

**THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES
USED IN THE BILINGUAL DESTINATION MAP
“PETA WISATA JAWA TENGAH” TRANSLATED INTO
“CENRAL JAVA TOURIST MAP”**

A THESIS

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for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)* in English Language**



By:

Mayantina Arafanti

C11.2009.01079

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by Board of Examiners, Strata 1 Study Program of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on January 24, 2014.

Board of Examiners

Chairperson

Secretary

Haryati Sulistyorini, M.Hum

Dra. Sri Mulatsih, M.Pd

Examiner

Advisor

Sarif Syamsu Rizal, M.Hum

Rahmanti Asmarani, M.Hum.

Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Achmad Basari, S.S, M.Pd.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are cited with respect to ethical standart.

Semarang, 3 January 2014

Mayantina Arafanti

MOTTO

Never, never, never give up

(Winston Churchill)

You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream

(C.S. Lewis)

Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement

Nothing can be done without hope and confidence

(Hellen Keller)

Believe you can, and you are halfway there

(Theodore Roosevelt)

Life as if you were to die tomorrow, learn as if you were to live forever

(Mahatma Gandhi)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- Allah SWT,
- My greatest grandparents Eyangkung and Eyangti,
- My beloved parents Papa Didiek and Mama Nina,
- My brother Pradana Fajri Rahandito,
- My sister Emira Zilva Dinanda,
- All my family,
- All my dearest friends.

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcomings and is far from being perfect. For this, I do welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, 3 January 2014

Mayantina Arafanti

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled “*The Translation Techniques Used In the Bilingual Destination Map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” Translated Into “Central Java Tourist Map”*”. This study aims to find the translation techniques used by the translator in translating sentences of the bilingual destination map.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe the translation techniques used in the bilingual destination map “*Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah*” which is translated into “*Central Java Tourist Map*”. This study starts by finding the problem, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing the conclusion.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 60 sentences that contain 6 translation techniques suggested by Molina and Albir (2002:509). There are 14 (23,33%) data using amplification; 3 (5,00%) data using description; 1 (1,67%) data using discursive creation; 30 (50,00%) data using literal translation; 4 (6,67%) data using modulation; and 7 (11,67%) data using reduction. There is also 1 (1,67%) data left deleted.

The researcher found the mostly used in translation techniques is literal translation technique because the researcher found 30 sentences to make the translation work clear for the tourists domestic even international. This technique is used when the target language (TL) is applied through the sentence without observing the differences of context or meaning in the target language, whereas the discursive creation and description are rarely used.

Keywords: *amplification, literal translation, translation, translation techniques.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

One thing which cannot be separated in our life is a language. A language develops by the society in which it happens in someone's experience. Language is not only to unite word together but also it has meaning. To produce a good sentences and to create new words people used their own thoughts because human language is open ended and productive. Thus, we can do because human language is based on a dual core, where a finite number of meaningless elements (e.g. sounds, letters or gestures) can be combined to form units of meaning (words and sentences). Because of human language are open-ended and productive, there will be much production of a words or sentences in different meaning.

Language has its own rules, it is symbolized with an alphabet. It may produce a word, then by using word could govern a phrase, phrase made up sentence, and sentence has a meaning that contains messages and informations in order that, a language is used as a bridge of giving and taking information from one person to another through conversation or any medias. Many benefits of language use are exchange information, communication, produce new words, help to explain something as a reference, etc. Though there are also have a shortcoming in language use, especially for a second

learner who learns another languages besides their mother tounge language would found some difficulties in grammar, idioms, gestures, facial expressions, cultural differences, technique of translation, etc.

In this global era, English has a prominent role as an international language around the world. Every person should learn English by the teacher at school, the books which provides a knowledge of English use, even the media also capable to person to learn English well. In Indonesia itself is advisable to learn English to pursue Indonesia's ideals. One of Indonesia's ideals is to establish the tourism industry because it becomes one of the top contribution to the development of Indonesia's economy. The natural, historical, and cultural heritage are potential to be promoted as a tourism destination in Indonesia. Since of this ideal, English is very useful to attract tourists to visit in this country.

Indonesia has many culture that could attract visitors from every country to see its beauty. There are many kinds of culture from its territory such as a Javanese weapon is keris, a Balinese dance is kecak dance, a significant food from Jogja is gudeg. To offer those cultures, translation is needed. "Translating as an activity and translation as the result of this activity are inseparable from the concept of culture" (Torop, 2002:593). From this definition, culture operates largely through translational activity because culture is an essential criteria. When a new word of a text from source language (SL) is translated into the target language (TL) and it consists of a culture, the culture can maintain the specificity in the target language (TL) as

well as in the source language (SL) otherwise, translation is an important thing to do to make people would have the same information in source language (SL) and target language (TL).

There are some definitions of translation by the experts, “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement of another language” (Newmark, 1981:7). On the other hand, McGuire (1980:2) explained as follows:

“Translation is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.”

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that translation is a process to render, replace, or paraphrase from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) with the same concept of idea without decreasing even overlapping the main content of the source language. Making a good translation which might be easy to read without making the readers to be confused is a hardwork. Translating activity has its own technique and it cannot be done frivorously. When the researcher searched in the internet there are various experts and ways to distinguish whether methods, strategies, and techniques is used. They have all different concept and its own rules. Translation method is used to anlayze terms by point of view of the translator, so the researcher have to find out the reason why the translator uses those methods through interviewing the translator. The same concept of the

translation method is translation strategies which the researcher have to find out the reason of translator's choices in translating a translated work. The last is translation technique which concerns to the result produce by a translator.

The translation technique is very important to do to achieve the closest meaning in the target language for example the word *panther* in source language. *Panther* is an animal like a tiger with all pure black or fawn color coat, but it is translated into Indonesia with *macan tutul*, *macan tutul* is a large cat with golden coat with black rosettes spot. Though, *panther* is the closest meaning to *harimau kumbang* and *macan tutul* is more specific to *leopard*, it depends on the culture situation concept. *Panther* is rarely found in Indonesia and to keep it translated naturally then *panther* is translated to the closest equivalence meaning that is *macan tutul*.

Translation activity is not only for a literature or media but also a map. In this thesis, a destination map is used to analyze. A destination map or a tourist map is a geographic map designed for tourist, especially foreign tourists. The destination map serves as advertisements for tourism such as, vacation spots, sightseeing landmarks, and tourist attractions. A destination map is usually published in the form of booklet and also as part of multipurposes atlas.

The researcher uses a bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” as the data. This destination map is published by Jawa Tengah (Central Java) Provincial Culture and Tourism Office in 2013. Two languages are involved those are

Indonesian as a source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL). Torres (2003:57-70) states that, “the reasons for using these two languages are that English is one of the top 10 languages used worldwide, and Indonesian language is the national language of where this research conducted”.

The researcher is interested in translation particularly in translation techniques. As translation is an important thing to do by a translator to achieve the equivalence of both information in source language (SL) and target language (TL), therefore translation technique is needed. If the translator renders the source text to the target text without rules in order that she or he might have different concept of idea and meaning as the writer wants to deliver. In transferring the idea from source language (SL) to target language (TL) in the form of a sentence there are many kinds of techniques that can be done. Dealing with this problem, the researcher investigates the translation technique used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509).

The reason of choosing “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” to analyze because when the researcher reads the destination map, it seems that many sentences from source language (SL) are slightly different with the target language (TL). However, it is very important to apply the best translation techniques to avoid some misunderstanding and overlapping idea. For example, the writer wrote the word *Di sampingnya* as

the source language (SL) but it is translated into the word *Besides* in the target language (TL). Obviously, they are 2 different meaning, *Di sampingnya* or *di sebelahnya* is should be translated as *Beside* without “s” whereas *Besides* means *selain* or *lagipula*. Even though it might be some mistype, but this destination map aims to advertise the beauty of Central Java for the tourists especially foreign tourists and it should be perfectly typed and well translated. So the resercher believes that this destination or tourist map has an important information for the readers.

All in all, from knowing that problem, the researcher analyzes what translation techniques applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” which used by the translator. The translation technique is used to reveal that producing the closest equivalence effect from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is very important in translating a destination map. Thus, we would know how a word can means differently and avoids misunderstanding of the message. Besides, the researcher hopes this thesis helps the readers to know further about translation techniques.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

The statement of the research problem is what translation techniques are applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”?

1.3. Scope of the Study

This research used a scope of translation and focus on translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509) in translating sentences in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

1.4. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to show what translation techniques are used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

1.5. Significance of the Study

1. The Researcher

This thesis may help the researcher to get a better understanding in order to enrich the knowledge of a translation techniques in the text.

2. The Readers

The result of this study is expected to be valuable for the readers to understand more about translation techniques such as, how to determine and how to use the translation techniques that dominated in the bilingual destination map.

3. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for the English Department Students

It is expected to share a useful information about the translation techniques as the additional reference for those who wants to conduct further studies in this field.

4. Translator

The result of this study is expected to be used as an additional references to the translator who reads this thesis and make her/his knowledge wider in translation section.

1.6. Thesis Organization

Thesis organization is a summary of each chapter. It is to create a systematic writing and to make it easy to the readers in understanding the content. This thesis organization is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. It describes Translation, Translation and Culture, Equivalence, Translation Techniques, and Destination Map.

Chapter III is Research Method. It conveys of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It consists of the findings of the translation technique used in the bilingual destination map and describing the techniques applied by the translator.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. It is the conclusion of the study and suggestion related to the subject which is analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the theories related to the topic of the research. The researcher uses some theories in translation studies. Some theories from the experts give explanation to make the readers understand more about this thesis. The theories which are applied in this thesis are: translation, translation and culture, equivalence, translation techniques, and destination map.

2.1. Translation

1. Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement of another language (Newmark, 1981:7).
2. Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance (Pinchuck, 1977:38).

From the first definition above the researcher assumes that translation is an important role of rendering or finding a message from the source language into the target language. Translation itself is not as easy as we think, it is not only finding the equivalent but also applying it naturally into the target language.

Second, translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance. We would know there is a different cultural background or even a slang in every word in the utterance. Thus, finding the TL

equivalent is really an important matter of translating a bilingual destination map to get a better understanding.

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based* and *meaning-based* translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of Source Language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Nababan (1999: 25-28) also describes the process of translation. The process is as follows:

1. Source Language Text Analysis

It starts from reading the source language text and understanding the linguistic and extra-linguistic elements of the text. Language analysis implemented to source language has some levels, they are: level of sentence, clause, phrase, and word. Understanding the levels is the main thing to have for understanding the whole text.

2. Transfer Meaning

It is transferring the context, meaning and message of the source language text to the receptor language text. After thinking about the content, meaning and message in his thought, the translator will express them both in spoken or written way.

3. Restructuring

Restructuring is changing the transferring process to the suitable stylistic form of receptor language, reader or listener (Kridalaksana, 1984). It indicates that a translator must pay attention to kinds of language to determine the suitable receptor language style. It is also important to see about who the receptor language is.

