

**PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING BETAWI CULTURE IN TWO STORIES
FROM A BOOK ENTITLED “DONGENG BETAWI TEMPO DOELOE”
BY ABDUL CHAER**

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ABSTRACT

It is difficult to translate stories that have cultural components. The story's purpose and content must be understood by the translator. Additionally, the translator needs to be culturally aware. Google Translate makes it simple for translators to translate the story's sentences, words, and phrases. But after being translated by Google Translate, certain words and phrases have different meanings. The goal of this study is to identify translation issues in words or sentences that Google Translate has translated. This study makes use of content analysis in qualitative research. The researcher discovered that translations of words referring to food and drink that incorporate aspects of Betawi culture are often inaccurate. Additionally, terms with cultural connotations like *babe* and *munjung* have not been translated according to their meaning.

Key Words: *Culture, Google Translate and translation*

INTRODUCTION

Translations of short stories are frequently done today to conserve culture, convey messages, and move cars. Translations of short stories are done to preserve culture since they can be used to introduce readers to various civilizations. For instance, a Betawi fairy tale that is translated from Indonesian into English and uses numerous terminology from the Betawi language and culture serves as an indirect introduction to the culture (Lamri 2016). The second reason is that short stories are translated in order to convey messages. A narrative typically conveys a number of subtly stated moral lessons or symbolism. The reader can easily comprehend the story's message after translation. Take, for instance, Tia Setiadi's translation of the short novel *Weeds with Holes*. Tia strives to convey in her translation that *Ilalang* is a societal critique of a government that does not stand up for the people, which leads to hunger and poverty (Mistral 2019). Next, using short stories as a vehicle for transfer is another justification for doing so. Transfer of vehicles can be understood as the transformation of one literary form into another. similar to adapting a short tale into a play. If the short tale is in another language, a translation will take place before the drama based on it is broadcast (Nurhasanah and Masalah 2020).

Different definitions of the translation process are offered by experts in the area. Information is first changed from the source language to the target language throughout the translation process. Each translated text must transmit a message or certain information, which is altered to take on the form of the target language so that the meaning may be understood (Catford 1965). Second, the process of translating a text's meaning into another language according to the author's intended meaning is

known as translation. To put it another way, translation is the process of transferring, substituting, and reproducing the meaning of the source language into the target language. Additionally, the act of translating entails understanding the source language's translator's intent as well as changing the meaning (Newmark 1988). Thirdly, the translation procedure entails converting each target language sentence into its closest grammatical and stylistic equivalent in the source language. In other words, it's crucial to consider the language's meaning and style when translating (Nida and Tiber 1982). Fourth, the translation process is described as an expression of retaining the equality of meaning and style of language while expressing one's language into the target language. A translator must create the same message and modify the language's style in order to convey the same meaning in the target language (Bell 1998). From the definition above, it can be inferred that the translation process adapts sentence structures, words, and language styles in order to recreate texts that have the same content while also transferring messages from the source language to the target language.

Some translators also distinguish strategies, procedures and products from translation. Munday (2001) differentiate between processes and products when translating. Products are translated texts, and processes are the activities involved in translating texts. Products that translate must convey the same meaning while changing word equivalents and form. When translating a text, translators must transform the original language into the target language and choose the techniques, approaches, and procedures that will be employed during the translation process. The reader and the translator's goal when translating the text must be taken into consideration when choosing approaches, methods and procedures. Furthermore, Newmark (1988) claims that although the method of translation works with the complete text, the procedure of translation is employed for sentences and the smallest units of language, such as phrases. Senguinot (1996) in (Plonska 2014) stated that translating involves both conscious and unconscious processes. In other terms, a translation strategy is a deliberate or automatic action used to address translation issues.

