# TRANSLATION QUALITY OF TOURISM TRANSPORTATION IN WEBSITE OF *SOLOCITY.TRAVEL* (ACCURACY AND ACCEPTABILITY)

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**ABSTRACT**
The research aims to find out the translation accuracy and acceptability of tourism transportation text in *solocity.travel* (Indonesia – English Version). This research focuses on the analysis of the translation quality especially its accuracy and acceptability.  This research is a descriptive qualitative method. Sampling technique of this research is purposive sampling. The researchers used content analysis as a technique of collecting data to analyze the tourism transportation texts and also collects the data from the questionnaire that was given to the three raters to analyze the accuracy and acceptability of the data. The results of the translation quality show that the translation of tourism transportation text in website of *solocity.travel* is accurate and acceptable.
**Keywords**: Translation, Tourism, Tourism Transportation, Accuracy, and Acceptability.

**INTRODUCTION**

Travel is a component of the tourism product that gives a satisfaction, while travel distance has become a choice as cited by Shahrin, N., Som, A. P. M., & Jusoh, J (Shahrin et al., 2014, p. 1). One of the most popular tourism destination in Indonesia is Solo. Solo is famous for its culture and tourism transportation. Solo has some unique tourism transportations which are very interesting to be tried. Transportation is also one of the major tourism components. Transportation and travel can be discussed without taking tourism into consideration, but tourism cannot thrive without travel. The transportation industry is an integral part of tourism industry. Transportation is an essential part of and important part of the tourism industry. It would be impossible to travel without it. Tourism has increased due to the improvement of transportation (Sorupia, n.d., 2).

Social media play a significant role both on the demand and on the supply side of tourism allowing destinations to interact directly with visitors via various internet platforms and monitor

and react on visitorś opinions and evaluations of services as cited by Kiráľová, A., & Pavlíčeka in Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 175, 358-366 (Kiráľová & Pavlíčeka, 2015, p. 358). In order to promote the tourism in Solo, the Tourism Department of Solo is using *solocity.travel* website. It contains destinations and tourism transportation in Solo and it has Indonesian-English version.

Translating is very important aspect in promoting tourism of a country because by translating a tourism object into international language that is English, it can attract many foreign tourists to visit that tourism object (Puspita Sari & Ardi, n.d.). The main purpose of translating is to facilitate the readers of the target language to understand the message of the source language with no difficulty. The difficulties arise in this case when translators must deal with two different languages and cultures. The cultural differences frequently cause problems in delivering the message and make translations not appropriate. That's why the role of translation in promotional media is definitely important as cited by Puspitawati, W., & Refnaldi, H. A.(Puspita Sari & Ardi, n.d., p. 276).

According to Robert T Bell (Bell & Candlin, 1995) as cited in Utami (Sekolah et al., n.d., p. 2), translation is the replacement of representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalence text in a second language. Similar definition is also mentioned Catford as cited in Akbari (Akbari, 2013, p. 2). He states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Besides, Nida and Taber (Societies & Translation, n.d.) as cited in Dewi, Indrayani and Citraresmana, (Dewi et al., 2014, p. 1) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in the terms of meaning and secondly in the terms of style. Both of translation definitions above imply that translation is a process that involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into the TL text.

Pariwisatasolo.surakarta.go.id is the official website of Department of Culture and Tourism of Solo city which is constructed to inform the publics and potential tourists all interesting things in Solo City as cited by Putro, U. S., Mayangsari, L., Siallagan, M., & Novani, S (Putro et al., 2017, p. 5). The website provides information on the potential tourism sites and closest events held in the city. Based on the feature found in the website, there are several menus that can be accessed from News, Tourism, Agenda, Gallery, and Video. The language menu and some closest events also appear on the front page of the website. There are two menus of languange, they are in Bahasa (*Pariwisatasolo.surakarta.go.id*) and in English (*solocity.travel*). The accuracy of the tourism transportation texts on the website *solocity.travel* is rated by three professional raters, whom have extensive experience and knowledge in translation. The researchers distributed the questionnaire to the raters, who then rated the tourism transportation texts data. The raters can give any comment for each data based on their assessment.

