

**TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED IN MEDAN HERITAGE AND
CULINARY TOURISM BOOKLET**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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By

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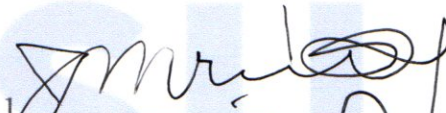
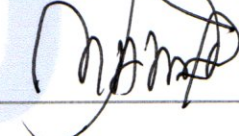
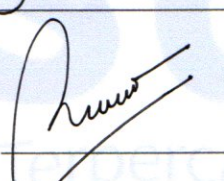
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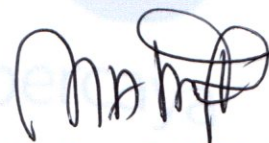

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with Translation Procedures in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. It was aimed to investigate the kinds of translation procedures in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet, to describe the realization as well as to elaborate the reason translation procedures used in the way they are. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of data were taken from the Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet 2015. The result showed that there were 135 data found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. Specifically 31 (22.96%) for Addition, 4 (2.96%) for Subtraction, 43 (31.85%) for Transposition, 1 (0.74%) for Modulation, 42 (31.10%) for Borrowing, 0 (0%) for The Cultural Equivalent, 1 (0.74%) for Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis, 0 (0%) for Synonym, 5 (3.4%) for Official Translation, 0 (0%) for Depreciation, 0 (0%) The Alliteration of the Clarity Meaning, 6 (4.44%) for Reduction and Expansion, 0 (0%) for The Illocutionary Change, 1 (0.74%) for The Change of Structural Information, 0 (0%) for Partial Translation, Visibility Change, Trans-Editing, and Adaptation. The dominant procedure used is Transposition. The realization of translation procedures were realized or express into singlet, couplet, triplet and quadruplet-use in level of word, phrase, clause or sentence. The total number of singlet-use translation procedure are 120 data (88.89%), the total number of couplet-use are 14data (10.37%), the triplet-use is 1 data (0.74%) and there is no data realized quadruplet-use in the text. The reason of translation procedures used in text were classified into 2 basic tenors namely Domestication and Foreignization. Foreignization is the principle translation procedure that translator choose to be faithful with in translating the text in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Keywords: *translation procedure, translation methods, translation principle, booklet, domestication and foreignization.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

English is the most communicative foreign language that has been used by great number of people in many part of the world. The role of English is crucial in Globalization era as the medium for communication among the people from different nations. Many more information sources have been translated in English related to entertainment, sport, education, games, politic, social, business and even about literature work as well millions foreign books have been transferred into Indonesia. On top of that, in 2015 itself, there were about around 24.000 titles foreign book have been published in Indonesia through 1.400 different publishing houses. (Abraham, 2015).

As a matter of facts, all countries around the world are now facing Revolution Industry 4.0 that all information uses English as international Language. Thereby to make people get the clear information and communicating globally, they should master more than just their own mother tongue and learn English. In order to guide society in interpreting the right meaning in different language, they need to know about translation. Translation itself helps them in understanding anything that written or spoken in English. As a consequence, the translator must be able to translate the same idea of original work which was from the source language (SL) with the idea in translation product. For this reason translator must know common knowledge about the culture of target language.

Mc Guire (1980:2) defined translation as :

” The rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of two will be approximately similar and (2u) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted “.

Throughout history, translations have played a crucial role in inter-language communication as well it’s written and spoken because translation providing access to important texts not only for education, culture or politic purposes but it also cutting down into religious and business purposes.

Unsurprisingly, we also have seen there are so many books, journals, magazines, newspapers, booklets and even Holy books translated in many languages. Just as translating the text in Booklet, we have to apply the right translation procedure to maintain the same value message from the source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) because it has different cultural background.

Along the globalization era, the tourism industry has experienced steady growth recently. People tend to travel more and to discover new places and cultures. On the contrary, tourist destinations seek to attract many more tourists. As cites in Tempo, Tourism Minister Arief Yahya said that the Indonesia tourism sector continues to record achievement with the highest growth, ranking 9th in the world in 2018 according to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC).

Consequently, the translation of information in the tourist booklet is an important factor in effective tourism communication. As one of international media, tourism booklet often uses bilingual languages which cover all information

of tourist destination. That is why tourism booklet plays an important role in tourist and marketing industry. Hence, this study focuses on procedures in English translations of Medan Heritage and Culinary tourism booklet using the three types of translations procedures proposed by Suryawinanta and Hariyanto (2016:64 – 77). Those techniques are Structural Translation, Semantic Translation and Pragmatic Translation.

The example from the *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet* is :

SL : “Kediaman Tjong A Fie merupakan gedung bergaya arsitektur Tiongkok kuno . . .”

TL : Tjong A Fie’s Mansion is a building with an ancient Chinese’s architecture style.

In this context, the translator changes “*Tiongkok*” into “*Chinese*”. The Translator also uses cultural equivalent procedure. Because the word Chinese is based on Western perspective and the word Tiongkok is the original name from Hokkien dialect.

The researcher also found unnatural translation because doesn’t use the right procedure and equivalent words in this booklet :

ST : “Jam dinding yang merupakan buatan Firma Van Bergen di Hialigerlee (Belanda) ini dahulu mengeluarkan bunyi disetiap jamnya.”

TL : “The clock which is made in Hialigerlee (Holland) by Van Bergen Firm used to have sound in every hour.

The translator use “used to have sound in every hour” in translating “dahulu mengeluarkan bunti disetiap jamnya”. From this example, the using of “used to have sound” is considered unable to provide the level of accuracy. In this case, the translator uses literal procedure. Besides, we can use the componential analysis procedure to maintain the meaning and produce the natural translation. By using this procedure, “dahulu mengeluarkan bunti disetiap jamnya” can be translated into “used to chimes at every hour”.

Dealing with the examples and the explanations before, the researcher conclude that beside to get a deep understanding about translation procedure, it is also important to analyze the translation procedure used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. Because this booklet is one media to promotes, persuades and showcases the image of Medan tourism sites which using the slogan “Wonderful Indonesia” to be known in the world. So, we expect the translation will be acceptable in international market and attracting the readers by consider the cultural sensitivity.

B. Identification of The Problem

1. The readers’ lack understanding of Translation Procedures
2. The readers do not understand about the use of translation procedures
3. The readers found it difficult to distinguish kind of translation procedure realized in the text.

C. Scope and Limitation

Based on the background above, the main objectives of this research are to analysis the types of translation procedure and the process of translation procedure. The data will be limited in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet 2015. This research is focus on translation procedure by Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016 : 64 – 77).

D. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background of the study some problem are formulated as the following:

1. What translation procedures are applied in “*Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*”?
2. How are the translation procedures realized in “*Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*”?
3. Why are the translation procedures used in *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are :

1. To identify the translation procedures applied in “*Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*”
2. To investigate the realization of the translation procedures applied in *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*

3. To investigate the reasons why the translation procedure used in the way they are in *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*.

F. The Significance of the Study

The writer may have expectations that the research will give some benefits.

They are along these lines:

1. Theoretically

The findings are expected to :

- a. Enrich horizon or add up theories of translation
- b. Become a reference for further studies

2. Practically

- a. This research is expected to be useful for those involved in translation field or students of English Department particularly in the course of translation as the reference.
- b. The result of this study also expected to be beneficial for advertiser particularly English Translation ads to be more cautious in translating especially for using right choice of words and English grammar without reducing its message and criteria of ads.
- c. For Food Vendors, we expect they can upgrade their marketing text in other language in order to communicate successfully with costumers or partners globally and establish their product to the potential market.

- d. This research also expected to useful Department of health to promote effective communication to ensure quality of the food and safety to the local and international customers to minimize potential adverse events.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts which are applied to the research concerned. This theoretical framework which is presented in order to give some clearer concepts in this study is an analysis of translation procedures used in Medan Heritage and culinary tourism booklet.

These concepts lead to a much better understanding and analysis of the variable chosen because they help the researcher to avoid misinterpretation. The study relates to Translation Procedure, Heritage and Culinary Tourism, and Booklet.

1. Translation

Over decades, translation has been proposed in many ways by many influential linguistics experts, representing on how to make a good translation. Besides, the translation is the process of communication but it also must deliver the same intent and value messages from source language as well to target language.

Catford (1969: 20) argues “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. It means that to translate adequately, a translator must do her or his best to find out the related means of expression.

In the words of Nida dan Taber (1969:12) states that “ Translating consists 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”. In the same way, related to Nida and Taber definition the equivalence in translation can be also reached by using the same intent and value meaning to deliver the same perception from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Searching the precise parable word in source language as well in target language to avoid misinterpreting.

Regarding to Peter Newmark (1998:5) opines that translation “is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. It means that the translator should be able to transfer the same meaning sense as well in source language and in certain target language. The translator must be thorough in choosing the parable word so that the readers will not misunderstanding or misinterpreting to the intention message of the author.

Murtisari (2015) stated (in Roswani Siregar, 2016:51) proposes that translation “is paramount in the development of national languages by enlarging their capacities as a medium of communication, be it in vocabulary and organization of idea”. Thus, in the communicating process similarly spoken and written, translation plays a crucial role to transfer the information and knowledge inter – languages. Briefly, changing the words from source language to target language should not changing the meaning.

As states by Peeter Torop (2002:593) that “translating as an activity and translation as the result of this activity are inseparable from the concept of culture.

The translational capacity of culture is an important criterion of culture's specificity". From the above quotation, culture is the essential factors that has largely influence in translational activity. In translating two different language which consisting the different background culture, the translator should create the communicative way to gain the same interpretation both source language (SL) and target language (TL). Hence, the culture element in one culture itself should be replace into other culture element in target language to make the translation acceptable and equivalent.

2. Translation Methods

The translation method is how to do translation in translating process related to the whole text. Regarding to Newmark (1998:45), there are 8 different translation methods that he offer in translating the text. Here, the more detailed explanation :

1. Word-for-word translation

This method is translating the text by maintain the SL word order in target language. Translating text in target language is consider by the word order in source language, and words in SL text translated according to the basic meaning out of context. This translation is used to understand the difficult SL text a pre-translation process

2. Literal Translation

In literal translation, the grammatical constructions in source language are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated

literally, out of context. This translation is also a pre-translation process which indicates to solve the problem in translation process.

3. Faithful Translation

This translation method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers the cultural words and faithfully follows grammatical structure in source language.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is the opposite of faithful translation. This translation have to take the number of the aesthetic value (that is the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate. Besides that, this translation may translate the cultural words by culturally neutral or functional terms. The result of this method is more flexible and readable because this methods translate the text based on intuitive empathy.

5. Adaptation

This method is known as the freest form of translation. The text in TL is also the nearest translation to the original or the SL text. We can easily found this methods in play and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved. Further, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the content without the form of original. It is

usually a paraphrase that longer or shorter than the original. It is also a paraphrase in the same language, so that it is called as an intralingua translation. Actually, it is not translation at all because it occurs in one language.

7. Idiomatic Translation

This method reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring idioms and colloquialisms where these do not exist in source language but do exist in target language.

8. Communicative Translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the SL in such way both of the content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. This translation is considered as an ideal translation which often used for informative text. B

Newmark divided the eight methods above into two kinds of translation methods. First, that translation methods which are emphasized to the SL text. And the second, translation methods which are emphasized in the TL text. Newmark described the methods above into a V diagram below:

SL Emphasis	TL Emphasis
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Figure 2.1 Translation Methods by Newmark

3. The Translation Process

Regarding to Newmark (1998: 19) states “the process of translation is starting with choosing a method approach”. Because in translation there are some processes that translator should follows. Hence, Newmark proposes some levels in translation:

1. The textual level; it involves the source language text which become the medium which the translator choose to translate in order to gain the target language naturalness.
2. The referential level; in this level is where the translator decode the message of the source language (SL) and build the conceptual representation into target language (TL).
3. The cohesive level; focus on this level is basically underlying about the grammatical structure and the feeling tone which representing some perspective in the source language (SL) to achieve maximal equivalence translation in target language (TL).
4. The naturalness level; the level of constructing the equivalent meaning in target language (TL) with appropriate language.

In terms of translation process, Nida and Taber (1982:33) proposes different argument. The step of translation process by Nida and Taber can be represented as follow: analysis, transfer and restructuring.

- a. Analysis; the translator in this process should be able to analyzed the grammatical relationship that can influence the message and make it structurally correct and appropriate with the socio-cultural aspects.
- b. Transfer; at this point, the translator will analyzing and transferring the material as well the circumstance in translator perspective from the SL into the TL.
- c. Restructuring; as the final step, the transferred material in receptor language should contributing the same message as in SL. In other word, the translator could achieve the equivalent in translation.

The following diagram is represented by Nida and Taber (1982:33) as the translation process.

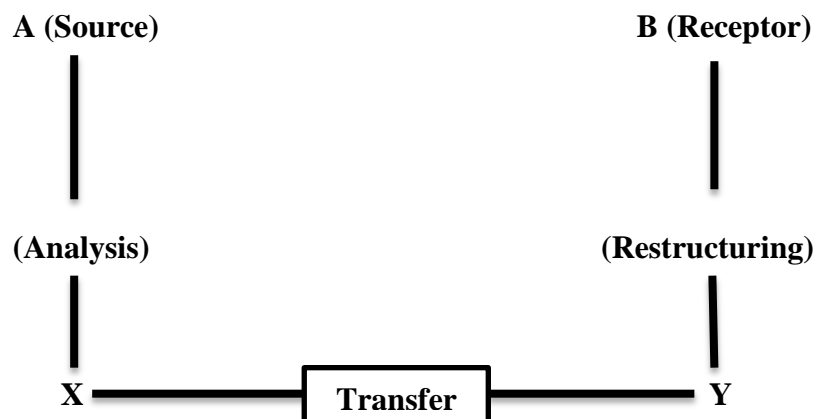


Figure 2.2 Process of Translation

4. The Principles of Translation

Translation principles become the prime reference in translation that the translator should consider about (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016 : 53).

Regarding to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003 : 53) states there are two main principles in translation. The first principle of translation that is faithful to the author of source language and the second is tends to faithful to the target language. Furthermore, the translator can take sides on the first principle or the second principle.

On the other hand, there are about six principles that the translator should consider if their translation are faithful with source language text (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 20016 : 53-58);

- a. The translator should require the source language (SL).
- b. The product of translation and the source language should be read much alike.
- c. Using the same locution in the target language (TL) just as in the source language.
- d. The translation product must reflect the time the original text was written (contemporary of the author).

- e. The translation product may not be added or even reduced by anything
- f. Some certain literary genre that used in the source language text should be maintained in the target language text.

As stated before, Suryawinata and Haryanto (20016: 53-58) opines that there six translation principles if the translator faithful with the target language, here they are :

- a. The translator is more focuses on delivering the same or intent information.
- b. The products of translation are more readable and gain the natural translation just as the original one.
- c. The product of translation has different locution with the source language text.
- d. The translator should represent the time when the target language text is translated.
- e. The translator may added or reduced the sentence structure in target language as long it doesn't change the meaning of the source language text.
- f. The translator is able to maintained the literary genre on target language (TL) or neither.

As it is known that the aim of translation is to convey the same value of information as the source language.

5. Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet are the pioneers in translation procedure. They proposed the procedures as a description of the ways that translator can choose in the translation process. However, the translation procedures, as they are presented, do not refer to the process of translation but to the final result. This theory also goes to translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002:509) defined “translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence

works”. It affects only the micro level or the smallest unit of text and the result of the translation. From these explanations, it is clear that translation procedure and translation technique refer to the same idea.

According to Peter Newmark, the procedures of translation are used to overcome the problem of translation in the level of word, phrase and sentence, while translation methods refer to the whole texts. The kinds of translation procedures were explained by Peter Newmark theory, which consist of 18 kind the translation procedures, they are:

1. Transference (Loan word, Transcription)

The transferring process from SL word into TL text.. It is the same as Catford’s transference, and includes transliteration, which relates to the conversion of different alphabets. For Example:

SL : Decoration

TL : Dekorasi

2. Naturalization

This procedure adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL, e. g. *Passive* translated in Indonesia becomes *Pasif*.

3. Cultural Equivalent

This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a cultural word in TL. Newmark says that their translation used is limited and not accurate, but we still can use this procedure in general texts such as publicity and propaganda. For Example:

SL : Princes of unknown

TL : Putri dari negeri antah berantah.

