Analysis Of The Translation Of The Madurese Folklore *"Jokotole"* From Indonesian Into English

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Abstract

*This study aims to describe the results of translations that analyze the terms that exist in Madurese **Jokotole** folklore in books" Morteka dari Madhura " . In addition, another purpose of this study is to find out the categories of cultural terms and procedures used in the translation process. This study was also conducted to determine the comparison between the translation of Madurese folklore that has been adopted into Indonesian with the results of the study. By using qualitative methods and descriptive approach techniques, it can be found that there are 5 terms included in the category of ecology, 224 categories of socio-culture, 9 categories of activities or traditions, 1 material culture, and 14 terms included in the category of gestures and habits. In addition, for the procedures used, based on the analysis, it was found that there were 3, namely 5 literal translations, 15 descriptive bicycles and 1 transference term.*

Keywords: *Folklore, Jokotole, Category, Qualitative Method, Procedure*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan hasil penerjemahan yang menganalisis Istilah - istilah yang ada pada cerita rakyat Madura **Jokotole** dalam buku " Morteka dari Madhura " . Selain itu, tujuan lain dari adanya penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kategori istilah budaya serta prosedur – prosedur yang digunakan dalam proses penerjemahan. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbandingan antara penerjemahan cerita rakyat Madura yang sudah diadopsi kedalam bahasa Indonesia dengan hasil penelitian. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teknik pendekatan secara deskriptif, dapat ditemukan hasil analisis bahwasannya ada 5 istilah yang termasuk dalam kategori ekologi, 224 kategori sosial budaya, 9 kategori aktivitas atau tradisi, 1 budaya material, dan 14 istilah yang termasuk dalam kategori gerak tubuh dan kebiasaan. Selain itu untuk prosedur yang digunakan, berdasarkan analisis ditemukan ada 3 yaitu 5 penerjemahan literal, 15 kesepadanan deskriptif dan 1 istilah transferensi.

Kata kunci: Cerita rakyat, Jokotole, Kategori, Metode kualitatif, Prosedur

INTRODUCTION

The human need for entertainment can no longer be avoided. Various forms of entertainment are growing along with the advancement of world technology. The creative industry continues to increase in the development of the world of technology, including by creating fiction books. The existence of fiction books is a very important momentum to be used as an objectivity of nature exhibiting across cultures. So with this, it takes the process of translating a fiction book so that it can be read, known and understood by the public at large, especially on an international scale. Translation is not a simple process but a complex process, in the process of translating texts, for example, the translator has to go through various stages, and in each stage often encounter complex problems that have to be confronted and solved (Ninip Hanifah, 2016).

Folklore translation involves language transfer in addition to understanding and conveying the cultural values contained in it. Folklore, as a cultural heritage passed down from ancestors to subsequent generations, encompasses various aspects of people's lives, beliefs, morality, and the history of the country (Yusdani, 2010)

Folklore translators must have cultural sensitivity, a deep understanding of the historical context, and values embodied in the story, because translation not only substitutes words from one language to another, but also involves an in-depth interpretation of the cultural context, nuances of the language, and peculiarities of local expressions (Adisetia, 2013)

In addition, the translation of folklore is essential to preserve and introduce the cultural richness of a community to the outside world. This can allow people from various backgrounds to feel the wisdom and beauty contained in every folklore presented.

Translation also always involves two languages, namely the target language and the source language (Farlisa, 2011) . Translation itself has the meaning of stating in another language (or target language) what has been stated with another source while maintaining its semantic and stylistic standards (Bell, 2016) While another understanding is also explained by Newmark, translation is the translation of a text into other languages with what the author describes by transferring the Source Language (Bsu) into the Target Language (Bsa) (Newmark, 1998). According to Nida and Taber (1982)Translation is a defining activity that emphasizes the target language and emphasizes a message, where they say in their book translation is an effort to reconvey the message, not just find the closest and most understandable equivalent. Thus, an ideal translator must be able to master the source language and the target language well in order to know what discourse. Particularly is the cultural discourse behind the language concerned. This is so that the translation goes well. As Asri wardini said in her research that Titled " Problematika Penerjemahan Cerita Rakyat lokal Indonesia dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Bahasa Inggris " Where he said before translating a text, an ideal translator is required to have the following abilities, namely: (1) mastery of language (2) mastery of culture, (3) mastery of translation theory, (4) Research Skills (5)Spesialisasi data, (6) Marketing efforts (Wardini, 2011). This is so that a translator can overcome the difficulties that exist in the translation process.

