TRANSLATING THE E-BOOK ENTITLED
"SUKU AKIT DI PULAU RUPAT"

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Abstract

The province of Riau has several Tribes, one of which is the Akit Tribe. The Akit Tribe is scattered across several districts in Riau, including in the North Rupat district. The Akit Tribe is one of the indigenous communities that still exist and preserve various forms of culture, including their history on Rupat Island. The main purpose of this final project is to translate the E-book "History of the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island" and introduce their culture to the international community. The research method used is descriptive. There are several techniques use in translating the book Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat. They are anlysis transfer, restructuring, designing. The result of the research is English version of "Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat" that is Akit Tribe in Rupat island consisting of five chapters : Introduction, Akit in Rupat island, History of the origin of the the Akit, The Belief system of the Akit people and closing. It is expected that this translation book can promote about Akit Tribe in Rupat to internationals

Keywords : Akit Tribe in Rupat Island

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Hornby (1995), a Tribe is a group of people of the same race and sharing the same language, religion , and customs, often led by a chief. This means each group has its own culture and characteristics. The diversity of Tribes can be used as a tourist attraction because each Tribe has its own characteristics, one of which is culture. These differences make a country different from other countries.

Indonesia is known as a country that has a variety of cultures and is an attractive tourist destination for tourist from various countries. One of the main attractions for foreign tourist is Indonesia's rich culture. One of the them is the Malay Tribe and the Akit Tribe who live in Riau Province.

Therefore, it is necessary to promote the history of the akit Tribe on Rupat Island or North Rupat so that local and foreign people know about the history of the akit Tribe and increase the popularity of the akit Tribe. The Akit Tribe can be introduced in various ways, such as making e-book, translating book about akit Tribe.

There is a book written by Julianus Limbeng entitled "*Suku Akkit di Pulau Rupat*" in Indonesia published in 2011. However, there is no translated version of this book in English. Therefore, this research aims to translate this book into English to reach internationals readers and tourist, so that they get information about the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island. Based on the above problems, this research is focused on " Translating e-book on the History of the Akit Tribe in Rupat".Therefore, the wedding of the Akit is one of the unique customs of the Akit that is not widely known by many people and moreover is caused by the lack of media in promoting it. As a result, it is necessary to promote the Akit wedding ceremony in North Rupat sub-district in order to explain Akit wedding ceremony in North Rupat, Bengkalis Regency, to make local society and foreigners know about tribe in North Rupat sub-district and to increase their popularity. It can be introduced in a variety of ways. Making an informational book is one of the options. In present era, a book can be an interactive tool for information sharing. This will provide information and knowledge about customs in the North Rupat sub-district of Bengkalis to both local society and foreigners. Based on the background above, this study is focused on making an Informational Book of Akit Wedding Ceremony in North Rupat Sub-District.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Related Theory

The concept of translation has been around since the 1970s. Broadly speaking, an outcome of translation, i.e. The translation itself according to Albrecht Neubert (1994, in Hatim, 2001), must have equivalent relationship with the original source of the translation. Meanwhile, according to a more in-depth definition, translation according to Nida and Taber (1974, in Sayogie, 2009) is the process of re-expressing a message that has the closest meaning and language style form one form one source language into the target language, into the target language. In this regard, Nida and Taber (1974) define the notion of translation as an effort to conveying a message that can be understood by the recipient in the target language because translation is desired as much as possible have a similar meaning in the target language
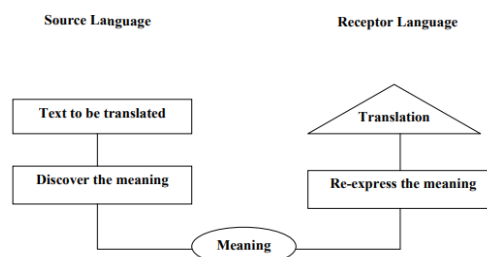
Definition Translation

According to Newmark (1988), translation is the transfer of meaning from one text into another language as intended by the author. This definition seems simpler, but it contains a wide scope because there is a concept that is completely forgotten by the authors of the

previous definitions, namely the author's intention towards the text. This concept implies that the author's intention of the source language is the main element that a translator must pay attention to when reading the source language. When a translator reads the source language, the translator is automatically the one who is reading the source language, so the translator must understand the heart and intention of the author of the source text. Moentaha (2008:9) quoting G. Jager, states that the process of translation is the transfer of text from one language to another without changing the content of the original text. Thus, when a language (source language) wants to transform the text of another language (target language), the message contained in the source language must be maintained and must not be lost in the target language.

