan tidak percaya. Pengarang, Pikirnya. Bahkan <u>yang waras</u> pun sudah gila (Dwijati: 438)</p> |

The nominal *ones* in data (2) is as plural and its translated into *yang waras* in target language. The using *ones* in source language is same expression as target language. Based on Molina and Albier, 2002 shows *ones* in nominal (personal pronoun) and translated into *yang waras* in Bahasa Indonesia is equivalent in target language . *Ones* is as plural in the text showed the reported for the previous sentence (author) but using different term by using(*yang waras*) in target language.

Data (3)

| SL | TL |
|--|--|
| <p>'No', Longdon said, feeling a sudden intrigue. But he was a well-known Freemason. 'Along with Mozart, Beethoven, Shakespeare, Gershwin, Houndini, and Disney. Volumes had been written about the ties between the Mason and The Knight Templar, the Priority of Sion, and the Holy Grail. 'I want to look at this one. How do I see the full text.</p> <p>(Brown : 511)</p> | <p>"Bukan," ujar Longdon yang mendadak penasaran. "Tapi dia anggota Freemason yang terkenal." Bersama-sama dengan Mozart, Bethoven, Shakespeare, Gershiwin, Houdini, dan Disney. Banyak buku telah ditulis mengenai kaitan-kaitan antara kelompok Mason dan Ksatria Templar, Priority of Sion, dan Cawan Suci." Aku ingin melihat yang ini. Bagaimana cara melihat teks lengkapnya?"(Dwijati : 578)</p> |

This one as nominal modified by determiner *this* in English is translated into *yang ini* in Bahasa Indonesia (TL). Molina and Albier, 2002, stated *this one* is translated into *yang ini* get established equivalent in technique of translation. Equivalent in the technique of translation means same meaning to *the The Knight Templar, the Priority of Sion, and the Holy Grail* as nominal. Established equivalent in the translation gives the same expression to (The Knight Templar, the Priority of Sion, and the Holy Grail) as SL by using *yang ini* in Bahasa

Indonesia. Different style in target language meant *yang ini* is showing change of grammatical but focus to the same meaning or same idea in TL.

Data (4)

| SL | TL |
|---|--|
| <p>The measure of your faith is the measure of the pain you can endure.</p> <p>The teacher had told him. Silas was no stranger to pain and felt eager to prove himself to the teacher, the one who had assured him his action were ordained by a higher power. (Brown : 109)</p> | <p>Kadar keimanan diukur dari rasa sakit yang bisa kau tanggungkan, begitulah kata seorang guru kepadanya. Silas tidak asing dengan rasa sakit, dan merasa bersemangat untuk membuktikan diri kepada Sang Guru, orang yang meyakinkannya bahwa tindakan-tindakan itu diperintahkan oleh kekuatan yang lebih tinggi.</p> <p>(Dwijati :120)</p> |

Based on the example (4) the translation of *one* in SL is translated into *orang* in TL. The modified *one* with article -the stated *one* as singular .Based on Molina and Albier (2002) *one* in English into *orang* in Indonesian (TL) is used the translation equivalent in the translation .The equivalent here means that the translator wants to make equivalent for *the teacher* with used *orang* in TL. The translation *one* in English into *orang* in Indonesian made equivalent in the translation although in the substitution *one* is substituted for *teacher* in nominal.

Conclusion

The word *one* in English conveyed the equivalent meaning in Indonesian. The meaning of *one* can be namely as synonomous, repetation and substitution. The word *one* in the english can be as nominal, personal pronoun and numbering.

One in this data can be replacement has the relationship between the sentence and conducted the same meaning in the sentence. The word *one* can be modified by article -the and determiner -this and -that. Data (1) *one* is as nominal and substituted for *a motive*. *One* in English is translated into *sebuah motif* which get equivalent in the translation tehniqe. The word *ones* as plural in data (2) is as replacement for *the authors* and in translation it get established equivalent which the word *ones* (plural) in source language is translated into *yang waras*.

The word *one* in English is stated as nominal or noun and give the impact in the tehniqe translation. The tehniqe of translation *one* mainly by established equivalent. Established equivalent in translataion meant that using term or different kind of word but it's equivalent in target language.

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