



Chinese Language Translation of the Sipanjimas Application Registration Guidebook for the Banyumas Licensing Service Information System (DPMPTS Banyumas)

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Abstract: *This article, entitled "Translation of the SIPANJIMAS Application Registration Guidebook (Banyumas Licensing Service Information System) into Chinese at DPMPTSP Banyumas," examines the translation process undertaken during the work practice at DPMPTSP Banyumas from October 10, 2021, to March 13, 2022. The primary objective of this work practice was to develop a Chinese-language version of the SIPANJIMAS application guidebook, facilitating easier online registration for investment, particularly for Chinese-speaking foreigners in Banyumas Regency. This initiative was prompted by the increasing number of foreign investors, especially Chinese speakers, in the region. The research employed a combination of observation, interviews, and internet browsing as data collection methods. The translation of the guidebook utilized the communicative translation method, which involves adapting sentence structures to align with the grammatical conventions of the target language (Mandarin). This approach ensures that Chinese-speaking readers can easily comprehend the guidebook's content. The outcome of this work practice is the Chinese-language SIPANJIMAS guidebook, which has been submitted to and is now utilized by DPMPTSP Banyumas.*

Keywords: *SIPANJIMAS Guidebook, DPMPTSP Banyumas, Communicative Translation Method, Chinese Language Translation, Investment Registration*

INTRODUCTION

The Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Office (DPMPTSP) of Banyumas Regency serves as a key regional apparatus tasked with providing investment licensing and public services that directly impact the local community. Investments, both domestic and foreign, involve the allocation of funds by individuals or business entities to establish or expand business activities, which requires adherence to legal and regulatory frameworks. Public services, defined in Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Services, encompass activities aimed at meeting the needs of citizens for goods, services, and administrative support, facilitated by public institutions (Widanti, 2022). This legislation mandates that services are delivered transparently, accountably, and with certainty regarding costs, timelines, and legal provisions.

DPMPTSP fulfills its role by managing an integrated licensing and non-licensing system that encompasses the entire process from application to permit issuance, in alignment with principles of simplicity, transparency, and accountability (Nurlaila et al., 2024). A prominent feature of Banyumas DPMPTSP's services is its electronic public service platform, Sipanjimas, a digital system that aims to provide efficient, high-quality licensing services that are swift, accurate, and accessible.



In Banyumas, there is a significant presence of foreign nationals, including approximately 3,780 Chinese-speaking individuals who have established various enterprises, such as retail shops, supermarkets, and manufacturing businesses like Semen Bima in Ajibarang. For these business owners, securing appropriate permits from DPMPTSP is crucial for legal operation. However, language barriers often pose challenges for Chinese-speaking investors in navigating the regulations and requirements for obtaining business permits, increasing the risk of non-compliance (Lumeno, 2011; N et al., 2024).

To address this need, this study aims to support DPMPTSP by developing a Chinese-language guidebook for the Sipanjimas application. This guidebook will serve as a clear, accessible resource for Chinese-speaking investors, outlining each step in the business registration process with DPMPTSP. By providing a translated guidebook, accessible at both DPMPTSP and its Public Service Mall (MPP) branch, the study intends to facilitate compliance and ease of business registration for Chinese-speaking investors in Banyumas.

The translation process for this guidebook employs a communicative approach, ensuring that the content is accurately adapted into Mandarin while retaining clarity and relevance for the target audience. Through this guidebook, it is anticipated that Chinese-speaking business owners will find it easier to navigate the regulatory environment, thus supporting legal business operations and fostering an environment conducive to foreign investment.

METHOD

Participatory Observation

The participatory observation method enables researchers to gather detailed information by observing activities directly and engaging with them as they occur (McCall, 1984). (Sugiyono, 2013) further categorizes observation into two types: participant observation, where the observer is directly involved, and non-participant observation, where they are not. This method allows for a more nuanced understanding of the observed subject and produces richer, more comprehensive data due to the researcher's direct engagement with the observed activities.

For this research, participatory observation was utilized as a primary method to gain firsthand insights into the work practices at the Banyumas DPMPTSP. The researcher employed participant observation during an internship at the One-Stop Investment and Public Service Office from October 10, 2021, to March 13, 2022. This direct involvement in DPMPTSP's daily operations provided the necessary data to develop a guidebook for the Sipanjimas application, enabling the researcher to observe and document the procedural steps of service provision in a real-world context (Creswell & Miller, 2000).