Quality evaluation of translation is an important aspect to protect the quality of translation and translator. The goal of criticism is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of a translation. Indirectly, a good translation shows that the translator has a good capability to translate and vice versa (Prakoso, 2010, p. 31). There are many objective criteria for evaluating the translation results. For example, Machali as cited by kariadi(Kariadi, 2017) said that four

requirements should be met for a good translation. They are: accuracy of meaning reproduction, Naturalness of expression, Terminology and spelling. In the other hand, Nababan (Nababan et al., n.d., p. 6) stated that the quality of a translation covers three aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This research uses accuracy and acceptability for testing the translation quality.

In the previous research, Sianturi (Sianturi, n.d.) has conducted a research entitled A Translation Analysis of Tourism Terms from Indonesian into English. There are three purposes of this research. The first purpose is to find tourism terms contained in textbooks. Next is to examine the translation procedures used in translating Indonesian tourism terms into English. Then the last is to identify the quality of the translation. In this research, the translator only applies 12 procedures in translating the tourism term. The quality translation result of the term tourism in bilingual textbooks is at grade four or an excellent level. In the other hand, Wenny Puspita Sari, Refnaldi and Havid Ardi have done a research entitled Translation Techniques and Translation accuracy of English Translated Text of Tourism Brochure in Tanah Datar Regency. From the level of accuracy, 60% of the data falls into the inaccurate category. It is also concluded that translators tend to maintain the characteristics of the source language in the target language. Both of the previous studies have similiraty of theory study about translation quality. Yet, the material is different.

## METHODOLOGY

As the research methodology, the research used a qualitative descriptive method. Bogdan & Taylor as cited in Cahyaningrum (Cahyaningrum, n.d., p. 2) describe qualitative methodology as a research technique that generates descriptive data in the form of written words or verbal expressions of people and their observed behaviors. This study is a descriptive qualitative study because it has purpose to explain the problem using words. Sutopo as cited by Agriani, T., Nababan, M. R., & Djatmika, D (Agriani et al., 2018, p. 5) states that in a qualitative study words, sentences, or pictures that have a stronger meaning than numbers and frequencies make up the collected data. This research is called qualitative because the data which are used to take in forms of words, phrases and sentences. The researcher analyzed the data and presented the results in the form of words supported by the tables of data. Concerning the above mentioned description, it is pointed out in Fraenkel and Wallen as cited by Saefuloh, N. A., Wahyudin, W., & Prabawanto (Arif Saefuloh & Prabawanto, 2020, p. 5) that qualitative research often refers to relations, activities, situations, and materials.

This study employed descriptive-qualitative research design since the basic of this study comes from problems. Cresswell as cited by Sagimin & Zaenuri (*The Use of Mind-Mapping Technique to Improve Students Speaking Skill*, n.d., p. 42) states that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The study builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting. In this research, the researcher used purposive sampling technique. The researcher has consideration in sampling the data source. The researcher chose the data source that could give information about the problems of the research. The other consideration in sampling, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to collect the data.

Purposive sampling is a widely used technique in qualitative research to identify and select case-rich information for the most efficient use of limited resources Patton (*Qualitative-Research-Evaluation-Methods-by-Michael-Patton*, n.d., p. 230). In addition, according to Nurul Intan Sari in an article entitled Translation Quality of Indonesian-English Tourism Brochure in Solo (Intan Sari, n.d., p. 1), in purposive sampling technique, the data were Indonesian-English tourism brochure in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The other data were information obtained from the questionnaire distributed to the raters. The data source consists of documents and raters chosen using a purposive sampling technique. The data for this study are all of the sentences in the tourism transportation text on the website of *solocity.travel* as well as the results of the questionnaires filled out by the raters.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Accuracy

One of the qualities that the translator must convey initially is accuracy. According to Nababan (Nababan et al., n.d.) here are three categories to analyze translation accuracy: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

1.  Accurate Translation

This data has the 3(accurate) score in accuracy. The data are showed accurate if the data are accurately conveyed, and there is no distortion in meaning. The data are scored 3 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score are 48.

