

# Translation Quality of Indonesian-English Translation of Captions in Sonobodoyo Museum

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## ABSTRACT

Currently, the translation process for captions in Indonesia is increasingly developing, which is the impact of the development of the English language. because This is very important to avoid ambiguity in translation results. The researcher analyzed the quality of translations of texts at the Sonobudyo Museum in Yogyakarta. Manual analysis of translation quality is related to the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of a translation product.

This study is a qualitative descriptive study. The data collection technique is how the researcher collects the data. To obtain research data, the researcher mobilized himself to collect data by selecting and reading descriptions. Research is based on parametric aspects of Nababan's translation quality (Nababan et al., 2012) Data analyzes performed in this study included rater or expert judgment, inter-rater testing (inter-rater reliability), and analysis of descriptive statistical data to determine the mean (mean) by validation.

Accuracy analysis shows that most of the translations are correct. There are 80% correct translations. The second aspect is acceptability. acceptability analysis Indicates that most translations are accepted. There are 78% acceptable. From the above description, we can see that most data can be accepted. As a result of analyzing the readability of the translation results of the Sonobudoyo Museum subtitles, the researcher found 73% translations with high readability and then translated them. Translation quality of the captions of the Sonobudoyo Museum can be said to be very high.

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## 1. Introduction

English is an international language and also a communication tool to interact with other people because people can't interact without a language. Especially in Indonesia, is a country with a lot to offer, including history, natural beauty, and richness; therefore, it is not out of the question that this country could become a popular tourist destination. There are many ways to increase foreign tourist arrivals in Indonesia, one of which is the availability of a good bilingual tourism information text (two languages) (Nugroho et al., 2017)(Pratama et al., 2021). On the other hand, English is the most famous foreign language and is taught by educators to students. Language is an important thing to communicate, especially in today's era with the internet we can communicate with foreigners wherever and whenever. Currently, the translation process for captions in Indonesia is increasingly developing, which is the impact of the development of the English language. Such as translating a text to introduce its contents to foreigners to understand the contents of the written information. Translation activities can be divided into two types, namely oral translation, or what is often referred to as fauriyah translation, and written translation (Irfan Faturrahman & Razif Zaini, 2020) There are several types of captions for public transportation buildings, public buildings, museums, etc. In carrying out translation activities, we must pay attention to the first few things, namely in the selection of a vocabulary or words, because This is very important to avoid ambiguity in translation results. Translation activities also function as a way to find out the structure of understanding a foreign language. It should be noted that the Translation activity is not only related to the transfer of a word from the main language to a foreign language but concerning the transmission of messages from the primary language to the foreign language. Therefore, a translator must have a big role because it becomes a bridge that connects the writer and the reader in transferring the message.

The quality of the product of the translation depends on the translator himself. What is meant is that when the translator can carry out the translation process optimally or not well, the

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results of the quality of the translation product will automatically decrease. The translated text is required to have good quality to make no mistakes in expressing the meaning in the target language (Febryanto et al., 2021). Thus, a translator must be able to be responsible for the content of the product that has been translated. Your translation results can be successful if you can convey your message, ideas, thoughts, and concepts in the primary language. Of course, these can be perfectly translated into foreign languages. This can be difficult due to system language and culture differences, and source and target language differences. Professional translators must not only bridge differences between languages and cultural systems but also be required to be able to take messages contained in the main language to translate them back into but also required to be able to take messages contained in the main language to translate them back into a foreign language English. This is very useful because the integrity of a sentence is also greatly affected by the meaning or message it contains.

The procedure for translation is an important factor when in the process or stage of translation to get the final result of the maximum translation. By learning the correct translation procedure, automatically understands how to convey the main language message with slight differences or changes that occur in the grammatical structure so that we can adjust the meaning to the foreign language. When the translation process occurs, a translator must find some problems when transferring messages from the main language to a foreign language. The quality of translation results is almost the same as translation criticism, therefore when criticizing translation products, maybe there is a connection between the use of translation theory and expert theory. For the translation to be valued quality, it has to meet three aspects namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Sakulpimolrat, 2019). which refers to the correspondence between translation results and the culture and grammar of the target language. They must have a broad knowledge of variations in language styles from various cultures so that the meaning of the source language can be accepted with the equivalent meaning by the target language readers (as cited in Wuryantoro, 2018, p. 12) (Zawawi & Maghfiroh, 2020).

