

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNIQUES AND THE ACCURACY OF
CULTURAL TERMS IN BILINGUAL *YOGYES* WEBSITE FROM
INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH**

THESIS

**Submitted as A Partial Requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters**



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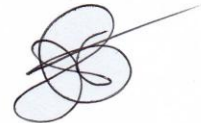
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My Beloved Parents
2. My Brother
3. My Friends
4. My Lectures
5. IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

“Surely with difficulty is ease. With difficulty is surely eased” (QS: Al-Insyirah:

5-6)

The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we

fall (Nelson Mandela)

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

Gandhi)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “An Analysis Of The Techniques And The Accuracy Of Cultural Terms In Bilingual *Yogyes* Website From Indonesian To English” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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The researcher is sure that thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

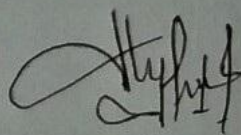
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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 26 December 2016

The researcher



Yusaufa Fasikhul Lisani

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ABSTRACT

Lisani, Fasikhul Yusaufa. 2017. *An Analysis Of The Techniques And The Accuracy Of Cultural Terms In Bilingual Yogyes Website From Indonesian To English*. Thesis English Letters Study Program Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty.

Advisor : Umi Pujiyanti, S.S, M.Hum, M.Si

Keywords : Indonesian Cultural Terms, Bilingual Website, Translation Techniques, Quality assessment of Translation in Term Accuracy.

The research aims to find out the translation techniques and the quality assessment of translation in term accuracy applied by the translator in translating Indonesian cultural terms in the bilingual *yogyes* website. The data analyzed are in terms of words and phrases level only. There are *see & do* part of 8 arts and *culinary* in all part they are 33 delicious culinary spot in Yogyakarta.

The research applied descriptive qualitative method. Firstly, the researcher collect the data from bilingual *yogyes* website. Secondly, the data classified into types of translation techniques applied Molina Albir's theory (2002). Thirdly, the researcher analyzes the quality assessment of translation in term accuracy. The assessment is obtained from questionnaire distributed to three raters. Fourthly, the researcher calculates the finding data into the table of a percentage. The last is drawing conclusion.

The result of this research shows that there are 105 data from *see & do* part of 8 arts and *culinary* in all part they are 33 delicious culinary spot in Yogyakarta. The analysis types of techniques translation are literal translation with 41 data (39.04%). The second is pure borrowing with 20 data (19.05%). The third is description with 19 data (18.10%). The next are amplification with 16 data (15.24%). It is followed by adaptation and generalization with 4 data (3.81%). The last is discursive creation with 1 data (0.95%). The analysis on the translation accuracy shows that there are 40 data (38.10%) considered accurate. The 60 data (57.14%) are considered less accurate. The 5 data (4.76%) are considered inaccurate. The domain of technique translation is literal translation with 41 data (39.04%) because the target readers are foreign. Thus, selection words are simple to make the foreign easier understand the translator means.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL: Source Language

TL: Target Language

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

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 sentence and create new words, people used their own thoughts because human language is open ended and productive. Because of human language are open-ended and productive, it will produce much new 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 meaning that contains messages and information. In order that, a language is used as a bridge of giving and taking information from one person to another through conversation or any social medias. There are many benefits of languages such as share the information, for communication, and it may produce new words, etc. Language is really rich, has many function, and benefits. Unfortunately, the user often faces difficulties while using the language, moreover the foreigner. It is influenced by cultural differences, mother tongue, knowledge, experience, and many more.

In nowadays, English has a prominent role as an international language around the world. Every person have to learn English. At school,

start from the kindergarten, the teacher has taught English to his/her student. Not only at school, nowadays together with growth up of the technology, everyone may learn English or perhaps another language in many fields, one of them is in social media. Website is one of social media which has significance in entertainment world. By writing the website address in the internet, people will get and find many information easily and interestingly. Indonesia is one of countries that its society accesses internet to get information and learn about foreign language, included English. Regarding to this fact, translation has purpose to facility people who come from different countries to understand the message. Bilingual website, however, might be challenging for translators since they contain culture which is closely related to the source language culture.

Indonesia has many cultures that could attract visitors from every country to see its beauty. There are many kinds of cultures from its territory such as *Keris*, a weapon from Javanese, *Kecak* dance from Bali, or traditional food, *Gudeg*, from Yogyakarta, and many more. To offer those cultures, translation is needed. According to Torop (2002:593), "Translating as an activity and translation as the result of this activity are inseparable from the concept of culture". From this definition, culture operates largely through translational activity because culture is an essential criteria. When there is a word that included culture in the source language (SL), then translated into the target language (TL), it can maintain the specificity in the target language (TL) as well as in the source language (SL).

As translation is more widely used as a means to connect the gap in the inter-lingual communication, it is also related to many aspect to be concerned. One of those aspects is about the culture. When a translator is faced with cultural terms and has to look for cultural equivalents between the source language and the target language, sometimes it becomes a difficult process. The difference between the source language and the target language, and the variation in their cultures, make the process of translating a real challenge.

Concerning with language and translation, Newmark (1988:94) defines culture as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression”. It means that culture are the identity from the community and the content of the culture are art, custom, and habit of a society, the culture is used to communicate with other people.

Newmark (1988:95) also states that he does not regard language as a component or feature of culture”. Newmark does not include language as a part of a culture. It means that the differences among cultures may cause more difficulties for the translators than the differences of languages among cultures.

Translating culture is more difficult than translating the word itself. Larson (1984:33) argues “when a source language text is from a culture which is very different from the culture in which the receptor language is spoken, it is often difficult to translate in such a way that the result will communicate the same message”. From the above quotation, it is

clear that the more different the culture, the more difficult to communicate the messages into the target language.

Basnett (1980:23) points out that “the translator must tackle the SL (source language) text in such a way that the TL (target language) version will correspond to the SL version... to attempt to impose the value system of the SL culture into the TL culture is a dangerous around”. From that quotation, that the culture is dangerous to translate, because the culture of the country has different in other culture. Therefore, the translator must be careful to translate the word of culture in the source language into the target language.

The researcher interests 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. Cultural terms are the very sensitive matters to be translated. It is caused of culture is the personality or originality of the nation, therefore culture is different from one another. The proper translation techniques is required to produce the quality translation, especially in terms of accuracy. The researcher investigates the translation technique and the quality translation, especially in terms of accuracy in the bilingual *yogyes* website proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509)

The bilingual website used as the source of data of this research is *yogyes* website, published on 2003 that managed by PT Portal Wisata

Indonesia. The bilingual website, *yogyes* website is an example of Indonesia cultural terms which exploits cultural terms to create a cultural atmosphere. *Yogyes* website received appreciations from many travelers and various national and international media, including The Washington Post and Lonely Planet. *Yogyes* website is an exceptional website, it contain about the city and its culture, with numerous tips for travelers. The *yogyes* website, is an extremely useful English-language Website. (www.yogyes.com). The bilingual website itself is interesting and challenging to analyze because it employs many Indonesian cultural terms from the various different aspect, such as food, arts and culture. Those aspects are potentially significant to study.

The website used as the source of data of this research is the bilingual website of Yogyakarta entitled *yogyes*. The bilingual website itself is interesting and challenging to analyze because it many Indonesia cultural terms from the various different aspects. This bilingual website, representing the various cultural aspects, should have a good English translation, especially to be accurate for the target readers.

For the example:

004/YP/4/WYC

SL: Gamelan

TL: *Gamelan*

From the example above, *Gamelan* is the original cultural term from Indonesia, since there is no cultural equivalent in English. In this case, the

translator applies borrowing translation technique to transfer the good message into English. By applying this technique, the target readers will imagine about that. Actually, it is difficult enough to transfer the message of this cultural term, since the message can be understood or not by the target readers.

The reason of choosing bilingual *yogyes* website to analyze because when the researcher reads the kinds of culinary, it seems that many sentence 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 bilingual website aims at advertising the beauty of Yogyakarta for the tourists especially foreign tourists and it should be perfectly typed and well translated. Thus, the researcher believes that this bilingual website has an important information for the readers.

The phenomenon above is interesting and challenging to observe because in translating the cultural terms, the translator should consider the two main things, the message conveyed by means of proper translation techniques and why the translator used that technique. Considering the explanation above, the researcher will conduct a research entitled **AN**

ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNIQUES AND THE ACCURACY OF CUKTURAL TERMS IN YOGYES WEBSITE FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH

B. Limitation of The Problem

The main objectives bilingual website www.yogyes.com of this research are to describe the techniques of translation applied. The data analyzed are in terms of words and phrases level only. The taken data were inserted in the website started from May 2014-November 2016. The data only take some information they are, see & do part of 8 arts and culture and culinary in all part they are 33 delicious culinary spots in Yogyakarta. The research is focused on the English translation of the Indonesian cultural terms. The translation quality in this case is only focused on the accuracy of the translation product. Accuracy means how accurate the original message is conveyed into the target text.

