CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempted to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and /or statement in another language. Moreover, in this new era reading activity is needed because there are much information that must be shared. By knowing much information, we will able to cover the news all over the world which is spread through magazines, newspapers and book.

Knowledge comes from translation. When a student understands what is translation, she/he has already acquired some knowledge. The knowledge is later expanded by translation another text. Students learn a translation and learn better. By translation students can translated whatever according to their interest. the globalization era affects every aspect in people's life. It affects not only in economic aspect but also in communication aspect. As a result communication has become one of the essential elements in globalization and language plays a vital role in communication. In order to communicate with others effectively, people nowadays have to master particular languages, different country has different language. However. This rich variation of language creates language barriers among countries which do not speak some languages. Therefore, most countries take English as a global language to bridge people to communicate with others. Unfortunately, there are still countries of communities which cannot use and understand English well to overcome the language and cultural barriers,

translation has become an important activity to fill the barriers towards language different.

Translators have two use appropriate procedures (Newmark 1988; 81 Vinay and Darbelnet, 1973 : 12) in translating the source texts to target texts to create suitable and meaningful message.

Newmark (1982: 81) states that "when analyzing translations of any sort, it literary or non-literary texts, there are certain categories that allow us to examine how the target text functions in relation to the source text." In addition, different genre of text has different treatment or procedures depending on the functions such as referential or informative, expressive, and operative

Many English texts are translated in to Bahasa Indonesia in the form of novels,(Harry Potter, The Alchemist, etc), and even news articles on the internet so that the translators need to retain the exact message. As a result, translation makes people easily get any information without confusion. To create a good translation, Translators have two use appropriate procedures (Newmark1988 :34) in translating the source texts to target texts to create suitable and meaningful message.

Language can be use to perform several function, for example, to inform, to teach, to sympathize, and so on. Various typologies are available in the linguistics and translation studies literature. Before translating a particular text, translator should find out what kind of text that is going to be translated. In accordance with the present study, it draws an interest in conducting research dealing with the

analysis of English – Indonesia translation procedures on twitter web pages. The reason of choosing twitter web pages as the subject of the study is that twitter has become a popular social networking nowadays, and it has been translated into several languages, including Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, twitter has become an indispensable communication tool for business, non- profits, celebrities and people all around the word and it serves billions of messages a week around the globe and the site is now available for seventeen languages

This translated web page is helpful for those who cannot use English well. However, a good translation must be conducted to guide people to use it appropriately. since twitter has various pages, the research will be limited only in translated sentence and phrases on the twitter web pages. Therefore, this research will analyze the translation procedures and quality of sentences and phrases in the twitter web pages.

1.2 Problem of the Study

From the background above, the writer found the problem of the research as follows:

What translation procedures are used in translating English into Indonesian version twitter web pages?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out translation procedures are used in translating English into Indonesian version twitter web pages.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out translation procedures that contained in the twitter web pages there are many theories about translation procedure Newmark (1998: 81-93) how are this research is limited on the theories of Rochaya Machali (2000: 14-15) there are five translation procedures namely, transposition, modulation, adaptation, contextual equivalence and note fitting equivalence. The writer focuses to investigation the translation quality of the Indonesia translated version of twitter web pages, the data used in this research are some words or phrases on the twitter web pages. in this research, the data will be gained through the analysis more than 1000 tweets showing the they are frequent and active users of twitter.

1.5The Significances of the Study

The significance of this study can be viewed from theoretically, and practically aspects, as describing bellows:

1) Theoretically

Furthermore, this study is expected to give additional information to the readers about translation procedures that used in Indonesia translated version of the twitter web pages. Also, it is expected to be the guidance for other translators or students to use appropriate and suitable translation procedures in translating text.

2) Practically

The finding of the study will provide reference to the professional translators or students in choosing the appropriate translation procedures

in translation procedures in translating web pages and certain genre of the text. Therefore, they can transfer the message from source language to the target language clearly and accurately.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses the theoretical foundation related to the basic framework of the study. This chapter discusses the definition of translation, translation theories and twitter as the object of the study.