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## 2. Method

This study belongs descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter (Widarwati et al., 2019). This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural environment and try to understand or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings that people attach to them. A lengthy research process to obtain detailed, complete, and concretely presentable data to explain. As a result of the actual study, the descriptive qualitative research conducted by the researcher consisted of several activities aimed at collecting data.

The research was conducted at the Sonobodyo Museum in Yogyakarta. Location of Sonobu Doyo Museum, Yogyakarta, Jl. Pangurakan No. 6, Ngupasan, Kec. Gondomanan, Yogyakarta City, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This study focuses on translations of captions from the Sonobudoyo Museum by Sophia Warshall (USA), James Bennett (Australia), and Tantri Swastika (Indonesia). The three subtitle translators were selected by the Yogyakarta City Cultural Department based on the selection results of the Yogyakarta City Cultural Department.

## 3. Findings and Discussion

There are 273 data collected from the Sonobudoyo Museum. There is a research question related to this research. What is the quality of the translations done by the translators? The quality of the Yogyakarta Sonobodyo Museum subtitling translations is related to the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation products. The data was taken by the Sonobudoyo Museum, starting from 12 September 2022 to 12 October 2022. This data is based on parameters for three quality aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher analyzed the level of accuracy of message delivery. This is determined by how accurately the source language content or text message was translated into the target language, and then the acceptable level of translation is evaluated based on whether the content or message differs from the actual language. increase. The source language text is written according to the rules, norms, and culture of the target language. The readability

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aspect of a translated text refers to the degree to which the translated text is understandable to the intended audience.

In this study, the researcher asked for three ratings to assess the translation quality of the Sonobudoyo Museum captions. All informants were asked to rate the quality of their translations at the next level. When assessing the quality of translations, reviewers received questionnaires regarding accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher then calculated the average marks given by the raters in the table. After performing statistical calculations on the data, the data were divided into three categories based on average scores.

### **1. Accuracy**

Translation accuracy is analyzed based on scores given by the researcher. Follow an expert translation guide and tools for sentence-by-sentence translation quality parameters. There are three categories in terms of accuracy. accurate, inaccurate, inaccurate. A text is classified as correct if the meaning of the source text (ST) is correctly transferred to the target text (TT). No distortion of meaning at all. If most of the meaning of the text is rendered correctly, the text is not classified very accurately. But there are still some distortions and leftover meanings. Wrong meaning of the text Target language or removed. From the 273 data, the researcher analyzed the accuracy of each sentence in each caption. After analyzing the translations, the researcher calculates scores and averages the scores. The researcher then calculates the average of the acceptance scores or average scores. Additionally, the researcher can infer the accuracy of translations.

