

TRANSLATION OF WORDS CONTAINING LOCAL CULTURAL ELEMENTS OF MANADO MALAY LANGUAGE INTO JAPANESE (TRANSLATION ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

The combination of Manado Malay language in North Sulawesi with Japanese language which is a developed country based on a translation theory is a new thing to be researched in Manado-Minahasa (North Sulawesi), is a research that examines language teaching that focuses on the study of vocabulary translation which is one of the fields of applied linguistics involving two language elements, namely Manado Malay language and Japanese language. The methodology of research is the qualitative descriptive method through a linguistics synchronic approach. The result is the translation of the vocabulary in the local language in Minahasa and Manado Malay language appropriate or available to translate into the Japanese language. It is more understandable if there is an explanation in culture in Minahasa or Manado Malay and it must be insterted by Photo. So the term of things as vocabulary will be understood by Japanese people.

Keywords: Local Cultural, Manado Malay language, local language of Minahasa, Translation

INTRODUCTION

The translation is transferring a message form the source language to the target language. Translation of the local language in North Sulawesi Province to the Japanese language rarely happens. The translation of words (vocabulary) containing elements of local culture in Manado involving Manado Malay and Japanese is new in the theory of translation of words containing elements of local culture and is the first research to be studied in Manado. This article will examine Language Teaching which focuses on the study of translation by involving two language elements that are different language families, namely the Manado Malay local language and Japanese language where researchers are very likely to encounter words containing local cultural elements such as types of food, dances, and others related to Manado culture. The researcher looks for data containing local cultural elements in Manado Malay. Then by

using Nida and Taber's translation theory, the data will be analyzed, compared and then concluded to find out whether it is equivalent or not which will later be translated into Japanese to find out the equivalence of the translation. The long-term goals and specific targets are that researchers will take data in the form of words related to local culture through native speakers of Manado-Minahasa (North Sulawesi) then using Nida and Taber's translation theory the data will be analyzed, which will then be translated into Japanese.

Translation is an activity of reproducing the message contained in the source language into the target language by giving the closest and acceptable or reasonable equivalent. In finding this equivalent, the main thing to be considered is the meaning, then the form and style of the language. (Nida & Taber, 2016). So culture will certainly play an important role in translating a word. The researcher will examine words containing cultural elements

in terms of translation based on the concept of dynamic equivalence as well as theories about words containing cultural elements. The phenomenon as the fact that there rarely research about the vocabulary in local language are translated into the Japanese language. So Japanese sometimes difficult to understand the local language if no people explain the words directly to Japanese people. So it is very important to translate local word into Japanese language. Recently, there are so many Japanese tourists coming into Indonesia especially in North Sulawesi area. The world become global and everything must be transparant or clear explanation about the unique thing in local culture. Everything is unique in Indonesian become very interesting and attractive to broad tourist included Japanese tourists. So it must be an action to handle it. One solution is to make the Guiding book of The unique things in North Sulawesi Province is written in Japanese language. So it will make Japanese know and understand how and what the meaning of those things.

Japan and Manado-Minahasa are different societies in Asia in terms of language and culture, so the translation of words that contain elements of Manado Malay local culture into Japanese language can be useful to facilitate the establishment of communication between the two different cultures. From what has been described above, the author is interested in raising topics related to the translation of words that have to do with culture. One benefit is seen from the background of the lecturers, students who study Japanese at Unsrat are also free translator/tour guide workers who are often called.

In terms of word translation, we often encounter not only linguistic problems, but also cross-cultural activities. This causes translators to not only experience obstacles in terms of language but also in terms of culture. Among others, in translating words related to culture. With this in mind, through this research, the writer would like to know 1. What translation procedures can be taken in translating words related to culture, both

Minahasa/Manado culture and Japanese culture; 2. By using Nida & Taber's dynamic equivalence translation theory, the author wants to know whether the translation of a word related to the local culture of Manado Malay language into Japanese language is always equivalent by using Nida & Taber's dynamic equivalence translation theory. With the help of data sources in the form of surveys/interviews to historians/community leaders who are considered to know the history of words containing local cultural elements, the author will analyze the findings of words containing local cultural elements to be translated into Japanese and then take the translation procedures that are suitable for translation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research use Descriptive Qualitative research through empirical phenomena and linguistics synchronic. The research directly go to the location (field research) in order to study, identify and classify data , to analyse, to interpret, and to compare , after that make a conclusion. The location in North Sulawesi city especially Manado city.

