

Communication is a way for human interacts with the other. In having communication, of course, understanding the various kinds of languages is the most importance one. One way to understand the different languages is by having translation. Translation is transferring a text (source language) into another language (target language) without changing the message. A translator should understand the message and written source language (SL) in order to transfer into target language (TL). Catford (1965:20) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in the other language (TL). Translation has many procedures or methods. So, in translating the translator may uses procedures in the process of doing both of the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) mention that the method or procedure of translation can be divided into two covering procedures, they are (a) literal or direct translation and (b) oblique translation. In this book, the writer introduces a research of translation in English (SL) into in Bahasa Indonesia (TL). It is hoped that this research will give contribution for those who are interested in translation.

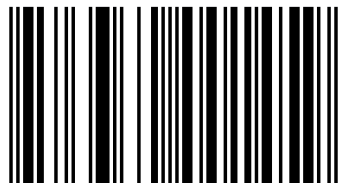


Mr. Herman

## The Method of Translation and Practices



Herman, 31st March 1986 in Pematangsiantar. He completed his Bachelor in 2009 and Master program in 2011. In 2016, he was invited as a presenter on 12th Annual CamTESOL Conference on English Language Teaching in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on February 2016 with paper entitled 'Using Genre Based Approach in Overcoming Students' Difficulties in Writing.'



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*The Method of Translation and  
Practices*

*For my wife, Endang Korina  
and  
My son, Kent Fukada*

## The Author

**Herman (a.k.a. Herman Fukada)**, 31<sup>st</sup> March 1986, lives with his wife, Endang Korina, on a small city, Pematangsiantar, in Indonesia. He benefited from elementary and secondary education at Methodist school in Pematangsiantar. In 2009, he received a Bachelor degree (S.Pd.) in English Education program from University of HKBP Nommensen in Pematangsiantar and in 2011 a Magister degree (M.Pd.) in English Education from Post-graduate of University of HKBP Nommensen. He became a permanent lecturer of English Education department faculty in University of HKBP Nommensen in the year of 2014. He has been teaching in University since 2011 and he has taught a variety of subject in English department such as Translation, English syntax, Sociolinguistics, Semantics, and so on. His specific interest was Translation because he started to teach the subject since he became a lecturer. He has done some research related to translation. He has published some of his articles into International journals.

He was also invited into some international seminars and conferences as a presenter. In 2011, he presented a paper entitled “An Indispensable Tool in Translation at Sixth Semester of Nommensen University Pematangsiantar” in the International Seminar which held in Pematangsiantar, Indonesia. Hence, he was invited as a presenter on *12<sup>th</sup> Annual CamTESOL Conference on English Language Teaching* in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on February 2016 with paper entitled Using Genre Based Approach in Overcoming Students’ Difficulties in Writing. Next year in February 2017, he will present his paper in English Regional-Symposium on *13<sup>th</sup> Annual CamTESOL Conference on English Language Teaching* in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Now, he is the secretary editor of several publication in JETAFL (Journal of English Teaching as Foreign Language).



# PREFACE

Translation is an activity of transferring source language (SL) into target language (TL) with its equivalent meaning. In the new era of globalization, distances of having communication becoming less and people from other part of the world can communicate easily because of technology. Communication in different language for different people in different country needs translation as the media to do it. Since translation has to do with language, the analysis and description of translation- procedures/techniques must make considerable use of categories set up for the process in translating text, especially from English (SL) into Indonesia (TL). The idea of this book initially grew out from some of the writer's researches and this book is based on the lectures given to the students into the English Education Department at University of HKBP Nommensen. Thus, it was intended for the students and other readers or researchers to have more references and better understanding about translation and its procedures/techniques.

To make it more acceptable to the general reader, each book in the series guides readers through five main sections, enabling them to explore and develop major themes within the point:

- Section 1, Introduction, provides background, problem, objective, scope of research, significances of the research and definition of key terms.
- Section 2, Theoretical Review, brings out some theories about translation such as definition, types of translation, translation procedures/techniques and about social networking media.
- Section 3, Research Method, represents on research design, data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.
- Section 4 discusses about data analysis and research finding
- Section 5 is about the conclusion.

Hence, many people have helped the writer in completing this book. The writer would like to express his greatest thank, especially to his beloved parents: Liongtjin Samsudin and Pek Hiang Suryati, his big brother, Hendrik, his little brothers, Harmoko and Hendra, and his little sister, Herawati for all their prayer, encouragement, love and counsel. Last but not least, he must acknowledge his deepest gratitude to his wife, Endang Korina and son, Kent Fukada for unfailing love, patience, and sage advice.

Since it is the first edition, the writer realizes that this book needs revision. Critiques and suggestions from the readers of this book are always welcomed.

**Herman (a.k.a. Herman Fukada)**

November 2016

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Herman. The Method of Translation and Practices**

This research is focused to An English Oblique Translation Analysis of “Twitter” Social Networking Website into Indonesian. This research is conducted in order to analyze a translation from one social networking website, twitter, which is served into bilingual version, English and Indonesian. The data is analyzed through a translation theory stated by Vinay and Darbelnet. The theory divides the method of translation into 2 main parts, (1) literal or direct translation which covers borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Meanwhile (2) an oblique translation, which is also called as translation procedures, serves transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The research method in this research used is qualitative description. The data are taken from each sentence written in English (as Source Language/SL) into Indonesian (as Target Language/TL). The objective of this research is to analyze and find out the oblique translation through the terms and sentences from English version into Indonesian version

**Key words:** transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation

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# **SECTION 1**

## **Introduction**

## SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a way for human interacts with the other. The interaction can be served into oral and written one. In the past, the main problem for human to interact or have a communication is the distance because they usually had the communication via orally. The best way to communicate in a far distance is by having a letter (written). Nowadays, communication is not only done orally (face to face) but also can be done via technology in present. By the development of technology, communication can be done without caring about the distance. The most common media communication used in our daily life will be radio, television, newspaper, and of course telephone takes a very important part in communication. Nowadays, the media is added and even though developed based on the technology development into internet services, website, blogging and web feeds. The Internet has also enabled or accelerated the creation of new forms of human interactions through Instant messaging, Internet forums and Social Networking sites.

