

**The Procedures of Translating Facebook Terms on Facebook
Page from English to Indonesian**

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For Degree of Sarjana Humaniora.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there have not been any forms or ideas written or published by others except those that are referred to this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.

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APPROVAL PAGE

THE PROCEDURES OF TRANSLATING FACEBOOK TERMS ON
FACEBOOK PAGE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

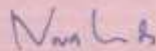
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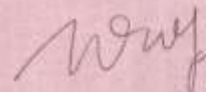
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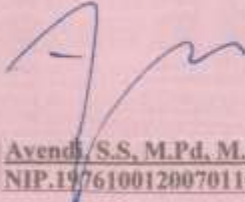
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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas prosedur penerjemahan kata, frasa dan kalimat yang ada pada halaman situs Facebook. Data diambil dari situs Facebook yaitu www.facebook.com (versi bahasa Inggris) dan terjemahannya yang berbahasa Indonesiannya dengan mengubah pengaturan bahasa yang bisa dilakukan dari pengaturan Facebook. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Sudaryanto (1993) yaitu metode observasi non partisipan (*non participial observational method*) dan teknik catat. Untuk menganalisis data digunakan metode padan translasional (*translational identity*) dan data ditampilkan dalam bentuk lisan dan tulisan. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Newmark (1988) untuk menemukan proses penerjemahan kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang ditemukan dalam situs Facebook. Dan hasil penelitian ditemukan sembilan prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahan kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam halaman facebook yaitu 1) *Synonymy*, 2) *Shift or transposition*, 3) *Transference*, 4) *Literal translation*, 5) *Reduction and expansion*, 6) *Naturalization*, 7) *Compensation* 8) *Cultural equivalent* dan 9) *Componential analysis*

Kata kunci: *Facebook, proses penerjemahan, media sosial*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Recently, technology rapidly pace and one of them is Internet. Since internet was found, many people activities became easier because everything can be faster than usual, for example, in sending mail, before internet was found, sending a mail can be a couple of days but with internet, sending a mail can be only in a moment which is called electronic mail (e-mail). Usually, People used internet to get information, but over the times, internet has many functions, not only as a media to find the information, but also can be used as a media to communicate with others, one of them is social media.

Social media is the social interaction among people in which they share or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks (Wikipedia: 2014). In other word, Andreas Kaplan and Michael Haenlein (2010) define social media as a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological basis of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content (p.61). However, recently, social media is a phenomenon in our lives, because everybody uses social media. Social media are used everywhere; everybody can connect their social media not only with computers or laptops, but also with smartphones. We can find a lot of social media that existed today on internet and one of them is Facebook.

Facebook is a popular social media which is used widely, it has many users, not only (U.S.A) which majority uses English but also other countries. In the beginning Facebook only uses English in their page, but after having many

users in many countries, Facebook makes users use Facebook easier by publishing various language versions to facilitate the users to access Facebook in other languages including Indonesian.

In this application, Facebook must translate every text which is found on Facebook page. To translate that terms, Facebook have their ways, every user can contribute to translate the terms on Facebook with application which can be accessed in <https://www.facebook.com/?sk=translations>. To translate words, phrases, and sentences every users has their own procedures. This phenomenon makes the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of Facebook because Facebook page contains of many terms which is written in form of words, phrases, and sentences.

According to Munday (2008) translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life (p.1), because every country has their own language, such as, Indonesia and Malay although they have similar cultures but there are some differences on languages, for example, it can be found on Facebook the word *free* in Indonesian translated into *gratis* but in Malay, it is translated into *percuma*. According to Indonesian, the word *percuma* has different meaning to *gratis*, in Indonesian, it is be translated into *waste* in English and have different meaning with *free*. In this thesis, the writer tries to analyzed procedures of translations words, phrases, and sentences on Facebook.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

This study is aimed to answer the following research question

What are the translation procedures applied in translating words, phrases, and sentences on Facebook page?

1.3 Objective of the Research

Concerning on the topic of study, this writing is aimed at identifying the procedures of translation based on Newmark's theory. Based on Newmark (1988) book's, the difference between translation methods and translation procedures is translation method is related to all whole texts but in another side, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (p.81). Generally, this writing describes the procedure of translation, applied by the Facebook's translator.

1.4 Scope of the Research

There are many scopes of translation research, but on this research the writer only focused on the procedures applied on translating words, phrases, and sentences on Facebook's page based on Newmark's theory (1988). In this research, the writer will capture the Facebook page with writer's own Facebook account. There are three pages will be taken on this research, they are welcome page, home page and profile page which is the mostly seen page on Facebook site.

1.5 Method of the Research

There are three steps in conducting this research. They are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

The source of data is taken from Facebook website on <https://www.facebook.com> by using the writer's Facebook account. Data will be taken in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Moreover, the translation data conducted by changing the language on settings. The data collected from three pages in Facebook website. This website is chosen for

the research because it is the most social media used. So, in order to make the Indonesian version website is understandable for many people, it should be translated correctly.

The process of collecting data is conducted by using non-random sampling with purposive sampling. It is a type of non probability sampling in which the researcher consciously selects specific elements or subjects for inclusion in a study in order to ensure that the elements will have certain characteristics which is relevant to this study. The amount of data is the whole words, phrases, and sentences. The sample is a representative part of an amount for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population. The samples are taken based on selecting specific element or subjects terms. The samples are 20 data that are chosen randomly because they are enough to present the whole element population however the writer found 32 words, 7 phrases and 12 sentences on that three Facebook pages.

In collecting the data, the writer applied non participant observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 135), that means that the writer does not involved directly in taking the data and simply observes the activities and does not take part in them. To collect the data, there are several steps followed, first, the English and Indonesian version of words, phrases and sentences are read and re-read several times to comprehend. Second, the data are paired with their Indonesian translation by applying the note taking technique. Note taking technique is the technique of

making a note of the data and then followed by the process at classifying the data (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 135).

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

The data are analyzed by applying translational identity method by Sudaryanto (1993, p. 13) that means that the other language is determined. It will determine the forms of the data on Facebook in English version, after that analyzing the theory used to translate the forms on Facebook page from English version into Indonesian version.

1.5.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The data analysis is presented by formal and the informal method by Sudaryanto (1993, p.145). The formal method is the formulation in which signs and symbols or presences are likely used with table and the percentage. Informal method is the formulation form using verbal language and giving explanation based on data analysis of the data. The result of the analysis is described words by words in order to make it clear and specific and to ease the reader to understand the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Studies

There are many journals related to this study, in this occasion, there are three journals will be reviewed. The first journal is written by Putri and published by University of Gunadarma, *The Translation Analysis of English Imperatives Into Bahasa Indonesia by Google Translate*.

This research studied the machine translation. One of machine translation that is used by people is Google Translate. But there are many problems in using machine translation, it involved ambiguity, because the structure of one language and another language is different. When we talk about structure, indirectly we also talk about sentence. Sentence according to it's function can be divided into four, namely declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. However, in this journal, the writer only focused on imperative sentence. The aim of this journal is to analyze the result of translation of English imperative to Indonesian by Google translate.

In this journal, the method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. A qualitative descriptive research method involves intensive data collection, which is the collection of extensive sentences, not in the form of numbers and this research is focused on the process more than result. The results of this research are 122 errors from 140 data, sixth types of English imperatives. The biggest errors are errors in function words, 53 errors (43.44%) and the second are errors in miss-selection of words with similar meaning, 47 errors (38.53%). In addition, the writer also finds out any structure-shifts occur that is made by google

translate while doing translating of English imperatives. There are 22 shifts (18.03%) in structure –shift.

Second, is a study by Lorsch (2005) *The Translation Process: Methods and Problems of its Investigation*. After the introductory remarks about the analysis of mental translation processes (section 1) and an outline of the investigation reported on in this paper (section 2) the methodology used is presented (section 3). It consists of the methods for data elicitation as well as for data analysis and evaluation. Section 4 describes a strategic analysis of translation processes carried out on three levels: the level of the elements of translation strategies (4.1), of the strategies themselves (4.2) and of the translation versions (5). The paper terminates with a brief comparison of professional and non-professional translation processes (section 6).

Lastly, is a study by Mossom (2006) *Has Computerization Changed Translation?* This journal writes about how translation can change for other purpose, not only for technology but also for business. Because of the type surrounding computers, it is hard to determine whether they are doing anything more than speed up the writing and research process. Changes such as the advent of ‘collage’ translations – where phrases are pasted into translations from old translations or original TL documents – have been enabled by technological change but they are driven by changes in the translation business.

From the three journals above, there are some similarities, they are discussed and analyzed about translation. The differences with the journal are, the journal has the different data, and theory. The writer takes the data from Facebook which it popular now, but each the journal takes the data from different sources.

