TRANSLATING LABELS FOR MUSEUM COLLECTION AT

INDONESIAN RAILWAY MUSEUM AMBARAWA

FINAL ASSIGNMENT

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This study is far from being perfect. Therefore, this study will openly accept any suggestion and constructive criticism by the writer. Hopefully, this study will be useful for the readers

Ungaran, 24 August 2021

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian Railway Museum at Ambarawa is a museum that provides a collection of old locomotives and Ambarawa Station Relics. Within the collection, it contained history and information that are written on the museum labels. As the museum is visited by both local and foreign tourists, it is needed to have bilingual (Indonesian-English) museum labels. In this study, methods used to gathering information about museum labels are observation, document analysis, and interview. The data that has been collected is then to be discussed and studied about its importance for both museum and the visitors. The result of the study is translating labels for museum collection at Indonesian Railway Museum.

Keywords: Bilingual museum labels, Translation, Indonesian Railway Museum

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a connector for people to communicate with each other. As stated by Wibowo (2001) language is a system of significant and articulated sound symbols (generated by voice tools) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication from a group of people to produce feelings and thoughts (p. 3). There is thousands language that has been spoken in all around the world for people communicate with each other. People with different language usually get confused if one of each spoke with their language, they will only rely on body language and it would be fatal if the body language that they use, have different interpretations of each person. It also would be a problem if there is some information given by text in a different language, whereas there is no one around them to explain the information. To solve this problem, translations exist to help people experiencing such difficulties and get the information right. Levy (1967) stated that translation is a communication process that the goal is to transfer the knowledge in question from the source language (SL) to the target reader (TR) (Alwazna, 2013). It means translation bridging two or more different languages (source language) to interpret it into the other (target language). The usage itself has been used in many sectors including the tourism sector. In the tourism industry translation is used for helping foreign tourists to know the information such as a brochure, pamphlet, museum labels, etc. The availability of bilingual information like museum labels in the tourist attractions would help the confused and clueless tourists.

Based on this, observation has been done in Indonesian Railway Museum as the case study in this writing. Indonesian Railway Museum itself is a railway museum located in Ambarawa, central java. This museum collects trains that have been used during the colonial era and some of the items used for the operation of the Ambarawa Station. Indonesian Railway Museum was formerly an Ambarawa Station (Willem I Station) which operated from 1873 to 1976. Then in 1978, this station is converted into a railway museum. As one of a railway museum in Indonesia that have many collections and attract many local also

international tourist, this museum give facility to the visitors that want to know about the history of the collections and place itself, such as tour guide and museum labels. But, the museum labels themselves not all of them have English translations that could make it easier for overseas visitors to understand the explanation of the collection items. Based on that, this study will discuss about "Translating Labels for Museum Collections at Indonesian Railway Museum".

1.2 Scope of the Study

In this era people around the world like to travel to a foreign country. Knowing that many tourism sites provide facilities to help foreign tourists such as museums providing bilingual museum labels. By providing bilingual labels, it would be helping the foreign tourist with the information or explanation they need all around the tourism sites. In this study, the local museum Indonesian Railway Museum has been observed with the supervisor's help to discuss and know the reason existence of English or bilingual museum labels.

1.3 Aims

There are three aims of this study, which follows:
1. To describe the importance of translation
2. To know the use of museum labels in the museum
3. Knowing the use of language and translation in a museum

1.4 Advantages

There are two advantages of this study, which follows:
1. Knowing the function of translation and its application
2. Giving information about the process of translating museum labels
3. Knowing the advantages of labels translated at Indonesian Railway Museum

1.5 Method of Collecting Data

The methodology used to compile the data for this writing is the qualitative method. As stated by Cresswell (1994) qualitative research is defined as a process to understand a social or human problem, based on the construction of a complex and holistic image which formed

by words to inform detailed views of the informants and was carried out in a natural environment (William, 2007, p. 67). Through this methodology, the data that has been collected will be based on natural interaction and observation and presented descriptively without numbers. The qualitative methods that were used for this study are observation, document analysis, and interviews and will be explained below.