Based on [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_networking\\_service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking_service), 28<sup>th</sup> December 2013; 10:29am, A social networking service is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, for example, share interests, activities, backgrounds, or real-life connections. There are so many kinds of social networking services like facebook.com, twitter.com, LinkedIn.com, Google+, MySpace, etc. One of the most popular social networking being used, besides facebook.com, in worldwide is twitter.com. Twitter is an online social networking and microblogging service that enables users to send and read "tweets", which are

text messages limited to 140 characters. Twitter was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone and Noah Glass and by July 2006, the site was launched. The service rapidly gained worldwide popularity, with 500 million registered users in 2012, who posted 340 million tweets per day. The service also handled 1.6 billion search queries per day. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter>, 28<sup>th</sup> December 2013; 10.41am). Anyone can sign up freely and only the registered users can read and post tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. That is why everyone in the world can use and play twitter to get some information and communicate with the other. Of course, one main point that makes twitter can be played and used is the available of the various language. Twitter has already been translated into about 33 different languages, including Bahasa Indonesia. In having the twitter as communication, of course, understanding the various kinds of languages is the most importance one. One way to understand the different languages is by having translation.

Translation is transferring a text (source language) into another language (target language) without changing the message. A translator should understand the message and written source language (SL) in order to transfer into target language (TL). Catford (1965:20) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in the other language (TL). Moreover, Bell (1991:20) defines the phenomenon as “the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.”

Nida and Taber (1982:12) stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language



message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Based to the definition, translating means transfer the message from SL into TL. The message in TL should have the equivalence and closely meaning with the SL.

Translation has many procedures or methods. So, in translating the translator may uses procedures in the process of doing both of the source language (SL) and target language (TL). There is a difference between translation method and translation procedures (Newmark 1988:81). He writes that, while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller unit of language. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) mention that the method or procedure of translation can be divided into two covering procedures, they are (a) literal or direct translation; consists of Borrowing, Calque, and Literal translation, and (b) oblique translation; consists of Transposition, Equivalent, Modulation and Adaptation.

In this paper, the writer will make a research of translation in Source Language (in English) into Target Language (in Bahasa Indonesia). In this occasion, the writer only focuses to the oblique translation in making the research for this paper. The object of this research is the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) that found in a social networking service, twitter.com. In twitter.com, there are many options to be browsed such as home, discover, connect, me, direct message, settings and help. The writer is interested in analyzing and finding whether the theory of translation procedures mentioned by Vinay and Darbelnet is applied or not after the writer used and read the available languages, English and Indonesia, in twitter.com. For that reason, the writer

makes the analysis of translation through translation procedures (Oblique translation) in twitter.com. It is hoped that this research will give contribution to the teachers and the students who study the translation

### **1.1 Problem of the Research**

Based on the above explanation, the problem created as the following:

What kinds of oblique translations are found in English “twitter” social networking service into Indonesia?

### **1.2 Objective of the Research**

The objective of this research is to answer the problem as what have been mentioned in the previous point. It is to analyze and find out the oblique translations found in English “twitter” social networking service into Indonesia

### **1.3 Scope of the Research**

Translation consists of many types of aspects such as shifts and procedures. Based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory, translation procedures are divided into 2 main parts, (1) literal or direct translation which covers borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Meanwhile (2) an oblique translation serves transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. As mentioned in background, it is said that in twitter.com, there are also so many option to be such as home, discover, connect, me, direct message, settings and help. On this occasion, the writer will focus on analyzing and discussing the oblique translation through “twitter” as

social networking service into Indonesia, especially to the option of help in twitter.com

#### **1.4 Significance of the Research**

There are some significance found in this research, they are: theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research paper is hoped useful for the readers, especially the students of English Department who want to expand and have a further knowledge about translation procedures. Practically, it is also hoped that this research paper will become a reference for someone who wants to analyze the translation procedures.

#### **1.5 Definition of Key Terms**

There are some key terms used in this research, namely:

1. Analysis means careful examination about something
2. Translation is transferring the meaning of the SL text into the TL text.
3. Oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible

## **SECTION 2**

### **Theoretical Review**

## SECTION 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

### 2.1 Translation Theory

Nowadays, translation shows its importance in human's life. The importance can be seen from how people communicate and understand each other. Communicating and understanding are related to how get the meaning. The process to get the meaning can be obtained by translation since there are many different languages in the world. That's why the study of translation is needed even though it cannot give solution to many problems, especially in translation. The study of translation cannot be separated to the theory of translation although translation is usually refers to the practice. The understanding about general concept of translation theory is very important and useful for the translators. So, it is impossible for the translators to get a good translation without understanding the meaning or definition of translation, because translation is as general concept of translation theory.

Nababan (1999:13) states, *"teori menerjemahkan memusatkan perhatiannya pada karakteristik dan masalah-masalah penerjemahan sebagai suatu fenomena."*(*Translation's theory is concentrating the attention to the characteristics and the problems of translation as a phenomenon*). Lauven-Zwart (as quoted by Nababan 1999:15) says, *"Menghasilkan penerjemah dan terjemahan yang lebih baik bukan merupakan tujuan utama teori penerjemahan. Penerjemah dan terjemahan yang lebih baik mungkin saja merupakan produk teori dan metode penerjemahan."* (*To produce the translators and translations*

*are not the first purpose of translation theory. The better translators and translations may be as a product of theory and translation's method)*

Translation theory is not always relevant with the translating practice and the teaching of translation. The theory of translation is focused at characteristic and the translation problems as a phenomenon. According Lauven – Zwart (1985) in Rudolf Nababan 1999, it is that producing the better translating and translations are not the main purpose of translation theory. A better translating and translation it is just the theory product and method of translating.