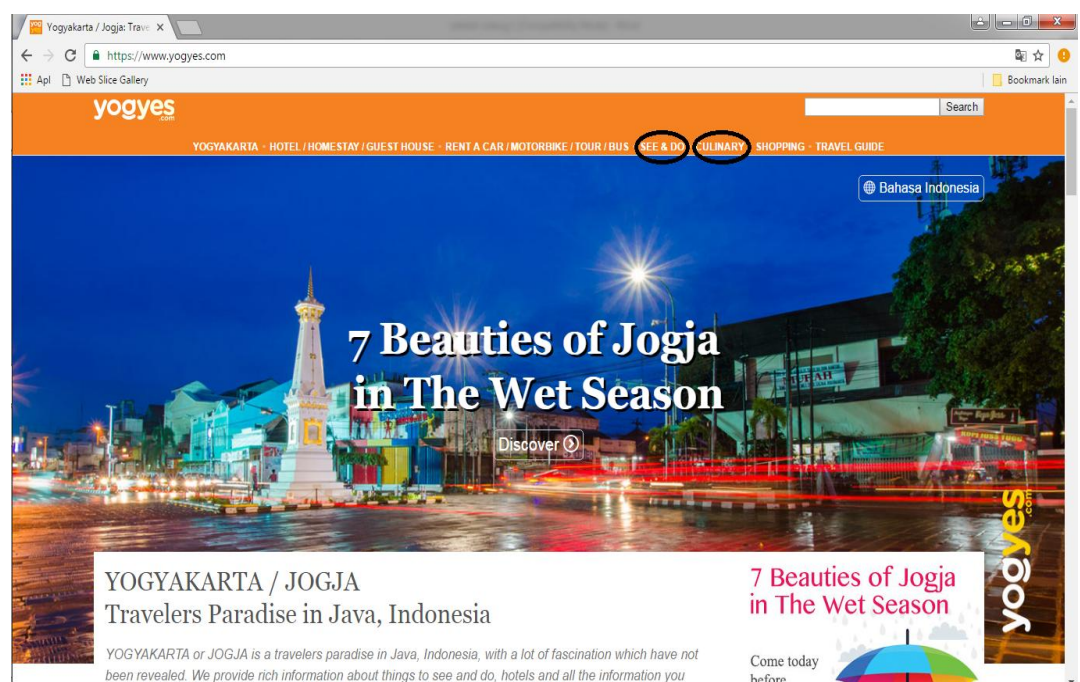


Figure 1: The bilingual yogyes website

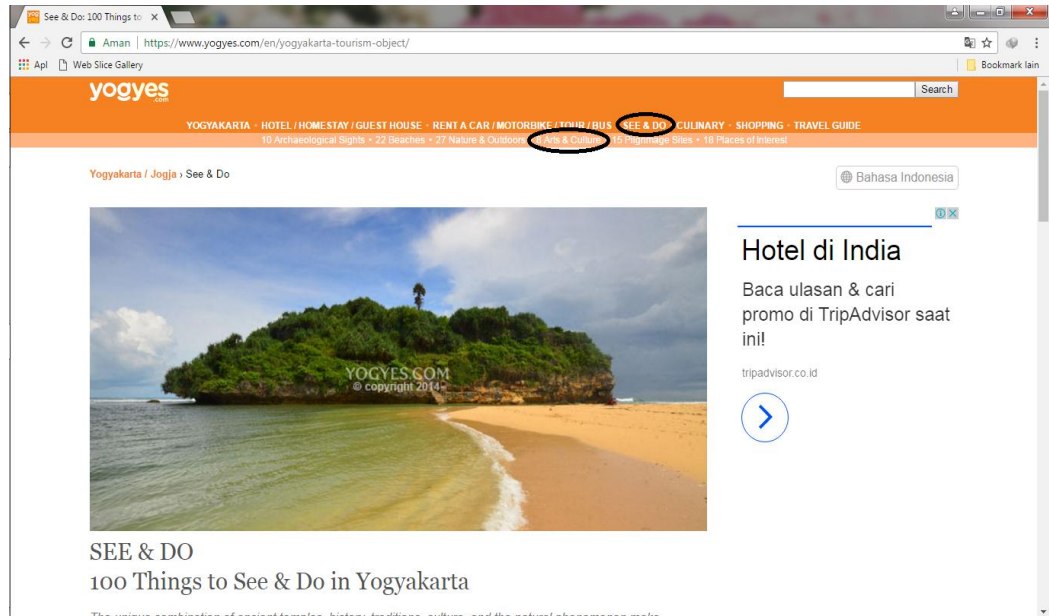


Figure 2: The bilingual yogyes website part *see&do*

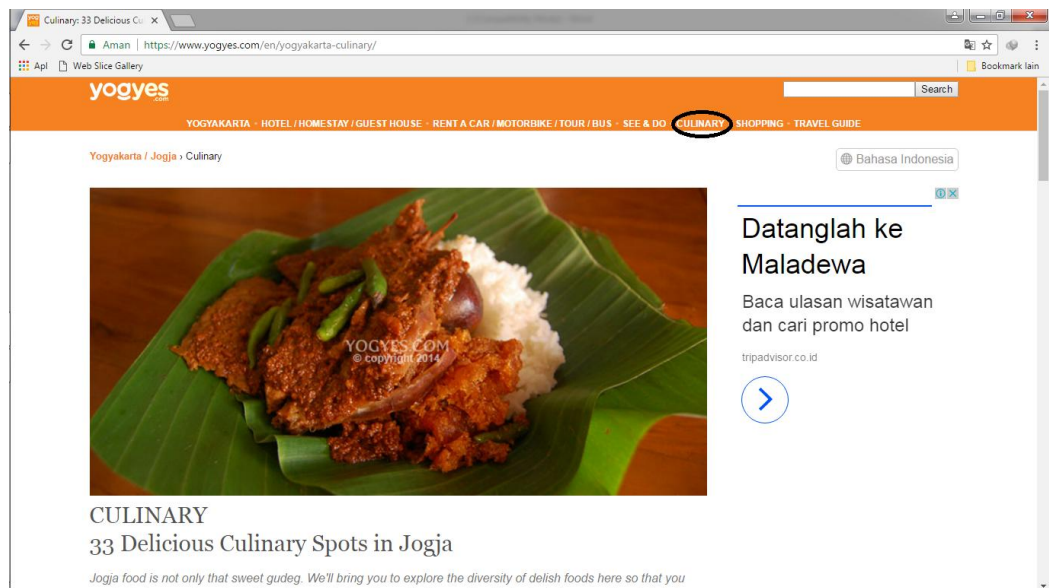


Figure 3: The bilingual yogyes website part of *culinary*

C. Problem Statements

Based on the research background stated above, the following problem statements are proposed:

1. What are the translation techniques used by translator in translating the cultural terms in bilingual *yogyes* website from English to Indonesian?
2. How is the quality of the translation in term of the accuracy in translating the cultural terms in bilingual *yogyes* website from English to Indonesian?

D. Research Objective

The objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the translation technique used by the translator in translating the cultural terms in bilingual *yogyes* website from English to Indonesian.
2. To find out the quality of the translation in term of the accuracy of the cultural terms in bilingual *yogyes* website from English to Indonesian.

E. Research Benefits

This is expected that this study will be beneficial for:

- a. Theoretical

The study is expected to give some additional perspective points of view and the result of this result can be used as a reference by the other researcher in the similar topic and contribution to collect the development of literature in English letters Department.

b. Practical

1. Translator

The findings in this study is expected to be used as an input in translating a cultural based text (Indonesian-English) in order to have better quality by applying the good techniques in a translation process.

2. Student of English Letters

This research is expected to improve the ability of the English Letters students in translating a cultural-based translation text to be qualified especially in terms of accuracy.

3. Other researchers

This research is expected to be able to provide any information in the field of translation, especially when they want to analyze similar aspects of the bilingual website.

F. Key Terms

1. Translation

Catford (1965:20) translation which are called as source language (SL) and target language (TL) where the textual material of the source language text is replaced by the equivalent textual material in target language text.

2. Indonesian cultural terms

Newmark (1988:95-102) divided cultural terms into several categories. It may be classified as ecology, material culture (artifacts), social culture (work and leisure), organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, and gestures and habits.

3. Bilingual or multilingualism

Bilingualism and Multilingualism is an interdisciplinary and complex field. As is self-evident from the prefixes (bi- and multi-), bilingualism and multilingualism phenomena are devoted to the study of production, processing, and comprehension of two (and more than two) languages, respectively. However, in colloquial usage the term “bilingualism” is used as a cover term to embody both bilingualism and multilingualism. (<http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/>)

4. *Yogyes* website

Yogyes website is the travel portal of Yogyakarta. Published on 2003, the mission is to empower the local economy by promoting its tourism through the internet. *Yogyes* website received appreciations from many travelers and various national and international media, including The Washington Post and Lonely Planet (www.yogyes.com).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

1. Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation proposed by many translation experts. According to Brisilin (1976:1), translation is the general term that refers to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target) whether the language are in written or oral form. Catford (1965:20) emphasizes the use of technical terms in translation which are called as source language (SL) and target language (TL) where the textual material of the source language text is replaced by the equivalent textual material in target language text.

The book *Thinking Spanish Translation* mentions that translation as a process includes two types of activity; they are to understand a ST, and to formulate a TT. These two activities occur simultaneously (1995:7). In other words, “translation encompasses the process of extracting information (by way of comprehension and interpretation) from a given text using a different form words” (1995:8).

Furthermore, Nida and Taber define that translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (1969:11). Similarly, Bell (1991) states that the translation is a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language. The idea above is supported by Nida

and Taber statement (1974) that the best translation does not sound like a translation.

According to Bell (1991:13), the word 'translation' has three distinguishable meanings:

1. Translating: the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object).
2. A translation: the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text).
3. Translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process.

Therefore, the term 'translation' means both the process and the product.

In addition, Larson defines that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language text into the target language text (1998:3). In translating, Larson really concerns that the meaning of the source language should be transferred into the target language text. Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication, and cultural context of the SL text.

2. Principles of Translation

In order to achieve the purpose of translation and to produce a qualified translation, the translation has to acknowledge several principles of translation. They will help the translator solve problems found in the process translation. All of the principles of translation are emphasizing the same thing that the translators should communicate the source language text in the natural form of the translators should communicate.

According to Etienne Dolet in Nida (1964:15), there are some fundamental principles of translation, as follows:

1. The translation must understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom he is translating.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.
3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word for word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.
5. Through his choice and order of words, the translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate tone.

From the principles above, it can be seen that Dolet significant the reproduction of the sense and suggests to avoid word-to-word translation. Furthermore, it is important to produce natural translation without ignoring the important of the equivalence of the translation. Moreover, Tytler in Bassnett (1991:63) describes three basic principles of translation:

1. The translation should give a complete transcript of the idea of the original work.
2. The style and manner of writing should be in the same character as that of the original.
3. The translation should have all the cases of the original composition.

3. Process of Translation

Translation process is an activity of a translator when doing translation. In this case, Nida (1975:80) has three steps of translation process that can be used by the translator: 1) Analysis, 2) Transferring, 3) Restructuring. The scheme can be seen as follows:

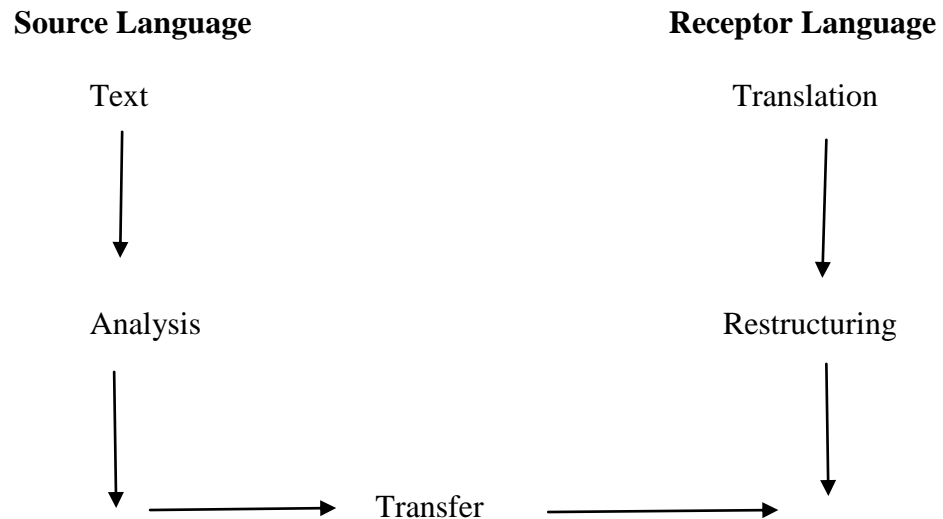


Figure 4: Process of translation

Process of Translation (Nida, 1975:80)

The process of analysis are, however, relatively complex, for they involve at least three different sets of features: the grammatical relationships between constituent parts, the referential meaning of the semantic units, and the connotative values of the grammatical structures and the semantic units (Nida, 1975:80).

1. Analysis

In this case, the translator should understand the message and the meaning of the SL text based on the context, to decide the

right word in translating. Therefore, the translator must have the knowledge of the SL and TL culturally and linguistically.

2. Transfer

A translator translates the analyzed meaning of the original language into the target language.

3. Restructuring

A translator checks the transferred text or message in the target language. Therefore, it will sound natural and readable for the target reader.

4. Translation and Culture

Baker (1992:21) defines a culture-specific item as a source language word that express 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 an 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.

5. Differences Translation Technique, Method and Strategy

Frequently, the terms of the translation techniques, methods, and strategies confuse a translator when doing his or her job. They are quite similar but different in category. Some expert use term 'procedure' for naming the translation technique and it is different with method and strategy. According to Molina and Albir (2002:507) translation methods, strategies, and techniques are essentially different categories. According to them, the translation techniques are used as tools to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Furthermore, they state that translation techniques have five basic characteristics: they affect the result of the translation, they are classified by the comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, and they are functional. The word "technique" itself refers to a way of doing an activity which needs skill

and competence. Therefore, technique of translation can be defined as the way used by translators in translating smaller units of language (words and phrases) from SL to TL.

Translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective such as a global option that affects the whole text. Whatever method is chosen, the translator may encounter problems in the translation process, either because of a particularly difficult unit, or because there may be a gap in the translator's knowledge or skills. This is when translation strategies are activated.

6. Translation Techniques

There are many kinds of translation techniques with the different ideas from different translation experts. According to Hurtado Albir and Molina (2002:499), translation techniques allow us to describe the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen. Techniques describe the result obtained and can be used classified different types of translation solutions.

Actually, there is a difference between translation methods and translation techniques. The translation methods affect the whole text, but the translation techniques only affect micro-units of the text. In its correlation with the translation strategy is that the strategies open the way to find a suitable solution for a translation unit. The solution will be materialized by using a particular technique. Therefore, strategies and

techniques occupy different places in problem solving: strategies are part of the process, and techniques affect the result. For example, paraphrasing can be used as the strategy of translation, and it can be an amplification as the technique used in the translated text.

There are five basic characteristics of translation stated by Hurtado Albir and Molina (2002:509), as follows:

- They affect the result of the translation
- They are classified by comparison with the original
- They affect micro units of the text
- They are by nature discursive and contextual
- They are functional

In simple words, translation techniques are the procedures to analyze and classify the way of equivalence happens and it can be applied in whatever lingual terms. However, translation techniques are called as the realization of the decision making process, where the product can be identified on the translation result. Below are the kinds of translation techniques that are proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509), as follows:

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

For example:

SL: panther

TL: *macan tutul*

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

For example:

SL: Ramadhan

TL: *Ramadan, bulan puasa kaum Muslim.*

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: Accountant

TL: *Akuntan*

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

For example:

SL: Online video

TL: *Video online*

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*

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*

7. Discursive creation: to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

For example:

SL: Si Malinkundang

TL: *A betrayed son Si Malinkundang*

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: Red rose

TL: *Mawar merah*

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

For example:

SL: Ikan mujair

TL: *Fish*

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 becanda*

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?*

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*

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: I cut my finger

TL: *Jariku tersayat*

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

For example:

SL: My finger

TL: *Jari manis*

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*

16. Substitution: to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) 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*

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 writers: *siklus menstruasi*.

18. Variation: to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) that effect aspects of linguistic variation: change 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.

7. Website Localization

Localization or localization is the process of adapting technical media products into a form where they are linguistically, functionally and culturally acceptable in countries outside the original target market. These media products take on a variety of different forms such as software, help, printed and on-line documentation, web sites, e-mails, web based applications, multimedia components such as audio, video, graphics (Jesus and Mario, 2001:4). While, a web site can serve as a company's premier marketing tool, a facilitator of direct sales, a technical support mechanism or for purposes of public relations. Based on languagescientific.com, website localization or website translation is the process of modifying an existing website to make it accessible, usable and culturally suitable to a target audience. More than 1/3 of all internet users are non-native English speakers, and according to Forrester Research, visitors stay for twice as long (site stickiness) if the website is in their own language. As companies look to expand into new markets, reach a global audience and increase international sales, the benefits of website localization are clear.