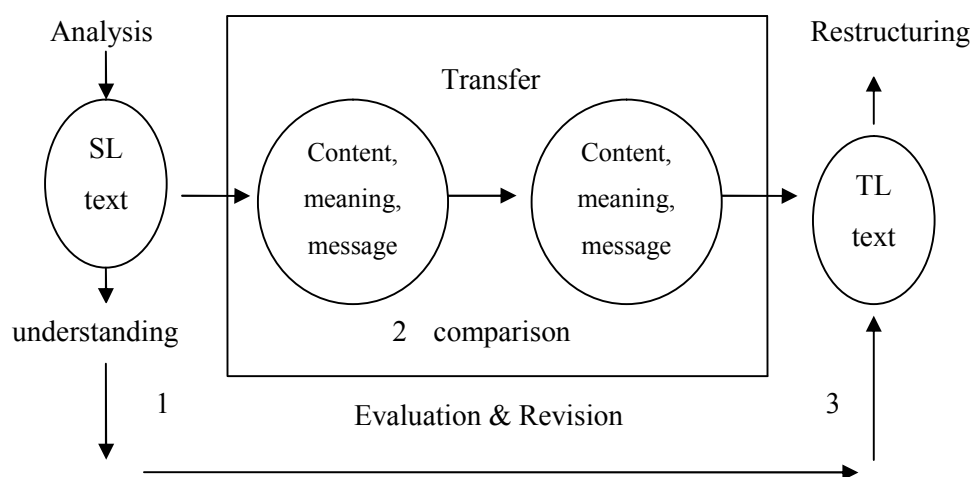


Figure 2.1 Translation Process

It can be concluded that analyzing the source language is the important to do first before transferring the idea. Analyzing the source language means that what the author wants to deliver her/his idea, after knowing the problem the receptor will compare about the content, meaning and message in transferring the author's idea. The translator will expressing the idea in her way, where the translator from will influence the language style she used.

2.2. Translation and Culture

Baker (1992:21) defines a culture-specific item as a source language word that expresses a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. She points out that the concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may be related to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food.

Culture consists of whatever it is one has to know or believe in order to operate in a manner acceptable to its members, and do so in any role that they accept for any one of themselves. Culture, being what people have to learn as distinct from their biological heritage, must consist of the end product of learning: knowledge, in a most general, if relative, sense of the term. (Goodenough in Nord, 1997:23-24).

Related to translation, culture manifests in two ways. First, the concept or reference of the vocabulary items is somehow specific for the given culture. Second, the concept or reference is actually general but expressed in a way specific to the source language culture. In practice, however, it is suggested that a translator should take into account the purpose of the translation in translating the culturally-bound words or expressions (Snell-Hornby, 1988:41).

Finally, it can be concluded that theoretically a text which is embedded in its culture is both possible and impossible to translate into other languages. If practicality is considered first, however, every translation is possible. The degree of its closeness to its source culture and

the extent to which the meaning of its source text to be retained is very much determined by the purpose of the translation.

2.3. Equivalence

Nida in Venuti (2000:127) states that “some translations have a very close formal and semantic correspondence by providing notes and comment, and some others are not so much concerned with it and not giving information”. He further distinguished the basic orientations in translating into two types of equivalence; those are formal and dynamic equivalence.

Formal equivalence is an orientation to translation that focuses on the message itself in both of the form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such correspondence as phrases to phrases, sentences to sentences and concepts to concepts. Dynamic equivalence is a set of procedure by means of which the message of the original text will be transposed into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of original receptors.

Since language is strongly influenced by the culture, it is then difficult to find such the same equivalence form from the source language into the target language. Larson suggest some alternative ways to find the equivalent when the texts have to be translated. These alternative ways include:

1. Using descriptive phrase.
2. Using related words.

3. Using generic specific words.
4. Using a figurative equivalence for figurative sense.

2.4. Translation Techniques

Translation techniques is procedures to analyze and to classify how translation equivalence works. According to Molina and Albir's theory (2002:509):

They have five basic characteristics: They affect the result of the translation, they are classified by comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, they are functional.

Molina and Albir (2002:509) classified translation techniques are based on the following criteria:

1. To separate the concept of technique from other related notions, there are translation strategy, method and error.
2. To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.
3. To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Their definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.
4. In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.
5. To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described.

The translation Techniques Used by Molina and Albir (2002:509), those are: Adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Here are some definitions taken from Putrawan (2007:22-25) related to Molina and Albir's theory:

1. Adaptation: To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture.

For example:

SL : *panther*

TL : *macan tutul* (Researcher's example)

2. Amplification: To introduce details those are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing.

For example:

SL : *Ramadhan*

TL : *Ramadan, bulan puasa kamu Muslim.* (Putrawan's example)

3. Borrowing: To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit spelling rules in the TL).

For example:

SL : *mercedes*

TL : *mercedes* (Researcher's example)

SL : *accountant*

TL : *akuntan* (Researcher's example)

4. Calque: Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL : *online video*

TL : *video online* (Researcher's example)

5. Compensation: 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.

For example:

SL : *vapors*

TL : *tanki bensin*. (Researcher's example)

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

For example:

SL : *nasi tumpeng*

TL : *A cone yellow rice eaten during special events*

(Researcher's example)

7. Discursive Creation: To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

For example:

SL : *He was still waiting for an answer about the car's make and model*

TL : *Ia masih menunggu jawabanku tentang nama dan asal-usul mobil ini.* (Researcher's example)

8. Established Equivalent: To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL.

For example:

SL : *I was way to chicken*

TL : *Aku terlalu pengecut* (Researcher's example)

9. Generalization: To use a more general or neutral term.

For example:

SL : *ikan mujair*

TL : *fish* (Putrawan's example)

10. Linguistic Amplification: To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

For example:

SL : *just kidding*

TL : *cuma main-main saja, bukan beneran* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya bercanda*.

(Putrawan's example)

11. Linguistic Compression: To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT.

This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling.

For example:

SL : *Really?*

TL : *Serius nih?* instead of using a same number of words, *Benar?*.

(Researcher's example)

12. Literal Translation: To translate a word or an expression word for word. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in Indonesian is not a literal translation but an established equivalent.

For example:

SL : *I don't know*

TL : *Aku tidak tahu.* (Researcher's example)

13. Modulation: To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL : *you are going to have a child*

TL : *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak,* instead of, *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*

SL : *shall we?*

TL : *mari, kita berangkat!* (Putrawan's example)

14. Particularization: To use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.

For example:

SL : *my finger*

TL : *jari manis* (Researcher's example)

15. Reduction: To suppress a ST information item in the TT. It is in opposition to amplification.

For example:

SL : *the month of fasting*

TL : *Ramadan*. (Putrawan's example)

16. Substitution: To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. It is used above all in interpreting.

For example:

SL : *The Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart*

TL : *Thank you* (Molina and Albir's example)

17. Transposition: To change a grammatical category, (N→ Adj/Adj → N; N→V/ V→N; N→ Adv/Adv→ N; Adv→ Adj/Adj→Adv and etc.)

For example:

SL : *menstrual cycle*

TL : *menstruasi* changing the word noun for the verb, instead of

keeping the word and writes: *siklus menstruasi*.

(Researcher's example)

18. Variation: To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

(Putrawan's example)

2.5. Destination or Tourist Map

A destination or tourist map is a geographic map designed for tourists. Inside the map it should be drawings, photographs, indexed guides, explanatory text, and various information, and reference material to make it clearly for everybody who needs a destination map.

The general purpose of the destination map is to serve as advertisement of tourism and means to publicize the vacation spots, sightseeing landmarks, and tourist attractions. This specialized map is published as the handbook of foreign tourists. For convenience of use, destination maps are usually published in the form of booklets and also frequently published as part of multipurposes atlases. In this research, the destination map used is a bilingual tourist map of “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. It contains of tourist interest, architectural and historical landmarks, museums, preserves, tourist center, accomodations, travel agencies, hotels, etc.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will presents how the researcher collects and analyzes the data. Research method is a systematic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. Research method consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study was a descriptive qualitative research because it is intended to describe the translation techniques used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. As Mandalis (1995:26) stated that, “Descriptive research is an effort to describe, analyze, and interpret the factual condition”. The researcher describes the chosen data and analyzes it based on Molina and Albir’s theory of the translation techniques.

3.2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research are the sentences in the source text and the one in the target text of the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. This map uses Indonesian as the source text and the English as the target text.

3.3. Source of the Data

The data has taken from the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. It consists of the original and the English translation version. This bilingual destination map contains 60 sentences in the source language (SL) and 65 sentences in the target language (TL) in form of booklet. It is published by Jawa Tengah (Central Java) Provincial Culture and Tourism Office in 2013.

3.4. Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher proposes collecting of the data in some steps:

1. Finding the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” as the data.
2. Focusing on the equivalence of translation in each sentences by consulting the dictionary.
3. Jotting down the data which will be analyzed. There were SL text and TL text.

3.5. Techniques of Data Analysis

Here are the steps that the data analyzed by the researcher :

1. Reading the data
Reading several times both the Indonesian as source text (ST) and English as target text (TT) to get the idea.
2. Identifying the translation techniques

Identifying the techniques used in every sentences in the source text (ST) and target text (TT).

3. Classifying the data

Classifying the translation techniques used is based on Molina and Albir's theory (2002:509) and calculating the percentage the data in the table.

4. Interpreting the data

Describing how the translation techniques are applied in each sentences.

5. Drawing the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and analysis of the translation techniques that are applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

The researcher found out the translation technique used by Molina and Albir theory in the table and second the researcher explains why those translation techniques are applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

Because the findings are used descriptive qualitative, the researcher will take several data to be analyzed further in this chapter and the rest are put in the table in appendix.

4.1. Findings of Translation Techniques

Table 4.1. is to show the findings of the translation techniques used based on the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” in form of sentences proposed by Molina and Albir’s theory (2002:509). The source of data is Indonesian language as the source language and English as the target language.

The result of the translation techniques can be seen on the table 4.1. below:

Table 4.1. Translation Techniques Used in the Sentences of Bilingual Destination Map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” Translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”

No.	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
1.	Amplification	14	23,33%
2.	Description	3	5,00%
3.	Discursive Creation	1	1,67%
4.	Literal Translation	30	50,00%
5.	Modulation	4	6,67%
6.	Reduction	7	11,67%
7.	Deleted	1	1,67%
Total		60	100%

According to table 4.1., it can be seen that the translation techniques used in bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” are amplification, description, discursive creation, literal translation, modulation, reduction, and deleted.

The researcher finds 14 data uses amplification in the sentences which means 23,33%, description occurs 3 times in the sentences which means 5%, discursive creation only once or 1,67% in the sentences, literal translation 30 or 50,00% found in the sentences, 4 data uses modulation which means 6,67%, reduction occurs 7 times or 11,67% in the sentences, and the last is deleted occurs once or 1,67%.

Literal translation is the most frequently applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. The researcher finds 30 of translation technique included literal translation. It means that literal translation shows the highest

percentage about 50,00% to make the translation work clear for the tourists domestic even international. It is done by the translator to preserve the meaning of the words, by rearranging them so that they fit the syntax of the target language (TL). On the other hand, the lowest percentage is discursive creation with the usage only 1 times or 1,67%.

Furthermore, the researcher will give explanations why the techniques of translation are applied in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

4.2. The Discussion of the Findings

According to the findings, there are some classification of the translation technique used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”.

From the findings, the researcher finds 6 Molina and Albir’s translation techniques used by the translator. They are, amplification, description, discursive creation, literal translation, modulation, and reduction. The discussion of each translation techniques is as follows:

4.2.1. Amplification

Amplification is to introduce details, those are not formulated in the source text such as information, explicative paraphrasing. There are seven representatives of the data taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follows:

Excerpt 1

SL : *Museum Kailasa berlokasi diseberang Candi Gatutkaca.*
(B12, Sentence: 1)

TL : **This museum is located in Batur, which precisely across the Gatutkaca Temple.** (B12, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, the sentence is translated use an amplification techniques. This excerpt is taken from the first sentence of point B12. This sentence describes where the Museum Kailasa is located.

The source language (SL) is for the Indonesian target readers. It only describes that the location of *Kailasa Museum is located across the Gatutkaca Temple* and the target language (TL) which aims for the Tourist target readers, it explains that *Museum Kailasa is located in Batur, which precisely across the Gatutkaca Temple.* It produces slightly different meaning because in the source language (SL) there is not a specific place of the Kailasa Museum, Batur. The Indonesian target readers will be clearly understand if the author also added *Batur* in the source language because of not many local people know the location of Kailasa Museum itself. The aim the translator renders this sentence is to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as information of the location of Kailasa Museum.