Interview Method

Interviews are a common qualitative data collection method that involves a structured dialogue between the researcher and participants to extract in-depth insights. (Talmy & Richards, 2011), interviews are among the most effective data collection tools, allowing for a flexible exchange of ideas across varied situations and contexts.



In this study, interviews were conducted with three informants: one field guide, and two staff members at the Public Service Mall. These interviews aimed to supplement observation data with nuanced, context-specific insights about DPMPTSP Banyumas operations, foreign investment permits, MSME support, and other services provided to the community. By structuring questions around specific functions and challenges within DPMPTSP, this method helped achieve a deeper understanding of the office’s regulatory practices and service procedures.

Internet Browsing

Internet browsing serves as an additional source of secondary data, enabling researchers to access a wide range of information quickly through online search engines (Hesse-Biber & Griffin, 2012). (Wilson, 2006) also highlight internet browsing as an effective tool for retrieving academic, commercial, and governmental information. This method is particularly useful for obtaining data that is not readily available in physical formats or publications.

In this study, internet browsing was employed to complement field data and provide broader context for DPMPTSP Banyumas and its services. Due to the limited availability of print resources specific to DPMPTSP Banyumas, online sources, including Google and Google Scholar, were used to access relevant online journals and supporting materials. This method proved valuable in expanding the researcher’s understanding of the policies and procedures applicable to DPMPTSP Banyumas, as well as trends and best practices in one-stop investment services.

Each of these methods—participatory observation, interviews, and internet browsing—provided unique contributions to the study, collectively ensuring a robust, triangulated approach to understanding the DPMPTSP Banyumas and facilitating the development of a comprehensive Sipanjimas guidebook for Chinese-speaking investors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At this stage, the author transfers the content, message, and meaning contained in the source language text (BSu) into the target language (BSa), namely from Indonesian to Mandarin. There are several foreign vocabularies for the writer so the author also looks for word equivalents from the source language (BSu) to the target language (BSa), so that the translation has the meaning in accordance with the target language (BSa).

Table 1. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
Pada tahap awal buka browser dan masuk pada aplikasi berbasis website SIPANJIMAS (sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) lalu klik “daftar”.	在打开您可以浏览器的早期阶段和登录在 SIPANJIMAS 网站的应用程序 sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) 点击 “注册”



<p>In the initial stage, open a browser and log in to the SIPANJIMAS website-based application (sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) then click "register".</p>	<p>Zài dǎkāi nín kěyǐ liúlǎn qì de zǎoqí jiēduàn hé dēnglù zài SIPANJIMAS wǎngzhàn de yìngyòng chéngxù (sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) diǎnjī “zhùcè”</p>
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In translating the first sentence, a communicative approach was applied to enhance clarity and readability for the target audience. The resulting translation reads: “在打开您可以浏览器的早期阶段和登录在 SIPANJIMAS 网站的应用程序 (sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) , 点击 “注册” (zài dǎkāi nín kěyǐ liúlǎnqì de zǎoqí jiēduàn hé dēnglù zài SIPANJIMAS wǎngzhàn de yìngyòng chéngxù (sipanjimas.banyumaskab.go.id) , 点击 “注册”).”

The translator incorporated the polite pronoun “您” (nín), which conveys a respectful “you,” to enhance the tone and increase relatability for the target reader. This adjustment aligns with the communicative method's emphasis on producing a natural, user-centered translation that resonates with the target culture's expectations and linguistic norms.

Table 2. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Apabila saudara belum memiliki akun untuk login aplikasi SIPANJIMAS maka klik “Registrasi Member”.</p> <p>If you don't have an account to log in to the application SIPANJIMAS then click "Member Registration".</p>	<p>如果您还没有帐号登录 SIPANJIMAS 的应用然后点击为了登记。</p> <p>(Rúguǒ nín hái méiyǒu zhàng dēnglù SIPANJIMAS de yìngyòng ránhòu diǎnjī wèile dēngjì)</p>

In translating the second sentence, the translator adapted the phrase "member registration" from the source text to the simpler term "register" in the target language, producing: “如果您还没有帐号登录 SIPANJIMAS 的应用然后点击为了登记。(rúguǒ nín hái méiyǒu zhànghào dēnglù SIPANJIMAS de yìngyòng ránhòu diǎnjī wèile dēngjì).”

