

**WORD LEVEL EQUIVALENCE INDONESIAN – ENGLISH
ABBREVIATION FOUND IN THE PORTAL NEWS WEBSITE BERITA 2
BAHASA**

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Abstract

This research is a below in field translation especially word level equivalence. Word level equivalence are a rule in transferring the meaning across languages and cause some problems in finding a correspondence in target language. The aim of this research to describe the strategies are use by translator in translating abbreviation find in portal website *berita2bahasa* website based on word-level equivalence and to find types of abbreviation used in portal website *berita2bahasa* website. The method of this research is qualitative method. After classifying the types of address terms find 77 data found in the movie, the writer found types of abbreviation in portal website *berita2bahasa* namely, initialism, acronym, and blends. The writer also found the strategies are use by translation in portal website *berita2bahasa* namely, translation by more specific word (The target language is lacking superordinate), translation by paraphrase using related word (When the definition has been conveyed by the source object is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form), translation by more general word (The hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not a specific language), translation by more neutral (because the target language does not have direct equivalence word). The fourth strategies is translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, fifth is translation closest equivalence, sixth is translation nearest equivalence, seventh is not translated and the last strategies is omission (if the meaning expressed or expression is not important enough).

Keywords: Word Level Equivalence, Translation Strategy, *berita2bahasa*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of translation is complicated from the level of finding equivalence in a word level. From the difficulty, it is interesting to allow attention to the one of

website portal news *berita2bahasa* is a website portal news in Indonesia. This website is consumed mostly Indonesian readers. Many articles are contained from

Indonesia issue, phenomena, and an incident translated into English. Berita2bahasa.co is presenting news in two languages Indonesian and English, with side by side design of each news. B2B became the first online portal in Indonesia to present. Bilingual B2B portals are different from other bilingual portals, which provide a choice of the English version or localization. Not all their news is translated into Indonesian or English, only B2B is able to present the news in two languages. Seeing *berita2bahasa*, in several terms it would be found some abbreviation such as *IDI* means *Ikatan Dokter Indonesia* meanwhile, in *berita2bahasa* translated into *The Indonesia Doctor's Association*. Another example is *POLRI* it means *Polisi Republik Indonesia* translated into *police*.

Two cases are very different but the translation has same meaning with the source language. The translator tries every effort to find the closest meaning and has to know the acceptable strategies the way to translate the language naturally, whereas the message can be natural translation in the target language.

Departing on above, the writer will the translation of abbreviation found in *berita2bahasa*. The abbreviation comes from Indonesian which is translated into

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher will analyze the word level equivalence of the abbreviation translated from Indonesian into English

English. The analysis will be focused on the words level equivalence used by the translator. Therefore, the problem proposed in the research is what are types of abbreviation found in the website portal news *berita2bahasa* and What are the strategies use by the translator in translating abbreviation found in *berita2bahasa* account based on word-level equivalence classification? It is in order to describe the fact in *berita2bahasa* portal news website in daily during January – April 2020. Some abbreviations were studied. The data source of this research is The Jakarta Post daily newspaper. The data are found in *berita2bahasa* portal news in daily during January – April 2020, there are some abbreviations as sample data under study.

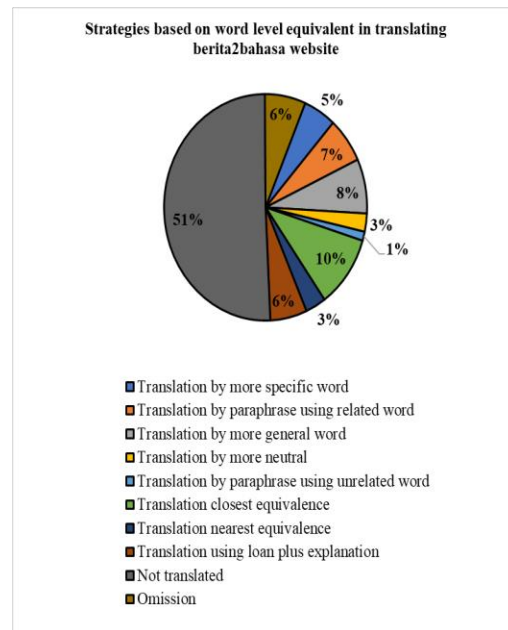
The object of this research is the abbreviation found in *berita2bahasa* during January – April 2020. It takes some data sample. From the documentation technique, the writer gets some data of the word level equivalence of the abbreviation that translate from Indonesian to English founded in *berita2bahasa*. Technique of analyzing data will help the researcher in conveying all description about the subject observed. Data analysis consists of three document flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

which is used by the author in his statement. The result is gained from the articles found in *berita2bahasa* portal news directly. The data consist of words,

phrases, and sentences which follow the word level equivalence of the abbreviation translated from Indonesian into English. The writer gets some abbreviations based on the articles of *berita2bahasa* portal news. The frequencies of each translation of the abbreviations that are found by the researcher over all samples are presented in the following table: Table 1. The Classification of word level strategy

| No | Strategy of Translation | Freq |
|----|---|------|
| 1 | Translation by more specific word | 8 |
| 2 | Translation by paraphrase using related words | 10 |
| 3 | Translation by more general word | 12 |
| 4 | Translation by more neutral | 4 |
| 5 | Translation by paraphrase using un related word | 2 |
| 6 | Translation closest equivalence | 16 |
| 7 | Translation nearest equivalence | 5 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 8 | Translation using loan plus explanation | 9 |
| 9 | Not translated | 78 |
| 10 | Omission | 10 |



The writer will describe the findings of strategies based on word level equivalent in *berita2bahasa* website. From 155 data that have been found by the writer, the writer found 8 data that are contained translation by more specific word, while translation by paraphrase using related word contained 10 data, translation by more general word contained 12 data, translation by more neutral contained 4 data. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word 2 data, 16 data for

translation closest equivalence, translation nearest equivalence contained 5 data, while 9 data for translation using loan plus explanation. 78 data for not translated and omission contained 10 data.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, the researcher has managed to analyze the Internet language features used by male and female users commenting on *@foodyeating's* photos. The data shows that male and female users use 8 features out of 11 features that are proposed by Danet (2001), they are abbreviations, all lower case, capital letters, eccentric spelling, emoticons, multiple punctuation, music/noise, and written-out laughter. From the data, the researcher finds some similarities and differences. The first similarity is that both male and female users use the same 8 features and the features that are not used, they are asterisks of emphasis, description of action, and rebus writing. Another similarity is that emoticons become the most used feature, while written-out laughter becomes a

feature rarely used by both male and female users.

There are also some differences in the data. The first one is the second most commonly used feature used by male and female users, they are abbreviations for male users, while female users have an eccentric spelling. Another difference is that the total number of words in male comments is 434 words, while in female comments is 342 words. For Internet language features, male users used 151 features, and female users used 197 features. Thus, it can be concluded that in giving comments toward the photos posted by *@foodyeating's* account on Instagram, eventhough males posted longer comments than females, but female users are more expressive compare to male users, as it can be seen from the total number of Internet language features.

For further research, the next researchers can conduct research on Internet language features on other media (such as Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, and LINE) because they are also popular among people around the world. The next researchers can also analyzed Internet language features based on age. This research can be done by using Facebook because it's possible to see the age of the

Facebook user and it will be notably interesting to conduct.

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