2.2 Translation

Translation by dictionary definition consist of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language. Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of language, we are reffering to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentence, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written. These form are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language (Mildred L. Larson, 1984:3, in Erika Sinambela)

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) says that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

Catford (1965:20) states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson (1984: 3). He says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant only the form changes.

From the notions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language. A translation novel is a novel that contains different language from the original text but carrying the spirit of the original text. It also arouses the same respond to the readers between the two languages.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) in Erika Sinambela, affirm that translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The form from which the translation in made will be called the receptor language. To reproduce the message into the target language, a translator needs to find the closet equivalence in term of the meaning and in terms of styles. Its mean the meaning and its styles of the SL replied by the TL are equivalence, so the original message is preserved in the TL. On the other hands, the readers of the TL reading the translation have the same reader as the readers of the SL.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) in Erika Sinambela in their book "the theory and practice of translations", say that translating consist in reproducing the closet natural equivalence of a source of a source language message into the receptor language, firstly in terms of meaning and

secondly in terms of style. According to Nida and Taber in Erika Sinambela, translators should use the closet natural equivalence either in the meaning or the style of the receptor language.

Definitions of Translation in general may be regarded as an art and a skill. It as an art implies that this knowledge cannot be taught freely. We have to train our mind by exercising and repeating certain procedures acceptable. The ability can be improved thought the constant practice. On the other hand translation as a skill or science suggest that anyone could be a translator provided that he or she is willing to learn some approaches or theories which derived primarily from linguistics.

2.2.1 The Procedures of Translation

The different between the procedure and methods of translation can be seen on the implementation units. Translation methods relate with the entire text, while the translation procedures apply in sentence and the smaller unit of language, such, as clause, phrases and words. Translation procedures are very important in processes of finishing translation. There are some translation procedures which the writer quoted from some experts.

The literal translation procedures by Mona and Albert (2002) are:

2.2.1.1 Borrowing

A word taken directly from another language, e.g., the English word *bull-dozer* has been incorporated directly into other languages (Mona and Albert),

Borrowing is the simple af all translation procedures, e.g., borrowing with no change in form and meaning (Vinay and Dalbernet 2000:84-91), Borrowing is It is the way of translating by taking the words without translation.

It is a very simplest procedure among others. In this procedure, a word or an

expression is taken from the source language and used in the target language,

but the translator need to pay attention on the grammatical or pronunciation

of the target language (Molina and Albirt 2002:499-512)

For example:

SL: My brother likes to *download* news from *internet*

TL: Saudara laki-laki saya suka men*download* berita dari *internet*

According to me Borrowing is word taken directly from another language and Borrowing is It is

the way of translating by taking the words without translation

e.g., Email = email

    Dolar = dolar

2.2.1.2 Calque

A foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language, e.g., *fin de*

semaine from the English *weekend (Mona and Albert), calque is* It can be defined as a foreign

word or phrase translated and

incorporated into another language, or in other word it can be said that a word

or phrase which is literally translated from the source language into target

language. (Molina and Albert 2002:499-512)

For example:

SL: Do not forget to write his *pen name*

TL: Jangan lupa menulis *nama pena* dia.

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another,

but then translates literally each of its elements example, *blueprint* is translated into Indonesian

as *cetak biru.* The word *blue* is translated into *biru* and *print* into *cetak.* (Vinay and Dalbernet

2000:84-91), according to me A calque is foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language e.g,. Nama pena menjadi nama pena

2.2.1.3 Literal translation

Word for word translation, e.g*., The ink is on the table* and *L'encre est sur la table* (Mona and Albert), It is translated the source text literally into target text,

focuses on form and structure without any addition or reduction into target (Molina and Albert 2002:499-512)

Example:

SL: where are you?.

TL: Dimana kamu?.