But, here we can see the source language (SL) *Museum Kailasa* is translated into *This museum*. It means the translator suppress the information of the name of museum “Kailasa” in the source language (SL)

become a demonstrative pronouns “This” in the target language (TL). There is also an amplification technique applied in this sentence. In the source language (SL) *berlokasi diseberang* renders into *which precisely across* in the target language (TL). *Which precisely across* it should be *yang berlokasi tepat diseberang* because *precisely* means *tepat or persis* in Indonesian.

Excerpt 2

SL : Dahulu, kawasan ini merupakan pusat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda di Jawa Tengah. (E3, Sentence: 2)

TL : **This area was the business centre and Dutch Government in Jawa Tengah.** (E3, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence using an amplification technique. This excerpt is taken from the second sentence of point E3. In the point E3, it explains about *Kota Lama in Semarang* or *Semarang Old Town*.

First, In the source language (SL) only explains that *Semarang old town as the centre of Dutch Government in Central Java* but in the target language (TL) *Semarang old town not only as the Dutch Government but also as the business centre*. The translator wants to add the business centre to shows this was a fundamental area and a busy place where people are working at that time. It is said as fundamental area because the location is near with the harbour and this is a place where people are trade to run their businesses.

Why the translator renders this sentence is to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as information of the central or fundamental area in Central Java which is as the place of business centre and Dutch Government.

Next, in the last sentence of the target language (TL) the translator wrote *Jawa tengah* as exactly the same as in the source language (SL). It is done by the translator to take a word straight from another language without any change. The translator should translates *Jawa Tengah* into *Central Java* because this destination map purposes for worldwide tourists.

Excerpt 3

SL : Beberapa bangunan yang ada, antara lain: Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang, Marabunta, Marba, Taman Sri Gunting, dsb. (E3, Sentence: 3)

TL : **Hundreds of aged buildings, such as Blenduk church, Tawang Railway Station, Marabunta, Marba, Sri Gunting Park, etc, are so called Little Netherland.** (E3, Sentence: 3)

In the source text above, there is a sentence using amplification technique. This excerpt is taken from the third sentence of point E3. In point E3 explains about Semarang old town or Kota Lama in Semarang and in this context shows some aged buildings that are used functionally by the Dutch when they were still governed in Semarang. Some buildings are Blenduk church, Tawang Railway station, Marabunta, Marba, Sri Gunting Park and etc. that is the reason in the target language (TL) the

translator adds *are so called Little Netherland* because those places are the Dutch remains which still to be functioned up to now.

The purpose of using amplification technique is to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as information in the translation work so that the target readers has strong feeling when read this destination map and interested in coming to Semarang old town.

Besides, in the excerpt above, *Beberapa bangunan yang ada* in the source language (SL) replaces into *Hundred of aged buildings* in the target language (TL). The translator wants to change point of view of the readers that the buildings are not a modern buildings and they were belongs to Dutch remains since hundreds years ago.

Excerpt 4

SL : Desain masjid merupakan perpaduan seni bangunan Eropa, Timur Tengah, dan Asia. (E5, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Architecturally, this lovely and powerful building is a combination of European, Middle East and Asia styles.**
(E5, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, the source language (SL) is translated using an amplification techniques in the target language (TL). The translator used amplification technique to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as explicative paraphrasing in the target text above. This excerpt is taken from the second sentence of point E5. This sentence tells about Jawa Tengah Grand Mosque which design adopted from European, Middle East, and Asian styles.

In the source language (SL), it is said that this mosque is a combination from 3 styles which are European, Middle Eastern and Asian style. On the other hand, in the target language (TL) the translator translates the mosque with *lovely and powerful building* to show how great this mosque have been built and how beautiful this building is. The meaning does not change as the translator only adds some adjective such as *lovely* and *powerful* to emphasize design of the mosque.

Whereas, the source language (SL) *Desain masjid* is translated into *Architecturally* in the target language (TL). *Desain masjid* in English should be *The mosque design* but the translator chooses *architecturally* to change point of view of the readers without change the real meaning of *desain masjid*. It is done by the translator to keep the naturalness of the translated work.

Excerpt 5

SL : Tersedia berbagai menu makanan dan minuman, seperti Chinese food, bakmi jowo, es marem, aneka bubur, dll. (E12, Sentence: 3)

TL : **Located at Gang Warung street, Kranggan district, visitors can taste the delicious food of Semarang with oriental nuance, such as Nasi tela, Bakmi Jowo, Es marem, Soto, Satay, Fried chicken.** (E12, Sentence: 3)

In the source text above there is a sentence using an amplification technique. This excerpt is taken from point E12 in sentence 3.

From the example above, it is obviously seen that the meaning is slightly changes. The translator wants to introduce details that are not

formulated in the source text such as information in the excerpt above. Here, the translator adds many information such as the location *Located at Gang Warung street, Kranggan district* and some kinds of food; *Soto, Satay, Fried chicken*.

The author thinks that in the source language (SL) will give enough information to Indonesian target readers, especially for local people, they know the location of *Pasar Semawis (Pecinan)* or *China Town* and what were being sold there but in the target language (TL) which is for the tourist target readers, the translator decides to add the location to make them easy to get and attract them to taste the various menu that being sold.

Excerpt 6

SL : Bus Werkudara beroperasi setiap hari dan tiket dapat dibeli satuan maupun carter. (G11, Sentence: 2)

TL : **The bus operates daily and the tenant can also ask the bus driver to stop at certain places. Seat in coach or charter.**
(G11, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, There is a sentence from point G11 in the second sentence. The translator wants to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as information in the target text above.

In the source language (SL) it is only explained that *Werkudara double decker is a daily public transportation using a single ticket or it can be rented*. In the target language (TL) the translator shows that *the tenant can also ask the bus driver to stop at certain places*. The author thinks that Indonesian target readers have already known if they can stop

the Werkudara double decker anywhere. It is one of the reason that the translator adds some information for the target readers if they can stop at certain places also like the local people did.

Bus Werkudara in the source language (SL) is reduced by the translator becomes *The bus*. This sentence is a second sentence where the name of the Bus is already mentioned in the first sentence so that the translator does not put the “Bus Werkudara” straight in the target language (TL) to avoid reciprocal which makes the translated work unnatural.

Excerpt 7

SL : Kawah Sikidang terletak di Desa Dieng Kulon. (A9, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Sikidang crater located in the village of Dieng Kulon, sub district of Batur.** (A9, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, the excerpt is taken from first sentence of point A9. The source language (SL) above is translated into the target language (TL) by using amplification technique.

The point A9 tells us about Sikidang crater which is an active volcanic crater which can move like a deer that is why it is called as Si kidang, Kidang in Indonesian is Kijang or Deer in English.

The translator wants to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text such as information in the target text above. In the source language (SL) it is only explained that sikidang crater located in Dieng Kulon village but in the target language (TL) the translator adds sub-district of Batur to complete the location of Sikidang crater. The translator

thinks if it is only translated as *Sikidang crater located in the village of Dieng Kulon*, the target readers will not have enough information where the exact position of Sikidang crater. Dieng Kulon is a large place and it makes the target readers need to know that Sikidang crater is in sub-district of Batur.

4.2.2. Description

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/ and function. There are two representatives data are taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follow:

Excerpt 8

SL : Begitu pula Laweyan merupakan sentra produksi batik di kota Solo sejak lama. (G4, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Laweyan is an ancient place that has been famous for decades for one of the batik production districts in Solo.**
(G4, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence translated using description technique. This excerpt is taken from second sentence of point G4.

Some of Indonesian people has already know what and where the Laweyan Market so that in the source language the author only stated that Laweyan Market is a batik production center in Solo for a long time ago. The translator explains to the tourist target readers what kind of place Laweyan is. The aim the translator using description technique is to

replace a term or expression with a description of its form into *Laweyan is an ancient place that has been famous for decades for one of the batik production districts in Solo*. The target readers will be clearly understand what Laweyan Market itself.

The translator omit *Begitu pula* in the target language (TL) because it does not really influence the idea of the source language (SL). The meaning does not change and the target readers are still get the point that the author wants to introduce about *Laweyan Market*.

Excerpt 9

SL : Pasar Klewer terletak di gerbang barat utara kompleks Keraton yang menjual aneka jenis kain terutama Batik. (G10, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Klewer market is old market that sells any kinds of fabric and predominantly batik. Located in off the west gate of Keraton's North Square, Klewer is the busiest textile market in Java.**
(G10, Sentence: 1,2)

In the source text above there is a sentence that translated using description technique. This excerpt is taken from the first sentence of point G10. There is only first sentence in the source language (SL) and in the target language (TL) we can see that there are divided into two sentences.

In the first sentence of target language explain about what *Pasar Klewer* is and the second sentence explains the location of *Pasar Klewer* itself. The author puts only *Pasar Klewer* as the Indonesian people already know what type of market *Pasar Klewer* is in Solo.

The aim of the translator chooses to use description technique is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form. The target readers will be strange if the translator does not explain about *Pasar Klewer* because in Indonesia there are many types of specific market. *Pasar Klewer* is a place where we can find any kinds of fabric which dominated with *Batik* in Solo. The location of *Pasar Klewer* is already written by the author in the source language (SL) located in west gate of the North Keraton. The translator adds west gate of Keraton's north square because Keraton is located in the center and boundaries by gate, there are west, east, north and south gates. The translator divided into two sentences to make the target readers clearly understand and keep the naturalness of the translation itself.

4.2.3. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. There only one representatives of the data taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follows:

Excerpt 10

SL : Terletak tak jauh dari pasar seni dan budaya Ngarsopuro, Pura Mangkunegaran adalah kediaman Pangeran Mangkunegoro yang dibangun sekitar abad 18 dengan arsitektur khas Jawa, Joglo. (G2, Sentence: 1)

TL : **As the palace of the junior line of the royal family, Mangkunegaran is an unique with home designed beautiful Javanese architecture (Joglo).** (G2, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that translated using discursive creation technique. This excerpt is taken from G2 sentence one.

The first line of the source language (SL) is talking about the location of *Pura Mangkunegaran where the location is near from Ngarsopuro art and culture market*. It is make the translation work slightly different with the author's idea. The translator does not put the location of *Pura Mangkunegaran* but he/she changes with *As the palace of the junior line of the royal family*. This sentence does not have any correlation with the first line of the source language (SL) which the author wants to deliver his/her idea. The first sentence of the target language (TL) *Mangkunegaran is an unique with home designed beautiful Javanese architecture (Joglo)* also has a different connection with one of the source language (SL) *Mangkunegaran adalah kediaman Pangeran Mangkunegoro yang dibangun sekitar abad 18 dengan arsitektur khas Jawa, Joglo*. It makes unpredictable out of context because the source language (SL) tells us that the Mangkunegaran belongs to Mangkunegoro Prince since 18th centuries, whereas in the target language (TL) describes Mangkunegaran is a unique home with Javanese architecture that we known as Joglo. So, the purpose of using discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context in the source text above.

4.2.4. Literal Translation

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. There are ten representative data are taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follows:

Excerpt 11

SL : Salah satu kawah vulkanis aktif yang dapat berpindah-pindah tempat (melompat-lompat) seperti kijang. (Kidang = bahasa Jawa). (A9, Sentence: 2)

TL : **It is an active volcanic crater which can move or jumping like deer. (Kidang = Javanese language).** (A9, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. The sentence is taken from source language (SL) *Salah satu kawah vulkanis aktif yang dapat berpindah-pindah tempat (melompat-lompat) seperti kijang. (Kidang = bahasa Jawa)* is translated into the target language (TL) *It is an active volcanic crater which can move or jumping like deer. (Kidang = Javanese language).*

This excerpt is taken from the second sentence of point A9. Point A9 tells about *sikidang crater* one of the volcanic crater in Indonesia. In the second sentence of point A9, it tells about *sikidang crater* which can moves around, that is why this crater named *kidang* in Javanese or people known it as *deer* in English.