From several understandings that have been put forward by some linguists, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language into the target language, where the target language must be as grammatically appropriate and natural as possible so that readers do not realize if they are reading the translation results (Nida, 1982). Translation can create incommensurability. This is also a problem in the translation process, this is called the term 'Common problems of non-equivalence'. One of them has been put forward by Baker (Fawaid, 2011) caused by culture-specific concepts

where the concept of a language does not exist at all in the target language. Newmark (1998) It also defines culture as a way of life and its various manifestations that are synonymous with a community that uses language. Newmark also introduced the word cultural term which is the word whose components are formed by the cultural features of the community that uses the word / language. So Newmark categorizes cultural terms into categories as follows; 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) socio-culture, 4) organization, 5) gestures and habits. In addition, in the book entitled *A Textbook of Translation* Peter Newmark Describes some of the procedures used in the process of translating cultural terms. These procedures include the following:

1) Literal translation

    Literal translation is a translation that is literally characterized by adjusting the structure of the source language in the target language and matching that is done after it is out of context.

2) Naturalization

    Naturalization is a procedure that adapts words in Bsu into Bsa that has a natural pronunciation and morphological structure in the target language.

3) Transference

    Newmark says transparency is a translating pose by taking a language word or term source (Bsu) into target language (Bsa) .

4). Calque

    Calque is a literal translation or loan translation for collocations that are common and familiar to users of the target language.

5) Modulation

    Modulation is a translation procedure by changing the point of view or way of thinking. Where the translator provides a semantic equivalent of a word that is different from the point of view of meaning or other scope of meaning that is still in the context concerned with the source language.

6). Cultural Match

    This procedure explains that the translator must replace the word culture in Bsu with the equivalent word culture in Bsa.

7). Descriptive Equivalence

    Descriptive equivalence is a translation procedure by matching terms in the source language using clearer word descriptions.

8) Generic Word

    A procedure that is designed to address more specific difficulties in the target language as word matching in the source language.

9) Additional explanations

    Additional explanations are used if there is a word that is still unfamiliar to readers of the target language text

10) Footnotes

    This procedure requires the interpreter to provide explanatory language in the form of notes below to clarify the meaning of the translation of the word in the source language.

11) Official translation

    This procedure is used if there is a name, term, or expression that already has an official

    equivalent in the target language.

12) Couple/triplet/quadruplet

    Procedure used when more than one procedure used by a natural translator translates a

word/phrase from Bsu or to BSA.

From some of the procedures above that have been explained. Researchers interested to find out the terms in Joko tole folklore contained in the book Anthology of Madurese folklore entitled " Morteka dari Madhura " with problems, 1) what categories are the terms contained in the Madurese Jokotole folklore translated into English? 2) What procedures are used in the translation of these terms in the readers?..

METHOD

This research is qualitative descriptive research. Data sources in the form of words, sentences and terms contained in the story Joko Tole which has been translated into English. Data collection is carried out by carefully reading the Madurese folklore "Joko Tole" to find words, phrases and sentences included in cultural terms. The resulting data is analyzed descriptively, then the terms contained in Madurese folklore Joko tole in the book " Morteka dhari Madhura " categorized by Newmark theory category. Translations of these terms will also be analyzed to see the translation procedure used by the translator.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will explain the results and discussion of the research on the categories and procedures of translation used in this study, as follows.

Data 1

1). **The cultural term found in Madura Jokotole's folklore in the book " Morteka Dari Madhura ".**

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the cultural terms contained in the Madurese Jokotole folklore can be divided into 5 groups with different numbers, namely the ecological category, material culture, social category, organizational category, body movement category. The following is a discussion of each category based on the results of data analysis.

1) Ecological category: Flora, fauna, other natural environments.
   There are 5 terms found in Madura Jokotole folklore. Here is one example.

   Bsu ; ….Potre Koneng berangkat *ke Gunung Pajuddan… Hal 33*
   Bsa ; …. Potre Koneng goes *to Mount Pajuddan*….

   Mount Pajuddan is a mountain in the form of rocks located in the district of Guluk - Guluk Sumenep. In this folklore it is also explained that the mountain was used as a hermitage by Potre koneng.

