INTRODUCTION

Language is an important role in our life. People use language in many aspects of their daily life. Some of them use language to communicate with other people, to give information, and to provide knowledge in a form of spoken or written text. Due to various languages in the world, a written text from source language (SL) should be translated in order to be understood by people who read it in their target language (TL).

Nowadays, a text can be translated by using a machine translation. Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 4) say that the reference to machine translation proves that translation nowadays is not only based on human translators, but also a process and product connecting computerized analysis of language and human's ability to analyze and define proper form in other languages. One of the translation machines is Google Translate (GT) which has been provided by Google.Inc since 2006. It is an online free machine translation to translate kinds of text and website from one source language into some target languages.

Even though it is very easy to use in translating written text, GT may produce error translation in TL. Nord (1997, p. 75) mentions that "a translation error is defined as a failure to carry out the instructions implied in the translation brief and as an inadequate solution to a translation problem". Besides that, Brown (as cited in Handayani, 2018, p. 4) states that "error analysis is the process of observing, analyzing, and classifying the deviation of the rules of the language and then to reveal the systems operated by learners". From these explanations, it can be concluded that there is a distortion of meaning and it should be analyzed through some processes in order to express an approach that a researcher uses.

The main reason that machine translations make mistakes is they show literal translation with their programmed database of target language, without considering cultural and contextual factors of a text itself (culturesconnection.com). According to Pym (1992, p.4), translation errors derive from several causes, starting from lack of comprehension, inappropriateness to readership to misuse of time. Pym also says that there are two kinds of translation

errors which are binarism and non binarism. For binarism, there is only right and wrong; for non-binarism there are at least two right answers and then the wrong ones. As stated before, there might be errors in the result of the data translation by GT since it is a machine translation that sometimes cannot consider a cultural or situational context of translation in TL.

Thus, this research is important to do because by knowing the types of error, a translator can understand the errors which result from GT. As a result, GT cannot always be used to translate a text. The translator must pay more attention in translating one text in English into its TL in Indonesian, especially related to context in the text. The research problem of this research is what are the kinds of translation errors in GT in the prologue of *The Da Vinci Code* novel? The purpose of this research is to find the kinds of translation error in Indonesian by GT from SL in English based on Koponen's theories of classification in accessing translation machines.

There are two previous researches related to this research. The first is a research done by Napitupulu (2017) in *"Analyzing Indonesian-English Abstracts Translation in View of Translation Errors by Google Translate"*. He investigates the frequency of errors in the translation of abstracts produced by Google Translate with reference to Keshavarz's (1999) model of error analysis. The data were selected from several faculties at the Methodist University of Indonesia, Medan, with a total ten abstracts of undergraduate students' paper from various faculties were randomly selected. His research shows that 21 frequencies in terms of lexico semantic errors, 9 frequencies in terms of tense errors, 13 frequencies in terms of preposition errors, 27 frequencies in term of word order errors, 15 frequencies in terms of distribution and use of verb group errors, 8 frequencies in terms of active and passive voice errors.

The second is a research by Rahmannia and Triyono (2019) in *"A Study of Google Translate Translations: An Error Analysis of Indonesian-to-English Texts"*. Their research purposes are to reveal translation errors and the types of translation errors in the Kompas.com news text by using translation error categories by Nord (1997). Their research reveals 25 translation errors in

Kompas.com news text. The error mostly occurs in translation errors on the deviation of meaning with 16 translation errors.

The similarity between this research and the two researches above is analyzing translation errors by Google Translate while the differences are that this research uses the prologue of *The Da Vinci Code* novel as the data and focuses on the error categories from Koponen (2010).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 5) states that "translation is rendering the means of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Moreover, Larson (1998, p. 3) says that "translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language". Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a means of delivery from one language to another with the way of what an author wants to convey the text.

Google Translate

Since 2006, Google.Inc has released an automatic translation machine, Google Translate (GT). Bahasa Indonesia is already one of the lists of Google-supported languages. GT can be used in mobile or desktop version, and in online and offline mode. People can type something in the left column as the SL and then the translation will be shown in the right column on its TL.

Error Classification

Nord, (1997, p.75) states that translation errors can be categorized into four categories if a translation error is a failure to meet the instructions implied in the translation brief and inadequate solutions to a translation problem. The first category is Pragmatic translation errors which caused by inadequate solutions to pragmatic translation problems such as a lack of receiver orientations, the second