4. Functional Equivalent

This common procedure can be applied in cultural words. This procedure also requires the use of a culture free word with new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL word. This procedure also known as cultural componential analysis. It is the most accurate way of translating i.e. deculturalising a cultural word. For Example: *Samurai* is translated into *a Japanese traditional weapon to fight*.

5. Descriptive Equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against the function. For Example : *Samurai* is described as ‘The Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century’. Its function was ‘to provide officers and administrators’.

Both description and function are essential elements in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; but now it tends to be overplayed.

6. Synonymy

It is the near TL equivalent to SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text.

For Example: *Good food* in English becomes *Orang yang lezat* in Indonesian.

7. Through Translation.

This is the literal translation of common collection collocation, name of organizations, the components of compounds and phrases. For Example: *United Nation Organization (UNO)* in English becomes *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesian.

8. Shift or Transpositions

Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Hatim and Munday, define that the transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message. Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar, and most translators make transpositions intuitively. According to Newmark transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

- a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. The change of plural into singular, e. g. a *Pair of shoes* in English becomes *Sepasang sepatu* in Indonesian. The change of position of the adjective, e. g. *My Black hair* is translated *Rambut hitamku*.
- b. Transposition required when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL, e. g. *Buku itu harus kamu kembalikan* is translated *you should returned that class*. The translation above shows that the object 'Buku' in SL is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL, so the sentence should be change into active voice.
- c. Transposition that is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the TL noun phrase can be shifted

into a TL Verbal phrase, e. g. *We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water* is translated *Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.*

- d. Transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, e. g. *He is very humble, but his wife is arrogant* is translated *Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.*

9. Modulation

Modulation is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet said in a variation in the message, obtained by changing point of view or lighting. Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They usually take place at the same time. For Example:

SL : You should know the module writing takes time

TL : Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu.

Based on Newmark, there are two kinds of modulation: absolute modulation and free modulation. Absolute modulation occurs when there is no equivalent meaning of word, phrase, or structure from source language into target language. Free modulation is translation procedure that supposes to explain the meaning, to obtain the relation meaning between SL and TL and also to achieve the equivalence meaning as natural as SL. It occurs when a word or phrase is translated differently as a word as a meaning itself.

10. Recognized Translation

This procedure used to translate the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term, e. g. *Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia* in Indonesian and *Embassy of Republic of Indonesia* in English.

11. Translation Label

This procedure usually occur for a new institution term that should be made in inverted commas. On the other side, this procedure also can be done by using literal translation.

12. Compensation

This procedure occurs when loss meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence. For Example:

SL : Never did she visit her mother

TL : Wanita itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui ibunya.

13. Componential Analysis

This procedure means comparing a SL word with TL word which has a similar meaning but it is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating their common and their differing sense components.

14. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is the procedure of translation from SL text to TL text by eliminating some words in target language, for example:

SL : The Month of fasting

TL : Ramadhan

And Expansion is the procedure of translation from SL to TL text by adding extra words.

15. Paraphrase

This procedure is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text by replacing a word from the ST with a group of words that has the equivalent sense in TL. For Example : *Ramadhan* in paraphrase into *Bulan Puasa kaum Muslim*.

16. Other Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet also give :

- a. *Equivalence*, an unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. For example: *Sandwich* is translated into *Roti Isi*.
- b. *Adaptation*, use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.

This is a matter of cultural equivalence. For example : *Sincerely yours* is translated into *Hormat saya*.

17. Couplets

This procedure is used by combining two procedures for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words. ⁶⁸ For example : *Sand dollar* is translated into *Dolar pasir-Hewan laut lunak berbentuk seperti koin logam yang sering terhanyut ke tepi pantai* , these are used two procedures that is first, the procedure of literal translation and second, the procedure of descriptive equivalent.

18. Notes, Additions, Glosses

This procedure is used when the translator supplies a brief explanation by giving additional information within the text at bottom of page at the end of the chapter or glossary at the end of the book.

- a. Notes within text, includes:
 1. As an alternative to the translated word: *Rendang* → *Rendang*, or *Dish made of beef cooked chili, numerous spices and coconut milk*;
 2. As an adjectival clause: *Selendang* → *Selendang*, which was the scarf for the woman;
 3. As a noun in apposition: *pantheon*, ancient temple;
 4. As a participial group (using present or past participle): *Dukun* → *Dukun*, a man knowing the magic;
 5. In brackets, often for a literal translation of a transferred: *Minangkabau* → *Minangkabau* (an Indonesian ethnic). This way is similar with Duff solutions above; however; he differentiates -notes within text and in brackets into two kinds: a literal translation in brackets and an official or accepted translation;
 6. In parentheses: *Angklung* → *An Angklung* – Traditional Musical Instrument of Indonesian.
- b. Notes at the bottom page;
- c. Notes at the end of chapter;
- d. Notes or glossary at the end of book.

Equally important, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016:64) classifies translation procedures into three types namely structural procedure, semantic procedure and pragmatic procedure. Structural procedure as the name implies, with sentence structure. The semantic procedure is directly related to the meaning of the word/sentence that is being translated.. And the last is Pragmatic procedure that is related with the message in the target language (TL).

1. Structural Procedure

There are three basic procedures concerning structural issues, namely addition, subtraction, and transposition.

1.1 Addition

In this case, the addition of words in target language structure is the essential need because it is a necessity.

Example :

SL : Ayah saya Petani

TL : My father is a farmer

In the example above, the words “is” and “a” must be added so that they can be accepted in target language.

1.2 Subtraction

Subtraction means reducing the structural element in the target language (TL). Same just as addition, subtraction also crucial.

Example :

SL : Seseorang bisa dikenal jiwanya berdasarkan dengan siapa ia bergaul.

TL : A man is known by the companion he keeps.

Bases on the example mentioned, the word “bisa”, “jiwa” and “siapa” are the reduced elements in target language.

1.3 Transposition

Transposition is used to translate clauses or sentences. Unlike the two previous procedures, this procedure is the more critical one. In this procedure tends to replace the source language element with other element for target language that semantically matches to gain the equivalent meaning, for example changing the word class.

Example :

SL : Kakak tiri ku membeli mobil baru

TL : My step sister buys a new car.

In the example, the location of the adjective in the noun phrase “new car” is changing. In the English the adjective serves as an element of “Explaining” to be in front of the word described. Instead the Indonesia language (explained – explain), so the location of the adjective is changed.

“*New Car*” becomes “*Mobil baru*”.

Transposition can also occur due to language or stylistic considerations. This includes one sentence in the source language into two or more sentences in TL or vice versa (Newmark in Suryawinata, 2003: 69).

1.4 Modulation

The procedure used to translate phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator looks at the message in SL sentence from different angles or different ways of thinking.

For example:

SL : I Broke my leg

TL : *Kakiku patah.*

2. Semantic Procedure

Semantic procedure is the second translation procedure that is done by considering the meaning. This procedure is runs on levels of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. In this case, there are some following procedures :

2.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure which carries the source language word into the target language. Borrowing consist of : transliteration and naturalization. Furthermore, it can be said that in this procedure is usually used for words or phrases related to : Name, place, magazine, journal, title, institution and certain information that yet exist in target language. An example of word “Television” in English is still levied into “*Televisi*” in Indonesia.

2.2 The Cultural Equivalent

In this procedure, the translator should use the typical word in source language to change it into target language. The main point should be considered is the translator should maintained the accuracy of the meaning and create the

natural and readable translation . usually, messages that translated by using this procedure using the lexicon and grammar that match with the cultural context of the target language. Example :

Example : SL : His skin is as white as snow.

TL : Kulitnya seputih kapas

In Indonesian language, the word “snow” is translated with “Kapas” (Cotton) it can be happens because in Indonesia there is no snow. So, based on this procedure and considering to Indonesia Culture comparing the ‘snow’ with the ‘kapas’ (cotton).

2.3 Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis

“This equivalent describes the meaning or function of the source language word in the target language” (Al-Pharisa, 2011: 66). The descriptive equivalent procedure deals with the distinctive culture of the source language that is equivalent to the typical culture of the target language.

Example :

SL : His job is a Peddler.

TL: *Dia bekerja sebagai Pedagang Asongan* (translated into Indonesian with Indonesian culture)

Another procedure is the component analysis by detailing the components of the meaning of the source language, because of there is no word equivalent to the target language. So the translator breaks down the language component so that it is easy to understand the true meaning of the target language.

Example:

SL: *Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya*

TL: The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace

With this procedure, '*luwes*' can be translated into 'smooth and graceful moves' or 'move' with great fluidity and grace' in English.

2.4 Synonym

In general, the translator can use the adjacent target language of the same language as the source language.

Example :

SL : This is a beautiful dress

TL : Ini gaun yang Indah

From the example above “beautiful” is translated into “indah”. The words ‘beautiful’ and ‘indah’ are synonym.

2.5 Official Translation

Official translation is a standardized translation. For example, in Indonesia there is a *Pedoman Pengindonesian Nama dan Kata Asing* (Guidance of Indonesian Name and Foreign Words) issued by the Center for Language Development and Development, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. The concrete example is the word “Spare part” transited to “suku cadang”.

2.6 Depreciation and Expansion

Depreciation means the component depreciation of the source language word. Conversely, expansion is an expanded target language word (Al-Pharisa, 2011:73). This procedure is characterized by the expansion of functions and

categories caused by a description of the meaning of the source language in the target language. Thus, expansion is the opposite of depreciation.

3. Pragmatic Procedure

Pragmatic procedure used to change the messages. For that reason, this technique is most likely to involve more changes than what syntactic and semantic techniques do. This procedure is often used by considering the overall message of the text or part of the text. In this pragmatic translation, some procedure which required are :

3.1 The Alliteration of The Clarity Meaning

By conducted this procedure, message in the target language could be made more explicit or even more implicit (Chesterman, 2016:105). The translator could add some component in the source language explicitly. Otherwise, in the implication reduce some elements in the source language and makes them implied (implicit). Example :

SL : The police officers will help the woman

TL : Polwan akan membantu ibu-ibu.

From the example mentioned “petugas polisi” changed in “Polwan” which has the more explicit meaning.

3.2 Reduction and Expansion

This procedure is quite different with the structural technique which done by considering the clear meaning as the necessity. In pragmatic technique, the translation can add some information in target language because the reader really

need it. This procedure is usually used to help translate words related to culture, technical, or other sciences.

Example :

SL : “Apakah ibu sudah pulang ? dimana dia meletakkan kunci mobil ?”

TL : “Have mom come home?” I asked my brother. “where exactly she put my car key ?”

In the example above, the translator adding some information in target language to make it clear and natural.

3.3 Interpersonal Change

Changing the relationship between the translator and the reader can be done by changing the level of formality, the level of involvement of the reader, the choice of technical terms, etc.

Example :

SL : In this section will talking about how to live a meaningful life.

TL : Kita akan berbicara tentang bagaimana menjalani kehidupan yang bermakna di bagian ini.

The using of “kita” make the interpersonal relation in the target language is real.

3.4 The Illocutionary Translation

Illocutionary changes refer to speech actions, for example from the statement becomes request.

Example :

SL : It is Alcohol. I can’t drink it.

TL : Ini mengandung Alkohol. Bolehkah saya minta jus ?

In this context, the translator change the statement in source language becomes question for request permission.

3.5 The Change of Structural Information

Regarding to Chesterman (2016:107) stated that is procedure also known as Coherence Changes and Newmark (1998:85) stated it also known as Transposition. This type completes solving one source language sentence into two sentences in target language or more and vice versa.

3.6 Partial Translation

Partial translation does not translate the words or sentences completely, but summarizing them without changing the message.

3.7 Visibility Change

By conducting this procedure, it can increases the "presence" of either the author of the source text or its translator in many ways for example by adding footnotes, adding explanations in parentheses, etc.

3.8 Trans – Editing

The technical in conducting this technique are the translator should editing the source language text first before then it can be translated. it is because the source language has the worst quality.

3.9 Adaptation

This procedure enable the translator to changing the words choice under circumstance it does not changing the meaning of the source language. The information in the target language must related to source language. The translator should maintain the equivalent and accuracy of translation.

5. Tourism

In the word of WTO (World Tourism Organization) states that tourism as:

“tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited”.

Besides, based on UU No. 10 Tahun 2009 tourism is all kinds of tourism activities which is supported the facilities and the service of the government, society, entrepreneur and regional government.

Tourism means as the temporary movement to outside the place where people normally live, work as well what they are doing in daily activity as usual. Usually, people tend to go traveling and looking something that they have not known yet so they travel to tourism destination places. Thus, all tourism should have some travel, but not all travel is tourism.

There are so many reason why people visiting some tourism destination. Regarding to Sinaga (2010:12) says that “tourism activities is a planned trip that is undertaken individually or in groups from one place to another with purpose to get satisfaction and pleasure”.

Furthermore, Pendit (2002:32-33) mentions that “tourism is one of new industries that is able to accelerate economic growth and provides job opportunities, increases people’s revenue and standard of living and stimulates other productive sectors”. In short, tourism also contributes and motivates the execution of project development of various sectors for government.

Weighing up both sides of the argument, tourism not only the activity to gain happiness , but it also become the center of information and media of learning to adds knowledge as well to improve the government economy.

6. Booklet

a. Definition of Booklet

Booklet is well known as a small book which has a cover page and consists of more than 5 pages. Booklet containing some information about one particular subject or specific topic about company, product or service. The function of booklet is presenting the information or in other word, booklet is one of the medium to advertising.

b. Types of Booklet

As cited in StuPrint.com, types of booklet are Saddle Stitched, perfect and wiro.

1) Saddle Stitched

Saddle stitch or stapled binding is where spreads are stacked, folded vertically down their center and then stapled along the fold. Saddle stitch binding is ideal for handbooks, company booklets, brochures, newsletters and magazines of 68 pages or less. Documents can be fully opened so designs can run across two pages. A stitched brochure is therefore a perfect choice for small booklets and magazines.

2) Perfect

A perfect bound brochure requires no folding. It is created using stack of single sheets of paper which are bound down the left hand side with heat and glue. Perfect bound brochures form a neat slick looking spine with 90 degree corners, producing a premium top-class finish often opted for by glossy magazines and catalogues with a thick laminated cover. Whilst perfect bound booklets can benefit from easily having 100 pages, they do have a minimum page count as a 4mm spine thickness is required for the cover to bite the pages when it is bound and prevent the brochure falling apart.

3) Wiro

Wiro bound brochures are formed from single sheets of paper collated together and bound by a wire or plastic spiraled spine. These booklets are a simple and quick to make as well as being cost effective, they are long lasting and durable often using plastic covers and a hard back for stability. They also have the most flexible page count as you can have smaller or larger spirals for the brochure spine. They however do not have the same type of premium finish so are often chosen for manuals and other functional documents.

7. Medan Tourism Booklet

As the capital of North Sumatera, Medan become the largest city in Sumatera Island and also the biggest city after Jakarta and Surabaya. For that reason, Medan has so many potential tourism destination for local or International tourist.

One of the informative medium to cover all of that potential tourism destination is Medan Tourism Booklet. Specifically, Medan Heritage and culinary tourism booklet is the perfect booklet that offering the detail information about the heritage and culinary places in Medan.

In this booklet, its cover about 43 Medan Heritage and 3 Medan Culinary places. All of the tourism destinations are : Town Hall Building, Office Bank Indonesia, Ex – Netherlands Handel Maatschappij, Ex – Netherlands Handel Bank, Lonsum Building, Waren Huis Building, De Boer Hotel, The Post Office, The Jasindo Office, Medan Railway Station, Bata Store, Old Fish Market, Kesawan Area, Tjong A Fie Mansion, Restaurant Tip Top, North Sumatera Dept. Tourism and Culture Office, Jiwasraya Building, BKS PPS Office, Cathedral Church, Medan City Dept. Tourism and Culture Office, PT KAI Office, PT Telkom Office, Titi Gantung Bridge, Tirtanadi Water Tower, Paradiso Swim Pool, Maimoon Palace, Great Mosque, Gg. Bangkok Mosque, Sri Deli Park, Ex – Rex Bioscoop, North Sumatera High Court, Governor Office, The Official House of The Mayor of Medan, Official House North Sumatera Governor, Elisabeth Hospital, Standard Chartered Bank Office, GKI Church, Shri Mariaman Temple, Immanuel School, AL – Osmani Mosque, Museum Sites of City China, Graha Maria Annai Velang Kani, Merdeka Walk, Pagaruyung, Ucok Durian, Amaliun Food Court.

