

**TRANSLATION INFORMATION BOARDS IN BOON PRING TO ENHANCE
TOURIST EXPERIENCE**

Submitted to the English Letters Study Program of Universitas Ma Chung
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate Degree of English Letters



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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN DOSEN PEMBIMBING

SKRIPSI

DIAJUKAN UNTUK MEMENUHI TUGAS DAN SYARAT UNTUK MENCAPAI
GELAR SARJANA SASTRA BAHASA INGGRIS

MENYETUJUI

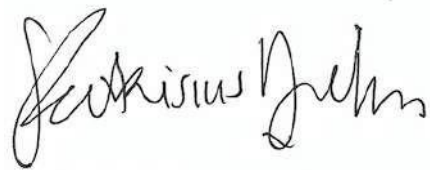
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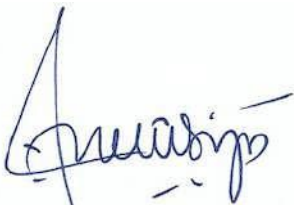
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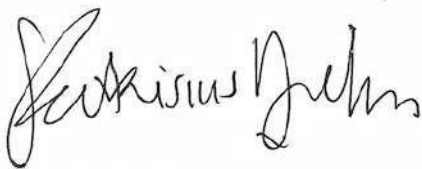
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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN KARYA

“Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa Laporan Skripsi dengan judul TRANSLATION INFORMATION BOARDS IN BOON PRING TO ENHANCE TOURIST EXPERIENCE ini beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, dan saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menanggung risiko / sanksi yang dijatuhkan kepada saya apabila kemudian ditemukan adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.”

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ABSTRACT

TRANSLATION INFORMATION BOARDS IN BOON PRING TO ENHANCE TOURIST EXPERIENCE

(October 2023)

Zifron Revival Halomoan Tambun, Universitas Ma Chung

Advisors: Melany, SST.Par., MM.Tr. and Prof. Dr. Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono

Ecotourism is a new trend in the tourism industry where tourism activities utilize the natural environment and local culture which provides benefits for environmental conservation and improving the economy of local communities. The increasing in Indonesian ecotourism will enhance the diversity of tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists. One of the tourism industry infrastructure and support systems that is very important for the development of tourist destinations is information boards. The writer decided to translate the information board at Boon Pring which is situated in Sanankerto Village, Turen, South Malang. Boon Pring is one of the participants in the East Java Ecotourism Forum (EJEF) program which aims to develop Sanankerto village into an ecotourism village. In translating this information board, the writer focused on using the targeteers method, which means focusing more on how readers can easily understand the translation. The writer applied Newmark's (1988) translation methods such as communicative translation, cultural equivalent, and descriptive translation. The writer encountered difficulties during translation, mainly translating idioms and being too literal about the source language (SL). Therefore, the writer overcame the problems by applying theory and trying to be flexible in the translation process while maintaining the meaning in the source language. In addition, the writer made every effort to locate equivalent idioms for writing and made sentences as natural as possible so that it can provide accuracy, readability and clarity in the target language (TL).

Keywords: *ecotourism, information board, translation*

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Apart from the efforts of the writer, the success of this non-thesis translation project depends largely on the encouragement and guidelines of many others. He takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to the people who have been instrumental in successfully completing this non-thesis translation project.

The writer hardly knows where to start expressing the gratitude, but for sure the gratitude goes to all those who have assisted him in the process of completing this non-thesis translation project. It would be impossible to list all names, but several people deserve him sincere and special thanks.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The goal of tourism activities is generally to learn and acquire experience, but occasionally they can also serve as a means of escape, "time out," or what people now refer to as "healing" from their jobs and daily routines so they can unwind, take in fresh views, and feel the coolness of nature. The reason for this is that tourists are aware that traveling is a way to have fun and decompress. Some people may engage in tourism for other significant reasons, such as business, health, education, learning new things, and culinary tours. since it can encompass a wide range of facets of life. Ecotourism travel that makes use of local resources and potentials, such as village life in still-traditional communities is one of the emerging trends in the tourism business. According to researchers, this feature needs to be documented and packaged in order to be marketed as a travel destination. Additionally, it is imperative to utilize and enhance all of the potentials in order to take advantage of the present ecotourism movement. The majority of ecotourism destinations are spread over remote areas. They need the support of the native population, especially on isolated islands (Fotiou et al., 2002).

Yoeti (2010) A tour guide is the person in charge of providing directions, expertise, and references to tourist destinations or sites. Tour guides can thus assist other travelers with their requirements. Typically, the tour guide originates from the tourist site. Furthermore, as one of the tourist industry's leaders, tour guides must represent the entire area. Tour guides are supposed to be able to explain the specifics of tourist attractions while also ensuring that tourists gain educational value just by having fun.

Growing tourism in Indonesia will specifically strengthen the country's economy and, eventually, its ability to produce foreign exchange. As a result, Indonesia has numerous well-liked tourism sites, particularly historical ones that have a lot of promise as international vacation destinations. since establishing global relationships and having access to global information and entertainment is more important than ever in the society in which we live. Comparing domestic statistics with data from around the world is just as important. These days, there are several reasons why translation is necessary. Language is only one of the several aspects of society that globalization has affected and will continue to influence.

Being a language that is spoken all over the world, English is extremely important and related to many other facets of life. Even though English is a language that is frequently used for literary and scholarly purposes, some people find it difficult to master. By translating in their local tongue, people who do not speak or understand English can more easily find, get, and search for information. Additionally, suggest that translating is the process of replicating the message's closest natural equivalency in the target language, both in terms of meaning and style. Translation, according to both definitions, is not just converting a message or text into another language; it also involves determining the target tongue's closest counterpart in terms of meaning and style. A number of specialists offer their own definitions of translation. Translation is the process of converting a text's meaning, concepts, or messages from one language to another. The translation process takes into a number of factors, including the meaning, concepts, or communications' accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. As a result, it is critical to assess whether readers of the target text accept the same information as readers of the source text. These factors are clarified in certain expert translation definitions.

Another form of communication that requires translation is information boards. For instance, a lot of people that visit tourist destinations will be from outside the area, especially from overseas, and information boards must obviously be presented as clearly as possible. Letters and symbols are common pointer directions. Use of letters and symbols will highlight greater comprehension of the reader (Purwita and Yasa, 2019). This is because the communicator does not know how the communicant is responding to the message that was sent. Since language is the main form of human communication, linguistic similarity is one of the problems that emerges while communicating effectively. However, communicators and communicants do not always use the same language in daily life. To make sure the communicant understands, translation is therefore required in communication. Since information boards in Indonesian, particularly those at tourist destinations, must be genuinely understandable to both domestic and foreign tourists, translating these guidelines into another language is one way to address the issue. Additionally, a number of information boards and texts have been translated from Indonesian to English. The information board will be easier for tourists or foreigners to read if it is written in English. Because of this, the author decided to pick a translation project for this non-thesis.