Example 1: Datum 11/KUJ/11

ST:     *Kapasitas optimal untuk dua gerbong tersebut adalah 72 orang*.

TT:     The optimal capacity for the two carriages is 72 people.

This data had been translated accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translations of source language into target language had been accurate because source language had equivalent words in target language and the grammatical structure of the target language is correct.

Example 2: 14/KUJ/14

ST:     *Dua gerbong yang ada memiliki penataan tempat duduk yang berbeda*.

TT:     Two existing carriages have different seating arrangements.

This data had been translated accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translations of source language into target language had been accurate because source language had equivalent words in target language.

Example 3: 29/BTW/11

ST:     *Selain Bus Werkudara, Pemkot Solo juga punya bus tingkat baru dari Tahir Foundation melalui CSR Bank Mayapada*.

TT:     Besides Werkudara Bus, Solo City Government also has a new double-decker bus from Tahir Foundation through Bank Mayapada CSR.

This data had been translated accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translations of source language into

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target language had been accurate because source language had equivalent words in target language.

Example 4: Datum 47/WKP/07

ST:     *Tidak jauh dari lokasi dermaga kapal, sobat wisata juga dimanjakan dengan aneka jajanan dan keindahan ribuan lampion yang menghiasi kawasan Pasar Gedhe.*

TT:     Near the dock, travel buddy also can enjoy a variety of snacks and the beauty of a thousand lanterns adorning the Pasar Gede area.

This data had been translated accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translations of source language into target language had been accurate because source language had equivalent words in target language and the plural subjects in the source language translated plural too in target language.

Example 5: 65/WMG/18

ST:     *Selain berwisata, mereka juga bisa belajar semangat dari mural para tokoh Sumpah Pemuda, seperti Mohammad Yamin dan Sugondo Joyopuspito.*

TT:     In addition to traveling, they can also learn the spirit of the mural of the figure of Youth Pledge, such as Mohammad Yamin and Sugondo Joyopuspito.

This data had been translated accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. Although rater 3 gives note that it shouldn't need to translate the word "Sumpah Pemuda", the information or the message has been transferred accurately in the target text. The researchers also give score 3. The translations of source language into target language had been accurate because source language had equivalent words in target language and the plural subjects in the source language translated plural too in target language.


2.     Less Accurate Translation

This classification is the classification of less accurate. Less accurate data occurred if there are distortion of meanings or ambiguous or there are deleted meanings because affected on the whole meaning of the text. The data are scored 2 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score are 17.

Example 1: Datum 15/KUJ/15

ST:     *Di gerbong pertama, tempat duduknya berhadapan membelakangi dinding kereta.*

TT:     In the first car, his seat faced away from the train wall.

Actually, the whole meaning of the sentence is adequately transferred but it needs to change the tense, from past tense to present. It should be change into "In the first carriage, the seats face away from the train wall". Because of these the message of the source language is not fully conveyed in the target language.

Example 2: Datum 23/BTW/05

ST:     *Di belakangnya tampak foto ikonik tempat wisata di Solo, seperti Keraton Kasunanan, Pura Mangkunegaran dan Pasar Gede.*

TT:     While, in the back, there's some iconic photo of tourist attractions in Solo, such as the Kasunanan Palace, Mangkunegaran Temple, and Pasar Gede.

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Target language in data showed that the translation of the text was less accurate because of the addition of "while" and the sentence needs to be pluralized as there are multiple photos. The correct translation is "There are some iconic photos of tourist attractions in Solo in the back of the bus, such as the Kasunanan and Mangkunegaran Palace and Pasar Gede.". Pura Mangkunegaran should be translated into "Mangkunegaran Palace" instead of "Mangkunegaran Temple" is inappropriate as the meaning is different. A temple is a place for the Hindus to pray. Because of this the message of the source language is not fully conveyed in the target language.

Example 3: Datum 25/BTW/07
ST:    *Tinggi Bus Werkudara 4,5 meter, lebar 2,5 meter, sedangkan beratnya 12 ton.*
TT:    Bus Werkudara height is 4.5 meters, 2.5 meters wide, while the weight is 12 tons.