2. Previous Relevant Studies

The study that related to analyzing translation procedure in tourism booklet has been done by some researchers. Roswani Siregar (2016) who conducted research entitled *“Translation Procedure Analysis : English – Indonesia Motivational Book”* stated that the study aimed to investigate the translation procedure used in process of translating an English Motivational Book into Indonesia. The result shows that there is nine translation procedures revealed into the source language (50.0%) or target language oriented (49.30%). This differences this research with the previous one are the focus of the study and the source of the research, that research only focus on finding the procedure used and the translation principle that translator faithful with. Other than that, in this research writer prefer using Booklet instead of Book.

Aditya Nugraha, Muhammad Aprianto Budie Nugroho and Yudi Rahmanin (2017:89-96) their journal entitled *“English – Indonesia Translation Methods in The Short Story ‘A Blunder ‘ By Anton Checkov”* focus to find out the kinds of the translation methods by Newmark and the translation equivalent using the Baker Theory. This research is different from the second research of previous study because the researcher gave a highlight at translation procedures by Suryawinata and Hariyanto, realization of translation procedure and the reason of their used. Moreover, this research prefer using the Booklet instead of short story.

And the third related research was by Sutarno, Prof. Tengku Silvana Sinar, Prof. Syahron Lubis, and Dr. Zubaidah Ibrahim-Bell (2017:129-134) in their journal entitled *“Translation Procedure used in Translating Maitreya Buddhist*

Text “ *from Mandarin into Indonesian*” investigated that the study was conducted to identify the dominant translation procedures applied by participant and find out the focus of translator in translating text. What makes this research different from the third research of previous study because the researcher choose to analyzing the cultural text of Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet rather than Religious Text like *Maitreya Buddhist Text* “ ”.

On the contrary, the other different is the using of language in SL and TL both of these researches.

3. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework describes the relationship between the main concepts of study. It is linked with concepts, empirical research and the theories used to systemizing and establishing its credibility. This research focused on analyzing the translation procedures used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Translation procedure is the essential thing should be mastered in translation process. One of the main purposes in translation is to delivering the same value message or information in target language as well in source language without any misinterpreting. If the translator can master all the translation procedures, as the consequence it will create the good translation product

There are 3 main procedures of translation that is going to analyze by the writer. Every main procedure divided into some sub - point. The theory that will be conducted in this research is Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory.

The data in the Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet was analyzed by collecting its sentence. And then, the researcher was contrasting the word in SL and TL then analyzing and grouping the translated words which belonged into certain category of culture bound words as the realization of translation procedures. As the last step, the researcher was discussed the reason related to the realization of translation procedures.

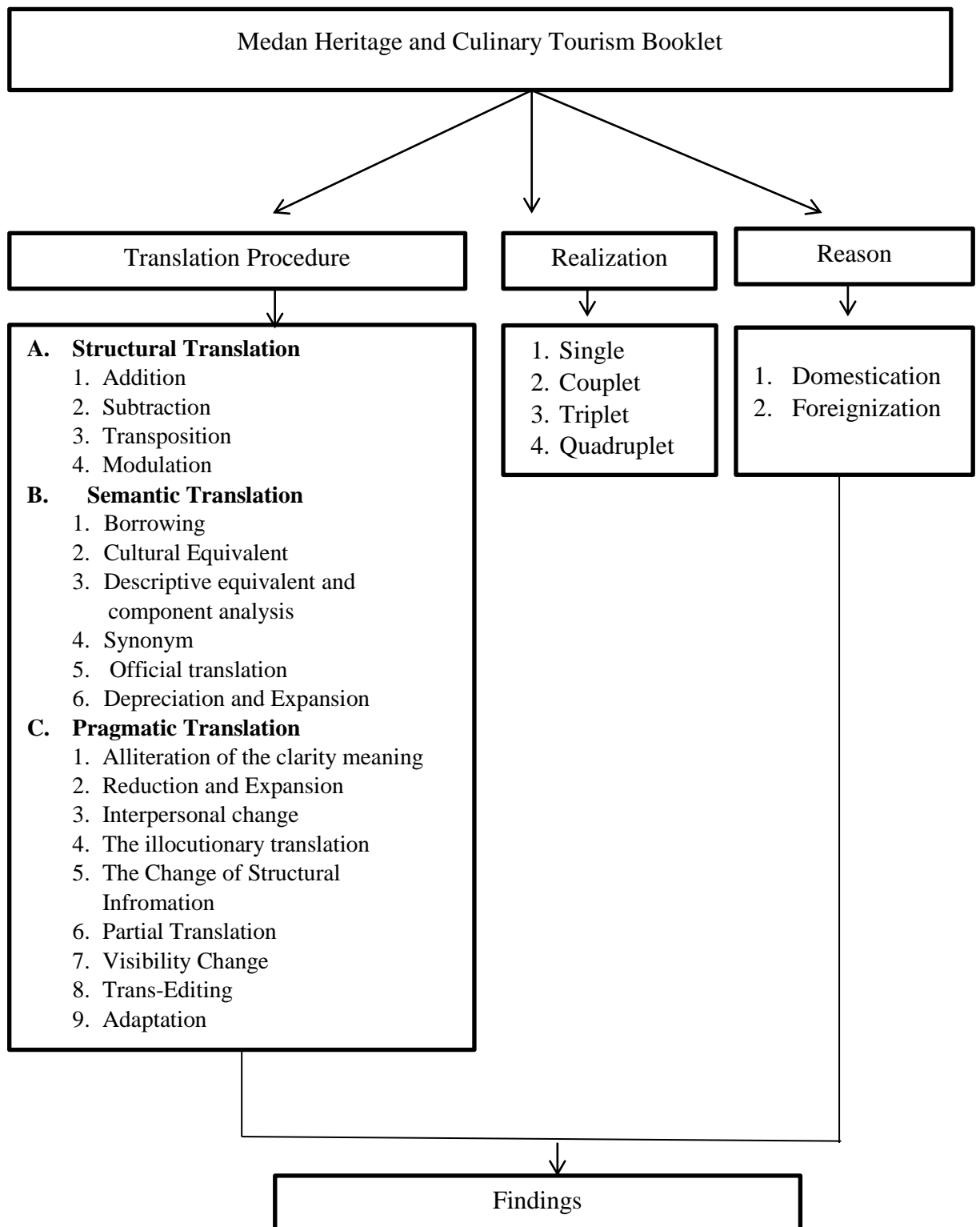


Figure 2.2. Tree Diagram of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative research based on Creswell (2014).

It focuses on number of translation procedures used in *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*. The analysis is qualitatively explained in detail phenomenon based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory and find out the realization along with the reason of the used of translation procedures in this booklet.

B. The Source of Data

The data of this research are Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet, which are written in English and Indonesia. Indonesia as the first language and its English translation. The booklet was published by Culture and Tourism Office of Medan in 2015 which consist of 135 numbers of pages.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

1. Obtaining Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.
2. Reading the texts in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

3. Finding and classifying all sentences in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. In this step, the researcher coded and reduced the some data which did not have cultural items

D. The Techniques of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data by using the procedures explained, all data was analyzed by using the three types of translation procedures proposed by Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016:64-76) by the following steps:

1. Grouping the translated words which belonged into certain category of translation procedure
2. Finding out the Realization of translation procedure used in sentences of Medan. Generation of key themes, tabulation and analysis happened in this step.
3. Discussing the reason of cultural items of each culture bound word related to the translation procedure.
4. Reviewing and concluding the research result.

Those steps are applicable to applied in analyzed data in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

This Chapter presents the data analysis of the data related to the translation procedures. The data analysis of Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet was focused on the level of words and phrases that translated into English. The data were collected from the script of *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet* which consist of 135 pages.

The study was focused on the translation procedures were used in order to find out the types of translation procedures used to obtain the realization and the reason why translation procedure appeared in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

B. Data Analysis

The researcher uses the theory of translation procedures which were proposed by Suryawinata and Hariyanto. This section presents the procedures applied by the translator in translating the Indonesian terms into English in the “*Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet*”.

1. Analysis of Translation Procedures

The data were analyzed based on translation procedure theory which generally classified into 3 outline procedures which are Structural Translation, Semantic

Procedure and Pragmatic Translation. Specifically, those main types have basic procedures namely Addition, Subtraction, Transposition, Modulation, Borrowing , The Cultural Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis, Synonym, Official Translation, Depreciation and Expansion, The Alliteration of Clarity Meaning, Reduction and Expansion, Interpersonal Change, The Illocutionary Translation, The Change of Structural Information, Partial Translation, Visibility Change, Trans – Editing, and Adaptation appeared in *Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet* which can be seen in table below:

Table 4.1. The Percentage of Types of Translation Procedure

No.	Types of Translation Procedure	Amount	Percentage
1.	Addition	31	22.96%
2.	Subtraction	4	2.96%
3.	Transposition	43	31.85%
4.	Modulation	1	0.74%
5.	Borrowing	42	31.10%
6.	The Cultural Equivalent	0	0%
7.	Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis	1	0.74%
8.	Synonym	0	0%
9.	Official Translation	5	3.74%
10.	Depreciation and Expansion	0	0%
11.	The Alliteration of The Clarity Meaning	0	0%
12.	Reduction and Expansion	6	4.44%
13.	The Illocutionary Change	0	0%
14.	The Change of Structural Information	1	0.74%
15.	Partial Translation	0	0%
16.	Visibility Change	0	0%
17.	Trans-Editing	0	0%
18.	Adaptation	0	0%
Total		135	100%

The Table 4.1 shows that the total number of translation procedures used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet were 31 sentences (22.96%) for Addition, 4 sentences (2.96%) for Subtraction, 43 sentences (31.85%) for Transposition, 1 sentence (0.74%) for Modulation, 42 sentences (31.10%) for Borrowing, 1 sentence (0.74%) for Componential Analysis, 5 sentences (3.70%) for Official Translation, 6 sentences (4.44%) for Reduction and Expansion, 1 sentence (0.74%) for The Change of Structural Information, and the rest of procedures did not found in the data.

After analyzing data and taking everything into consideration, there are only 9 procedures found. Therefore, here the writer tries to demonstrate a number of data that belong to above categories when the realization of decisions making in analyzing the translation procedures in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet were conducted to know the realization and the reason why the translation procedure used in the way they are.

a. Addition

The following table shows the Addition procedure used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. The tables show the word in SL and TL with detail of page where the procedure applied. Here were the sample of Addition procedure used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet:

Table 4.2. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Masa Pemerintahan Belanda	The Reign of Netherlands (ch) Indie	Addition	8
2.	Kantor Gunseikambu	An Gunseikambu Office	Addition	14
3.	Kantor Bank Mandiri	An office of Bank Mandiri	Addition	14
4.	Kantor “Netherlandsche Handels Bank”	An Office “Handels Nederlandsche Bank”	Addition	17

From the table above, it shows that the translator used the addition procedure.

Addition is happened when there is an addition of words in target language. In the sample above, the word “a”, “an”, “the” and “of” must be added so they can be accepted in the target language.

b. Subtraction

The following table shows the sample of subtraction procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. Opposite with the addition procedure, subtraction procedure means when we reducing the structural language element in the target language. Reducing the structural language element is matter to gain the equivalent in target language.

Table 4.3. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Dikarenakan kesulitan kapal-kapal tongkang untuk melewati sungai	Along with inability for barges to pass	Subtraction	41
1.	Ruang utama memiliki langit-langit kayu dan sebuah lampu gantung yang terbuat dari besi yang indah.	The main hall has a beautiful wood ceilings and an iron chandelier.	Subtraction	68
2.	Sejak didirikan sampai sekarang bangunan ini dipergunakan sebagai gedung pengadilan.	Since established, this building has been used as court building.	Subtraction	98

It can be seen from the sample above that the translator uses subtraction procedure. The translator reduces the words “Sungai”, “yang terbuat” and “sampai sekarang” in target language.

c. Borrowing

The following table shows the sample of borrowing procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.4. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Kolonial	Colonial	Borrowing	20
2.	Arsitektur	Architecture	Borrowing	20
3.	Fungsi	Function	Borrowing	20
4.	Nama	Name	Borrowing	20

Borrowing can be classified as the Naturalization and Transliteration. Borrowing procedure is taking a word or expression straight from another language. From those example above shows that the word in source language borrows directly the word or phrase from target language.

d. Transposition

The following table shows the sample of Transposition procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.5. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Target Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Gedung Lonsum	Lonsum Building	Transposition	20
2.	Nama Pemiliknya	The owner's name	Transposition	26
3.	Bangunan baru 8 tingkat	The new eight level buildings	Transposition	26

Related to the samples above, transposition happened when there is a changing of sequence followed by change of word class, the change from singular to plural and others. Hence, between source language and target language have different grammatical structure as it is already mentioned before, "*Bangunan Baru 8 Tingkat*" is translated into "*The new eight level buildings*". It can be seen that there is a change from the singular object in SL into the plural in the TL.

Another example, the location of the adjective in the noun phrase "Lonsum Building" is changing. In English the adjective serves as an element of "explaining"

to be in front of the word described. Instead the Indonesian language (explained-explain), so the location of the adjective is changed. "Gedung Lonsum" became the "Lonsum Building".

e. Reduction and Expansion

The following table shows the sample of Transposition procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.6. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Istana ini dibangun pada tahun 1988 oleh Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah , dengan arsitek T.H. Tan Erp yang bekerja sebagai tentara KNIL.	The palace was built in 1988 by Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah	Reduction	83
2.	... , maka dibangunlah gedung ini pada tahun 1906, yang merupakan Stasiun Penelitian Tembakau Deli (Deli Proef Station).	..., so this building was built which is formed as a Deli Tobacco Research Center (Deli Proef Station).	Reduction	101

As can be seen from sample above, there are some part of source language (SL) text which are not translated in the target language (TL). The translator applied reduction procedure in order to suppress a source language information item in the target language.

Expansion

The following table shows the sample of Expansion found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.7. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Di tahun 1886 kebutuhan air bersih dikelola oleh perusahaan partikelir yang bernama <i>Ajer Bersih Maatschappij</i> Dinamakan Masjid	In 1886 the need of celan water is managed by a private company named <i>Ajer Bersih Maatschappij</i> (Clean Water Company) Called Gang Bengkok	Expansion	77
2.	Gang Bengkok karena...	Mosque (curved alley mosque)	Expansion	89

Related to the sample above, it can be seen that the translator using expansion procedure. The word *Ajer Bersih Maatschappij* in source language translated to *Ajer Bersih Maatschappij* (Clean Water Company). The translator adding a description in target language to make readers understand the meaning in the target language.

f. Componential Analysis

The following table shows the sample of Componential Analysis procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.8. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Lambang Kota Medan	The Landmark of Medan city	Componential Analysis	86

As can be seen from the sample, “Lambang” in SL is translated into “landmark in target language. The word landmark is used because it is more equivalent and demonstrating the common sense of meaning.

g. The Change of Structural Information

The following table shows the sample of The Change of procedure found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.9. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Dulunya merupakan salah satu bioskop terkenal di Medan, yaitu Rex Bioscoop, dirancang oleh G. Van Wezel, dengan arsitektur bergaya moderisme berupa menara yang juga untuk menyeimbangi elemen horizontal gedung yang dominan.	Used to be one of the famous cinema in Medan, namely Rex Bioscoop, was designed by G. Van Wezel, with modernism style architecture in the form of towers that are also to balance the dominant element of the building horizontally.	Changing the Structural Information	95

The structural sentence in source language as in target language is different. This structural change procedure is applied to gain the coherency in target language but doesn't change the meaning of the sentence.

h. Modulation

The following table shows the sample of Modulation found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.10. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Graha Maria Annai Velangkani adalah tempat ziarah dan ketaatan umat Katolik kepada Bunda Maria Penyembuh Orang Sakit.	Graha Maria Annai Velangkani is a place of pilgrimage and denotation of Catholic pilgrims to bless Mother Maria	The Illocutionary Change	134

The Translator translated this sentence above by changing the point of view and perspective followed by a lexical change in target language that allows us to express the same phenomenon in different way unnatural.

i. Official Translation

The following table shows the sample of Recognized Translation found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Table 4.11. Types of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Sumatera Utara	Department of Tourism and Culture North Sumatera	Official Translation	53
2.	Asosiasi Umum Perkebunan Karetdi Pantai Sumatera Timur	The General Association of Rubber Plantation in East Sumatera Cost	Official Translation	59

3.	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Tirtanadi	The Regional Water Company (PDAM)Tirtanadi	Official Translation	77
----	----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------	----------------------	----

Most of sample above are the official name of some institutions term. Hence, the translator occurred Recognized Translation as the general accepted translation.