1.5.1   Observation

To support the factual information in this study, the first method to collect the data is observation. According to Becker et al. (1968) observation is a method to observing and involving people around to be researched based on the daily events. The goal is to examine through the daily behavior of the subject being studied then obtain results in the form of ideas and theories from the subject being observed.

Mulyana (2003) stated in carrying out this method, the researcher is directed to settle in a place to be studied to obtain appropriate and factual data. This observation method is carried out when doing an internship in Indonesian Railway Museum, Ambarawa, from March 1 until April 16, 2021. Observation is done by observing the museum labels both in monolingual (Indonesian) or bilingual (Indonesian-English), observing visitors who reading the museum labels, and observing how the supervisors at the museum managed it.

1.5.2   Document Analysis

According to Mulyana (2003), documents such as autobiography, memoirs, daily notes, private letters, newspaper news, articles, etc. could be defined as the relations between the subject and the behavior of people around them. The goal of collecting data through this method is to analyze the document to then be studied and come up with a theory based on the data obtained.

The documents that would be analyzed are museum labels that already have a translation, museum labels that have no translation yet, and the museum labels draft that is still in a translation process.

1.5.3 Interview

An interview is a communication form between two people, one of them is someone who needs information by giving a question with a specific purpose (interviewer) and the other one is someone who gives detailed information to the interviewer (interviewees) (Mulyana, 2003, p. 180). The purpose of this method is to obtain more in-depth and detailed information from the subject's point of view regarding the phenomenon being studied.

Interviews were conducted in an unstructured way and openly with the senior supervisors of the Indonesian Railway Museum as a resource and the results of the interviews were rewritten according to the facts given by the informants.

1.6 Organization of The Report

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, the scope of the study, the aims and advantages of the study, the method of collecting data, and the organization of the report.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of the theory about the definition of language, definition, and types of translations, translation for tourism, the definition of tourism, and the definition of museum labels and their function from the experts.

CHAPTER III: DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the overview of the Indonesian Railway Museum, the museum labels in the Indonesian Railway Museum, the translation process of the museum labels in the Indonesian Railway Museum, and the result of the translation.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusions from the study and the suggestion for the museum.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 English for Tourism

According to Vuković-Vojnović and Nićin (2012), English is the most commonly taught foreign language in over 100 nations, and around 25% of the world's population is fluent or proficient in English. As a result, the reasons for learning English are getting more professional, and people may be more encouraged to learn it as it can produce more value than any other language. Vuković-Vojnović and Nićin (2012) also add that English has a significant impact on the overall workflow in the tourism industry. English for Tourism is a language method utilized for communication in the specific field of tourism that can enable successful communication among persons working in the tourism sector as well as between them and their clients. Stainton (2018) stated Tourism English is essential in the tourism sector to bridge the gap between the needs and preferences of tourists participating in cultural tourism activities. All tourism communication services, such as tour guides, operators, accommodation, and other travel sectors, require tourism English. English is widely used to explain culture, traditions, and other intangible cultural heritages, manage everything in transportation and communicate (Elfiondri, Zaitul, & Rina, 2021).

Tourism itself could be defined as the temporary movement of individuals to locations other than their usual places of work and housing, the activities they engage in while there, and the infrastructure built to meet their needs (Mathieson and Wall, 1982).

2.2 Translation

In its use, language is used to communicate through text, and translation is needed to be the connector of languages. Language serves a communication purpose as a type of mediation. It encompasses not only perception but also production and translation. When they are involved in translating, training translation is inextricably linked with the development of other language activities (Belenkova and Davtyan, 2016).

Translation is the process of converting the meaning of a text into another language in the manner intended by the author (Newmark, 1988). Larson (1984) describes that

translating is a change in the form of a language as represented by the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and so on that are spoken or written. This is accomplished by converting the meaning of the source language into the meaning of the receptor language. In Catford's (1965) views, Translation is a language procedure in which a text in one language is substituted for a text in another. Catford (1965) then adds translation could also be defined as the substitution of textual material in one language (Source Language) for equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).