Language Scientific's time tested quality control localization process includes:

a. Website Localization Analysis

Requirements specification, project engineering analysis, client specific process definition, and scheduling will provide you with accurate costs and timelines required to complete the scope of work.

b. Translation of Website Content

Ensures the website is translated in a linguistically and culturally appropriate way. Vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, style and level of speech are considered to make sure the language used reflects the target audience's culture and society.

c. Localizing Layout and Site Navigation

Translation often affects layout and may require more or less room depending on the target country. Right to left, top to bottom and which pages should be available are important considerations when localizing the website.

d. Adapting Pictures to the Audience

Cultural message both subtle and not so subtle can be contained within pictures. Your company or product can unknowingly portray negative connotations that may irritate or even offend viewers. Images need to be carefully reviewed and perhaps adjusted to positively reflect upon your company and messaging.

e. Localizing Symbols

Symbols like pictures can cause problems in localization. Western symbols can mean different things to an international audience. Fingers, houses and animals often need to be modified when marketing abroad. Obvious items like time and date display, measurement units, currency, numbering systems and fonts are identified and formatted correctly as part of the localization process.

f. Adapting Colors to Cultures

Colors, although not as critical, can also have cultural meanings that must be analyzed in website localization. Proper color choices can improve user acceptance and avoid hidden meanings. For example, in Korea pink represents “trust,” in China yellow represent “nourishing” and in India red represents “purity.” Color choice may not always have disastrous consequences, but avoiding subtle unwanted meanings is always advisable.

g. Localization Testing and QA

Language Scientific provides two types of testing service. Functional testing by our engineers ensures the localized site works just the same as the English version and that the links function properly. Linguistic testing will check the translation in context and verify there is consistency across the website.

h. Localization Engineering

Language Scientific uses the latest technology to provide localization engineering solutions. We have the capability in house to work with just about any technology in use on the web. Our localization engineering team is experienced in a variety of web based applications and formats including (.asp, .html, .dhtm, .php). All file types are carefully analyzed, prepared for translation, and engineered with the best possible consideration for time and quality.

B. The Quality Assessment of Translation

Subsequent to the activity of translating certain work, assessing the quality of the translation product is very essential as the activity reveals how successful a translator translate the work. A good product should meet several requirements which encompass several aspects such as readability, accuracy, and acceptability. These three aspects determine the quality of a translation product. Subsequently, every translator should attempt to formulate a translation from SL text into TL text that is readable, accurate, and acceptable to the readers. Readability means that the translation product is understandable by its reader. It relates to the choice of vocabulary, the length of the sentence, and so forth. Accuracy indicates the degree of conformity. It deals with how accurate is a translator transfers the message in SL into TL. In this case, the translator is required to translate the content of the text correctly. Acceptability deals with how the reader accepts the translation product in terms of cultural aspects, literary systems, and how the reader finds

that the translation product is appropriate.

The researcher focuses on the accuracy aspect of translation. Accuracy is one of the factors that determine the quality of translation. The accuracy of the message is an important aim in translation (Baker, 1992:57). Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997:63) define accuracy as a term used in translation equivalence to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. In other word, accuracy means that the content message of source language is transferred or rendered into the target language correctly.

Basically, the preservation of meaning is a very important aspect in determining quality of translation. Also, the meaning covering becomes the main factor that need to be paid attention. It should clearly convey the meaning. In other words, there will be no ambiguous and there is no chance of misinterpretation on target readers.

In conclusion, a translation is considered to be accurate if it conveys the meaning of the source text into the target text correctly without seeing the way of translator transfer the message to target text. Therefore, accuracy is a kind of source text oriented approach to translation.

C. Cultural Terms

Newmark (1988:95-102) divided cultural terms into several categories. It may be classified as ecology, material culture (artifacts), social culture (work and leisure), organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, and gesture and habits. These categories may be

translated into different ways according to their role in the text and their aims for the target text readers.

1. Ecology

Newmark (1988:96) stated “geographical features can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms in that they are usually value-free, politically and commercially. Nevertheless, their diffusion depends on the importance of their country of origin as well as their degree of specificity”.

2. Material Culture

Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture for many countries because food has the widest variety in translation procedures. Newmark (1988:97) stated that “food is for many the most sensitive and important expression of national culture; food terms are subject to the widest variety of translation procedures”. It means material culture especially food need to be translated appropriately because it is an expression of a national culture. Someone can recommend for words with recognized equivalents and transference, plus a neutral term for the readers in general

3. Social culture

The translators should know the denotative and connotative meaning of every country, in order to produce an acceptable translation. Newmark (1988:98) stated that “in considering

social culture one has to distinguish between denotative and connotation problems of translation.”

4. Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts

Concerning the translation of social organization terms, the translators should decide that the term is recognized and understood by the readers. In addition, the translators should pay attention on the setting too. In translating social organization, first, a translator should build a recognized translation and secondly the readers and take an appropriate setting should understand the translation. The translation process of cultural organization is also divided into two categories; they are formal and informal informative (colloquial) texts.

5. Gesture and Habits

Gestures and habits are symbolic actions of a country having meaning and function. It is important for the translators to translate it appropriately because if these actions simply translated literally, it may make wrong meaning. Larson (1984:138) stated that “In every culture, there will be certain actions which will be symbolic”

The researcher focuses on material culture. Which is included in the material culture are food. Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture for many countries because food has the widest variety in translation procedures. Newmark (1988:97) stated that

“food is for many the most sensitive and important expression of national culture; food terms are subject to the widest variety of translation procedures”. It means material culture especially food need to be translated appropriately because it is an expression of a national culture. Someone can recommend for words with recognized equivalents and transference, plus a neutral term for the readers in general. In bilingual *yogyes* website, there are many traditional foods from Indonesia that be translated into English.

D. Problem in Translating Cultural Terms

A cultural-based translation often affect the difficult problems for the translators because there is a matter called ‘cultural untranslatable’. As a result, the translation will be inaccurate. Gerver (1976) cites six types of inaccuracies in translation: a) simple omission; b) escape, or cutting off the input with simultaneous talk; c) error, or incorrect processing; d) queuing, or delaying response during heavy loads and catching up during lulls; e) filtering, or systematic omission of certain types of information; and f) approximation, or less precise renderings of information than the original contained.

According to Toury (1978:200), translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions." Related to this statement, translators are permanently faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source text and of finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language. These problems may

vary in scope depending on the cultural and linguistic gap between the two (or more) languages concerned (Nida, 1964:130). The important aspect is to determine how much missing background information should be provided by the translator.

Newmark (1988:96) proposes two opposing methods: transference and componential analysis, when considering the translation of cultural words and notions. As Newmark mentions, transference gives "local colour," keeping cultural names and concepts. Nida's definitions of formal and dynamic equivalence (Nida, 1964:129) may also be seen to apply when considering cultural problems for translation. According to Nida, a "gloss translation" mostly typifies formal equivalence where form and content are reproduced as faithfully as possible and the TL reader is able to "understand as much as he can of the customs, manner of thought, and means of expression" of the SL context (Nida, 1964:129). Contrasting with this idea, dynamic equivalence "tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture" without insisting that he "understand the cultural patterns of the source-language context".

E. Previous Related Studies

This thesis is the original research by the researcher. To prove the original of this research, the researcher want to present the previous research and the analysis. The previous study related in this thesis is a international journal by Eniko Terestyenyi (2011). The international

journal entitled *Translating Culture-specific Items in Tourism Brochures*.

In the international journal by Eniko Terestyenyi, the researcher discusses and describes the different translation techniques applied in the English translations of Hungarian tourism brochures. The researcher used translation technique method by Klaudy (2003). The researcher finds that three typical translation techniques in the tourism brochures of the Hungarian National Tourist Office they are transcription or transference, circumlocution and addition.

The different this thesis from that international journal are in this thesis the researcher used bilingual website for the object, the researcher used translation technique method by Molina and Albir (2002). The similarities this thesis from that international journal are about translating culture and used a technique for discuss.

The second previous this thesis is thesis by Maria Dwi Ratnani Widhi Astuti. The thesis entitled *An Analysis On The English Translation Of The Indonesian Cultural Terms In The Bilingual Tourism Booklet Of Surakarta* (2010).

In the thesis by Magdalena Dwi Ratnani Widhi Astuti, the researcher focuses on the techniques applied in translating Indonesian cultural terms into English and the translation quality in translating the Indonesian cultural terms into English in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The researcher used translating technique method by Newmark (1988). The researcher found shift or transposition 36 data or 28.35%, couplet (transference plus functional equivalent) 26 data or

20.47%, transference or borrowing 22 data or 17.32%, cultural equivalent 13 data or 10.23%, literal translation 10 data or 7.88%, addition 6 data or 4.73%, functional equivalent 13 data or 10.23%, and reduction 1 datum or 0.79%. The accuracy analysis shown that there are 41 data or 32.28% from 127 data totally that are considered accurate. The less accurate data are 59 data or 46.46%. The inaccurate data are 27 data or 21.26%. The analysis of acceptability shows there are 68 data or 53.55% that are regarded as acceptable translation, 37 data or 29.13% that are regarded as less acceptable, and 22 data or 17.32% that are regarded as unacceptable.

The different this thesis from the thesis above, in this thesis the researcher focuses on the translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002) and translating quality in the case is only focused on the accuracy product in the bilingual *yogyes* website. The similarities from that thesis above are about translating culture and used a technique for discuss.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type and Design

In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive qualitative method the researcher only collected, classified, analyzed the data and then drew a conclusion. A further explanation about qualitative research is also given by Cresswell (1998:15):

Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting.

Qualitative research was applied in this research because the data are not statistical data. Although there is a simple counting in this research, this counting was only used as a medium to analyze the data and to make conclusions. For addition, the counting was also used in order to asses the translation quality.

This researcher employed a single embedded-case study since the researcher only focuses on a particular aspect. In this study, the researcher focused on analyzing translation techniques applied by bilingual *yogyes* website and the quality translation in term of accuracy. Sutopo (2002:112) says that a research is called a single embedded-case study if it on one characteristic.

B. Data and Source of Data

The source data of this research is the bilingual *yogyes* website published on 2003. The researcher decides to take the bilingual website as the sources of data because it is interesting to study about the cultural terms in the related source of data, for the cultural terms are the significant matters to analyze. Moreover, all things about cultural matters are “difficult & serious” terms to translate, for they are “sensitive” terms and they relate to the characteristics of a nation.

There are two types of data used in this thesis so called primary data and the secondary data. The primary data is word or phrases in the bilingual *yogyes* website. The secondary data is the scale given by the raters. The researcher took two raters to asses the translation quality of the word or phrases in terms of accuracy. The raters must posses several criteria to asses the quality. The researcher used questionnaire and distributed it to each raters.

As stated before that the raters should posses several criteria so that they can asses the translation quality of the word or phrases. The criteria of the raters are shown below:

1. They are foreign, not the Indonesian, but minimally they can speak or understand a little bit about Indonesian. The foreign is native English speaker.

2. They are mastering of English and Indonesian language, having competency as translator, having adequate knowledge about translation.

C. Research Procedure

Research procedure is aimed to be the ways of the research to become the effective direction in conducting the research. Therefore, the researcher uses the following procedure:

1. Reading the data

Reading the Indonesian version and its English translation from the bilingual *yogyes* website.

2. Collecting Primary data

The primary data were collected in the form of Indonesian word or phrases taken from bilingual *yogyes* website.

3. Evaluating the validation of the data by the expert.

4. Giving code to each datum, for example:

The collected primary data were given a code. For example:
004/YP/4/WYC

- 004 – to show the order of the data number
- YP – the alphabetic capital letter used to classify the name information from bilingual website
- 4 – to show the order data number
- WYC- Taken from bilingual website www.yogyes.com

5. Analyzing primary data

The primary data were analyzed by translation techniques applied used by the translator in translating the cultural terms from Indonesian into English.

6. Collecting secondary data

The secondary data were collected from questionnaire distributed to raters. The data were assessed by the raters based on the classification which was given by the researcher. The raters assessed the translation quality in terms of accuracy. These are the classifications:

Classification accuracy:

3: accurate

2: less accurate

1: inaccurate

7. Analyzing secondary data

The secondary data were analyzed to find out the quality of translation in terms of accuracy.

8. Give the conclusion and giving suggestion based on the data analysis.

D. Method of Data Collection

Data collection means a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research question (Creswell, 1998:110)

The researcher used two methods to collect the data which are content analysis and questionnaire.