For this final project, the author chose to interpret the Boon Pring information boards, located in Sanankerto Village, Turen, South Malang. Boon Pring joins the program from the East Java Ecotourism Forum (EJEF), which also has the objective of making Sanankerto Village an ecotourism destination. For the purpose of making profile videos and perspective books, the writer would concentrate on the tourist destination, which boasts stunning scenery, starting with the different kinds of bamboo, as well as a variety of games like trampolines, water boats, horseback riding, a swimming pool, photo opportunities, and more. These activities allow visitors to rely on their ability to communicate with locals, develop their creativity, and gain a better understanding of the local environment.

1.2 Project Objectives

The writer chose this translation project with the goal of creating an English translation for the Boon Pring information cards. Through the use of English on the information boards, this program helps foreign visitors better comprehend Boon Pring. Additionally, the author has examined the material and thinks it is possible to translate this information board into English. This makes it easy and comfortable for foreigners or visiting visitors to read the current information boards in English.

1.3 Operational Definition of the Key Terms

1. Translation

Translating a text from one language to another involves altering its meaning or structure. (Sundari & Febriyanti, 2016).

2. Tourism

Activities related to tourism are crucial to human existence. The tourism industry has expanded and changed over the past few decades, making it one of the most vibrant sectors of the world economy. However, the locations that visitors visit are also impacted by tourism activities. (Gmelch, 2018).

3. Ecotourism

Ecotourism is the practice of visiting natural areas responsibly while preserving the environment and improving the quality of life for residents. (Andriani, 2011).

4. Information board

The information board about tourist sites is one of the systems and facilities that are vital to the tourism industry's expansion.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Translation

The way the translator interprets and communicates the content in their chosen language is a clear indication of how their culture has influenced the translation process. Converted communications are constantly influenced by cultural variations between the source and destination languages. This disparity will force the translator to make a tough choice. Accurately translating text communications from the source language into the target language is the translator's duty. However, translators often need to establish synonyms for concepts that are not defined in the target language.

The act of translating communications from one language to another such that listeners or readers in the target language obtain the same impression as those who read them in the source language is the focus of translational studies. One that maintains the original text's impact is the best translation. Translation is the process of converting a text into another language that is equivalent to the original. In addition to being bilingual, translation is a bi-cultural activity. This expression suggests that the transfer of language and culture is included in translation.

Transferring text messages across languages is known as translation. Helping the reader of the target language content better understand the message that the original author of the source language material intended is the practical goal of the message transfer process. Because of this transfer of responsibility, translators play an important role in the dissemination of information and technology.

Wills and Noss (1982) assert that the goal of translation is to change a written text in the source language (SL) into a text in the target language (TL) that is as close to the original as possible. A syntactic, methodical, and pragmatic understanding of the text in the source language is required for translation, as is analytical processing.

The language from which the translation will be produced or acquired is known as the source language (SL), and the language that will be translated from it is known as the target language (TL). For the translated text to faithfully represent the author's original ideas, intentions, and points of view, the translator has to be highly linguistically sensitive and proficient in both the source and destination languages (Rillo, 2017).

To move the source into the target, translators need to finish four basic steps: meaning analysis, source re-expression, transfer, and discovery. However, he offers a translation model.

2.1.1 Translation method

Translation technique is the process by which translators translate the source language's general meaning into the target language. According to Newmark (1988: 45–47), The amount of emphasis placed on the source and destination languages can be used to identify translation procedures. It is the act of translating the full or partial meaning of one language to another. Additionally, according to Newmark, creative translation can develop into a trade or an art form. According to him, the practice of attempting to substitute a written statement or message in one language with an equivalent statement or message in another is the art of translation. The following translation tactics are listed by Newmark. While the source text is the emphasis of one, the destination text is the focus of the other.

- a. Word-for-word translation, also known as individual word translation or word-for-word translation, preserves word order and may include cultural terminology. The words are translated individually by their most prevalent meanings, but the word order of the original language is retained.
- b. Literal translation: Literal translation involves converting grammatical structures into their closest target-language equivalents. The lexical words are once again translated single and out of context, while the grammatical structures from the source language are changed to their closest equivalents in the target language.
- c. Faithful translation: faithful translation is one that adheres to the grammatical rules of the source text while also taking into account specific contextual elements. Within the limitations of the grammatical structures of the target language, it aims to replicate the exact contextual meaning of the original.
- d. Semantic translation: Semantic translation places a greater emphasis on naturalness than faithful translation and converts some cultural expressions into TL terms that are culturally neutral. Only the need that it give more consideration to the text's aesthetic worth sets it apart from a literal translation.
- e. Adaption: The most flexible type of translation, adaptation focuses more on the interpretation of the source material within the context of the target language and culture. Design of documents is another name for this. Plays (comedies) and poetry are the principal uses; themes, characters, and plots are typically maintained. The text is rewritten with the target language's culture in mind and converted from the source language's culture.
- f. Free translation: Since free translation concentrates more on the content of the target text than on its form, the same meaning can be expressed in the target language

utilizing a variety of grammatical structures. The style, shape, and substance of the original are not used in the creation of the text in the target language.

- g. Idiomatic translation: Idiomatic translation substitutes colloquialisms and idioms from the original text. Although it replicates the original material, it has a tendency to distort meaning by highlighting idioms and colloquialisms that are absent from the original.
- h. Communicative translation: Communicative translation prioritizes the reader's acceptance and comprehension of the target language while properly capturing the content and context of the original text. It seeks to faithfully portray the original's context while utilizing language and facts that the general audience will find acceptable and intelligible.

2.2 Tourism

One type of human behavior that is backed by a multitrillion dollar industry is tourism. As a result, environmental studies and tourism encompass a wide range of fields in numerous industries. In fact, tourism can help with conservation in underdeveloped countries by supporting official protected area groups politically and financially and by promoting the preservation of privately and collectively owned areas (Buckley, 2011).

There is tourism gear at every tourist destination. Everything that visitors buy, see, do, and feel from the time they leave their home until they return is combined to form the tourism product. This includes travel magazines, housing, transportation, attractions and activities, financial services, and tour guides. (Camilleri, 2018). All of these features of tourism items must be considered because they influence the tourist's impression and what they will tell others about the tourism destination.

The tourism sector is a dynamic one. It varies according to a number of tourism-related factors, such as the destination's market, the country from which the tourists are traveling, and the destination itself. Extensive study is conducted by academics and tourism management on the driving and influencing factors of tourism, changing behavior, and tourist motivations and cultures. Additionally, they do research on the locations, examining the facilities and activities they provide as well as any possible marketing tactics. In Indonesia, tourist communities are growing in popularity. The village community itself may benefit from the growth of a tourist town, since it may provide new jobs and improve the unemployment rate in the village. The concept of ecotourism, which offers tourism based on the potential of rural communities, is presently being used in tourist villages. To maintain visitors' interest in travelling to tourist communities, rural tourism urges locals to maintain the genuineness of their villages' culture and environment. Villages can become self-sufficient by offering inhabitants alternate employment opportunities thanks to tourist communities.