The translator chose the term “登记” (dēngjì), a more concise alternative to the literal "member registration" in Chinese, to streamline the sentence while preserving clarity and directness. This choice aligns with the communicative translation approach, which prioritizes simplicity and readability to facilitate understanding for the target audience.

In this sentence, the translation effectively simplifies the registration process description, focusing on user experience by making the instruction more straightforward and accessible. By replacing "member registration" with “登记,” the translator ensured that the



message remains clear and appropriate for the target language's conventions, enhancing usability for SIPANJIMAS application users.

Table 3. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>SIPANJIMAS (Izin Informasi Sistem Banyumas) merupakan aplikasi website peluang sistem online. Penerapan sistem ini diharapkan dapat mempermudah proses perizinan secara signifikan.</p> <p>SIPANJIMAS (Banyumas Licensing Information System) is a web-based application for online system opportunities. The implementation of this system is expected to significantly simplify the licensing process.</p>	<p>SIPANJIMAS (Banyumas 信息许可证系统) 是在线系统的机遇网站的应用程序。该系统的实施将大大简化许可程序。</p> <p>(SIPANJIMAS (Banyumas xìtǒng de xìnxī yǔnzhǔn) shì yòng yú zàixiàn xìtǒng de jīyù wǎngzhàn de yìngyòng chéngxù. Yùjì xìtǒng de yìngyòng jiāng dàdà jiǎnhuà xǔkě zhèng jìnchéng.)</p>

The table provides an example of translation results using the communicative method. The translation incorporates vocabulary commonly used in Mandarin, such as 许可证 (xǔkězhèng) to translate the term “permit.” This vocabulary is well-suited for describing licensing documents within the sentence's context. Additionally, adjustments to target language grammar were made; for instance, the Indonesian sentence “...” was translated into “该系统的实施将大大简化许可程序” (gāi xìtǒng de shíshī jiāng dàdà jiǎnhuà xǔkě chéngxù). The sentence uses the structure “将” (jiāng), which indicates an event that has not yet occurred, demonstrating the adaptation to future tense in Mandarin grammar.

Table 4. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Apabila Anda telah mempunyai akun SIPANJIMAS, silahkan masukkan “Nomor KTP dan Kata Sandi Pengguna” dengan benar pada halaman “Login Pengguna”, kemudian klik tombol “Login”.</p> <p>If you already have a SIPANJIMAS account, please enter your “ID Card Number and User</p>	<p>如果您已经有 SIPANJIMAS 账户，请在“用户登录”页面正确输入“身份证号码和用户密码”，然后点击“登录”按钮。</p> <p>(Rúguǒ nín yǐ yǒu SIPANJIMAS zhàngù, qǐng zài “yònghù dēnglù” yèmiàn zhèngquè shūrù “shēnfèn zhèng hàomǎ hé yònghù mìmǎ”, ránhòu diǎnjī “dēnglù” ànniǔ.)</p>



<p>Password" correctly on the "User Login" page, then click the "Login" button.</p>	
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The sentence incorporates vocabulary commonly used in Mandarin, such as the term “登录” (dēnglù) to translate “masuk” (“enter” or “log in”). The word “登录” is appropriate for the intended context of “entering” in this sentence. Additionally, the sentence utilizes target language grammar, specifically the structure “已经...了” to convey the concept of “already.” This structure is used in the sentence “如果您已经有 SIPANJIMAS 账户了, ...” (rúguǒ nín yǐjīng yǒu SIPANJIMAS zhànghù le), which indicates that the process has been previously completed.