2.2. Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms following this research

- a) **Translation** rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. (Newmark, 1988, p.5)
- b) **Translation Procedure** are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (p.81)
- c) **Facebook** the wildly popular, free social networking site that combines the best of blogs, online forums and groups, photo sharing, clever applications, and interaction among friends. (Vander Veer, 2008, p.1)
- d) **Word** is a free form which does not consist entirely of (two or more) lesser free forms (Bloomfield 1933, p. 178)
- e) **Phrase** is a word or group of words that consist of one word class and do not have a subject and a verb which is a functional part of a longer speech (Venhaar 1996, p.291)
- f) **Sentence** is a grammatical form which is not construction with any other grammatical form: a constitute which is not constituencies (Hockett 1958, p. 199)

2.3. Theoretical Frameworks

2.3.1. Translation

According to Newmark (1981) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p.5) in another language, Machali (2009) states that if translation is not only changing the source language (SL) to target language but also communication act (p.21). Based on that opinion above, it can be concluded that translation is transferring the meaning of source language by considering the culture, context and other.

2.3.2 Translation Procedures

According to Newmark's book (1988) there are 18 procedures of translation, they are:

- a) Literal translation is the direct transfer of the source text into the target language in a grammatically and idiomatically proper way. (Newmark, 1988, p. 70)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Un beau jardin</i>	a beautiful garden

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.69), the translator translates the *un beau jardin* into *a beautiful garden* in grammatically and idiomatically.

- b) Transference: it is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration. (Newmark, 1988, p. 82)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Image</i>	Image

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.81) *image* is borrowed purely from German into the target language in English. The translator puts it from the source language and takes it directly into the target language without adding or deleting some information

- c) Naturalization: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988, p.82)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Performanz</i>	Performance

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.82), the word *performanz* in the SL from German is translated into *performance* in the English as TL. Here, the translator changes the pronunciation of the SL by adapting it into the TL

- d) Cultural equivalent: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988, p.83)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Palais burbon</i>	Westminster

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.83), the translator changes the cultural word of *palais burbon* in the SL (the French) into *Westminster* in the TL (English). The above are approximate cultural equivalents, their translation uses are limited, since they are not accurate, but they can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture

- e) Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988, p.83)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Mart subite d'un norrisson</i>	Cot death

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.83), the translator translates *mart subite d'un norrisson* in SL into *cot death* in TL (the French). The translator does not find the equivalent word, translator translate it as a functional explanation of the SL word, although the components 'unexpected' and 'without known reason are here omitted from the French.

- f) Descriptive equivalent: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988, p.83)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Samurai</i>	The Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century.

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.84) the translator translates *samurai* in SL (Japanese) into *The Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century*. TL (English). The translator does not find the equivalent word or that can be different if translated literally, so, translator translate it as a descriptive explanation of the SL word

- g) Synonymy: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988, p.84)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Personne gentille</i>	Kind person

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.84), the translator translates *personne gentille* into *kind person* because using literal translation is not possible and the word is not important enough for componential analysis.

- h) Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988, p.84)

Source Language	Target Language
European Cultural Convention	<i>Convention Culturelle Europeenne</i>

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.84), the genetically term is translated as loan translation. The translator adapts the SL word into the TL by changing the pronunciation of the SL into the TL.

- i) Shifts or transpositions: Newmark divides into 4 types of shift or transpositions (Newmark, 1988, p.86)
 - a. The first type is the changing from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective. For example (Newmark, 1988, p.85), the plural form in English *furniture* is changed into singular form *des meubles*. Next, the position of the adjective in *la maison blanche* is changed in *the white house* in English.
 - b. The second type is the changing required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, for example (Newmark, 1988, p.85) *I'interessant, e'estque; das Inieressanteist, dafi, V inieressanteeche* in French translated into *what is interesting is that* in English.
 - c. The third type is the change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. For example (Newmark, 1988, p.86), the word *est aust prises* in French is changed into *involves* in English. Here, the SL is a verb group and then it is changed into verb in the TL.
 - d. The last type of shift or transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. For example (Newmark, 1988, p.87), *il atteint le total* in French is changed into *it totals* in English.

- j) Modulation: it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988, p.88)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Il n'a pas hésité</i>	He acted at once

T

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.88), the translator reproduces the message of the original text. The sentence *Il n'a pas hésité* in French changes it into *he acted at once* in English.

- k) Recognized translation: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988, p.89)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Rechtsstaat</i>	Constitutional

- l) Translation label is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made by inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn (Newmark, 1988, p. 90).

Source Language	Target Language
Heritage language	<i>Erbschaftssprache, tangué dy</i> heritage.

- m) Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988, p.90)

Source Language	Target Language
A piece of	<i>Sedikit....</i>

- n) Componential analysis: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark, 1988, p.90)

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Stürzen</i>	to fair

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.114) the translator translates the word *stürzen* into *to fair* in the TL. Here, the translator make a componential analysis by giving component +suddenly, +heavily, +refers to an important person or entirely) to the corresponding target language word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning

- o) Reduction is the omission of information considered to be unnecessary, of little importance, or unlikely to make sense to the target language reader. While expansion is to use more words in TL in order to re-express an idea or to reinforce the sense of TL word because the correspondence in the TL cannot be expressed as concisely (Newmark, 1988, p. 90).

- a. Reduction, omission of information

Source Language	Target Language
<i>science linguistique</i>	Linguistics

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.90) the translator does not translate the article *science* in the SL into the TL. Deleting of article *science* does not change the meaning of phrase

b. Expansion, adding of information

Source Language	Target Language
<i>cheveux igaux</i>	evenly cut hair

In this example (Newmark, 1988, p.90) the translator translates sentence *cheveux igaux* into evenly cut hair In the TL. Here, the translator adds *cut* in order the TL reader gets the intensions of the SL sentence

- p) Paraphrase: This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions (Newmark, 1988, p.90). this procedures the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent
- q) Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988:91)
- r) Notes, additional, glosses are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988, p.91). For example *la gabelle* become the gabelle or salt-tax (p.92)

2.3.3 Facebook

Facebook is the most popular online social networking service which headquartered in Menlo Park, California (Wikipedia: 2014). Facebook launched in February 4, 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and with his college

roommates and fellow Harvard University students, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes, one of Harvard University students. Now, facebook has more than 500 million active users around the world.

Facebook is one of social media which can be used on PC, laptop, smartphone, and tablet. Facebook has 1.19 billion active users and this spread in different countries. Originally, Facebook had initially limited the website's membership to Harvard students, but later expanded it to colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. Facebook allows anyone who claims to be at least 13 years old to become as a registered user.

Recently, Facebook has already been translated into about 110 languages, including Indonesian. But in English version there are many Englishes can be found on Facebook, they are English (UK), English (US), English (India), English (Pirate) and English (Upside down) but in this thesis the version chosen is English (UK) to be analyzed because Facebook page on English (UK) version have many similarities with Facebook page on Indonesian version than Facebook on English (USA) version.

Facebook page contains of words, phrase and sentences. There are many pages can be found on Facebook. Firstly, the user's must *sign up* or *log in* on the first page which is called *welcoming page*, after *log in* on Facebook, the first page will show up is *Homepage*, in this page, there are many pages that can be opened, such as; *profile*, *setting*, *application*, *home*, etc. After finishing using Facebook we can log out from the system, and finally, we can see the *closing page*.

2.3.4 Words

Based on Bloomfield's book (1933) word is a free form which does not consist entirely of (two or more) lesser free forms (p.178), another book on Oxford Dictionary (1083) word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed from, according to above opinion we can conclude if word is the smallest part of language.

There are eight parts of speech, they are: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection (Wren and Martin, 1981, p. 3):

- a) Noun is a type of word that represents a person, thing, or place, such as; *house, orange, and cousin.*
- b) Verb is a type of word that describes an action or a state of being, such as; *walk, run, jump, or think.*
- c) Pronoun is a substitute for a noun. Some pronouns are: *I, me, she, hers, he, him, it, you, they, them, etc.*
- d) Adjective is a word that describes something (a noun). Some adjectives are: *big, cold, blue, and silly.*
- e) Adverb is a word that tells "how," "when," "where," or "how much". But in other case some adverbs are: *easily, warmly, quickly, mainly, freely, often, and unfortunately.*

- f) Preposition shows how something is related to another word. It shows the spatial (space), temporal (time), or logical relationship of an object to the rest of the sentence. The words *above, near, at, by, after, with* and *from* are prepositions.
- g) Conjunction is a word that joins other words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Some conjunctions are: *and, as, because, but, or, since, so, until* and *while*.
- h) Interjection is a word that expresses emotion. An interjection often starts a sentence but it can be contained within a sentence or can stand alone. Some interjections are *oh, wow, ugh, hurray, eh,* and *ah*.