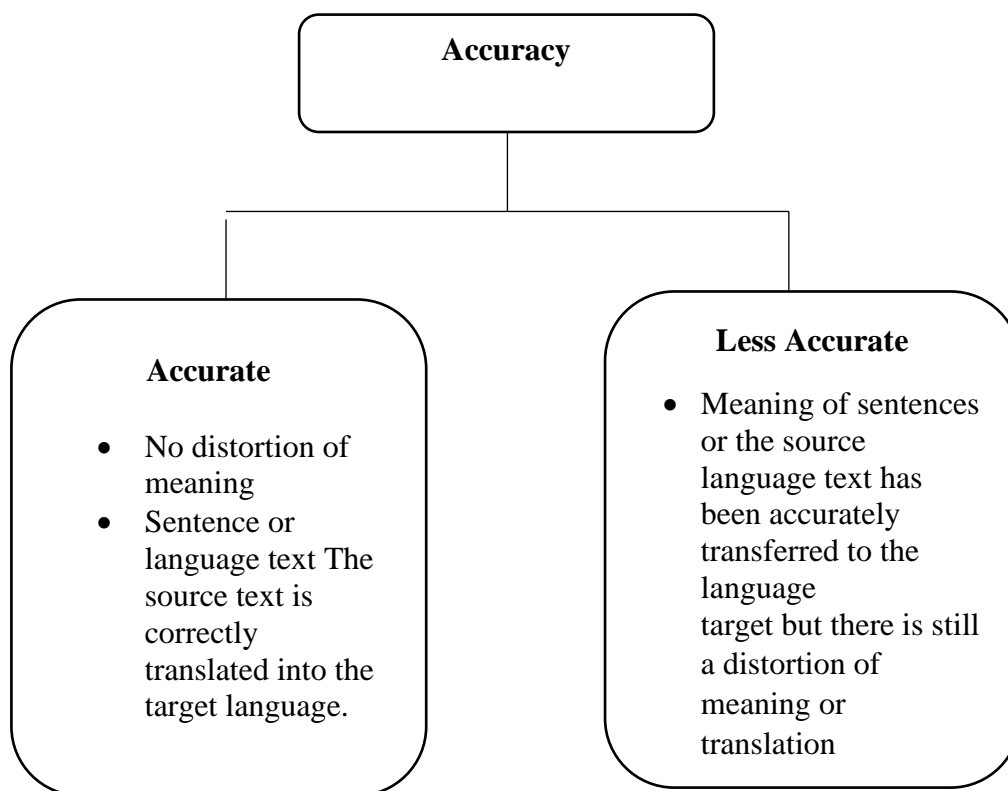
Accuracy is the translation result that reflects the original message in the translated text. Accurate translation means no distortion of meaning. This means that the meaning of words, phrases, phrases, and sentences in the source language is accurately translated into the target language.

A translation is considered inaccurate if most of the meaning of a word, terminology, phrase, part of a sentence, sentence, or text in the source language is correctly translated into the target language. However, there are still semantic distortions, double-

meaning translations (taxa), or omitted meanings that confuse the message. A translation is also considered inaccurate if it conveys the meaning of a word, terminology, phrase, sentence, sentence, or technical meaning in the source language. Incorrectly translated into the target language or left out. Acquired. As a result of data analysis of the translation quality of the Sonobudoyo Museum, there were a total of 273

data, 218 correct, 55 incorrect, and 0 incorrect. category. The translation accuracy of the Sonobudoyo Museum is shown in Table 4.1 below

#### 4.1 Table The Result of Accuracy Assessment



### 1.1 Accurate Translation

All data collected in this category are correct. Correct translation means that the message of the source text is properly conveyed in the target text. It also means that there is no semantic distortion in the translation. The average score for accurate translation data is 2.66 - 3. Below are some of the data that belong to this category.

#### **Caption Example 1**

Source Language:  
*Wadah untuk menaruh sirih pinang.*  
Target Language:  
Container for storing betel nut.

Taken from Date 3. All raters gave a score of 3 for the accuracy of the caption text on Date 3. I felt that there was no distortion the caption text gave. In this case, the researcher assumes that the data extracted from the datum 3 label text is also correct.

#### **Caption Example 2**

Source Language:  
*Koin dalam berbagai ukuran dan asal, umumnya dalam kondisi aus yang dikenali sebagai mata uang VOC, mata uang eropa, dan mata uang bertulis huruf Arab. Keberadaan mata uang menandakan adanya hubungan dagang antara masyarakat Jawa dengan bangsa-bangsa lainnya di nusantara. Digunakan sebagai alat pembayaran pada saat itu.*  
Target Language:  
Coins in different sizes and origins, most of them are timeworn and indicated as the currency of **VOC** (Dutch East India Company), European coins and some with Arabic letters. The existing coins, forms of payment of bygone time, proved the connection between Javanese people and other races the world over.

R1 and R3 give 3 points for datum 58, but R2 gives 2 points for detecting an incorrect conversion at datum 3. R2 assumes that you don't need to highlight the target text on the word "VOC" because highlighting is unnecessary and confuses the reader. R2 suggests translating without an accent. In this case, the researcher still believes that the 3rd is correct.

This is because adding word stress to the target text only decompresses the words, which reduces stress and does not affect text comprehension.