Table 5. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Setelah berhasil disimpan, sistem akan menampilkan pesan: "Terima kasih, pendaftaran Anda berhasil. Silakan periksa email Anda untuk konfirmasi."</p> <p>Once successfully saved, the system will display the message: "Thank you, your registration was successful. Please check your email for confirmation."</p>	<p>成功保存后, 系统将显示信息: “感谢您的注册成功, 请确认您的电子邮件”。</p> <p>(Chénggōng bǎocún hòu, xìtǒng jiāng xiǎnshì xìnxi: “Gǎnxiè nín de zhùcè chénggōng, qǐng quèrèn nín de diànzǐ yóujiàn”)</p>

The translation data above exemplifies the communicative translation method. This approach uses vocabulary commonly found in Mandarin, such as ‘信息’ (xìnxī) to translate the term ‘informasi’ (“information”). The word ‘成功’ (chénggōng) appropriately conveys the intended meaning of ‘successfully’ in the context of a completed process. Additionally, the sentence employs target language grammar, with the use of ‘后’ (hòu) in the phrase ‘成功保存后’ (chénggōng bǎocún hòu) indicating a sequence where one process has been completed and will be followed by the next. Thus, the author aims for the communicative method to effectively assist Mandarin-speaking readers in understanding the manual’s content and supporting them through the licensing application process.

Table 6. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Setelah masuk ke halaman pendaftaran, Anda harus mengisi KTP, email (aktivasi), dan nomor telepon.</p> <p>After accessing the registration page, you must fill in your ID card number, email (for activation), and phone number.</p>	<p>进入注册页面之后，您必须填写自己的身份证，电子邮件（激活），和电话号码。</p> <p>(jìnrù zhùcè yèmiàn zhīhòu, nín bìxū tiánxiě shēnfèn zhèng, diànzǐ yóujiàn (jīhuó), hé diànhuà hàomǎ)</p>

The table presents an example sentence translated using the communicative translation method. The author has selected vocabulary frequently used by native Mandarin speakers to ensure that readers can easily understand the content of the SIPANJIMAS application licensing procedure manual. For instance, the word “halaman” (“page”) is translated as “页面” (yèmiàn), a term specifically referring to a web or application page used in the licensing application process. Additionally, the sentence structure aligns with the target language’s grammar, such as the use of “之后” (zhīhòu) at the end of a process description. The sentence “进入注册页面之后，...” (jìnrù zhùcè yèmiàn zhīhòu) employs “之后” to indicate that one step has been completed and the next will follow. Through this approach, the author aims for the communicative method to help Mandarin-speaking readers clearly understand the manual’s instructions and facilitate their licensing application process.

Table 7. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Untuk mengunggah KTP, silakan klik tombol "Jelajahi", pilih file elektronik KTP di perangkat penyimpanan (diformat dan ukurannya tidak melebihi 1MB), pilih file dan klik "Unggah".</p> <p>To upload your ID card, please click the "Browse" button, select the electronic ID card file from your storage device (ensure it is properly formatted and does not exceed 1MB in size), select the file, and click "Upload."</p>	<p>要上传身份证，请点击“浏览”按钮，在存储设备中选择身份证的电子文件（格式化并大小不超过 1MB），选定文件后点击“上传”。</p> <p>(Yào shàngchuán shēnfèn zhèng wénjiàn, qǐng diǎnjī "liúlǎn" ànniǔ, zài cúnchú shèbèi zhòng xuǎnzé shēnfèn zhèng de diànzǐ wénjiàn (géshì huà bìng dàxiǎo bù chāoguò 1MB), xuǎn dìng wénjiàn hòu diǎnjī "shàngchuán")</p>



The translation data in the table above demonstrates the application of the communicative translation method. This method incorporates vocabulary commonly used in Mandarin, such as the term “身份证” (shēnfènzhèng) to translate “KTP” (Indonesian ID card). The word “上传” (shàngchuán) is appropriately used to convey the meaning of “upload,” specifically referring to uploading a file. Additionally, the sentence structure uses target language grammar, specifically “在...中” (zài...zhōng) to translate the preposition “di dalam” (“inside”). This structure appears in the sentence ‘在存储设备中选择身份证的电子文件...’ (zài cúnchǔ shèbèi zhōng xuǎnzé shēnfènzhèng de diànzǐ wénjiàn...), indicating location within a storage device.