This data had been translated less accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 2 in this data. It must be "Werkudara Bus" instead of "Bus Werkudara".

Example 4: Datum 55/WMG/08
ST:    *Namun, mural itu tidak asal buat.*
TT:    However, the mural is not originally made.

Target language in data showed that the translation of the text was less accurate because the phrase *"originally made"* make the translation is not appropriate for the translation of *"tidak asal buat"*. The correct translation is "However, the mural is perfunctory.".

Example 5: Datum 62/WMG/15
ST:    *Tak luput, perempuan anggun yang sedang membatik terpampang di antara ikon kenamaan tersebut.*
TT:    Not spared, the graceful woman who was batik emblazoned among the famous icon.

This data had been translated less accurately by the translator. All of three raters give the score 2 in this data. In order to fulfill the aspect of accuracy, it should be translated into "Not forgetting the batik emblazoned, graceful woman who is also amongst the famous icons."

3.    Inaccurate Translation

This classification is the classification of not accurate. Not accurate data occurred the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences or source text translated inaccurately into target language or deleted. The data are scored 1 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score is 1.

Datum 01/KUJ/01
ST:    Kereta Uap Jaladara Dan Sensasinya.
TT:    Jaladara steam train and it's sensation.

This data has been scored differently by the three raters. R1 scored 2, R2 scored 1 and R3 scored 1. The raters have their own opinion about this data accuracy. R1 gave a comment about incorrect use of the word 'it's' in the text. The translator completely deletes the message of the text. R2 and R3 gave comments that this data is totally incorrect because the word 'it's' means S+V and change the meaning or message from the ST into the TT. After the researchers analyze and consider all of the rater opinions, the researchers decided to give score

1 in accuracy in this data. Because the word 'it's' should be changed with 'its', so that the source language is accurately translated in the target language.

**Acceptability**

Acceptance is dealing with cultural concepts, norms, and language. There are three categories for assessing acceptability, namely acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable.
1.    Acceptable Translation
     This data has the 3(acceptable) score in acceptability. The data are showed acceptable if the data is sounds natural and appropriate with target culture and target language's principles. The data are scored 3 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score are 42.
     Example 1: Datum 07/KUJ/07
     ST:     *Loko ini menarik dua gerbong berbahan kayu jati asli buatan tahun 1920 dengan kode CR16 dan CR144*.
     TT:     The loco pulled two original teak wood carriages made in 1920 with CR16 and CR144 code.
     All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translation uses appropriate dictions, such as original teak wood and carriages. The translation is acceptable in target culture.
     Example 2: Datum 21/BTW/03
     ST:     *Bus ini merupakan bus tingkat wisata pertama di Indonesia*.
     TT:     This bus is the first tourist double-decker bus in Indonesia.
     All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translation uses appropriate dictions, such as tourist double-decker bus. The translation is acceptable in target culture.
     Example 3: Datum 27/BTW/09
     ST:     *Bus wisata ini beroperasi sejak 20 Februari 2011, dan keberadaannya dipesan khusus oleh Pemerintah Kota Solo ke Karoseri PT Tri Sakti Magelang*.
     TT:     This tour bus has been operating since February 20, 2011, and its existence is specially ordered by the Solo City Government to the PT Tri Sakti Magelang Body of Work.
     All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. Although rater 2 argue that it should not use the word "city" but translation is acceptable in target culture.
     Example 4: Datum 37/BTW/19
     ST:     *Tiket dibanderol Rp20.000 per orang*.
     TT:     Tickets are priced at IDR 20,000 per person.
     All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translation uses appropriate dictions. The translation is acceptable in target culture.
     Example 5: Datum 60/WMG/13
     ST:     *Ada pula gambar Kurt Cobain, vokalis grup band Nirvana dan Jimmy Hendrix*.

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TT:     There are also pictures of Kurt Cobain, vocalist of the bands Nirvana and Jimmy Hendrix.

All of three raters give the score 3 in this data. The researchers also give score 3. The translation uses appropriate dictions such as pictures and vocalist. The translation is acceptable in target culture.

2.     Less Acceptable Translation

This classification is the classification of less acceptable. Less acceptable data occurred if sounds natural and contains grammatical error. The data are scored 2 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score are 22.