2.3 Tourism Translation

One of the characteristics of the evolution of tourist terminology is tourism translation. However, when socio-cultural, economic, and political ties are no longer restricted to a single state and begin to function across borders, translation of these units becomes necessary (Sobirova, 2020). According to Newmark (1988) translation has played an important role in spreading culture, sometimes under unequal conditions that result in distorted and prejudiced translations, since countries and languages first came into touch with one another. The use of multilingual notices has finally become more visible in public places; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity, which is too often produced from the native into the 'foreign' language by natives as a matter of national pride; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, and textbooks. The text used for professional communication among tourism specialists may be incomprehensible to the average tourist (Skibitska, 2016). Sobirova (2020) also stated the goal of the tourist text is to generate an intentional impact on the consumer through the use of phonetic sounds. The translator should be aware of such textual elements in the source language and properly translate them into the target language.

2.4 Museum Labels

A museum is a structure or space within a structure that is primarily used for the presentation and/or exhibition of collections (Burcaw, 1997). Usually, the collection has labels to describe the information of the museum collection.

According to Burcaw (1997), a label is a piece of written material in an exhibit that is used to identify, explain, and inform visitors. Labels are also known as signs, titles,

captions, or text. In Serrell's (1996) words, interpretive labels are part of interpretive exhibitions, which are displays that aim to tell tales, contrast points of view, present difficult issues, or change people's perspectives. Found in all kinds of museums where the show's design is designed to give people the opportunity to become engaged in the exhibit surroundings, be aware of the communication objectives intended by the exhibit creators, and find personally meaningful connections with the exhibits. Lallier-Barron (2012) adds exhibit labels can explain, shape views, and question prejudices. A museum label should serve two purposes: its content should be easily understood by anybody who views the museum's collection, and it should be a source of rapid comprehension for museum curators who need to rearrange an exhibition. (Karpiewska et al., 2019).

Serrell (1996) also adds, to address a multicultural population, multilingual labels have become a crucial, even necessary feature. They also make guests feel more comfortable and welcomed.

It means that the bilingual/multilingual label in the museum is a necessity. This also implied that translation is also needed in the tourism sector to make visitors who cannot understand the language spoken or written in places, understand the translation that is available there.

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

3.1 Indonesian Railway Museum Overview

The Indonesian Railway Museum that located in Jalan Stasiun No. 1, Ambarawa, was originally the Ambarawa Train Station or known as Willem Station I, which was built on May 21, 1873, by the order of King Willem I during the Dutch Indies Era. In 1976, this station and its surrounding lines (Ambarawa - Secang - Magelang and Ambarawa - Parakan - Temanggung) were shut down by the Railway Bureau Company (PJKA). The Ambarawa - Kedungjati - Semarang railway had previously been halted. Then, on April 8, 1976, Ir Soeharso (Head of Central Exploitation of PJKA / Railway Bureau Company) met with Soepardjo Roestam (Governor of Central Java) to discuss plans to create a railway museum and to take the initiative to collect steam locomotives and preserve them at Ambarawa Station. The Head of Central Exploitation of PJKA proposed the concept of the railway museum work plan to the Governor of Central Java on May 18, 1976. On October 6, 1976, Commission D of the Central Java Provincial Representative Council (DPRD) reviewed the location of the railway museum at Ambarawa station and approved the plan for the construction of the museum.

Ambarawa Station has officially functioned as a museum since April 21, 1978, and was inaugurated by Rusmin Noerjadin, Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia at the time. In 2012, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) started a revitalization of the Ambarawa Museum, as well as Tuntang Station, Jambu Station, and Bedono Station, through building restorations and collection arrangements. Finally, the museum has been renamed the Indonesian Railway Museum. This name change reflects the KAI museum's spirit of rejuvenation, which includes enhancing facilities, structuring more intriguing collections, conservation and repair of structures, and locomotive collections. Finally, in October 2014, the museum reopened, and the Phase I museum was accomplished.