The difficulty in identifying an equivalent for a word that encompasses components of culture and ideology is the issue with machine translation, such as that offered by Google Translate. It is necessary to check the level of accuracy and acceptance when translators utilize Google Translate. Finding equivalent words and sentences while editing is necessary to achieve a high-quality translation (Ratna Danyati 2012). Another issue is that literal translations produced by Google Translate result in a loss of meaning or, in extreme cases, confusion and misunderstanding since they do not properly account for the cultural aspects of the source language (Abd Rahman and A.Bakar 2021). The second issue is with lengthy sentences in English literature, particularly those with complicated sentence structures. For instance, complicated sentences' plurals, noun phrases, and grammatical structures are not converted into their proper forms (Azies and Hidayat 2019). It may be inferred that the challenges in locating equivalent words, literal translations that result, and translations of complex sentences are the issues encountered while using Google Translate.

This study aims to identify various issues with the translation of the two tales *Pepes Tai Burung* and *Mati Ketiban Duit* in the *Dongeng Betawi Tempo Doeloe* oleh (Chaer 2017). The issue also involves mistakes in Google Translated translations of Betawi. Some equivalent words can't be translated well.

METHOD

Methods of qualitative research were applied in this study. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994) in (Emzir 2018), qualitative research methodologies employ a variety of techniques, including interpretation and a unique phenomenon approach. A new theory is developed after analysis of this phenomena. In qualitative research, information is gathered from sources including real-life accounts, interviews, and issues with daily living. Content analysis is one of the qualitative data analysis methods. Bungin (2003) asserts that content analysis is concerned with the interpretation of symbols that have many meanings, elicit differing viewpoints, and combine diverse pieces of information in a text. Translation analysis is one kind of content analysis.

In content analysis, the source material is divided into sentence units such words, phrases, and utterances that contain Betawi culture in order to gradually follow procedural guidelines. The following are the analysis methods used in this study: Classifying into source languages (TSA), translating with Google Translate, finding Betawi words, phrases, and utterances that cannot be translated into Indonesian, and matching suitable word equivalents with the source language are the first three steps in the translation process.

RESULT AND FINDING

The researcher had a number of issues when translating the two tales using Google Translate because of phrases that were culturally Betawi. The first issue is with the words for food and drink in Betawi. According to (Mazlan, Wan Rose Eliza, and Anis Shahirah 2020) Because translators are also cultural intermediates, they can help explain the distinctiveness of food culture by translating cultural terms relating to food and drink. The reader will misunderstand the translated material if the translation is done correctly but ignores the cultural aspects of the food and drink that are present in the source language. The outcome of Google Translate's translation of food-related words is shown in the table below.

Table 1. Translation Analysis

No.	TSu	TSa (using Google Translate)	Fault identification	Final alignment
1.	<i>Sementara kebunnya yang berada di dekat rumah ditumbuhi berbagai tanaman buah seperti rambutan, manga, durian, bacang, kecap, jambu, papaya, pisang, nangka, duku, dan lain-lain.</i>	Meanwhile, the garden near the house is overgrown with various fruit plants such as <i>rambutan, manga, durian, bacang, harp</i> , guava, papaya, banana, jackfruit, duku, and others.	<i>Manga Kecapi</i> (lexically/semantic)	Meanwhile, its garden which is near the house is overgrown with various fruit plants such as <i>rambutan, mango, durian, bacang, kecap</i> fruit, guava, papaya, banana, jackfruit, duku, and others.
2.	<i>"Dengar!" kata Pak Saman, "kalau kalian emang sayang Babe, sebelum meninggal Babe pengen sekali makan pepes tai burung."</i>	"Hear!" said Mr. Saman, "if you really love Babe, before he died Babe really wanted to eat <i>pepes tai burung</i> ."	<i>Pepes tai burung</i> (lexically/semantic)	"Listen to me!" said Mr. Saman, "if you really love your dad, before I died I really want to eat <i>pepes tai burung</i> (bird droppings wrapped in a banana leaf and roasted)".