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translator"s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution reversible and complete in itself English „where are you?" is translated into Indonesia „Kamu dimana?". (Vinay and Dalbernet 2000:84-91)

Example: SL   TL

Network = jaringan

Monitor = layar

Wireless = nirkabel

According to me literal translation is Word for word translation

 e.g., SL   TL

Word   =   *Kata*

Book   =   Buku

2.2.1.4 Transposition.

A shift of word class, i.e., verb for noun, noun for preposition e.g., *Expéditeur* and *From.* When there is a shift between two signifiers, it is called crossed transposition (Mona and Albert), e.g., *He limped across the street* and *Il a traversé la rue en boitant,*

2.2.1.5 Modulation

A shift in point of view. Whereas transposition is a shift between gram-matical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories.

2.2.1.6 Equivalence

This accounts for the same situation using a completely different phrase, e.g., the translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions like*, Comme un chien dans unjeu de quilles* and *Like a bull in a china shop*.

2.2.1.7 Adaptation

A shift in cultural environment, i.e., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. *cycling* for the French, *cricket* for the English and *baseball* for the Americans.

2.2.1.8 Compensation

An item of information, or a stylistic effect from the ST that cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT is introduced elsewhere in the TT, e.g., the French translation of *I was seeking thee, Flathead*. from the *Jungle Book* Kipling used the archaic *thee*, instead of *you*, to express respect.

2.2.1.9 Concentration vs. Dissolution

Concentration expresses a signified from the SL with fewer signifiers in the TL. Dissolution expresses a signified from the SL with more signifiers in the TL, e.g., *archery* is a dissolution of the French *tir a l'arc*.

2.2.1.10 Amplification vs. Economy

These procedures are similar to concentration and dissolution. Amplification occurs when the TL uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps.

2.2.1.11 Reinforcement vs. Condensation

These are variations of amplification and economy that are characteristic of French and English, e.g., English prepositions or conjunctions that need to be reinforced in French.

2.2.1.12 Explicitation vs. Implicitation

Explicitation is to introduce information from the ST that is implicit from the context or the situation, e.g., to make explicit the patient's sex when translating *his patient* into French. Implicitation is to allow the situation to indicate information that is explicit in the ST, e.g., the meaning of *sortez*
as *go out* or *come out* depends on the situation.

2.2.1.13 Generalization vs. Particularization

Generalization is to translate a term for a more general one, whereas, particularization is the opposite, e.g., the English translation of *guichet, fenêtre* or *devanture* by *window* is a generalization.

2.2.1.14 Inversion

This is to move a word or a phrase to another place in a sentence or a paragraph so that it reads naturally in the target language, e.g*., Pack separately for convenient inspection* and *Pour faciliter la visite de la douane mettre à part*

2.2.2 Transposition

Transposition is changing grammatical structure of SL with different form in TL. There are some translation that Machali state about:

1.1 The automatic translation. in this case, the translator has not any option beside to do it, because of the language system and grammatical rule.

Example:

SL:"a pair of scissors"

TL:"Sebuah Piring"

1.2 Transposition conducted when the grammatical structure in SL text is not equivalent in TL text.

Example:

SL:" Buku itu harus kita bawa"

TL:"We must bring the book"

1.3 Transposition conducted when the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with the natural usage in the TL. Translation, here, offers translator a plenty of possible versions.

Example:

SL: "Engineering Technique"

Tl: " Teknik (pe) rekayasa (an)'

1.4 Translator that conducted to fill up the gaps of lexical words.

Example:

SL: "Perjanjian inilah yang diacu

TL: "It is this agreement which is referred to (not anything else)"

2.2.3 Modulation

Modulation is change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. Vinay and Darbelned said in a variation in the message, obtained by changing point of view, lighting. Many translator use modulation, which required extensive knowledge of the target language, is far less obvious and more risky. Machali which is quoted from (Newmark:88) divided the modulation into two there are obliged modulation is modulation that must be done because if it is not done then there be an equivalent word. And free modulation is the process of translation that is being done to produce clear meaning.

1. **Obligation Modulation**

Obligation Modulation must be done if there are no equivalent words, phrases or structure on TL.

Example:

SL:" The problem is hard so solve"

TL:"Masalah itu sukar (untuk) dipecahkan"(the word of "untuk"is arbitrary)

2. **Free Modulation**

Free Modulation is process translation which is being done because of non linguistic aspect. It is conducted to make the clearest meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar.