Indonesian Railway Museum is open from 8 AM until 5 PM every day. By paying for the entrance ticket the visitors can see the museum collection that displayed old trains such as steam locomotive, diesel locomotive, wooden carriage, unused wagon, and the relics of the Ambarawa station. The entrance ticket costs Rp 10.000,- for adults and foreign tourists, and Rp 5.000,- for children and students. Besides looking at the collection of the museums, visitors could also enjoy riding the regular tourist train which costs Rp 50.000,- and is operated during the weekend and national holiday via Ambarawa station - Tuntang station route.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 The Process of Translating Museum Labels for Indonesian Railway Museum

On the report of the senior supervisor as the museum manager, many collections did not have English translations yet. Some of the museum labels have been translated, but some sentences are not quite right. Whereas, many overseas tourists come to visit to see the collections of the museum. Since English is an international language that foreign visitors can understand, the labels need to be translated and improved to help people knowing the information that is communicated through the labels.

There are several processes of translating and improving the museum labels as stated below.

A. Knowing the information about museum labels

This process is to know the importance of museum label existence, moreover in bilingual labels. To find out, the data was collected through observation, interviews, and document analysis. Based on the observation, many museum labels already have an English translation in them, but the rest is still only available in one language (Indonesian). Knowing that the visitors are not only from locals but also from overseas the rest of the labels need to be translated. Based upon the interviews with the Senior Supervisor of the Indonesian Railway Museum Mrs. Felisiani, said about how important the bilingual museum label is until it should be available in the museum. This is the result of the interviews:

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"Caption/label museum dua bahasa yang ada disini penting, baik untuk kami maupum wisatawan. Bagi kami, secara tidak langsung dapat menarik wisatawan asing dengan menyediakan label-label museum dalam bahasa Inggris, dan untuk para wisatawan mancanegara label museum dalam dua bahasa dapat membantu mereka untuk memahami sejarah dan detil koleksi museum disaat tour guide sedang tidak bertugas di area museum."(Interview with Mrs. Felisiani at Indonesian Railway Museum on April 15, 2021)

After knowing the importance of the bilingual labels, writer started to observe the collection and reading the museum labels that later will be translated. This action is to get the context of the museum labels to be translated. The museum labels observed and studied are the labels that have already been translated and have not been translated yet. It is to found out how the translation has been done before, also to study if the grammar usage of the caption and translation that contain in the museum labels is correct or not. Based on the study of the museum labels translation, some sentences are not grammatically correct though, still could be understood. Mrs. Felisiani then said:

"Banyak dari wisatawan mancanegara dapat memahami terjemahan dari label museum yang tersedia tanpa memerlukan bantuan tour guide maupun orang yang dapat berbahasa inggris. Untuk penerjemahan sebelumnya dilakukan menggunakan jasa penerjemah, namun tidak jarang kami menerjemahkannya sendiri dibantu dengan mesin penerjemah, tetapi kemudian akan kami berikan kepada jasa penerjemah karena saya lebih percaya dengan keakuratan jasa penerjemah dibanding menerjemahkan sendiri" (Interview with Mrs. Felisiani at Indonesian Railway Museum on April 15, 2021)

After getting all the information needed, writer began to translating the museum labels that have not been translated yet, since the supervisor asks and directs only to translate labels that do not have a translation. Below is an example of the museum labels that have not been translated yet.