Example 1: Datum 09/KUJ/09

ST:     *Nama kereta ini diambil dari nama kereta pusaka yang dihadiahkan para dewa kepada Prabu Kresna guna membasmi kejahatan.*

TT:     The name of this train is taken from the name of the inheritance train that the gods gave to King Kresna to eradicate the crime.

This data is categorized as less acceptable translation. The raters argue that there is no grammatical error but he cannot understand the sentence as he does not know the context of the crime. The correct translation is "The name of this train is taken from the inheritance train that the gods gave to King Kresna to eradicate the crime".

Example 2: Datum 18/KUJ/18

ST:     *Selama berada di dalam kereta, pengunjung bakal mendapatkan hiburan live music tembang Jawa dari para seniman dan sajian jajan pasar tenongan serta jamu.*

TT:     While in the train, visitors will get live music entertainment from Javanese Artists and serving traditional snack, tenongan and jamu.

This data is categorized as less acceptable translation. For the raters, this data consists of uncommon word, but a part of the text could understand. In the cultural term "tenongan" and "jamu" are not familiar for them. It's better to give additional explanation for "tenongan" & "jamu". Tenongan is a food container in the form of a 'shallow basket' which is quite large but made of bamboo and contains various kinds of traditional food. Jamu is an herbal drink made of plants and spices such as ginger, turmeric, cloves, fennel, celery, and tamarind. Indonesians drink it to maintain health and fit, and to prevent and in some cases cure disease.

Example 3: 41/WKP/01

ST:     *Wisata Air Kali Pepe, Nikmati Malam dengan Indahnya Lampion dan Mural.*

TT:     Pepe river water tourism, enjoying the night with beautiful laterns and mural.

Datum number 41/WKP/01 above is considered into less acceptable. All the raters have same opinion to this data. Words are muddled and need rearranging to make the sentence flow. It should be changed into "Enjoy a Night of Beautiful Laterns and Murals on the Pepe River Water Tour."

Example 4: 58/WMG/11

ST:     *Salah satunya adalah mural di sebuah toko jam berupa wajah Peter Henlein, seorang penemu arloji asal Jerman yang berbusana lurik.*

TT:     One of them is a mural in a clock shop in the form of the face of Peter Henlein, a German wristwatch inventor who dressed *lurik*.

This data is classified as less acceptable. There should be an additional information about "lurik". The correct translation si "One of them is a mural in a clock shop in the form of the face of Peter Henlein, a German wristwatch inventor dressed in lurik. Lurik is the traditional clothing of Javanese with striped motifs.

Example 5: 66/WMG/19

ST:     *Atau bisa berjalan sedikit ke arah Jl. Slamet Riyadi, untuk menengok mural Menteri Perikanan dan Kelautan, Susi Pujiastuti yang melawan perompak.*

TT:     Or can walk a little toward Jl. Slamet Riyadi, to see the murals Minister of Fisheries and Marine, Susi Pujiastuti who fight pirates.

Datum number 66/WMG/19 is classified as less acceptable. All the raters have same opinion to this data. The translation contains meaning distortion. The sentence does not have any subject. It should be changed into "The tourists can walk a little toward Jl. Slamet Riyadi, to see the murals Minister of Fisheries and Marine, Susi Pujiastuti who fight pirates."

3.    Unacceptable Translation

This classification is the classification of unacceptable. The translation is considered as unacceptable translation if the translation sound unnatural and the languages use are inappropriate with target language's principles. The data are scored 1 by the researchers and the raters. The data which belong to this score are 2.

Example 1: TL/01/KUJ/01

ST:     *Kereta Uap Jaladara Dan Sensasinya.*

TT:     Jaladara steam train and it's sensation.

This datum has been scored differently by the three this data acceptability. R1 gave a comment that the acceptable translation should be "Sensational Jaladara Steam Train." The translator completely deletes the message of the text. R2 gave a comment that the data is confusing for there is no subject in TL. R3 gave a comment that this data is totally incorrect because the word 'it's' means S+V and change the meaning or message from the ST into the TT. After the researchers analyze and consider all of the rater opinions, the researchers decided to give score 1 in acceptability in this data. Because of this the translation sound unnatural and the structure is inappropriate with target language.