Example:

SL:" We al suffer from the consequence of environmental degradation."

TL:" Kita semua menderita karena (adanya) penurunan mutu lingkungan.

2.3 The Principles of Translation

In order to get a good translation, Dolet in Munday (2010:27) set out the way of translating well from one language into another language, that devide into five principles as follows:

The translator must perfectly understand the sense and material of the original author, although he should feel free to clarify obscurities. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of booth SL and TL, so as not lessen the majesty of the language. The translator should avoid latinate and unusual forms, the translator should avoid latinate and unusual forms, the translator should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness.

2.4 Kinds of Translation

There are two main kinds of translation, one is form – based and the other is meaning – based. Form – based translation attempt to follo the form of the source language and are known as *literal translation*. Meaning – based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translations are called *idiomatic translation* Mildred L. Larson (1984:15) in Erika Sinambela the kinds of translation as follows:

2.4.1 Literal Translation.

An interlinear translation is a completely literal translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic features of the source text, as for example in linguistic study of that language. These literal translations may be very useful for purpose related to the study of the source language, they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are

interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text as in an.

2.4.2 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions (syntactic order) and in the choice of lexical items (semantic). A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.
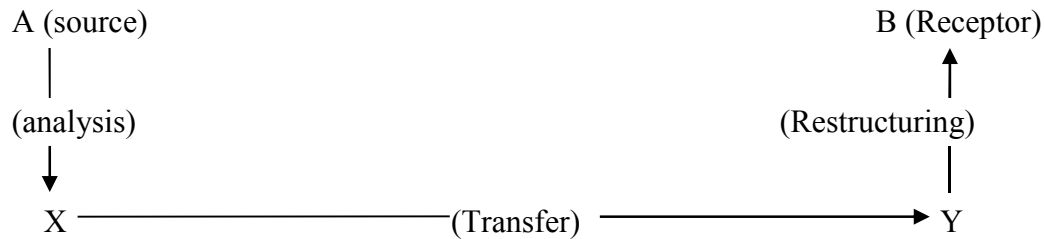
2.5 Translation Process

To translate a text, a translator needs some processes. Some experts classified it to many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. And craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/ or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement in other language Newmark 1981 : 81 has confronted that there basic translation processes:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.

2. The translation procedures, which maybe direct, or on the basic of the SL and TL corresponding syntactic, or through an underlying logical 'inter language'

3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the reader's expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL.

Nida and Taber (1982:33) proposes of translation and its illustration as follows:

Figures 2.5

Nida and Taber (1982:33) proposes of translation

16

A (source)   B (Receptor)

| ↑

(analysis)   (Restructuring)

↓ |

X ——————————————(Transfer)——————————————→ Y

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages:

1. Analysis

   Analysis in which the surface structure is analyzed in two terms. They are:

   1) the grammatical relationships and

   2) the meaning of the words and combinations of words,

2. Transfer

   Transfer in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B.

3. Restructuring

   Restructuring in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.

2.6 Translation by Paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language Baker (1992: 74). Below is the example of the paraphrase strategy.

SL: They all sat down **at once**, in a large ring with the Mouse in the middle.

TL: Seketika anggota rapat itu duduk dalam lingkaran besar, sementara si Tikus berada di tengah-tengah.

The English idiom *at once* is translated into *seketika* in the target language text. Since the translator cannot find the equivalent of the English idiom in the idiomatic form of the target language, the translator does not translate it into idiomatic expression. The idiom *at once* means immediately or at the same time, the word *seketika* means *dengan sertamerta*. The idiomatic expression in the source language text is translated based on its context which is more acceptable and understandable.

2.7 Twitter

Twitter is an online social networking service that enables users to send and read short 140 character messages called "tweets" (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter).

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, Twitter was one of the ten most-visited websites and has been described as "the SMS of the Internet". As of May 2015, Twitter has more than 500 million users, out of whichmore than 332 million are active.