### Caption Example 3

Source Language:

*Kain batik dengan motif geometris yang disusun dari titik-titik yang membentuk pola jlamprang. Motif ini menjadi ciri khas kain batik yang berasal dari Pekalongan. **Motif ini berasal dari wilayah pesisir yang memperlihatkan corak pematikannya tidak kaku seperti halnya batik dari pedalaman.** Ini menunjukkan wilayah pesisir lebih terbuka terhadap pengaruh budaya dari luar akibat perdagangan.*

Target Language:

This batik cloth has a geometric motif, composed of points forming jlamprang pattern. This motif is characteristic of batik cloth from Pekalongan. This motif originates from coastal areas, demonstrating that batik style can be less ridged than those found inland. This shows that the coastal areas are more open to cultural influences from outside as a result of trade.

A similar case can be seen in Datum 12. Datum 12 is classified as an accurate translation, while R1 is considered less accurate. R1 criticized the way the translator translated the words "*Motif ini berasal dari wilayah pesisir yang memperlihatkan corak pematikannya tidak kaku seperti halnya batik dari pedalaman*". You indicated that the translation of the word is incorrect. There is a semantic bias in the example above. R2 also criticizes the way translators translate the example above. R2 suggested that the translator translate the above source code. There are now emergency kits on the runways in case you need them. Nevertheless, R2 still gives it a score of 3 because it still thinks the completeness of the date 12 message is still well communicated. R3 also finds no semantic bias in datum 12, so it considers datum 12 to be an exact translation.

### 1.2 Less Accurate Translation

Data included in this category are data with semantic biases that affect the integrity of the overall message. Data for poor translations averaged between 1.34 and 2.65. Below are some data that belong to this category.

### Caption Example 1



Source Language:  
*Peralatan yang digunakan untuk menyirih.*

Target Language:  
Implements used for chewing betel nut.

The date above is from text 5. In Text 5, R1 believes this text is an accurate translation, as it conveys all the messages accurately. However, R2 and R3 consider text 1 to be an incorrect translation. Because R2 and R3 found some problems related to correctness. The example above shows that the word "equipment" is not translated into the target text. In this case, R2 and R3 indicate that the message is poorly worded. R2 and R3 suggest that the translation is more accurate if the translator translates the source text to get a quick fix instead of asking for help.

### **Caption Example 2**

Source Language:  
Target Language:  
Coconut oil lamp, converted to lightbulb. These lights are usually illuminated at all times, like those used at the palaces of Surakarta and Yogyakarta.

Three raters gave a score of 2 when evaluating the accuracy aspect. Datum 18. Three reviewers found untranslated dates in the translation. From the Date 18 example above, we can see that the word "*Diganti*" in the source text is not translated into the target text. All reviewers suggest translators "replace" the source text. In this case, the researcher has the same view as R1, R2, and R3. Researcher also believe that the date 18 is less accurate because the original message was not conveyed correctly.

## **2. Acceptability**

Based on the result of translation quality evaluation, when assessing the acceptability aspect, researcher usually focus on language usage, especially word choice. Caption Sonobdyo Yogyakarta Museum information is intended for visitors to Sonobdyo Yogyakarta Museum. This means that translators must pay attention to word choice to produce an acceptable translation. If the translator makes a mistake in choosing the right words, it will be difficult for the visitor to understand the information in the captions of

each room in the museum. Data quality analysis of the Sonobudoyo Museum translation revealed 273 data, 212 data from acceptable categories, 61 data from unacceptable categories, and 0 data from unacceptable categories. was obtained. receive. The acceptance levels of Sonobu Doyo Museum translations are shown in the format of Figure 4.2 below.

### 2.1 Acceptable Translation

All collected data is acceptable in this category. An acceptable translation means that the target text sounds natural and adheres to the principles of the target language. The average score for the data for acceptable translations is 2.66 -3. Here are the dates that fall into this category:

#### Caption Example 1

Source Language:

*Sepasang patung pengantin. Loro berarti "dua' dan blonyo berarti dilulur' sehingga patung ini memiliki warna kekuningan yang dilulurkan pada kulitnya seperti sepasang pengantin dalam budaya Jawa. Patung Loro Blonyo ini ditempatkan di depan dipan sebagai simbol pasangan Sri dan Sadana.*

Target Language:

A pair of statues representing a bride and groom. **Loro means two and blonyo** means anointed. As such, a yellowish color is rubbed on its skin like a bridal couple in Javanese culture. The Loro Blonyo statues are placed in front of the divan symbolizing the couple Sri and Sadana.

