

**AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY AND LEVEL SHIFTS
IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIA TRANSLATION OF
THE DA VINCI CODE NOVEL BY DAN BROWN;
TRANSLATION APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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2018**

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Batam, 14 Maret 2018

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I, Nurul Hayati, NPM No.141210110

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY AND LEVEL SHIFTS IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIA TRANSLATION OF THE DA VINCI CODE NOVEL BY DAN BROWN; TRANSLATION APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 14th March 2018

Nurul Hayati
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 14th March 2018

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ABSTRAK

*Terjemahan adalah proses transfer dari satu sumber ke sumber lain yang memiliki aturan dan metode tersendiri. Setiap bahasa memiliki aturan dan format tersendiri. Bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia adalah dua bahasa yang berbeda yang memiliki format yang berbeda pula. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bagian dari pergeseran terjemahan yang sering muncul dalam novel bilingual *The Da Vinci Code* dan mengapa bagian tersebut sering muncul dalam Novel Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia dari Novel *Da Vinci Code* oleh Dan Brown. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam proses pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik catatan. Kemudian, dalam proses analisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode Padan dengan teknik Teknik Dasar : Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu. Dalam penyajian hasil penelitian, peneliti menggunakan metode informal. Setelah proses analisis data, peneliti menemukan bahwa jenis pergeseran yang menjadi mayoritas adalah pergeseran Struktur dan minoritas adalah pergeseran kelas, dimana pergeseran Struktur terdiri dari 73 data dan pergeseran kelas terdiri dari 19 data. Dengan demikian, Pergeseran struktur adalah jenis pergeseran yang sering muncul dalam novel bilingual *The Da Vinci Code*. Alasan pergeseran struktur sering muncul dalam novel *The Da Vinci Code*, karena struktur tata bahasa dari Bahasa Sumber dan Bahasa Target berbeda.*

Kata Kunci : *Pergeseran Kategori, Pergeseran Level, Terjemahan*

ABSTRACT

Translation is the process of transferring from one source to another that has its own rules and method. Each language has its own rules and formats. English and Indonesian are two different languages that have different formats as well. This research aims to find part of a translation shift that often appears in the bilingual novel *The Da Vinci Code* and why are those part often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of *The Da Vinci Code* Novel by Dan Brown. This research is qualitative research. In the process of data collection, the researcher used the method of observation with the technique of note. And then, in the process of data analysis, the researcher uses the *Metode Padan* with the technique *Teknik Dasar : Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu*. In the presentation of research results, the researcher use informal method. After the data analysis process, researchers found that the type of shifts that becomes the majority is Structure shifts and the minority is class shifts, which the Structure Shifts consists of 73 data and Class Shifts consists of 19 data. Thus, Structure shifts is the type of shifts that often appears in the bilingual novel *The Da Vinci Code*. The reason of structure shifts often appears in *The Da Vinci Code* novel, because grammar structure of Source language and Target Language is different.

Keywords: Category Shifts, Level Shifts, Translation

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

When action is equivalent to success

-UNKNOWN

And seek help in patience and prayers

-Q.S. Al-baqarah : 45

DEDICATION

It is my genuine gratefulness and warmest regard that I dedicate this work to;

My beloved Parents (Fasiha Aziz and Alm.M. Yusuf)

My beloved Brother and Sister (M.Yogi Fariska and Hidayati Husna)

Kang Daniel

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All praise to Allah SWT the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Category And Level Shifts In The English-Indonesia Translation Of The Da Vinci Code Novel By Dan Brown; Translation Approach”. The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Alpino Susanto, S.Pd., M.M, as my advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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May Allah SWT given mercy, peace, and love for them. Aamiin.

Batam, 14th March 2108

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. According to Catford (1965:1), translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Many kind of translation shifts that appear in a book or text, including in The Da Vinci Novel. The function of the translation shift is to look for differences in the structure of words or sentence easier. This research will explain about translation shifts in the Da Vinci Novel English Version (SL) and the Da Vinci Novel Indonesia Version (TL). The researcher will compare both of the Novels to get the translation shift. This research moved from the researcher's experience in understanding translation shifts. A lot of people can translate, but some of them do not know the elements of the translation shifts. Because of that situation, the researcher does this research.