First of all, researcher make a survey such as field research to the informants whose use Manado Malay language and Local language in Minahasa. So the informants are the Manadonese and Minahasanese. In step identify and classify data , the researcher make sure the data that has local indiginous (culture) of Manadonese and Mianahsanese. After that, the researcher make sure that the word can be translate into Japanese language as a new case recently.

The analysis data of translation words or vocabulary which related to locally culture (local indigineous) is purpose to study and investigate scientifically the relationship between local language and its culture.

This research is possible to do through the way of give the questionnaire as a comparative data as got by survey approach method into informants (native speakers) that has a guided by dinamyc similarities

principal by Nida (1976) and Taber. They give the statements and question is are the translation of words or vocabulary that has relation to the Minahasan culture is already correlation and can be translate to the Japanese as the comparative language and it will be done by others action such as to analyse vocabulary that has cultural local elements. The theory of translation is used to analyse the data. So the source language can be same as the target language. So the reader can understand the meaning of the word in translation.

Data Collection Technique

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, which is a research method that starts from empirical facts. Direct research to the field that studies, analyzes, interprets, compares and then draws conclusions. The location of research are Manado city and Minahasan area. Research location is North Sulawesi Province especially Manado and Minahasa (North Sulawesi). The location is focused to the tourist area, cafeteria, restaurant, and hotel. The interview is done to the informants such as, touristm individual, guides, The ancestor in Minahasa, chef, and the citizens in Manado and Minahasa. The Questionnaire is used to complete the data cause the detail explaining of data mus be in written language too.

Data Analysis (1) Analysis of Manado Malay words containing elements of local culture found from Manado-Minahasa people and surveys in the field who are native speakers of Manado-Minahasa as new things in this study in the form of: words, which are possible that the word can be translated into Japanese; (2) Linguistic analysis of word translation related to local culture which aims to study and investigate scientifically about the relationship between local language and its culture.S

Data Processing Techniques

The data by informants that recorded already is not enough.The primer data is completed by secondary data. It must be complete by the other things those are a questionnaire. If necessary, a questionnaire

will be used as comparative data obtained through the survey method through native speaker informants while using the principles of dynamic equivalence of Nida and Taber to find out whether the translation of a word related to local culture is equivalent and can be translated into Japanese laanguage as a comparative language obtained and then activities will be carried out by analyzing the word containing local cultural elements. In addition, this research will collect data on the translation of words related to local cultural elements in Manado Malay language and their translation in Japanese. This research on the translation of words containing local cultural elements uses descriptive qualitative method because, in this research, the words related to local cultural elements that can be translated into Japanese language will be presented by finding the equivalence of words. the parts analyzed are only words containing local cultural elements.

ANALYSIS

Analysis data use the theory of translation Nida (2014)), Taber (2016), and Larson (2016). The theory of translation by Nida and Traber said that Further, advances in a variety of academic disciplines have enabled us to recognise and move beyond shortcomings of that work's portrayal of language, communication and translation. Translation is the re-expression of message form the Source Language (SL) in the Target Language (TL) with the closest and the equivalent, in the term of meaning and the language style. Tranlation is a cognitive process.

The analysis use several theory to make complete cause there are two languages as data. The collaboration of several theory is needed to be eclectic. The data of source languge in local language and the data as target language as Japanese language. The equivalence of two languages is very important cause the massage from source language must be understanding of the speaker of target language. The explanation is very important in order the vocabulary is

understand by the reader from Japanese. Sometimes the things is the same but generally the things is unique from the Japanese people, so it must be explained more clearly.

