



Research Article

TRILINGUAL TRANSLATION TO MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP LOCAL LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is how trilingual translation applied to maintain local language (Javanese) and to develop local culture (Jepara folklore). The objects of this research are Javanese language and Jepara folklore. This research uses textual theory and translation methods. Textual theory is applied to analyze the intrinsic aspects of the folklore; and the textual methods applied in this research are close reading, close listening, and close viewing. Close reading is applied to analyze the story and subtitles of the folklore. Close listening is applied to analyze the aural aspects of the folklore. Close viewing is applied to analyze the visual aspects of the folklore. Translation theory is applied to translate the local language of the folklore into national and international languages. The local language of Jepara folklore uses Javanese language. The story of the folklore has been translated into national language (Indonesian). The story is also written in Indonesian language and translated into English. Both of translation works use bilingual models: Javanese-Indonesian and Indonesian-English. This research tries to apply trilingual model: Javanese-Indonesian-English. The application of trilingual translation is more effective to maintain and develop local language and culture.

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INTRODUCTION

This research discusses trilingual translation to maintain and develop local language (Javanese) and local culture (Jepara folklore). The objects of this research are Javanese language and Jepara folklore, and the main problem of this research is to maintain and develop the local language and culture by applying trilingual translation.

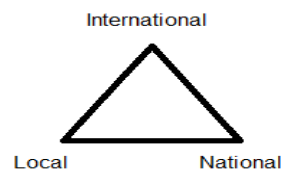
This research uses three key concepts: trilingual translation, local language, and local culture. Trilingual translation had been applied by Gower in translating his French poetry into Latin and English. Trilingual translation refers to the concept of mediation. Local language refers to native language used by native society. The local language of this research is Javanese as the native language of Jepara people. Local language has close relation to local culture. The local culture of this research is Jepara folklore of torch war. According to James Danandjaya, the folklore genres can be classified into material folklore, oral folklore, and customary folklore (p. 209).

METHODS

This research uses the methods of close reading, close listening, and close viewing. Close reading is applied to collect verbal data from the story of torch war.

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Close listening is applied to collect aural data from the story-telling of torch war. Close viewing is applied to collect data from video clips of torch war. Those verbal, aural, and visual data derived from the folklore of torch war are analyzed and translated by using trilingual translation method into Bahasa Indonesia as a national language and into English as an international language. The general scheme of trilingual translation is designed into trilinguality of local-national-international languages as follows.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research object will be discussed textually including verbal, aural, and visual aspects of the folklore of the torch war. Trilingual translation is applied to translate Javanese source language (SL) into Indonesian and English target languages (TL1 and TL2). The choice of Javanese-Indonesian-English refers to local, national, and international languages. Local language or native language is a language that a person has spoken from earliest childhood. The largest local language in Indonesia is Javanese. National language refers to is informally or designated in legislation as national languages of the country. The national language of Indonesia is Indonesian. International language refers to a world language meant for

communication between people from different nations. Recently, English is one of the most widely spoken and fastest spreading world languages.

### Textual Analysis

Textual analysis is applied to a video of “Api Penolak Bala” produced in 2015<sup>[10]</sup> and “Perang Obor Tegal Sambi Jepara” in a book entitled, *Sejarah Budaya: Legenda Obyek-obyek Wisata* written in 2017.<sup>[11]</sup>

In the video of “Api Penolak Bala” the story telling uses Javanese as the local language of Jepara people. The story of torch war in the video is translated into Indonesian by using subtitle and animated illustration. In “Perang Obor Tegal Sambi Jepara,” the torch war story is written in Indonesian as the national language of Jepara people and translated into English as the international language.

### Bilingual Translation

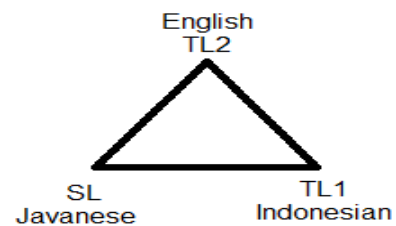
Translation is the product of multilingual people who can communicate in more than one language through speaking, writing, or signing and through listening, reading, or perceiving. The term *bilingual* is used to describe comparable situation involving two languages; and *trilingual* is used to describe comparable situations involving three languages. Mona baker and Gabriela Saldanha explain that multilingualism and translation are rarely considered that both of them have close relation with each other because multilingualism evokes the co-presence of two or more languages, and translation substitutes one language for another (p. 182).<sup>[12]</sup> In bilingual translation, Jeremy Munday explains that “The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL)” (p. 5).<sup>[13]</sup>

In 2015, the torch war was translated bilingually from spoken Javanese into written Indonesian. Such a translation maintained the local language (SL) and develop it into national language (TL). However, it has no access to international communication because there is no English translation (TL2). In 2017, there is a bilingual translation of the folklore from Indonesian (TL1) into English (TL2). Such a translation deletes Javanese (SL) as the local language. So, the translation has no access into Javanese as the native language of the folklore. Such a bilingual translation can not maintain the local language and tends to weaken Javanese as the native language of the folklore. Diverse languages always interact and sometimes intermingle in a multicultural domain.<sup>[14]</sup>

### Trilingual Translation

Because of the weakness of bilingual translation, this research applied trilingual translation to maintain local language and to develop the local culture by translating the folklore of the torch war in national and international language. In trilingual translation process between Javanese, Indonesian, and English, the translator changes Javanese written text (ST) in the original verbal source language (SL) into Indonesian and English target texts (TT1 and TT2) in different verbal languages (Indonesian target language or TL1 and English target language or TL2).

Harsono and Atrinawati has designed the specific scheme of trilingual translation into trilinguality of Javanese-Indonesian-English as follows.<sup>[15]</sup>



Such a trilingual translation can be applied in translating the folklore of the torch war as follows. The Javanese title of the folklore is “Obor-oboran,” the Indonesian title is “Perang Obor,” and the English title is “Torch War.” Then, trilingual translation is applied to translate Javanese source language of the folklore into Indonesian as the first target language, and into English as the second target language. The Javanese source language should be transcribed into written text to be source text (ST) and translated into Indonesian text (TT1) and English text (TT2) in the form of subtitles. There are some Javanese words that cannot be translated word by word, for examples, *blarak* and *klaras*. In Indonesian, *blarak* is *daun kelapa kering*, and in English is “dried cocanot leaves.” in Indonesian, *klaras* is *daun pisang kering*, and in English “dried banana leaf.”

### CONCLUSION

Trilingual translation can be applied to maintain local language and to develop local culture into national and international communication. In the context of the torch war, trilingual translation maintains Javanese as the local language of the folklore, and develops the local culture by translating it into Indonesian as the national language and into English as the international language. Such a trilingual translation opens access to local, national, and international communication of the local culture.

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