Discussing translation theory will be endless because various perspectives from different experts also give the same impact and understanding to translation. Since translation is related to linguistics, the approach of translation theory is focusing to the meaning, equivalence, and shifts which are introduced by some experts like Roman Jakobson, Eugene Nida, Vinay, Darbelnet, Munday, Catford, and Lauven-Zwart.

## **2.2 Definition of Translation**

Generally, translation is known as the process of transferring one language (known as Source Language) to another language (known as Target Language). Meanwhile, some people try to define translation in different version. According to Catford in Machali (2000:5), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that the translation is changing of the text material of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) which in the target language the text has the

equivalence in the source language. Newmark (1988:5) also gives the same definition about translation. He defines translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Hence, Bell (1991:20) defines the phenomenon as “the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” On the other hand, Munday (2000:4) says that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the product and the process. The product involves the translated text and the process involves the translator changing an original written text (source language) into written text (target language) in different verbal language.

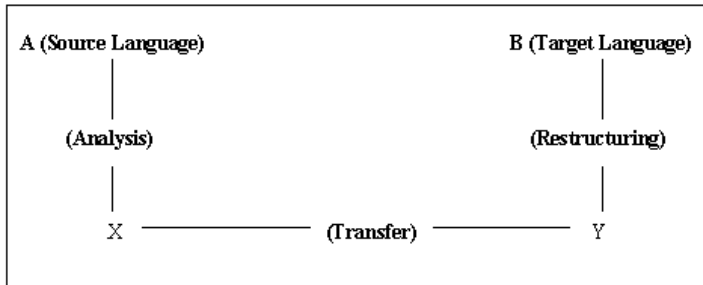
Based on the various definitions above, the writer can conclude that translation involves two languages; they are Source language (SL) and Target Language (TL). So, translation is a process of transferring the message, meaning, statement, utterance of the SL to the TL, and his product of translation is from the author’s perspective.

### **2.3 Translation as a Process**

Nida and Taber (1974:12) states that “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. The definition is clear that the form of target language is not the priority in doing the translation but the meaning is. In producing a good meaning, the translator should know and understand the process and what should be produced.

Hatim and Munday (2004:3) say, “the first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product”. So a process of translation means as some activities that doing by a translator while he transferring the message from SL to TL. Hence, Levy (in Venuti 2000:148) says, “translation is a process of communication: the objective of translating is to improve the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader.”

Furthermore, Nida and Taber in Munday (2001:40) divide the process of translating into three stages system: 1) analysis of message in the SL; 2) transfer, and; 3) reconstruction of the transferred message in the TL. This process is described in Fig. 1:



**Figure 1. The Process of Translation [Nida and Taber in Munday, (2001:40)]**

The figure above is clear to state that translation is started from analyzing the source language (as original text). When the translator makes the process of analyzing, the translator should be able to understand the meaning of the text and



transfer the meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). At last is the restructuring where the translator re-expresses the result/product in various types of styles which are acceptable and readable.

## **2.4 Translation as a Product**

Translation activities end in the result or can be known as “product” of translation. Nababan (1999:9) states “Product is the *result* of translator’s work”. If we see the translation as a process, it means that we are going to see the step in translation that applied by the translator to get a good product of translation. The differences between product and process are very important in translation. If we see the translation as a process, it means that we observe the way of translator to get a result. We see the steps that through by translator, what procedure that he used, what method that he used to translate and why did he choose that method, why he chose a certain term to translate a concept. And why he did not choose another term which has a same meaning and etc. (Machali 2000:9).

## **2.5 Types of Translation**

### **A. Larson’s Theory (1998)**

Larson (1998) divided translation into two types, they are:

1. Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. For example:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.	Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

## 2. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. For example:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Tell me, I am not in a cage now.	Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas.

## B. Barnwell's Theory (1986)

Barnwell (1986:13) stated that there are two kinds of translation with their definitions, they are a literal translation and a meaning-based translation.

1. A literal translation is one that follows as closely as possible the *form* of the language which is used in the original message.
2. A meaning-based translation is one that aims to express the exact *meaning* of the original message in a way that is natural in the new language.

The two kinds of translations are formed in the two steps in translation which can be shown in the diagram in figure 2.

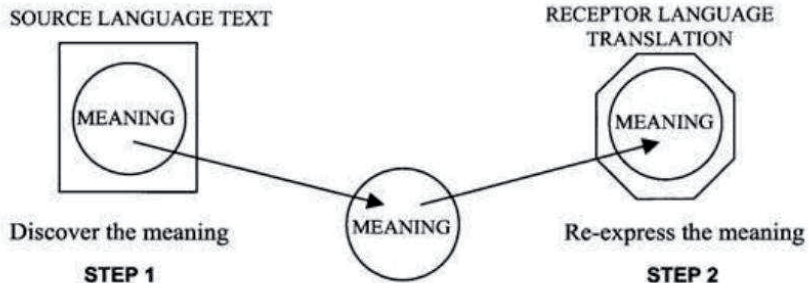


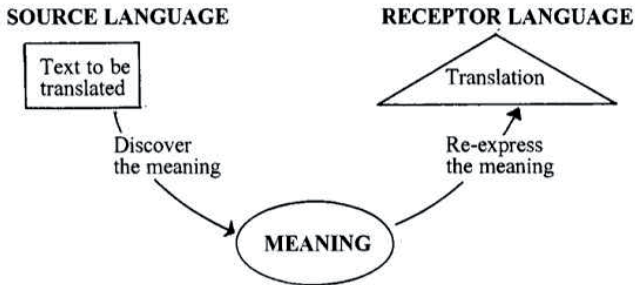
Figure 2. Two steps of translation.