2. The Realization of Translation Procedures in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

The realization of the translation procedure used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet appears through the implementation of the single, couplet, triplet or quadruplet use of procedures applied on word level, phrase or clause and sentence. Single means the using of 1 procedure. Whereas couplet are when we applied a combination of two procedures to determine the equivalent in target language. It also possible to uses triplet and quadruplet, with combination of three or four procedures.

The following table shows the single, couplet, triplet or quadruplet translation procedures:

Table 4.12. The Types of Translation Procedure Realization

No.	Types Realization	Number	Percentage
1	Single	120	88.89%
2	Couplet	14	10.37%
	(1) Addition + Borrowing	3	
	(2) Subtraction + Transposition	2	
	(3) Transposition + Borrowing	8	
	(4) The Change of Structural Information + Borrowing	1	
3	Triplet	1	0.74%
	(1) Addition + Borrowing + Transposition		
4.	Quadruplet	0	0%
Total		135	100%

Based on data above, it shows the realization of translation procedure consist of 120 data (88.89%) are single, 14 data (10.37%) are couplet, only 1 data (0.74%) found are Triplet and there is no data found using quadruplet. In short, more than a half percent data shows the dominant translation procedure is single types of realization.

3. The Reason of the Use Translation Procedures in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Regarding to Vinay and Darbelnet (2001: 56-58) identify two general translation strategies i.e. foreignization translation (direct translation) and domestication translation (oblique translation). Foreignization translation covers three translation techniques (borrowing, calque, and literal translation). On the other hand, domestication translation covers four translation techniques (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation). On the other hand, Peter Newmark called

Foreignization translation as the semantic translation while Domestication translation as Communication Translation.

Nevertheless, another translation scholars have been mentioned these translation procedures under a multitude or different names, as can be categorized into Modulation, Equivalent, Substitution, Paraphrase, Omission/Deletion/Reduction, and Transposition belong to Domestication translation. Whereas Borrowing/Retention/Transliteration, Literal translation, Calque/Official Translation, Subtraction, and Addition belong to Foreignization translation.

Table 4.13.The Types of Translation Principles

Table 1: Results of Translation Principles			
No.	Translation Principle	Translation Procedure	Percentage
1.	Domestication	a. Modulation	0.74%
		b. Equivalent	0.74%
		c. Omission/Deletion/Reduction	4.44%
		d. Transposition	31.85%
2.	Foreignization	a. Borrowing	31.10%
		b. Subtraction	2.96%
		c. Calque/Official Translation	3.74%
		d. Addition	22.96%
TOTAL			98.53%

Related to the data findings, there found four procedures which represent foreignization translation and four procedures which represent domestication translation.

The finding shows that Foreignization translations are employed 60.76% which mean has higher frequency than domestication translation. Taking everything into consideration, the reason using translation procedures in the way they are is to know which sides the translator tends to be faithful. Dealing with all the data

analysis, it implies the translator tends to make the readers feel the translation as if it is original while try to familiarize the foreign culture words by bringing the local nuances of source text culture but still could be well comprehend. The aim of foreignization is to create the same impact as the original work and enrich people knowledge on the source language. The most frequently procedures used are reflects the foreignization.

C. Discussions

This study deals with the types of translation procedures, the realization and its reason behind the used of translation procedures in Medan Heritage and Cullinary Tourism Booklet. The data were word, phrase, clause and sentence analyzed based on 19 types of Translation Procedure proposed by Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016).

As the aim of this research, there are only 8 types of translation procedure found where Transposition as the most dominant translation procedure applied here. Based on the data, the result showed that are 43 phrases (31.83%) used transposition. This is indicating that the translator tried hard to focus on producing the readable translation result so that the reader in the target text can understand the translated text.

By considering to the finding above, the realization of translation procedures appears through the implementation of Single procedure, Double, Triple and Quadruple procedures in the level word, phrase, or clause. Data showed that there are 120 data used only one procedure, 14 data used a combination of two procedures, only 1 data used triplet or three procedures, unfortunately no data was found in

quadrupled procedure. The realization of this combination and classification is to determine the equivalent translating in target language. The use of translation procedure varieties combination can make the translation completely acceptable.

In line with all the data which supported by Vinay and Darbelnet (2001) theory, all the data were classified into 2 major principles called Domestication and foreignization. These classification end up to show what side the translator be faithful with (SL or TL). based on the analysis on the application of foreignization and domestication in translating Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet, it can be assesses the degree of domestication and foreignization. In this analysis, foreignization was employed 60.76% which means has higher frequency that domestication has. The procedures which compromise with foreignization are borrowing, subtraction, calque/official translation, and addition. Domestication is shown by 4 types of procedures namely modulation. Equivalent, omission/deletion/reduction and transposition.

Translating Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet need special consideration because this text consist the culture-specific items. To give an acceptable equivalence in translation, the translator need to know the culture-specific items well/ it is expected that translator can play as a bridge that allow target text reader to know new unfamiliar culture-specific items contain in this booklet.

The choice of using foreignization and domestication were based on many reasons Translation principle used reflects the social and cultural trend in the society. From the data we can say that English speaking readers are still not welcome to many

culture-specific items from other culture. That is why, domestication prevails. Domestication is preferred as it helps target text readers to understand the text easily. Usually the culture-specific items which are replaced are not the focus of the story.

However, there is a tendency for the target text reader, the English speakers, to welcome unfamiliar culture-specific items as globalization leads people to interact one another. In the novel, foreignization is applied to culture-specific words which are crucial and be the central attention. Foreignization applied in the target text will make it possible for target text readers to feel the traditional or local nuance of the source text culture.

D. Research Findings

After analyzing the translation procedure in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet, the findings can be presented as follows:

1. There are nine translation procedures used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. Addition (22.96%), Subtraction (2.96%), Transposition (31.85%), Borrowing (31.10%), Modulation (0.74%), Descriptive Equivalent (0.74%), Official Translation (3.74%), Reduction and Expansion (4.44%), last but not least The Change of Structural Information (0.74%). Admittedly, the most dominant procedure used are transposition that happened because in translating ST into TL the translator tends to be concerned with grammar. Besides, it

also because by the level of fairness is lacking in the translation result with the literal translation methods though grammatical structure.

2. The translation procedure realizations belong to 4 main types; they were Single, Couplet, Triplet and Quadruplet realized in the word level, phrase, clause or sentence. The single realization prevails dominantly for about 88.89 % compared with couplet realization which only gets 10.3% and Triplet which only 0.74%.
3. The translation in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet using both of foreignization and domestication translation. But the translator tends to be more disposed with foreignization translation because most of words in target language absorb word from source language.

BAB V

CONCLUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it was obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were 9 translation procedure with 135 data found in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet. Specifically 31 phrases (22.96%) For Addition, 4 phrases (2.96%) for Subtraction, 43 phrases (31.85%) for Transposition, 1 phrase (0.74%) for Modulation, 42 phrases (31.10%) for Borrowing, 1 phrase (0.74%) for Descriptive Equivalent, 5 phrases (3.74%) for Official Translation, 6 phrases (4.44%) for Reduction and Expansion, and last 1 phrase (0.74%) for Change of Structural Information which less than a half or of Transposition procedure dominantly used in the text.
2. The realization of translation procedures by Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) were appeared though the used of 9 procedures which can be grouped into 3 main procedure namely Structural procedure, Semantic procedure and Pragmatic procedures in Single, Couplet, Triplet and Quadruplet used which realized in the word level, phrase, clause or sentence. The single realization prevails dominantly for about 88.89% compared with couplet realization which only gets 10.3% and Triplet about 0.74%.
3. The translation procedure is crucial because it is cover the cultural

implication and lexical concern to produce acceptable translation which beneficial for reader. That is why the translator tends to faithful to source language (foreignization) to prevent disputes over the translation of cultural terms.

B. Suggestion

Referring to the result of this research, the following suggestion were given:

1. The finding of translation procedure in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet should encourage the readers in studying more about translation procedure.
2. For other researcher and those who are interested in translation procedure are suggested to enlarge their knowledge the kinds of translation procedure deeply and its realization in the same or different object.
3. For the government, it will be better if we have the best translator to translate the booklet because surprisingly, there found some sentences that are not equivalent or bad translation in target language.

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DESTINATION GUIDANCE 2015
HERITAGE & CULLINARY



medan city
NORTH SUMATERA - INDONESIA



* The royal throne's
chair of Maimoon Palace

HERITAGE|07

Town hall Building



Welcome to Town hall Building



Gemeentehuis or town hall building built in 1908 and becoming the hallmark of Medan city.



Jln. Balaikota
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Dahulunya bangunan ini bernama Gemeentehuis, yakni kantor Walikota Medan pertama yaitu Baron Daniel Mackay pada masa pemerintahan Hindia-Belanda. Dibangun tahun 1908 oleh biro arsitek Hulswit. Pada tahun 1913 direnovasi dan ditambahkan jam dinding besar pada bagian atas bangunan yang merupakan sumbangan dari Tjong A Fie. Jam dinding yang merupakan buatan Firma Van Bergen di Hialigerlee (Belanda) ini dahulu mengeluarkan bunyi di setiap jamnya.

Previously, this building was named Gemeentehuis, that is the office of the first Medan's Mayor, Baron Daniel Mackay during the reign of Netherlands(ch) Indie. Built in 1908 by the architect bureau of Hulswit. Restored in 1913 and with an addition of a large clock which is donated by Tjong A Fie. The clock which is made in Hialigerlee (Holland) by Van Bergen Firm used to have sound in every hour.



The form of the town hall building and the clock at the top of the building is characterized by European architecture in the 19th century .



The large wall clock was added in 1913 by the donation of a benefactor named Tjong A fie . The clock used to have sound in every hour.



One of the corner of the building shows the typical shape of the European architecture in the 19th century.

HERITAGE|10

Office of Bank Indonesia



Welcome to Offices of Bank Indonesia



The office of De Javasche Bank in Medan In 1907, the Java Bank established an agency to Medan.



Jln. Balaikota
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan Bank Indonesia ini terletak di sebelah bangunan Balai Kota, dan dibangun pada tahun 1907 oleh arsitek Husurt/ Fermunt E.d Caypers. Dulunya bangunan adalah kantor De Javasche Bank, yang merupakan bank cabang milik Belanda yang digunakan untuk mensosialisasikan mata uang Gulden milik Belanda. Bangunan ini berbentuk segi empat gaya Eropa tua, dan hingga saat ini masih digunakan sebagai Kantor Bank Indonesia

Bank Indonesia building is located side by side with Balai Kota Building, which is built in 1907 by Husurt/ Fermunt E.d Caypers as the architect. This building was the office of De Javasche Bank, which is a Dutch's bank that used to socialized Gulden currency. The building is rectangular old European style, until now used as offices of Bank Indonesia.



The building now used as the office of Bank Indonesia. Almost has no change in shape of the building that was once used as De Javasche Bank.



The front of the building with a large pillar that characterizes Dutch heritage buildings.



Another section shows the form of repetition on the pillar.

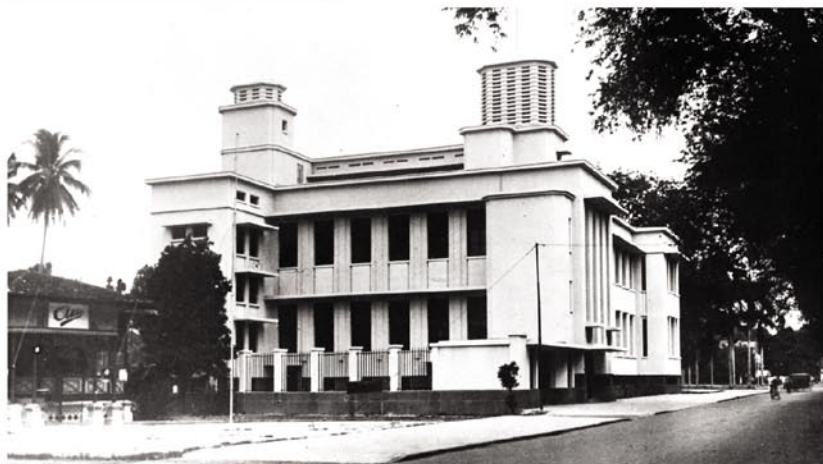
HERITAGE|13

**Ex-Netherlands
Handel
Maatschappij**



Welcome to
**Ex-Netherlands
Handel
Maatschappij**

HERITAGE|14



A photograph showing the Dutch's trading company office in 1930.



Jln. Ahmad Yani
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini dibangun pada tahun 1924 dengan arsitek Van Oywend, sebagai kantor Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, dan pada masa penjajahan Jepang digunakan sebagai kantor Gunseikambu. Kemudian gedung ini digunakan sebagai kantor Bank Export Import dan juga sebagai kantor pemasaran bersama PT. Perkebunan Nusantara I sampai dengan IV Cabang Medan. Saat ini gedung ini digunakan sebagai kantor Bank Mandiri.

The building was built in 1924 by architect Van Oywend, as the office of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, and during the Japanese colonial period is used as an office Gunseikambu. Later the building was used as the office of the Export Import Bank as well as joint marketing office of PT. PTPN I to IV branch of Medan. This building is currently used as an office of Bank Mandiri.

HERITAGE|16

Ex-Netherlandsce Handels Bank



Welcome to
Ex-Netherlandsce
Handels Bank



A photograph show the Nederlandsche Handels Bank office.



Jln.Ahmad Yani
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini dibangun sekitar tahun 1920 dan dulunya digunakan sebagai kantor "Nederlandsche Handels Bank". Setelah kemerdekaan, bangunan digunakan untuk Bank Bumi Daya, dan kini menjadi Bank Mandiri.

The building was built around 1920 and formerly used as an office "Handels Nederlandsche Bank". After independence, the building used to Bumi Daya Bank, and now become the building of Mandiri Bank.



The building now used as the office of Bank Mandiri. The shape of the building has no change.



The corners of the building has its own unique characteristic.



This building have windows that nearly filled the building.

HERITAGE|19

Lonsum Building



Welcome to Lonsum Building



An old photo shows Juliana house at Kesawan ares. Now this building became an office.



Jln. Ahmad Yani
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Gedung London Sumatera atau biasa disebut gedung Lonsum selesai dibangun tahun 1906. Gedung ini dibangun oleh David Harrison, pemilik perkebunan karet Harrison & Crossfield company (H&C) yang berpusat kota London. Pada masa itu gedung Lonsum berfungsi sebagai kantor perdagangan dan perkebunan. Arsitektur gedung ini mengadaptasi dari gaya rumah-rumah di London sekitar abad 18-19. Model arsitektur banyak dipengaruhi gaya kolonial Eropa seperti bentuk-bentuk jendela di sisi kiri dan kanan gedung. Setelah gedung ini dijual kepada pemerintah Belanda, namanya diubah sesuai nama puteri Belanda menjadi Juliana Building, dikarenakan tahun selesainya gedung ini bersamaan dengan lahirnya Ratu Juliana. Kepemilikan Gedung London Sumatera beralih ke tangan Indonesia setelah Indonesia merdeka.

The building London Sumatra or commonly called Lonsum building was completed in 1906. This building was built by David Harrison, owner of the rubber plantation company Harrison & Crossfield (H & C) London-centered. At that time the building function as an office Lonsum trade and plantations. Adapting the architecture of this building from the architectural style of the houses in London around 18-19 century. Model architecture influenced many European colonial style as the forms window on the left and right of the building. After the building was sold to the Dutch government, the name was changed according to name Princess of Netherlands, Juliana Building, due to the completion of the building along with the birth of Queen Juliana. Building ownership pass into the hands London Sumatra Indonesia after Indonesian independence.