2.7.1 Format

"Rettweet" and "Twitter hashtag" redirect here. For more about tweets, see Tweet. For more about hashtag, see Hashtag. Users can group posts together by topic or type by use of hashtag-words or phrases prefixed with a "#" sign. Similarly, the "@" sign followed by a username is used for mentioning or replying to other users. To repost a message from another Twitter user and share it with one's own followers, a user can click the retweet button within the Tweet. In late 2009, the "Twitter Lists" feature was added, making it possible for users to follow and hoc lists of authors instead of individual authors. Through SMS, the United States, Canada, India, New Zealand, and an Isle of Man-based number for international use. There is also a short code in the United Kingdom which is only accessible to those on the Vodafone, O2 and Orange networks. In India, since Twitter only supports tweets from Bharti Airtel, an alternative plat from called SMS Tweet was set up by a user to work on all networks. A similar plat from called Glady cast exists for mobile phone users in Singapore and Malaysia.

The tweets were set to a largely constrictive 140-chatracter limit for compatibility with SMS messaging, introducing the shorthand notation and slang commonly used in SMS messages. The 140-character limit also increased the usage of URL shortening services such as bit.ly, goo.gl, and tr.im, and content-hosting services, such as Twitpic, memozu.com and Note Pub to accommodate multimedia content and text longer than 140 characters. Since June 2011, Twitter has used its own t.co domain for automatic shortening of all URLs posted on its website, making other link short eners superfluous for staying with in the 140 character limit.

2.8 Previous Research

The first previous research by Muhammad Awaluddin Kamil 2014 was a student from English study research with the title program of Indonesia University of Education. In his

research with the title *An Analysis of English- Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages (A Case Study)*. A qualitative case study were employed in gaining the result of the study. The data were gained from the analysis of the translation quality supported by the translation procedures and an interview to five English students majoring translation. This research study has similarities with the Muhammad Awaluddin research story. The study will conduct the analysis of English Indonesia translation on twitter web pages. But this study focus on the translation procedure. While the previous research focuses on the translation quality.

The second previous research was conducted by Alexander Balahur 2013 with title Analysis in twitter using multilingual machine translated research herein has concentrated on the development of methods and resource for different types of text and various languages. The implementation of a multilingual system that is able to classify sentiment expressed in various languages has not been approached so far. The similarities between this research with the writer research is in collecting data (use interview in collecting data). And the difference between this research and the writer's research is on the language that want to be translated by students Alexander's focuses and four language, namely are Italian, Spanish, French and German. Whereas the writer's research just focuses on one language namely English.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Related to the aims and the characteristics of the study, this research used a qualitative case study design. According to Baxter and Jack (2008:13), qualitative case study provides tools for researchers to study complex phenomena within their context. Consequently, the purposes of this study were to understand a social phenomenon and individual perspective was analyzed, in this case is was selected by Twitter Web pages McMillan and Schumacher(2003) cited in Syamsudin and Damayanti (2007:13). Furthermore, this study also were attempted to find out why certain translation procedures was used to create good or even irrelevant translations in order to know the quality of the translation of the selected Twitter Web pages based on the characteristics of good translation. Thus, in relation to this study, the qualitative case study design was considered appropriate since this research specifically analyze the translation procedures use in Indonesian translated version of Twitter Web pages and its translation quality.

3.2 Subject of Research

The subjects of the research were the grade twelve English teacher and students of SMA YAPSIN SILOAM Perjuangan. The English teacher was the one who knows the students well. So, in this research the teacher was asked about the need of the students, as well as their interest

in learning English through the interview. In addition, the questionnaire sheets were also given to students. There were five English teachers at the school. However, the subjects of this research were only the teacher who taught in XII IPA 1, IPA 2. There were two classes of grade twelve students in SMA YAPSIN SILOAM Perjuangan. They were divided into two classes for science class and two classes.

3.2 The Data of Source Data

As a case study research, creating a deep exploration and understanding towards the study wasneeded to do. Thus, two collection data techniques were used in this study, namely interview and the translation. There were two sections elaborated in this part. The first section was refers to the elaboration of the data collection techniques of the study. The second part was addressed the explanation of the step to analyzed the data gain during the research.