Example 2: Datum 55/WMG/08

ST:     *Namun, mural itu tidak asal buat.*

TT:     However, the mural is not originally made.

This translation is considered as unacceptable translation because it sounds unnatural and the languages use are inappropriate with target language's principles. It contains different point-of-view. It will lead misunderstanding. It's better to translate into "carelessly made".

**DISCUSSION**

1.    Translation Accuracy

Accuracy is related to the correspondence of content or messages between Source language and Target language (Agriani et al., 2018, p. 2). Translated messages must be accurately conveyed, equally meaningful. The translation product's equivalence was related to meaning and messages. The translation is accurate when the message of SL is correctly

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conveyed to TL and is the same as SL. If the translation does not convey the whole message of the SL to TL or there are some messages of SL that is lost after translated into TL, then the translation is less accurate. When the message of SL is totally different from the message in TL, or the message of SL is not translated into TL, the translation is inaccurate. The researchers are acquired another point of view or opinion about the accuracy of the text from the three raters. The raters evaluate the scale of level accuracy based translation score. The scores are accurate (score 3), less accurate (score 2), and inaccurate (score 1). The table below shows the accuracy data of the tourism transportation texts taken from website solocity.travel analyzed by the researchers:

**Table 3.1 the Classification of Translation Accuracy**

| Category | Total Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Accurate | 46 | 69,70% |
| Less Accurate | 19 | 28,79% |
| Not Accurate | 1 | 1,51% |
| Total | 66 | 100% |

From the table above the accurate data 46 (69,70%) are the dominant scale of accuracy in the texts as they are the highest scale of accuracy in the texts. From the data score of, the researchers conclude that the tourism transportation texts Kereta Uap Jaladara, Bis Tingkat Werkudara, Wisata Air Kali Pepe and Mural Tourism from the website *solocity.travel* are accurate and well translated texts. However, the translation result still can be improved because there are about19 (28,79 %) data of less accurate and 1(1,51%) data of not accurate translation.

2.  Translation Acceptability

A translation must be acceptable for the readers. If accuracy deals with meaning, acceptability deals with grammatical and cultural aspects. A translator should be able to produce translation which is natural according to the target language system. The translation should be appropriate with the linguistic and literary norms of TL, including the sentence structure, diction, and also expression. Nida and Taber as cited in Putranti (Putranti, n.d., p. 1) stated "the best translation does not sound like a translation". In order to make readers not realize that they read a translation, a natural expression is important to translate a text. The researchers are acquired another point of view or opinion about the acceptability of the text from the three raters. The raters evaluate the scale of level acceptability based translation score. The scores are acceptable (score 3), less acceptable (score 2), and unacceptable (score 1). The table below shows the acceptability data of the tourism transportation texts taken from website of *solocity.travel* analyzed by the researcher:

**Table 3.2 the Classification of Translation Acceptability**

| Category | Total Number | Percentage |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| Acceptable | 42 | 63,64% |
| Less Acceptable | 22 | 33,33% |
| Unacceptable | 2 | 3,03% |
| Total | 66 | 100% |

The acceptable data 42 (63,64%) are are the dominant scale of acceptability in the texts as they are the highest scale of acceptability in the text. From the data above, the researchers conclude that the tourism transportation texts Kereta Uap Jaladara, Bis Tingkat Werkudara, Wisata Air Kali Pepe and Mural Tourism from the website solocity.travel are acceptable texts. However, the translation result still can be improved because there are about 22 (33,33 %) data of less acceptable and 2(3,03%) data of not unacceptable translation.

**CONCLUSION**

There are 46 data classified as accurate translation, 19 data are less accurate translation, and 1 data is an inaccurate translation according to the results of the translation quality analysis. The researchers also identified that 42 data are acceptable. While 22 data are less acceptable and 2 data are unacceptable translations. As a result, it is possible to conclude that tourism transportation texts are well translated. So, the researchers considered the quality of the Indonesian-English tourism transportation texts as accurate and acceptable translations.

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