Translation Process

According to Larson (1984: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.

Translation Methods

Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word "method" is defined as an orderly way used to carry out a job so that it is achieved in accordance with the desired systematic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity in order to achieve the specified goals. There are several methods of translation, namely:

1. Word-for-Word Translation

This method of translation is a word-for-word translation. The words in the translation are usually placed directly under the original version, so this translation method is often referred to as the line-to-line translation method.

2. Literal Translation Method Literal

Translation or also called straight translation is between word-for-word translation and free translation (Newmark, 1988, p. 46). In the process of translating, the translator looks for the grammatical structure of the source language (SL) commensurate with or close to the target language (TL). This literal translation method is taken out of context. Translators usually first translate the source text as if it were a word-for-word translation, and then adjust the words according to the target grammar.

3. Faithful Method (Faithful Translation)

The method is used when the translator tries to reproduce the contextual meaning of the text with the original text just under the constraints of the grammatical structure of the target text of the translation (Newmark, 1988, p. 46). In the translation process, words that contain cultural values are translated based on context by maintaining their authenticity so that the message remains correct, but still neglected grammatical bias and inflexible word choice. This translation method adheres to the purpose of the source text, so the translation sometimes still feels stiff. Often feels foreign.

4. Semantic Method (Semantic Translation)

The translation is more flexible than faithful translation. The faithful translation is more rigid and does not compromise the rules of the target language or is more closely tied to the source language, while semantic translation is more flexible to the target language (Newmark, 1988, p. 46; Machali, 2000, p. 46). 52). In contrast to faithful translation, semantic translation must pay attention to the aesthetic elements of the source language text, which can be compromised as long as it is reasonable.

5. Adaptation Method

Newmark (1988) states that this adaptation method or adaptation method is called the freest form of translation and closest to the target language (p. 46). The term "adaptation" can be accepted if the adaptation does not sacrifice the theme, character, or storyline of the source text. This adaptation translation method is widely used to translate poetry and drama. In this adaptation translation process, the source language culture shifts to the target language, and the source text is rewritten, then adapted into the target text.

6. Free Translation Method

The free translation method (free translation) is a translation that prioritizes the content rather than the form of the source text (Newmark, 1988 Machali, 2009 in Hartono, 2014, p. 23). The result of translation with this method is usually in the form of a longer paraphrase than the original. This is intended so that the content or message of the author of the source

text will be more clearly accepted by users of the target language so that the translation is long-winded and long-winded, even if the result of the translation looks like it is not a translation. Consider the following translation as a comparison between word-for-word, literal, and free translations.

Generalization technique is a method of using more general or neutral terms (Moulina and Albir, 2002: 510). T

Definition Tourism

Tourism is an activity that is not carried out at the home or residence of the person carrying out the activity, but at a destination, so the activity requires a travel process, using transportation media (land/sea/air). Therefore, there is a link between tourism activities and travel activities. The connection is tourism activities are included in the trip, but not all travel activities are tourism activities.

Tourism comes from two words namely Pari and Wisata. Pari can be interpreted as many, many times, round or complete. Meanwhile, tourism can be interpreted as a trip or traveling which in this case is synonymous with the word "reavel" in English. On that basis, the word "tourism" can also be interpreted as a trip that is carried out many times or in circles from one place to another which in English is also called the term "Tour".

Tourism according to AJ Burkat in Damanik (2006), tourism is the temporary and short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they usually live and work and also their activities during their stay at a destination. According to Gamal (2002), tourism is a form of a temporary departure process from a person, more towards another place outside his place of residence.

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), tourism is defined as the activity of a person traveling to or staying in a place outside his usual environment for no more than one year continuously, for pleasure, business, or other purposes.