The author wrote in the source language (SL) *Salah satu kawah vulkanis aktif yang dapat berpindah-pindah tempat (melompat-lompat)*

seperti kijang. (Kidang = bahasa Jawa) and it is translated by the translator in the target language (TL) as *It is an active volcanic crater which can move or jumping like deer. (Kidang = Javanese language)*. It is can be done by the translator through literal translation without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

Excerpt 12

SL : Komplek Candi Arjuna adalah kompleks candi Hindu peninggalan dari abad ke 7-8. (B7, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Complex of Arjuna Temple is a Hindu Temples Complex that was built from 7-8th centuries.** (B7, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated used literal translation technique. This excerpt is taken from the first sentence of B7. The sentence from source language (SL) *Komplek Candi Arjuna adalah kompleks candi Hindu peninggalan dari abad ke 7-8* is translated into the target language (TL) *Complex of Arjuna Temple is a Hindu Temples Complex that was built from 7-8th centuries*.

In this context, the author tells about Arjuna Temple which is a Hindu Temple since 8th century. This translation work can be done by the translator through literal translation without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

Excerpt 13

SL : Museum Kailasa ini berisi artefak dan cerita tentang geologi, flora-fauna, kehidupan sehari-hari kepercayaan, serta kesenian Dieng. (B12, Sentence: 2)

TL : This museum has artifacts and stories about geology, flora and fauna, daily activities of indigenous belief and arts of Dieng. (B12, Sentence:2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This excerpt is taken from point B12 of the second sentence. Point B12 tells about Kailasa museum which is located across the Gatkaca Temple in Dieng. Inside the museum there are many artifacts, flora and fauna, daily indigenous belief, arts, etc.

The translator took the SL element information *Museum Kailasa ini berisi artefak dan cerita tentang geologi, flora-fauna, kehidupan sehari-hari kepercayaan, serta kesenian Dieng* and translated it directly the same into *This museum has artifacts and stories about geology, flora and fauna, daily activities of indigenous belief and arts of Dieng*. This is done by the translator without observing the differences of the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

But, the translator also reduces the name of Museum “Museum Kailasa” in the source language (SL) become a demonstrative pronoun “This Museum” in the target language (TL). Even though the translator does not put “Kailasa Museum” in the first and second sentences of the target language (TL) the target readers still recognize what the author’s idea from its sub-title and picture in the destination map booklet.

Excerpt 14

SL : Candi Borobudur adalah Candi Budha terbesar di dunia yang

dibangun oleh Raja Samaratungga, salah satu Raja kerajaan Mataram Kuno, keturunan Wangsa Syailendra, dari tahun 762 sampai dengan tahun 824 masehi. (C1, Sentence: 1)

TL : Borobudur Temple is one of the biggest Buddhist Temples that was built by King Samaratungga, one of the Kings of Ancient Mataram Kingdom, the generation of Wangsa Syailendra, from 762 up to 824 AD. (C1, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated applied literal translation technique. This excerpt is taken from point C1 of the first sentence. Point C1 in the source language (SL) tells about Borobudur temple which is the biggest temple in the world. It was built by King Samaratungga one of the Kings of Ancient mataram kingdom.

This translation work took from the SL elements information. *Candi Borobudur adalah Candi Budha terbesar di dunia* becomes *Borobudur Temple is one of the biggest Buddhist Temples*. The translator omits *di dunia* from source language (SL) but the meaning does not change in the target language (TL). It can be done by the translator without adding some excessive information in the target language (TL). The translator should writes “di dunia” as “in the world” to attract the tourists to visit the Borobudur Temple.

Whereas, *yang dibangun oleh Raja Samaratungga, salah satu Raja kerajaan Mataram Kuno, keturunan Wangsa Syailendra* is translated into *that was built by King Samaratungga, one of the Kings of Ancient Mataram Kingdom, the generation of Wangsa Syailendra* without invetigating the difference between the two sentences above. The

translator chooses literal translation to fit the syntax of the target language (TL) as the source language (SL) does.

In addition, *dari tahun 762 sampai dengan tahun 824 masehi from 762 up to 824 AD*. “masehi” is translated into “AD”. *AD* according to Hornby (2000:14), is used in the Christian calendar to show a particular number of years since the year when Christ was believed to have been born (from Latino ‘Anno Domini’). It is applied to show *masehi* in the target language (TL) to introduce a source text element of information in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text. But, the structural of the sentence is in the same context so that they fit the syntax of the target language (TL) as literal translation.

Excerpt 15

SL : Candi Borobudur, Candi Pawon, dan Candi Mendut merupakan Candi Budha yang memiliki relief atau gambar timbul yang menarik menggambarkan kehidupan Sang Budha dan reinkarnasinya dalam bentuk ceritera Jataka dan Lalitavistara. (C3, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Borobudur Temple, Pawon Temple, and Mendut Temple are Buddhist temples that have interesting relief that describe the Life of Budha and its reincarnation in the form of Jataka and Lalitavistara stories.** (C3, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This excerpt is taken from point C3 of the first sentence. Point C3 tells about Borobudur temple, Pawon Temple, and Mendut Temple which is the buddhist temple in Indonesia.

In this point C3 tells about those temples which have reliefs. It also describes the life of Buddha and its reincarnation. This translation work took from the SL elements information and can be done by the translator because he/she rearranges the meaning of the words so that they fit the syntax of the target language.

Excerpt 16

SL : Punthuk Setumbu berada di Desa Karangrejo sekitar 4km ke arah barat Candi Borobudur. (C6, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Punthuk setumbu hill is located in Karangrejo Village about 4km to the west of Borobudur temple.** (C6, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence is taken from first sentence of point C6.

In this excerpt, it tells about Punthuk setumbu hill which is located in Karangrejo Village near of Borobudur Temple. This translation work took from the SL elements information *Punthuk Setumbu berada di Desa Karangrejo sekitar 4km ke arah barat Candi Borobudur* and can be done by the translator through word-for-word translation *Punthuk setumbu hill is located in Karangrejo Village about 4km to the west of Borobudur temple* without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

Excerpt 17

SL : Museum Sangiran terletak di Desa Krikilan, Kalijambe,

Kabupaten Sragen. (D1, Sentence: 1)

TL : It is located in Krikilan village, Kalijambe, Sragen Regency.
(D1, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence is taken from first sentence of point D1. The source language (SL) *Museum Sangiran terletak di Desa Krikilan, Kalijambe, Kabupaten Sragen* is translated into the target language (TL) *It is located in Krikilan village, Kalijambe, Sragen Regency*.

Point D1 tells us about Museum Sangiran which this is a comprehensive place of anthropology and archeology. The first fosil Java Man or Pithecanthropus Erectus is also stored in this museum.

This translation work took from the SL elements information *Museum Sangiran terletak di Desa Krikilan, Kalijambe, Kabupaten Sragen* and can be done by the translator through literal translation *It is located in Krikilan village, Kalijambe, Sragen Regency* without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

The translator changes *Museum Sangiran* in the source language (SL) into *It* in the target language. The translator wants to suppress the information like the name of museum, Sangiran. Even though this excerpt above is taken from the first sentence that *Museum Sangiran* has not been mentioned before, the target readers still recognized it by reading the subtitle or seeing the picture in this tourist map booklet.

Excerpt 18

SL : Beberapa buah pulau terbentuk dari terumbu karang dan tertutup lapisan pasir. (D2, Sentence: 3)

TL : **Some islands are formed by coral reefs and covered with sand layer.** (D2, Sentence: 3)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence taken from third sentence of point D2. The source language (SL) *Beberapa buah pulau terbentuk dari terumbu karang dan tertutup lapisan pasir* is translated into the target language (TL) *Some islands are formed by coral reefs and covered with sand layer*.

Point D2 tells us about Karimunjawa National Park. Karimunjawa has been famous for its natural beauty such as mountain range, white sand beaches, and underwater world. Karimunjawa located approximately 45 nautical miles from Jepara.

This translation work took from the SL elements information *Beberapa buah pulau terbentuk dari terumbu karang dan tertutup lapisan pasir* and can be done by the translator through word-for-word translation *Some islands are formed by coral reefs and covered with sand layer* without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes by the target language.

Excerpt 19

SL : Pulau-pulau tersebut menyimpan berbagai potensi dan keindahan alam, barisan bukit, pantai berpasir putih, dan alam bawah laut.

(D2, Sentence: 4)

TL : These islands conceal various potential of the enchantment of natural beauty, mountain range, white sand beaches, and under water world. (D2, Sentence: 4)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence taken from fourth sentence of point D2.

The same as in the excerpt 18, Point D2 tells us about Karimunjawa National Park. Karimunjawa has been famous for its natural beauty such as mountain range, white sand beaches, and underwater world. Karimunjawa located approximately 45 nautical miles from Jepara.

There is no shift of meaning. Each words is translated literally become *Pulau-pulau tersebut menyimpan berbagai potensi dan keindahan alam, barisan bukit, pantai berpasir putih, dan alam bawah laut* and can be done by the translator through literal translation *These islands conceal various potential of the enchantment of natural beauty, mountain range, white sand beaches, and under water world* with the same context and form in the source language (SL).

Excerpt 20

SL : Dalam bahasa Jawa, Lawang berarti pintu, Sewu berarti seribu.
(E1, Sentence: 3)

TL : In Javanese, Lawang means door, Sewu means thousand.
(E1, Sentence: 3)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence is taken from third sentence of point E1.

Point E1 tells us about Lawang Sewu building. It is located in Tugu muda area and becomes one of the icons of Semarang city. Lawang sewu was used by the Dutch as a train office of Nedelandsch Indische Maschaapij (NIS).

This translation work took from the SL elements information *Dalam bahasa Jawa, Lawang berarti pintu, Sewu berarti seribu* and can be done by the translator through literal translation *In Javanese*, “Lawang” means “door”, “Sewu” means “thousand” without changing and adds information. So, the translator renders it straight from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

Excerpt 21

SL : Sam Poo Kong adalah klenteng terbesar di Semarang dimana Laksamana Cheng Ho pernah mendaratkan kapalnya pada awal abad ke- 15. (E2, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Sam Poo Kong is the biggest chinese temple in town it is now a memorial site where the remarkable Admiral Zheng He docked his ship in the 15th century.** (E2, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using literal translation technique. This sentence is taken from the first sentence of point E2.

This translation work took from the SL elements information *Sam Poo Kong adalah klenteng terbesar di Semarang dimana Laksamana Cheng Ho pernah mendaratkan kapalnya pada awal abad ke- 15* and can be done by the translator through literal translation *Sam Poo Kong is the biggest chinese temple in town it is now a memorial site where the remarkable Admiral Zheng He docked his ship in the 15th century* without observing the different context beetwen the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

Klenteng or *Kelenteng* is a religious place for Tionghoa people. They worship their gods by praying and burning some Dupa. Sam Poo Kong is one of the biggest Chinese temple in Semarang. Not only Tionghoa people could visit this temple but also every people whose different religious. Sam Poo Kong basically built with many religious and beliefs which holds togetherness.

In addition, Laksamana Cheng Ho in the source language (SL) is translated into Admiral Zheng He in the target language (TL). Cheng Ho or Zheng He is a proper name of a Chinese Admiral. The name of Zheng He is adapted from its chinese writing and spell Zheng He as Cheng Ho in Indonesian.

4.2.5. Modulation

Modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text, it can be lexical or structural. Four

representative data are taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follows :

Excerpt 22

SL : Masyarakat Semarang mengenal bangunan ini dengan sebutan Lawang Sewu karena jumlah pintu yang banyak.
(E1, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Local people called it Lawang Sewu because the building has thousand doors.** (E1, Sentence: 2)

In the excerpt above, the source language (SL) *Masyarakat Semarang mengenal bangunan ini dengan sebutan Lawang Sewu karena jumlah pintu yang banyak* is translated into the target language (TL) *Local people called it Lawang Sewu because the building has thousand doors*. This source language (SL) is translated into the target language (TL) by using modulation technique.