(Barnwell 1986:30)

The figure 2 above is clear about the steps of doing translation. In step 1, we can see that in selecting the source language to be used, the first is to discover the meaning. After gaining the meaning, the translator himself/herself tried to come to the second step, it is re-expressing the meaning, into the target language. But what to be focused here is the form of the shape from step 1 into step 2. As we can see from step 1, the form is square, as example, and then when it is translated, the form became octagon. But one thing is maintain the same is the circle inside, meaning. So from the figure above, we can conclude that whatever the form (the target language or known as product) in target language, it does not a matter because the key point should be considered here is the meaning. Because of every language has its own structure, the form produced in target language will be various. It means that meaning must be kept original or at least the translator tried to replace into the closest natural meaning/equivalent.

### C. Larson's Theory (1984)

Larson produced her first edition of *Meaning-Based Translation* in 1984. In her book, she explained about the process of meaning-based translation. Larson includes a diagram like the one in Barnwell's book, as shown in figure 3:



**Figure 3. The process of Meaning-Based translation.**

(Larson 1984:4)

From the figure 3 above, we can see that this process can be said as a simplification of figure 1 in process of translation, analysis-transfer-restructuring, by Nida. The concept of meaning-based translation as Larson stated here is similar to what Barnwell had. There are the processes of discovering the meaning from source language and re-expressing the meaning into receptor language/target language. But in this occasion, Larson also includes the structure of translation as a process of decoding, transferring and encoding. The structure stated should covers the way of reproducing the information, meaning, from source into target language.

#### **D. Jakobson's Theory**

Jakobson (1959) in Venuti (2000:114) identifies three types of translation:

1. Intralingual translation or rewording. In which the verbal signs of language are replaced/interpreted by the verbal signs available in the same language.
2. Interlingual translation or translation proper. In which the verbal signs of one language are interpreter/replaced by the verbal sign of another language.
3. Intersemiotic translation. In which the interpretation of verbal signs are done by means of nonverbal sign system.

In Indonesia, English is used as a foreign language. There are many different language structures between English and Indonesia. English as a foreign language is difficult to study by the students. The way to help the students in studying English is with translating the text. The students translate English language into Indonesia language. Interlingual translation is done by the students. Interlingual translation is translation from one language to another language.

#### **2.6 Equivalence**

According to Nida and Taber (1969:4) in Hatim and Munday (2004:40) text anything which can be said in one language can be said in another, unless the form is an essential element of the message. One has to make every effort to transfer the meaning and not the grammatical forms of the language. Transfer

means reproducing the source language in the receptor language. It is realized that the result is not exactly the same, but equivalence (a very close similarity in meaning).

According to Catford (1965:20), translations may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. According to him the central problem of the practice of translation is that of finding equivalents in the target language and the central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. In translation, naturalness is essential. Naturalness in translation makes the translation more acceptable. Even though the text is a result of translation, it does not sound like one. A translator cannot translate properly if he does not have excellent knowledge of the receptor language into which he is translating. Wrote texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc), and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

Baker (1998:77) used the notion of equivalence for the sake of convenience because most translators use it rather than because it has any theoretical statements. Thus equivalence is variously regarded as a necessary condition for translations, an obstacle to a progress in translation studies, or a useful category for describing translation. She also added that proponent of equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT).

That's allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place.

Catford (1965:27) stated that equivalent divided into two types. They are:

- 1) Textual Equivalence is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text. For example: translating adjective by an adverbial phrase.
- 2) Formal correspondence is any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the "same" place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. For example: translating an adjective by an adjective.

Popovic (as cited in Basnett, 2002:33) distinguishes four types of equivalence:

- 1) Linguistic equivalence, where there is homogeneity on the linguistic level of both SL and TL texts, i.e. word for word translation.
- 2) Paradigmatic equivalence, where there is equivalence of 'the elements of a paradigmatic expressive axis', i.e. elements of grammar, which Popovic sees as being a higher category than lexical equivalence.
- 3) Stylistic (translational) equivalence, where there is 'functional equivalence of elements in both original and translation aiming at an expressive identity with an invariant of identical meaning'.
- 4) Textual (*syntagmatic*) equivalence, where there is equivalence of the syntagmatic structuring of a text, i.e. equivalence of form and shape.

## 2.7 Translation Shift

Hatim and Munday (2004) state that 'A shift is said to occur if in a given the target language a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondent occurs for a source language element'. Translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of the source language into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet carried out a comparative stylistic analysis to describe translation shifts though the term 'shift' which was first used by Catford in his *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965).

According to Catford (1965:73), '*Shifts*' is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Shifts in translation are known as those changes which occur or may occur in the process of translation. They result, most of the time, from the attempt to deal with the systemic differences between the source language and the target language. The notion 'translation shifts' has been directly or indirectly investigated by every theorist who has ever mentioned linguistic translation in their studies, since the process of translation itself may be regarded as a transformation when a system of certain code is substituted with another by preserving identical communication function, reporting the same message and its functional dominance. However, the most prominent name in this field is Catford (1965).

Catford is the first scholar to use this term in his '*A Linguistic Theory of Translation*' (1965). He uses it to refer to those small linguistic changes that occur between the source language and the target language. He defines it as "a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to



the target language” (1965:73). Shifts within the Catford’s framework occur at grammatical and lexical levels, and their investigation is therefore pursued within or beyond the boundaries of the sentence as an upper rank. He limits his theory of shifts to textual equivalence. In other words, he sees that shifts tend to occur when there is no formal correspondence between two linguistic codes. These shifts are seen as those utterances of translation which can be identified as textual equivalents between source text and target text utterances. Catford (1965:80) in Hatim (2001:15) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift are identified: Level Shift and Category shift.