Cultural tourism can be seen as an opportunity for tourists to experience, understand, and appreciate the character of the destination, its richness, and cultural diversity. Cultural tourism provides opportunities for direct personal contact with local communities and for individuals who have special knowledge of a cultural object. The goal is to understand a culture rather than using the method of describing or looking at the facts that exist about a culture.

Cultural resources that can be developed into a tourist attraction include the following:

1. Historic buildings, sites, monuments, museums, art galleries, ancient cultural sites, and so on.

2. Contemporary art and sculpture, architecture, textiles, crafts and arts centers, artist studios, design centers, film and publishing industries, and so on.

3. performing arts, drama, ballet, folk songs, street theater, photo exhibitions, festivals, and other special events.

4. Temples, mosques, and other religious structures are examples of religious heritage.

5. Trekking to historical places using unique means of transportation (horse, gig, cikar, and so on).

6. Try the local cuisine (food). Seeing how it is prepared, served, and eaten is a very interesting cultural attraction for tourists

From the description above, tourism can be concluded as a process of traveling temporarily, individually, or in groups to other places outside the place of residence. The impetus for his departure was due to various interests, whether economic, social, cultural, or other interests such as curiosity about nature.

Akit Tribe

The Akit Tribe is a native of Riau Province who inhabits Rupat Island. The Akit Tribe is one of the Tribes that has been categorized as a Tribe that still maintains its customs. The name "Akit" was given to this community because their life in the past was carried out on a raft house. With rafts, they move from one place to another and carry out activities on land (Orlando, 2017).

Nusrin Caniago (1985) quoted the opinion of HA Hijmans van Anrooij (1885:347) in Het Rijk van Siak, saying that the Akit Tribe is descended from the people of the East coast of Sumatra. They wandered along the southern coast of the Straits of Malacca. The Akit Tribe in Siak is said to be divided into Akit Peguling and Akit Morong. The latter is divided into Akit Ratas and Akit Ordinary. Meanwhile, WBC Wintgest and EM Unlenbech in the Encyclopaedic van Nederlansche Indie, argue that the Akit people are descended from the Negritisch (Negrito) nation. This can be seen in their curly hair and large stocky bodies. They inhabit the Mandau River, a branch of the Siak River. Their number in the 15th century was estimated at 300 people, with fewer women than men. They built houses on rafts, had fireplaces of sand and ashes.

To get Rupat Island, they had to redeem the island to the Rempang people in the form of a piece of *tampi sagu*, a piece of mata beras, a piece of *dayung emas* and a piece of *mata*

kujur (kojor). Because the Akit did not meet these requirements, they appealed to Datuk Laksamana Bukit Batu. Datuk conveyed their wishes to the Sultan of Siak. The Sultan also gave permission, Datuk Laksamana Bukit Batu was sent to provide all the conditions, while escorting the Akit Tribe in Pulau Rupat 35 Akit to Rupat Island. The number of people who had moved at that time was estimated at around 200 men and women, adults and children. During the handover, the Datuk Rempang gave a message to the people of Akit, "Don't let this Rupat Island be handed over to other people." (Pulau Rupat ini jangan sampai diserahkan lagi ke tangan orang lain). Currently, the Akit number is 431 people, with 208 males and 223 females.

The Nature of Promotion

Kismono (2011:395) argues that promotion is an attempt by marketers to influence other parties to participate in exchange activities.

Tjiptono (2008:219) defines promotion as a form of marketing communication that intends to disseminate information, influence or persuade and remind the target market of the company and its products to be willing to accept, buy and be loyal to the products offered by the company concerned.

From this definition, it can be concluded that promotion is a necessary process to carry out a marketing activity that can provide information about the product and is expected to create a good image for the audience.

The Nature of E-Book

Digital books or e-books (e-books) are books in a digital form consisting of text, images, or both, produced and published by computers, the results of which can be read or accessed by computers or mobile phones, and other electronic devices. With this e-book, readers and writers can more easily read, and disseminate the benefits of the book's content. In this case, the target audience is students and the general public.