In the source language (SL) *Masyarakat Semarang* is translated into *Local People* in the target language (TL). It is done by the translator to change the point of view of the readers even though does not influence the meaning in the target language (TL). Lawang Sewu located in Semarang, that is why the translator substitute *Masyarakat Semarang* as *Local people* which means *masyarakat setempat*.

The translator also chooses to change the point of view of *jumlah pintu yang banyak* into *has thousand doors* to emphasize why that building is called as *Lawang Sewu* or *Seribu Pintu* in Indonesian. It is not suitable

in English to translate jumlah pintu yang banyak into a lot of doors. The target readers will be peculiar with that translation because the tourists need a specificity from a place they want to visit. If the translator chooses to translate it with a lot of door, the tourist will assumed that there is not a particular or special things from that building.

The purpose of the translator chooses modulation technique is to change the point of view with the close related to the target language. The target readers will easily undertand what the author wants to deliver the idea.

Excerpt 23

SL : Pusat Kuliner Simpang Lima Semarang (Buka mulai sore hari).

TL : **Simpang Lima Night Culinary Venue at City Square.**

In the source text above, the sentence of the source language (SL) *Pusat Kuliner Simpang Lima Semarang (Buka mulai sore hari)* is translated into *Simpang Lima Night Culinary Venue at City Square* in the target language (TL) by using modulation technique.

The sentence *Buka mulai sore hari* is translated into *Night culinary venue* by the translator because it is not common to translate *buka mulai sore hari* as *open in the afternoon*. The target readers will think that many culinary venue also open in the afternoon. The translator chooses to change the point of view to make the translated work more understandable

and suitable to read. Although there is a possibility to render the sentence *buka mulai sore hari* into *open at 5 p.m.* to present *5 p.m.* as *sore hari*.

The purpose of the translator chooses modulation technique is to change the point of view with the close related to the target language. The target readers will easily understand what the author wants to deliver the idea.

Excerpt 24

SL : Anda juga dapat menyaksikan berbagai pusaka kerajaan, senjata tradisional, dan benda-benda seni yang tersimpan di galeri dan museum di dalam area keraton. (G1, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Inside the palace, there is a worth seeing art gallery and an impressive museum displaying heirlooms of the kingdom, keris (traditional Javanese weapons), and some other ancient weapons.** (G1, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence taken from point G1 in the second sentence using modulation technique.

The sentence *senjata tradisional* is translated into *keris (traditional Javanese weapons)* to introduce to the target readers especially tourist one of the *traditional weapons in Java that called as keris*. *Keris* is a weapon that has a wavy shape and has the same function with sword in English. *Benda-benda seni* is translated into *some other ancient weapons*. Actually, in Indonesia *ancient weapons includes as a heirlooms or an artistic things* so that the translator chooses to translate *benda-benda seni* as *some other ancient weapons* to make the target readers understand what the artistic things means.

The structural of the sentence in the source language has a different form in the target language. The purpose of the translator chooses modulation technique is to change the point of view with the close related to the target language. So, the translator changes the point of view to describe the situation that cannot be reflected in the target language.

Excerpt 25

SL : Kampoeng Batik Kauman dan Laweyan dikelilingi dengan bangunan bersejarah yang unik dan menarik. (G4, Sentence: 3)

TL : **Enjoy to shop and visit the batik production area, whereas at both spot unique historical buildings completes the beautiful sight of this village.** (G4, Sentence: 3)

In the source text above, there is a sentence translated using modulation technique. This sentence is taken from the third sentence of point G4.

Point G4 is talking about Kampoeng Batik Kauman and Laweyan. Those places have been known for Batik and Handicrafts. The design of batik in Kauman and Laweyan is adopted from the royal family. In this context, the source language (SL) tells about Kampoeng Batik Kauman and Laweyan surrounding with unique and interesting historical building. The target language (TL) has a different form with the source language (SL). The translator translates the source language (SL) *Kampoeng Batik Kauman dan Laweyan dikelilingi dengan bangunan bersejarah yang unik dan menarik* into *Enjoy to shop and visit the batik production area, whereas at both spot unique historical buildings completes the beautiful*

sight of this village. Indonesian prefers to use a passive sentence whereas English often to use active sentence.

The reason why the translator chooses modulation technique is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text, it can be lexical or structural. The example above doesn't influence the meaning because the translator wants to keep readability of the tourist map.

4.2.6. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a source text information item in the target text. It is in opposition to amplification. There are five representative data taken as examples of the analysis and presented as follows:

Excerpt 26

SL : Wisatawan dapat menyaksikan keindahan matahari terbit serta siluet Candi Borobudur dari bukit ini. (C6, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Many tourists climb up the hill to enjoy the beautiful amazing sunrise.** (C6, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using reduction technique. This sentence is taken from the second sentence of point C6.

The translator chooses reduction technique to suppress a source text information item in the target text. In the source language (SL), the author wrote that *visitor could see the beauty of sunrise and the siluet of*

Borobudur temple. The translator ignore to put the siluet of borobudur temple in the target language because when we enjoy the sunrise automatically we can see the siluet of Borobudur temple. The translator chooses reduction technique because she/he thinks that it is not necessary to put the *siluet of Borobudur temple* in the target language so that the translator omits the *siluet of Borobudur Temple* to make it simple and natural.

In the source language (SL), the author said that the visitors could see the sunrise from the hill but the translator change the grammatical category from *bukit* as noun become *climb up the hill* as verb. Here, the translator wants to give implicit information to the readers that they have to climb up the hill to enjoy the sunrise.

Excerpt 27

SL : Kawasan karimunjawa terdiri dari 27 pulau yang masih perawan dan hanya 5 diantaranya yang berpenghuni. (D2, Sentence: 2)

TL : **It consists of 27 pristine tropical islands.** (D2, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using reduction technique. This sentence is taken from the second sentence of point D2. The source language (SL) tells about that Karimun jawa consist of 27 pristine islands and only 5 of them is inhabitant.

In the source language (SL) *Kawasan Karimunjawa* only translated into *It* to substitute the phrase *Kawasan Karimunjawa* to avoid some reciprocal because this sentence is taken from second sentence and

Kawasan Karimunjawa or Karimunjawa Area has already mentioned in the first sentence.

The translator also does not explain in the target language (TL) from 27 islands only 5 is inhabitant to reduce the excessive information which tourist does not have to know. If the translator renders it as in the source language (SL) many tourists will come freely or even buy those islands. To prevent it from trading the islands, the translator chooses to use reduction technique to suppress a source text information item in the target text.

Excerpt 28

SL : Pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pohon langka ‘pohon rantai’ Yang mirip dengan rantai kapal dan patung Laksamana Cheng Ho setinggi 12,7 m. (E2, Sentence: 2)

TL : **Visitors can find 12,7 meters high of Admiral Zheng He statue.** (E2, Sentence: 2)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that translated using reduction technique. This sentence is taken from the second sentence of point E2.

Here, the translator omits the information from the source language (SL) *Pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pohon langka ‘pohon rantai’ yang mirip dengan rantai kapal.* The translator assumed that the visitors could see the rare tree (chain tree) near to the Admiral Zheng He statue. So, the translator applied reduction technique to suppress a source text information item *Pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pohon langka ‘pohon*

rantai' yang mirip dengan rantai kapal in the target text and only translate it into *Visitors can find 12,7 meters high of Admiral Zheng He statue*.

Besides, in the source language (SL) *Laksamana Cheng Ho* is translated into *Admiral Zheng He* in the target language (TL). This happens when there is not a specific term or expression to fit the source language (SL). The aim is to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. It will makes the translation work sounds natural so that the target language readers would understand what the author wants to deliver her idea.

Excerpt 29

SL : Kota Lama merupakan kawasan dengan gedung-gedung berarsitektur Eropa peninggalan Belanda. (E3, Sentence: 1)

TL : **Semarang old town is the heritage of Dutch colonization.**
(E3, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that is translated using reduction technique. This sentence is taken from the first sentence of point E3. The source language (SL) *Kota Lama merupakan kawasan dengan gedung-gedung berarsitektur Eropa peninggalan Belanda* is translated into *Semarang old town is the heritage of Dutch colonization* in the target language (TL).

The translator aim to suppress a source text information item in target language because there is enough information in the target language when the *gedung-gedung berarsitektur Eropa* is omitted. The target

readers still get the point if the target language (TL) is *Semarang old town is the heritage of Dutch colonization* without explanation of what those heritage looks like. When the tourist see the Semarang old town, they will know that the buildings are adopted from European style.

Excerpt 30

SL : Di kawasan pecinan ini terdapat warung semawis yang bernuansa oriental yang terletak di jalan Gang Warung Kelurahan Kranggan. (E12, Sentence: 1)

TL : **In China town there's the Semawis food stall.**
(E12, Sentence: 1)

In the source text above, there is a sentence that translated using reduction technique. This sentence is taken from the first sentence of point E12.

The author put the location of the China town in Semarang and told us there are a food stalls selling oriental food in China town in the source language (SL). The translator omits the location to make it simple and readable into *In China town there's the Semawis food stall*. Actually, the target readers will not understand about what they are selling in China town if the translator only put *Semawis food stall* and also the readers will not know where is the China town is located. Moreover, this destination map is very useful as a worldwide tourist guide. It should have completes explanation whether in source language (SL) or in the target language (TL). The translator chooses reduction to suppress a source text information item in the target text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

The conclusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the analysis it can be concluded there are 60 sentences in the source language (SL) and 65 sentences in the target language (TL) of the destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” that have been analyzed based on the translation techniques belongs to Molina and Albir’s theory. The conclusion can be stated as follows:

There are 6 techniques of translation used by the translator of the destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”. There are 14 (23,33%) data using amplification; 3 (5,00%) data using description; 1 (1,67%) data using discursive creation; 30 (50,00%) data using literal translation; 4 (6,67%) data using modulation; and 7 (11,67%) data using reduction. There is also 1 (1,67%) data deleted.

The researcher found the mostly used in translation techniques is literal translation technique because the researcher found 30 sentences (50,00%) to make the translation work clear for the tourists domestic even international. This technique is applied to preserve the meaning of the words, by rearranging them so that they fit the syntax of the target

language (TL). Whereas the description and discursive creation are rarely used.

The application of translation techniques of translation is dealing with the problem in understanding a translation work. The translation techniques of translation will help the translator to choose the best way in translating a destination map and keeping it naturally so that the target readers will understand more clearly about the destination or tourist map.

5.2. Suggestion

The writer would like to give the following suggestion based on the analysis to:

1. The reader who are interested in translation study and want to increase their knowledge about the translation techniques in the destination map of “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map” or some other field related to translation, it will be helpful to comprehend the text before doing other research with the translation.
2. Dian Nuswantoro University and especially for English Department students can use this thesis as a reference book when they are conducting a research related to the translation study.
3. The result of this study is improving the knowledge of techniques in translation.
4. The result of this study can be used as a reference for the students who wants to translate a book.