3.3The Instrument of Collecting Data

In this research, the instrument of collecting data wasfocused qualitative data the qualitative data used to know translation procedure on twitter web pages. there were two instrument of collecting data, they were documentation and interview.

3.3.1 Documentation

It was used to see the students' data from the students status in twitter web pages.

3.3.2 Interview

This source used in this research to gain the data were the words and phrases on the selected twitter web pages and identify the quality of the translation. In consequence, to identify the sample of the words or phrases on the twitter web pages, the research purposive

sampling as the method for selecting the participants for the interview. The source was used in this research to gain the data was the words and phrases on the selected Twitter Web pages and identify the quality of the translation. In consequence, to identify the sample of the words or phrases on the Twitter Web pages, the research will be employed purposive sampling as the method for selecting the participants for the interview. The participants of the interview was chosen based on researcher consideration that the information from the participants were provided the spesific data needed in the study (Fraenkel, Wallen& Hyun, 2012 :100). Specifically, this study was used the typical sample. In other words, the selected participants were considered or judged typical or representative of that which was being.

Studied (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun:436). Thus, five English students majoring in Translating whom also Twitter users was chosen to be the respondents of the study for the interview.

In selecting the participants of the interview, two considerations was taken into account. First, the final score of translation practice course of each participant was "A" indicating that the participants possessed sufficient knowledge specifically in relation to translation, its practice, and the characteristics of good translation which was significant in this research. The second consideration was that each participant had beed reached more than 1000 tweets showing that they are frequent and active users of Twitter. After selecting the respondents, informed consent was given to each participant to willingly take part in the current study.An in-depth interview was employed solely to obtain the data in this study. Interview was the most common source for qualitative data alongside with observations and documents (Patton, 2002: 34). An in-depth interview was conducted.

In the form of informal conversational interview. The interviewees were asked in the natural course of things. The primary intent of the informal interview were found out what the interviewees think and how the views of one individual compare with those of another (Fraenkel, Wallen& Hyun, 2012 : 451). The interview was conducted two times. The first interview was aimed at discovering the user's most visited and accessed pages on Twitter Web pages Twitter Website and the second interview was aimed at figuring out their responses towards the translation quality, whether it was an acceptable translation or not an acceptable translation.

The interview was conducted in English. In the first interview, each interview is asked two questions about which Twitter Web Pages they usually visited and accessed. Furthermore, in the second interview, the interviewers were given the transcript of the selected pages taken from the first interview both in English language (SL) and Indonesian Language (TL). As mentioned earlier, the second interview was intended found out the interviewees" response and opinion about the quality of Indonesian translated version of Twitter Web pages. The questions and answers were written down on the research note. Furthermore, the conclusion was drawn from the transcription.

3.4 Techniques of Collecting Data

Thus data collecting techniques were used in this study, namely the translated the source version of the twitter web pages.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, several steps were taken in order to conduct the analysis:

1. Searching

    For searching theory that relevant from textbook, status or internet sources to get good result and to support thestudy.

2. Reading and comparing

    Reading its mean that for the reading status twitter web pages in the internet and comparing its mean that comparing twitter we pages based on the result of interview in both English and Indonesian language.

3. Juxtapose the English and Indonesian version of Twitter Website page in both English (Source language) and Indonesian (Target language).

Table 3.1

The juxtaposition of English Indonesian

No	English version	Indonesian version
1	I'm followed by someone new.	Saya di ikutioleh orang baru.
2	Do not inform me before showing media that may be sensitive.	Janganberitahusayaseelummenampilkan media yang mungkin sensitive.
3	Who to follow.	Untuk di ikuti

4. Identifying the data based on twelve translation procedure theory by Vinay and Darbert (1973), Mona and Albert (2002). As provided in
5.

Table 4.1

Translation procedures used in both language.

No	English version	Indonesian version	Translation procedure
1.	How do I use Twitter?	Bagaimanasayamenggunakan Twitter?	Couplets (literal and translation)
2.	How do I upload	Bagaimanasayamemperaruhipengaturansaya?	Literal

	my settings?		