2.3 Ecotourism

Ecotourism has been proposed as a means of accommodating the growing number of tourists who are looking for a tourism experience that is inherently environmentally friendly while lowering the expenses and boosting the advantages of natural area tourism. It relates to visiting a natural region, engaging the local population, donating financial gains to local environmental preservation, and preserving the local ecosystem and species variety by reducing the negative effects of tourists and encouraging tourism education. (Hill and Gale, 2009:4)

2.4 Information Board

Given that human communication is multimodal and multimedia, information may be presented utilizing visual communication methods. Media is a means of conveying concepts or information to a broad audience via the use of different graphic communication elements, such as text, images, or graphics. Visual methods are one way to communicate. Some psychologists believe that human senses like sight and hearing are the most often utilized channel in interpersonal communication. The majority of the media is classified as visual. Establishing relationships with the public is accomplished through visual media, a type of public relations that is visible to the naked eye.

Visual media include writing, sign language, and visual arts such as sculpture, painting, and so on. In visual communication, the communicator employs visual language, which is made up of the basic elements of anything that is visible and may be used to communicate a message or meaning. The way a communicator reads a text or perceives an image determines how visual communication messages affect their relationship with the communicator more than the context.

2.5 Previous Studies

The author consulted a number of studies as references and comparisons for the translation he produced; these studies cover the same ground about translation projects and will aid the author in finishing this one. In translation studies, a significant amount of target-oriented research entails qualitative textual analysis that concentrates on an imagined target audience, often known as a "implied reader," who is constructed inside texts, integrated into discourse, and not actual recipients. (Assis Rosa, 2006, p. 101; Tuominen, 2012, p. 46).

The first studies taken from the article by Sulaiman (2018) entitled, "*misunderstood concept of translation in tourism promotion.*" In his article, he created TPM (Tourism

Promotional Materials) The translation endeavor concentrated on the Commissioners' ordering of a multilingual brochure in particular, as well as their general translation practices. The pamphlet provides a helpful case study for examining the Commissioners' translation techniques. It included the original text in English as well as the goal content translated into Arabic. The study's conclusions were derived from a semi-structured interview with two seasoned managers of an Australian tourism organization that supports and promotes the development of tourist locations inside the borders of one of Australia's states. Promoting the state as a holiday spot for both domestic and international travelers and working with the local travel industry are the main responsibilities of the tourism authority.

The second studies created by Napu and Pakaya (2021) entitled, *“EXAMINING TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN INDONESIAN TOURISM BROCHURES: A CASE FROM GORONTALO”*, Primarily, the study looked at the type and quantity of errors in tourism-related papers translated by the Indonesian Gorontalo Province Government's Tourist Board. Additionally, a comparison of the source and target texts was made to check for grammatical problems. The type of errors that were present was the main focus of the target texts' study because translation issues have been a major factor in research on the caliber of writing produced by tourists. These errors can make it impossible for the translation to fulfill its intended function as a travel guide.

The most frequent problems they found in the text, based on their analysis, were grammatical and semantic. These results suggest that the translator's proficiency in the target language is insufficient. As the foregoing debate has shown, there are several translation problems in the texts. They have selected a term that is not acceptable for the situation, which really alters the target text's original meaning and message. Although this study effectively mediates, it really detracts from the content. Some of the omissions have abandoned the site's original message and relevancy.

And the third studies taken from Hertika Sianturi (2013) entitled “A Translation Analysis of Tourism Term from Indonesian Into English.” They conducted research to guarantee the best possible translations, and the result is incredibly accurate, intelligible, and natural-sounding. Phrases related to tourism have accurate and understandable translations in terms of meaning and substance. The textbook's translation of tourist themes is largely clear in terms of language, style, mechanical organization, and fluency, notwithstanding a few misspelling words and phrases. Naturalness is the last factor to be considered, it has to do with grammatical consideration. The textbook translation frequently employs the appropriate idioms and terminology, reads naturally, and makes sense.

Some recommendations have been made to specific participants in light of the study's findings. When translating a message from one language to another, should be well-versed in the linguistic characteristics, context, conventions, and culture of both the source and destination languages. She also recommended having the ability to choose translation methods carefully. Since the quality of the job is impacted by the efficacy of translation techniques, selection is required.

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CHAPTER III

PROCESS OVERVIEW

3.1 Project Description

This project will involve translating a literary work. All of the information boards at the tourist sites in Boon Pring will be translated by the author. Tourist destinations Located in Hamlet Kp. Anyar, Sanankerto, Turen, Malang Regency, Boon Pring, also called Boon Pring Andeman, is an ecotourism destination. This ecotourism is under the business unit of Kertoraharjo Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). At the Boon Pring tourist spot, this is a place where we can see and know that there are more than 115 types of bamboo and also three large springs. Since it was inaugurated in 2014 by the Malang Regency Tourism Office, Boon Pring has developed into two focus directions, namely as a Tourism Village and an Ecotourism Village.

Boon Pring as a Tourism Village acts as a vacation spot for the community. There are many tourist attractions that visitors can enjoy when they come to Boon Pring, including a children's pool, lake, boat, flying fox, trampoline, ATVs, horses and culinary stalls along the lake. On the other hand, as an ecotourism site, Boon Pring is more focused on its natural potential (bamboo and springs) which they have developed for the purpose of providing education for tourists who come in the form of educational tour packages. Therefore, the management of Boon Pring did not want to make any significant changes or renovations to keep the environment as natural as possible.

3.2 Theoretical Guidelines

In translating the information boards on the Boon Pring, the writer uses a TL (target language) oriented translation method for his project so that it will become easier for tourists to understand the messages.

3.3 Stages of Creation

1. Identify board information

There are 22 information/display boards located in Boon Pring. The tourist will start the trip from entrance gate to learn about the direction and short description about Boon Pring. In the middle area there is an information board about a small island, aside from the bamboo forest, a small island called Putri Island located in the middle of the lake. The presence of this small island lends to a more natural atmosphere. And in the arboretum area, it has a collection of many kinds of bamboo that are arranged into a single space, the information board explaining each kind of bamboo in turn is located. to make it simpler for visitors to understand what species of bamboo are present in the arboretum.

Additionally, Boon Pring has a lot of promise in the water industry. In Boon Pring, there are numerous springs. But, the top three are Krecek, Dem or Andeman, and Towo spring, with the information board to explain, first these springs have their own legend. Krecek spring, on the east side of Boon Pring near Marsha and the Bear statue, is a spring with a high water flow during the dry season. During the wet season, however, the water flow will drop. As a result, the water flow of the Krecek spring is deemed less during the wet season than it is during the dry season. Dem, also known as Andeman spring, is the second spring and provides unusually cold water. The name of

Andeman was taken from the Javanese language "Adem Temenan," which means "so cold". This spring's naming came from a community discussion.