2.3.5 Phrase

Venhaar (1996) states that the phrase is a word or group of words that consist of one word class and do not have a subject and a verb which is a functional part of a longer speech (p. 291), and based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) phrase is group of words without a finite verb, esp one that forms part of a sentence or group of words which have a particular meaning when used together (p.321). From the definition above we can conclude that if phrase is the small part of language after word and can be very short or quite long.

There are many several different types of phrase, According to Baker (1989) and also O'Grady and Guzman (1989) phrases can be classified into types of word that are noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, preposition phrases and infinitival phrases

- a) Noun Phrase is a group of phrases that could serve as subject in the sentence (Baker, 1989, p. 34). Noun phrases are phrases in which their main parts are nouns and in a sentence, it may function as subject, object, or complement.

Example: *The **Book***

- b) Infinitival phrase is a phrase formed by adding the special infinitival marker to a bare-stem verb phrase (Baker, 1989, p.42).

Example: *He forgot **to lock** the door*

- c) A verb phrase is a phrase headed by a verb (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996, p. 185). Verb phrases are phrases in which their main parts are verbs, and usually they function as predicates of sentences

Example: *Never **drink***

- d) Adjective phrase is a phrase headed by adjective (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996, p. 185). Adjective phrase is a phrase in which its main part is an adjective and in syntactical construction, it functions as a complement

Example: *Quite **certain***

- e) Preposition phrase is a phrase which headed by a preposition (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996, p.185).

Example: ***On** the floor*

2.3.6 Sentences

Hockett (1958) said if sentence is a grammatical form which is not constructed with any other grammatical form: a constitute which is not constituencies (p.199), and based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) a sentence is a

set of words expressing statement, a question or a command (p. 390). Sentence usually contains of a subject and a verb. In written English it begins with capital letter and end with a full stop or an equivalent mark.

According to Wren and Martin (1981) there are 3 types of sentences, they are Simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence.

- a) Simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate or has only one finite verb.”(Wren and Martin, 1981, p. 200). A simple sentence normally consist of one statement.

Example: *The train will come*

- b) Compound sentence is one made up of two or more, principal or main clauses and joined by coordinating conjunction”. The words consist of coordinating conjunction they are: and, but, if, yet, etc. (Wren and Martin, 1981, p. 201)

Example: *She became bored and me too*

- c) Complex sentences consist of one main clause and one or more subordinate clause and joined by subordinating conjunction” (Wren and Martin, 1981, p. 201). The words consist of subordinating conjunction are: before, after, that, because, etc.

Example: *The story would make headlines if it ever became public*

CHAPTER III
PROCEDURES OF TRANSLATING FACEBOOK PAGE FROM
ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the writer analyzes procedures of translating Facebook page from English to Indonesian. As mentioned previously, Facebook is one of Social media which mostly used by internet users. It contains of many parts of Facebook or usually called paged. They are *welcome page, home, profile, settings, fanpage*, and etc. Each page has their own function, for example welcome page is the page where you put email and password to enter your account.

The data is only in the form of word, phrase, and sentence. The data is collected from English Version and Indonesian Version of Facebook website then analyzed and listed based on the Translation Procedures according to Newmark theory (1988), and finally each group of data that its translation procedures has been analyzed.

The data taken is the most seen on Facebook page, every page has many words, phrase and sentences, it has many functions for each other, for example, there are log in button, it must be clicked when the user want to enter the next page or their account. But all of the sentences can not be clicked because that just a notification or explanation for something. And not all of words and phrases can be clicked too.

3.2 Analysis of Translation Procedures

Datum 1

Source Language	Target Language
Log in	Masuk

The first datum is the important term on Facebook which is *log in* button. *Log in* can be categorized into verb phrase, because there are two words in this part, they are *log* and *in*. In this case, the word *log* is the main part of this datum.

According to Oxford Dictionary (1983) *log in* (computing) “performs the actions that allow you to start using computer system” (p.253), for example, before using this smartphone you must *log in* by filling in the email and password. In other word, the word *masuk* refer to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*datang (pergi) ke dl (ruangan, kamar, lingkungan, dsb)*” or means coming, or going to someplace, for example: Dia *masuk* kamar

Actually, the phrase *log in* has more specifics functions than the word *masuk*, because *log in* is specially used for computer, database or system only, but *masuk* in Indonesian is just said entering something and it’s not specific than *log in*. For example; *masuk* rumah, *memasukan* data, and etc. But *masuk* and *log in* have the same purposes which it means trying to enter something but the differences both of them, *log in* is more specific than *masuk*.

In this case, the translator applies synonymy procedures to translate the phrase *log in* into *masuk* because it converts the meaning of *log in*, which means entering someone’s account. Based on Newmark’s theory synonymy it

is a near TL equivalent and *log in* is translated into *masuk*. That means translator uses synonymy to translate *log in* into *masuk*.

Datum 2

Source Language	Target Language
Password	Kata sandi

The next datum is the word *password* and categorized into noun. The word *password* on facebook is translated into *kata sandi* on Indonesian version. In Facebook, *password* will be needed when a user wants to access the account, change something which is important such as, payment, change username, email, or password.

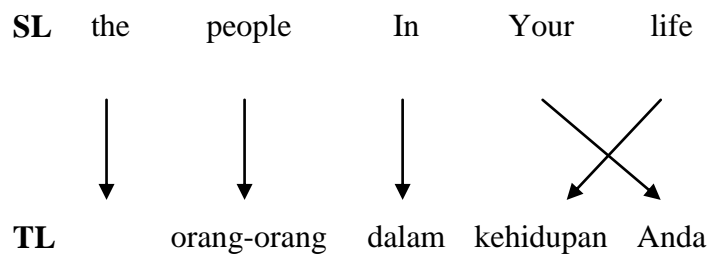
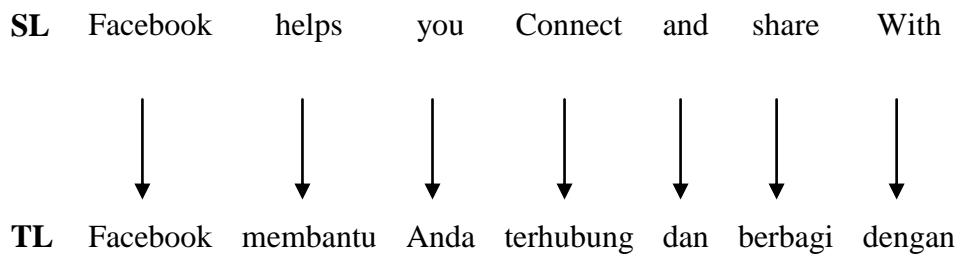
Based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) the word *password* is a secret word or phrase that one needed to know in order to be allowed into a place (p.311) and *kata sandi* based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*kata rahasia sebagai pengenal*”, which has the same meaning with password, however, there is some changes in translated this datum.

Password is categorized into a noun but *kata sandi* in Indonesian is categorized into a phrase, because *kata sandi* is divided into two words which are *kata* and *sandi*, that means password is word in SL and turning into a phrase in TL, it can be concluded that the procedure used is shift or transposition to translated *password* into *kata sandi*, since according to Newmark’s theory shift or transposition involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL.

Datum 3

Source Language	Target Language
Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life	Facebook membantu Anda terhubung dengan orang-orang dalam kehidupan Anda

The next datum is a sentence *Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life* and translated into *Facebook membantu Anda berhubungan dan berbagi dengan orang-orang dalam kehidupan Anda*. This datum can be categorized into simple sentence.



From the text above, it can be identified that there are four procedures applied for translating this sentence, the first procedure is transference procedure to translate the word *Facebook* because *Facebook* is the name of product, which can be strange to translate it literally.

The second procedure is literal translation to translate the sentence *help you connect and share with the people in*. According to Oxford dictionary (1983), Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2015), and English-Indonesian dictionary (1995) all of those words are translated literally, it can be seen that sentence directly transferred to the target language by grammatically and idiomatically. That means that sentences translated using literal translation.

The third procedure is reduction and expansion and can be seen in the article *the*. The translator did not translate the article *the* into Indonesian, and deleting of article *the* does not change the meaning of sentence.

The last procedure is shift or transposition to translate the phrase *your life*. In English the phrase *your life* consist of pronoun + noun, and when phrase *your life* is translated into Indonesian as *kehidupan Anda*, the construction is noun + pronoun that means phrase *your life* changes the position when it's translated into Indonesian.

So, in this datum there are four differences of translation procedures, that means the procedure applied is couplet, because according to Newmark's theory (1988) couplet occurs when a translator combines two or more different procedures.

Datum 4

Source Language	Target Language
Create an account	Mendaftar

Create an account can be categorized into verb phrase and is divided into two terms, they are, *create* is a verb and *account* is a modifier. This phrase

cannot be clicked because this datum is aimed to promote and invite people to join Facebook.