Figure 3.1 Indonesian Museum Labels

B. Translating

The translation process is done by following the translation procedure by Newmark (1988). The process of translating started with choosing the approach method. There are two approach methods to use. The first approach is to start translating sentence by sentence. This method is used to get the feeling and the tone of the text. The second approach method is reading the entire text about two or more times to determine the intention, register, tone, and difficult phrases and passages before beginning to translate. Between those two approaches, writer using the second approach which is a more effective way to understand the content of the entire text, since the text that going to be translated was an explanatory text which is quite difficult to translate. Newmark (1988) adds, that the first approach is time-wasting because it will get so much revision than the second one since the translation began with sentence by sentence translation without knowing the whole content. But, the first approach could be used for a relatively easy text.

The second process is translating with four different levels in mind, more or less consciously:

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where it begins and constantly (but not always) returns. This is the level of literal translation from the source

language to the target language, the level of awkward translation must be avoided, but it also serves as a paraphrase corrector and synonym parser.

2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, actual or imagined, which gradually have to be visualized and built up. This level is a crucial component of the comprehension and reproduction processes. The referential level is linked to the textual level. The referential level sorting out the text to be constructed on the explanation of all linguistic issues.

3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, and traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative), and the many presuppositions of the SL text. The cohesive level is determined by the structure and moods of the text. This can be portrayed as a dialectical element moving between positive and negative, emotive and neutral states. It implies tracing a text thread through its value-laden and value-free portions.

4. The level of naturalness, or common language, suited to the writer or speaker in a given scenario. Naturalness is necessary for all informative content, a notification, or an advertisement. Naturalness is defined by the writer's relationship with the readership as well as the topic or circumstance. It is important to remember that the level of natural usage is both grammatical and lexical.

The final step is a revision method that can be concentrated or staggered depending on the circumstances. This procedure contributes to at least half of the total process. To improve the translation, it was necessary to invest 50-70 percent of the time it required to translate. It is impossible to avoid making continuous adjustments in the tasting area, and this is harmless as long as each revised detail does not undermine the sentence or cohesiveness of the text.

For the actualization by following the translation procedure of Newmark (1988), began with reading the text that will be translated from the SL (source language) to TL (target language). Then, after knowing the context and some difficult words or sentences, writer starts to use a word scanner and write the SL

text that has been printed out and did not have the soft file version into a soft file to make the translation process easier.
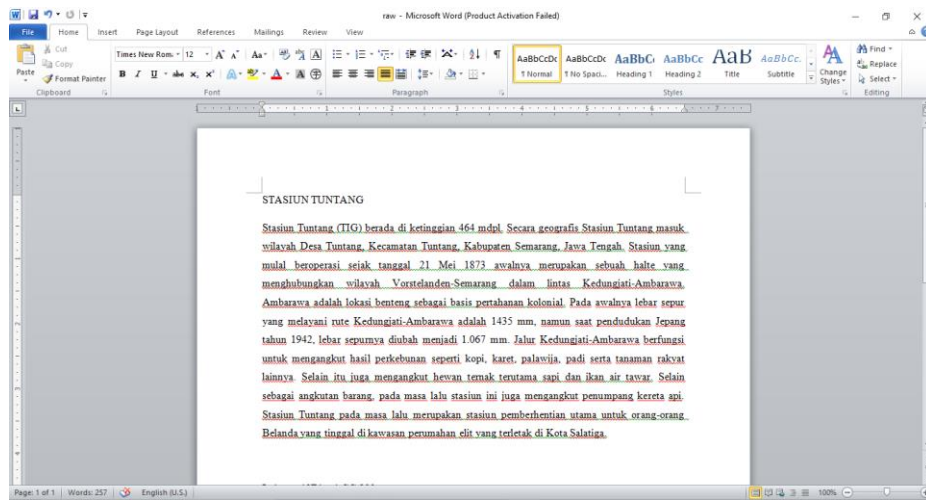