The research above has been studied by some researchers, they are Herman (2014) from Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematang siantar, Indonesia, he said that in translating text, shifts are inevitable. The research also has been studied by Hosseini-maasoum (2013) from Department of Linguistics and Foreign Languages , Payame Noor University, I.R. Iran, Azadeh Shahbaiki and Department of English, Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran. They said that shifts are inevitable in some places in the translation process and

this is because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is forced to deviate from the source text.

In connection with the previous researchers, the researcher has different research with the previous researchers. The differences between this research and previous research are the previous research only discussed category shifts, but in this research, the researcher focuses on category and level shifts.

The research about Category and Level Shifts is important. The importance of this research is to help readers understand the differences between writing in English and Indonesian. Besides that, this research serves as a basis for further research.

There is a significant difference in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003). For people who do not know about translation shift, they will feel confused. Therefore, the researcher will describe the category and level shifts, the parts of Translation shifts that often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003) and the reason those parts often appear in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003). So, readers will understand the parts of translation shifts that consist in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003). Based on The Da Vinci Code novel, the researcher will apply the data of Category and Level shifts.

SL : Fifteen (Brown, 2003:3)

TL: Lima Belas (Brown, 2005:2)

From the example above, the unit shift that can be found at Source Language (SL) is fifteen (word), that is translated into Target Language (TL) lima belas (phrase). It means that shift from word to phrase (one word become two words).

The researcher is interested in making research of translation from Category and Level shifts, in order to make the readers understand about kind of Translation Shifts in the Da Vinci Code Novel.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, there are many problems related in English Indonesian translation, they are:

1. Translating means transfer the message from SL into TL.
2. Shifts are inevitable in the translation process.
3. Research serves as a basis for further research.
4. Difficulties to find out the part of Translation shifts that often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).
5. The reason of the part of Translation shifts often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher will only take two problems, they are:

1. Difficulties to find out the part of Translation shift that often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).
2. The reason of the part of Translation shifts often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the problem based on the limitation of the problems above, they are:

1. What are the parts of Translation shift that often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003)?
2. Why are those parts often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003)?

1.5. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research based on the limitation of the problems above, they are:

1. To describe the parts of Translation shift that often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).

2. To describe why those parts often appears in the English-Indonesian Translation of The Da Vinci Code Novel (Brown, 2003).

1.6. Significance of the Research

The result of the research is expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of this research is expected to be useful for the people to give simple way as guidelines to help further research.

2. Practical Significance

The results of this research can be applied as a material to understand translation shifts in the text.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

Category Shifts : Departures from formal correspondence in translation.
(Catford, 1965:)

Level Shifts : By a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. (Catford, 1965)

Translation : An operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.
(Catford, 1965)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about theory, previous research, and theoretical framework.

2.1. Translation Shifts

According to Catford (1965:73), shift is departures from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source language into Target Language, two major types of “shifts” occur: level shifts and category shifts. In this research, the researcher discussed the translation shifts contained in bilingual novel *The Da Vinci Code* (Brown, 2003). This research was conducted because of the style and the way of translation in a sentence. Style and way of translating will be done by using Level and Category shifts. Stepanova (2017) says that the quality of translation is determined primarily by its adequate and effective semantic rendering of content, which entails certain challenges. Translation, both commercial and literary, is an activity that is growing phenomenally in today’s globalized world. The study of translation, an interdisciplinary field known as Translation Studies, has also developed enormously in the past twenty years. It interfaces with a wide range of other disciplines from linguistics and modern languages to Cultural Studies and post colonialism.

Translation means rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (P.Newmark, 1988:5). It means that the

translation to translate the meaning of the text to another language must be intended with the message of the author. According to Robinson (2007:6), from the translator's internal perspective, the activity is most important: the process of becoming a translator, receiving and handling requests to do specific translations, doing research, networking, translating words, phrases, and registers, editing the translation, delivering the finished text to the employer or client, billing the client for work completed, getting paid. From the non-translator's external perspective, the text as product or commodity is most important.