Datum 16 was considered an acceptable translation by all reviewers as it sounded natural and adhered to the principles of the target language. In this case, R2 explained that the way the translator chose the words "*Loro* means two and *blonyo* means anointed." is very apt. These words are commonly used in Javanese. R1 and R3 also decided that the word choice for date 16 was very good.

#### Caption Example 2

Source Language:

*Replika peti kubur batu Kubur yang berbentuk peti yang terdiri atas enam papan batu. Didalamnya sering ditemukan tulang manusia bersama bekal kubur seperti manik-manik, gerabah dan alat-alat logam di situs Kajar, Gunung Kidul, bahan peti kubur batu dibuat dari batu gamping.*

Target Language:

A coffin that consists of six pieces of stones. It is often found human bones, jewelries, earthenware and metal tools. In the site of Kajar, Gunung Kidul, the coffin **made from white stone**.

R2 and R3 gave Date 32 a score of 3, but R1 considered it less acceptable as R1 found some problems in assessing the acceptability aspect of Date 32. R1 said that the words "*dibuat dari batu gamping*." in datum 32 sound unnatural because translators have preserved the structure of the source language. R1 suggests translating these words as "made of limestone.". However, researcher consider datum 32 to be acceptable because the sentence still conforms to the principles of the target language.

### 1.1 Less Acceptable Translation

This category includes text that sounds unnatural and is poorly worded. Average scores for this category range from 1.34 to 2.65. Below are some of the data that belong to this category.

#### **Caption Example 1**

Source Language:

*Moko merupakan perkembangan yang lebih kemudian daripada nekara. Moko memiliki bentuk yang lebih kecil dan ramping dibandingkan Nekara. Seperti halnya nekara, moko dihias dengan raya dengan beragam motif.*

Target Language:

MOKO Moko is the product of later development of Bronze drum/Nekara. It is smaller in size than the bronze **drum**. As in Nekara, Moko comes with a variety of gaudy motifs.

On datum 45, R3 gave a score of 3, which R1 and R2 rated as unacceptable. In this text, R1 and R2 found some data that was poorly worded and sounded unnatural. From the dates above, we can see that translators are adding emphasis terms to the target text. In this case, R1 assumes that the translator misused the term and this addition makes the translation unnatural. R1 said that the word "*drum*" has a different meaning than nekala. This means that the translation contains some technical usage errors. R1 Suggest the translator remove words in the target text, as it makes the text unnatural. R2 also found other vocabulary-related problems in Datum 45. Therefore, date 45 is considered unacceptable.

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**Caption Example 2**

Source Language:

*Aneka ragam motif pada fragmen gerabah seperti pola hias gores garis sejajar, pola hias gores belah ketupat, **pola hias cungkil**, pola hias tera (cap) jaring, pola hias kepang, pola hias garis-garis menyudut (chevron), dan pola hias kepang tikar.*

Target Language:

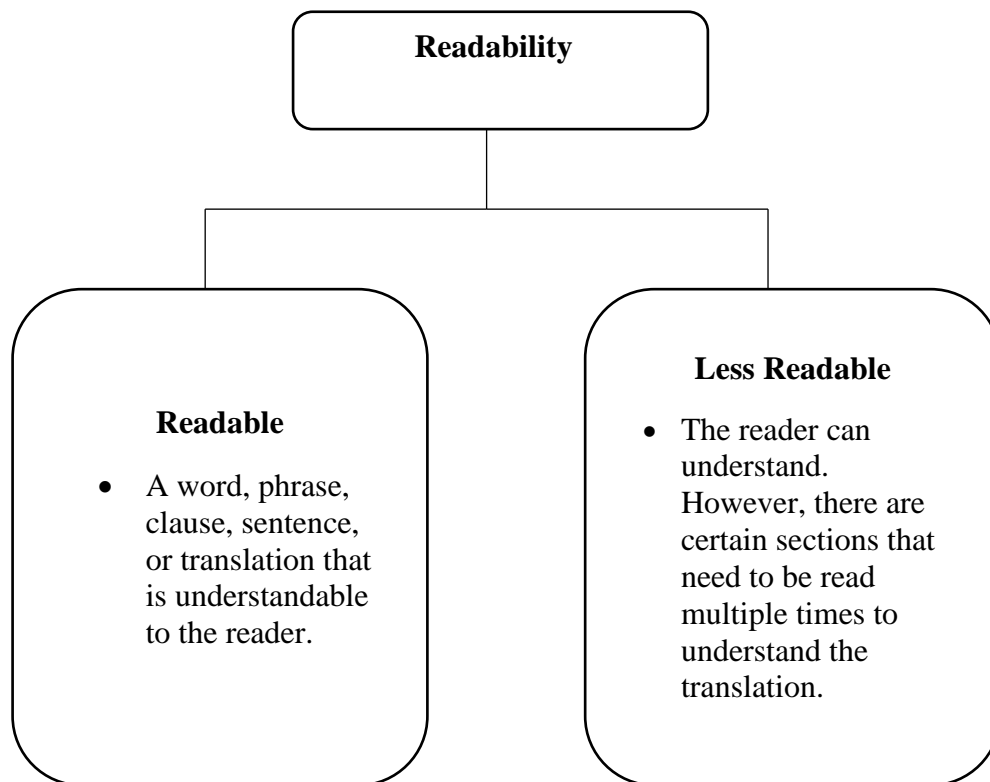
There is a variety decorative patterns on pottery's fragments such as parallel lines, rhombuses, **notched patterns**, net impressed patterns, braids, chevrons and braided mat patterns.

In Datum 55, R1 criticizes the way translators translate the words "*pola hias cungkil*". R3 indicates that the translator chose the wrong word to represent the target text. In R3, we suggest to translators to translate "gouge patterns" instead of "notched patterns" to make it more acceptable to them. R3 assumes that translators need to pay more attention to dictation.

## 2. Readability

Readability is also used in the field of translation, as the translation activity cannot be separated from reading. In the context of translation, the term readability refers not only to the readability of the text in the source language but also to the readability of the text in the target language. Translators need to understand the concept of readability of source and target language text. A good understanding of the concept of readability can greatly assist translators in their job. The readability level of the translated text indicates how easy it is for the target audience to understand the translated text. Of the 273 data analyzed for the translation quality of the Sonobudoyo Museum, 200 were highly readable, 73 were moderately readable, and 0 were poorly readable level categories. Table 4.3 of the readability levels of the Sonobudoyo Museum translation shows that:

### 4. 2 Table. The result of the Readability Assessment



### 2.1 Readable Translation

All data that falls into this category is readable. A legible translation means that the content of the text is easy for the reader to understand. In this case, the reader does not need to read the text multiple times to understand its content. The average score for legible translations is 2.66 - 3. Here are the dates that fall into this category:

#### Caption Example 1

Source Language:

*Adik dari Dewi Sekartaji. Karakter topeng ini memiliki corak ukir yang berasal dari wilayah Yogyakarta.*

Target Language:

The younger brother of Dewi Sekartaji. This mask character shows a carving pattern that originates from the region of Yogyakarta.

Taken from date 8. In this text, all three raters found the text easy to read. They showed that they could understand the content after reading the text once. From the example, you can see that the date 8 sentence is simple and the terminology is familiar.

Respondents added that the text is communicative. In this category, dates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 also received a score of 3 from all evaluators. and Date 9 were also simple and communicative. They explained that they could understand the text on Date 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Date 9 after reading it once.

### **Caption Example 2**

Source Language:

*Tokoh utama dari kisah Panji. Ia memiliki nama lain yakni Panji Asmarabangun. Panji Inukertopati merupakan anak dari Lembu Amiluhur dari Kerajaan Jenggala. Karakter topeng ini memiliki corak ukir dari wilayah Malang, Jawa timur*

Target Language:

The main character from the story of panji. He is also called panjiasmarabangun. Panjilnukertopati is the child of LembuAmiluhur from the kingdom of jenggala. This mask presents a style of carving associated with the region of malang, East java.

