

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating *The Dance of Connection*

As we know, English is an international language in the world. It is used by us as international language because the advancement of the culture and technology in America. English skills become a necessity in many sciences, jobs and professions, for example in medicine and computing. Hence, more than one billion people in the world can speak English at least at a basic level. Including in Indonesia, when we are in airports, stations, hospitals and other public areas, we will find the regulations in English that exist in public areas. Why? Because in public areas, there is not only Indonesian people but also foreginers from around the world.

The development of technology is the reason of many authors writing some books in English, such as: novel, fiction, scientific books, technological books, dictionary, magazine. Therefore, many people want to be a translator, especially English translator.

There are some theories about translation according to some scientists. The writer explains two definition: Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms

of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber, 1969:12). They explain that translation will give natural language.

In different terms from Newmark (1981: 7), “ translation is craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language. He explains that translation is to replace the message in other language.”

So many advantages book in English, it makes many people difficult to understand the books because they do not understand. In this final report, the writer chooses the book with the title *The Dance of Connection* by Harriet Lerner PhD try to translate it to Indonesian language, because of the content of the book is interesting and explains about good communication in all relationship.

1.2 Purpose of Translating *The Dance of Connection*

The purpose of the translating *The Dance Connection* are :

1. To fulfill of the requirements in getting degree Diploma III English Vocational Program;
2. To know the content in this *The Dance of Connection* book;
3. To give contribution about knowledge for all people;
4. To comprehend culture identity and the difference;

1.3 Significances of Translating *The Dance of Connection*

The significances of translating *The Dance of Connection* by Harriet Lerner PhD are;

1. To know the content in this *The Dance of Connection* book;
2. To add vocabulary;
3. To add skill in translating;
4. To add writer's knowledge about translating;

1.4 Procedure of Translation *The Dance of Connection*

According to Brislin (1976: 1), “ translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not.”

The translating procedures, as depicted by Nida (1964) are as follow:

I. Technical procedures:

- a. Analysis of the source language and target languages;
- b. Through study of the source language text before making attempts translate it;
- c. Making judgments of the semantic and syntactic approximations.

II. Organizational procedures:

- a. Constant re-evaluation of the attempt made;
- b. Contrasting it with the existing available translations of the same text done by other translators, and checking the text's communicative effectiveness by

asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions;

Therefore, translation procedures that Newmark (1988) proposes are:

1. Transference

It is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription".

2. Naturalization

It adapts the SL word first to the nominal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988b:82).

3. Cultural equivalent

It means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b:83).

4. Functional equivalent

It requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83).

So, the process of the translation is the process of translating the meaning in Source Language to the closest natural meaning in Target Language, to create the equivalent meaning in order to perform the text communicatively and naturally.

1.5 Methods of Translation *The Dance of Connection*

When the writer made this final report, the writer has some choices, and the books are:

1. *The Dance of Anger, 1985, revised in 2005.*
2. *Women in Therapy, 1988.*
3. *The Dance of Intimacy, 1989.*
4. *The Dance of Deception, 1993.*
5. *Life Preservers, 1996.*
6. *The Mother Dance, 1998.*
7. *The Dance of Connection, 2001.*
8. *The Dance of Fear, 2004.*
9. *Marriage Rules, 2012.*

In 10 choices, the writer choose *The Dance of Connection*. It has something advantages for all people when they read this book, in this time about issue for women. Because in this book tells about how to build a good relationship with other people.

Newmark explains eight methods about translation, they are:

1. Word for word translation

It is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. It means that each word or morpheme in source language is translated by word or morpheme in target language by their most common meanings.

For example :

Tsu : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

Tsa : **Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*

2. The literal translation

It is the direct transfer of a SL into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

For example:

Tsu : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

Tsa : *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.*

3. Faithful translation

It is the translation which attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the context of the TL.

For example:

Tsu : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

Tsa : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

4. Semantic transaltion

It is differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take make accounts of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on the 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

For example:

Tsu : He is a book-worm.

Tsa : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

5. Adaption

It is which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

For example:

Tsu : As white as snow.

Tsa : *seputih kapas.*

6. Free translation

It is reproduced the matter without the manner, of the content without the form of the original usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.

For example:

Tsu : The flowers in the garden.

Tsa : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

7. Idiomatic translation

It is reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

For example:

Tsu : I can relate to that.

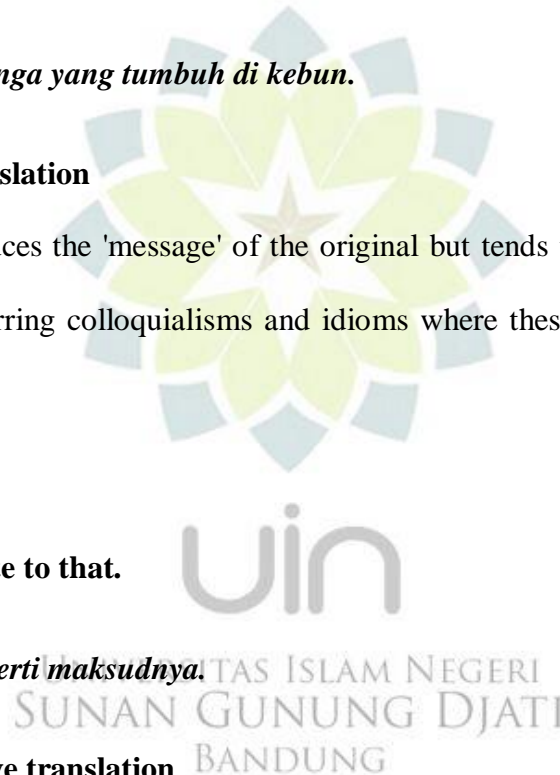
Tsa : *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

8. Communicative translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

For example:

Tsa: Beware of the dog !



Tsu: *Anjing itu galak*

According to Fawcett (1917), there are eight methods of techniques of translation they are;

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is taking of words directly from one language into another without translation

2. Calque

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word.

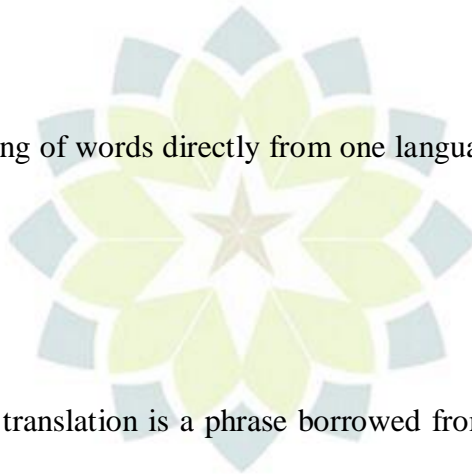
3. Literal translation

It is a word-for-word translation that can be used in some languages depending on the sentence structure.

4. Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (a shift of words class).

5. Modulation



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Modulation consist of using a phrase that is different in the source language and target language to convey the same idea.

6. Equivalence

It expresses something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans.

7. Adaptation

Adaptation occur when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture.

8. Compensation

Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text.