There are some changes to translate this phrase, according to the text, if *create an account* is translated literally based on English-Indonesian Dictionary written by Echols and Shadily (1995) the word *create* can be translated into (1) *menciptakan*, (2) *membuat* or (3) *menimbulkan* (p.154) and the word *account* can be translated into (1) *laporan*, *ceritera*, (2) *catatan*, *rekening* (3) *uang*, *rekening* (p.6). So, *create an account* can be translated into *membuat rekening* or *membuat laporan*. But in this case, Facebook translated “*create an account*” into *mendaftar*.

From the above explanation it can be concluded that if this datum does not apply literal translation, because if translator uses literal translation, that means, must be translated word by word which means *create*, *an*, and *account* translated each by each. In other word, according to English-Indonesian Dictionary, the word *mendaftar* translated into *subscribe*, *sign up*, *checked in*, and many more in English. But translating the phrase *create an account* into *mendaftar* can be accepted because both of them have the same meaning which is the way to join the Facebook, from this analysis, it can be concluded if the phrase *create an account* loss the meaning and compensate to another part, *mendaftar*.

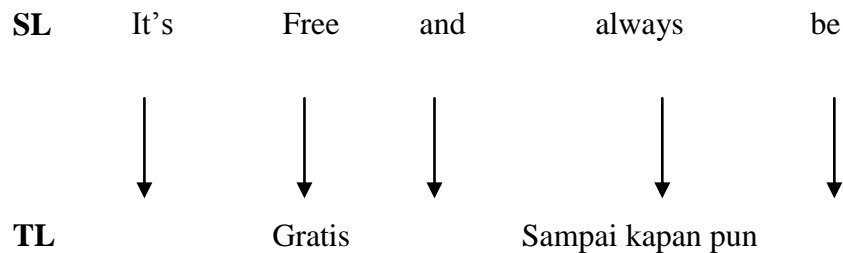
From the opinion above it can be concluded if the translator uses compensation procedure, because the phrase *create an account* loss the meaning and compensated to another part which is *mendaftar*.

Datum 5

Source Language	Target Language
It's free and always be	Gratis, sampai kapan pun

This sentence *It's free and always be* cannot be clicked because it only gives information to pre-user who will be Facebook's user on Facebook, that using Facebook is free and always will be and translated into *Gratis, sampai kapanpun*.

According to the datum, the sentence *it's free and always be* can be categorized compound sentence because this sentence is made up with two principals and there is a conjunction "and".



From this analysis, it can be concluded that there are four procedures applied to translating this sentence, the first procedure is literal translation to translate the word *free* into *gratis*. According to Oxford dictionary (1983) the word *free* means "costing nothing" (p.171) and based Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) the *gratis* is "*cuma-cuma (tidak dipungut bayaran)*" which it has same meaning with *free*.

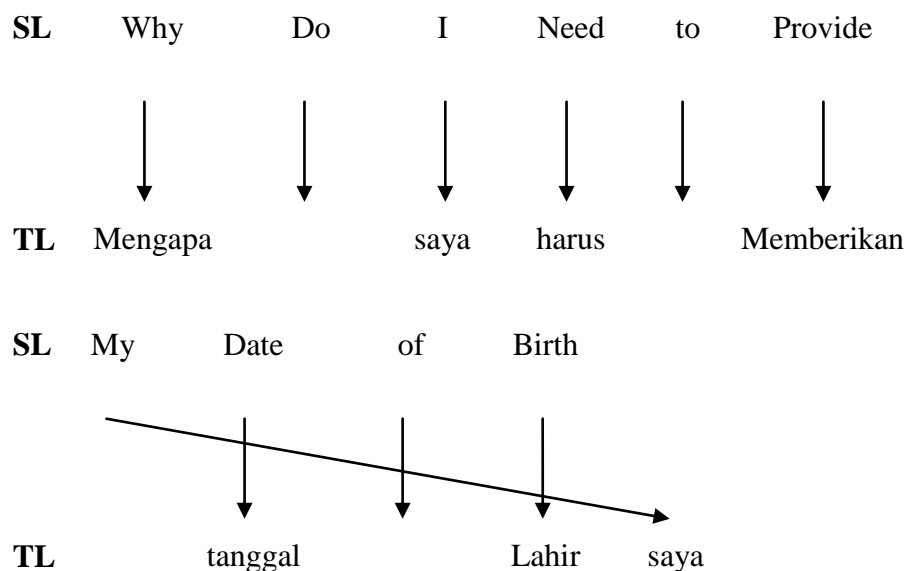
The second procedure is synonymy to translate the phrase *always be* in English into *sampai kapan pun* in Indonesian. The phrase *always be* can be

translated be *selalu* or *senantiasa* in TL but the translator use other word with the same meaning in TL, according to TL the word *selalu* have the same meaning with *sampai kapan pun*. But, according to the result of translating *always* into *sampai kapan pun* there is some change grammatically from word into phrase, so, it can be concluded if the third procedure is shift or translation.

According to the table, there are two words which are not translated. So, the last procedure is reduction and expansion. In this case the translator does not translate the article *it's*, and *and* in the SL into TL because deleting article *it's*, and *and* on this sentences does not change the meaning of sentence.

Datum 6

Source Language	Target Language
Why do I need to provide my date of birth?	Mengapa saya harus memberikan tanggal lahir saya?



The next datum is *Why do I need to provide my date of birth?* and translated into *Mengapa saya harus memberikan tanggal lahir saya?*.

From the text above, it can be identified three procedures applied to translate this sentence, the first procedure is literal translation to translate the word *why, I, need, provide, date, and birth*, because according to Oxford dictionary (1983), Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2015), and English-Indonesian dictionary (1995) all of those words are translated grammatically and idiomatically.

The second procedure is reduction and expansion, this procedures applied to translate the words *do, to, and of*. The Facebook's translator did not translate all those words into Indonesian, and deleting those articles because does not change the meaning of sentence.

The last procedure is shift or transposition to translate the word *my*. In English the word *my* is means belongs to pronoun *I* and *me*, and this article located before things or object, for example; **my** book, **her** dress, etc. but, in Indonesian if there is something belong to some pronoun such as; *saya*, dan *aku* must be located after the word thing, or object for example; buku **saya**, baju **aku**, etc. according to own language there is some position change on locate the possession pronoun.

So, in this datum there are three differences of translation procedure, that means the procedure applied is couplet because according to Newmark's theory (1988) couplet occurs when a translator combines two or more different procedures.

Datum 7

Source Language	Target Language
Surname	Nama belakang

The word *Surname* can be categorized into phrase and translated into *nama belakang*. This datum found in some part of columns on welcome page and before pre-user fill the column when sign up to use Facebook.

According to Oxford dictionary (1983) the word *surname* is “name shared by all the members of family” (p.435), and in other side according to English Indonesian dictionary (1995) surname is *nama keluarga*, which is in English or many culture located after the first name.

In this case, the translator applied cultural equivalent to translate *surname* into *nama belakang*, because replacing a cultural from English into Indonesian. According to Indonesian culture not all people familiar with *surname* and some culture located *surname* after the first name, so the translator change *surname* into *nama belakang* because *surname* always located after first name.

Datum 8

Source Language	Target Language
Careers	Karier

Careers can be categorized as a noun word. This datum is found at the bottom of *Welcome Page* and can be clicked. The purpose of the words *careers* is for jobseeker who wants work at Facebook. Facebook has many offices in other countries but in South-East Asia Facebook office’s is only located in Singapore.

The word *careers* is translated into *karier* in Indonesian. Based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) *career* is “series of jobs that a person has in particular area of work or the period of time that you spend in your life working” (p.58) and the word *karier* on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) means “*perkembangan dan kemajuan dl kehidupan, pekerjaan, jabatan*” or “*bekerja untuk mengembangkan karir*” (2015).

According to the Oxford dictionary’s definition and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia it can be concluded if *career* and *karier* have the same meaning in their own language. However in this case, the procedure applied is naturalization or borrowing with naturalization because the SL word is borrowed from TL and the pronunciation following on TL. *Karier* is borrowing from SL *Career* with some change in writing system. The letter “c” in Careers replaced with letter “k” in TL Karier, and the letter “ee” in SL Careers changed with “ie” in TL Karier.

Datum 9

Source Language	Target Language
Mobile	Selular

The word *Mobile* can be categorized into adjective noun, and translated into *selular* in Indonesian. According to Oxford Dictionary (1983) *mobile* is “something that can move or be moved easily from place to place” (p.276), for example; *mobile* phone. In other word *seluler* based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*bio berbentuk sel*” or “*dibagi sel sel atau bilik*”.

In this case the word are not match, but according to the function, the word *mobile* and *selular* in this datum are refers to telephone or gadget, because to use Facebook the user need their phone, that can be means *mobile phone* in English and *telepon selular* in Indonesia.