Munday (2008:6) states that there are two very visible ways in which translation studies has become more prominent. First, there has been a proliferation of specialized translating and interpreting courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. These courses, which attract thousands of students, are mainly oriented towards training future professional commercial translators and interpreters and serve as highly valued entry-level qualifications for the translating and interpreting professions.

2.1.1. Category Shifts

According to Catford (1965:75), category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. It means that there is no limitation in translation. The first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL -TL equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal or free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes, structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

2.1.1.1. Structure Shifts

According to Herman (2014), structure shifts is the descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called 'structure.' This abstract category which applies to all units in the grammar of a language (except the one lowest in rank), accounts for the various ways in which one unit may be realized by the unit next below it. Sometimes, however, a unit may be realized by a unit above it. This phenomenon is known as rank shifting. Languages exhibit a considerable amount of differences both in the realization of similar structures existing in these languages and in the type of structures existing in each language. It is worth mentioning here that the distinction between deep representation of linguistic relations and their surface realizations constitutes an important phase for the analysis of structural shifts. A 'structure shift' involves a change in grammatical structure between ST and target text TT". Structure shifts the most frequent type of shifts that may occur at all ranks (Catford, 1965:77).

2.1.1.2. Class Shifts

Class shifts occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Hatim & Munday (2004:145) say that class shifts following Halliday's definition that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above. Structure shifts entail class shifts. This is because of the "logical dependence of class on structure" (Catford, 1965:78).

2.1.1.3. Unit Shifts

According to Hatim (2013:19), the unit shift where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes is not observed. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. Unit shifts also can be from low level to higher level or from high level to lower level. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept (Herman, 2014).

a. Low Level to Higher Level in Unit Shifts

According to Herman (2014), the source language there is one word but after translated into target language became more than one word. It can be seen on word “fifteen” which is consists of one word was translated into “lima belas” which is consists of two words.

b. High Level to Lower Level in Unit Shifts

According to Herman (2014), translation in term high level to lower level is the opponent of low level to higher level. In this case, the source language consists of more than one word and then translated becoming just one word. In the other hand, it can be said that the amount of word of source language is much more than in target language. It can be seen on word “savonnerie carpet” which is consists of two words was translated into “permadani” which is consists one word.

2.1.1.4. Intra-System Shifts

In his book, Hatim (2013:19) says that an ‘intra-system shift’ which occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system – this is regardless whether the SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally – for example, an SL ‘singular’ becomes a TL ‘plural’ although both number systems are available in both languages. It can be seen on word “Levels (Plural)” is translated into Target Language (TL) “tingkat (Singular)”. The product (TL) should be in plural too but if it is transferred into “tingkat -tingkat”, the meaning will sound weird. But it should be in singular (vice versa).

2.1.2. Level Shifts

Level shifts, by a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level have a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Translation between the levels of phonology and graphology—or between either of these levels and the levels of grammar and lexis—is impossible. Translation between these levels is absolutely ruled out by our theory, which posits 'relationship to the same substance' as the necessary condition of translation equivalence. We are left, then, with shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa as the only possible level-shifts in translation; and such shifts are, of course, quite common (Catford, 1965).

Based on the variation of definition above, there are many factors to translate well. Therefore translation should be natural as if it is originally written in target language. In her journal, Volkova (2014) says, Linguistically oriented

translation models attempt to describe the translation process that ultimately aims to achieve equivalence between the source text and the target text.