### 2.7.1 Level Shifts

Shift of level is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It includes shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. Catford (ibid) points out that, cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages. The example of level shifts in the beginning that both Berman’s and Stemmer’s studies where the Hebrew learners shifted most of the grammatical ties (pronouns, demonstratives, deictic expression, etc...), are used to refer to entities and events in the source text, into lexical terms in the target language. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
She is eating	<i>Dia sedang makan</i>

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns *to be + V-ing* (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language.

### **2.7.2 Category Shifts**

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

#### **A. Structure Shifts**

Languages exhibit a considerable amount of differences both in the realization of similar structures existing in these languages and in the type of structures existing in each language. Structures, where one element is typically obligatory while other elements are optional, an agreement between the head and its modifiers, are usually observed in some languages, for instance. However, languages vary so widely in the restrictions they assign to this agreement. In the English nominal group, for instance, this agreement is observed between articles and nouns but overlooked between nouns and adjectives. This is a potential area of structural shifts in translation. Another type of dependency relations is that of the exclusion relation which is useful for defining some grammatical classes such

as the verbs of state in English which do not agree with auxiliaries for the progressive aspect, and proper nouns which do not take the definite article ‘the’.

For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Old man	<i>Laki-laki tua</i>

“Old man” in the source language text is constructed of modifier (old) + head (man). Meanwhile in the target language it becomes *laki-laki tua* which is constructed of head (*laki-laki*) + modifier (*tua*).

## **B. Class Shifts**

A class shift means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank. In other words, a class refers to any set of items having the same possibilities of operation in the structure of a particular unit. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Catford defines class shifts following Halliday’s definition “that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above” (quoted in Hatim and Mundy, 2004:45). Structure shifts entail class shifts. This is because of the “logical dependence of class on structure” (Catford, 1965:119). For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Medical students	<i>Mahasiswa kedokteran</i>

### C. Intra-System Shifts

A system refers to the closed number of elements among which a choice must be made. In fact, the terms available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language. This can be considered a major source of shifts at this level of language description. In other words, intra system shifts refer to those changes that occur internally within a system. The equivalence is said to occur at a non corresponding term in the target language system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. Intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). It is worth noting here that the translator is compelled to be bound by the source language chosen by the writer; otherwise, her/his performance is destined to be erroneous. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Trousers	<i>Celana</i>

The word of *trousers* in the source language is a plural form. It is translated into *celana* in the target language in a singular form.

### D. Unit Shifts

The descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called

unit. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. For example: a phrase into a word

Source Language	Target Language
The lord	<i>Tuhan</i>

There are some factors causing translation shifts to occur. Catford (1965:93) studied that there are two factors which affected the equivalence of translation shifts. They are linguistic and cultural factors. These two factors brought two equivalents. They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. This finding of Catford is very significant because it consists of both important approaches toward equivalence, namely, linguistic and cultural approaches. He states that linguistic factors are those which exist at the levels of concrete form and abstract meaning of any chunk of language. In addition, cultural factors are those factors that cannot be seen at the level of form or meaning of language, however, they exist among the background of mind of speakers and writers of source language.

Shift in translation is the core problem in this study; therefore, the theory of shift in translation is essential to be discussed. This sphere refers to the first and second problems; those are identifying the types of shift in translation on the data source and explain the factors causing translation shifts to occur. The theory applied to this study which is most relevant to the data is the theory of translation proposed by Catford (1965).

## **2.8 Translation Procedures**

The previous definition above is talking about the translation which covers source language and target language. In order to achieve a good target language, methods or procedures in translation are inevitable. Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93) are experts who firstly identify two general methods that comprise seven procedures in translating source text to target text. The two methods are Direct Translation and Indirect (Oblique). Direct translation covers borrowing, calque, and literal translation while oblique translation covers transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

### **2.8.1 Direct Translation**

Literal or direct translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, there are three procedures of Direct or Literal Translation; they are Borrowing, Calque, and Literal Translation.

#### **A. Borrowing**

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) say that Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. In borrowing procedure, the Source Language is directly transferred to the Target Language. In other words, this procedure means that one language borrows an expression form from another language.

According to Haugen in Siregar (2009:73), there are some possibilities that may occur in this procedure. First, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords), the second, borrowing with changes in form but without changing the meaning (mix loan), and the third, borrowing when part of the term is native and other part is borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed (loan blends).

Examples:

a. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords)

radio → *radio*

supermarket → *supermarket*

charger → *charger*

b. Borrowing with change in form but without change the meaning (mix loanwords)

inflation → *inflasi*

productivity → *produktivitas*

stability → *stabilitas*

business → *bisnis*

recession → *resesi*

c. Loan blend (borrowing when part of the term is native and the other part is borrowed)

fiscal policy → *kebijakan fiskal*

corporate strategy → *strategi perusahaan*

environment economy → *lingkungan ekonomi*

national debt → *hutang nasional*

## **B. Calque**

Calque is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word for word. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) say that a *calque* is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti define the result of calque: first, a lexical calque, which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression, the second, structural calque, introduces a new construction into the language.

Examples:

functional strategy → *strategi fungsional*

crisis management → *manajemen krisis*



### **C. Literal Translation**

Literal translation is also called as word for word translation. It is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself.

There are other examples of literal translation.

Examples:

Leafy trees → *pepohonan lebat*

Long trees → *pepohonan tinggi*

All the mice → *semua tikus*

### **2.8.2 Oblique translation**

Oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible. Oblique translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet, consist of four types. The first is transposition, the second is modulation, the third is equivalence, and the last is adaptation.