1. Content analysis

Content analysis was used by the researcher because it helps the researcher in giving conclusion. In content analysis, the researcher collects the data by analyzing the content of the Indonesian cultural terms into English language of the two name information *see & do* part 8 art and culture and *culinary* in all part on bilingual website. The data includes the word or phrases of cultural terms found on bilingual *yogyes* website.

2. Questionnaire

This research applied two types of questionnaire, close format and open ended format. The close format questionnaire means that the questionnaire is in form of scaled questionnaire. The researcher distributed questionnaires containing scale of the translation's accuracy to the raters. Meanwhile, in open-ended format, the raters are allowed to give their comments dealing with the translation's accuracy.

The questionnaires containing of accuracy is distributed to the raters, the scale of accuracy are described in the table below:

Accuracy of the Translation of Cultural Terms

Scale	Level	Description
3	Accurate	The meaning of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. There is no meaning distortion.
2	Less Accurate	The meaning of the source language is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some meaning distortions.
1	Inaccurate	The meaning of the source language is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted.

Taken: Mangatur Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012:50)

E. Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data will be analyzed using the following steps:

1. Observing the cultural terms that are focused on words and phrases level in original language (Indonesian).
2. Comparing the original and the translation text to find out the translation techniques applied.
3. Analyzing the quality level of the translation (in terms of accuracy) based on the comments and answers of the raters.

4. Analyzing the effects of those techniques applied the translation quality.
5. Interpreting the result of analysis and give the conclusion based on the data analysis,

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data related to the translation techniques. The analysis of the data of the Indonesian cultural terms is focused on words and phrases level translated into English. The accuracy in translating the Indonesian cultural terms into English is also analyzed in bilingual *yogyes* website. The researcher found out the translation techniques used by Molina and Albir theory (2002:509). The theory has eighteen techniques but the researcher found seven techniques they are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, description, discursive creation, generalization and literal translation.

The next part of this chapter analyzes about the accuracy of the translation. There are three raters chosen by the researcher. Those are:

1. Foreign, not the Indonesian, but minimally he/she can speak or understand a little bit about Indonesian. The foreign is native English speaker.
2. They are mastering of English and Indonesian language, having competency as translator, having adequate knowledge about translation.

They complete the questionnaires made by the researcher and also give the scores toward the accuracy level based on the scale of 1-3. This part is aimed to analyze whether the translation is accurate or not.

A. Data Findings of Translation Techniques

1. Adaption

This technique replace a source language (ST) cultural element with one from the target culture.

Table1: translation technique of adaptation

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	006	Pendopo	Pavilion
2.	012	Wayang kulit	Shadow puppet
3.	021	Sepeda onthel tua	Old wind cycle
4.	097	Abon sapi	Shredded beef

The data of adaptation are shown on table above. The following are the discussion:

Data 006/YP/6/WYC

Pendopo → Pavilion

The word ‘Pendopo’ in the SL text is translated into the word pavilion. The meaning of these two words is different. It is called adaptation, because the translator translated the word with replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. The same case can be seen in the data 012, 021, and 097.

2. Amplification

Amplification is a technique which introduces details that are not formulated in ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. This is the opposite of reduction techniques.

Table2: translation techniques of amplification

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	018	Sinden	Sinden (the female singer who describes the course of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice)
2.	041	Lesehan	<i>Lesehan</i> (no seat)
3.	042	Oseng-oseng mercon	<i>Oseng-oseng mercon</i> (firecracker soup)
4.	043	Kikil	<i>Kikil</i> (fatty meat inside the feet of a cow/goat)
5.	050	Sego abang	<i>Sego abang</i> (brown rice)
6.	056	Trancam	<i>Trancam</i> (salad made of fresh uncooked vegetable with coconut shreds topping)
7.	063	Gaplek	<i>Gaplek</i> (dried cassava)
8.	064	Sambal	<i>Sambal</i> (grouded chili and spices)
9.	065	Gathot	<i>Gathot</i> (another kind of processed cassava)
10.	066	Rujak	<i>Rujak</i> (mixed fruits with spicy grilled peanut sauce)
11.	067	Ebi	<i>Ebi</i> (Dried shrimps)
12.	075	Ayam ungkep	<i>Ayam ungkep</i> (chicken boiled along with seasoning in a closed pot)
13.	090	Tengkleng	<i>Tengkleng</i> (made of the remaining bones, with few meats sticking to them)
14.	095	Bihun	<i>Bihun</i> (thin rice noodle)
15.	102	Sayur asem	<i>Sayur asem</i> (vegetables with sour soup)
16.	104	Empon-empon	<i>Empon-empon</i> (Javanese mixed traditional spices)

The data description are shown on table above. The following are the discussion

1. Data 018/RB/18/WYC

Sinden → Sinden (the female singer who describes the coarse of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice)

The word ‘Sinden’ in the SL is translated *Sinden* (the female singer who describes the coarse of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice) in the TL. The meaning of these two words is similar but in the TL there is a description about *Sinden*. It is called amplification, because the translator translated with repeat the word ‘Sinden’ in target language and give the description after repeat that word, thus the reader can understand what the purpose in the SL. The same case can be seen in the data 041, 042. 043, 050, 056, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 075, 090, 095, 102, and 104.

3. Borrowing

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

Table3: translation technique of pure borrowing

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	004	Gamelan	Gamelan
2.	010	Batik	Batik
3.	024	Keris	Keris
4.	028	Gong	Gong
5.	029	Kenong	Kenong
6.	031	Ketoprak	Ketoprak

Table 3 to be continued

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
7.	036	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
8.	037	Lotek teteg	Lotek teteg
9.	038	Gado-gado	Gado-gado
10.	062	Thiwul	Thiwul
11.	070	Lotek & gado-gado	Lotek & gado-gado
12.	071	Soto ayam	Soto ayam
13.	072	Nasi liwet	Nasi liwet
14.	073	Nasi campur	Nasi campur
15.	074	Ayam bakar	Ayam bakar
16.	076	Sate petir	Sate petir
17.	077	Sop merah	Sop merah
18.	079	Gudeg	Gudeg
19.	088	Sate buntel	Sate buntel
20.	092	Sego kucing	Sego kucing

The data of borrowing are shown on the table above. The following are the discussion:

1. Data 004/YP/4/WYC

Gamelan → Gamelan

The word ‘Gamelan’ in the SL is translated into the word *Gamelan* in the TL. The meaning of these two word is similar. It is called pure borrowing, because the word ‘Gamelan’ is a kind of musical instrument Indonesia from Java, thus the translator did not change into TL. The same case can be seen in the data 028 and 029.

2. Data 010/YP/10/WYC

Batik → Batik

The word ‘Batik’ in the SL is translated into the word *Batik* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is similar. It is called pure

borrowing, because 'Batik' is a typical Indonesian craft and only owned by Indonesian nation, thus the translator did not change into TL. The same case can be seen in the data 024.

3. Data 031/GS/31/WYC

Ketoprak → Ketoprak

The word 'Ketoprak' in the SL is translated into the word *Ketoprak* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is similar. It is called pure borrowing, because 'Ketoprak' is Indonesian performance, thus the translator did not change into TL. The same case can be seen in the data 036.

4. Data 037/LT/37/WYC

Lotek teteg → Lotek teteg

The word 'Lotek teteg' in the SL is translated into the word *Lotek teteg* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is similar. It is called pure borrowing, because 'Lotek teteg' is Indonesia food, thus the translator did not change into TL. The same case can be seen in the data 038, 062, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 076, 077, 079, 088, and 092

4. .Description

Description is a technique to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

Table4: translation technique of description

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	014	Dalang	Puppet master
2.	026	Sekar pakis	Sekar pakis (In the form of the fins flower)
3.	030	Seruling	Bamboo flute
4.	045	Kapok lombok	Beaten off by chili
5.	051	Gedhek	Bamboo plate
6.	052	Empal	Fried cow meat
7.	053	Usus goreng	Fried chicken intesnites
8.	054	Wader	Small plan water fish
9.	060	Tahu isi	Fried tofu with vegetable cuts
10.	061	Gula aren	Brown sugar
11.	082	Krecek	Cow skin
12.	084	Kendil	Clay pot
13.	085	Pecel	Mix of boiled vegetables
14.	087	Mangut belut	Ell with coconut milk and chili
15.	089	Prengus	Distinctive aroma of a goat
16.	093	Teri	Tiny sea fish
17.	099	Pete	Beans with pungent odor
18.	100	Bakul	Rice basket
19.	103	Pikulan	Carrying pale

The data description are shown on table above. The following are the discussion:

1. Data 014/YP/14/WYC

Dalang → Puppet master

The word ‘dalang’ in the SL is translated *Puppet master*. The meaning of these two words is similar but in the TL is a description about ‘Dalang’. It is called description, because the translator translated with add the description about ‘Dalang’ in the TL, thus

the reader can understand what the purpose in the SL. The same case can be seen in the data 026, 030, 045, 051, 052, 053, 054, 060, 061, 082, 084, 085, 087, 089, 093, 099, 100, and 103

5. Discursive creation

Discursive creation is a technique to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

Table5: translation technique of discursive creation

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	049	Kuah kecap	Ketchup sauce

The data discursive creation shown on table above. The following discussion:

1. Data 049/DIS/49/WYC

Kuah kecap → Ketchup sauce

The word ‘Kuah kecap’ in the SL is translated *Ketchup sauce* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is different. It is called discursive creation, because the translator translated the word ‘Kuah kecap’ out of the context. The word ‘kecap’ translated into *ketchup*, in Indonesian *ketchup* are *saus tomat* and not ‘kecap’.

6. Generalization

Generalization is a technique to use a more general or neutral term.

Table6: translation technique of generalization

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	069	Lalapan segar	Fresh vegetables
2.	083	Telur pindang	Egg

Table 6 to be continued

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
3.	101	Gurame	Carp fish
4.	105	Gula batu	Lump sugar

The data generalization are shown on table above. The following are the discussion:

1. 069/FC/69/WYC

Lalapan segar → Fresh vegetables

The word 'Lalapan segar' in the SL is translated *Fresh vegetables* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is different. It is called generalization, because the translator translated the word 'Lalapan segar' into TL by choose a general word like a *Fresh vegetables*. A word *Vegetables* has a many kind, but in Indonesia a word 'Lalapan' not all the vegetables. The same case can be seen in the data 101, and 105.

2. 083/G/83/WYC

Telur pindang → Egg

The word 'Telur pindang' in the SL is translated *Egg* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is different. It is called generalization, because the translator did not translate the word 'pindang' in the TL. The translator only translate the word 'telur' become *egg*.

7. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique to translate a word or an expression word for word.

Table7: translation technique of literal translation

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	001	Kraton Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta palace
2.	002	Abdi dalem	Palace servants
3.	003	Sesaji	Offerings
4.	005	Tembang macapat	Macapat song
5.	007	Perjanjian Giyanti	Agreement Giyanti
6.	008	Bangsas kencono	Kencono Ward
7.	009	Becak	Rickshaw
8.	011	Wayang golek	Puppet show
9.	013	Selasa Wage	Tuesday Wage
10.	015	Sendratari Ramayana	Ramayana ballet
11.	016	Bahasa Sansekerta	Sanskrit language
12.	017	Candi Prambanan	Prambanan temple
13.	019	Museum Affandi	Affandi museum
14.	020	Sungai Gajah Wong	Gajah Wong river
15.	022	Sanggar Gajah Wong	Sanggar Wong gallery
16.	023	Museum Sonobudoyo	Sonobudoyo museum
17.	025	Wesi Buddha	Buddha iron
18.	027	Pertunjukan Gamelan	Gamelan show
19.	032	Wayang kulit	Leather puppet
20.	033	Pertunjukan wayang kulit	Leather puppet show
21.	034	Lakon	Act
22.	035	Guyonan khas Jawa	Javanese humor
23.	039	Bumbu kacang	Peanut sauce
24.	040	Cobek	Mortar
25.	044	Gajih	Fat
26.	046	Gulai	Goulash or curry
27.	047	Sate kambing	Goat satay
28.	048	Sate klathak	Klathak satay
29.	055	Sayur lombok ijo	Green chili soup
30.	057	Beras Gogo	Gogo rice plants
31.	058	Kacang rebus	Boiled peanut
32.	059	Singkong rebus	Boiled cassava
33.	068	Ayam goreng	Fried chicken
34.	078	Amis	Fishy
35.	080	Nangka muda	Young jackfruit
36.	081	Kuah santan	Coconut milk

Table 7 to be continued

No.	No. Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
37.	086	Tahu bacem	Bacem tofu
38.	091	Kopi joss	Joss coffe
39.	096	Telur orak-arik	Scrambled egg
40.	094	Mi kuning	Yellow noodle
41.	098	Kacang hijau	Green mungbean

The data literal translation are shown on table above. The following are the discussion:

1. Data 001/YP/1/WYC

Kraton Yogyakarta → Yogyakarta palace

The word 'Kraton Yogyakarta' in the SL is translated *Yogyakarta palace* in the TL. The meaning of these two words is different. It is called literal translation, because the translator translated into TL by using word for word. The same case can be seen in the data 002, 003, 005, 007, 008, 009, 011, 013, 015, 016, 017, 019, 020, 022, 023, 025, 027, 032, 033, 034, 035, 039, 040, 044, 046, 047, 048, 055, 057, 058, 059, 068, 078, 080, 081, 086, 091, 094, 096 and 098.