The above dates are from date 11 and also fall into the following categories: Readable translation. For this text, R2 and R3 gave a score of 3, but R1 found the text easy to read. In the datum above, R1 indicates that this datum is not confusing. The sentence is simple and R1 understands the sentence after reading it once. R1 adds that the sentence uses precise words and jargon to make it easier to understand what Text 1 is about. Therefore, Text 1 is easy to understand, so R1 considers Text 1 easy to read.

### **2.2 Less Readable Translation**

Data in this category are considered illegible translations because respondents must read them multiple times to understand the content. Average scores for unreadable translations range from 1.34 to 2.65. Here are the dates that fall into this category:

### **Caption Example 1**

Source Language:

*Petanen atau dikenal juga dengan nama pasren adalah bagian utama dari rumah Jawa yaitu senthong tengah. Dalam kebudayaan Jawa yang berlatarbelakang agraris Dewi Sri atau dikenal juga Dewi Padi yang memberikan kesuburan sehingga panen melimpah. Takheran, rumah-rumah tradisional Jawa memberikan ruang sakral di bagian tengah sebagai suatu bentuk penghormatan. Bagian dari rumah dikenal juga dengan nama krobongan. Petanen ini ditempatkan sesuai dengan denah ruang museum yang memang memiliki gaya arsitektur tradisional Jawa. Di tempat ini diletakkan benda-benda sakral untuk Dewi Sri dan pemujaan*

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*kesuburan yang berhubungan dengan religi dan agraris. Petanen atau Pasren in merupakan hibah dari Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII yang diperkirakan berasal dari masa Sultan HB I.*

Target Language:

Petanen, also known as pasren, is the heart of the Javanese house, known as **asenthongtengah**. In Javanese culture, founded upon an agrarian past, Dewi Sri--also known as Dewi Padi--bestowed fecundity so that the harvest would be abundant. Unsurprisingly, traditional **Javanese houses included a shrine room at its center** as a form of tribute. This part of the house is also known by the name krobangan. This petanen was situated in accordance with the layout of the museum space which itself boasts a traditional Javanese architectural style. In this space are found sacred objects associated with Dewi Sri and the fertility cult connected with religion and agriculture. This petanen or pasren is available for display thanks to the generosity of Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII, and is estimated to date from the time of Sultan HB I.

Taken from date 14. This text assumes that R2 is readable and that R2 can understand the content after reading the text once. Meanwhile, R1 and R3 find the date 14 difficult to read. They have the same idea about the dates above. On the date above, R1 and R3 said the sentence had to be read twice by her to understand the meaning. They added that especially the words "asenthongtengah" and the sentence "Javanese houses included a shrine room at its center" are confusing. They find it difficult to understand. Again, the researcher finds date 14 difficult to understand. Therefore, researcher find this text unsightly to read.

### **Caption Example 2**

Source Language:

*Penemuan mesiu membuat perkembangan lompatan teknologi dalam persenjataan, yaitu memunculkan penggunaan senjata api. Beragam senjata diproduksi dan digunakan baik oleh orang setempat maupun oleh tentara Kolonial. Senjata-senjata itu antara lain pistol, senapan, serta meriam. Selain menjadi peralatan perang, senjata api juga merupakan sarana hubungan sosial. Lazim terjadi pemberian senjata api antarkerajaan, atau dari pedagang kepada raja, senjata api juga menjadi benda berharga untuk ditukar dengan barang dagangan lain, atau menjadi simbol status sosial.*

Target Language:

The invention of ammunition resulted in a development of technology in weaponry, the rise of fire gun. Different weapons were produced and used either by local people or Colonial Dutch armies, such as pistol, rifle and meriam. In addition to be war equipment, fire gun is also a medium of social relation. The firing gun is commonly a gift between the rulers of kingdoms or from merchants to a king. Moreover it resembles someone's social status. As a precious object, fire gun also becomes a 'commodity' for barter.