The building is used as the office of London Sumatera company.



The corner of the building characterized this building.



Architectural style influenced by many European colonial style.

HERITAGE|22

Waren Huis Building



Welcome to Waren Huis Building



An old photos shows the shopping centre building for the Dutch, known as Medan Warenhuis.



Jln.Hindu
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini awalnya merupakan pusat perbelanjaan bagi orang Belanda, yang dikenal sebagai Medan Warenhuis. Bangunan ini difungsikan pertama kali pada tahun 1916 setelah resmi dibuka oleh Walikota Medan yang pertama, Daniel Baron Mackay. Bangunan ini sempat digunakan sebagai kantor depnaker oleh Pemerintah Indonesia.

The building was originally a shopping center for the Dutch, known as Medan Warenhuis. The building functioned first time in 1916 after officially opened by Medan City's first Mayor, Daniel Baron Mackay. This building was used as the office of the Department of Labour by the Government of Indonesia.



After independence this place was once a labor department office by the Government of Indonesia.



The corner of the building that characterizes dutch heritage architecture.



Front door resembles a dome shape.

HERITAGE|25

De Boer Hotel



Welcome to De Boer Hotel



The old photo which shows the front of the hotel de boer. Photo taken in 1949.



Jln. Balaikota
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Hotel De Boer dibangun tahun 1909. Nama hotel ini sesuai dengan nama pemiliknya yaitu Herman De Boer yang datang ke Medan tahun 1889. Hotel ini sekarang bernama Hotel Inna Dharma Deli, dan ditambah lagi dengan bangunan baru 8 tingkat, dengan tetap mempertahankan bangunan lamanya.

De Boer Hotel was built in 1909. The hotel was named after the owner's name, Herman De Boer, who came to Medan in 1889. Now, the hotel is named Inna Dharma Deli Hotel, compounded the new eight level building, while maintaining the old building.



The hotel was named De Boer. Now, the hotel is named Inna Dharma Deli Hotel.



The other side of this hotel that retains the initial shape.



The ornament at the top of the hotel.

HERITAGE|28

The post Office



Welcome to The Post Office



A photograph shows the post office building which is one of the icons of Medan city.



Jln. Kantor Pos
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan yang letaknya berseberangan dengan Lapangan Merdeka ini dibangun tahun 1911 oleh seorang arsitek Belanda. Bangunan ini bergaya Eropa tua, bisa dilihat dari lantai, atap, dan tulang tiang betonnya. Fungsi bangunan ini dari dulu hingga sekarang tetap sama. Bangunan ini memiliki luas 1200 meter persegi, dengan tinggi mencapai 20 meter. Kantor pos yang terdapat di jantung kota Medan ini juga merupakan ikon kota Medan

Building that is located opposite from the Merdeka Square was built in 1911 by a Dutch architect. The building is an old European style, can be seen from the floor, roof, and bone concrete pole. The function of this building from the past until now remained the same. This building has an area of 1200 square meters, with a height of 20 meters. The post office is located in the heart of Medan is also an icon of the city of Medan.



The post office building is located right at the zero kilometer Medan city. The function of this building until the present remains the same.



The roof of this building that reaches 20 meters high is characterized the old European buildings.



The inscription on the outside wall of the building that shows the year it was built.

HERITAGE|31

PT Jasindo office

 asuransi
jasindo

KC MEDAN

jasindo

Welcome to PT. Jasindo Office



Kesawan crossroads which shows Stoomvaart office Maatschappij Nederland (Dutch Steam Ship Company).



Jln. Pulau Pinang
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini berada di seberang Lapangan Merdeka, dibangun oleh Pemerintah Belanda pada tahun 1920-an. Dulunya dipergunakan untuk kantor "Stoomvaart Maatschappij Netherland" (Perusahaan Kapal uap Belanda) dan "Rotterdamsche Lloyd" dan kemudian dijual kepada perusahaan asuransi, PT Jasindo, dan digunakan sebagai kantor hingga saat ini.

The building is located across the Merdeka Square, built by the Dutch government in the 1920s. Formerly used for office "Stoomvaart Maatschappij Netherland" (Dutch Steamship Company) and "Rotterdamsche Lloyd" and then sold to the insurance company, PT Jasindo, and used as an office until today.



This building is now used as an insurance office PT. Jasindo.



The ornaments at the top of the building.



There is a terrace on the top floor of this building.

Medan railway station



Welcome to Medan Railway Station



The Deli Railway Company (DSM) railway station.



Jln. Kereta Api
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan awal selesai tahun 1891, namun diperbesar pada tahun 1910. Pada tahun 1939 direnovasi oleh pihak Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Perusahaan Kereta Api Deli) agar mengikuti perkembangan langgam arsitektur modern. Pada renovasi inilah terdapat penambahan menara jam setinggi 20 meter, sebagai penanda bangunan, sekaligus merupakan cerobong ventilasi udara serta jam untuk menunjukkan waktu keberangkatan kepada penumpang.

Initial construction was completed on 1891. In 1910, it was enlarged. In 1939, the renovation was carried out by Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Deli Railway Company) in order to keep up with the modern architectural style. The renovation included the addition of the 20 meter high clock tower as a marker of the building as well as a ventilation chimney with a clock showing the time of train departures to passengers



Medan city railway station today. This train station is the central train services to various cities in north Sumatra.



The 20 meters clock tower.



An old railway placed outside the railway station.

HERITAGE|37

Bata store



Welcome to Bata Store



The photo shows Bata store in 1949.



Jln. Ahmad Yani
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Toko ini dirancang oleh arsitek Herman van den Heuvel, yang juga merancang Hotel Bukit Kubu dan Gereja St. Antonius di Jalan Hayam Wuruk. Toko Bata tadinya adalah Toko Cornfield.

The store was designed by architect Herman van den Heuvel, which also designed the Hotel Bukit Kubu and Church St. Antonius at Jalan Hayam Wuruk. Bata store was once the Store Cornfield.



The architecture of this building has not changed.



Bata store billboard.



The top of the building which also serve as ventilation and air circulation.

HERITAGE|40

Old fish market



Welcome to Old Fish Market



An old photo that shows the atmosphere in the old fish market.



Jln. Perniagaan
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Pajak Ikan Lama merupakan bagian dari sejarah kota Medan. Dibuka sejak tahun 1890 sebagai pusat perniagaan kota Medan. Awalnya merupakan pasar ikan yang didatangkan dari Belawan menggunakan kapal tongkang melalui Sungai Deli. Dikarenakan kesulitan kapal-kapal tongkang untuk melewati sungai, pajak ikan lama pun berubah menjadi pusat perdagangan kain dan pakaian, hingga saat ini.

Pajak Ikan Lama (Old Fish Market) is part of Medan city's history. Establish since 1890 as trade center of Medan city. Formerly it was a fish market, where fishes delivered from Belawan by barge trough Deli river. Along with inability for barges to pass, Pajak Ikan Lama being changed to trade center of fabrics and clothes till now.



The corner which still has the form of the old buildings in the old fish market. This market is now transformed into the apparel market.



The alley in the old fish market area which is filled with clothing merchants.



The large window in the wall of the building, which left the old form of the old fish market.

Kesawan area



Welcome to Kesawan area



A photograph shows Kesawan area in the past.



Jln. Jend. Ahmad Yani
Kesawan Medan



24 Jam



No paid

Kesawan merupakan bagian dari sejarah kota Medan, yang berada di pusat kota Medan. Di lokasi ini terdapat banyak peninggalan gedung-gedung tua dari zaman kolonial. Kesawan sering dikunjungi wisatawan untuk menikmati keindahan sebuah kota di masa lalu. Pusat Kesawan terletak di Jalan Ahmad Yani.

Kesawan is part of the history of the city of Medan, which is located in the center of Medan. At this location there are many relics of old buildings from colonial times. Kesawan often visited by tourists to enjoy the beauty of a city in the past. Kesawan center located at Ahmad Yani Street.



Kesawan area up until now remains as the downtown.



Store and office buildings in Kesawan area.



Row of buildings that still maintain the original shape.

HERITAGE|46

Tjong A Fie mansion



Welcome to Tjong A Fie Mansion



The house of the late Major-Chinese Tjong A Fie at Kesawan Medan.



Jln. Ahmad Yani
Medan



09.00AM-
05.00PM



Rp. 35.000

Kediaman Tjong A Fie merupakan gedung bergaya arsitektur Tiongkok kuno yang dibangun pada tahun 1900. Tjong A Fie wafat pada tahun 1921, dan merupakan seorang jutawan di Sumatera pada masa itu. Kesuksesannya berkat usaha dan hubungan baiknya dengan Sultan Deli dan para pembesar perkebunan tembakau Belanda. Hingga saat ini, rumah tersebut masih ditempati oleh keluarga Tjong A Fie.

Tjong A Fie's Mansion is a building with an ancient Chinese architecture style, and was built in 1900. Tjong A Fie died in 1921, and he is a millionaire in Sumatera at that time. His success in business regardless to his good effort and relationship with Sultan Deli and leaders of Dutch tobacco's plantation. Till now his mansion still being occupied by Tjong A Fie's family.



The park in front of the Mayor - Tjong A Fie house. This house combines the architecture of Chinese, Malay and European.



This house uses a variety of materials. The window with a malay nuance. from Europe, of Malay and Chinese.

HERITAGE|49

Restaurant Tip Top



Welcome to Restoran TipTop



This restaurant's is located in Kesawan, established since 1929. Until today, this restaurant is a favorite choice for residents and tourists in Medan.



Jln.Jend.Ahmad Yani
Kesawan Medan



10.00AM-
12.00PM



No paid

Dibangun pada tahun 1939, restoran ini merupakan salah satu restoran tertua di kota Medan. Restoran ini merupakan warisan turun temurun yang diwariskan kepada anak cucu dari pemilik restoran. Interior dalam restoran sengaja dibiarkan masih sama seperti dulu, terkesan kuno, namun justru itulah yang menjadi daya pikat. Restoran ini bahkan masih menggunakan tungku kayu bakar untuk memasak.

Built in 1939, this restaurant is one of the oldest restaurants in the city of Medan. This restaurant is a hereditary legacy inherited to children and grandchildren of the owner of the restaurant. The interior of the restaurant is intentionally left the same as before, seem ancient, but that is precisely what the allure. This restaurant even still use wood-burning stoves for cooking.



The restaurant's signboard has no change from the beginning. To bring the Medan city's olden time atmosphere.



One of the corners on the outside of the restaurant that maintains its shape.



Visitors enjoy the food and ambiance of the restaurant.

HERITAGE|52

**North Sumatra
Dept. Tourism &
Culture Office**



Welcome to
North Sumatra
Dept. Tourism &
Culture Office



varekamp & Co. building located on the Kesawan street. This building was built in 1921.



Jln. Ahmad Yani
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini bersebelahan dengan Rumah Tjong A Fie, dan didirikan oleh Belanda tahun 1921. Dulunya gedung ini bernama gedung Varekamp & Co, yakni sebuah gedung percetakan. Pada masa transisi pemerintahan, bangunan ini digunakan sebagai Kantor Percetakan Negara. Saat ini bangunan ini dimanfaatkan menjadi kantor dinas pariwisata dan kebudayaan Sumatera Utara.

The building is next to the Tjong A Fie Mansion, and was established by the the Dutch in 1921. Previously, the building was named the Varekamp & Co building, which is a printing house. In the transition government, this building was used as the Government Printing Office. This building is now used as the office of department of tourism and culture North Sumatra.



The building that was once a printing company, now serves as the office of the provincial department of tourism and culture of North Sumatra.



the ornaments of the building on the corner of the building.



A row of windows that form the repetition become a unique part of this building. Besides as the vents also serves as an air circulation.

HERITAGE|55

Jiwasraya building



Welcome to Jiwasraya Building



An old photo shows the building of insurance company named Levenverzekering en Lijvrente Nederlandsche Indische Maatschappij (NILLMIJ).



Jln. Palang Merah
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan yang berada di persimpangan Jalan Palang Merah dan Jalan Kolonel Sugiono ini didirikan tahun 1918 sebagai kantor dari perusahaan asuransi yang lahir dengan nama Nederlandsche Indische Levenverzekering en Lijvrente Maatschappij (NILLMIJ). Pada tahun 1984 bangunan ini direnovasi tanpa mengubah bentuk dan arsitekturnya, untuk memperluas ruang pegawai.

The buildings are located at the intersection of Red Cross and Jalan Colonel Sugiono was founded in 1918 as an office of an insurance company that was born with the name Levenverzekering en Lijvrente Nederlandsche Indische Maatschappij (NILLMIJ). In 1984 the building was renovated without changing the shape and architecture, to expand the employee room.



This building is currently use as the office of Indonesian Red Cross branch Medan city.



The chimney in the top of building- serves for air circulation.



Doors and windows with a large size, characterize of the Dutch era heritage buildings.

HERITAGE|58

BKS PPS office



Welcome to BKS PPS Building



An old photo shows the office of General Association of Rubber Planters on the East Coast of Sumatra (AVROS).



Jln. Pemuda
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Dulunya gedung ini dikenal dengan nama gedung AVROS, akronim dari Algemeene Vereeniging van Rubberplanters ter Oostkust van Sumatera atau Asosiasi Umum Perkebunan Karet di Pantai Sumatera Timur. Gedung ini dibangun antara tahun 1918 dan 1919 oleh arsitek GH Mulder. Bangunan ini memiliki empat lantai. Setiap lantai memiliki balkon berupa galeri terbuka. Galeri ini dirancang agar ruang bagian dalam selalu sejuk. Di atasnya terdapat kubah dengan tulisan angka tahun berdirinya gedung ini dan di tengah-tengah kubah terdapat jam lonceng bermerk Nederlandschefabriek Torenuurwerken B. Eijsbouts-Asten, sebuah pabrik terkenal di Belanda. Pada tahun 1967, gedung AVROS berganti nama menjadi BKS PPS.

The building formerly known as AVROS building, the acronym of Algemeene Vereeniging van Rubberplanters ter Oostkust van Sumatera or the General Association of Rubber Plantation in East Sumatra Coast. This building was built between 1918 and 1919 by architect GH Mulder. The building has four floors. Each floor has a balcony in the form of an open gallery. This gallery is designed so that the inner space is always cool. On the top there is a dome with the inscription of the establishment figures of this building and in the middle of the dome there is a clock bell branded Nederlandschefabriek Torenuurwerken B. Eijsbouts-Asten, a well-known factory in the Netherlands. In 1967, the building was renamed AVROS become BKS PPS.



The building formerly known as AVROS building, since 1967 changed the name to BKS PPS.



At the top of the building there is a dome with the inscription of the establishment figures of this building.



The building has four floors. Each floor has a balcony in the form of an open gallery. This gallery is designed so that the inner space is always cool.

HERITAGE|61

Catedhral church



Welcome to Cathedral Church



The old photo shows the cathedral church building has no changes than the present.



Jln. Pemuda
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Di awal berdirinya pada tahun 1879, Gereja Katedral Medan adalah sebuah gubuk beratap daun dan jerami tempat beribadah bagi puluhan umat Katolik (mayoritas etnis Tamil India dan Belanda) di Jl Pemuda No 1. Pembangunan gereja baru dimulai pada tahun 1905 ketika umat Katolik berjumlah 1.200 orang. Gereja baru diresmikan pada bulan November tahun itu, gereja baru terbuat dari dinding batu dan atap seng, dengan beberapa bagian masih terbuat dari daun kelapa jerami.

Pada tanggal 30 Januari 1928, gereja diperluas ke bentuk yang sekarang setelah desain oleh arsitek Belanda Han Groenewegen.

At its inception in 1879, the Cathedral Church of Medan is a leaf-roofed huts and thatched roofed place of worship for tens of Catholics (the majority ethnic Tamil India and the Netherlands) on Jl Pemuda No. 1. Construction of the new church began in 1905 when Catholics numbered 1.200 people. The new church was inaugurated in November of that year, a new church made of stone walls and a tin roof, with some parts are still made of thatched palm leaves.

On January 30, 1928, the church was expanded into its current form after a design by Dutch architect Han Groenewegen.



The Cathedral church in the present.



European architecture is very strong feature of this building.



The entrance of the church with a statue of the Virgin Mary above the door.