So, in this case, the translator applies synonymy procedures to translate the word *mobile* into *selular* because it converts the meaning of *mobile phone* into *telepon selular*. Based on newmark's theory synonymy it is a near TL equivalent and *mobile* is near translated into *seluler*. So, that means translator uses synonymy to translate *log in* into *masuk*.

Datum 10

Source Language	Target Language
Games	Permainan

The last datum in *welcome page* is the word *Games* and translated into *permainan* on Indonesian version. According Oxford Dictionary (1983) the word *games* is “form or play or sport with rules” (p.175), for example; football, badminton, basketball etc. and word *permainan* refer to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*sesuatu yang digunakan untuk bermain; barang atau sesuatu yang dipermainkan; mainan*” such as; toys, sports, gadget and etc.

According to Oxford dictionary (1983) and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) the word *games* and *permainan* have the same meaning in their own language, that means in the translator uses literal translation to translate *games* into *permainan* because according to Newmark's

theory literal translation is direct transfer of the source text into target language in grammatically and idiomatically.

Datum 11

Source Language	Target Language
Home	Beranda

Home is the first page will appear after the Facebook’s user *log in* into Facebook page. In *home* page, there are many features, such as; status of other users, photos which is posting by other user’s or the user himself. In Facebook *home* page the users can post status, photos, link, video, location or emotion. In this datum the translator translates *home* into *beranda*.

The word *Home* is categorized into a word and translated into *beranda* on Indonesian version. According to Oxford Dictionary (1983) *Home* is “the place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household” (p.206) and categorized into a noun word. In other line according Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) *Beranda* is “*ruang beratap yg terbuka (tidak berding) di bagian samping atau depan rumah*” or can be concluded if *beranda* is the part of *home* not a *home* self. Actually the word *Beranda* in English can be translated into veranda or porch, and the word *Home* in Indonesian can be translated into *rumah*.

But, according to another social media or other website, every words *home* on website always translated into *beranda*, so this datum can be used as componential analysis, because Facebook compared an SL word with a TL

word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating their common and then differing sense components.

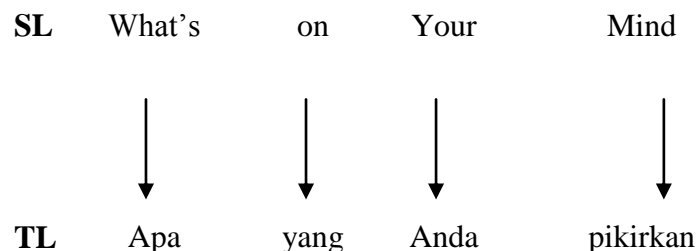
Based on that opinion there is a different component between *home* and *beranda* but when this datum is used on internet they have same meaning, which is the first page will be appearing on the website.

But in another opinion the translator uses *beranda* and it is translated into *Home* on Facebook because in Indonesia *beranda* is the front part of the home and that same like the Facebook page, *Beranda* is the first page appear after Facebook's user log in into Facebook site.

Datum 12

Source Language	Target Language
What's on your mind?	Apa yang Anda pikirkan?

This datum is categorized into simple sentence and located in column before Facebook's users writes status or post anything. The aim of this sentence is for information to users, and this datum can not be clicked because it only contain of some information.



From the above explanation, it can be concluded, if there are nothing borrowed words from source language into target language, and this sentence is

directly transferred to target language. Secondly, there is nothing position changed when translator translated this datum. But then in grammar there is some changing which is the word *mind* translate into *pikirkan*. According to their own language, the word *mind* is categorized into noun, but in Indonesian the word *pikirkan* is categorized into verb. So in this case there is one word have different grammar although in English-Indonesia Dictionary the word *mind* can be translated into *pikirkan*.

From above opinion can be concluded if there are two procedures applied to translate these sentences, first procedure is literal translation to translate *what on your mind?* Into *Apa yang Anda pikirkan?*. Next procedure is shift or transposition to translate word *mind* into *pikirkan*, according to Newmark theory if there is replacement grammatical structure in translating the word it can be shift or transposition procedure (p.87). So in this datum the procedures applied are literal translation and shift or transposition.

Datum 13

Source Language	Target Language
Like	Suka

The next datum is the word *like* and translated into *suka*. *Like* is the button and can be clicked by user when their like some postings on Facebook users, such as, photos, moment, share a link, or etc. If user clicks *like* button on something shared on Facebook that means they agree, enjoy, or satisfaction with they shared. In other case if user clicks the *like* button can have different

meaning if they shared some sad stories, or bad life event the user does not mean to enjoy, but give some respects or sympathy.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) the word *like* means “find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory” (p.249), for example; you *like* ice cream. And in the line, the word *suka* according Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*menaruh simpati ; setuju*” or in English we can translated sympathy and agreeable.

According to above explanation the word *like* and *suka* have the same meaning by their own language and both of them are categorized into verb noun, however have the different pronunciations. So, the word *like* and *suka* is translated by grammatically. So, according to Newmark theory this datum can be concluded if the procedure applied is literal translation.

Datum 14

Source Language	Target Language
Photos	Koleksi foto

There are many words *photos* on Facebook page, but in this case the word *photos* is translate into *koleksi foto*, and this word located on homepage. Based on Oxford Dictionary online (2015) *photo* is “picture formed by means of action of light on film and transferred to specially prepared paper”., and in other line, the word *Foto* according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) means “*potret, gambaran, bayangan or pantulan*”, that can be concluded if the word *photos* and *foto* have the same meaning, however in this case there is letter “s” after photos means there are many photos.

From the explanation, it can be concluded that to translate the word *photos* into *koleksi foto*, two differences translation procedures applied, they are naturalization on the changing letter “ph” in **Ph**otos into letter “f” in **F**oto, and shift or transposition because there is grammatically changing to translate this terms.

The word *photos* is categorized into word in English but in Indonesian, *koleksi foto* categorized into noun phrase. In this case, Facebook add the word *koleksi* because in English letter “s” or “es” after some things, or object means there are many things, or more than one. So, the translator adds the word *koleksi* before the word *foto* because in Indonesian the word *foto* can be defined if there are some or there is only one. So the translator adds the word *koleksi* before article *photos* because it can explain that there are many photos can be found in *photo*.

Datum 15

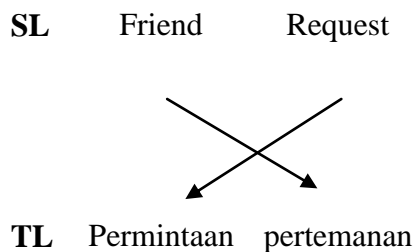
Source Language	Target Language
Friend request	Permintaan pertemanan

The next datum is the phrase *friend request* and translated into *permintaan pertemanan*. This datum can be categorized into verb phrase because there are two words in this part, they are *friend* as modifier and *request* as verb.

According to Oxford Dictionary (1983) word *friend* is “person you know well and like, but who is not related” (p.172) and word *request* is “act of politely asking for something” (p.365) for example; make a *request* for more

money. In other line, based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) the word *permintaan* means “*perbuatan (hal dan sebagainya) meminta*” for example, ia pulang kampung atas *permintaan* orangtuanya, and the word *pertemanan* means “*perihal berteman*” for example, *pertemanan* saya dengan dia memang boleh dikatakan kilat.

According their own language, the word *friend* and *request* has the same meaning with the word *permintaan* dan *pertemanan*, but according the position there are some changed.



According above explanation, there’s change position to translate the phrase *friend request* into *permintaan pertemanan*, In English, the phrase *friend request* consist of modifier + verb, but in Indonesian the phrase *permintaan pertemanan* consist of verb + modifier that means phrase *friend request* changed the position when translated into Indonesian.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded if translator applies shift or transposition procedure to translate the phrase *friend request* into *permintaan pertemanan* because there is grammar change when is translated this datum from source language into target language.

Datum 16

Source Language	Target Language
More	Lainnya

Next datum is *more* and categorized into noun word. The word *more* is translated into *lainnya* on Facebook Indonesian version. This datum is located on profile page and have functions as to see other biography of the user, such as movie their likes, pages, etc.

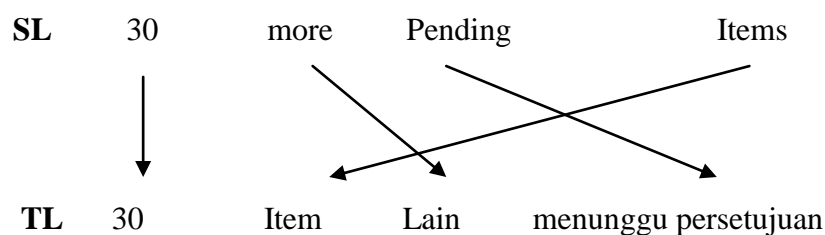
According to Oxford Dictionary (1983) the word *more* is a large number or amount of (p. 278), In other word *lainnya* in Indonesia is divided into two terms, *lain* is categorized into word and *nya* is categorized into affix. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) the word *lain* is *asing, beda, tidak sama (halnya, rupanya, dsb)* for example; *dia tidak mau mengindahkan pendapat orang lain*, that can be concluded if something which different than before and the word *nya* means *pronomina benda yg menyatakan milik, pelaku, atau penerima* or confirmation, for example like *mobilnya, bukunya, rumahnya* or etc.