Figure 1. Information Board (DEM Spring)

The last one is the Towo spring. Towo spring is unique since it is thought that its water may cure ailments. For example, itching, aches, and pain. To use it, we just immerse our body parts in this Towo spring. Folklore said that there was an injured deer at the time. The deer was then treated by bathing in the Towo spring.



Figure 2. Information Board (Towo Spring)

2. Translation process

The part of the project that was most important. The text should be converted from Bahasa Indonesia to English by the writer. For this step, a computer-assisted translation program, or CAT (Computer Assisted Translation), like Wordfast or Trados is frequently employed. These technologies separate the source text into segments, which are typically complete phrases, allowing the translator to translate each one independently.

The translation process involves it in some way:

a. Editing

This step involves going over the work that was done in the previous stage; the translator reviewed the translation that was made from the original text. In this method, the editor also employed a translation tool, but the aim is to revise each segment separately to make sure that the translator accurately and truthfully translated the original text, understood the topic, and did not omit any content.

b. Re-read the revised translation

The writer re-read and reviewed the new translation while applying the theories to make sure they were all used and none were missed. In order to identify any translations that sounded forced and replace them with better, more natural translations, the writer pretended that she was the intended audience in this step.

At this point, the editor would often begin using a CAT (Computer Assisted Translation) tool, rendering them unable to view the text as a whole. However, the editor made sure that the phrases and the document as a whole made sense in the project's or document's context during the last stages of editing.

c. Proofreading

There should be no need to refer to the original text during the proofreading or correction stage since the translation and editing stages of the text had already been finished. The main goals of this last review were to check for punctuation and capitalization issues, as well as to make sure the translated text flows naturally and appears natural in the target language. The formatting of the document had been checked for typographical problems as well as issues with fonts and visuals.

3. Design

The writer used symbols or images in the information board's design that were inspired by the Boon Pring's icon. It is comparable to bamboo and water, there are many water spring points and different kinds of bamboo, and for the color selection in the information board title, the writer chose the color green that was taken from the bamboo. This makes people curious to read the information board.



Figure 3. information boards of putri island

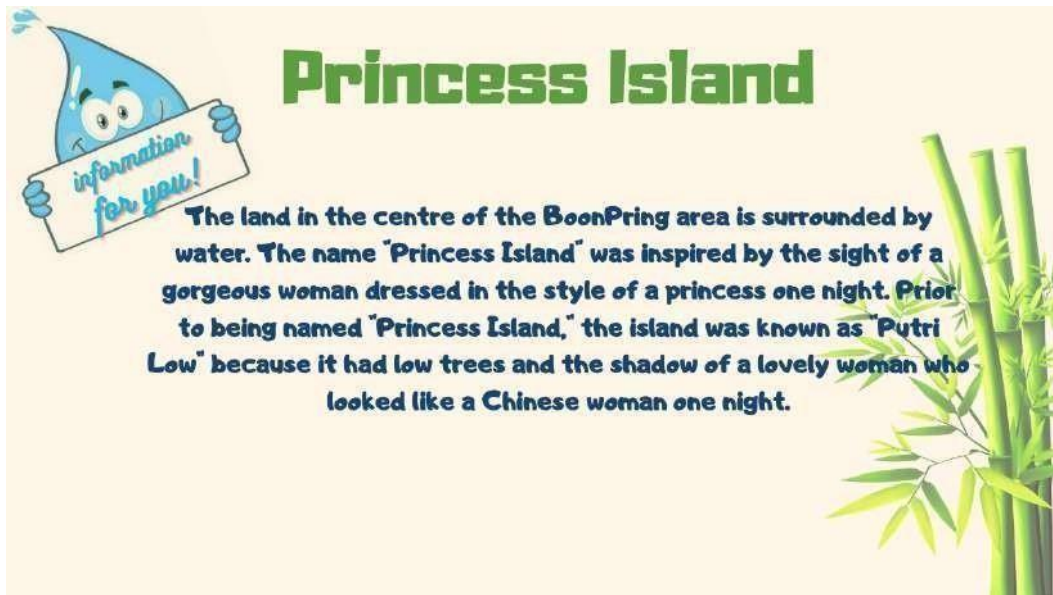
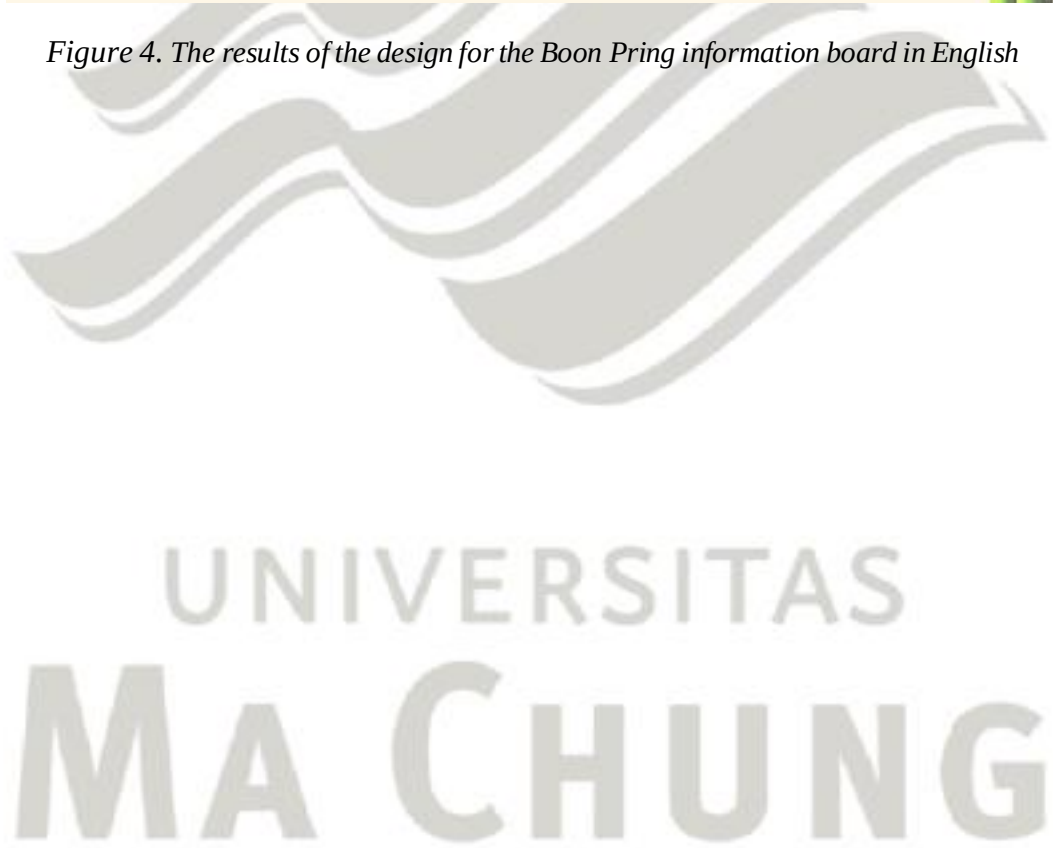
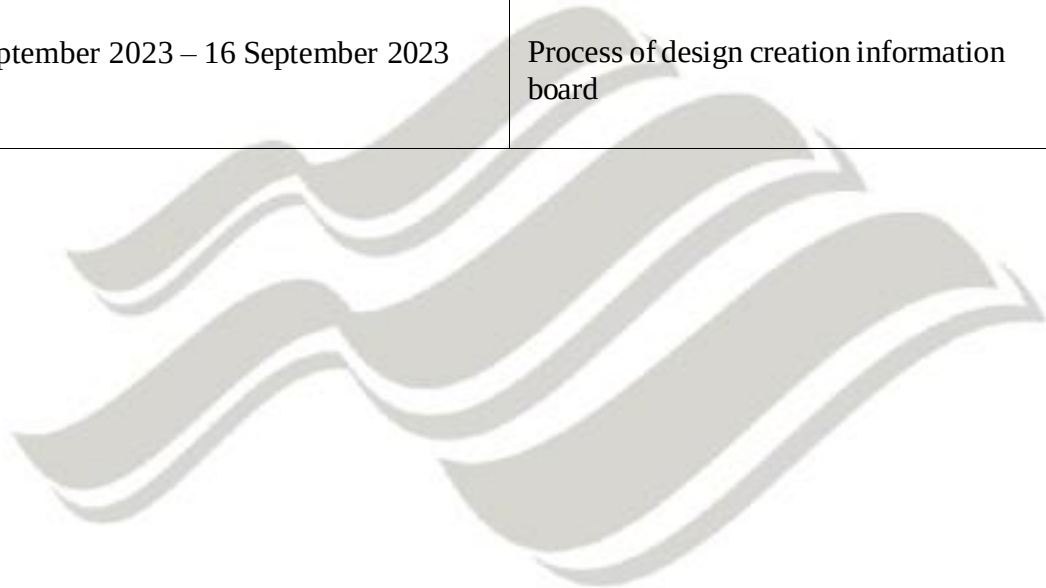