HERITAGE|64

**Medan City
Dept. Tourism &
Culture Office**



Welcome to
Medan City
Dept. Tourism &
Culture Office



The building was built by Spoorweg Deli Maatschappij (Deli Railroad Company) was initially serves as a villa.



Jln.HM Yamin
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini awalnya merupakan villa milik Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Perusahaan Kereta Api Deli). Pasca masa kemerdekaan, gedung ini pernah digunakan menjadi Perpustakaan Universitas Sumatera Utara. Sekarang bangunan ini digunakan sebagai gedung kantor Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Medan.

Kubah pada atap bangunan yang berfungsi sebagai ventilasi, terlihat seperti ciri khas pada bentuk atap istana-istana kerajaan Melayu Deli.

The building was originally a villa owned Spoorweg Deli Maatschappij (Deli Railroad Company) . Post-independence , the building was once used as the North Sumatra University Library . This building is now used as an office building of the Department of Culture and Tourism of Medan .

Dome on the roof of the building that serves as ventilation , seen as characteristic of the shape of the roof royal palaces Melayu Deli .



This building is now used as an office building of the Department of Culture and Tourism of Medan. Dome on the roof of the building that serves as ventilation, seen as characteristic of the shape of the roof royal palaces Melayu Deli.



A solid pillars that characterize the Dutch building in the past.



Shape of the door which is the characterized of the Dutch building which is still preserved.

HERITAGE 67

PT. KAI office



Welcome to
PT. KAI
Offices



The old photo shows the main office Spoorweg Deli Maatschappij (Deli Railroad Company).



Jln. Prof. HM Yamin SH
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Merupakan kantor utama Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Perusahaan Kereta Api Deli) yang memiliki fasad ganda dan dilengkapi dengan elemen garis vertikal yang kuat. Ruangan utama memiliki langit-langit kayu dan sebuah lampu gantung yang terbuat dari besi yang indah.

Formerly serving as the headquarter of Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Deli Railway Company), has a double facade that comes with a strong vertical element. The main hall has a beautiful wood ceilings and an iron chandelier.



The building that was once a printing company, now serves as the office of the provincial department of tourism and culture of North Sumatra.



This building has a double facade that comes with a strong vertical element



The balcony which has an open space that serves as air circulation.

HERITAGE|70

**PT. Telkom
office**



Welcome to PT. Telkom Offices



The building was built by Spoorweg Deli Maatschappij (Deli Railroad Company) in 1908.



Jln.KH Zainul Arifin
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini dibangun tahun 1908, dan merupakan kantor Perusahaan Kereta Api Deli (Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij) yang pertama sebelum pindah ke kantor PT. KAI yang sekarang. Setelah dipindahkan, gedung ini dialihfungsikan menjadi pusat pengelolaan telepon untuk kota Medan.

The building was constructed in 1908, as the first office of Deli Railway Company (Spoorweg Deli Maatschappij) before relocate to the present office of PT. KAI. After being moved, the building was converted into a call management center for the city of Medan.



Now the building was converted into a call management center for Medan city.



The building now belongs to PT TELKOM.



A large windows that provide the outside lighten into the building.

HERITAGE|73

Titi Gantung Bridge



Welcome to Titi Gantung Bridge



The photo taken around 1930 shows the bridge which called Titi Gantung.



Jln. Kereta Api
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Titi Gantung dibangun tahun 1885 oleh Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Perusahaan Kereta Api Deli) bersamaan dengan stasiun kereta api Medan yang ada saat ini. Jembatan tersebut dibangun untuk pejalan kaki yang ingin melintas. Sekarang banyak masyarakat yang menjadikannya sebagai tempat rekreasi.

Titi Gantung built in 1885 by the Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij (Deli Railway Company) simultaneously with the railway station that exists today. The bridge was built for the pedestrian who want to cross. Now, people make this place as a place for recreation.



This bridge is still using the original construction. Just added a mosque dome shape as the mace.



This is become a favorite place of citizens and visitors to see the atmosphere of the city from the bridge.



The bridge is still used by residents to cross.

HERITAGE|76

Tirtanadi water tower



Welcome to Tirtanadi Water Tower



The water tower was established on 23rd September 1905.



Jln. Sisingamangaraja
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan menara air milik Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Tirtanadi ini merupakan salah satu ciri khas Kota Medan. Di tahun 1886 kebutuhan air bersih dikelola oleh perusahaan partikelir yang bernama Ajer Bersih Maatschappij. Menara air tersebut dulunya merupakan bak besar penyimpanan air yang memiliki kapasitas 1200m^3 .

The building of water tower belongs to the Regional Water Company (PDAM) Tirtanadi. This is one of Medan City's landmarks. In 1886 the need of clean water is managed by a private company named Ajer Bersih Maatschappij (Clean Water Company). The water tower was formerly functioning as a large tub of water storage has a capacity of 1200m^3 .



Water tower became one of the landmarks of Medan city.



Currently the water tower is no longer used, the tower became one Tirtanandi offices, the state-owned water company.



The sturdy construction of this tower's poles can support a large tub with 1200m^3 of capacity.

HERITAGE|79

Paradiso swim pool



Welcome to Paradiso Swim Pool



The front of the building Medansche Zwem Vereeniging.



Jln. Sisingamangaraja
Medan



08.00AM
-06.00PM



Rp. 10.000

Kolam Paradiso pada awalnya merupakan kolam pemandian bagi orang-orang Belanda. Bangunan ini didirikan tahun 1920 dan kemudian dikembangkan oleh arsitek Han Groenewegen. Pada masa kolonial kolam ini merupakan tempat Asosiasi Renang Medan (Medansche Zwem Vereeniging).

Paradiso swimming pool was originally a bathing pool for the Dutch people. It was built in 1920 and later developed by architect, Han Groenewegen. In the colonial period this pool is where the Association of Swim Medan (Medansche Zwem Vereeniging).



Medansche Zwem Vereeniging which changed its name to the swimming pool paradiso. This swimming pool that was built in 1921's.



This swimming pool was originally a bathing pool for the Dutch people.



Almost all corners of this building still retains its original shape.

HERITAGE|82

Maimoon palace



Welcome to Maimoon Palace



The frontage of Maimoon Palace. The palace was built in 1988 by Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah.



Jln. Sultan Makmun
Al Rasyid
Medan



08.00AM-
06.00PM



Rp. 5000

Istana Maimun merupakan salah satu objek wisata utama di Medan. Istana ini dibangun pada tahun 1988 oleh Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah, dengan arsitek T.H. Van Erp yang bekerja sebagai tentara KNIL. Istana Maimun begitu terkenal tak hanya dikarenakan usianya yang tua, namun juga karena arsitekturnya yang unik, yang merupakan campuran dari budaya Melayu, Persia dan Eropa.

Maimoon Palace is one of the major tourism object in Medan. The Palace was built in 1988 by Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah. The Palace has become a popular tourist destination in the city, not solely because of its historical heritage statues, but also because of its unique interior design of the palace, mixing the elements of Malay cultural heritage, Persia and Europe.



The Maimoon Palace is now becoming one of the tourist destinations. Maimoon Palace has a unique architecture, which is mixture of Malay, Persia and Europe culture.



Inside the Maimoon Palace predominantly of yellow color and typical Malay kingdom ornaments. The royal throne's chair of Maimoon Palace.

HERITAGE|85

Great mosque



Welcome to Great Mosque of Medan



Air photo of Great Mosque in Medan. This photo was taken in 1931.



Jln. Sisingamangaraja
Medan



Open 24 hours



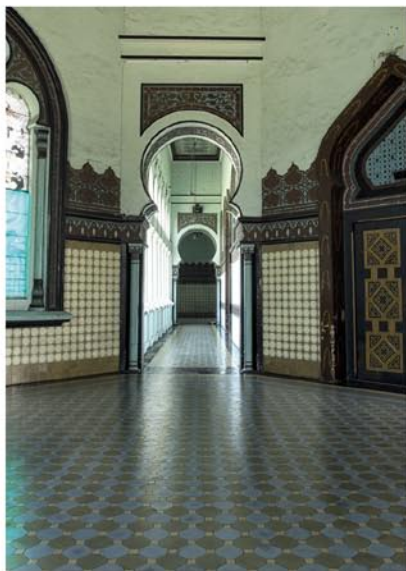
No paid

Mesjid ini merupakan lambang kota Medan. Mesjid indah yang memiliki nilai budaya dan sejarah ini, juga merupakan mesjid terbesar di Sumatera Utara. Mesjid ini dapat menampung sekitar 1.500 jemaah untuk melaksanakan sholat setiap harinya. Dibangun oleh Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid, yang di desain oleh J.A. Tingdeman, arsitek asal Belanda dengan gaya arsitektur eropa klasik dan timur tengah, dan selesai dibangun pada tahun 1909.

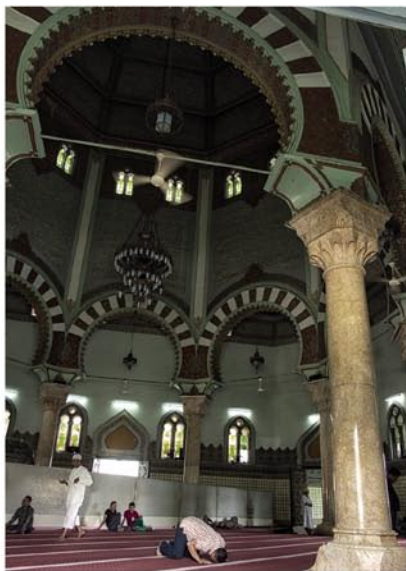
This mosque is the landmark of Medan city. This beautiful mosque has historical and cultural value, also as the largest mosque in North Sumatera. This mosque able to accomodate around 1.500 pilgrims for praying (sholat) everyday. Built by Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid, designed by J.A Tingdeman an architecture from Netherlands with Eropean classic and middle east architecture style, and complete in the wake of 1909.



This mosque was built by Sultan Ma'mun Al Rashid, designed by JA Tingde-man. The Great Mosque is also one of the destinations of tourists visit.



From the floor to the door filled with ornaments Malay and the Middle East that blend perfectly.



Luxurious interior with a blend of Malay architectural style and the middle east decorate every corner of the room at this mosque.

HERITAGE|88

Gg. Bangkok mosque



Welcome to Gang bengkok Mosque



The pulpit of the mosque with the nuances of the Middle East.



Jln. Masjid
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Dinamakan Masjid Gang Bengkok karena letaknya di tikungan jalan, dan saat ini di sekelilingnya sudah padat dengan rumah penduduk. Mesjid ini dibangun pada tahun 1890 oleh saudagar kaya Tiongkok yakni Tjong A Fie, dan digunakan untuk shalat pertama kali pada tanggal 17 Januari 1934. Arsitektur mesjid ini merupakan perpaduan dari gaya arsitektur Tiongkok, Arab dan Melayu.

Called Gang Bengkok Mosque (curved alley mosque) because it was located in the corner of the street, and now it has been surrounded heavily-populated area. This mosque was built at 1890 by Tjong A Fie, and used for praying (shalat) on January 17th, 1935. The Mosque's architecture is a blend of Chinese, Arabian and Malay architecture style.



This mosque was built in 1890 which mixture the architectural style of China, the Middle East and Indonesia.



The architectural style of Chinese seen on the roof of the mosque, widened downward and curved on each side.



The wooden poles of this mosque is a Malay architecture with a curtain-shaped carving.

HERITAGE/91

Sri Deli park



Welcome to Sri Deli Park



Air photo of the Sri Deli park. In the middle of the park there is a trapezoid-shaped pool of water.



Jln. Sisingamangaraja
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Taman Sri Deli berada + 100 m di depan Istana Maimun, atau di seberang Mesjid Raya Al Mashun. Kolam Sri Deli ini merupakan kesatuan dari Istana Maimun dan Mesjid Raya, sebagaimana lazimnya istana kerajaan Islam.

The Sri Deli park site is located + 100 m from Maimoon Palace and opposite of the Al Mashun Grand Mosque. Sri Deli Pool Site is the unity of Maimoon Palace and Al Mashun Mosque, just like other Islamic royal palace compounds.



This pool measuring 96 m x 44 m was once the bathing place of the Daughters of Deli Sultanate.



Building and garden fence was painted in yellow and green, the typical colours of Malay. Sri Deli park be close to Great mosque and Maimoon Palace.

HERITAGE|94

**Ex- Rex
bioscoop**



Welcome to Ex- Rex Bioscoop



Rex bioscoop, one of the famous theaters in Medan. This building designed by G. Van Wezel.



Jln. Palangkaraya
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Dulunya merupakan salah satu bioskop terkenal di Medan, yaitu Rex Bioscoop, dirancang oleh G. Van Wezel, dengan arsitektur bergaya modernisme berupa menara yang juga untuk menyeimbangi elemen horizontal gedung yang dominan. Keberadaan bioskop terpuruk seiring munculnya televisi dan VCR (Video Cassette Recorder), hingga kemudian menjadi Restoran Ria. Meski sekarang telah mengalami perubahan bentuk, namun bentukan awal tetap terlihat.

Used to be one of the famous cinema in Medan, namely Rex Bioscoop, was designed by G. Van Wezel, with modernism style architecture in the form of towers that are also to balance the dominant element of the building horizontally. The existence of cinema collapsed as the emergence of television and VCR (Video Cassette Recorder), to later become Ria Restaurant. Although it has undergone a metamorphosis, but the early formation remain visible.



This building now become a restaurant, but the early formation remains visible.



The tower functions to balance the Terrace in front of the old building dominant element of the building forms that still maintained horizontally.

North Sumatera high court



Welcome to North Sumatera High Court



An old photo of North Sumatera's courthouse building . This building still serves as the courthouse.



Jln. Pengadilan
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan Pengadilan Tinggi Sumatera Utara ini letaknya berhadapan dengan Lapangan Benteng. Bangunan ini didirikan pada tahun 1913 oleh Pemerintah Belanda. Sejak didirikan sampai sekarang bangunan ini dipergunakan sebagai gedung pengadilan.

North Sumatera High Court is located opposite to the Benteng Square. This building was built in 1913 by the Dutch Government. Since established, this building has been used as court building.



The building was founded in 1913 by the Dutch Government.



The funnel rooftop functions as the air circulation.



The terrace in front of the courthouse still in used.

HERITAGE|100

Governor office



Welcome to Governor Office



This building was built in 1906, which is the Tobacco Research Station Deli (Deli Proef Station).



Jln. Pangeran Dipone
goro Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bermula dari kerusakan kebun tembakau pada akhir abad ke-19, maka dibangunlah gedung ini pada tahun 1906, yang merupakan Stasiun Penelitian Tembakau Deli (Deli Proef Station). Sekarang, bangunan ini menjadi bagian dari kantor pemerintahan yakni Kantor Gubernur Provinsi Sumatera Utara.

Following the damage of tobacco plantation at the end of 19th century, so this building was built which is formed as a Deli Tobacco Research Center (Deli Proef Station). Now, this building became part of the government offices, as the office of the Governor of North Sumatra Province.



Now, this building became part of the office of the Governor of North Sumatra Province.



Great pillar which is characteristic of European architecture.



The corner of the building with a large window.

HERITAGE|103

**The official house
of the Mayor of
Medan**



Welcome to
The official house
of the Mayor of
Medan



The official house of the Mayor of Medan was built around the 1930s.



Jln. Jend. Sudirman
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Rumah Dinas Walikota Medan dibangun sekitar tahun 1930-an. Awalnya dibangun sebagai rumah orang Belanda, kemudian sekarang digunakan sebagai rumah dinas Walikota Medan.

The official house of the Mayor of Medan was built around the 1930s. Originally built as the home of the Dutch, and now it is used as the official residence of the Mayor of Medan.



The house with a large yard originally built as the home of the Dutch.



The door house that is still maintained. The front porch is propped pillars.

HERITAGE|106

Official House North Sumatra Governor



Welcome to
**Official House
 North Sumatra
 Governor**



Official House of the Governor of North Sumatra viewed from above.



Jln. Jend. Sudirman
 Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Rumah Dinas Gubernur Sumatera Utara dibangun oleh G.M.A. Spits pada tahun 1939, oleh arsitek Carpentier. Saat ini dijadikan rumah dinas untuk ditempati oleh Gubernur Sumatera Utara.

Official House the Governor of North Sumatra built by GMA Spits in 1939, by the architect Carpentier. Currently used as an official house to be occupied by the Governor of North Sumatra.