2) Socio-cultural categories: work, position, and pleasure.
   In Madurese folklore Jokotole found 224 terms that are the same and lead to cultural terms, here are some terms that fall into the socio-cultural category.

   Bsu : …. *Seorang raja* yang menguasai Sumenep.. Hal 32
   Bsa :.. *A king* who ruled Sumenep… Hal 32

The king is a leader who guards and controls a kingdom. So that this is included in the position and can be categorized into the Socio-Cultural category.

3) Categories Organization, tradition, activity and religion.
   Based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen that it is in The story of the people of Madura Joko Tole there are several terms that refer to culture including the following.

   Bsu : …. **Bertapa** di sebuah Gua di gunung Pajuddan… Hal 32.
   Bsa : …**Asceticism** in a cave on Mount Pajuddan…..

   Asceticism is an activity carried out by isolating oneself from the crowd and restraining lust (eating, drinking and guarding oneself from lust). That's why this term can be included in that category.

4) Material Culture categories include food, clothing, transportation and housing.
   From the results of data analysis obtained 1 term found that there are several terms that indicate material culture categories such as food and transportation as follows.

   Bsu : …Adirasa memerintahkan Jokotole untuk memakan *kembang sakti* tersebut…. Hal 40

   Bsa ; …..Adirasa Ordered Jokotole to eat the *magic flower*…Hal 40
   Magic flower is a flower that has magic power to make it easier for someone to do anything.

5) Categories of gestures or habits.
   For this category, several terms are found that refer to the category of gestures. Among them are the following.

   Bsu : …Berita kemahiran Empu Kelleng sebagai *pandai besi*.. Hal 36
   Bsa : … News of Empu Kelleng's proficiency as *a blacksmith*,…

   Blacksmithing is a person's skill in shaping iron into various tools, one example is keris. So this is categorized as a category of gestures because it is an activity that has been done for generations. From the whole cultural term in the Jokotole story found in the Book " Morteka dari Madhura " (Azhar, 2016)

Data 2

2) Procedure for translating cultural terms in Madurese folklore Jokotole in books Morteka dari Madhura
Based on the results of the analysis of the 12 procedures described above, there are only 3 procedures used in this study, including the following: ;

1) Literal translation

   In Jokotole folklore there are 5 terms that are translated using literal translation or literal translation, as follows:
   Bsu : … *pertapaan tingkat tinggi*…. **Hal 33**
   Bsa :… *High-level warfare*.. **Hal 33**
   Higher level asceticism is an activity carried out by isolating oneself from the crowd by meditating in a certain place by refraining from lust.

2) Descriptive match

From the results of data analysis there are 15 terms that can be translated using descriptive greeting procedures, as follows:

Bsu :.. *Wajah jokotole ada yang menghitam karena* **jelag**a … Hal 38.

 Bsa : *..Jokotole's face was blackened by charcoal*..

Bsu : *..Berita kemahiran Empu kelleng sebagai* **pandai besi…**Hal 38

Bsa : …*Empu Kelleng skills news as* **iron craftsman**..

The first is soot, soot is nothing but charcoal used for burning. So as to make it easier for readers to understand the story. Translators replaced it by using charcoal. Lalu yang kedua yakni pandhi besi (blacksmith). Outsiders will find it difficult to know if the word is not replaced with the word craftsman which both have the same meaning for the sentence.

3) Transference

In this folklore found 1 term including the following :

Bsu : **.. Hulubalang** *kerajaan sudah angkat tangan..* Hal 53..

Bsa : … *The royal* **Hulubalang raised** *his hand..*

Hulubalang was a local ruler who had control over the military forces attached to him, but not to the central government.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, from this study it can be concluded that from Jokotole folklore taken from the Book " Morteka dhari Madura " There are 5 categories based on Peter Newmark's theory, namely ecology, material culture, socio-culture, organization, tradition, activity and gestures or habits. While of the twelve procedures described above, there are only 3 procedures that can be used in this translation process, namely literal translation, descriptive equivalence and transference.

    The advice that can be conveyed to translators after seeing the results of this research is that translators must be able to determine the procedures used before translating these terms. In addition, translation is also a consideration for the translator is the result of the translation and the cultural terms contained in the translation whether it will affect the original meaning or not.

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