From technique analysis above, the researcher conclude and give the percentage about the technique translation that used in bilingual *yogyes* website. The result are that there are 5 of adaptation, 16 of amplification, 20 of borrowing, 19 of description, 1 of discursive creation, 4 of generalization, and 40 of literal translation. The percentage of each type of translation techniques used can be seen in the table:

Table8: Percentage of Data Findings

NO.	Translation Techniques	No. Data	Total	Percentage
1.	Adaptation	006, 012, 021, 097	4	3.81%
2.	Amplification	018, 041, 042, 043, 050, 056, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 075, 090, 095, 102, 104	16	15.24%
3.	Borrowing	004, 010, 024, 028, 029, 031, 036, 037, 038, 062, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 076, 077, 079, 088, 092	20	19.05%
4.	Description	014, 026, 030, 045, 051, 052, 053, 054, 060, 061, 082, 084, 085, 087, 089, 093, 099, 100, 103	19	18.10%
5.	Discursive creation	049	1	0,95%
6.	Generalization	069, 083, 101, 105	4	3.81%
7.	Literal translation	001, 002, 003, 005, 007, 008, 009, 011, 013, 015, 016, 017, 019, 020, 022, 023, 025, 027, 032, 033, 034, 035, 039, 040, 044, 046, 047, 048, 055, 057, 058, 059, 068, 078, 080, 081, 086, 091, 094, 096, 098	41	39.04%
TOTAL		105		100%

The table above shows that the percentage of the techniques of translation from 105 data in this case consists of 7 techniques. There are 4 data (3.81%) of adaptation, 16 data (15.24%) of amplification, 20 data (19.05%) of borrowing, 19 data (18.10%) of description, 1 data (0.95%) of discursive creation, 4 data (3.81%) of generalization, and 41 data (39.04%) of literal translation.

Besides the data above, clearly that the most dominant type of translation technique is literal translation with 41 data (39.04%). The second is borrowing with 20 data (19.05%). The third is description with 19 data (18.10%). It is followed by amplification with 16 data (15.24%). Then generalization and adaptation with 4 data (3.81%). The last discursive creation with 1 data (0.95%).

In this research found that the most dominant technique applied in the bilingual *yogyes* website is literal translation. It is caused by the target reader of this website focus on foreign. The selection language are easy to understand, thus in the bilingual *yogyes* website are not much use idioms or figurative language. In this case, in te website use literal translation to make foreign easier understand the purpose of the writer.

B. Accuracy in translating the Indonesian cultural terms into English on bilingual *yogyes* website

The accuracy of the translation technique in bilingual *yogyes* website is measured by three raters who are mastering of English and Indonesian language, having competency as translator, having adequate knowledge about translation. A questionnaire was given to all three raters and then they give a score for each data. They gave score based on the description given by the researcher. There are three scale which are described into the table below.

Table 9: table of accuracy

Scale	Level	Description
3	Accurate	The meaning of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. There is no meaning distortion.
2	Less Accurate	The meaning of the source language is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some meaning distortions.
1	Inaccurate	The meaning of the source language is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted.

Taken: Mangatur Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012:50)

The raters were allowed to give any comment for each assessment. In order to make it easier, the researcher signed the raters with R1, R2, and R3. For determining the accuracy of the translation, the researcher counted the mean of the score given by the raters. Below is the formula of the accuracy assessment:

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
01	Score	Score	Score	Total score

After it had been calculated, then it was classified into three classification which are as follows:

- a. Category A is accurate translating consisting of the data with the average point 3.0
- b. Category B is less accurate translation consisting of the data with the average point ranging from 2.0-2.9

- c. Category C is inaccurate translation consisting of the data with the average point ranging from 1.0-1.9

Table 10

Accuracy score of the translation cultural terms

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
1	3	3	3	3.0
2	3	3	2	2.7
3	3	3	2	2.7
4	3	3	3	3.0
5	3	2	2	2.3
6	2	3	2	2.3
7	3	2	2	2.3
8	3	3	2	2.7
9	1	1	1	1.0
10	3	3	3	3.0
11	1	1	3	1.6
12	3	1	3	2.3
13	3	2	2	2.3
14	3	3	2	2.7
15	3	1	3	2.3
16	2	3	2	2.3
17	3	3	3	3.0
18	2	3	3	2.7
19	3	3	3	3.0
20	3	3	3	3.0
21	1	2	2	1.6
22	3	2	3	2.7
23	3	3	3	3.0
24	3	3	3	3.0

Table 10 to be continued

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
25	3	3	2	2.7
26	3	3	3	3.0
27	3	3	2	2.7
28	3	3	3	3.0
29	3	3	3	3.0
30	3	3	3	3.0
31	3	3	3	3.0
32	2	1	3	2.3
33	1	2	3	2.3
34	3	3	3	3.0
35	2	3	3	2.7
36	2	3	3	2.7
37	3	3	3	3.0
38	3	3	3	3.0
39	3	3	3	3.0
40	3	3	3	3.0
41	2	3	2	2.3
42	2	2	3	2.3
43	2	3	3	2.7
44	3	3	3	3.0
45	2	3	2	2.3
46	1	2	3	2.0
47	2	3	2	2.3
48	3	3	3	3.0
49	1	2	2	1.6
50	3	3	2	2.7
51	3	3	3	3.0

Table 10 to be continued

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
52	2	3	3	2.7
53	2	3	3	2.7
54	2	3	3	2.7
55	3	3	3	3.0
56	2	3	3	2.7
57	2	3	3	2.7
58	2	3	3	2.7
59	3	3	3	3.0
60	1	3	3	2.3
61	1	3	3	2.3
62	3	2	3	2.7
63	3	3	3	3.0
64	2	3	3	2.7
65	3	3	3	3.0
66	2	3	3	2.7
67	3	3	3	3.0
68	3	3	3	3.0
69	2	3	3	2.7
70	3	2	3	2.7
71	3	2	3	2.7
72	3	2	3	2.7
73	3	2	3	2.7
74	1	3	3	2.3
75	2	3	3	2.7
76	3	2	3	2.7
77	1	2	3	2.0
78	3	3	3	3.0

Table 10 to be continued

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
79	3	2	3	2.7
80	3	3	2	2.7
81	3	3	3	3.0
82	3	3	3	3.0
83	2	3	3	2.7
84	3	3	3	3.0
85	2	3	2	2.3
86	2	3	3	2.7
87	2	3	3	2.7
88	3	3	3	3.0
89	3	3	3	3.0
90	2	3	3	2.7
91	2	2	3	2.3
92	3	2	3	2.7
93	1	1	3	1.6
94	3	3	3	3.0
95	1	3	3	2.3
96	3	3	3	3.0
97	1	2	3	2.0
98	2	3	3	2.7
99	3	3	3	3.0
100	3	2	3	2.7

Table 10 to be continued

NO	R1	R2	R3	MEAN
101	3	3	3	3.0
102	3	3	3	3.0
103	1	3	3	2.3
104	3	3	3	3.0
105	3	3	3	3.0
Total	259	285	297	279.3
Average	2.46	2.71	2.82	2.66

a. Accurate Translation

This category includes the data with the average score 3.0. From the data analyzed by the researcher, the accurate data is 40 data from 105 data totally or 38.10% in this research that are considered as accurate. Some of them will be discussed further in the example below:

For example:

001/YP/1/WYC

SL: Kraton Yogyakarta

TL: Yogyakarta Palace

The average score of the translation of the term above is 3.0. All of the three raters give score 3 for this translation. It means that the message of the term from the SL (Indonesian) is accurately conveyed to the TL (English) according to the three

raters. However, the raters think that there is not any change in the target language.

b. Less Accurate Translation

This category analyzes the data with the average score ranging from 2.0-2.9. From the data analyzed by the researcher, the less accurate data is the most category to find. It covers 60 data from 105 data totally or 57.14% in this research that are considered as less accurate translation. Some of the less accurate data will be discussed further below:

Example:

002/YP/2/WYC

SL: Abdi dalem

TL: Palace servant

The average score of translation above is 2.7. Among the three raters give the different score of the translation. Actually, R1 and R2 give score 2. However, R3 give score 2. In this case, R3 suggest that the translation of “Abdi dalem” should be “Abdi dalem”, not “Palace servant”. The R3 suggest if keeping the original word is better, because it can be change the original information.

Example:

006/YP/6/WYC

SL: Pendopo

TL: Pavilion

The average score of translation above is 2.3. Among the three raters give the different score of the translation. Actually, R2 give score 3. However, R1 and R3 give score 2. In this case, R1 suggest the word “Pendopo” or “Pendapa” can be left as it is since it is Javanese architecture term. This term comes from Sanskrit. It is closer to localize it as open hall rather than Pavilion and R3 suggest that the translation of “Pendopo” should be “Pendopo”, not “Pavilion”. The R3 suggest if keeping the original word is better.

Example:

077/SM/77/WYC

SL: Sop merah

TL: Sop merah

The average of translation above is 2.0. Among the three raters give the different score of the translation. Actually, R1 give score 1, R2 give score 2, and R3 give score 3. In this case, R1 suggest that the word “Sop merah” can be translated as “red soup”. And R2 suggest if there is no meaning changed in original word, give the some explanation, in order that the reader know what the writer means.

c. Inaccurate Translation

This category includes the data with the average score 1.0-1.9. Based on the analysis, the inaccurate data covers 5 data from 105 data totally or 4.76% based on the three raters. The example of them will be discussed as follow:

Example:

009/YP/9/WYC

SL: Becak

TL: Rickshaw

The average score of the translation above is 1.0. Among the three raters give the different score of the translation. Actually, R1, R2 and R3 gives score 1. In this case, the all raters suggest that translation “Becak” should be “Pedicab”, not “Rickshaw” because Rickshaw has a different point of view from the source language.

Example:

011/YP/11/WYC

TL: Wayang golek

SL: Puppet show

The average score of the translation above is 1.6. Among the three raters give the different score of the translation. Actually, R3 give score 3. However, R1 and R2 gives score, in this case R1 suggest the translation of “Wayang golek” should be “wooden doll puppet”. Puppet show is “pertunjukan

wayang”. And R2 suggest puppet show is essentially true to describe *wayang golek*, but it’s also a tad bit too general since the writer could also classify any other *wayang* as puppet show.

Overall, the accuracy table can be drawn as below:

Table14: Percentage of quality assessment of translation in term accuracy

Categories	Datum	Amount of data	Percentage
Accurate	001, 004, 010, 017, 019, 020, 023, 024, 026, 028, 029, 030, 031, 034, 037, 038, 039, 040, 044, 048, 051, 055, 059, 063, 065, 067, 068, 078, 081, 082, 084, 088, 089, 094, 096, 099, 101, 102, 104, 105	40	38.10%
Less Accurate	002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 018, 022, 025, 027, 032, 033, 035, 036, 041, 042, 043, 045, 046, 047, 050, 052, 053, 054, 056, 057, 058, 060, 061, 062, 064, 066, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 079, 080, 083, 085, 086, 087, 090, 091, 092, 095, 097, 098, 100, 103	60	57.14%
Inaccurate	009, 011, 021, 049, 093	5	4.76%
TOTAL		105	100%

Based on the table above show that the quality assessment of the translation in term accuracy is 40 data or (38.10%) transferred accurate. The less accurate translated is 60 data or (57.14%). Meanwhile, 5 data or (4.76%) are inaccurate. From the data analyzed by the researcher, the less accurate data is the most category to find

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter of two parts. The first part is conclusion gained through the analysis and discussion as the answers toward two problem statements in the previous chapter. The second part is suggestion.

A. Conclusion

The researcher found out the translation techniques used by Molina and Albir theory (2002:509). The theory has eighteen techniques but the researcher found seven techniques from 105 data totally. The techniques applied by the translator of the bilingual *yogyes* website. Those translation techniques are: adaptation (4 data or 3.81%), amplification (16 data or 15.24%), borrowing (20 data or 19.05%), description (19 data or 18.10%), discursive creation (1 data or 0.95%), generalization (4 data or 3.81%), literal translation (41 data or 39.04%). The analysis shows that the most frequently used translation technique is literal translation. Besides the most accurate applied is borrowing. Then, the least accurate translation is discursive creation.

The accuracy shows that there are 40 data from 105 data totally (38.10%) that are considered accurate. The less accurate data are 60 data (57.14%) of 105 data totally. And the inaccurate are 5 data (4.76%) of 105 data totally. Based on the data analysis, the bilingual *yogyes* website is considered to be less accurate. It is because there are most data that are considered to be less accurate from the raters rating system and the researcher's analysis.