#### **A. Transposition**

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) define transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense. Transposition also involves replacing

one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. On the other hand, transposition is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language (singular to plural; position of the adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). In translation, there are two types of transposition, namely obligatory transposition and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system.

Examples:

A pair of glasses → *sepasang kacamata*.

Long grass → *rerumputan yang tinggi*

An optional transposition is a transposition that, for the sake of style, can be chosen by the translator if it fits better into the utterance.

Examples:

Small Pebble → *Kerikil*

Medical Student → *Mahasiswa Kedokteran*

Here are some other examples of transposition

standard of living → *standar hidup*

balance of trading → *neraca perdagangan*

limited liability → *tanggung jawa terbatas*

advises caution → *mengingatkan*

keyword (compound) → Kata kunci (phrase)

It's free (clause) → Gratis (word)

Username → nama pengguna

Password → kata sandi

## **B. Modulation**

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This changes the semantic and point of view of the Source Language. As with transposition, there are two types of modulation, free or optional modulation and fixed or obligatory modulation. Free or optional is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL.

Examples:

By the will of the God → *di luar kemampuan manusia.*

The stars went out → *pagi menjelang*

*He was killed in the war* → Dia gugur dalam perang

'it isn't expensive → *ini murah*

it is not difficult to see him → *mudah menjumpainya*

It is not difficult to study English → *mudah untuk belajar bahasa Inggris*

Fixed or obligatory modulation occurs when a word, phrase or structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one, this is an instance of this type of modulation.

Examples:

I grew up in Jakarta → *Saya dibesarkan di Jakarta.*

I will submit the report tomorrow morning → *laporan itu akan saya sampaikan besok pagi.*

The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages and freely used this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptability, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression.

### **C. Equivalence**

Vinay and Darbelnet use this term (2000:90) to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural methods. This procedure means that the process of translating one language into another language that emphasizes on closest natural meaning

Example:

Hello → Selamat pagi, selamat siang, Horas, etc

'Hello' has many functions. The TL in Indo has many variations, but from its function, is for communication

Another examples:

Ouch! → Aw

cocorico → cock-a-doodle-do

miaou → miaow

hi han → hee haw

cock-a-doodle-do → kukuruyuk

Equivalence is also particularly useful in translating idioms and proverbs.

For examples:

She is lovely like the morning star → *cantik seperti rembulan*

We're in the same boat → *senasib*

Bookworm → *kutu buku*

*Kill two birds with one stone* → sambil menyelam minum air

Don't cry over spoiled milk → Nasi sudah menjadi bubur

It's raining cats and dogs → *hujan deras*

#### **D. Adaptation**

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) define adaptation as a procedure that creates a new situation to indicate a situational equivalence. And also it involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source

culture does not exist in the target culture. Adaptation is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In this case, a translator can create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

Example:

*Your Sincerely* (SL) is translated into *Dengan Hormat* (TL).

Based on the explanation above, now we know about translation, whether it's about the meaning, process, functions, technical, procedures or methods, and so on. Every kinds of translation have a different meaning that is based on the writers. If we know about the meaning kinds of translation, so we know how to analyze the text by using the procedure.

In transferring the message from SL into the TL, the translator should add or omit some the information in order to have natural translation and the naturalness of the translated work can be realized if the Target Language Text is read and the readers feel that it is not like translated text. This definition expresses the idea that if we want to have the meaning of words or phrase, it must be in the context of sentence. An example is in sentence like this: 'The man who had pressed the remote control device' and the translator translates it into '*Lelaki yang baru saja menekan tombol alat control jarak jauh*'. In this case the translator

necessary gives addition of information in translating the underlined nominal group construction by the word *tombol* which is not stated in the SL

Other Examples:

You → *Ibu*

Peekaboo → *Cilukba*

Hide and seek → *petak umpet*

Some of the source language data do not have exact equivalents in the target language because of the different cultural backgrounds between the source language and target language. Therefore, not all of the source language terms can be translated into the target language if the source language terms are considered as not having the equivalents, for example English borrowing word '*orang utan*' is from Bahasa Indonesian.

## **2.9 Social Networking Services**

Based on [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_networking\\_service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking_service), A social networking service (also social networking site, SNS or social media) is an online platform that is used by people to build social networks or social relations with other people who share similar personal or career interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social networking services currently available in the online space introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features: (1) social networking services are Web 2.0 internet-based applications, (2) user-generated

content (UGC) is the lifeblood of SNS organisms, (3) users create service-specific profiles for the site or app that are designed and maintained by the SNS organization, and (4) social networking services facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals and/or groups. Most social network services are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as by e-mail and instant messaging and online forums.

Social networking sites are varied and they incorporate a range new information and communication tools such as availability on desktop and laptops, mobile devices such as tablet computers and smartphones, digital photo/video/sharing and "web logging" diary entries online (blogging). Online community services are sometimes considered a social network service, though in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual-centered service whereas online community services are group-centered. Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, digital photos and videos, posts, and inform others about online or real world activities and events with people in their network. While in-person social networking, such as gathering in a village market to talk about events has existed since the earliest developments of towns, the Web enables people to connect with others who live in different locations, ranging from across a city to across the world. Depending on the social media platform, members may be able to contact any other member. In other cases, members can contact anyone they have a connection to, and subsequently anyone that contact has a connection to, and so on. Linked In, a career social networking service,



generally requires that a member personally know another member in real life before they contact them online. Some services require members to have a preexisting connection to contact other members.

The main types of social networking services are those that contain category places (such as former school year or classmates), means to connect with friends (usually with self-description pages), and a recommendation system linked to trust. Social network services can be split into three types: socializing social network services are primarily for socializing with existing friends (e.g., Facebook); networking social network services are primarily for non-social interpersonal communication (e.g., LinkedIn, a career and employment-oriented site); and social navigation social network services are primarily for helping users to find specific information or resources (e.g., Goodreads for books). There have been attempts to standardize these services to avoid the need to duplicate entries of friends and interests (see the FOAF standard). A study reveals that India has recorded world's largest growth in terms of social media users in 2013. A 2013 survey found that 73% of U.S. adults use social networking sites.