Figure 4. The results of the design for the Boon Pring information board in English



3.4 Project Timeline

Date	Description
13 March 2023 – 28 March 2023	Identify how many and where to find the informational signs in Boon Pring.
9 August 2023 – 18 September 2023	The translation process on existing information boards.
11 September 2023 – 16 September 2023	Process of design creation information board



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CHAPTER IV

PROCESS NOTE

This chapter presents notes from the translation process. This chapter includes some major dan minor problems that the writer has experienced during the translation process.

4.1 Major Problems

The writer experienced a major problem, such as:

1. Following the original structure exactly and being literal

As a result of the translator's reluctance to be more flexible during the translation process, the final product is an awkward, rough translation that is either overly literal or very dependent on the original language. Checking the translation for errors and consulting other people or professionals can help fix this issue. In order to produce translations that are more seamless, effective, and natural-sounding, writers should occasionally change sentence structure and don't be afraid to omit certain non-essential terms. The intended message is nonetheless correctly communicated while at the same time.

For example, the sentences were as follows:

1. **Daratan yang berada ditengah-tengah area BoonPring dengan dikelilingi perairan adalah Pulau Putri. Nama "Pulau Putri" berasal dari terlihatnya sebuah bayangan wanita cantik seperti seorang putri disuatu malam. Sebelum diberi nama "Pulau Putri", pulau tersebut diberi nama "Putri Low" karena di pulau tersebut terdapat pohon low dan bayangan wanita cantik yang terlihat pada suatu malam terlihat seperti wanita China.**

Before:

The land in the middle of the BoonPring area surrounded by water is Putri Island. The name "Princess Island" comes from the sight of a beautiful woman like a princess one night. Before being named "Princess Island", the island was given the name "Putri Low" because on the island there were low trees and the shadow of a beautiful woman who was seen one night looked like a Chinese woman.

After:

The land in the centre of the BoonPring area is surrounded by water. The name "Princess Island" was inspired by the sight of a gorgeous woman dressed in the style of a princess one night. Prior to being named "Princess Island," the island was known as "Putri Low" because it had low trees and the shadow of a lovely woman who looked like a Chinese woman one night.

- 2. ini dinamakan "Sumber Gatel" karena sebelumnya orang yang mengenai atau menyentuh lokasi sumber air tersebut dapat merasakan rasa gatal.**

Before:

is called "Gatel spring" because previously people who hit or touched the location of the water spring could feel itching.

After:

Is called "Gatel spring" since in the past itched skin could be felt if who hit or touched the water spring's area.

- 3. Mata air di Sumber Towo berusia paling tua oleh karena itu warga sekitar meyakini bahwa sumber mata air ini dapat dijadikan sebagai tempat terapi**

berbagai macam penyakit, seperti gatal, pegel linu, sulit berjalan dan yang lainnya dengan cara berendam atau mandi di mata air Sumber Towo.

Before:

The spring at Towo spring is the oldest, therefore local residents believe that this spring can be used as a place for treating various diseases, such as itching, muscle aches, difficulty walking and others by soaking or bathing in the Towo spring.

After:

As the oldest spring in the area, Towo spring is thought by locals to be a spot where different ailments, including itchiness, muscle aches, difficulties walking, and others, can be treated by soaking or bathing in the water.

- 4. Aku tumbuh tegak dan rapat, rebungku berwarna hijau dengan bulu hitam pekat. Cabangku tumbuh jauh dari permukaan tanah, satu cabang utama lebih besar daripada cabang lainnya. Daun pelepah buluhku menyebar hingga terkeluk balik. Aku biasa digunakan untuk bahan baku anyamana, tiang bangunan, atap rumah, dan untuk buat rumah di kebun.**

Before:

I grow straight and tight, my shoots are green with jet black hairs. My branches grow far from the ground, one main branch is larger than the others. The leaves of my reed fronds spread out until they curl back. I am usually used as raw material for weaving, building poles, house roofs, and for making houses in gardens.

After:

My shoots are green with black, ultra-fine hairs, and I grow straight and tightly. My branches extend far from the ground, and my largest branch is also my main branch.

My reed's fronds' leaves unfold before curling back. I am frequently employed as a raw material for weaving, the construction of poles, house roofing, and the construction of buildings in gardens.