Table 8. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Masukkan informasi berikut dengan benar: Nomor KTP, nama lengkap, tempat lahir, tanggal lahir, provinsi, kabupaten/kota, jalan, desa, alamat, nomor RT, nomor RW, pekerjaan, telepon, email, kode keamanan, dan file KTP, lalu klik “Simpan”.</p> <p>Enter the following information correctly: ID card number, full name, place of birth, date of birth, province, district/city, street, village, address, RT number, RW number, occupation, phone number, email, security code, and ID card file, then click "Save."</p>	<p>正确输入以下信息：居民证号、全名、出生地点、出生日期、所在省、市、街道、村庄、地址、邻里编号、居民组织、职业、电话、电子邮件、安全验证码和身份证文件后，点击“保存”。</p> <p>(Zhèngquè shūrù yíxià xìnxī: Jūmín zhèng hào, quán míng, chūshēng dìdiǎn, chūshēng rìqí, suǒzài shěng, shì, jiēdào, cūnzhuāng, dìzhǐ, línǐ biānhào, jūmín zǔzhī, zhíyè, diànhuà, diànzǐ yóujiàn, ānquán yànzhèng mǎ hé shēnfèn zhèng wénjiàn hòu, diǎnjī “bǎocún”.)</p>

The table above presents a sentence translated using the communicative translation method. The translator has selected vocabulary frequently used by native Mandarin speakers to ensure that readers can understand the information required to be entered into the SIPANJIMAS system. Terms such as “benar/sesuai” (“correct”) are translated as “正确” (zhèngquè), specifically referring to accurate personal information that must match the applicant’s details. Additionally, the sentence structure aligns with the target language’s grammar, using the sequence marker “之后” (zhīhòu) at the end of a process. The sentence “...安全验证码和身份证文件后，点击“保存” (...ānquán yànzhèngmǎ hé shēnfènzhèng wénjiàn hòu, diǎnjī ‘bǎocún’), utilizes “后” (hòu) to indicate that one step has been completed and the next will follow. Thus, the author aims for the communicative method to effectively help Mandarin-speaking readers understand the information required by the system.

Table 9. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Tahap selanjutnya setelah prosedur pendaftaran adalah membuka alamat email yang Anda tulis pada formulir pendaftaran. Kemudian akan ada informasi baru dari informasi pembuka "DPMPTSP" yang berisikan "Gabungkan Surat Keterangan Penduduk dan Kata Sandi" yang diperlukan. Aktifkan" untuk mengaktifkan akun SIPANJIMAS Anda.</p> <p>The next step after the registration procedure is to open the email address you provided on the registration form. You will receive a new message from the sender "DPMPTSP" containing "Combine the Resident Certificate and Password" information. Click "Activate" to activate your SIPANJIMAS account.</p>	<p>注册程序后的下一个阶段是打开您写在注册表上的电子邮件。然后会有新的信息从“DPMPTSP”开放的信息，在 SIPANJIMAS 登录过程中将包含所需的“居民证和暗号”击激活结合激活您的 SIPANJIMAS 账户。</p> <p>(Zhùcè chéngxù hòu de xià yīgè jiēduàn shì dǎkāi nín xiě zài zhùcè biǎo shàng de diànzǐ yóujiàn dìzhǐ. Ránhòu huì yǒu xīn de xīn xī cóng “shì de yǔ fúwù/DPMPTSP” kāifàng de xīn xī, zài SIPANJIMAS dēnglù guòchéng zhōng jiàng bāohán suǒ xū de “jūmín zhèng hé ànhào” jī jīhuó jiéhé jīhuó nín de SIPANJIMAS zhànghù.)</p>

The translation data in the table above demonstrates the use of the communicative translation method. In the source language sentence, the term "alamat" ("address") was omitted in the translation to avoid potential misunderstanding, opting instead for “电子邮件” (diànzǐ yóujiàn) to refer clearly to “email.” Additionally, the vocabulary and grammar used align with the target language structure, specifically the phrase ‘在...上’ (zài...shàng) to translate the concept of “in.” This structure appears in the sentence “注册程序后的下一个阶段是打开您写在注册表上的电子邮件地址” (zhùcè chéngxù hòu de xià yī gè jiēduàn shì dǎkāi nín xiě zài zhùcè biǎo shàng de diànzǐ yóujiàn dìzhǐ), indicating spatial placement.

