

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is very important in communication. By using language we pass our ideas to other. In daily communication we do not only interact with people of the same language but also with other people of different languages. Thus, it is necessary for us to understand or even to master more than one languages, either written or spoken. However, a language has its own system and even its terms, which are different one from another. This condition causes some difficulties including in translation.

One language cannot express the meanings of another; instead, there is distinction between the meanings built in and the meanings that must be captured and expressed. In this sense, different languages predispose their speakers to think differently, i.e., direct their attention to different aspects of the environment.

Thriveni, C. (2000: 1) states that translation is therefore of not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but of finding appropriate ways of saying in another language. Different languages, then, may use different linguistics forms. But these forms are only one of the aspects of the difference between the two language systems.

In addition, Antar Solhy Abdellah (2001 : 1) states that a good translation is one that carries all the ideas of the original as well as its translation is to initiate the target-language reader into the sensibilities of the source-language culture.

The social context is part of the non-linguistic context. Striving to carry the original author's message across a linguistic and cultural divide, the translator faces numerous obstacles. There will be lexical items whose referents lie outside the experience of Target Language reader. It is proved by the fact that there have been numerous cases of misinterpretation in the readers' mind since the translator fails to find out a suitable equivalence for certain term for other cultures.

In addition, a group of people in a country or nation has their own terms referring to certain objects which do not exist in other group of people. In this case, the translator faces the problem of non-equivalence. For example:

1. The last ritual was called *bukak klambu* – “opening of the mosquito net”. They compete for the virginity of the candidate wishing to become a ronggeng dancer.

For this, the translator is required to make strategies dealing with such problem. In translation, semantic changes or shifts often happen. Even the nearest acceptable equivalence in Target Language will produce shift in meaning. It is inevitable as mentioned earlier that socio-cultural expression is unique in one region to another.

Concerning with the problem above, the researcher is interested in making a research about translation on cultural terms namely Javanese terms in Ahmad Tohari's novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* which is translated into English by Rene T.A. Lysloff.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The researcher formulates the problems of the research as follows:

1. How are the cultural terms in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* translated into English?
2. How is the level of the fidelity of cultural terms translation in *The Dancer* ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe the procedures in translating cultural terms in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into English.
2. To describe the level of fidelity of the translation of cultural terms in *The Dancer*.

1.4 Source of the Data

The source of data of this research is a novel about the life of a dancer entitled *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* written by Ahmad Tohari. The second source of the data is its English verse entitled *The Dancer* written by Rene .T.A Lysloff. The books consist of many cultural terms in the form of single words or phrases.

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. The contents of each chapter are as follows :

Chapter I

This chapter is the introduction. It includes the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, source of data, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II

This chapter discusses the theories that are used to support the analysis. It includes definition of translation, the goals of translation, types of translation, cultural translation, fidelity, concept of fidelity.

Chapter III

This chapter present the research method used as a guide in doing the analysis. It consists of research design, technique of data collecting, technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV

This chapter discusses the analysis data. The researcher describes the procedures in translating cultural terms. This sub chapter includes translating the Idea of Source Language lexicon, changing the lexicon with its equivalence in Target Language, using the lexicon in Source Language and adding a note. Next, the researcher describes the level of fidelity of the translation of cultural terms wether they reach high level, mid level, or low level.

Chapter V

This chapter states the conclusion drawn from the result of the analysis.