5. The result of this study it will enrich the knowledge of the translator about how to translate a book.

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APPENDIX 1

The Translation Techniques used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”

No.	Sentences		Translation Technique
	SL	TL	
1.	Kawah Sikidang terletak di Desa Dieng Kulon. (A9, Sentence: 1)	Sikidang crater located in the village of Dieng Kulon, sub-district of Batur. (A9, Sentence: 1)	Amplification
2.	Salah satu kawah vulkanis aktif yang dapat berpindah-pindah tempat (melompat-lompat) seperti kijang. (Kidang = bahasa Jawa). (A9, Sentence: 2)	It is an active volcanic crater which can move or jumping like deer. (Kidang = Javanese language). (A9, Sentence: 2)	Literal Translation
3.	Telaga yang sangat indah karena memantulkan aneka warna hingga dinamakan Telaga Warna. (A10, Sentence: 1)	The name of Warna lake comes due to the beauty of the lake which reflects various colors. (A10, Sentence: 1)	Amplification
4.	Disampingnya terdapat telaga lain yang disebut Telaga Pengilon yang berkilau seperti cermin. (A10, Sentence: 2)	Besides, there is also another lake named Pengilon (Mirror), the name was adopted due to its sparkling like a mirror. (A10, Sentence: 2)	Amplification

5.	Bukit tertinggi di kawasan Dataran Tinggi Dieng dengan pemandangan matahari terbit yang mempesona dengan latar Gunung Sindoro dan Sumbing. (A11, Sentence: 1)	It is the highest hill within the Dieng Plateau that gives a beautiful sunset sight with the background of Mount Sindoro and Mount Sumbing. (A11, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
6.	Komplek Candi Arjuna adalah kompleks candi Hindu peninggalan dari abad ke 7-8. (B7, Sentence: 1)	Complex of Arjuna Temple is a Hindu Temples Complex that was built from 7-8th centuries. (B7, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
7.	Museum Kailasa berlokasi disebelang Candi Gatutkaca. (B12, Sentence: 1)	This museum is located in Batur, which precisely across the Gatutkaca Temple. (B12, Sentence: 1)	Amplification
8.	Museum Kailasa ini berisi artefak dan cerita tentang geologi, flora-fauna, kehidupan sehari-hari kepercayaan, serta kesenian Dieng. (B12, Sentence: 2)	This museum has artifacts and stories about geology, flora and fauna, daily activities of indigenous belief and arts of Dieng. (B12, Sentence:2)	Literal Translation
9.	Candi Borobudur adalah Candi Budha terbesar di dunia yang dibangun oleh Raja Samaratungga,	Borobudur Temple is one of the biggest Buddhist Temples that was built by King Samaratungga, one	Literal Translation

	salah satu Raja kerajaan Mataram Kuno, keturunan Wangsa Syailendra, dari tahun 762 sampai dengan tahun 824 masehi. (C1, Sentence: 1)	of the Kings of Ancient Mataram Kingdom, the generation of Wangsa Syailendra, from 762 up to 824 AD. (C1, Sentence: 1)	
10.	Candi Borobudur, Candi Pawon, dan Candi Mendut merupakan Candi Budha yang memiliki relief atau gambar timbul yang menarik menggambarkan kehidupan Sang Budha dan reinkarnasinya dalam bentuk ceritera Jataka dan Lalitavistara. (C3, Sentence: 1)	Borobudur Temple, Pawon Temple, and Mendut Temple are Buddhist temples that have interesting relief that describe the life of Budha and its reincarnation in the form of Jataka and Lalitavistara stories. (C3, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
11.	Punthuk Setumbu berada di Desa Karangrejo sekitar 4km ke arah barat Candi Borobudur. (C6, Sentence: 1)	Punthuk setumbu hill is located in Karangrejo Village about 4km to the west of Borobudur temple. (C6, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
12.	Wisatawan dapat menyaksikan keindahan matahari terbit serta siluet Candi Borobudur dari bukit ini.	Many tourists climb up the hill to enjoy the beautiful amazing sunrise. (C6, Sentence: 2)	Reduction

	(C6, Sentence: 2)		
13.	Pegunjung dapat mencoba wisata petualangan yang memacu adrenalin dengan arung jeram di sungai Elo dan Progo. (C8, Sentence: 1)	Visitors can stimulate their adrenaline by rafting at Elo and Progo rivers which is located in Magelang. (C8, Sentence: 1)	Amplification
14.	Museum Sangiran terletak di Desa Krikilan, Kalijambe, Kabupaten Sragen. (D1, Sentence: 1)	It is located in Krikilan village, Kalijambe, Sragen Regency. (D1, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
15.	Disinilah, tersimpan fosil manusia purba Pithecanthropus Erectus yang ditemukan oleh Eugene Dubuois pada tahun 1891. (D1, Sentence: 2)	There is fossil of Pithecanthropus Erectus 'Java Man' discovered by Eugene Dubois in 1891. (D1, Sentence: 2)	Description
16.	Sangiran merupakan situs terpenting untuk ilmu pengetahuan, terutama penelitian di bidang antropologi dan arkeologi. (D1, Sentence: 3)	Sangiran Museum is the most comprehensive museum of anthropology and geology, where prehistoric ruins are stored including human and animal fossils. (D1, Sentence: 3)	Amplification
17.	Taman Nasional Karimunjawa terletak di	Karimunjawa National Park is situated	Reduction

	Laut Jawa, tepatnya 45 mil laut arah barat laut Kabupaten Jepara. (D2, Sentence: 1)	approximately 45 nautical miles from Jepara. (D2, Sentence: 1)	
18.	Kawasan karimunjawa terdiri dari 27 pulau yang masih perawan dan hanya 5 diantaranya yang berpenghuni. (D2, Sentence: 2)	It consists of 27 pristine tropical islands. (D2, Sentence: 2)	Reduction
19.	Beberapa buah pulau terbentuk dari terumbu karang dan tertutup lapisan pasir. (D2, Sentence: 3)	Some islands are formed by coral reefs and covered with sand layer. (D2, Sentence: 3)	Literal Translation
20.	Pulau-pulau tersebut menyimpan berbagai potensi dan keindahan alam, barisan bukit, pantai berpasir putih, dan alam bawah laut. (D2, Sentence: 4)	These islands conceal various potential of the enchantment of natural beauty, mountain range, white sand beaches, and under water world. (D2, Sentence: 4)	Literal Translation
21.	Terletak di komplek Tugu Muda, dahulu bangunan bergaya art deco ini digunakan Belanda sebagai kantor pusat kereta api (trem) Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maaschapij	Strategically situated at Tugu muda complex, this art deco building was used by the Dutch as a train office of Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maaschapij (NIS).	Literal Translation

	(NIS). (E1, Sentence: 1)	(E1, Sentence: 1)	
22.	Masyarakat Semarang mengenal bangunan ini dengan sebutan Lawang Sewu karena jumlah pintu yang banyak. (E1, Sentence: 2)	Local people called it Lawang Sewu because the building has thousand doors. (E1, Sentence: 2)	Modulation
23.	Dalam bahasa Jawa, Lawang berarti pintu, Sewu berarti seribu. (E1, Sentence: 3)	In Javanese, Lawang means door, Sewu means thousand. (E1, Sentence: 3)	Literal Translation
24.	Sam Poo Kong adalah klenteng terbesar di Semarang dimana Laksamana Cheng Ho pernah mendaratkan kapalnya pada awal abad ke- 15. (E2, Sentence: 1)	Sam Poo Kong is the biggest chinese temple in town it is now a memorial site where the remarkable Admiral Zheng He docked his ship in the 15th century. (E2, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
25.	Pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pohon langka ‘pohon rantai’ yang mirip dengan rantai kapal dan patung Laksamana Cheng Ho setinggi 12,7 m. (E2, Sentence: 2)	Visitors can find 12,7 meters high of Admiral Zheng He statue. (E2, Sentence: 2)	Reduction
26.	Kota Lama merupakan kawasan dengan gedung-	Semarang old town is the heritage of Dutch	Reduction

	gedung berarsitektur Eropa peninggalan Belanda. (E3, Sentence: 1)	colonization. (E3, Sentence: 1)	
27.	Dahulu, kawasan ini merupakan pusat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda di Jawa Tengah. (E3, Sentence: 2)	This area was the business centre and Dutch Government in Jawa Tengah. (E3, Sentence: 2)	Amplification
28.	Beberapa bangunan yang ada, antara lain: Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang, Marabunta, Marba, Taman Sri Gunting, dsb. (E3, Sentence: 3)	Hundreds of aged buildings, such as Blenduk church, Tawang Railway Station, Marabunta, Marba, Sri Gunting Park, etc, are so called Little Netherland. (E3, Sentence: 3)	Amplification
29.	Masjid Agung Jawa tengah merupakan masjid terbesar di Jawa tengah yang berdiri di lahan seluas 10 hektar. (E5, Sentence: 1)	This mosque is the biggest in Jawa Tengah residing 10 ha area. (E5, Sentence:1)	Literal Translation
30.	Desain masjid merupakan perpaduan seni bangunan Eropa, Timur Tengah, dan Asia. (E5, Sentence: 2)	Architecturally, this lovely and powerful building is a combination of European, Middle East and Asia styles. (E5, Sentence: 2)	Amplification
31.	Pengunjung dapat naik	You can climb up 99	Literal Translation

	<p>ke menara putar berketinggian 99 meter untuk menyaksikan pemandangan kota Semarang yang indah. (E5, Sentence: 3)</p>	<p>meters high revolving minaret and have a good view of Semarang City. (E5, Sentence: 3)</p>	
32.	<p>Terletak di Jl. Abdurahman Saleh, Museum Negeri Ranggawarsita menampilkan kurang lebih 50.000 koleksi peninggalan bersejarah bangsa Indonesia sejak jaman purba hingga masa kolonialisme, seperti patung emas, miniatur candi-candi dan berbagai jenis wayang. (E6, Sentence: 1)</p>	<p>Located on Jl. Abdurahman Saleh, Ranggawarsita State Museum displays a wide array of Indonesian archeological, historical, and cultural features from prehistoric, Hindu- Buddhist, Islamic, and Colonialism era. (E6, Sentence: 1)</p>	Reduction
33.	<p>Buka setiap hari pukul 08.00-15.00, kecuali hari Jum'at 08.00-11.00. Telp. 024-760238. (E6, Sentence: 2)</p>	<p>Open daily 08.00 am - 03.00 pm, Friday 08.00 am – 11 am. Phone (62) 24 760238. (E6, Sentence: 2)</p>	Literal Translation
34.	<p>Di kawasan pecinan ini terdapat warung semawis yang bernuansa oriental yang terletak di jalan Gang Warung Kelurahan</p>	<p>In China town there's the Semawis food stall. (E12, Sentence: 1)</p>	Reduction

	Kranggan. (E12, Sentence: 1)		
35.	Deretan warung semawis buka setiap hari Jum'at, Sabtu dan Minggu mulai pukul 17.00 sampai dini hari. (E12, Sentence: 2)	Semawis food stall opens every Friday-Sunday on 5.00 pm-late. (E12, Sentence: 2)	Literal Translation
36.	Tersedia berbagai menu makanan dan minuman, seperti Chinese food, bakmi jowo, es marem, aneka bubur, dll. (E12, Sentence: 3)	Located at Gang Warung street, Kranggan district, visitors can taste the delicious food of Semarang with oriental nuance, such as Nasi tela, Bakmi Jowo, Es marem, Soto, Satay, Fried chicken. (E12, Sentence: 3)	Amplification
37.	Pusat Kuliner Simpang Lima Semarang (Buka mulai sore hari).	Simpang Lima Night Culinary Venue at City Square.	Modulation
38.	Pusat oleh-oleh Semarang di Jl. Pandanaran.	Semarang Food Gifts Center at Pandanaran street.	Literal Translation
39.	Pusat Kuliner Malam Semawis di Jl. Gang Warung-Pecinan Semarang (buka: Jum'at, Sabtu, Minggu).	Semawis Culinary Night Venue in Semarang China Town at Gang Warung Street, Kranggan Sub District (open: Fri, Sat, Sun).	Amplification

40.	Pusat Oleh-Oleh Wingko Cap Kereta Api di Jl. Cendrawasih 14 (kawasan kota lama), Semarang.	Wingko Cap Kereta Api Food Gifts Center at Cendrawasih Street No. 14 (Semarang old town area).	Literal Translation
41.	Keraton Kasunanan adalah istana Kerajaan Surakarta Hadiningrat yang dibangun oleh Paku Buwono II pada tahun 1745. (G1, Sentence: 1)	Kasunanan was the palace of Surakarta Hadiningrat Kingdom. It was built by Paku Buwono II in 1745. (G1, Sentence: 1,2)	Literal Translation
42.	Anda juga dapat menyaksikan berbagai pusaka kerajaan, senjata tradisional, dan benda-benda seni yang tersimpan di galeri dan museum di dalam area keraton. (G1, Sentence: 2)	Inside the palace, there is a worth seeing art gallery and an impressive museum displaying heirlooms of the kingdom, keris (traditional Javanese weapons), and some other ancient weapons. (G1, Sentence: 2)	Modulation
43.	Terletak tak jauh dari pasar seni dan budaya Ngarsopuro, Pura Mangkunegaran adalah kediaman Pangeran Mangkunegoro yang dibangun sekitar abad 18 dengan arsitektur khas	As the palace of the junior line of the royal family, Mangkunegaran is an unique home designed with beautiful Javanese architecture (Joglo). (G2, Sentence: 1)	Discursive Creation