## **Twitter**

Twitter is an online social networking service that enables users to send and read short 140-character messages called "tweets". Registered users can read and post tweets, but those who are unregistered can only read them. Users access Twitter through the website interface, SMS or mobile device app. Twitter Inc. is based in San Francisco and has more than 25 offices around the world. Twitter

was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, and Noah Glass and launched in July 2006. The service rapidly gained worldwide popularity, with more than 100 million users posting 340 million tweets a day in 2012. The service also handled 1.6 billion search queries per day. In 2013, it was one of the ten most-visited websites and has been described as "the SMS of the Internet". As of March 2016, Twitter has more than 310 million monthly active users. (quoted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter>)

## **2.10 Relevant Researches**

### **A. Irawan (2010)**

A previous study has been done by Irawan, R (2010) with title An Oblique Translation Analysis of Mandala Magazine. Based on the problem, the answer of the problem is in the data of Mandala Magazine, the writer found all of kind of oblique translation. The most dominant oblique translation found in the data of Mandala magazine is Modulation. From the analysis or data identification, the many data is 145 data. The writer found The writer found 29 transposition (20%), 104 modulation (71,72%), 3 equivalence (2,06%), and 9 adaptation (6,20%). So, the kinds of oblique translation that many used are modulation and transposition, meanwhile equivalence and adaptation are very a little.

### **B. Purwati (2010)**

Another previous study done by Purwati, R (2010) entitled An Analysis of Literal Translation and Oblique Translation in Some Fable Books. In her research,

it is concluded that the most dominant procedure that is found from the data is modulation with 82 cases (50, 31%) and the lowest percentages procedure is equivalence with 7 cases (4, 30%). So the fable books used modulation to give coherence or natural meaning as meant by the translator obtained by a change in the point of view. Literal and Oblique translation have different characteristics that can be concluded that; Literal Translation is a simplest translation procedure and it occurs when there is an exact structural or grammatical between two languages. Literal Translation is direct translation or word per word translation. It occurs whenever word by word replacement is possible without breaking rules in the target language. Oblique Translation is an indirect translation. It occurs because of structural or grammatical in Source Language cannot be transposed into Target Language without upsetting the syntactic order.

Oblique Translation is a procedure that focuses on meaning, stylistic elements of target language, or communicative situational equivalent Besides, Vinay and Darbelnet theory of translation procedure that are used to analysis data are easy to apply because each procedure is easy to understand and the most relevant to be used in order to analyze translation procedures. Based on the table it's concluded that not all procedures exist in this data analysis. Borrowing and Calque do not exist in this analysis.

# **SECTION 3**

## **Research Method**

## **SECTION 3. RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses about the method and procedure that are used to solve the problem of the research. The writer has written some theories in the previous chapter in order to describe research design, data collecting method, and data analyzing method

### **3.1 Research Design**

In this paper, this research is conducted in qualitative library research which the data is from Source Language into Target language. Library research is a research that is done in library where a researcher faces many kinds of literatures that is suitable with the objective and problem of the analysis.

### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

The subject of the research is the “twitter” as social networking service into Indonesia, especially to the option of help in twitter.com.

### **3.3 Object of the Research**

The target language (product) found in the “twitter” as social networking service into Indonesia, especially to the option of help in twitter.com, will be the object of this research.

### **3.4 Data Collecting Method**

The data source was taken from “twitter” social networking service and its translation into Indonesia. In “twitter”, there are parts/options such as home, discover, connect, me, direct message, settings and help. In twitter.com of help, there are many options such as (1) Welcome to twitter, (2) Me, (3) Connect, (4) Discover, (5) Mobile and Apps, (6) Troubleshooting, (7) Policies & Violations, (8) Safety & Security, and (9) Advertising.

In order to make the research more efficient and accurate especially in conserving money, times and energy), the writer takes the data at random. It called *systematical random sampling*. *Riduwan (2008:61) says Sampling Sistematis ialah pengambilan sampel didasarkan atas urutan dari populasi yang diberi nomor urut. Setelah pemberian nomor urut, pengambilan sampel dapat dilakukan berdasarkan nomor genap atau ganjil atau dengan nomor kelipatannya.t* (“Systematical sampling is a sample making based on the turn of population that has already given the line numbers, sample making could be done based on even numbers odds numbers or even double numbers.). From explanation, the writer takes the data from even numbers, they are (2) Me, (4) Discover, (6) Troubleshooting, and (8) Safety & Security.

### **3.5 Data Analyzing Method**

In this research, the method used in analyzing the data is Qualitative. Qualitative method is applied by describing or explaining the data from a social networking service “twitter”. Qualitative method means an analysis which uses

some instruments for collecting the data. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) in Sugiyono: 2009, “qualitative research is descriptive which it means the data collected are in the form of words of pictures rather than number’.

The data is analyzed in two steps. First, the writer tabulated all of the selected data consisting of oblique translation procedures. Second, the writer categorized and classified the kinds of oblique translation procedures.

Following are the steps done in collecting and analyzing the data:

1. Collecting the data from “twitter”
2. Reading and identifying the data source
3. Analyzing the data and find out the oblique translation procedures
4. Giving discussions and making the conclusion with its suggestion

From the procedures above, the writer tries to analyze the data to find out the oblique translation procedures. After that the writer draws tables for making classification of each transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation.

# **SECTION 4**

## **Data Analysis and Finding**



## SECTION 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

### 4.1 Data Analysis

The data that the writer used here is the twitter from English into Indonesia. The writer divides the data analysis into every translation procedures/techniques.