Budi Sutedjo Dharma Oetomo in his book explains "E-Book is a paperless book that can be accessed easily through a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). In the book that lists Sulistyo Basuki's thoughts, Farli Elnumeri said that electronic books called electronic books which are often abbreviated as E-Books are digital versions of traditional printed books designed to be read through a personal computer (PC) or with electronic book reading devices.

According to Ruddamayanti (2019:1198), the existence of e-books makes them more practical and easy to carry anywhere. As long as humans carry electronic devices;

smartphones, laptops, tablets, and so on. Humans can read e-books that can be available in it, wherever and whenever humans can read.

According to Wiji Suwarno (2011: 74), e-books are electronic versions of books. While books generally consist of a collection of papers containing text or images, e-books contain digital information which can also be in the form of text or images. Meanwhile, according to Putut Laxman Pendit, an e-book is a simple form of an electronic book that can be seen in the form of text presented in the form of documents made with a word processor, HTML, or XML.

It can be concluded that books in digital form have more practical storage and use, so many people now prefer to read e-books rather than paper books. Just like printed books, e-books also have a variety of texts and images on different topics.

Related Study

There are several related studies taken from various sources. The first is entitled *Profile of the Akit Tribe in Teluk Setibul, Meral District, Karimun Regency, Riau Islands*, written by Ridman Hari Ardi (2013). Based on research by Ridman Hari Ardi about the Akit Tribe in Teluk Setimbul, it has changed due to the emergence of new factors that satisfy the community as a substitute for old factors. Ridman Hari Ardi's research aims to create a profile of all things related to the Akit Tribe.

Second, based on the title of the book written by Julianus Limbeng (2011) the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island is based on its aim to make a descriptive monograph of the Akit tribal community with the Indonesian indigenous community.
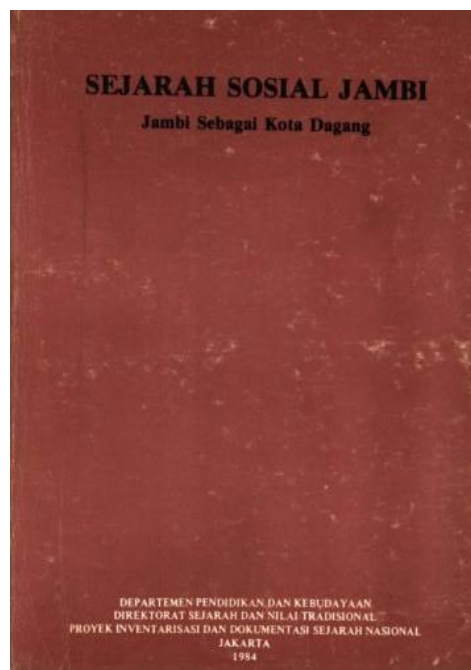
The difference between the research above and this research is that the first research focused on profiling related to the Akit Tribe. The second study made a monograph about the akit Tribe to create a community of Indonesian akit Tribes and indigenous communities. On the other hand, this study aims to create an e-book containing the history of the akit Tribe on Rupat Island. This e-book can be a means to help introduce the history of the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island to the local community and the international community. This e-book is expected to help knowledge to the public and students

Related Product

There are many products about the history of the Akit E-book. One of the e-books entitled the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island was made by Julianus Limbeng

and the second is the Jambi social history e-book written by Hartono Margono Mujilan J.R. Chaniago:

The difference between the above products lies in the form of presentation. The first product is presented in the form of an e-book containing historical information, the akit tribal community on Rupat Island, and the creation of a monograph. The second product is presented in the form of an e-book containing the history and social and economic events of the people. While this book discusses the Akit Tribe using English.