In other word, according to English-Indonesian Dictionary (1995) word *more* is translating be *lebih banyak, or buah lagi* (p.385). But, translating *more* into *lainnya* is acceptable, because there are synonymy between *more* and *lainnya*, which is something more than one or amount of number, for example, *more book* can be translated *buku lainnya*. So, in this case the translator applies synonymy procedure to translate *more* into *lainnya*.

Datum 17

Source Language	Target Language
30 more pending items	30 item lain menunggu persetujuan

The next datum is a sentence *30 more pending items* is translated into *30 item lain menunggu persetujuan*. This datum can be found at profile page when users did not complete to fill in some information on their profile page.



From the text, it can be concluded that if there are three procedures applied in this datum which are synonymy, shift or transpositions, and transference but then the article *30* will not be analyzed because *30* is symbol and categorized into number.

The first procedure is synonymy procedure and applied to translate word *more* into *lain*. This word has been analyzed on datum 16.

Next procedure is shift or transposition, and there are two part shift or transposition procedures applied in this sentence, first, to translate the word *pending* into *menunggu persetujuan*. According Oxford Dictionary (1983) the word *pending* is “waiting to be decided” or “going to happen soon” (p.316) that means word *pending* is acceptable to translate into *menunggu persetujuan* because both of them has the same meaning to from source language into target language, but then according to the grammatical article *pending* categorized

into adjective words but *menunggu persetujuan* categorized into phrase, so there are grammatically changed from SL into TL. Next, to translate the phrase *more pending items* into *item lain menunggu persetujuan* and this can be categorized into shift or transposition either because there are some position changed and this is the target language grammatical structure does not exist in source language grammatical.

The last procedure is transference to translate the word *item* from SL into TL. According to English-Indonesian Dictionary (1995) the word *item* can be translated into *barang, hal, berita, pokok, or nomor* (p.332). But in this case Facebook does not translate the word *item* into TL.

Datum 18

Source Language	Target Language
Life event	Peristiwa Aktual

The next datum is *Life Event* and translated into *Peristiwa Aktual* in Indonesian version. *Life event* is categorized into phrase, because it is divided into two words, they are *life* as modifier and *event* as noun. This datum is located on profile page and has functions to posting event important in users life, such as married, graduation, engaged and etc.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (1983) *life* means “periods between births, during, and death (p. 248)”, for example she spent her whole *life* in Jakarta. And *event* is “something that happen especially something important” (p.147). In another word, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) the word *peristiwa* means “*kejadian (hal, perkara, dan sebagainya); kejadian*”

yang luar biasa (menarik perhatian dan sebagainya); yang benar-benar terjadi: for example; *memperingati peristiwa penting dalam sejarah*, based on above meaning by their own language the word *event* have the same meaning with the word *peristiwa*, but then the word *aktual* according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*benar benar terjadi*” for example; *cerita itu diangkat dari peristiwa yang aktual* that means something that really happen, and *life* did not have the same meaning with the word *aktual*.

According to the explanation above, there are three procedures applied in this datum. The first procedure is literal translation which it translated the word *event* into *peristiwa*, because it has different pronunciation and grammar, but in their language has the same meaning.

The second procedure is synonymy to translate the word *life* into *akurat*. Translating word *life* into *akurat* can be acceptable because according to their dictionary, *Life* means *peristiwa kehidupan* or *peristiwa hidup*, and translating *life event* into *peristiwa aktual* can be acceptable because *life event* is a something happen in life and really happens, in other word both of them have the same meaning with *aktual* and according to above explanation, the translator applied synonymy procedure to translates the word *event* into *aktual*..

The third procedure is shift or transposition. Based on the position there is alteration in grammatically to translating *life event* into *peristiwa akurat*. In SL *life event* divide into modifier + noun but in TL changed into noun + modifier. So, there are three procedures used to translating *life event* into *peristiwa aktual*.

Datum 19

Source Language	Target Language
Timeline	Kronologi

The next datum is *timeline* and categorized into word. This datum is taken on profile page and translated into *kronologi* on Indonesian. The word *timeline* can be clicked and has function to see what have their posted on their Facebook account, such as, photos, status, link, or something can be uploaded and shared on facebook page.

According to Oxford Dictionary Online (2015) *timeline* is a “graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked”. In other line *kronologi* based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) is “*Ilmu tentang pengukuran kesatuan waktu*” or “*urutan waktu dari kejadian atau peristiwa*” in English means the study about astronomy or geography and the sequence of event or phenomenon.

According to definition above explanation by their own language, it can be concluded if the word *timeline* and *kronologi* directly transferred from source language into target language because both of them have the same meaning in their own language which is talked period or sequence of time and have different pronunciation and grammar.

But then according to Indonesian language the words *kronologi* is borrowing from English language which is *chronology*, so, that might be literal translation is not exactly correct to be used in this datum, because the word *kronologi* is borrowed from source language. Based on this opinion, the

procedure might be used is synonymy because there is another possible word or phrase can be used in this datum, such as *garis waktu*, *linimasa*, or etc. and *kronologi* is a near TL equivalent

Datum 20

Source Language	Target Language
Status	Status

The last datum is *status* and categorized into word. This datum is found on profile page and translated into *status* on Indonesian. The word *status* is located in the column on profile page which is can not be clicked and has function to post some text such as; opinion, announcement, or etc.

According to Oxford dictionary (1983) *status* is “person’s legal, social or professional position. And in other word according Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online (2015) *status* is “*keadaan atau kedudukan (orang, badan, dsb) dalam hubungan dengan masyarakat sekitarnya*”. Based on English and Indonesia dictionary they have same meaning and does not change.

According to newmark’s theory, it can be concluded that this datum uses transference procedure to translate *status* into *status* because it is transferring a SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration.

3.3 Findings

The findings of the research are displayed in the following table:

No	Data		Categorized			Page	Procedure
	English	Indonesia	Word	Phrase	Sentence		
1	Log in	Masuk		√		Welcome	Synonymy
2	Password	Kata sandi	√			Welcome	Shift or transposition
3	Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life	Facebook membantu Anda terhubung dan berbagi dengan orang-orang dalam kehidupan Anda			√	Welcome	Transference, literal, reduction and expansion, and shift or transposition
4	Create an account	Mendaftar		√		Welcome	Compensation
5	It's free and always be	Gratis, sampai kapanpun			√	Welcome	Compensation, synonymy, shift or transposition, reduction and expansion
6	Why do I need to provide my date of birth?	Mengapa saya harus memberikan tanggal lahir saya?			√	Welcome	Literal, and shift or transposition

7	Surname	Nama belakang		√		Welcome	Cultural equivalent
8	Careers	Karir	√			Welcome	Naturalization
9	Mobile	Selular	√			Welcome	Synonymy
10	Games	Permainan	√			Welcome	Literal
11	Home	Beranda	√			Home	Componential analysis
12	What's on your mind?	Apa yang Anda pikirkan?			√	Home	Literal and shift or transposition
13	Like	Suka	√			Home	Literal
14	Photos	Koleksi foto	√			Home	Naturalization, and shift or transposition
15	Friend request	Permintaan pertemanan		√		Home	Literal and shift or transposition
16	More	Lainnya	√			Profile	Synonymy
17	30 more pending items	30 Item lain menunggu persetujuan			√	Profile	Synonymy , shift transposition, transference
18	Life event	Peristiwa aktual		√		Profile	Literal, synonymy, and shift or transposition

19	Timeline	Kronologi	√			Profile	Synonymy
20	Status	Status	√			Profile	Transference

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the twenty (20) terms found from three pages on Facebook, the writer finds nine procedures applied by the translator. First procedure is literal translation found in data number three (3), six (6), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), and eighteen (18). Second procedure is transference procedure found in data number three (3), seventeen (17), and twenty (20). Third procedure is naturalization found in data number nine (9), and fourteen (14). Fourth procedure is synonymy found in data one (1), five (5), nine (9), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and, eighteen (18) and nineteen (19). Fifth procedure is shift or transposition found in data number two (2), three (3), five (5), six (6), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), and eighteen (18). Sixth procedure is compensation found in data number four (4) and, five (5). Seventh procedure is componential analysis found in data number eleven (11). Eight procedures is cultural equivalent found in data number seven (7) and the last procedure is reduction and expansion found in data number three (3) and, five (5). The most frequent procedures applied by translator is shift or transposition, there are nine data applies literal translation including couplet, and only one data applied componential analysis and cultural equivalent.