This house built by GMA Spits in 1939, by the architect Carpentier.



Large pillars and large windows reinforce the shape of the dutch's architecture. The house viewed from another side.

Elisabeth hospital



Welcome to Elizabeth Hospital



The building was inaugurated construction on February 11, 1929 by De Mensin Parochus.



Jln. H. Misbah
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan Rumah Sakit Umum Elizabeth ini diresmikan pembangunannya pada tanggal 11 Februari 1929 oleh De Mensin Parochus. Bangunan rumah sakit ini awalnya merupakan milik seorang misionaris Katolik, dan pada masa kemerdekaan bangunan ini digunakan sebagai Rumah Sakit Elizabeth yang diresmikan pada tanggal 17 November 1930.

Elizabeth General Hospital building was inaugurated construction on February 11, 1929 by De Mensin Parochus. Hospital building originally are the property of a Catholic missionary, and at the time of independence this building is used as Elizabeth Hospital which was inaugurated on 17 November 1930.



Since the Indonesia's independence the building was used as a hospital until today.



The statue is located in front of the hospital entrance.



This pyramid-shaped dome became the iconic part of the building. The dome also serves as air circulation.

HERITAGE|112

Immanuel Church



Welcome to Immanuel Church



The old photo shows the Immanuel church buildings which formerly called "Indische Kerk".



Jln. Pangeran Dipone
goro Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Gereja Immanuel merupakan gereja tertua di Medan. Gereja ini dulunya bernama "Indische Kerk", dan dibangun tahun 1921 sebagai tempat beribadah jemaat Kristen Protestan. Semasa pendudukan tentara Jepang, gedung gereja ini dijadikan sebagai gudang. Namun setelah masa kemerdekaan hingga sekarang masih digunakan sebagai tempat beribadah.

Immanuel Church is the oldest church in Medan. This church formerly called "Indische Kerk", and was built in 1921 as a place of worship for the Christian. During the Japanese colonial period, the church building is used as a warehouse. But after freedom until now, this church is still used as a place of worship.



Immanuel Church is the oldest church in Medan. This church was built in 1921.



The frontage of the building is shaped like a tower.



The front door of the church is a classic European-style designed.

HERITAGE|115

**Standard
Chartered
bank office**



Standard Chartered



Standard Chartered

Welcome to
Standard Chartered
Bank office



This building was built in 1888 as the Palace of Resident Van Sumatra's Oostkust



Jln.Imam Bonjol
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan Bank Standard Chartered ini terletak di Jalan Imam Bonjol, satu kawasan dengan Hotel Danau Toba Medan. Dibangun pada tahun 1888 sebagai Istana Resident Van Sumatera's Oostkust. Bangunan ini sekarang berfungsi sebagai kantor Bank Standard Chartered.

The Standard Chartered Bank building is located at Imam Bonjol Street, in the area of Lake Toba Hotel Medan. Built in 1888 as the Palace of Resident Van Sumatra's Oostkust. The building now function as the office of Standard Chartered Bank.



The building now used as the office of Standard Chartered Bank.



Relics of Resident Van Sumatra's Oostkust hanging on the walls of the building.



Form of classic European style buildings are visible from the ornaments of this building.

HERITAGE|118

GKI Church



Welcome to
**GKI
Church**



The old photo of the building Formerly called Gereformeer Church with the old European architecture style.



Jln.H.Zainul Arifin
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Bangunan ini didirikan tahun 1915 oleh Pemerintah Belanda. Dulunya bernama Gereja Gereformeer, dengan bentuk bangunan bergaya Eropa tua.

This building was built in 1915 by the Dutch Government. Formerly called Gereformeer Church with the old European architecture style.



The church now used as a GKI church.



This tower functioning as an air circulation.



The front door of the church, which is a classic European-style.

HERITAGE|121

Shri Mariaman Temple



Welcome to
**Shri
Mariaman
Temple**

HERITAGE|122



The photo shows the Shri Mariamman Temple in 1923. This temple is the oldest temple in the city of Medan.



Jln.KH Zainul Arifin
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Kuil Shri Mariamman merupakan kuil Hindu tertua di Kota Medan, yang dibangun pada tahun 1884 dan hingga kini masih menjadi tempat beribadah umat Hindu. Setiap tahun di kuil ini dilaksanakan ritual Theemithi, yaitu ritual berjalan di atas api, dalam rangka perayaan Thaipusam.

Shri Mariamman Temple is the oldest Hindu's temple in Medan city, which was built on 1884 and still remained a place of worship of Hindus. Every year the ritual Theemithi was held, namely for the ritual walk on fire, in celebration of Thaipusam.



Sri Mariamman Temple, Medan was built in 1884. It was built with Dravidian architectural style.



The ornament on the wall fence of the temple.



The interior of the Sri Mariamman Temple, Medan. Dravidian architectural style filling the exterior and interior of this temple.

HERITAGE|124

Immanuel school



Welcome to Immanuel School



The photo shows Princess Beatrix school building which is a school for the children of European aristocrats who lived in East Sumatra.



Jln.Slamet Riyadi



Open 24 hours



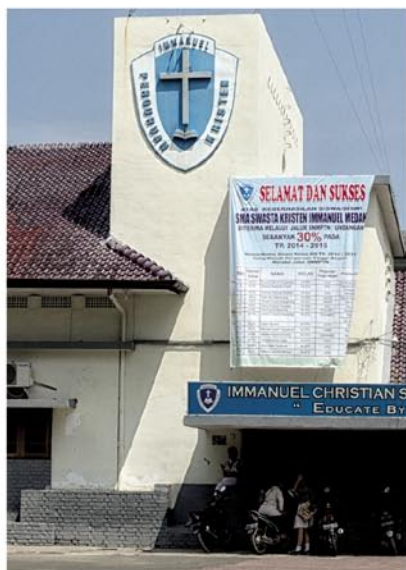
No paid

Bangunan Sekolah Immanuel dibangun pada tahun 1938 dengan arsitek Groenewegen, sebagai Princess Beatrix School yang merupakan sekolah bagi anak-anak bangsawan Eropa yang tinggal di Sumatera Timur. Sekarang digunakan sebagai gedung sekolah Kristen yakni Sekolah Immanuel.

Immanuel School building was built in 1938 by architect Groenewegen, as Princess Beatrix School which is a school for children European aristocrats who lived in East Sumatra. Now is used as a Christian school building of Immanuel School.



This building was built in 1939. The building is currently used as a building Christian schools, namely Immanuel School.



The front of the building which resembles a chimney with ventilation holes that serve as air circulation. This building still retains its original shape.

HERITAGE|127

Al-Osmani Mosque



Welcome to Al-Osmani Mosque



Masjid Al-Osmani was built in 1854 by King Deli to seven, Osman Sultan Alam Perkasa.



Jln.K.L. Yos Sudarso
Medan



Open 24 hours



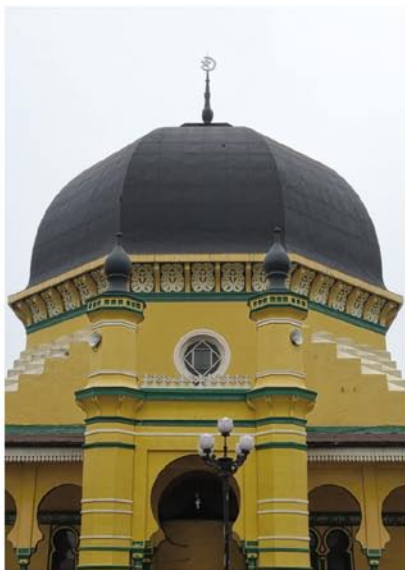
No paid

Masjid Al-Osmani dibangun pada tahun 1854 oleh Raja Deli ke tujuh, Sultan Osman Perkasa Alam dengan menggunakan bahan kayu pilihan. Kemudian pada 1870-1872 masjid yang terbuat dari bahan kayu itu dibangun menjadi permanen oleh anaknya Sultan Mahmud Perkasa Alam yang menjadi Raja Deli ke delapan. Hingga kini selain digunakan sebagai tempat beribadah, masjid ini juga dipakai sebagai tempat peringatan dan perayaan hari besar keagamaan dan tempat pemberangkatan menuju pemonndokan jamaah haji yang berasal dari Medan utara.

Al-Osmani Mosque was built in 1854 by the seventh Deli king. Sultan Osman Perkasa Alam by using chosen woods. Then, in 1870-1872 that mosque which made by woods was rebuilt permanently by Sultan Osman's son, Sultan Mahmud Perkasa Alam who became the eight Deli king. Until now on, besides used as place to pray, it is also used as place to celebrate any religious days and a place of departure to lodge the pilgrims from north Medan.



The mosque predominantly yellow color which is a mixture of the Middle East, India, Spain, Indonesia, and China architecture style.



The dome of the mosque has a unique design, made with Indian style with copper octagonal dome. The dome was made with brass, for to 2.5 tons weight.

At the inside, we find doors with Chinese ornaments, carvings with india's nuanced, and European style architecture.

HERITAGE|130

Museum sites of city china



Welcome to Museum sites of city china



The room full of sculptures from the old town site of China .



Jln. Kota Cina
Marelan
Medan



09.00AM-
05.00PM



Rp. 7000

Situs Kota Cina di Medan Marelan telah diketahui sejak tahun 1970-an, namun jejak sejarahnya mulai terkuak sejak ditemukannya sebuah arca kuno tepatnya pada saat adanya penggalian tanah menggunakan alat berat untuk penimbunan pembangunan jalan Tol Belmera pada tahun 1986 silam.

Di Museum yang dikelola oleh dosen sejarah Universitas Negeri Medan (Unimed), Ichwan Azhari ini merupakan tempat menyimpan beberapa temuan artefak dari lokasi penggalian kota Cina.

Site China Town in Medan Marelan has been known since the 1970s , but traces its history began to unfold since ditemukannya an ancient statue precisely during the excavation using heavy equipment for construction hoarding Belmera toll road in 1986 .

In the museum managed by the State University history lecturer Medan (Unimed) , Ichwan Azhari is a place to store some of the findings of artifacts from the excavation site of the city china.



The room full of fragments excavated the archaeological proof of the existence of the site city of China which is expected since the 12th century .



Various kinds of pottery shards, fragments of porcelain, glass and bricks which from the excavated of the sites city of China.



Furnace potter. The museum also provides a brief pottery workshop for visitors.

Graha Maria Annai Velang kani



Welcome to Graha Maria Annai Velang kani

HERITAGE|134



This part of Graha Maria Annai Velangkani used by the Catholic for pray.



Jln. Sakura III Taman
Sakura Indah
Medan



Open 24 hours



No paid

Graha Maria Annai Velangkani adalah tempat ziarah dan ketaatan umat Katolik kepada Bunda maria penyembuh orang sakit. Dibangun pada tanggal 8 oktober 2001 dengan model bangunan indo munghal. Perpaduan gaya arsitektur Islam dan Hindu dengan gaya kubah seperti masjid dan bentuk bangunan seperti candi membungkung ke atas. Gua Maria menirukan aslinya di india yang mengingatkan akan penampakan Bunda Maria pada abad ke-16, ketika seorang ibu disembuhkan penyakitnya oleh Bunda Maria di desa Velangkani, pesisir selatan India. Pembangunannya di prakarsai oleh Rev. Father James Bhatarapura,SJ.

Graha Maria Annai Velangkani is a place of pilgrimage and devotion of Catholic pilgrims to bless Mother Maria. It was built on 8th October 2001 with indo munghal style, the combination architecture style of Islamic and Hindu with dome style like mosque and building form like a temple, soaring to the top. This Mother Maria's cave imitate it's original form in India which remind us of Mother Maria's apperance in 16th century, when mother being cured her illness by Mother maria in Velangkani villages, southern coast India. Thisi place initiated by Rev. Father James Bhatarapura SJ.



Graha Maria Annai Velangkani was built on 8th October 2001 with indo munghal style, the combination architecture style of Islamic and Hindu.



The combination architecture style of Islamic and Hindu.



The India's ornament typical building can be seen almost in every corner.

CULLINARY|139

Merdeka walk



Merdeka walk



Jln. Jend. Ahmad Yani
Kesawan Medan



Merdeka walk at night, crowded with visitors to enjoy the food and atmosphere of the night in the area of culinary.

Kawasan wisata kuliner yang berada tepat di jantung kota Medan ini diresmikan pada 14 April 2005. Areal seluas 6.600 meter persegi itu kini menyediakan setidaknya 700 kursi. Pengunjung bisa memesan makanan dari sekitar 30 outlet makanan. Mulai dari menu lokal seperti lontong sayur, soto medan, sup buntut, sate padang, nasi goreng atau nasi lemak, nasi goreng, mie pansit, bakso. Juga terdapat menu steak dengan beragam varian penyajian, dimsum, seafood hingga beragam jenis minuman impor. Terdapat juga gerai cepat saji Mcdonald yang beroperasi 24 jam.

Culinary tourism area which is right in the heart of Medan was unveiled on April 14, 2005. An area of 6,600 square meters is now providing at least 700 seats. Visitors can order food from about 30 food outlets. Starting from the local menu such as rice cake vegetables, field soup, oxtail soup, satay padang, savory rice or nasi lemak, fried rice, noodles Pansit, meatballs. There is also a menu of steak with different variants of the presentation, dimsum, seafood to various types of imported beverages. There are also fast food outlets McDonald that operates 24 hours.



Pagaruyung



Jln. KH. Zainul Arifin
Kesawan Medan



Visitors enjoy a variety of Medan typical foods served at Pagaruyung.

Pagaruyung menjadi kawasan kuliner paling terkenal di kota Medan. Terletak di kawasan kampung madras yang merupakan "little india" nya kota medan. Dengan luas sekitar 10 hektare, segala jenis makanan dan minuman dijual disana, dari mulai sate, martabak, gado-gado, bandrek, jus dan segala macam mie seperti mie rebus dan lainnya. Tapi yang membuat unik, di pagaruyung ini memiliki makanan khas tersendiri yaitu martabak telur ala india dan mie rebus ala Medan. Kedua makanan ini rasanya sulit anda temukan di tempat lain.

Pagaruyung become the most famous culinary regions in Medan city. Located in the village madras which is "a little india" at Medan city. With an area of approximately 10 hectares, all kinds of food and beverages sold there, ranging from satay, martabak, hodgepodge, bandrek, juice and all kinds of noodles such as boiled noodles and others. But that makes it unique, in Pagaruyung has its own special food that is martabak eggs ala India and boiled noodles ala Medan. Both of these foods are difficult find in other places.



Kedai Ucok durian



Jln. Gajah Madan
Medan



Ucok durian is a famous tavern on Medan city and almost be visited by the tourists who like durian.

Medan sudah terkenal sebagai produsen buah durian terbaik di Indonesia. Buah durian terbaik yang dihasilkan dari berbagai daerah seperti Sibolga, Pematang siantar dan terbaik berasal dari Sidikalang ini di salurkan ke berbagai gerai durian di Medan. Ucok durian adalah satu dari sekian banyak dari kedai durian yang ada di kota Medan. Namun yang membuat tempat ini menjadi kunjungan utama para penyuka durian karena tempatnya yang nyaman, dan selalu menyajikan buah durian terbaik hingga membuat tempat ini menjadi semacam trademark kota Medan.

Medan city has been known as the best durian fruit producers in Indonesia . Best durian fruit produced from a variety of areas such as Sibolga , Pematang-siantar and the best comes from Sidikalang is channeled into various durian stalls at Medan. Ucok durian is one of many of the durian stalls in the city of Medan. But what makes this place into a major visit durian lovers because it's convenient , and always presents the best durian fruit to make this place into a kind of trademark for the city of Medan.

CULLINARY|145

Amaliun foodcourt



Amaliun foodcourt

 Jln. Amaliun
Medan



The atmosphere inside the food court that serves lots of food choices.

Pusat jajanan ini berada dekat dengan Masjid raya. Amaliun foodcourt ini menyediakan beraneka makanan lokal sambil dihibur dengan penampilan live band dan menyediakan layanan wifi gratis. Tempat ini menjadi salah satu titik kumpul warga medan.