3. METHOD

Method of the Study

This research is classified onto descriptive methods. Nazir (2003:54) explains that "Descriptive method is a method examining the status of a group of people, an object a set of conditions, system of thought or a class of events in the present. According to Sugiyono (2005: 21) states that the descriptive method is a method use to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions. However, the purpose of this descriptive method is to make a description or painting systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts, characteristic, and relationship between the phenomena being investigated, and about the History of the akit Tribe in Rupat Island.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Process of Translating a Book on the Akit Tribe in Rupat Island

There are several processes in translating the book Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat, the steps are explained as follows:

 a.   **Analysis**

analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words example :

Table 4.1 Analysis text

Source Language	Target Language Analysis
Mereka mendapat tugas dari Sultan Siak mengambil dan merakit kayu. Mereka telah dibagi menjadi tiga tugas, yaitu: (1) rombongan yang merakit di sungai, disebut *Akit Biasa*; (2) rombongan yang merintis jalan di sungai disebut dengan *Akit Ratas*; dan (3) rombongan yang menebang kayu di hutan yang disebut dengan *Akit Hutan.* Menurut beberapa sumber tradisi lisan, Suku Akit Hutan inilah yang kemudian menjadi suku hutan. Kayu hasil rakitan inilah yang kemudian hari dijual oleh Kerajaan Siak sebagai salah satu sumber pendapatannya pada abad ke-18. Pengangkatan *Batin* ini langsung dibuatkan surat pengangkatannya oleh Sultan Siak Sultan Syarif Kasim II	Mereka mendapat tugas dari Sultan Siak mengambil dan merakit kayu (menyusun kayu)/(membawa kayu menggunakan rakit) ?. Mereka telah dibagi menjadi tiga tugas, yaitu: (1) rombongan yang merakit di sungai, disebut *Akit Biasa*; (2) rombongan yang merintis jalan di sungai disebut dengan *Akit Ratas;* dan (3) rombongan yang menebang kayu di hutan yang disebut dengan *Akit Hutan.* Menurut beberapa sumber tradisi lisan, Suku Akit Hutan inilah yang kemudian menjadi suku hutan. Kayu hasil rakitan (dibawa) inilah yang kemudian hari dijual oleh Kerajaan Siak sebagai salah satu sumber pendapatannya pada abad ke-18. Pengangkatan *Batin* ini langsung dibuatkan surat pengangkatannya oleh Sultan Siak Sultan Syarif Kasim II.

Before translating the text, the research text first. The word, "*merakit*" is analyzed. It was found the meaning of *"merakit"* is not *Menyusun kayu* but *membawa kayu menggunakan rakit*

 b.   **Transfering**

Transfering, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language example:

Table 4.2 Transfering text

Target Language 1
They were assigned by the Sultan of Siak to collect and assemble timber. They have been divided into three tasks, namely (1) the group that assembles in the river, called Akit Biasa (2) the group that pioneers the road in the river is called Akit Ratas pioneers and (3) the group that cuts timber in the forest called Akit Hutan. According to several sources of oral tradition, it was the Forest Akit (Akit Hutan) who later became the Tribe Hutan. The timber from this assembly was later sold by the Siak Kingdom as one of its sources of income in the 18th century. The appointment of *Batin* was immediately made by the Sultan of Siak Sultan Syarif Kasim II.

c. Restructuring

Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language example:

Table 4.3 Restructuring text

Target Language 1	Target Language 2
They were assigned by the Sultan of Siak to cut and transport wood. They have been divided into three tasks, namely (1) the group that assembles in the river, called Akit Biasa (2) the group that pioneers the road in the river is called Akit Ratas pioneers and (3) the group that cuts wood in the forest called Akit Hutan. According to several sources of oral tradition, it was the Akit Hutan (Akit Hutan) who later became the Tribe Hutan. The timber from this assembly was later sold by the Siak Kingdom as one of its sources of income in the 18th century. The appointment of *Batin* was immediately made by the Sultan of Siak Sultan Syarif Kasim II.	They were assigned by the Sultan of Siak to fell and transport timber using rafts. They were divided into three tasks: (1) a group that transported timber using rafts on the river, called Akit Biasa; (2) a group that pioneered the river route, known as Akit Ratas; and (3) a group that felled timber in the forest, known as Akit Hutan. According to several oral tradition sources, it was the Akit Hutan group that later become known as the Hutan Tribe. The timber they brought on the rafts was later sold by the Siak Kingdom as one of its sources of income in the 18th century. The appointment of the *Batin* (leader) was directly issued by Sultan Syarif Kasim II of Siak, who provided them with an appointment letter.