The data are form of ten (10) words, five (5) phrases, and five (5) sentences. The most frequent procedure applied by the translator to translating words is literal translation and synonymy. There are three data applies literal translation and synonymy, and there are two data applies shift or transposition, naturalization, componential analysis, and transference. And most frequent

procedure applied to translating phrases into Indonesian are synonymy there are four data applies synonymy and two data applies literal translation and only one data apply shift or transposition, cultural equivalent, and componential analysis. To translate the sentences, the most frequent procedures applied are literal translation and shift or transposition. There are four data applies this procedures, otherwise only two data applies transference and reduction and expansion, and only one data applied componential analysis and synonymy. Overall the sentences and phrases used more than one procedure, but most of the data used the procedures of translation, data number three (3) and five (5).

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<https://www.facebook.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/?sk=translations>

<http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/kbbi/>

<http://oxforddictionaries.com>

APPENDIX

Table 2. Words, Phrases, and Sentences are found on three Facebook page (welcome page, home page, and profile page)

No	Data		Categorized			Page	Procedure
	English	Indonesia	Word	Phrase	Sentence		
1	Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life	Facebook membantu Anda terhubung dan berbagi dengan orang-orang dalam kehidupan Anda			√	Welcome	Transference, literal, reduction and expansion, and shift or transposition
2	Password	Kata sandi	√			Welcome	Shift or transposition
3	Log in	Masuk		√		Welcome	Synonymy
4	Forgotten your password?	Lupa kata sandi?			√	Welcome	Literal, reduction and expansion, and synonymy
5	Keep me logged in	Biarkan saya tetap masuk			√	Welcome	Literal, and synonymy
6	Create an account	Mendaftar		√		Welcome	Compensation

7	It's free and always be	Gratis, sampai kapanpun			√	Welcome	Compensation, synonymy, reduction and expansion, shift and transposition
8	First name	Nama depan		√		Welcome	Shift or transposition
9	Surname	Nama belakang		√		Welcome	Cultural equivalent
10	Email or mobile number	Email atau nomor ponsel			√	Welcome	Literal
11	Re- enter email or mobile number	Masukan lagi email atau nomor ponsel			√	Welcome	Literal, and shift or transposition
12	New password	Kata sandi baru		√		Welcome	Literal, and shift or transposition
13	Birthday	Tanggal lahir	√			Welcome	Shift or transposition
14	Why do I need to provide my date of birth?	Mengapa saya harus memberikan tanggal lahir saya?			√	Welcome	Literal, and shift or transposition
15	By clicking Create an account, you agree to our	Dengan mengklik mendaftar Anda menyetujui ketentuan			√	Welcome	Literal, compensation, naturalization, and shift

	terms and that you have read our Data Policy, including our cookie use	kami dan bahwa Anda telah membaca kebijakan data kami, termasuk penggunaan kuki					or transposition
16	Create a page for celebrity, band or business	Buat halaman untuk selebriti, grup musik, atau bisnis			√	Welcome	Literal, reduction and expansion, and naturalization
17	Sign up	Mendaftar		√		Welcome	Synonymy
18	Mobile	Selular	√			Welcome	Synonymy
19	Badges	Lencana	√			Welcome	Literal
20	People	Orang	√			Welcome	Literal
21	Pages	Halaman	√			Welcome	Literal
22	Places	Tempat	√			Welcome	Literal
23	Games	Permainan	√			Welcome	Literal
24	Locations	Lokasi	√			Welcome	Naturalization
25	About	Tentang	√			Welcome	Literal
26	Developers	Pengembang	√			Welcome	Literal

27	Careers	Karir	√			Welcome	Naturalization
28	Privacy	Privasi	√			Welcome	Naturalization
29	Cookies	Kuki	√			Welcome	Naturalization
30	Terms	Ketentuan	√			Welcome	Literal
31	Messages	Pesan	√			Home	Literal
32	Event	Acara	√			Home	Literal
33	Photos	Koleksi foto	√			Home	Naturalization, and shift or transposition
34	Pokes	Colekan	√			Home	Literal
35	Saved	Tersimpan	√			Home	Literal
36	What's on your mind?	Apa yang Anda pikirkan?			√	Home	Literal and literal translation
37	Like	Suka	√			Home	Literal
38	Comment	Komentari	√			Home	Naturalization
39	Share	Bagikan	√			Home	Literal
40	Home	Beranda	√			Home	Componential analysis
41	Friend request	Permintaan pertemanan		√		Home	Literal and shift or transposition

42	Join	Gabung	√			Home	Literal
43	View Activity log	Lihat log aktifitas			√	Profile	Literal and shift or transposition
44	Timeline	Kronologi	√			Profile	Synonymy
45	About	Tentang	√			Profile	Literal
46	Friends	Teman	√			Profile	Literal
47	Photos	Foto	√			Profile	Naturalization
48	More	Lainnya	√			Profile	Synonymy
49	30 more pending items	30 Item lain menunggu persetujuan			√	Profile	Literal, shift or transposition, and transference
50	Status	Status	√			Profile	Transference
51	Life event	Peristiwa aktual		√		Profile	Literal, shift or transposition and synonymy
52	Recent	Terbaru	√			Profile	Literal

Picture 1. Facebook Welcome page in English version

facebook

Email or Phone Password [Log In](#)
 [Keep me logged in](#) [Forgotten your password?](#)

Create an account

It's free and always will be.

First name Surname

Email or mobile number

Re-enter email or mobile number

New password

Birthday

Day Month Year Why do I need to provide my date of birth?

Female Male

By clicking "Create an account," you agree to our [Terms and that you have read our \[Data Policy\]\(#\), including our \[Cookie Use\]\(#\).](#)

Create an account

[Create a Page for a celebrity, band or business.](#)

English (UK) Bahasa Indonesia Basa Jawa Bahasa Melayu العربية Français (France) Español 한국어 日本語 Português (Brazil) ...

[Sign Up](#) [Log In](#) [Locations](#) [About](#) [Mobile](#) [Find Friends](#) [Badges](#) [People](#) [Pages](#) [Places](#) [Games](#) [Create Advert](#) [Create Page](#) [Developers](#) [Careers](#) [Privacy](#) [Cookies](#) [Terms](#) [Help](#)

Facebook © 2015
English (UK)

Picture 2. Facebook Welcome page in Indonesian version

facebook

Email atau Telepon Kata Sandi

[Berkah saya telah masuk](#) [Lupa kata sandi Anda?](#)

Mendaftar

Gratis, sampai kapan pun.

Nama depan Nama belakang

Email atau nomor ponsel

Masukkan lagi email atau nomor ponsel

Kata sandi baru

Tanggal Lahir

Mengapa saya harus memberikan tanggal lahir saya?

Perempuan Laki-laki

Dengan mendaftar, Anda menyetujui Ketentuan Kami dan bahwa Anda telah membaca Kebijakan Data Kami, termasuk Penggunaan Kuki.

Buat Halaman untuk selebriti, grup musik, atau bisnis.