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The words containing local cultural elements in Minahasa and Manado such as types of food, dances and others related to Manado culture. Those are *Maengket*, *Tinutuan*, *gohu*, *bobengka*, *Rica rodo*, *tinoransak*, *kokole*, *binyolos*, and *Cap tikus*.

The following data was obtained, analyzed, and then translated into Japanese.

Data 1

1. *Maengket*

Maengket is one of original dance of Minahasan ethnic in North Sulawesi Province. It will performance in formal and non-formal ceremonies such as Wedding, launching celebrations, Welcoming party, concerts, TV shows. This Maengket dance consist of minimal 10 persons which one person is Capel and the others are members. Maengket is dance with songs. The theme of songs are various, those are love, prayer, life, mapalus, proverbs, and education. Maengket has Minahasan philosophy and it practice recently by Minahasan. Minahasan people believe that they have one God that is call *Opo Ni Empung*, whose the owner of World. So Minahasan people always pray to God by singing in Maengket dance. Maengket is eternal in Minahasa as long there are Minahasa ethnic.

Translation result:

マナドとミナハサの伝統的な踊りです。この踊りは大体一般的な活動の前でよく見せられます。例えば：収穫(しゅうかく)のとき、結婚式のとき、お客を迎えるときです。

Analysis result:

It is a traditional Manado/Minahasa dance that has recently been widely used or performed at official events such as welcoming foreign guests, and so on.

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Data 2

2. *Tinutuan*

Translation result:

マナドとミナハサの伝統的な食べ物です。おかゆのような食べ物ですがティノテウアンは色々な野菜などを混ぜ入れるお粥です。病気の時にはマナド、ミナハサの人々はよく食べて、体に元気になります。現在ティノテウアンはどこでも売って食べられます。

Analysis result

Tinutuan is a traditional food especially of the people of Manado city, Minahasa which is believed to be beneficial for the sick, because it is in the form of porridge mixed with vegetables, currently the food can be purchased in various places in Manado and Minahasa, even outside Manado. Tinutuan is Minahasan term but it is adopted by Manadonese as Manado Malay language. Tinutuan has various name such as *pelaar*, *pedal*, *tinutu*, *midal*, *bubur Manado*, *sendeen*. Tinutuan is a food that consist of rice, vegetables, and spicy. Tinutuan is sometimes pair by nike and dabu-dabu.

Data 3

3. *Cap tikus*

Translation result.

日本のお酒のような伝統的なマナドの強い飲み物で、又サグエルからつくった強い飲み物です。サグエルはマナド、ミナハサあるセホという木から取った白い水です。そしての水からチャプティクスで蒸留(じょうりゅう)されました。チャプティクスという理由は、チャプはブランド、ティクスはネズミという意味で、飲んだ人は酔っぱらって、ネズミのように歩きます。

Analysis result is Cap tikus is a bavarage from Minahasa. That name come from version first that the mouse always are surrounding the palm tree (enau) cause the tree is sweet. Another version tell that the bavarage come from the story that maker look at the mouse and autotomatically said that the beverage is labelled Cap tikus. He couldn't find another term to naming the bavarage. So there are several story about the

etimology of the name "Cap Tikus". Cap tikus actually is a bavarage in people health in order people like to eat or to warm the body. Cap tikus can be use to make food delicious and keep fresh such as R W or Paniki. It become the negative effect when people drink cap tikus too much or combine this bavarage with another jind of things like medicine or shampoo. It will become people die. Cap tikus has 75 % alcohol.

Based on the analysis, it shows that the vocabulary in local language in Minahasa and Manado Malay language appropriate or available to translate into Japanese language. It is more understand if there is an explanation in culturally in Minahasa or in Manado Malay and it must be insterted by Photo. So the term of things as vocabulary will be understand by Japanese people. Finally, the massage will be understand by the reader or the symphatics.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and translating the data, it can conclude that it is appropriate to use the dynamic equivalence theory proposed by Nida & Taber to translate words containing local cultural elements. The explaining in detail will make the massage clear to the reader.

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