5. **Rumpunku padat bila sudah dewasa, rebungku berwarna hijau dengan disertai bulu berwarna putih. Batangku hijau kusam ditutupi oleh bulu coklat keputihan. Pelepah buluhku mudah luruh, kuping pelepah buluh kecil membulat, atau hampir tidak tampak, pelepahku ditutupi oleh bulu coklat hingga hitam yang tidak merata, daun pelepah buluh menyegitiga dengan pangkal mengecil dan tersebar, letak menyebar. Daunku berbentuk melanset. Di negara asalku yaitu Cina dan India, rebungku dipakai sebagai sayur.**

Before :

My clump is dense when fully grown, my shoots are green with white fur. My trunk is dull green covered with whitish brown hairs. My reed fronds shed easily, the small reed frond ears are rounded, or almost invisible, my fronds are covered with uneven brown to black hairs, the reed frond leaves are triangular with the base narrow and spread out, spread out. My leaves are lanceolate in shape. In my home country, namely China and India, my bamboo shoots are used as a vegetable.

After:

When completely grown, my cluster is dense, and the shoots are green with white fur. My trunk is dull green and coated in pale brown hairs. My reed fronds shed readily, the small reed frond ears are rounded or practically undetectable, my fronds are coated with irregular brown to black hairs, and my reed frond leaves are triangular with the

base thin and spread out, spread out. My leaves are lanceolate. My bamboo shoots are eaten as a vegetable in my home countries, China and India.

4.2 Minor Problems

The other minor problems were:

The writer struggled to translate some words that were unfamiliar in the context. It took her a long time to figure out the meaning, and she tried to do her greatest to deliver the message as naturally and effectively as possible. For example ***"Daunku melanset dengan kuping yang tidak tampak, tapi dipenuhi oleh bulu kejur, bantuk melanset"***. At first, the writer translated into *My leaves are pointed with ears that are not visible, but are filled with long hairs, the leaves are long*. However, it would be better if translated as *"My leaves are tall, pointed, and loaded with long hairs; they also have ears that are not apparent"*.

These problems are common to translators. Therefore, the writer's solution in dealing with minor problems was to be more thorough and consistent in using the subject. In addition, she tried to understand the message or intent to be conveyed and put herself as a target reader.

4.3 Best Practices

As her best practice, the writer used the following theories and methods during the translation process:

- Translation for Communication

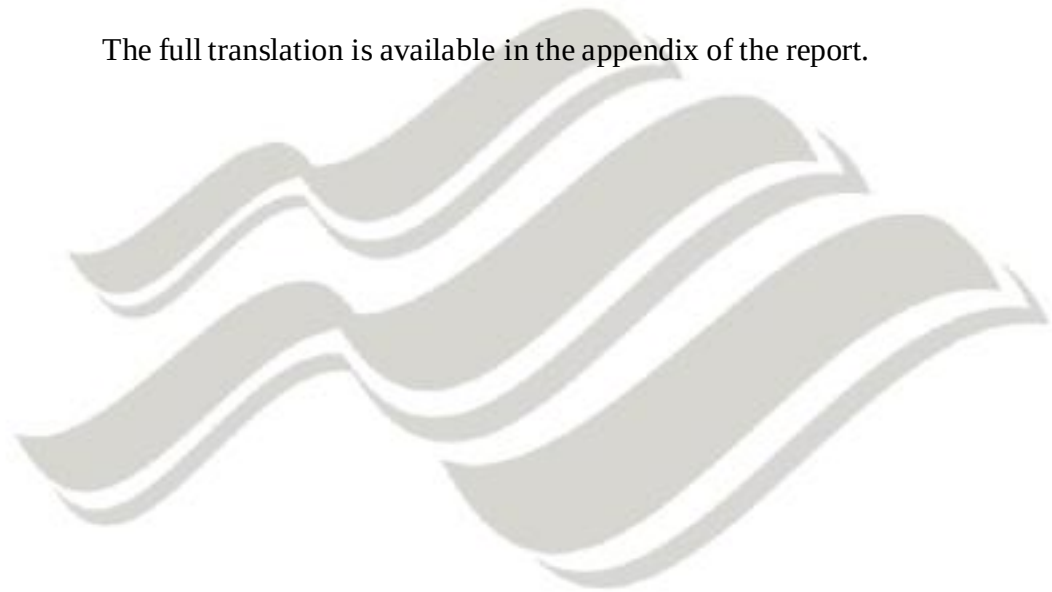
According to Newmark (1988), communicative translation focuses on the message and the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, is straightforward, clear, and brief, and is always written in a natural and resourceful style. The writer effectively translated each sentence so that readers could readily grasp the translation.

- Descriptive Equivalent

The writer clarified the meaning of some words that the reader might not be familiar with.

Finally, the writer did her best to solve the problem from the big and minor issues revealed throughout the translation process. Furthermore, the writer employed the translation theory she selected to aid in the translation process.

The full translation is available in the appendix of the report.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides a summary of the report's key findings and makes some recommendations for further reading or action for other readers who want to translate comparable material.

5.1 Conclusion

The ecotourism site Boon Pring, also called Boon Pring Andeman, is situated on Jalan Kampung Anyar in Sanankerto Village, Turen District, Malang Regency. Participating in the East Java Ecotourism Forum (EJEF) initiative, Boon Pring helped to transform Sanankerto hamlet into an ecotourism destination.

Tourist destination information boards are one of the key components of the infrastructure and supporting amenities for tourism that are essential to its growth. Information boards are visual aids that offer details on a variety of topics in tourist locations. The tourist information board, which may give clear information, makes it easier for visitors to approach or comprehend what to view at tourist attractions.

Because of this, the author decided to translate the Boon Pring information boards. Many of the information boards and writings have been translated from Indonesian to English. English-language information boards are easier for foreigners or visitors to read. This is the rationale for the author's decision to focus on a translation task.

The author focused on using the targeteers technique, which means focusing on how readers may easily understand the translation, when translating this piece. The writer used Newmark's (1988) translation methodologies such as communicative translation, cultural equivalent, and descriptive equivalent.

However, translating a term is more complex than just altering its meaning according to its literal context. Throughout the translation process, a number of challenges surfaced, including as the writer's obsession with the original language (SL), translating idioms, irregular subject use, and complex phrases. This does not affect the writer's accuracy, readability, or clarity in the target language (TL). In an effort to preserve the meaning in the original language, the author tried to be more bold and adaptable in the translation process. To make phrases as natural as possible, the author also tried her hardest to find similar idioms for writing.

5.2 Suggestions

For others who want to translate comparable texts, the author would like to recommend the following:

The first, Translation is a time-consuming and creatively demanding task. For those who intend to do this assignment, the best course of action is to set aside the necessary time to begin researching and reviewing translation concepts. Furthermore, schedule your time effectively to guarantee that the translation is done on time. Keeping a daily deadline is significantly more useful.

Second, to increase your vocabulary and comprehension of the content you intend to translate, read more Bahasa Indonesian information boards, translate more, and write more.

Third, you should definitely translate this type of self-help article. Your life may be improved and new tasks may be taken on if you read and comprehend the information board.

However, the writer realizes that this creative thesis still has many deficiencies. Hence, the writer hopes that the next writer would contribute better to carrying out this kind of translation project.