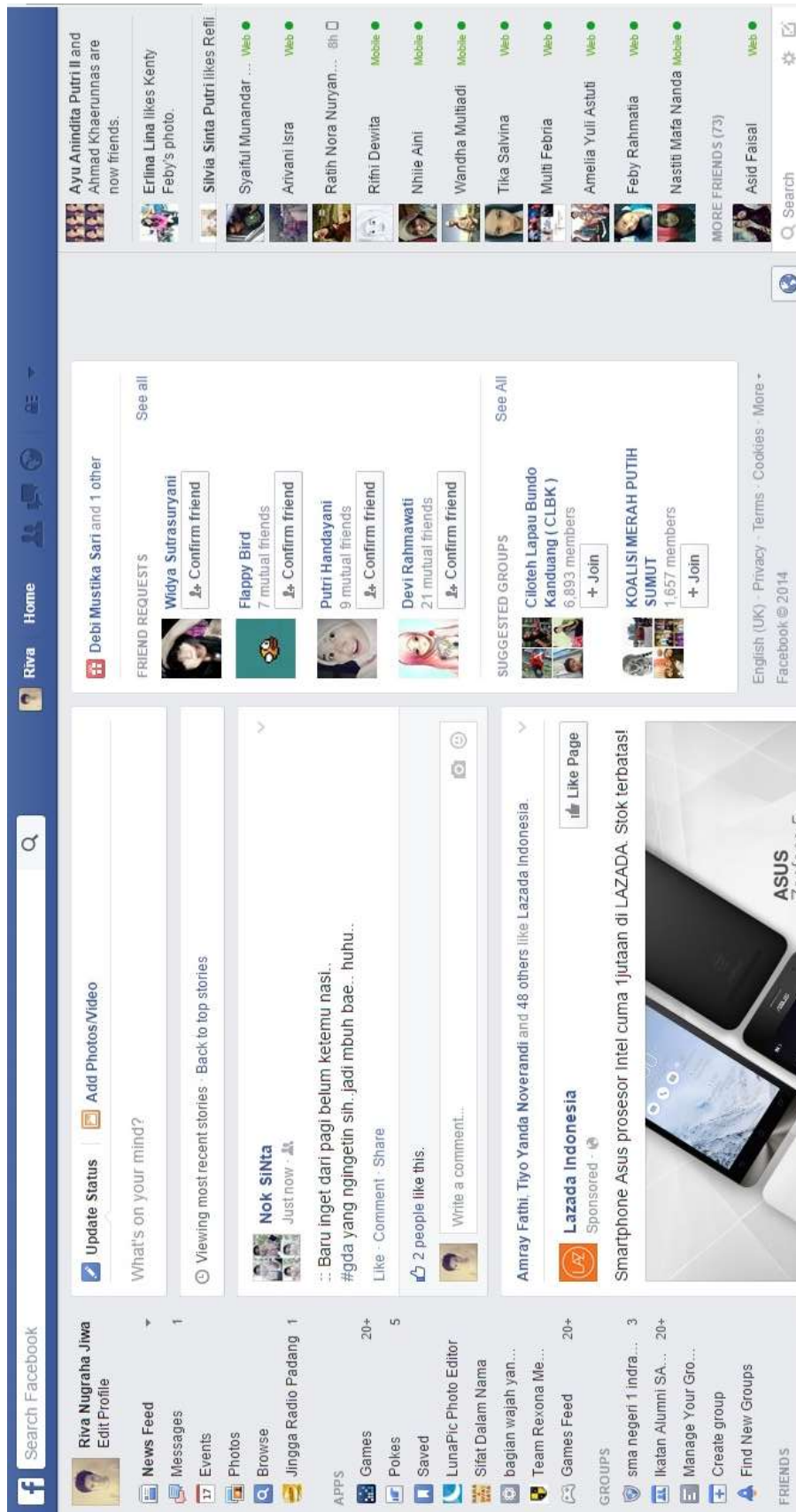
Facebook membantu Anda terhubung dan berbagi dengan orang-orang dalam kehidupan Anda.

Bahasa Indonesia English (US) Basa Jawa Bahasa Melayu 日本語 Français (France) Español العربية Português (Brasil) ...

Mendaftar Masuk Cari Teman Lencana Halaman Tempak Permianan
Lokasi Tertarik Buat Halaman Orang Halaman Tempak Permianan
Bantuan Buat Ikutan Persembang Kaner Privat Kuki Ketentuan

Facebook © 2015
Bahasa Indonesia

Picture 3. Facebook Home page in English version



Picture 4. Facebook Home page in Indonesian version

Facebook Home Page (Indonesian Version)

Navigation Bar: Cari orang, tempat dan hal lainnya | Riva Beranda

Post:
Rakhmah Yulianinda · Baru saja · 8+
egala yang terjadi dalam hidup ini adalah sebuah misteri ilahi perihnya cobaan hanya ujian kehidupan

Friend Suggestions:
Desi Rahayu dan 1 lainnya · PERMINTAAN PERTEMANAN · Lihat Semua
Widya Sutrasuryani · Konfirmasikan Teman
Flappy Bird · 7 teman yang sama · Konfirmasikan Teman
Devi Rahmawati · 21 teman yang sama · Konfirmasikan Teman
Siska Melia · Konfirmasikan Teman
Putri Handayani · 9 teman yang sama · Konfirmasikan Teman

Group Recommendations:
GRUP YANG DISARANKAN · Lihat Semua
MHS_Politeknik Negeri Padang · Gito Dheneas dan 21 teman lainnya bergabung · Gabung

Footer: Bahasa Indonesia · Privasi · Ketentuan · Kuki · Lainnya · Facebook ©2014

Bottom Navigation Bar:
Riva Nugraha Jiwa · Sunting Profil
Kabar Berita · 1
Pesanan · 17
Acara · Koleksi Foto
Jingga Radio Padang · 1
APLIKASI
Permainan · 20+
Colekan · 5
Tersimpan
LunaPic Photo Editor
SiPat Dalam Nama · 20+
pagian wajah yan...
Team Rexona Me...
Kabar Permainan · 20+
GRUP
sma negeri 1 indra... · 3
Ikatan Alumni SA... · 20+
Kelola Grup Anda
Buat Grup
Temukan Grup Baru
TEMAN
Universitas Andalias · 9

Picture 5. Facebook Profile page English version

The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook profile page for Riva Nugraha Jiwa. The profile picture is a man in a white shirt looking out over a body of water. The cover photo is a landscape with a boat. The page includes a navigation bar with 'Riva Home', a search bar, and a 'Cover Photo' label. The main content area features a 'Timeline' tab, a 'Status' post with the text 'What's on your mind?', and a photo of a group of people. The right sidebar contains a 'Friends' list with names like Yosevina Putri Atr., Margery Firdaus, and Wawat Jiwa. At the bottom, there are links for 'Music Director at Jingga Radio Padang and anggota at Purna Pasibraka Indonesia' and 'Studies Fakultas Ilmu Budaya at Andalas University'.

Riva Nugraha Jiwa

Cover Photo

Riva Nugraha Jiwa

2,528 Friends

Photos

Update Info

View Activity Log 18+

More

Status

Photo/Video

Life Event

What's on your mind?

Khairani Chalid was with Miftahul Jannah and 2 others.
15 February at 15:56

Do you have a nickname (or birth name etc.) that you'd like to add?
30 more pending items

Music Director at Jingga Radio Padang and anggota at Purna Pasibraka Indonesia
Past: SIPP FeMale Radio and RADIO JINGGA

Studies Fakultas Ilmu Budaya at Andalas University
Started in 2019

Tika Salvina commented on her own photo.

Gojezz van Heilsink
cocofoe lak kepiEt karo duit atusan ewu mah enak
Imen bocah kuh

Yosevina Putri Atr... Web

Margery Firdaus Mobile

Wawat Jiwa Mobile

Wahyu Fajrin Mobile

Antaresa Valensia

Ridha Jiwa

Nova Linda 33m

Elisa Noveria Cha... 3h

Tikarahmatika An... 10h

Miftahul Jannah

Fathan Dinul Adha Mobile

MORE FRIENDS (11)

Ana Mobile

Sponsored

Hair Chalk
www.tokopedia.com
Berani tampil dengan rambut warna-warni? Cobain dulu Hair Chalk yang bisa kamu beli disini...

ZALORA
ZALORA Outlet Sepatu
zalora.co.id
Cash on delivery! 30 hari pengembalian & gratis pengiriman hanya di ZALORA!

Recent

2014

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2008

facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10203890847784915&set=a.2880524385534.2132126.1632805207&type=1

Picture 6. Facebook Profile page Indonesian version

The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook profile page for "Riva Nugraha Jiwa". The profile picture is a man in a white shirt looking out over a lake. The cover photo is a landscape with a lake and trees. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with the name "Riva Nugraha Jiwa", a search bar, and icons for home, messages, and notifications. Below the navigation bar, there are several sections: a "Berapponsor" ad for travel services, a "Cari Tiket Murah" ad, a "Jelajah Nusantara" ad, and a "Status" post with a photo of a group of people. The right sidebar shows a list of friends and a "TEMAN LAINNYA (12)" section. The bottom of the page has a "Kronologi" section with a post about "OVERTHINKING" and a "Menerima konsentrasi" post.

Riva Nugraha Jiwa

Perbarui Informasi Lihat Log Aktivitas 10+

Tentang Teman 2.526 Foto Lainnya

Status Foto / Video Peristiwa Aktual

Apa yang Anda pikirkan?

Khairani Chaid bersama Mifrahul Jannah dan 2 lainnya
15 Februari pukul 15:56

Apakah Anda memiliki nama panggilan (atau nama lahir, dsb.) yang ingin Anda tambahkan?

30 item lain menunggu persetujuan

Direktur musik di Jingga Radio Padang dan anggota di Purna Pasikbraka Indonesia Pemah bekerja di: SIPP FeMale Radio dan RADIO JINGGA

Menerima konsentrasi | Fasilitas Ilmu Rurdava
screbook.com/rivajiwa

Hidayati Hasanah menyukai Kirman Buyuang Atuang

Ammy Thilaar Caos per mengomentari peristiwa penting Dinott TikTok.

Yosevina Putri ... Seline

Wawat Jiwa Seline

Wahyu Fajrin Seline

Antaresa Valensia

Ridha Jiwa

Nova Linda 38m

Margery Firdaus 6m

Elisa Novena Cha... 3+

Tikarahmatika An... 10+

Mifrahul Jannah

Fahnan Dimul Ad... Seline

TEMAN LAINNYA (12)

Abriel Faqot Rib... Seline

Terbaru 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008