B. Suggestions

1. Suggestion for the other researcher

The researcher suggests to the other researchers to analyze deeper and better about the cultural terms, since it is very advantageous and significant to analyze. The other researchers are highly recommended to other researchers to analyze the other types of cultural terms in many cultural books or sources. In addition, the other researchers are also highly recommended to apply in depth interview of the qualitative research towards the raters in order to gain the greater and better information if the data analysis done.

2. Suggestion for the translators

The researcher recommends that in translating the cultural terms, the translator should improve the translation competence. The good understanding of both the culture of SL and TL is very needed to produce the good quality result of translation. The translator also has to be excellent in applying the proper translation techniques that can affect the quality level of translation, especially in terms of accuracy.

3. Suggestion for the students of English Letters Department

The researcher suggests the students of English Letters Department that love to analyze the cultural terms to learn more about the other cultural terms analysis in order to broaden the knowledge in analyzing and learning about cultural terms in all aspects.

4. Suggestion for the bilingual *yogyes* website

The researcher found many mistakes in English translation on the bilingual *yogyes* website. Preferably, the translator of bilingual *yogyes* website more thoroughly before post on the website.

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APPENDICES

Rater Sheets

Name : Yusaufa Faikhul Lisani

Student number : 123211044

Thesis title : An Analysis of the Techniques and the Accuracy of Cultural Terms in Bilingual *Yogyes* Website from Indonesian to English

College : The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta

The researcher asks you to be rater for my thesis by giving score and your reason why you give that score on the tables that have been available with the criteria cultural terms. The data was taken on bilingual *yogyes* website. The data only words or phrases only. Total all data are 105 words or phrases.

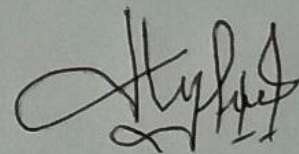
The classification score are:

Scale	Level	Description
3	Accurate	The meaning of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. There is no meaning distortion.
2	Less Accurate	The meaning of the source language is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some meaning distortions.
1	Inaccurate	The meaning of the source language is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted.

Taken from Mengatur Nababan (2012:50)

Thank you for your participation.

The researcher,



Yusaufa Fasikhul Lisani

The data from bilingual www.yogyes.com
 The name information See & Do: 8 Art and Culture
 Culinary: 33 Culinary Spots in Yogyakarta

001/YP/1/WYC

SL	Kraton Yogyakarta
TL	Yogyakarta Palace
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

002/YP/2/WYC

SL	Abdi dalem
TL	Palace servant
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

003/YP/3/WYC

SL	Sesaji
TL	Offerings
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

004/YP/4/WYC

SL	Gamelan
TL	Gamelan
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. No equal term in English

005/YP/5/WYC

SL	Tembang macapat
TL	Macapat song
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. No need to localize “macapat” since there is no equal term in English.

006/YP/6/WYC

SL	Pendopo
TL	Pavilion
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate. The word “pendopo” or “pendapa” can be left as it is since it is Javanese architecture term. This term comes from Sanskrit. It is closer to localize it as open hall rather than Pavilion.

007/YP/7/WYC

SL	Perjanjian Giyanti
TL	Agreement Giyanti
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

008/YP/8/WYC

SL	Bangsai Kencono
TL	Kencono Ward
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

009/YP/9/WYC

SL	Becak
TL	Rickshaw
SCORE	1
REASON	Inaccurate. It should be “trishaw”. You may find out the difference between rickshaw and trishaw here: https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/trishaw https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/rickshaw

010/YP/10/WYC

SL	Batik
TL	Batik
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

011/YP/11/WYC

SL	Wayang golek
TL	Puppet show
SCORE	1
REASON	It should be “wooden doll puppet”. Puppet show is “pertunjukan wayang”.

012/YP/12/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Shadow puppet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

013/YP/13/WYC

SL	Selasa Wage
TL	Tuesday Wage
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

014/YP/14/WYC

SL	Dalang
TL	Puppet master
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

015/RB/15/WYC

SL	Sendratari Ramayana
TL	Ramayana ballet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

016/RB/16/WYC

SL	Bahasa Sansekerta
TL	Sanskrit language
SCORE	2
REASON	You may just translate it as Sanskrit.

017/RB/17/WYC

SL	Candi Prambanan
TL	Prambanan temple
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

018/RB/18/WYC

SL	Sinden
TL	<i>Sinden</i> (the female singer who describes the course of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice)
SCORE	2
REASON	There is a typo in “course”

019/AM/19/WYC

SL	Museum Affandi
TL	Affandi museum
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

020/AM/20/WYC

SL	Sungai Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong River
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

021/AM/21/WYC

SL	Sepeda onthel tua
TL	Old wind cycle
SCORE	1
REASON	It's better to translate it as “old bicycle”.

022/AM/22/WYC

SL	Sanggar Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong Gallery
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

023/SM/23/WYC

SL	Museum Sonobudoyo
TL	Sonobudoyo Museum
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

024/SM/24/WYC

SL	Keris
TL	Keris
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. No need to translate it.

025/SM/25/WYC

SL	Wesi Buddha
TL	<i>Buddha Iron</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable.

026/SM/26/WYC

SL	Sekar pakis
TL	Sekar pakis (In the form of the fins flower)
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable, but it's better to provide some info that it's a kind of keris.

027/GS/27/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan Gamelan
TL	Gamelan show
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

028/GS/28/WYC

SL	Gong
TL	Gong
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. It's an instrument name.

029/GS/29/WYC

SL	Kenong
TL	Kenong
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. It's an instrument name.

030/GS/30/WYC

SL	Seruling
TL	Bamboo flute
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. Common term.

031/GS/31/WYC

SL	Ketoprak
TL	Ketoprak
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. No equal term in English.

032/GS/32/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	2
REASON	It's not consistent with the previous translation above.

033/WKS/33/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	1
REASON	Inaccurate. Missing the word “Pertunjukkan”. Moreover “wayang kulit” should be translated as “shadow puppet” to stay consistent.

034/WKS/34/WYC

SL	Lakon
TL	Act
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

035/WKS/35/WYC

SL	Guyonan khas Jawa
TL	Javanese humor
SCORE	2
REASON	Javanese jokes nor javanese humor

036/SSS/36/WYC

SL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
TL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
SCORE	2
REASON	In my opinion. When “Sendratari Ramayana” can be translated as “Ramayana Ballet”, then “Sendratari Sugriwa Subali” can also be translated as “Sendratari Sugriwa Subali”.

037/LT/37/WYC

SL	Lotek teteg
TL	Lotek teteg
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. It's a local food name.

038/LT/38/WYC

SL	Gado-gado
TL	Gado-gado
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. It's a local food name.

039/LT/39/WYC

SL	Bumbu kacang
TL	Peanut sauce
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. Common.

040/LT/40/WYC

SL	Cobek
TL	Mortar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

041/LT/41/WYC

SL	Lesehan
TL	<i>Lesehan</i> (no seat)
SCORE	2
REASON	You can leave it as "lesehan" but you have to provide the correct explanation. "no seat" is in correct. The closest one is "sitting on the floor".

042/OOM/42/WYC

SL	Oseng-oseng mercon
TL	<i>Oseng-oseng mercon</i> (Firecracker soup)
SCORE	2
REASON	The explanation is not suitable for it. “Oseng-oseng” is not soup. It is a stir-fried dish and for mercon you can give literal and non-literal meaning. Thus, the explanation should be like this: “mercon” literally means firecracker but here “mercon” means very spicy. So, “oseng-oseng mercon” is a local food. It is a very spicy stir-fried dish.

043/OOM/43/WYC

SL	Kikil
TL	<i>Kikil</i> (fatty meat inside the feet of a cow/goat)
SCORE	2
REASON	The additional info is incorrect. It should be “knuckel”.

044/OOM/44/WYC

SL	Gajih
TL	Fat
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

045/OOM/45/WYC

SL	Kapok Lombok
TL	<i>Kapok Lombok</i> (Beaten off by chili)
SCORE	2
REASON	The problem is the additional info. It’s not accurate.

046/RJ/46/WYC

SL	Gulai
TL	<i>Gulai</i> jengkol (a kind of goulash or curry)
SCORE	1
REASON	The SL and TL are obviously different.

047/GS/47/WYC

SL	Sate Kambing
TL	Goat Satay
SCORE	2
REASON	Mutton is more common. Thus, it should be Mutton Satay not Goat Satay.

048/GS/48/WYC

SL	Sate klathak
TL	<i>Klathak</i> satay
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

049/GS/49/WYC

SL	Kuah kecap
TL	Ketchup sauce
SCORE	1
REASON	Ketchup in English means “saus tomat” not “kecap”. Please be careful, it is totally different. “Kecap” is soy sauce.

050/LPP/50/WYC

SL	Sego abang
TL	<i>Sego abang</i> (brown rice)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

051/LPP/51/WYC

3SL	Gedhek
TL	Gedhek (bamboo pleats)
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable.

052/LPP/52/WYC

SL	Empal
TL	<i>Empal</i> (Fried cow meat)
SCORE	2
REASON	It should be Empal (fried beef).

053/LPP/53/WYC

SL	Usus goreng
TL	Fried chicken intesnites
SCORE	2
REASON	Typo. It should be fried chicken intestine

054/LPP/54/WYC

SL	Wader
TL	<i>Wader</i> (Small plan water fish)
SCORE	2
REASON	Wader can be left untranslated but it should be provided with the correct explanation. The additional information can be “a kind of water fish” or if you want to be more specific it can be “a kind of water fish from Cyprinidae family”

055/LPP/55/WYC

SL	Sayur lombok ijo
TL	Green chili soup
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

056/LPP/56/WYC

SL	Trancam
TL	<i>Trancam</i> (salad made of fresh uncooked vegetable with coconut shreds topping)
SCORE	2
REASON	It's better to give an additional info like this <i>Trancam</i> (a kind of vegetables salad with coconut grated sauce) because salad itself is usually raw and fresh thus no need to say "uncooked fresh vegetables".

057/LPP/57/WYC

SL	Beras Gogo
TL	<i>Gogo</i> rice-plants
SCORE	2
REASON	" <i>Gogo</i> rice" is enough.

058/KK/58/WYC

SL	Kacang rebus
TL	Boiled peanut
SCORE	2
REASON	It's "Boiled peanuts" not "Boiled peanut".

059/KK/59/WYC

SL	Singkong rebus
TL	Boiled cassava
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

060/KK/60/WYC

SL	Tahu isi
TL	<i>Tahu isi</i> (fried tofu filled with vegetable cuts)
SCORE	1
REASON	You can translate it as “stuffed tofu”.

061/KK/61/WYC

SL	Gula aren
TL	Brown sugar
SCORE	1
REASON	It should be palm sugar not brown sugar. It’s inaccurate.

062/T/62/WYC

SL	Thiwul
TL	<i>Thiwul</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

063/T/63/WYC

SL	Gaplek
TL	<i>Gaplek</i> (dried cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

064/T/64/WYC

SL	Sambal
TL	Sambal (grouded chili and spices)
SCORE	2
REASON	There is a typo in the additional information. And sambal has common definition like “a <u>hot sauce</u> typically made from a mixture of variety of <u>chili peppers</u> with secondary ingredients such as <u>shrimp paste</u> , <u>fish sauce</u> , <u>garlic</u> , etc” instead of “grouded chili and spices”.

065/T/65/WYC

SL	Gathot
TL	Gathot (another kind of processed cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

066/BKT/66/WYC

SL	Rujak
TL	<i>Rujak</i> (mixed fruits with spicy grilled peanut sauce)
SCORE	2
REASON	It's not “spicy grilled peanut sauce”. It is only “spicy peanut sauce”

067/BKT/67/WYC

SL	Ebi
TL	<i>Ebi</i> (Dried shrimps)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

068/FC/68/WYC

SL	Ayam goreng
TL	Fried chicken
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

069/FC/69/WYC

SL	Lalapan segar
TL	Fresh vegetables
SCORE	2
REASON	Fresh vegetables salad

070/LGG/70/WYC

SL	Lotek & gado-gado
TL	Lotek & gado-gado
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish names

071/LGG/71/WYC

SL	Soto ayam
TL	Soto ayam
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name

072/LGG/72/WYC

SL	Nasi liwet
TL	Nasi liwet
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name

073/NC/73/WYC

SL	Nasi campur
TL	Nasi campur
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name. But it's better to give an additional information.

074/AB/74/WYC

SL	Ayam bakar
TL	Ayam bakar
SCORE	1
REASON	It common food. You can translate it as "grilled chicken".

075/AB/75/WYC

SL	Ayam ungkep
TL	<i>Ayam ungkep</i> (chicken boiled along with seasoning in a closed pot)
SCORE	2
REASON	I think the additional info is not clear enough.