Hawker center is located close to the highway Mosque. The foodcourt Amaliun supply many local food while being entertained with live band performances and provide free wifi service. This place becomes the rallying point of Medan residents.

welcome to



APPENDIX II. DATA FOUND IN MEDAN HERITAGE AND CULINARY TOURISM BOOKLET

A. Addition

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Masa Pemerintahan Belanda	The Reign of Netherlands (ch) Indie	Addition	8
2.	Kantor Gunseikambu	An Gunseikambu Office	Addition	14
3.	Kantor Bank Mandiri	An office of Bank Mandiri	Addition	14
4.	Kantor “Nederlandsche Handels Bank”	An Office “Handels Nederlandsche Bank”	Addition	17
5.	Kantor Perdagangan dan Perkebunan	An Office Lonsum Trade and Plantation	Addition	20
6.	Pusat Perbelanjaan	A Shopping Center	Addition	23
7.	Pemerintahan Indonesia	The Government of Indonesia	Addition	23
8.	Bangunan lama	The Old Building	Addition	26
9.	Bergaya Eropa Tua	An Old European Style	Addition	29
10.	Bangunan ini memiliki <i>Luas</i> 1200 meter persegi	This building <i>has An Area</i> of 1200 square meters	Addition	29
11.	Kantor Pos	The Post Office	Addition	29
12.	<i>Ikon</i> kota medan	<i>An icon</i> of the city of Medan		29
13.	Digunakan sebagai <i>kantor</i> hingga saat ini	An Office	Addition	32
14.	Cerobong ventilasi Udara	A Ventilation Chimney	Addition	35
15.	Waktu Keberangkatan	The time of train departure	Addition	35
16.	Pasar Ikan	A Fish Market	Addition	41
17.	Arsitektur Tiongkok Kuno	An Ancient Chinese architecture	Addition	47
18.	Perusahaan Asuransi	An Insurance Company	Addition	54
19.	Atap Seng	A Tin Roof	Addition	62
20.	<i>Gedung Kantor</i> Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota	An Office Building of the Department of Culture and Tourism	Addition	65

	Medan	of Medan		
21.	Bak Besar Penyimpanan Air	A large tub of water storage	Addition	77
23.	Saat ini dijadikan Rumah Dinas...	An Official house	Addition	107
24.	Gedung Gereja dijadikan sebagai Gudang	The Church building is used as a Warehouse	Addition	113
25.	Bergaya Eropa Tua	The Old European Architecture Style	Addition	119
26.	Sekarang digunakan sebagai gedung Sekolah Kristen yakni Sekolah Immanuel	A Christian School Building	Addition	125
27.	Arca Kuno	An ancient statue	Addition	131
28.	Areal seluas 6.600 meter persegi...	An Area Of 6.600 square meters	Addition	140
29.	Kolam Paradiso	Paradiso Swimming Pool	Addition	80
30.	Gereja Baru	A New Church	Addition	62
31.	Warisan Turun Temurun	A Hereditary Legacy	Addition	50

B. Subtraction

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Ruang utama memiliki langit-langit kayu dan sebuah lampu gantung yang terbuat dari besi yang indah. (p.68)	The main hall has a beautiful wood ceilings and an iron chandelier.	Subtraction	68
2.	Sejak didirikan sampai sekarang bangunan ini dipergunakan sebagai gedung pengadilan.(p.98)	Since established, this building has been used as court building.	Subtraction	98
3.	Dikarenakan kesulitan kapal-kapal tngkang untuk melewati sungai. . .	Along with inability for barges to pass	Subtraction	41
4.	Jemaat Kristen Protestan	Christian	Subtraction	113

C. Borrowing

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Kolonial	Colonial	Borrowing	14
2.	Arsitektur	Architecture	Borrowing	20
3.	Fungsi	Function	Borrowing	20
4.	Nama	Name	Borrowing	20
5.	Arsitek	Architect	Borrowing	14
6.	Ikon	Icon	Borrowing	29
7.	Renovasi	Renovation	Borrowing	29
8.	Ventilasi	Ventilation	Borrowing	65
9.	Interior	Interior	Borrowing	50
10.	Restoran	Restaurant	Borrowing	50
11.	Renovasi	Renovated	Borrowing	62
12.	Galeri	Gallery	Borrowing	59
13.	Balkon	Balcony	Borrowing	59
14.	Mayoritas	Majority	Borrowing	62
15.	Etnis	Ethnic	Borrowing	62
16.	Desain	Design	Borrowing	62
17.	Villa	Villa	Borrowing	65
18.	Ventilasi	Ventilation	Borrowing	59
19.	Fasad	Façade	Borrowing	68
20.	Vertikal	Vertical	Borrowing	68
21.	Elemen	Element	Borrowing	68
22.	Stasiun	Station	Borrowing	74
23.	Rekreasi	Recreation	Borrowing	74
24.	Kapasitas	Capacity	Borrowing	77
25.	Unik	Unique	Borrowing	83
26.	Modernisme	Modernism	Borrowing	95
27.	Dominan	Dominant	Borrowing	95
28.	Gubernur	Governor	Borrowing	107
29.	Misionaris	Missionary	Borrowing	110
30.	Ritual	Ritual	Borrowing	122
31.	Permanen	Permanently	Borrowing	128
32.	Jalan Tol	Toll	Borrowing	138
33.	Museum	Museum	Borrowing	138
34.	Meter	Meter	Borrowing	140
35.	Menu	Menu	Borrowing	140
36.	Varian	Variant	Borrowing	142
37.	Kuliner	Cullinary	Borrowing	142
38.	Hektar	Hectare	Borrowing	142
39.	Martabak, Satay,	Martabak	Borrowing	142

	Bandrek, etc			
40.	Transisi	Transition	Borrowing	53
41.	Sekolah	School	Borrowing	125
42.	Katolik	Catholic	Borrowing	134
43.	Lokal	Local	Borrowing	140

D. Transposition

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Gedung Lonsum	Lonsum Building	Transposition	20
2.	Nama Pemiliknya	The owner's name	Transposition	26
3.	Bangunan baru 8 tingkat	The new eight level buildings	Transposition	26
4.	Lapangan Merdeka	Merdeka Square	Transposition	32
5.	Penumpang	Passangers	Transposition	41
6.	Sejarah Kota Medan	Medan City's History	Transposition	41
7.	Pusat Perdagangan Kain dan pakaian	Trade Center of Fabrics and clothes	Transposition	41
8.	Jalan Ahmad Yani	Ahmad Yani Street	Transposition	44
9.	Keluarga Tjong A Fie	Tjong A Fie's family	Transposition	47
10.	Perkebunan Tembakau Belanda	Dutch Tobacco Plantation	Transposition	47
11.	Empat Lantai	Four Floors	Transposition	59
12.	Puluhan Umat Katolik	Tens of Catholics	Transposition	62
13.	Dinding Batu	Stone Walls	Transposition	62
14.	Daun Kelapa Jerami	Palm Leaves	Transposition	62
15.	Langit-langit Kayu	Beautiful wood ceilings	Transposition	68
16.	Orang- orang Belanda	The Dutch people	Transposition	80
17.	1.500 Jemaah	1.5000 Pilgrims	Transposition	86
18.	Istana Kerajaan Islam	Islamic Royal palace compounds	Transposition	92
19.	Gereja tertua	The Oldest Church	Transposition	113
20.	Umat HIndu	Hindus	Transposition	122
21.	Anak-anak bangsawan Eropa	Children European Aristocrats	Transposition	125
22.	Raja Deli ke Tujuh	The Seventh King Deli	Transposition	128
23.	Kayu pilihan	Chosen Woods	Transposition	128
24.	Jejak	Traces	Transposition	131
25.	Artefak	Artifacts	Transposition	131
26.	Pengunjung	Visitors	Transposition	140

27.	700 Kursi	700 seats	Transposition	140
28.	30 outlet makanan	30 food outlets	Transposition	140
29.	Gerei cepat saji	Fastfood outlets	Transposition	140
30.	24 jam	24 hours	Transposition	140
31.	6.600 meter persegi	6.600 square meters	Transposition	140
32.	Segala Jenis makanan dan minuman	All kinds of foods and beverages	Transposition	142
33.	Medan sudah terkenal	Medan city has been known	Transposition	144
34.	Penampilan live band	Live band performances	Transposition	146
35.	Layanan wifi gratis	Free wifi service	Transposition	146
36.	Warga Medan	Medan Residents	Transposition	146
37.	Istana Maimun	Maimoon Palace	Transposition	83
38.	Gaya Arsitektur	Architecture Style	Transposition	86
39.	Hari Besar Keagamaan	Religious Days	Transposition	128
40.	Menu Lokal	Local Menu	Transposition	140
41.	Elemen garis vertical yang kuat	A strong vertical element	Transposition	68
42.	Misionaris Katolik	Catholic Missionary	Transposition	110
43.	Zaman Kolonial	Colonial Times	Transposition	44

E. Reduction and Expansion

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Istana ini dibangun pada tahun 1988 oleh Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah , dengan arsitek T.H. Tan Erp yang bekerja sebagai tentara KNIL.	The palace was built in 1988 by Sultan Makmun Al Rasyid Perkasa Alamsyah	Reduction	83
2.	... , maka dibangunlah gedung ini pada tahun 1906, yang merupakan Stasiun Penelitian Tembakau Deli (Deli Proef Station).	..., so this building was built which is formed as a Deli Tobacco Research Center (Deli Proef Station).	Reduction	101

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Di tahun 1886 kebutuhan air bersih dikelola oleh perusahaan partikelir yang bernama <i>Ajer Bersih Maatschappij</i>	In 1886 the need of clean water is managed by a private company named <i>Ajer Bersih Maatschappij (Clean Water Company)</i>	Expansion	77
2.	Dinamakan Masjid Gang Bengkok karena...	Called Gang Bengkok Mosque (curved alley mosque)	Expansion	89
3.	Yang merupakan campuran dari budaya Melayu, Persia, Eropa	Mixing the elements of Malay culture heritage, Persia and Eropa	Expansion	83
4.	Pajak Ikan Lama	Pajak Ikan Lama (Old Fish Market)	Expansion	86

F. Componential Analysis

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Lambang Kota Medan	The Landmark of Medan city	Componential Analysis	86

G. The Change of Structural Information

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Dulunya merupakan salah satu bioskop terkenal di Medan, yaitu Rex Bioscoop, dirancang oleh G. Van Wezel, dengan arsitektur bergaya moderisme berupa menara yang juga untuk menyeimbangi elemen horizontal gedung yang dominan.	Used to be one of the famous cinema in Medan, namely Rex Bioscoop, was designed by G. Van Wezel, with modernism style architecture in the form of towers that are also to balance the dominant element of the building horizontally.	Changing the Structural Information	95

H. Modulation

No.	SL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)	TL (Target Subtitle)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Graha Maria Annai Velangkani adalah tempat ziarah dan ketaatan umat Katolik <i>kepada Bunda Maria Penyembuah Orang Sakit.</i>	Graha Maria Annai Velangkani is a place of pilgrimage and devotion of Catholic pilgrims to bless Mother Maria	The Illocutionary Change	134

I. Official Translation

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	The Translation Procedures	Page
1.	Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Sumatera Utara	Department of Tourism and Culture North Sumatera	Recognized Translation	53
2.	Asosiasi Umum Perkebunan Karet di Pantai Sumatera Timur	The General Association of Rubber Plantation in East Sumatera Cost	Recognized Translation	59
3.	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Tirtanadi	The Regional Water Company (PDAM)Tirtanadi	Recognized Translation	77



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K – 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Desy Dwi Jayanti
NPM : 1502050121
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 156 SKS

IPK= 3,65

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
<i>04 March 2019</i> 	An Analysis of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Cullinary Tourism Booklet	<i>4/8/19</i>
	Students' Competence in Reading Narrative Text through Comic Strips at Grade VIII of Junior High School	
	Reference of the Little Prince's Utterances in The Le Petit Prince The Movie	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 25 Februari 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Desy Dwi Jayanti

Keterangan:

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

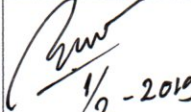


MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Desy Dwi Jayanti
NPM : 1502050121
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritadge and Cullinary Tourism Booklet	 1/2 - 2019

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 25 Februari 2019
Hormat Pemohon,


Desy Dwi Jayanti



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/ Ketua/ Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Desy Dwi Jayanti
NPM : 1502050121
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage
and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Acc 04/04-2019

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 04 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Desy Dwi Jayanti

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :-
- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
Jln. Mukthar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 731 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N P M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Translation Procedure Used in Medan Heritage and Cullinary Tourism Booklet.

Pembimbing : Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum


Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 4 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 28 Rajab 1440 H
04 April 2019 M

Dekan


Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

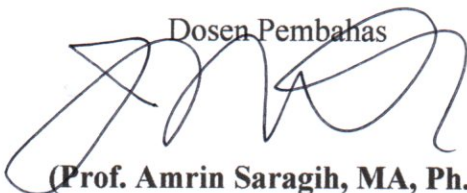
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

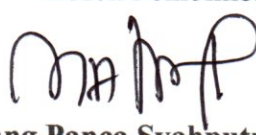
BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Kamis... Tanggal 09 Bulan Mei..... Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	Translation Procedures used in Medan Heritage and culinary Tourism Booklet .
Bab I	- formulation of The Problem - The objective of the study - The significance of the study .
Bab II	- Put another theory of translation Procedure by Newmark .
Bab III	- Research Design - The Techniques of Analyzing Data
Lainnya	
Kesimpulan	[] Disetujui [] Ditolak [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Ketua

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Sekretaris

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

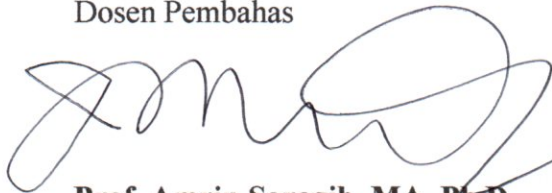
Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 09 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 9 Mei 2019

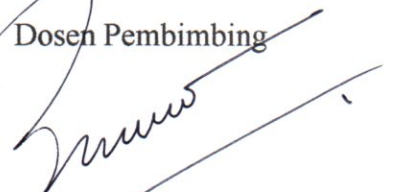
Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas



Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D

Dosen Pembimbing



Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 9 Mei 2019

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Desy Dwi Jayanti

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30

Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 09, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 9 Mei 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri, BA No.3 Medan Telp. (061) 661905 Ext, 22, 23, 30

Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada: Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul Skripsi, sebagai mana tercantum di bawah ini:

An Analysis of Translation Procedures Used in Medan
Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Menjadi:

Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya.

Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 9 Mei 2019

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Hormat Pemohon

Desy Dwi Jayanti

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D.

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum.



UMSU

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400

Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 3362/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 20 Ramadhan 1440 H
25 Mei 2019 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N P M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN: 0115057302


** Peringgal **



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 2515/KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Desy Dwi Jayanti
NPM : 1502050121
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Translation Procedures Used In Medan Heritage And Culinary Tourism Booklet"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 28 Zulhijjah 1440 H
30 Agustus 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: **2510/KET/IL.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Desy Dwi Jayanti
NPM : 1502050121
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Zulhijjah 1440 H
29 Agustus 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama lengkap	: DESY DWI JAYANTI
Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir	: Tebing Tinggi, 16 Juni 1997
Agama	: Islam
Status Perkawinan	: Kawin/Belum Kawin/Duda/Janda*)
No. Pokok Mahasiswa	: 1502050121
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah	: Jl. Tuamang No. 73 Telp/Hp: 0853-7428-9731
Pekerjaan/ Instansi	: -
Alamat Kantor	: -

Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal September 2019 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,:

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN,


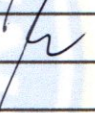
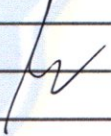
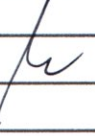
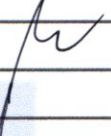
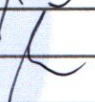
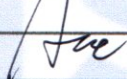


DESY DWI JAYANTI




BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Desy Dwi Jayanti
N.P.M : 1502050121
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Translation Procedures Used in Medan Heritage and Culinary Tourism Booklet

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	Acknowledgement	
	Abstract	
	Chapter I	
	- Identification of problem	
	- Formulation of problem	
	Chapter II	
	- Previous Relevant Studies	
	Chapter IV	
	- Research Findings	
	Chapter V	
	- Conclusions	
		

Medan, September 2019

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