2.2. Previous Research

The similar research has been done by some researchers, the first is Herman (2014), he was from Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematang siantar, Indonesia. He is discussed Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics research), he said that in translating text, shifts are inevitable. The second is Hosseini-maasoum (2013), they were from Department of Linguistics and Foreign Languages , Payame Noor University, I.R. Iran, Azadeh Shahbaiki and Department of English, Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran. They are discussed entitled Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens, they said that shifts are inevitable in some places in the translation process and this is because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is forced to deviate from the source text. Inevitable means that translation shifts in translation must be happen. The third is Herman (2017), he was from Department of English Education, University of HKBP Nommensen, Pematangsiantar, Indonesia. He is discussed entitled Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text. In his journal, he says that the shifts are usually created from phrase into word, verb phrase into verb, and word into phrase. The forth is Akbari (2012), he was from Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Campus, Tehran, Iran. In his journal, he says that as far as translation is concerned, the notion of "shift"

is admittedly one of the most important areas to be investigated. And the last is Shih (2012), she/he was from Department of English and Master Program of Translation and Interpretation, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology, 2, Cho-yueh Rd., Kaohsiung, Taiwan. She/he states that the translation phenomenon is partially attributed to the differences in the number and function of prepositions. In this resehe researcher has different research with the previous researchers. In connection with the previous researchers, the researcher has different research with the previous researchers. The differences between this research and previous research are the previous research only discussed category shifts, but in this research, the researcher focuses on category and level shifts.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

Translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. A lot of people can do translate, but some of them do not know the elements of the translation shifts. Because of that situation, the researcher does this research. Catford (1965:73) says that having reviewed all types of restricted translation we return now, to general discussion; in particular, to a brief systematic survey of some of the changes or 'shifts' which occur in translation By 'shifts' we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Two major types of 'shift' occur: level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts. By a shift of level we mean that a SL item a one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category-shifts are

departures from formal correspondence in translation. We give here a brief discussion and illustration of category shifts in the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank changes) intra-system-shifts. Based on the figure 2.3, the researcher concluded from the theory of Catford (1965:73), that Structure shifts, Class shifts, Unit shifts, and Intra-system shifts are the part of Category Shifts, and Category Shifts and Level Shifts are the part of Translation Shifts.

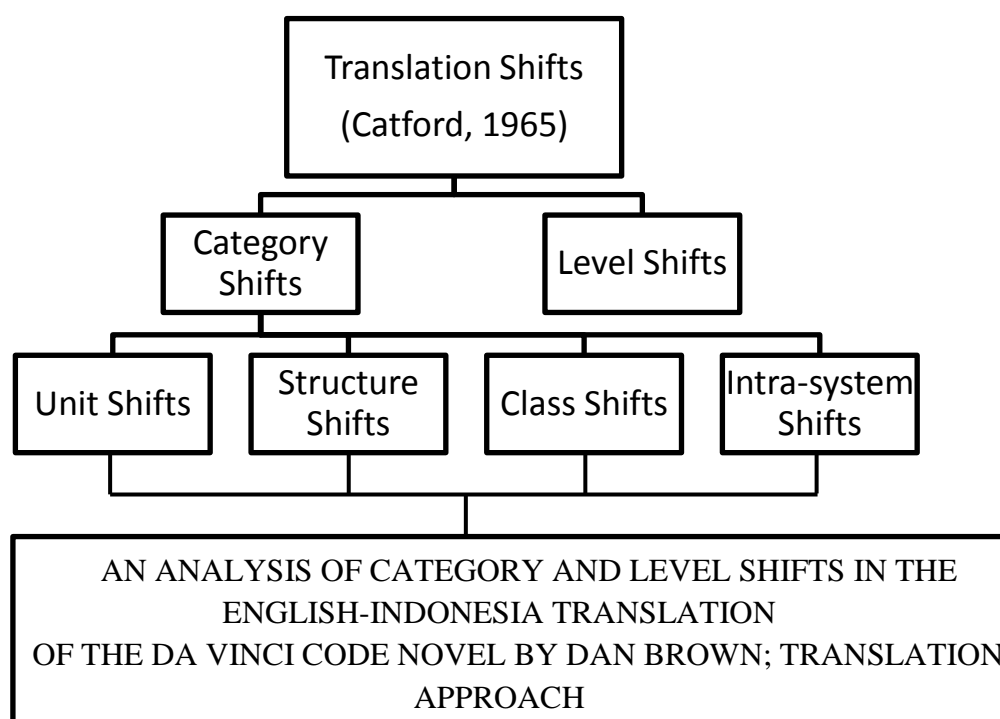


Figure 2.3. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the researcher has outlined some theories from experts and concluded through Figure 2.3. based on Catford's theory of Translation Shifts and its part.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter discusses about the type of research, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting data. Also, the researcher discusses about the sample of the research.