#### 4.1.1 Transposition

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) define transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense.

Some examples of transposition found in “twitter” English version into Indonesia version are as follow:

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Password	Kata sandi
2	Settings	Pengaturan
3	Requiring additional information to request a password reset	Meminta informasi tambahan untuk permintaan pengaturan ulang kata sandi
4	Sign in	Masuk
5	Be sure to review the various permissions you are granting to the	Pastikan untuk meninjau berbagai izin yang Anda berikan untuk

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
	application. These are listed in green (what the app can do with your account) and red (what the app can't do)	aplikasi. Izin tersebut akan terdaftar hijau (hal-hal yang dapat dilakukan oleh aplikasi dengan akun Anda) dan merah (hal-hal yang tidak dapat dilakukan oleh aplikasi)

#### 4.1.2 Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This changes the semantic and point of view of the Source Language.

Some examples of Modulation found in “twitter” English version into Indonesia version are as follow:

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	When you sign up for Twitter, you have the option to keep your Tweets public (the default account setting) or to protect your Tweets	Saat mendaftar ke Twitter, Anda memiliki opsi untuk membiarkan Tweet Anda terbuka untuk khalayak ramai (pengaturan akun bawaan) atau melindungi Tweet Anda

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
2	If you at one time had public Tweets, those Tweets will no longer be public or appear in public Twitter Search results; your Tweets will only be viewable and searchable for yourself and your approved followers	Jika suatu kali Anda memiliki Tweet publik, Tweet itu akan selalu bersifat publik dan dapat dicari, meski Anda mengubah pengaturan ke terlindungi
3	Please note: Deleted DMs disappear from both the sender and the recipient's history. If you are missing DMs, check with the person you messaged to verify that they deleted the DMs you are missing	Perhatikan: PL yang dihapus akan hilang dari riwayat pengirim dan penerima. Jika PL Anda tidak muncul, tanyakan kepada orang yang Anda kirim pesan untuk memverifikasikan bahwa ia menghapus PL Anda tersebut
4	A note about DM fails: Your service provider may split SMS messages greater than 160 characters into multiple messages. In this case, the second message will post as a normal Tweet because it doesn't begin with d username, as the first message did	Catatan tentang PL gagal: Penyedia layanan Anda mungkin memecah pesan SMS yang melebihi 160 karakter menjadi beberapa pesan. Dalam hal ini, pesan kedua akan dikirimkan sebagai Tweet normal karena tidak dimulai dengan d nama

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
		pengguna, seperti pada pesan pertama
5	Want to delete your TweetDeck account? You can do so here. Please note that deleting your TweetDeck account does NOT deactivate your Twitter account	Ingin menghapus akun TweetDeck Anda? Anda dapat melakukannya di sini. Harap diingat bahwa menghapus akun TweetDeck TIDAK serta-merta menonaktifkan akun Twitter Anda.

#### 4.1.3 Equivalence

Vinay and Darbelnet use this term (2000:90) to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural methods. This procedure means that the process of translating one language into another language that emphasizes on closest natural meaning.

Some examples of Equivalence found in “twitter” English version into Indonesia version are as follow:

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Some third-party apps. Learn more here	Beberapa aplikasi pihak ketiga. Pelajari lebih lanjut di sini

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
2	Click Save changes. You're all set!	Klik Simpan perubahan. Semuanya beres!
3	If you are not able to click the link, copy the full URL from the email and paste it into a new web browser window	Jika Anda tidak dapat mengklik tautan, salin-rekatkan URL lengkap dari email ke jendela peramban web baru

#### 4.1.1.4 Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) define adaptation as a procedure that creates a new situation to indicate a situational equivalence. And also it involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. Adaptation is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In this case, a translator can create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

Some examples of Adaptation found in “twitter” English version into Indonesia version are as follow:

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	<b>Note:</b> If you are having an account issue (e.g. missing Tweets,	<b>Catatan:</b> Jika ada masalah dengan akun (misalnya, Tweet

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
	incorrect follower or following counts, suspicious DMs or potential account compromise), deactivating and reactivating your account will not resolve it	hilang, salah pengikut atau jumlah mengikuti, PL mencurigakan atau kemungkinan penyalahgunaan akun), menonaktifkan dan mengaktifkan kembali akun tersebut tidak akan menyelesaikan masalah
2	When prompted, select the privacy settings for who will see your Tweets posted to your Facebook wall. It is set to public by default	Bila diminta, pilih pengaturan privasi untuk siapa-siapa yang akan melihat Tweet Anda yang dikirimkan ke dinding Facebook Anda. Privasi bawaan diatur ke publik
3	The # symbol, called a hashtag, is used to mark keywords or topics in a Tweet. It was created organically by Twitter users as a way to categorize messages	Simbol #, disebut hashtag, digunakan untuk menandai kata kunci atau topik di Tweet. Hashtag dibuat secara organik oleh pengguna Twitter sebagai cara untuk menggolongkan pesan

## **4.2 Finding**

After analyzing the data, the researcher found in his research that all kinds of oblique translations procedures found in “twitter” as social networking service. The oblique translation procedures used are: transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

# **SECTION 5**

## **Conclusion**



## **SECTION 5. CONCLUSION**

After describing a translation theory about definition and translation procedures, it can be concluded that all procedures (oblique translation) are used and found in one social networking service, twitter. They are transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

This paper has shown the analysis of translation procedure in one context. In twitter.com, the writer found that there are many kinds of direct translation (borrowing, calque, and literal translation) when the analysis was done. More research about direct translation needs to be conducted to make further analysis in other kinds of text in order to get a better understanding of translation procedures because the writer feels that his research is not enough yet to fulfill human's needs in further studying of translation procedures.

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