076/SP/76/WYC

SL	Sate petir
TL	Sate petir
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name. But it's better to give an additional information.

077/SM/77/WYC

SL	Sop merah
TL	Sop merah
SCORE	1
REASON	I think it is translatable. It can be translated as "red soup"

078/SS/78/WYC

SL	Amis
TL	Fishy
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

079/G/79/WYC

SL	Gudeg
TL	Gudeg
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name

080/G/80/WYC

SL	Nangka muda
TL	Young jackfruit
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

081/G/81/WYC

SL	Kuah santan
TL	Coconut milk
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable.

082/G/82/WYC

SL	Krecek
TL	Krecek (Cow skin)
SCORE	3
REASON	Local dish name

083/G/83/WYC

SL	Telur pindang
TL	Telur pindang (Egg)
SCORE	2
REASON	It's a local dish name so it's fine left untranslated, but if you want to add additional information, it's better to be clear. The additional info is not clear.

084/G/84/WYC

SL	Kendil
TL	Kendil (Clay pot)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

085/BP/85/WYC

SL	Pecel
TL	Mix of boiled vegetables
SCORE	2
REASON	You may just leave it as Pecel and add an additional information.

086/BP/86/WYC

SL	Tahu bacem
TL	Bacem tofu
SCORE	2
REASON	Better to give additional info

087/BP/87/WYC

SL	Mangut belut
TL	Ell with coconut milk and chili
SCORE	2
REASON	You can leave it as it is and add some additional information. Anyway, it should be “eel” for “belut” not “ell”.

088/SB/88/WYC

SL	Sate buntel
TL	<i>Sate buntel</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	It's local dish name. But better to provide some explanation for it.

089/SB/89/WYC

SL	Prengus
TL	Distinctive aroma of a goat
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable.

090/SB/90/WYC

SL	Tengkleng
TL	<i>Tengleng</i> (made of the remaining bones, with few meats sticking to them)
SCORE	2
REASON	Typo. It should be “tengkleng” not “tengleng”. But it's okay not to translate it.

091/A/91/WYC

SL	Kopi Joss
TL	Coffee Joss
SCORE	2
REASON	Better not be translated. It's enough just to give it an additional information.

092/A/92/WYC

SL	Sego kucing
TL	<i>Sego kucing</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	It's a local dish name or term. So, it is acceptable to leave it as it is.

093/A/93/WYC

SL	Teri
TL	Tiny sea fish
SCORE	1
REASON	Incorrect meaning. It should be "anchovies".

094/SN/94/WYC

SL	Mi kuning
TL	Yellow noodle
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

095/SN/95/WYC

SL	Bihun
TL	Bihun (thin rice noodle)
SCORE	1
REASON	It's translatable. It should be "rice vermicelli".

096/DS/96/WYC

SL	Telur orak-arik
TL	Scrambled egg
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

097/B/97/WYC

SL	Abon sapi
TL	Shredded beef
SCORE	1
REASON	It's incorrect. It should be "beef floss".

098/B/98/WYC

SL	Kacang hijau
TL	Green mungbean
SCORE	2
REASON	"Mung bean" is enough.

099/BFR/99/WYC

SL	Pete
TL	Pete (beans with pungent odor)
SCORE	3
REASON	Acceptable.

100/BFR/100/WYC

SL	Bakul
TL	Rice basket
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

101/BM/101/WYC

SL	Gurame
TL	Carp fish
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

102/BM/102/WYC

SL	Sayur asem
TL	<i>Sayur asem</i> (vegetables with sour soup)
SCORE	3
REASON	It's a local dish name.

103/SPT/103/WYC

SL	Pikulan
TL	Carrying pale
SCORE	1
REASON	No need to translate it. You can just give additional information for that.

104/SPT/104/WYC

SL	Empon-empon
TL	<i>Empon-empon</i> (Javanese mixed traditional spices)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

105/SPT/105/WYC

SL	Gula batu
TL	Lump sugar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

The data from bilingual www.yogyes.com

The name information See & Do: 8 Art and Culture

Culinary: 33 Culinary Spots in Yogyakarta

001/YP/1/WYC

SL	Kraton Yogyakarta
TL	Yogyakarta Palace
SCORE	3
REASON	Because the source language there not any change in the target language

002/YP/2/WYC

SL	Abdi dalem
TL	Palace servant
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

003/YP/3/WYC

SL	Sesaji
TL	Oferings
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

004/YP/4/WYC

SL	Gamelan
TL	Gamelan
SCORE	3
REASON	Since Gamelan is a name of a musical instrument, I don't think there's any other apt translation for this word.

005/YP/5/WYC

SL	Tembang macapat
TL	Macapat song
SCORE	2
REASON	Correct, although it's hard to translate this word exactly because of cultural differences

006/YP/6/WYC

SL	Pendopo
TL	Pavilion
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

007/YP/7/WYC

SL	Perjanjian Giyanti
TL	Agreement Giyanti
SCORE	2
REASON	Correct in the translation, but isn't this supposed to be Giyanti Agreement?

008/YP/8/WYC

SL	Bangsai Kencono
TL	Kencono Ward
SCORE	3
REASON	Correct in the translation

009/YP/9/WYC

SL	Becak
TL	Rickshaw
SCORE	1
REASON	Pedicab be better

010/YP/10/WYC

SL	Batik
TL	Batik
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

011/YP/11/WYC

SL	Wayang golek
TL	Puppet show
SCORE	1
REASON	Although puppet show is essentially true to describe wayang golek, but it's also a tad bit too general since you could also classify any other wayang as puppet show

012/YP/12/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Shadow puppet
SCORE	1
REASON	Just like the case of wayang golek, and I think both words needs more explanation. Shadow puppet is a very wide-ranged word.

013/YP/13/WYC

SL	Selasa Wage
TL	Tuesday Wage
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but there are some technical differences.

014/YP/14/WYC

SL	Dalang
TL	Puppet master
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

015/RB/15/WYC

SL	Sendratari Ramayana
TL	Ramayana ballet
SCORE	1
REASON	I think concert dance would be a better translation. Ballet is literally true, but people could easily mistook it as the dance style.

016/RB/16/WYC

SL	Bahasa Sansekerta
TL	Sanskrit language
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

017/RB/17/WYC

SL	Candi Prambanan
TL	Prambanan temple
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

018/RB/18/WYC

SL	Sinden
TL	<i>Sinden</i> (the female singer who describes the course of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice)
SCORE	3
REASON	Sinden is non-translatable since there would be some cultural differences, and I think this kind of translation would also work for both <i>wayang</i> words.

019/AM/19/WYC

SL	Museum Affandi
TL	Affandi museum
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

020/AM/20/WYC

SL	Sungai Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong River
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

021/AM/21/WYC

SL	Sepeda onthel tua
TL	Old wind cycle
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning change in original and translated word, but there are technical different

022/AM/22/WYC

SL	Sanggar Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong Gallery
SCORE	2
REASON	Although <i>sanggar</i> holds more function than gallery, the translation is essentially true

023/SM/23/WYC

SL	Museum Sonobudoyo
TL	Sonobudoyo Museum
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

024/SM/24/WYC

SL	Keris
TL	Keris
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

025/SM/25/WYC

SL	Wesi Buddha
TL	<i>Buddha Iron</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

026/SM/26/WYC

SL	Sekar pakis
TL	Sekar pakis (In the form of the fins flower)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

027/GS/27/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan Gamelan
TL	Gamelan show
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

028/GS/28/WYC

SL	Gong
TL	Gong
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

029/GS/29/WYC

SL	Kenong
TL	Kenong
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but I think this needs more explanation

030/GS/30/WYC

SL	Seruling
TL	Bamboo flute
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

031/GS/31/WYC

SL	Ketoprak
TL	Ketoprak
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

032/GS/32/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	1
REASON	Needs more explanation since leather puppet is a very general word

033/WKS/33/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	2
REASON	I think this is supposed to be leather puppet show?

34/WKS/34/WYC

SL	Lakon
TL	Act
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

035/WKS/35/WYC

SL	Guyonan khas Jawa
TL	Javanese humor
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

036/SSS/36/WYC

SL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
TL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

037/LT/37/WYC

SL	Lotek teteg
TL	Lotek teteg
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

038/LT/38/WYC

SL	Gado-gado
TL	Gado-gado
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

039/LT/39/WYC

SL	Bumbu kacang
TL	Peanut sauce
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

040/LT/40/WYC

SL	Cobek
TL	Mortar
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

041/LT/41/WYC

SL	Lesehan
TL	<i>Lesehan</i> (no seat)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

042/OOM/42/WYC

SL	Oseng-oseng mercon
TL	<i>Oseng-oseng mercon</i> (Firecracker soup)
SCORE	2
REASON	Although this is literally and essentially true, I think this needs more explanation since people could take this the literal way

043/OOM/43/WYC

SL	Kikil
TL	<i>Kikil</i> (fatty meat inside the feet of a cow/goat)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

044/OOM/44/WYC

SL	Gajih
TL	Fat
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

045/OOM/45/WYC

SL	Kapok Lombok
TL	<i>Kapok Lombok</i> (Beaten off by chili)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning change in original and translated word

046/RJ/46/WYC

SL	Gulai
TL	<i>Gulai jengkol</i> (a kind of goulash or curry)
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, although <i>gulai</i> is a little more general than <i>gulai jengkol</i> .

047/GS/47/WYC

SL	Sate Kambing
TL	Goat Satay
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

048/GS/48/WYC

SL	Sate klathak
TL	<i>Klathak</i> satay
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

049/GS/49/WYC

SL	Kuah kecap
TL	Ketchup sauce
SCORE	2
REASON	I think you mean soy sauce sauce? Ketchup means <i>saus tomat</i> , I think.

050/LPP/50/WYC

SL	Sego abang
TL	<i>Sego abang</i> (brown rice)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

051/LPP/51/WYC

SL	Gedhek
TL	Gedhek (bamboo pleats)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

052/LPP/52/WYC

SL	Empal
TL	<i>Empal</i> (Fried cow meat)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

053/LPP/53/WYC

SL	Usus goreng
TL	Fried chicken intestines
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

054/LPP/54/WYC

SL	Wader
TL	<i>Wader</i> (Small plan water fish)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

055/LPP/55/WYC

SL	Sayur lombok ijo
TL	Green chili soup
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

056/LPP/56/WYC

SL	Trancam
TL	<i>Trancam</i> (salad made of fresh uncooked vegetable with coconut shreds topping)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

057/LPP/57/WYC

SL	Beras Gogo
TL	<i>Gogo</i> rice-plants
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word.

058/KK/58/WYC

SL	Kacang rebus
TL	Boiled peanut
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

059/KK/59/WYC

SL	Singkong rebus
TL	Boiled cassava
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

060/KK/60/WYC

SL	Tahu isi
TL	<i>Tahu isi</i> (fried tofu filled with vegetable cuts)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

061/KK/61/WYC

SL	Gula aren
TL	Brown sugar
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word,

062/T/62/WYC

SL	Thiwul
TL	<i>Thiwul</i>
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

063/T/63/WYC

SL	Gaplek
TL	<i>Gaplek</i> (dried cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

064/T/64/WYC

SL	Sambal
TL	Sambal (grouded chili and spices)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

065/T/65/WYC

SL	Gathot
TL	Gathot (another kind of processed cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

066/BKT/66/WYC

SL	Rujak
TL	<i>Rujak</i> (mixed fruits with spicy grilled peanut sauce)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

067/BKT/67/WYC

SL	Ebi
TL	<i>Ebi</i> (Dried shrimps)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

068/FC/68/WYC

SL	Ayam goreng
TL	Fried chicken
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

069/FC/69/WYC

SL	Lalapan segar
TL	Fresh vegetables
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

070/LGG/70/WYC

SL	Lotek & gado-gado
TL	Lotek & gado-gado
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

071/LGG/71/WYC

SL	Soto ayam
TL	Soto ayam
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

072/LGG/72/WYC

SL	Nasi liwet
TL	Nasi liwet
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

073/NC/73/WYC

SL	Nasi campur
TL	Nasi campur
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

074/AB/74/WYC

SL	Ayam bakar
TL	Ayam bakar
SCORE	3
REASON	I think you can use grilled chicken for this

075/AB/75/WYC

SL	Ayam ungkep
TL	<i>Ayam ungkep</i> (chicken boiled along with seasoning in a closed pot)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

076/SP/76/WYC

SL	Sate petir
TL	Sate petir
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

077/SM/77/WYC

SL	Sop merah
TL	Sop merah
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

078/SS/78/WYC

SL	Amis
TL	Fishy
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

079/G/79/WYC

SL	Gudeg
TL	Gudeg
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

080/G/80/WYC

SL	Nangka muda
TL	Young jackfruit
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

081/G/81/WYC

SL	Kuah santan
TL	Coconut milk
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

082/G/82/WYC

SL	Krecek
TL	Krecek (Cow skin)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

083/G/83/WYC

SL	Telur pindang
TL	Telur pindang (Egg)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

084/G/84/WYC

SL	Kendil
TL	Kendil (Clay pot)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

085/BP/85/WYC

SL	Pecel
TL	Mix of boiled vegetables
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

086/BP/86/WYC

SL	Tahu bacem
TL	Bacem tofu
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

087/BP/87/WYC

SL	Mangut belut
TL	Ell with coconut milk and chili
SCORE	3
REASON	The target language is the explanation from source language

088/SB/88/WYC

SL	Sate buntel
TL	<i>Sate buntel</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

089/SB/89/WYC

SL	Prengus
TL	Distinctive aroma of a goat
SCORE	3
REASON	The target language is the explanation from source language

90/SB/90/WYC

SL	Tengkleng
TL	<i>Tengkleng</i> (made of the remaining bones, with few meats sticking to them)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

91/A/91/WYC

SL	Kopi Joss
TL	Coffee Joss
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed and Joss Coffee would be better

92/A/92/WYC

SL	Sego kucing
TL	<i>Sego kucing</i>
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but some explanation might be needed

93/A/93/WYC

SL	Teri
TL	Tiny sea fish
SCORE	1
REASON	Way too general, since anchovies are also tiny sea fish but different from teri.