3.1. Research Design

This research moved from the researcher's experience in understanding translation shift. After doing the observation on the translation shift, the researcher does deepening translation shifts contained in *The Da Vinci Code* novel. After the researcher deepened the novel *The Da Vinci Code*, followed by the collection of data included in the translation shift. After performing data collection, the authors then analyze the data and followed by the presentation and data deduction. This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research presented in the form of words. The characteristics of qualitative according to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) in Sugiyono (2014:13), Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument; Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in form of words of pictures rather than number; Qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products; qualitative research tend to analyze data inductively; “Meaning” is of essential to the qualitative approach. By using qualitative method, the writer wants to describe about the translation based on the data bank.

3.2. Object of the Research

The researcher analyzes to find out the Category and Level shifts in translation from Source Language (English) into Target Language (Indonesian) as the data to be analyzed. The data source was taken from The Da Vinci Novel. Source of data is a specific publication or other type of media where specific information was obtained. These are usually included in footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography, and can be people. For example, a news publisher may have exclusive information from a person or source working in a company.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

The method in collecting data in this research is observation method. Observation method is done by observed on every word or sentence that exists in the bilingual novel. The data were taken from a bilingual novel The Da Vinci Code as SL and its translation into Indonesian as TL. The first step in collecting data was close reading. The original data and the translation were read sentence by sentence in turn. The sentence or word in Source Language was read and compared with Target Language. If the shifts occurred, the data was collected by note taking technique by written down along with its page number of each novel.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

The method of analyzing data that used in this research is *Metode Padan* (comparing method). According to Sudaryanto (2015:16), *Metode Padan* is :

“alat penentunya diluar, terlepas, dan tidak menjadi bagian dari bahasa (langue) yang bersangkutan. Metode tersebut dipakai karena hal yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini ialah struktur teks resensi”.

This research is included in the method of matching because it compares two different languages where the decryption tool is the language (langue). The technique of analyzing data that used in this research is *Teknik Dasar : Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu*, because in this research, the researcher classified words that have been noted by its type and identified it.

3.5. Method of Presenting Data

In this research, the researcher use informal method as presenting research result, because the researcher describe with using paragraph and all the data is consist of sentence and word, not the number.

3.6. Population and Sample

3.6.1. Population

In qualitative research, there is no population term but called social situation. Sugiyono (2014:215) says:

“dalam penelitian kualitatif tidak menggunakan istilah populasi tetapi oleh Spradley dinamakan “social situation” atau situasi social yang terdiri atas tiga elemen yaitu: tempat (place), pelaku (actors), dan aktivitas (activity) yang berinteraksi secara sinergis”.

In this study, the bilingual novel *The Da Vinci Code* is object of the research that consists of 105 chapters. 105 chapters of the novel are the social situation of this research.

3.6.2. Sample

In qualitative research, sample is not defined as respondent. According to Sugiyono (2014:216),

“Sampel dalam penelitian kualitatif bukan dinamakan responden, tetapi sebagai narasumber, atau partisipan, informan, teman dan guru dalam penelitian. Sample dalam penelitian kualitatif, juga bukan disebut sampel statistik, tetapi sampel teoritis, karena tujuan penelitian kualitatif adalah untuk menghasilkan teori”.

In this research, the sample of the research is 3 chapters of 105 chapters from the Novel. Sampling technique conducted in this research by using Sample random sampling technique. Sample random sampling is to be due to sampling in this random technique, the researcher estimates that the sample in the population is identical from the aspects to be studied. The sample in this study acts as an informant.

In this chapter, the researcher has discussed about the method of the research. In this research, the researcher put the sample as the part of qualitative research.