Table 10. Sentence Translation Data

Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (Chinese)
<p>Setelah mengklik link aktivasi pada email yang dikirimkan DPMPTSP, sistem akan menampilkan pesan “Terima kasih telah mengkonfirmasi akun Anda”. Anda dapat mendaftar secara online dengan masuk ke</p>	<p>点击 DPMPTSP 发送的电子邮件中的激活链接后，系统将显示 “感谢您确认账户” 的信息。您可以登录应用程序进行在线注册。请前往登录页面，输入您的账户和密码。</p>



<p>aplikasi. Silakan masuk ke halaman login dan masukkan akun dan kata sandi Anda.</p> <p>After clicking the activation link in the email sent by DPMPTSP, the system will display the message "Thank you for confirming your account." You can now register online by logging into the application. Please go to the login page and enter your username and password.</p>	<p>(Diǎnjī DPMPTSP fāsòng de diànzǐ yóujiàn zhōng de jīhuó liànjiē hòu, xìtǒng jiāng xiǎnshì "gǎnxiè nín quèrèn zhànghù" de xīnxī. Nín kěyǐ dēnglù yìngyòng chéngxù jìnxíng zàixiàn zhùcè. Qǐng qiánwǎng dēnglù yèmiàn, shūrù nín de zhànghù hé mìmǎ.)</p>
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The table above presents sentences that were translated using the communicative translation method. The author utilized vocabulary that is commonly used by Mandarin speakers to ensure that readers can easily understand the information required to be entered into the SIPANJIMAS system. For example, the term "klik" is translated as "点击," which refers to the action of clicking during the form-filling process. Additionally, the author adjusted the sentence structure to align with the grammar rules of the target language. One specific grammatical feature used in the sentence is the particle "往," which is placed at the end of the action. The sentence "请前往登录页面，输入您的账户和密码" exemplifies this usage. The context of this grammatical structure is consistent with the instruction to guide the applicant towards the login page after creating an account.

The translation process involved several key strategies to ensure clarity, accuracy, and cultural alignment with Mandarin speakers. Key terms were adapted to their commonly used Mandarin equivalents, such as translating "izin" (permission) to 许可证 (xǔkězhèng) and "login" to 登录 (dēnglù), both of which are familiar in administrative and technology contexts. Syntax was adjusted to follow native Mandarin structural norms, ensuring smooth and clear communication; for example, the phrase "Setelah berhasil disimpan, sistem akan menampilkan pesan..." was translated as 成功保存后，系统将显示信息 (Chénggōng bǎocún hòu, xìtǒng jiāng xiǎnshì xīnxī), utilizing the 后 (hòu) structure to indicate sequence. Contextual vocabulary choices prioritized terms that would resonate with users, such as translating "KTP" as 居民证 (jūmín zhèng) to reflect the type of identification required in the SIPANJIMAS system. Sequential instructions were constructed using Mandarin grammatical conventions, with markers like 之后 (zhīhòu) used to indicate the order of actions. Furthermore, the use of the respectful pronoun 您 (nín) fostered user engagement by aligning with Mandarin politeness conventions and enhancing the overall readability of the translation.

CONCLUSION

A six-month data collection period was conducted at the Banyumas Regency DPMPTSP from October 10, 2021, to March 12, 2022, during which significant contributions were made, including the development of a Chinese-language guidebook for the Sipanjimas platform. The guidebook was carefully translated using strategies to ensure clarity, accuracy, and cultural



relevance for Mandarin-speaking users. Key terms were adapted to common Mandarin equivalents, such as translating “izin” to 许可证 (xǔkězhèng) and “login” to 登录 (dēnglù), to ensure familiarity within administrative and technological contexts.

Mandarin syntax and structural norms were adhered to, providing seamless communication and clarity. For example, phrases like "Setelah berhasil disimpan, sistem akan menampilkan pesan..." were translated to 成功保存后, 系统将显示信息 (Chénggōng bǎocún hòu, xìtǒng jiāng xiǎnshì xìnxi), using the 后 (hòu) structure to indicate sequence. Context-specific vocabulary choices were prioritized, such as translating "KTP" as 居民证 (jūmín zhèng) to better align with identification types used in the SIPANJIMAS system. Sequential instructions were crafted following Mandarin conventions, utilizing markers like 之后 (zhīhòu) to indicate the order of actions. Additionally, the respectful pronoun 您 (nín) was used to enhance user engagement and align with Mandarin politeness conventions, contributing to a more readable and culturally appropriate guidebook.

This project has resulted in a guidebook that is accessible and practical for Chinese-speaking investors and entrepreneurs, thereby supporting the licensing and investment processes in Banyumas Regency. The dissemination strategy involved both printed materials and digital outreach through Weibo, chosen to maximize accessibility and effectively reach the target audience.

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