94/SN/94/WYC

SL	Mi kuning
TL	Yellow noodle
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

95/SN/95/WYC

SL	Bihun
TL	Bihun (thin rice noodle)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

96/DS/96/WYC

SL	Telur orak-arik
TL	Scrambled egg
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

97/B/97/WYC

SL	Abon sapi
TL	Shredded beef
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but there are some technical differences.

98/B/98/WYC

SL	Kacang hijau
TL	Green mungbean
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

99/BFR/99/WYC

SL	Pete
TL	Pete (beans with pungent odor)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

100/BFR/100/WYC

SL	Bakul
TL	Rice basket
SCORE	2
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word, but there are some technical differences.

101/BM/101/WYC

SL	Gurame
TL	Carp fish
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

102/BM/102/WYC

SL	Sayur asem
TL	<i>Sayur asem</i> (vegetables with sour soup)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

103/SPT/103/WYC

SL	Pikulan
TL	Carrying pale
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

104/SPT/104/WYC

SL	Empon-empon
TL	<i>Empon-empon</i> (Javanese mixed traditional spices)
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

105/SPT/105/WYC

SL	Gula batu
TL	Lump sugar
SCORE	3
REASON	No meaning changed in original and translated word

The data from bilingual www.yogyes.com
 The name information See & Do: 8 Art and Culture
 Culinary: 33 Culinary Spots in Yogyakarta

001/YP/1/WYC

SL	Kraton Yogyakarta
TL	Yogyakarta Palace
SCORE	3
REASON	Because the source language there not any change in the target language

002/YP/2/WYC

SL	Abdi dalem
TL	Palace servant
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

003/YP/3/WYC

SL	Sesaji
TL	Offerings
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

004/YP/4/WYC

SL	Gamelan
TL	Gamelan
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate. The origin word is from java

005/YP/5/WYC

SL	Tembang macapat
TL	Macapat song
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate. Macapat is better than macapat song

006/YP/6/WYC

SL	Pendopo
TL	Pavilion
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate. Keeping the original word is better

007/YP/7/WYC

SL	Perjanjian Giyanti
TL	Agreement Giyanti
SCORE	2
REASON	Word order

008/YP/8/WYC

SL	Bangsai Kencono
TL	Kencono Ward
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

009/YP/9/WYC

SL	Becak
TL	Rickshaw
SCORE	1
REASON	Pedicab sounds better

010/YP/10/WYC

SL	Batik
TL	Batik
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

011/YP/11/WYC

SL	Wayang golek
TL	Puppet show
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

012/YP/12/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Shadow puppet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

013/YP/13/WYC

SL	Selasa Wage
TL	Tuesday Wage
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

014/YP/14/WYC

SL	Dalang
TL	Puppet master
SCORE	2
REASON	Puppet director

015/RB/15/WYC

SL	Sendratari Ramayana
TL	Ramayana ballet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

016/RB/16/WYC

SL	Bahasa Sansekerta
TL	Sanskrit language
SCORE	2
REASON	Sanskrit is better

017/RB/17/WYC

SL	Candi Prambanan
TL	Prambanan temple
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

018/RB/18/WYC

SL	Sinden
TL	<i>Sinden</i> (the female singer who describes the course of the story through Javanese songs with her typical voice)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate with description

019/AM/19/WYC

SL	Museum Affandi
TL	Affandi museum
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

020/AM/20/WYC

SL	Sungai Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong River
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

021/AM/21/WYC

SL	Sepeda onthel tua
TL	Old wind cycle
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

022/AM/22/WYC

SL	Sanggar Gajah Wong
TL	Gajah Wong Gallery
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

023/SM/23/WYC

SL	Museum Sonobudoyo
TL	Sonobudoyo Museum
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

024/SM/24/WYC

SL	Keris
TL	Keris
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

025/SM/25/WYC

SL	Wesi Buddha
TL	<i>Buddha Iron</i>
SCORE	2
REASON	Existing knowledge about 'wesi' is needed

026/SM/26/WYC

SL	Sekar pakis
TL	Sekar pakis (In the form of the fins flower)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

027/GS/27/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan Gamelan
TL	Gamelan show
SCORE	2
REASON	Gamelan musical show

028/GS/28/WYC

SL	Gong
TL	Gong
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

029/GS/29/WYC

SL	Kenong
TL	Kenong
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

030/GS/30/WYC

SL	Seruling
TL	Bamboo flute
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

031/GS/31/WYC

SL	Ketoprak
TL	Ketoprak
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

032/GS/32/WYC

SL	Wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

033/WKS/33/WYC

SL	Pertunjukan wayang kulit
TL	Leather puppet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

034/WKS/34/WYC

SL	Lakon
TL	Act
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

035/WKS/35/WYC

SL	Guyonan khas Jawa
TL	Javanese humor
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

036/SSS/36/WYC

SL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
TL	Sendratari Sugriwa Subali
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

037/LT/37/WYC

SL	Lotek teteg
TL	Lotek teteg
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

038/LT/38/WYC

SL	Gado-gado
TL	Gado-gado
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

039/LT/39/WYC

SL	Bumbu kacang
TL	Peanut sauce
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

040/LT/40/WYC

SL	Cobek
TL	Mortar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

041/LT/41/WYC

SL	Lesehan
TL	<i>Lesehan</i> (no seat)
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

042/OOM/42/WYC

SL	Oseng-oseng mercon
TL	<i>Oseng-oseng mercon</i> (Firecracker soup)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

043/OOM/43/WYC

SL	Kikil
TL	<i>Kikil</i> (fatty meat inside the feet of a cow/goat)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

044/OOM/44/WYC

SL	Gajih
TL	Fat
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

045/OOM/45/WYC

SL	Kapok Lombok
TL	<i>Kapok Lombok</i> (Beaten off by chili)
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

046/RJ/46/WYC

SL	Gulai
TL	<i>Gulai jengkol</i> (a kind of goulash or curry)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

047/GS/47/WYC

SL	Sate Kambing
TL	Goat Satay
SCORE	2
REASON	Mutton satay is better

048/GS/48/WYC

SL	Sate klathak
TL	<i>Klathak</i> satay
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

049/GS/49/WYC

SL	Kuah kecap
TL	Ketchup sauce
SCORE	2
REASON	Kuah=soup

050/LPP/50/WYC

SL	Sego abang
TL	<i>Sego abang</i> (brown rice)
SCORE	2
REASON	Less accurate

051/LPP/51/WYC

SL	Gedhek
TL	Gedhek (bamboo pleats)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

052/LPP/52/WYC

SL	Empal
TL	<i>Empal</i> (Fried cow meat)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

053/LPP/53/WYC

SL	Usus goreng
TL	Fried chicken intestines
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

054/LPP/54/WYC

SL	Wader
TL	<i>Wader</i> (Small plan water fish)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

055/LPP/55/WYC

SL	Sayur lombok ijo
TL	Green chili soup
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

056/LPP/56/WYC

SL	Trancam
TL	<i>Trancam</i> (salad made of fresh uncooked vegetable with coconut shreds topping)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

057/LPP/57/WYC

SL	Beras Gogo
TL	<i>Gogo</i> rice-plants
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

058/KK/58/WYC

SL	Kacang rebus
TL	Boiled peanut
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

059/KK/59/WYC

SL	Singkong rebus
TL	Boiled cassava
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

060/KK/60/WYC

SL	Tahu isi
TL	<i>Tahu isi</i> (fried tofu filled with vegetable cuts)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

061/KK/61/WYC

SL	Gula aren
TL	Brown sugar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

062/T/62/WYC

SL	Thiwul
TL	<i>Thiwul</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

063/T/63/WYC

SL	Gaplek
TL	<i>Gaplek</i> (dried cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

064/T/64/WYC

SL	Sambal
TL	Sambal (grounded chili and spices)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

065/T/65/WYC

SL	Gathot
TL	Gathot (another kind of processed cassava)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

066/BKT/66/WYC

SL	Rujak
TL	<i>Rujak</i> (mixed fruits with spicy grilled peanut sauce)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

067/BKT/67/WYC

SL	Ebi
TL	<i>Ebi</i> (Dried shrimps)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

068/FC/68/WYC

SL	Ayam goreng
TL	Fried chicken
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

069/FC/69/WYC

SL	Lalapan segar
TL	Fresh vegetables
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

070/LGG/70/WYC

SL	Lotek & gado-gado
TL	Lotek & gado-gado
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

071/LGG/71/WYC

SL	Soto ayam
TL	Soto ayam
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

072/LGG/72/WYC

SL	Nasi liwet
TL	Nasi liwet
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

073/NC/73/WYC

SL	Nasi campur
TL	Nasi campur
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

074/AB/74/WYC

SL	Ayam bakar
TL	Ayam bakar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

075/AB/75/WYC

SL	Ayam ungkep
TL	<i>Ayam ungkep</i> (chicken boiled along with seasoning in a closed pot)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

076/SP/76/WYC

SL	Sate petir
TL	Sate petir
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

077/SM/77/WYC

SL	Sop merah
TL	Sop merah
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

078/SS/78/WYC

SL	Amis
TL	Fishy
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

079/G/79/WYC

SL	Gudeg
TL	Gudeg
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

080/G/80/WYC

SL	Nangka muda
TL	Young jackfruit
SCORE	2
REASON	Raw jackfruit sounds better

081/G/81/WYC

SL	Kuah santan
TL	Coconut milk
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

082/G/82/WYC

SL	Krecek
TL	Krecek (Cow skin)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

083/G/83/WYC

SL	Telur pindang
TL	Telur pindang (Egg)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

084/G/84/WYC

SL	Kendil
TL	Kendil (Clay pot)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

085/BP/85/WYC

SL	Pecel
TL	Mix of boiled vegetables
SCORE	2
REASON	Less Accurate..

086/BP/86/WYC

SL	Tahu bacem
TL	Bacem tofu
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

087/BP/87/WYC

SL	Mangut belut
TL	Ell with coconut milk and chili
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

088/SB/88/WYC

SL	Sate buntel
TL	<i>Sate buntel</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

089/SB/89/WYC

SL	Prengus
TL	Distinctive aroma of a goat
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

090/SB/90/WYC

SL	Tengkleng
TL	<i>Tengkleng</i> (made of the remaining bones, with few meats sticking to them)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

091/A/91/WYC

SL	Kopi Joss
TL	Coffee Joss
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

092/A/92/WYC

SL	Sego kucing
TL	<i>Sego kucing</i>
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

093/A/93/WYC

SL	Teri
TL	Tiny sea fish
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

094/SN/94/WYC

SL	Mi kuning
TL	Yellow noodle
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

095/SN/95/WYC

SL	Bihun
TL	Bihun (thin rice noodle)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

096/DS/96/WYC

SL	Telur orak-arik
TL	Scrambled egg
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

097/B/97/WYC

SL	Abon sapi
TL	Shredded beef
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

098/B/98/WYC

SL	Kacang hijau
TL	Green mungbean
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

099/BFR/99/WYC

SL	Pete
TL	Pete (beans with pungent odor)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

100/BFR/100/WYC

SL	Bakul
TL	Rice basket
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

101/BM/101/WYC

SL	Gurame
TL	Carp fish
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

102/BM/102/WYC

SL	Sayur asem
TL	<i>Sayur asem</i> (vegetables with sour soup)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

103/SPT/103/WYC

SL	Pikulan
TL	Carrying pale
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

104/SPT/104/WYC

SL	Empon-empon
TL	<i>Empon-empon</i> (Javanese mixed traditional spices)
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate

105/SPT/105/WYC

SL	Gula batu
TL	Lump sugar
SCORE	3
REASON	Accurate