In Restructuring, the sentence "*According to several sources of oral tradition, it was the Akit Hutan who later became the Tribe Hutan.*" to be "*According to several oral tradition sources, it was the Akit Hutan group that later became known as the Hutan Tribe*" because the first draft contain error in using the word "who" . besides, the structure need to improve by adding the word "known".

Collecting Data and Providing

The first process was to collect data and provide materials. These data and materials were collected from internet sources.

Translate a book about the Akit Tribe in Rupat Island

There are several stages in translating the book Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat, such as making the front cover and back cover of the book, the cover of each chapter, and the translation process.

Translation technique used

1. **Borowing**

    Sl : Bebano , Tetawak , Serunai

    Tl ; Bebano, Tetawak, Serunai

2. Amplification

Sl **:** *Batin*

Tl : *Batin*, (tribal leader)

3. Adaptation

Sl : Pompong

Tl : Wooden ship

4. Description

Sl : makanan yang disebut dengan *lempok,* yaitu sejenis jenang yang bahannya terbuat dari durian saja, tidak pakai gula.

TL : a food called *lempok*, which is a kind of *Dodo*l (taffy made of stick rice, coconut, milk) made from durian only, no sugar used.

**5. Generalization**

Sl : sewa

Tl : rental

6. Word for word

Sl : Barangkali karena di Dumai (Pulau Sumatera) telah terdapat pelabuhan besar

Tl : perhaps because Dumai (Sumatra Island) has a large port.

Designing the Book Cover

The front and back covers were created using Microsoft Word application. The steps for making the Cover can be seen as below:

1.   First, opening the Microsoft Word application.
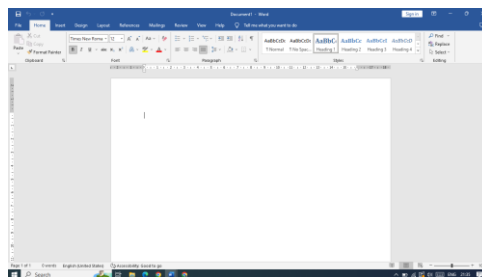
2.   Second, selecting a template for the book cover, by clicking the "insert" option in the Microsoft Word application, then click the "Shapes" option to create a frame, then click the " Pictures" option to upload media from the gallery.
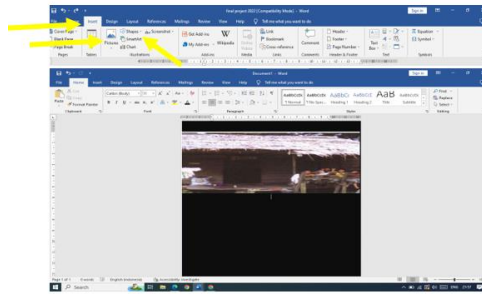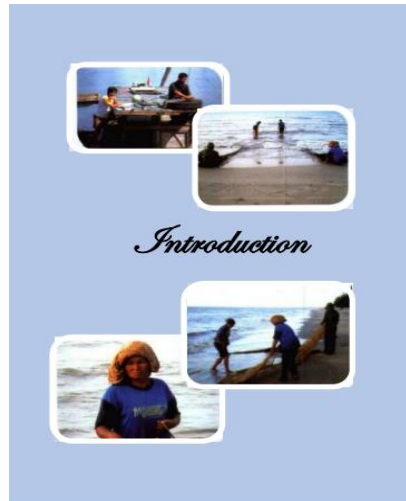
3. Third, clicking on "Shapes" in the options. Choosing an element and adding it to the book cover.
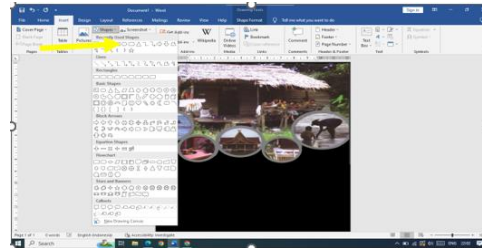
4. Fourth, creating a book title by clicking shapes and then selecting Text box
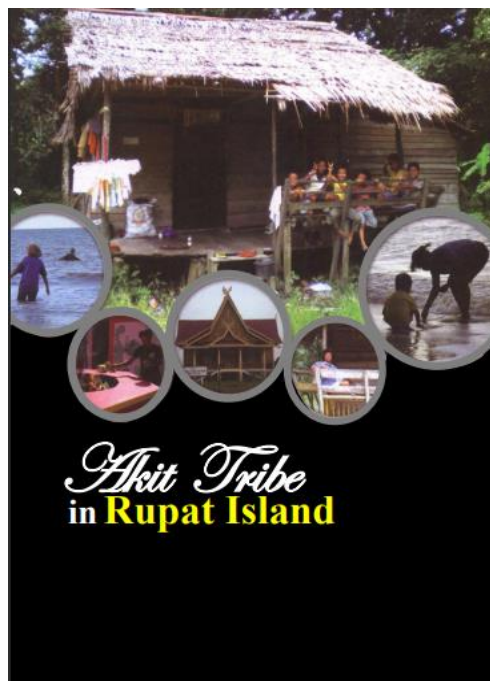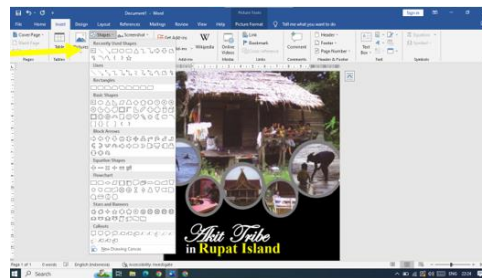
5. Fifth, the arrangement of the cover of each chapter. Include photos and titles in each chapter.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this translation is this E-book about the Akit Tribe. it provides information about the History of the Akit Tribe to the readers. This product is expected to help the Tourism Office in Bengkalis Regency to promote culture and customs to local people and tourists. This E-book is made in one language, namely English, which contains a lot of information about the history of the Akit Tribe that many people do not know about this Tribe. Details of this E-book of the Akit Tribe on Rupat Island.