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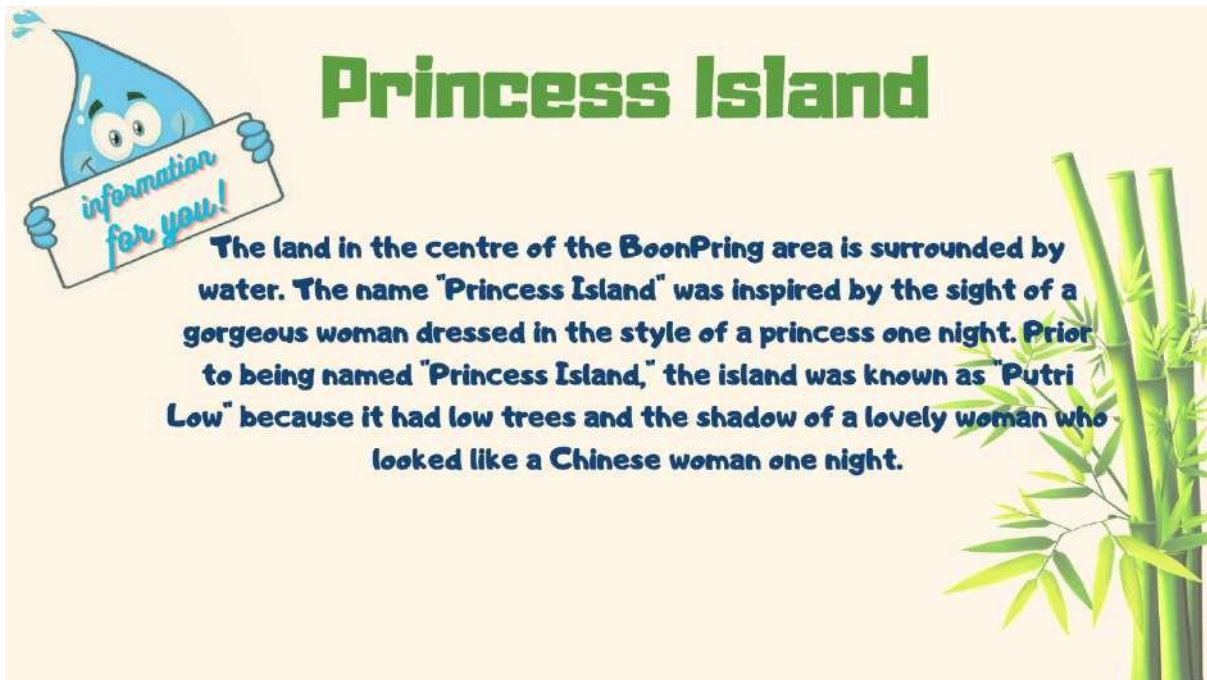
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APPENDICES





Bamboo Apus

Gigantochloa apus

My shoots are green with black, ultra-fine hairs, and I grow straight and tightly. My branches extend far from the ground, and my largest branch is also my main branch. My reed's fronds' leaves unfold before curling back. I am frequently employed as a raw material for weaving, the construction of poles, house roofing, and the construction of buildings in gardens.



BAMBOO HAMILTONI

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii

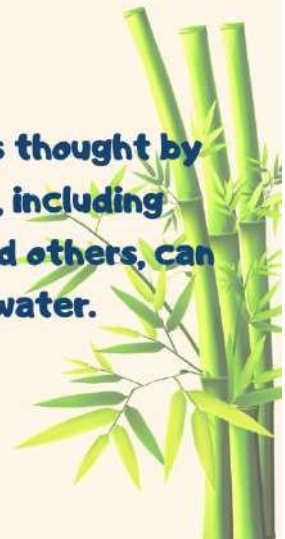
When completely grown, my cluster is dense, and the shoots are green with white fur. My trunk is dull green and coated in pale brown hairs. My reed fronds shed readily, the small reed frond ears are rounded or practically undetectable, my fronds are coated with irregular brown to black hairs, and my reed frond leaves are triangular with the base thin and spread out, spread out. My leaves are lanceolate. My bamboo shoots are eaten as a vegetable in my home countries, China and India.





Towo Spring

As the oldest spring in the area, Towo spring is thought by locals to be a spot where different ailments, including itchiness, muscle aches, difficulties walking, and others, can be treated by soaking or bathing in the water.



History of Boon Pring

Beginning with the Sanankerto village chief, who was motivated by his forefathers' excellent efforts to safeguard water springs, he and his group of bamboo farmers undertook planting and caring for bamboo trees to protect water springs. Then, in 2015, the concept for expanding a bamboo farmer collective into an ecotourism venture named BoonPring emerged. With "Boon" meaning "Gift" and "Pring" meaning "Bamboo," the term BoonPring can be understood to signify that Sanankerto Village has a Bamboo Garden Award that is that large and expansive.





Dem Spring

The term "adem," which in Indonesian means chilly and water that is extremely cold, is where the name Andaman originates. When water is placed in a drinking bottle and left for two to three minutes, it will resemble water that has just been pulled from the refrigerator (refrigerator) if we wish to test the water's cold content. Even some residents of the area hold the spring to be the source of perpetual youth. According to legend, Dem Source, also known as Andaman Source, is where the name Andaman originated this spring.



Krecek Spring

The name Krecek is taken from the sound of gurgling water, the sound of which is heard as "Krecek-krecek" by local people, so that the source of the spring is now called Krecek spring.





Fun Fact

There Are 115 Types of Bamboo in Boon Pring Ecotourism

Wow! The largest bamboo grove in East Java is at Boon Pring Ecotourism! And has the potential to grow into Indonesia's biggest bamboo forest. Boon Pring contains a variety of bamboo species that come from both inside and outside of Indonesia. Do you want to know what bamboo is? These bamboos congregate in the arboretum.



Fun Fact

Bamboo is more durable than steel.

Which materials are the strongest: steel or iron? Wow, that proved to be incorrect! These two substances are not the strongest ones known to man. It turns out that bamboo is the world's toughest material. Building supports for homes are frequently made of bamboo because of its robustness. How is bamboo capable of outlasting steel? This is brought on by the fact that bamboo has a tensile strength that is higher than that of steel.





Fun Fact

Bamboo is the Biggest Oxygen Producer

Do you know? It turns out that bamboo is the biggest oxygen producing plant compared to other plants! Bamboo releases as much as 30 percent more oxygen into the Earth's atmosphere. Because it releases more oxygen, bamboo also absorbs more carbon dioxide from its surroundings.

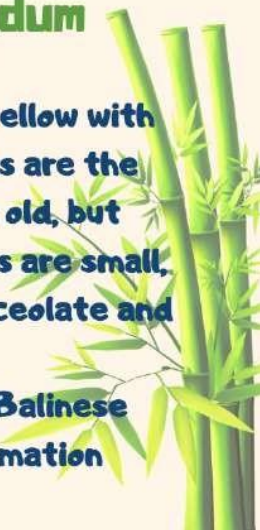


Bamboo Yellow Rampal

Schizostachyum braehyeladum

My clumps are dense, standing tall. My stem is yellow with green stripes with white hairs, thin, my branches are the same size. My leaf midribs stick until they are old, but sometimes they come off too. My leaf midrib ears are small, rounded with hairs at the ends. My leaves are lanceolate and green with yellow stripes.