As observed in the table above, Google Translate was unable to translate several words for fruit, such as "kecapi" and "manga." Additionally, it can be challenging to locate the Betawi term for food, such as in the word "pepes." A typical Indonesian dish is pepes. Food is processed into pepes in several regions of Indonesia, including West Java. Banana leaves are used as a wrapping material to process food ingredients that have been seasoned. This package is first steam-burned, then it is dried (pepes) over a fire or charcoal-fueled coals. The opportunity will be lost if the translator cannot give an exact equivalent and comprehensive description of this popular and unique delicacy.

The second issue arises from words that incorporate cultural meanings. The Google Translate engine ignores terms that involve cultural notions, such as the word "baby" for father and the phrase "pangkeng" for bed, when translating them. According to Venuti (2008), when translating a work, translators are inextricably linked to particular ideas. He asserts that translators utilize one of two translation ideologies, known as foreignization ideology or domestication ideology. Translators employ a foreignization ideology that is focused on the source language so that readers can experience the source language's culture. Additionally, the application of domestication ideology that is focused on the target language is meant to help people understand the culture in the source language (Mazlan, Wan Rose Eliza, and Anis Shahirah 2020). These cultural concepts are expressed in the words that follow.

Table 2. Translation Analysis

No.	TSu	TSa (using Google Translate)	Fault identification	Final alignment
3.	<i>"Kalau Babe meninggal," kata Mamat kepada Mamit. "Ladang yang di pinggir kali adalah bagianmu. Boleh kamu jual dan uangnya untuk kamu semua."</i>	"If Babe dies," Mamat said to Mamit. "The fields by the river are yours. You can sell it and the money for all of you."	<i>Babe</i> (sematically)	Mamat told Mamit, "If <i>babe</i> (dad or father) dies." "You own the lands beside the river." You can sell it and get enough money for everyone."
4.	<i>Dia terbaring saja di pangkengnya.</i>	He just lay on his pangkeng .	<i>Pangkeng</i> (sematically)	He was simply lying on his <i>pangkeng</i> (bed room).
5.	<i>Sekitar satu jam lamanya Mamat dan Mamit telah berhasil mengumpulkan tai burung kira-kira sepiring munjung.</i>	It took about an hour for Mamat and Mamit to collect bird dung, about a plate of munjung .	<i>Munjung</i> (semantically)	It took about an hour for Mamat and Mamit to collect bird droppings, about <i>sepiring munjung</i> (a plateful).
6.	<i>Lalu Mamat menyambung, "Be, coba minta yang lainnya. Pepes tahu kek, pepes oncom kek, atau pepes ikan teri ikan lain kek."</i>	Then Mamat continued, "Be, try asking for something else. Pepes tofu kek , Pepes oncom kek, or Pepes anchovy, other fish cakes."	Kek (semantically)	Then Mamat continued, "Dad, try asking for something else. How about tofu, fermented soy been, anchovy or other fish wrapped in a banana leaf and roasted.

Words that contain cultural notions are translated using Google Translate as seen in the table above. Similar to how the word "babe" is translated to signify

"father." The translations for the words *pangkeng*, *munjung*, and *kek* are also the same. These terms were translated using the original language, which is considered to be a form of domestication. This is done to help the reader understand the term culture. Giving meaning after the term is in accordance with the target language can be used to better grasp the contents of the text because it is possible that the reader will find it challenging to understand if they do not know the equivalent in the source language.

CONCLUSION

The translation process is difficult when it comes to translating stories with cultural content. To preserve the cultural aspects of the original texts, translators must take their time to discover the appropriate equivalent words. It is possible to translate the story using Google Translate, however editing must be done later. The introduction and preservation of culture can both benefit from the translation of texts with cultural features.

Here are some ideas for additional research. First, other researchers can discover techniques for interpreting Betawi culture in the narrative. To locate the appropriate corresponding words, the two issues with translating Betawi culture must be looked into deeper and their three remedies must be discovered.

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