Evaluation

There are three evaluators who have evaluated this product. They are Lecturers of English Study Program.

Lecturer Language Department

There were several opinions, shortcomings, and suggestions given by Mr. Boni Saputra as a lecturer in the Language Department. He said that the description of the E-book was good enough. The weakness of this E-book is that some terms are not found. He suggested revising to find the appropriate pronouns for the directorate of belief in the almighty god and others.

Lecturer Language Department

There are some opinions, weaknesses, and suggestions given by Mrs. Fanalisa Elfa as a lecturer in the Language Department. She said that the description of the E-book is good enough and has benefits for foreigners and locals. The weakness of this E-book is that there are no complex sentences. She suggested to revise translating sentence by sentence to English and writing simpler sentences.

Lecturer Language Department

There were some opinions, shortcomings, and suggestions given by Mrs. Desi Wahana as a lecturer in the Language Department. She said that this e-book is very good for others to find out more information about the Akit Tribe in Indonesia. The weakness of this e-book is that the information statement must be more in-depth, especially the history of the Akit Tribe. He suggested to revise the writing sentence again.

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The purpose of the study is to translate the Book "*Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat"* from Bahasa Indonesia into English to reach more Internationals readers and to promote Akit Tribe in Rupat island.

There are several processes translating the book Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat. They are analysis, transfering, restructuring, designing. The result of the research is English version of "*Suku Akit di Pulau Rupat"* that is Akit Tribe in Rupat island consisting of five chapters : Introduction, Akit in Rupat island, History of the origin of the the Akit, The Belief system of the Akit people and closing.

Suggestions

There are several suggestions for the Tourism Office in Bengkalis Regency, Foreigners, and Students. These suggestions are as follows:

Suggestions for the Bengkalis Regency Tourism Office

The Bengkalis Regency Tourism Office should have English book about Bengkalis and its culture to introduce Bengkalis to the international community.

Suggestions for Foreigners

Foreigners should read this Akit Tribe History E-book to find out about Tribes in Indonesia and get information on the culture of the Akit Tribe in Rupat.

Suggestions for Students

Students should read this book to increase their insight, knowledge, and reference about the Akit Tribe, especially about the history of the Akit Tribe in Rupat Island.

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