I am usually known as ornamental bamboo, but Balinese people use me to carry corpses when the cremation ceremony is being carried out.





Bamboo Nagin

Bambusa tuldoidea

My body is upright with drum-like stems at each node. When planted in fertile soil, my stems often return to normal and no longer drum. My color is shiny green with reed fronds which usually fall off when I get old, the ear of my reed frond on the right is usually small, rounded with a few hairs, while the ear on the left doesn't appear, so it is also said that the frond of the reed is asymmetrical and upright, triangular with a wide base. My leaves are lanceolate, not elongated. I usually use it as an ornamental plant.



Bamboo Green Multiplex

Bambusa multiplex

My grove is small, with a crown of leaves that stretches out like an umbrella. My bamboo is upright, with a short stem that is 1-2 cm in diameter and is green in color. When viewed from the branches, they appear to be the same size, but if you look closer, you can see that one main branch is larger than the other branches. Reed fronds shed readily, the ears of reed fronds are not visible, and the leaves of reed fronds are upright. It's typically used for living fences in homes or gardens, fishing poles, as well as ornamental plants.





Bamboo Cendani

Phyllostachys aurea

My shoots spread, which is why I'm called monopodial; my shoots are green with brown tips due to the fronds. My stems are green at the base and have short segments. I only have two branches, my reed fronds shed readily and have little, hairy ears, my reed fronds have stripes and frequently have wavy edges. The leaves are tiny.

My stems are used for throwing javelins, broom handles, clubs, and handicrafts like as newspaper holders.



Bamboo Amplek

Guadua amplexifolia

The shoots are green with purplish tips and are covered in white wax powder all the way down to the young stems. My white powdered stems will fall off as I age, and my stems will get thorny. When my branches are young, they grow in every segment of the stem above ground, with one branch being larger than the others. My bamboo fronds' leaves are thick, black, and easily shed, with the midrib ears framing the upright reed fronds. The leaves are tiny and striped.

Currently, I merely grow it because I am unaware of its application in Indonesia.





Bamboo Bengel

Schizostachyum zollingeri

My shoots are green with brownish tips because my midrib is covered with dark black hairs. My clumps are tightly upright with curved tips. From a distance, my stem also looks whitish because of the wax and white hairs attached to it. My branches are the same size, growing 1–2 meters above the ground. My leaves are pointed with ears that are not visible, but are filled with long hairs, the leaves are long.

People in Bali use it as a raw material for crafts in making baskets and ceremonial tools, apart from that, the crystals in my stems are taken by people in Bengkulu, West Sumatra to sell and are called biga. In East Java, the stems are also used to make wickerwork when other bamboo is not available.



Bamboo Oldami

Bambusa oldamii

My grove is not particularly dense. My shoots are green with light green tips and purplish streaks. When I'm young, my trunk is pale and covered in a layer of wax that eventually falls off. My branches extend far from the ground, with one branch being larger than the others. My leaves are lanceolate, and my reed frond ears are not visible at the rounded tip of the frond.

I brought bamboo shoots with me when I crossed the border into Indonesia from Taiwan. However, only a small number of people have planted widely in the Boyolali region for bamboo shoots.

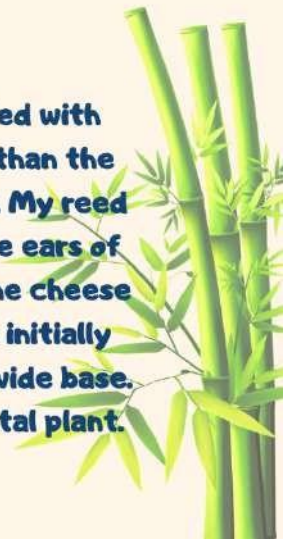




Bamboo Iako

Bambuso Iako

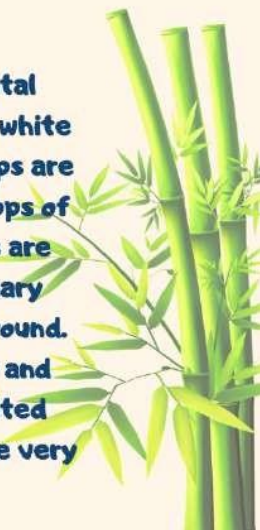
My shoots are green with light green shoots coated with black hairs or naked. One of my branches is larger than the others; I generally grow 1 meter above ground level. My reed fronds shed readily and are coated in black hair; the ears of the reed fronds are rounded and curved out with fine cheese hairs on top; and the fronds of the reed fronds are initially upright, then spread out, triangular in shape with a wide base. My leaves are wilting. I mainly use it as an ornamental plant.



Bamboo Taiwan

Dendrocalamus latiflorus

My leaves are wilting. I mainly use it as an ornamental plant. My stems have shiny, brilliant green leaves with white wax and white hairs when they are young, and my clumps are tightly packed, upright, and curled at the ends. The tops of my fronds are orange with a few hairs, and my shoots are green. In comparison to the other branches, my primary branch is larger and rises 1.5 to 2 meters above the ground. With its framing frond ears and effortless spreading and curling back, reed fronds are easy to shed. I have wilted leaves. You know, as a vegetable, my bamboo shoots are very delicious.

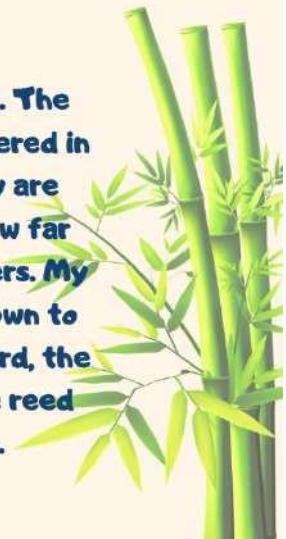




Bamboo Minora

Dendrocalamus minor

My clusters are dense and upright, with curled tips. The shoots are brownish green with purplish tips and covered in brown to black hairs. My stems are gray when they are young, with white hairs and white wax. My limbs grow far from the earth, with one branch larger than the others. My reed fronds shed readily and are covered in fine brown to black hairs. The ears of the reed fronds curve outward, the reed fronds stretch out and then curl back, and the reed fronds shed easily with a melanolate leaf form.



Black Java Bamboo

Gigantochloa atrovioacea

My body grows stiff and straight, and my stems are purple black. My primary branch is larger than the other ones. The midribs of my leaves shed quickly as they age, and they have a little rounded form with curled hairs at the ends of the midrib ears. The midribs of the leaf midribs are normally curved backwards, although some are upright. My trunk is used to construct musical instruments such as angklung, as well as seats and sofas. My stem cuts are frequently used to build combo booths with green bamboo.