Figure 3.2 Raw SL Text

After that, writer started to translate the text from the SL (Indonesian) into TL (English). The use of the language used in the translated text is a language that is easily understood by the visitors, adjusting some of the museum labels that have been translated before. Afterward, proofreading is carried out to correct and revise some words that are not appropriate or less natural.
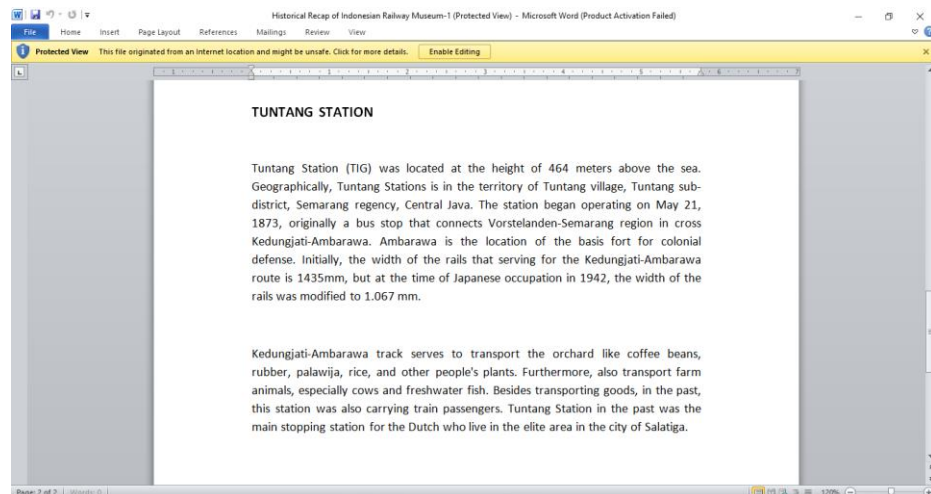

Figure 3.3 Translation Results (TL Text)

During the process of translation, there are some problems that writer experienced. The first problem is the text of the museum labels itself does not have the soft file version, so it becomes a problem before doing the translation. The solution is using a word scanner to scan the text of the museum labels. After that, writer begins to translate without difficultness of reading the text during the translation process. The second problem is there are some difficult words since the text explains about trains. To overcome this problem, writer asked the difficult words about the train to the supervisors in the Indonesian Railway Museum. They explain that to the writer so that it could be understood and translated into the target language (English). Besides that, writer also doing searches through internet to understand about the difficult words about trains.

3.3 Results

After finishing proofreading and revising, the translated text becomes the final text, which is the result of the translation process. The result of the translation has been approved by the supervisors of Indonesian Railway Museum and later will be displayed for the collection at Indonesian Railway Museum.

Figure 3.4 Bilingual Museum Label Examples

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Gerbong DL	DL Carriage

	Kereta Sovenir yang dulu disebut dengan Gerbong DL diperkirakan berasal dari Jawa Timur . Dahulu digunakan untuk mengangkut tetes gula dari pabrik gula dari wilayah karesidenan Surabaya menuju pelabuhan Tanjung Perak. Pada masa DKA (Djawatan Kereta Api) tahun 1950-an,gerbong ini dipindahkan ke Ambarawa. Dan digunakan untuk angkutan barang dari Semarang-Ambarawa pp. Kereta ini memiliki kode penomoran gerbong DL 2945 dengan menggunakan boogie milik SS Staatspoorwegen.	Souvenir train or back then called DL carriage thought to have originated from East Java. Formerly used for carrying sugar drops from sugar factory from Surabaya residential area to Tanjung Perak harbor. During the DKA (Djawatan Kereta Api) era in the 1950s, this carriage has been moved to Ambarawa and was used for freight transport from Semarang to Ambarawa round trip. This train has carriage numbering code DL 2945 by using boogie's Staatspoorwegen.
2.	Sinyal Mekanik Tabung

Sinyal mekanik ini mulai digunakan tahun 1910 di Stasiun Ambarawa oleh *Nenderlands Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij (NISM).* Penggunaanya berakhir setelah Stasiun Ambarawa ditutup pada tahun 1976. | Mechanical Signal Tube

This mechanical signal started used on 1910 in Ambarawa Station by *Nenderland Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij (NISM).* Its use has ended after Ambarawa Station closed in 1976. |
| 3. | Mesin Tempa (Forging Machine)