	Jawa, Joglo. (G2, Sentence: 1)		
44.	Tersimpan bebragai koleksi perhiasan kuno, senjata tradisional, dan topeng-topeng artistik. (G2, Sentence: 2)	Built in 18th century, the building is a well maintained collection of the 14th century jewelery, silverworks, javanese weapon, and matchless masks from different regions in Java. (G2, Sentence: 2)	Amplification
45.	Masyarakat sekitar Kauman memproduksi batik dengan motif yang diadaptasi dari batik kerajaan/ keraton. (G4, Sentence: 1)	Kauman village is very well known for its batik handicrafts. Its motives are often adopted from the royal family. (G4, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
46.	Begitu pula Laweyan merupakan sentra produksi batik di kota Solo sejak lama. (G4, Sentence: 2)	Laweyan is an ancient place that has been famous for decades for one of the batik production districts in Solo. (G4, Sentence:2)	Description
47.	Kampoeng Batik Kauman dan Laweyan dikelilingi dengan bangunan bersejarah yang unik dan menarik. (G4, Sentence: 3)	Enjoy to shop and visit the batik production area, whereas at both spot unique historical buildings completes the beautiful sight of this	Modulation

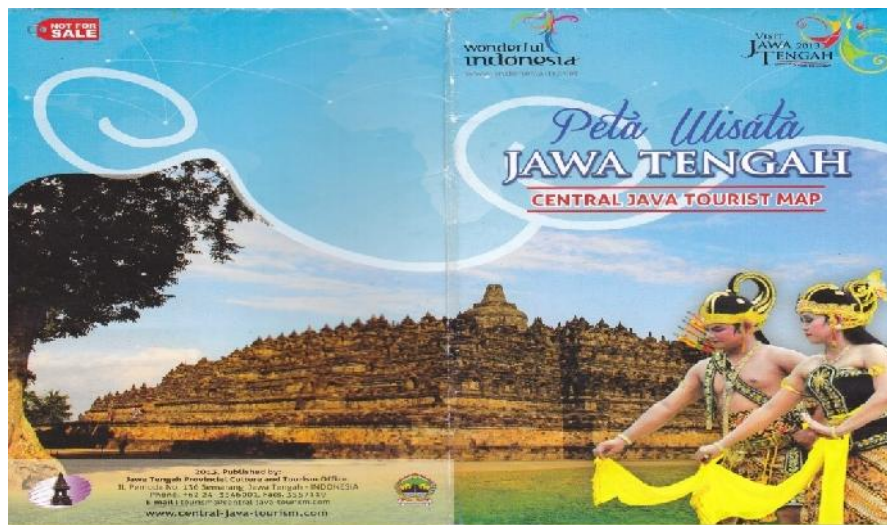
		village. (G4, Sentence: 3)	
48.	Selain berbelanja batik, pengunjung dapat mempelajari cara pembuatan batik. (G4, Sentence: 4)	-	Deleted
49.	Dahulu merupakan tempat rekreasi dan peristirahatan keluarga kerajaan saja. (G6, Sentence: 1)	This place was used to be a recreation and resting place for royal family. (G6, Sentence: 1)	Literal Translation
50.	Saat ini digunakan sebagai pusat hiburan anak-anak maupun dewasa, juga terdapat gedung pertunjukan wayang orang. (G6, Sentence: 2)	This place is located at Jl. Slamet Riyadi Surakarta, an entertainment center for children and adults. This complex has a theatrical building for Wayang Orang (Javanese traditional theatrical performance). (G6, Sentence: 2,3)	Amplification
51.	Wayang orang menyajikan cerita epos Ramayana dan Mahabarata setiap malam mulai jam 20.00-22.30 WIB, kecuali hari Minggu. (G6, Sentence: 3)	The performances show the epic folklore of Ramayana and Mahabarata. It performs every night 8 pm to 10.30 pm, Closed: Sunday. (G6, Sentence: 3,4)	Literal Translation

52.	<p>Pasar Klewer terletak di gerbang barat utara kompleks Keraton yang menjual aneka jenis kain terutama Batik. (G10, Sentence: 1)</p>	<p>Klewer market is old market that sells any kinds of fabric and predominantly batik. Located in off the west gate of Keraton's North Square, Klewer is the busiest textile market in Java. (G10, Sentence: 1,2)</p>	Description
53.	<p>Pasar Triwindu menawarkan aneka benda antik dan unik, seperti keramik China, Topeng Kayu, Kerajinan kaca yang artistik, dsb. (G9, Sentence: 1)</p>	<p>Triwindu antique market sells various statues, Chinese porceleins and ceramics, unique wooden masks, lamps in unique sizes, candle sticks, glasses, feast sets and decorations. (G9, Sentence: 1)</p>	Amplification
54.	<p>Bus tingkat Werkudara menawarkan tour keliling kota Solo melewati beberapa daya tarik wisata yang ada di Kota Surakarta. (G11, Sentence: 1)</p>	<p>Werkudara double decker offers tour around the city giving insights of the touristic hotspots in Surakarta. (G11, Sentence: 1)</p>	Literal Translation
55.	<p>Bus Werkudara beroperasi setiap hari dan tiket dapat dibeli satuan maupun carter.</p>	<p>The bus operates daily and the tenant can also ask the bus driver to stop at certain places. Seat in</p>	Amplification

	(G11, Sentence: 2)	coach or charter. (G11, Sentence: 2)	
56.	Kampung Batik Laweyan di Jl. Dr. Radjiman, Solo.	Laweyan Batik Village at Dr. Radjiman Solo.	Literal Translation
57.	Kampung Batik Kauman di kawasan Keraton Surakarta.	Kauman Batik Village in Surakarta Palace Area.	Literal Translation
58.	House of Danar Hadi Batik di Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 261.	House of Danar Hadi Batik at Slamet Riyadi No. 261.	Literal Translation
59.	Batik Semar Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 101.	Semar Batik at Adi Sucipto No. 101.	Literal Translation
60.	Beteng Trade Center (BTC) dan Pusat Grosir Solo (PGS) di Jl. Mayor Sunaryo.	Beteng Trade Center (BTC) and Solo Grocery Center at Mayor Sunaryo Street.	Literal Translation

APPENDIX 2

The Translation Techniques used in the bilingual destination map “Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah” translated into “Central Java Tourist Map”



MAP OF BOROBUDUR AREA

c1 CANDI BOROBUDUR/ BOROBUDUR TEMPLE



Candi Borobudur adalah Candi Budha terbesar di dunia yang dibangun oleh Raja Samaratungga, salah satu raja kerajaan Mataram Kuno, keturunan Wangsa Syailendra, dari tahun 762 sampai dengan tahun 824 Masehi. Borobudur Temple is one of the biggest Buddhist temples that was built by King Samaratungga, one of the kings of Ancient Mataram Kingdom, the generation of Wangsa Syailendra, from 762 up to 824 AD.

c2 CANDI PAWON/ PAWON TEMPLE



c3 CANDI MENDUT/ MENDUT TEMPLE

Candi Borobudur, Candi Pawon dan Candi Mendut merupakan Candi Budha yang memiliki relief atau gambar timbul yang menarik menggambarkan kehidupan Sang Budha dan reinkarnasinya dalam bentuk cerita Jataka dan Lalitavistara. Borobudur Temple, Pawon Temple, and Mendut Temple are Buddhist temples that have interesting reliefs that describe the life of Buddha and its reincarnation in the form of Jataka and Lalitavistara stories.

c6 BUKIT PUNTHUK SETUMBU/ PUNTHUK SETUMBU HILL



Punthuk setumbu berada di Desa Karangreja sekitar 4 km kearah barat dari Candi Borobudur. Wisatawan dapat menyaksikan keindahan matahari terbit serta siluet candi Borobudur dari bukit ini. Punthuk Setumbu hill is located in Karangreja village, about 4 km to the west of Borobudur Temple. Many tourists climb up the hill to enjoy the beautiful/amazing sunrise.

c7 SUNGAI PROGO/ PROGO RIVER



c8 SUNGAI ELO/ ELO RIVER

Pengunjung dapat mencoba wisata petualangan yang memacu adrenalin dengan arung jeram di sungai Elo dan Progo. Visitors can stimulate their adrenaline by rafting at Elo and Progo River which is located in Magelang.

b8 CANDI PUNTADEWA / PUNTADEWA TEMPLE



b9 CANDI SRIKANDI / SRIKANDI TEMPLE

b10 CANDI SEMBADRA / SEMBADRA TEMPLE

Komplek Candi Arjuna adalah kompleks candi Hindu peninggalan dari abad ke 7-8. Complex of Arjuna Temple is a Hindu Temples Complex that was built from 7-8th centuries.

b12 MUSEUM KAILASA / KAILASA MUSEUM



Museum Kailasa berlokasi di seberang Candi Gatutkaca. Museum Kailasa ini berisi artefak dan cerita tentang geologi, flora-fauna, kehidupan sehari-hari kepercayaan, serta kesenian Dieng. This museum is located in Batur, which is precisely across the Gatutkaca temple. This museum has artifacts and stories about geology, flora and fauna, daily activities of indigeneous belief and arts of Dieng.

DESTINASI WISATA UNGGULAN MUST SEE PLACES

a9 KAWAH SIKIDANG / SIKIDANG CRATER



Kawah Sikidang terletak di Desa Dieng Kulon, salah satu kawah vulkanis aktif yang dapat berpindah-pindah tempat (melompat-lompat) seperti kijang (kidang=bahasa Jawa).
Sikidang crater located in the village of Dieng Kulon, sub-district of Batur. It is an active volcanic crater which can move or jumping like deer (kidang = Javanese Language).

a10 TELAGA WARNA / WARNA LAKE



Telaga yang sangat indah karena memantulkan aneka warna hingga dinamakan Telaga Warna. Di sampingnya terdapat telaga lain yang disebut Telaga Pengilon yang berkilau seperti cermin.
The name of Warna lake comes due to the beauty of the lake which reflects various colors. Besides, there is also another lake named Pengilon (Mirror), the name was adopted due to its sparkling like a mirror.

a11 BUKIT SIKUNIR / SIKUNIR HILL



Bukit tertinggi di Kawasan Dataran Tinggi Dieng dengan pemandangan matahari terbit yang memesona dengan latar Gunung Sindoro dan Sumbing.
It is the highest hill within The Dieng Plateau that gives a beautiful sunset sight with the background of Mount Sindoro and Mount Sumbing.

d1 KAWASAN SITUS SANGIRAN/ SANGIRAN PRE HISTORIC MUSEUM



Museum Sangiran terletak di Desa Krikilan, Kalijambe, Kabupaten Sragen. Di sinilah tersimpan fosil manusia purba Pithecanthropus Erectus yang ditemukan oleh Eugene Dubois pada tahun 1891. Sangiran merupakan situs terpenting untuk ilmu pengetahuan, terutama penelitian di bidang antropologi dan arkeologi.

It is located in Krikilan Village, Kalijambe, Sragen Regency. There is fossil of Pithecanthropus Erectus 'Java Man' discovered by Eugene Dubois in 1891. Sangiran Museum is the most comprehensive museum of anthropology and geology, where prehistoric ruins are stored including human and animal fossils.