Datum 259 R2 and R3 state that the translated text is difficult to read because the text must be read twice to understand the content. Conversely, R1 sees datum 259 as unreadable. This is because R1 has to read the text many times to get its contents. In this case, R1 found some problems related to the use of certain terminology and language. R1 added that the phrases used in Datum 259 are simple and not confusing. Some terminologies sound strange. From the dates above, we can see that the word "weaponry" is a special term. Museum captions are aimed at visitors of all backgrounds. That is, the information should not contain special terms unfamiliar to visitors. In this regard, R1 suggested changing the word "weaponry" or adding a description.

### **3.1. DISCUSSION**

In this discussion, the researcher presents their results. Several theories are reflected in the quality of the Sonobudoyo Museum's subtitle translations. Based on the data analysis, the researcher concludes that the translation of the Grape Museum caption is of high quality or does not meet translation quality standards. The first aspect to analyze is accuracy. The correctness of the translation depends among other things on the correct transmission of the SL message (source language). Additionally, the TL (target language) must clearly understand the use of words from multiple different contexts. As a result, 218 sentences were translated accurately and 55 sentences were mistranslated, for a total of 273 sentences, the average score - average accuracy was 2.82. One of the qualities that the translator must convey initially is accuracy, there are three categories to analyze translation accuracy: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate (Oktaria Cahyaningrum, 2021). We can say that the translation is accurate with the accuracy parameter. The second aspect is acceptability. These phrases are included in acceptable translations if the translation feels natural. The technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers. The words, phrases, and sentences used follow the rules of the Indonesian language. Acceptability refers to a translation following the rules, norms, and cultures prevailing in the target language (Oktaviani et al., 2018). In the acceptability parameter, the

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researcher put more emphasis on tense-based sentence form variations. Data are considered acceptable if the translation follows the rules of the Indonesian language. If the past tense is used, the translation should be translated into the Indonesian past tense. If the translation feels natural, the sentence is included in the unacceptable translation. However, there are minor problems with the use of jargon and grammatical errors. Also, no text is accepted. A sentence is included in an unacceptable translation if the translation is natural or not a translation. The technical terms used are not commonly used and are familiar to readers. The phrases, phrases, and sentences used do not correspond to Indonesian language conventions. Based on the results, it was summarized that out of a total of 273 sentences, 213 were acceptable and 60 were unacceptable. The average acceptance score is 2.77. From the above description, we can see that most of the data is acceptable. From this, we can conclude that the translation quality is acceptable. The third aspect is readability. These sentences are included in legible translations if the translated words, terms, phrases, paragraphs, sentences, or text are easily understood by the reader. In the readability parameter, researcher pay more attention to whether the target reader can easily understand the translation. Since the target audience generally does not have access to the text in the source language, they want the translations they read to be easily understood. Data must be readable. Whether the translation of the textual content is easily understood by the reader. In this case, the reader does not have to read the text multiple times to understand the content. Sentences are included in the illegible translation if the reader can understand the translation, but a particular part must be read multiple times to understand the translation, to read. These phrases are included in translations that are difficult for readers to understand. Readability is a way of finding the best translation methods and techniques to fit with the source text so the readers can easily understand them(Zahid Prasetya et al., 2019) Summarizing the results, we can see that out of a total of 273 sentences, 189 were readable and 84 were unreadable for readability. The average readability rating is 2.75. From the above description, it can be seen that in most cases.

#### 4. Conclusion

Related to the first objective of this research, The researcher's conclusions briefly describe the results of the analysis Caption Sonobudoyo Museum translation, caption Up to 273 dates. Research is based on parametric aspects of Nababan's translation quality (Nababan et al., 2012) can be explained as follows:

The first aspect is accuracy. Accuracy analysis shows that most of the translations are correct. There are 80% correct translations. The second aspect is acceptability, acceptability analysis Indicates that most translations are accepted. There are 78% acceptable From the above description, we can see that most data can be accepted. As a result of analyzing the readability of the translation results of the Sonobudoyo Museum subtitles, the researcher found 73% of translations with high readability and then translated them. The translation quality of the captions of the Sonobu Doyo Museum can be said to be very high.

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#### Declarations (*HEADING 5*)

- Author contribution** :  
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### **Supplementary Material**

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.