Nama Koleksi : Mesin Tempa Beche Type LSB
Buatan : tahun 1939 | Forging Machine

Collection Name: Forging Machine Beche Type LSB
Made in 1939 |

	Dimensi Kotak : Panjang 2,2 meter Lebar 2,2 meter dan Tinggi 2,6 meter Harga : Setara dengan Rp 19.800,- (ditahun 1939)	Box Dimension: 2.2 meter length, 2.2 meter width and 2.6 meter height Price: equivalent to Rp 19.800,- (on 1939)
	Mesin tempa berfungsi untuk menumbuk/menempa plat baja dan besi untuk perbaikan atau pembuatan komponen kerat api. Mesin ini berasal dari Balai yasa. Surabaya Gubeng. Mesin ini bekerja dengan daya sebesar tenaga kuda.	The forging machine has a function for pounding/forging steel and iron plate to repair or make train components. This machine originated from Balai Yasa Surabaya Gubeng. This machine works with as much power as horsepower.
4.	Lokomotif Diesel CC 200

Lokomotif Diesel seri CC 200 merupakan lokomotif Diesel pertama yang didatangkan dari pabrik General Electric (GE) USA pada tahun I 952 oleh pemerintah RI dalam rangka modernisasi sarana perkeretaapian Indonesia. Lokomotif berbobot 96 ton ini mempunyai daya mesin I .600 HP dan memiliki 3 bogie. Lokomotif CC 200 memiliki 6 buah motor traksi sehingga mampu melaju hingga 100 km/jam dengan gaya tarik maksimum (adhesi) 15.120 Kgf. Peresmian operasional dinas lok diesel dilakukan oleh Presiden pertama RI (Ir. | Diesel locomotive CC 200

Diesel locomotive series CC 200 was the first diesel locomotive imported from General Electric factory (GE) USA in 1952 by the Indonesian Republic government to modernize Indonesian Railway facilities. This 96-ton locomotive has 1600 HP engine power and has three bogies. Locomotive CC 200 has six traction motors so that it can go up to 100 km/h with a maximum tensile force (adhesion) of 15.120 Kgf. Diesel locomotive operation inauguration has done by the first president of the Indonesian republic (Ir. Soekarno) at cross Gambir - Bogor on November 22, |

	Soekarno) di lintas Gambir - Bogor pada tanggal 22 Nopember 1953. Selain untuk menarik rangkaian kereta penumpang dan barang, Lokomotif Diesel CC 200 juga digunakan untuk membawa rombongan KTT Asia Afrika dari Jakarta ke Bandung tahun 1955.	1953. Besides pulling a series of passenger and freight trains, Diesel Locomotive CC 200 was also used to bring a group of KTT Asian Africans from Jakarta to Bandung in 1955.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary of the Study

The Indonesian Railway Museum (IRM) is one of Ambarawa's tourist attractions that is interesting to both local and foreign tourists. Inside the museum, visitors can enjoy the old locomotives and Ambarawa Station relics displayed. Besides that, visitors could also learn and gain information about the collection through the museum labels that exist. The museum provides a multilingual museum label to make it easier for foreign tourists who come to travel and want to learn about the history and information of museum collections. However, there are still many of the museum labels for the collection that do not have an English translation.

Therefore, the museum labels that are only available in one language are translated into English, which is known as an international language and is widely used by people around the world. In the process, the translation was done by collecting information related to the museum label, then translating the content completely and correctly. The final result is the bilingual museum labels that are available in the IRM. Thus, foreign tourists could understand all the history and information about the collection from the museum labels.

4.2 Suggestions

To engage more foreign tourist to visit Indonesian Railway Museum, writer want to suggest Indonesian Railway Museum that museum need to provide bilingual (Indonesian-English) museum labels for all the collection displayed. So that, the foreign tourist could feel welcomed in the museum, also they could get the information they want to know about the collection itself without a tour guide or English speaker help.

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