Contact :
Sragen Regency Tourism Office
Phone. (62)271 7087446,
8822 856

d2 TAMAN NASIONAL KARIMUNJAWA/ KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK



Taman Nasional Karimunjawa terletak di Laut Jawa, tepatnya 45 mil laut arah barat laut kabupaten Jepara. Kawasan Karimunjawa terdiri dari 27 pulau yang masih perawan dan hanya 5 di antaranya yang berpenghuni. Beberapa buah pulau terbentuk dari terumbu karang dan tertutup lapisan pasir. Pulau-pulau tersebut menyimpan berbagai potensi dan keindahan alam, barisan bukit, pantai berpasir putih, dan alam bawah laut.

Karimunjawa National Park is situated approximately 45 nautical miles from Jepara. It consists out of 27 pristine tropical islands. Some islands are formed by coral reefs and covered with sand layer. These island conceal various potential of the enchantment of natural beauty, mountain range, white sand beaches, and under water world.

Karimunjawa Inn Hotel
Jl. Kapuran -Karimunjawa Phone. Karimunjawa Inn (62)297 - 312253
Contact Person : Diah/ Fitri
Facilities: Rent Jet Ski, Glass Bottom Boat, Restaurant, Rent Motor & Bike, Tour Package, Snorkel Equipment, Laundry Service

e1 LAWANG SEWU/ LAWANG SEWU BUILDING



Terletak di kompleks Tugu Muda, dahulu bangunan bergaya art deco ini digunakan Belanda sebagai kantor pusat kereta api (trem) Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maschaapij (NIS). Masyarakat Semarang mengenal bangunan ini dengan sebutan Lawang Sewu, karena jumlah pintu yang banyak. Dalam bahasa Jawa, Lawang berarti pintu, Sewu berarti Seribu.

Strategically situated at Tugu Muda complex, this art deco building was used by the Dutch as a train office of Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maschaapij (NIS). Local people called it Lawang Sewu because this building has thousands doors. In Javanese, Lawang means door, Sewu means thousand.

e2 KLENTENG SAM POO KONG/ SAM POO KONG CHINESE TEMPLE



Sam Poo Kong adalah klenteng terbesar di Semarang di mana Laksamana Cheng Ho pernah mendaratkan kapalnya pada awal abad ke-15. Pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pohon langka 'pohon rantai' yang mirip dengan rantai kapal dan patung Laksamana Cheng Ho setinggi 12,7 m.

Sam Poo Kong is the biggest chinese temple in town It is now a memorial site where the remarkable Admiral Zheng He docked his ship in the 15th century. Visitors can find 12,7 meters high of Admiral Zheng He statue.

e3 KOTA LAMA SEMARANG/ SEMARANG OLD TOWN



Kota lama merupakan kawasan dengan gedung-gedung berarsitektur Eropa peninggalan Belanda. Dahulu, kawasan ini merupakan pusat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda di Jawa Tengah. Beberapa bangunan yang ada, antara lain: Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang, Marabunta, Marba, Taman Sri Gunting, dsb.

Semarang old town is the heritage of Dutch colonization. This area was the business centre and Dutch Government in Jawa Tengah. Hundreds of aged buildings, such as Blenduk church, Tawang Railway Station, Marabunta, Marba, Srigunting Park, etc, are so called Little Netherland.

e5 MASJID AGUNG JAWA TENGAH/ JAWA TENGAH GRAND MOSQUE



Masjid Agung Jawa Tengah merupakan masjid terbesar di Jawa Tengah yang berdiri di atas lahan seluas 10 hektar. Desain masjid merupakan perpaduan seni bangunan Eropa, Timur Tengah, dan Asia. Pengunjung dapat naik ke menara putar berketinggian 99 meter untuk menyaksikan pemandangan kota Semarang yang indah.

This mosque is the biggest in Jawa Tengah residing 10 ha area. Architecturally, this lovely and powerful building is a combination of European, Middle East and Asia styles. You can climb up 99 meters high revolving minaret and have a good view of Semarang City.

e6

MUSEUM RANGGAWARSITA/ RANGGAWARSITA MUSEUM



Terletak di Jl. Abdurrahman Saleh, Museum Negeri Ranggawarsita menampilkan kurang lebih 50.000 koleksi peninggalan bersejarah bangsa Indonesia sejak jaman purba hingga masa kolonialisme, seperti patung emas, miniatur candi-candi dan berbagai jenis wayang. Buka setiap hari pukul 08.00-15.00, kecuali jum'at 08.00-11.00. Telp. 024-760238

Located on Jl. Abdurrahman Saleh, Ranggawarsita State Museum displays a wide array of Indonesian archeological, historical, and cultural features from prehistoric, Hindu-Buddhist, Islamic, and Colonialism era.

Open daily 08.00 am - 03.00 pm, Friday 08.00 am - 11.00 am. Phone(62)24 760238

e12

PASAR SEMAWIS PECINAN/ PECINAN SEMAWIS FOOD COURT



Di kawasan pecinan ini terdapat warung semawis yang bemuansa oriental yang terletak di jalan Gang Warung Kelurahan Kranggan. Deretan warung semawis buka setiap hari Jumat, Sabtu, dan Minggu mulai pukul 17.00 sampai dini hari. Tersedia berbagai menu makanan dan minuman, seperti Chinese food, bakmi jowo, es marem, aneka bubur, dll.

In China town there's the Semawis food stall. Located at Gang Warung Street, Kranggan district, visitors can taste the delicious food of Semarang with oriental nuance, such as Nasi tela, Bakmi Jowo, Es Marem, Soto, satay, fried chicken. Semawis food stall opens every Friday-Sunday on 5.00 pm - late.

PUSAT WISATA KULINER SEMARANG CULINARY SPOT

Pusat Kuliner Simpang Lima Semarang (Buka mulai sore hari)
Simpang Lima Night Culinary Venue at City Square

Pusat Oleh-Oleh Semarang di Jl. Pandanaran
Semarang Food Gifts Center at Pandanaran Street

Pusat Kuliner Malam Semawis di Jl. Gang Warung- Pecinan Semarang (buka : Jum'at, Sabtu, Minggu)
Semawis Culinary Night Venue in Semarang China Town at Gang Warung Street, Kranggan Sub District. (Open : Fri, Sat, Sun)

Pusat Oleh-Oleh Wingko Cap Kereta Api di Jl. Cendrawasih 14 (kawasan kota lama), Semarang
Wingko Cap Kereta Api Food Gifts Center at Cendrawasih Street No. 14 (Semarang old town area).

g1

KERATON KASUNANAN/ KASUNANAN PALACE



Keraton Kasunanan adalah istana Kerajaan Surakarta Hadiningrat yang dibangun oleh Paku Buwono II pada tahun 1745. Anda juga dapat menyaksikan berbagai pusaka kerajaan, senjata tradisional, dan benda-benda seni yang tersimpan di galeri dan museum di dalam area keraton.

Kasunanan was the palace of Surakarta Hadiningrat Kingdom. It was built by Paku Buwono II in 1745. Inside the palace, there is a worth seeing art gallery and an impressive museum displaying heirlooms of the kingdom, keris (traditional javanese weapons), and some other ancient weapons.

g2

PURA MANGKINEGARAN/ PURA MANGKUNEGARAN



Terletak tak jauh dari pasar seni dan budaya Ngarsopuro, Pura Mangkunegaran adalah kediaman Pangeran Mangkunegoro yang dibangun sekitar abad 18 dengan arsitektur khas Jawa, Joglo. Tersimpan berbagai koleksi perhiasan kuno, senjata tradisional, dan topeng-topeng artistik.

As the palace of the junior line of the royal family, Mangkunegaran is a unique home designed with beautiful Javanese architecture (Joglo). Built in 18th century, the building is a well maintained collection of the 14th century jewelry, silverworks, javanese weapon, and matchless masks from different regions in Java.

g3

KAMPUNG BATIK KAUMAN & LAWEYAN/ KAUMAN & LAWEYAN BATIK VILLAGE

g4

Masyarakat sekitar Kauman memproduksi batik dengan motif yang diadaptasi dari batik kerajaan/ keraton. Begitu pula Laweyan merupakan sentra produksi batik di kota Solo sejak lama. Kampoeng batik Kauman dan Laweyan dikelilingi dengan bangunan bersejarah yang sangat unik dan menarik. Selain berbelanja batik, pengunjung dapat mempelajari cara pembuatan batik.

Kauman village is very well known for its batik handicrafts. Its motives are often adopted from the royal family. Laweyan is an ancient place that has been famous for decades for one of the batik production districts in Solo. Enjoy to shop and visit the batik production area, whereas at both spots unique historical buildings complete the beautiful sight of this village.

g6

WAYANG ORANG SRIWEDARI/ SRIWEDARI ART PERFORMANCE



Dahulu merupakan tempat rekreasi dan peristirahatan keluarga raja. Saat ini digunakan sebagai pusat hiburan anak-anak maupun dewasa, juga terdapat gedung pertunjukan wayang orang. Wayang orang menyajikan cerita epos Ramayana dan Mahabharata setiap malam mulai jam 20.00 - 22.30 WIB, kecuali hari Minggu.

This place used to be a recreation and resting place for royal family. This place is located at Jl. Slamet Riyadi Surakarta, an entertainment center for children and adults. This complex has a theatrical building for Wayang Orang (Javanese traditional theatrical performance). The performances show the epic folklore of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It performs every night 8. pm to 10.30 pm, Closed: Sunday.

g10

PASAR KLEWER/ KLEWER TRADITIONAL MARKET

Pasar Klewer terletak di gerbang barat utara kompleks Keraton yang menjual aneka jenis kain terutama Batik.
Klewer Market is old market that sells any kinds of fabric and predominantly batik. Located in off the west gate of Keraton's North Square, Klewer is the busiest textile market in Java.

g9

PASAR TRIWINDU/ TRIWINDU ANTIQUE MARKET

Pasar Triwindu menawarkan aneka benda antik dan unik, seperti keramik China, topeng kayu, kerajinan kaca yang artistik, dsb.
Triwindu antique market sells various statues, Chinese pocelains and ceramics, unique wooden masks, lamps in unique sizes, candle sticks, glasses, feast sets and decorations.

g9

PASAR NGARSOPURO/ NGARSOPURO NIGHT MARKET

Pasar Triwindu menawarkan aneka benda antik dan unik, seperti keramik China, topeng kayu, kerajinan kaca yang artistik, dsb.
Triwindu antique market sells various statues, Chinese pocelains and ceramics, unique wooden masks, lamps in unique sizes, candle sticks, glasses, feast sets and decorations.

g11

BUS WISATA WERKUDARA/ WEKUDARA TOURIST BUS



Bus Tingkat Werkudara menawarkan tour keliling kota Solo melewati beberapa daya tarik wisata yang ada di Kota Surakarta. Bus Wekudara beroperasi setiap hari dan tiket dapat dibeli satuan maupun carter.

Werkudara double Decker offers tour around the city giving insights of the touristic hotspots in Surakarta. The bus operates daily and the tenant

can also ask the bus driver to stop at certain places. Seat in coach or charter.

For Reservations: Department of Transportation, Communication and Information Technology of Surakarta Contact Person: Mrs. Indri 085642005156 or Mr. Sandi 085229790462.

PUSAT WISATA BELANJA SURAKARTA SHOPPING SPOT

Kampung Batik Laweyan di Jl. Dr. Radjiman, Solo
Laweyan Batik Village at Dr. Radjiman Solo

Kampung Batik Kauman di kawasan Keraton Surakarta
Kauman Batik Village in Surakarta Palace Area

House of Dinar Hadi Batik di Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 261
House of Dinar Hadi Batik at Slamet Riyadi No. 261 Solo

Batik Semar Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 101
Semar Batik at Adi Sucipto No. 101

**Beteng Trade Center (BTC) dan Pusat Grosir Solo (PGS) di
Jl. Mayor Sunaryo.**
*Beteng Trade Center (BTC) and Solo Grocery Center at Mayor
Sunaryo Street.*