

## **PLURAL NOUN TRANSLATIONS ON FACEBOOK AND TWITTER PROFILE PAGE TEMPLATES**

**Raden Roro Shinta Felisia**

Faculty of Letters and Cultures//English Literature, [felisia.shinta@gmail.com](mailto:felisia.shinta@gmail.com), Gunadarma University

### **ABSTRACT**

The growth of access to social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter encourages developers to provide language options, including the Indonesian language as target language or the translation. Both Facebook and Twitter have respective profile page templates managed by users. This study aims to describe plural noun translations on Facebook and Twitter profile page templates. The sources of the study are Facebook and Twitter profile page templates. The result of the study shows that: plural noun translations on the Facebook profile page template are root noun (4), root noun plus the suffix -an (2), English root noun/borrowing (2), and no translation/omission (1); plural noun translations on the Twitter profile page template are root noun (83) and English root noun/borrowing (9). By this study, it is hoped that the public receives a practical contribution in the era of social media growth.

**Keywords:** Facebook, Twitter, Media Growth.

### **ABSTRAK**

Pertumbuhan akses pada situs media sosial seperti Facebook dan Twitter mendorong pengembang untuk menyediakan pilihan bahasa, termasuk bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa target atau terjemahan. Baik Facebook dan Twitter memiliki templat halaman profil masing-masing yang dikelola oleh pengguna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan terjemahan kata benda jamak pada templat halaman profil Facebook dan Twitter. Sumber penelitian adalah templat halaman profil Facebook dan Twitter. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: terjemahan jamak kata benda pada templat halaman profil Facebook adalah kata benda dasar (4), kata benda dasar dengan akhiran -an (2), kata benda dasar bahasa Inggris/pinjaman (2), dan tidak ada terjemahan/*omission* (1); Terjemahan kata benda jamak pada templat halaman profil Twitter adalah kata benda dasar (83) dan kata benda dasar bahasa Inggris/pinjaman (9). Melalui penelitian ini, diharapkan masyarakat mendapat kontribusi praktis di era pertumbuhan media sosial.

**Kata Kunci:** Facebook, Twitter, Pertumbuhan Media Sosial.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The necessity to access social media sites is not only to keep its users updated but also to tell information to others. Social media sites also connect people from different places to interact in just a second. People find no more borders such as location among them to communicate on social media. In addition, access to social media sites takes affordable cost. Therefore, access to a social media site is relatively frequent worldwide.

The social media sites that this paper refers to are Facebook and Twitter. Facebook has operated for eighteen (18) years. Two years after Facebook was born, Twitter started to run. These two social media sites reached millions of Indonesian users. At the beginning of 2022, according to the Twitter advertisement section, Twitter Indonesian users were 18.45 million. Meanwhile, Facebook Indonesian users were 129.9 million based on the Meta advertisement section.

Every user on a social media site has a profile page. This profile page consists of information relating to a user, such as a user's biodata, preferences, etc. The profile page also gives a user a persona and even personal branding. Thus, a user maintains their profile page well.

The global growth of Facebook and Twitter encourages their developers to provide facilities such as language options in their settings, respectively. Indeed, language options are a fact that language takes a significant role in social media sites. Facebook and Twitter have a profile page template containing numerous plural nouns. In other words, these plural nouns have translation versions, including in the Indonesian language. Due to such conditions, this paper aims to describe Indonesian translations of plural nouns on Facebook and Twitter's profile page templates.

Several previous studies are related to this study. The first is Quality of Translation for Post in Social Media Facebook by Cahyaningrum in 2021. Both Cahyaningrum and the current research discuss translation on Facebook. However, the focus and purpose are different. Ika discusses the quality of translation. Meanwhile, the current study discusses plural noun translation.

The second study is The Translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian by Simanjuntak in 2020. Simanjuntak and this current study describe the form of the translation, such as non-reduplication, which refers to non-plural noun. Although the discussion is similar, the unit levels and source types in these two studies are different. Simanjuntak describes the translation of English noun phrases that are non-single words or more than one word found in the novel. Meanwhile, the current research describes the translation of plural nouns that are single words.

The last study is An English Oblique Translation Analysis of "Twitter" Social Networking Website into Indonesian: An Applied Linguistics Study by Rajagukguk in 2019. Rajagukguk and the current study discuss translation on Twitter. However, the focus and purpose are different. Rajagukguk discussed oblique translation. Meanwhile, the current research is the translation of plural nouns.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Translation

The translation is defined as a written change from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) in order to deliver equal meaning. Catford (1965) stated translation as the replacement of textual material in the other language. According to Nida and Taber (1982), 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.

In Vinay and Darbelnet's theory, there are two main parts. These main parts consist of (1) literal or direct translation such as borrowing, calque, and literal translation, and (2) oblique translation such as transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

For some conditions, the target language may have no translation. Baker (1992) stated that omission in translation might have three forms: 1- omission in word or expression, 2- omission in idiom, 3- omission in the content of information.

### 2.2. English Plural Noun

Christine (2008) stated that plural nouns refer to more than one person, place, or idea. Most English plural nouns are defined by their suffixes. According to Sitompul (2007), two types of plural nouns: regular plural form and irregular plural form.

#### 1. Regular Plural Form

a) To make most plural nouns, add -s

cat                cats

b) Add -es to nouns ending in -sh, -ch, -ss, and -x.

dish                dishes

church            churches

address           addresses

box                boxes

c) If a noun ends in a consonant + -y, change the y to I and add -es, as in, if -y is preceded by a vowel, add only -s, as in.

country            Countries

city                Cities

#### 2. Irregular Plural Form

a) If a noun ends in or -f, change the ending to -us.

(exception: beliefs, chiefs, roofs, cuffs, cliffs.)

knife               knives

shelf               shelves

b) The plural form of nouns ending in -o is -oes or -os depends on the context.

tomato            tomatoes

kangaroo          kangaroos

- zero                      zero/zeroes
- c) It is necessary to remember an irregular plural form (a vowel change).
- man                      men
- woman                  women
- tooth                    teeth
- d) To compound nouns, add –s.
- Looker-on              Lookers-on P
- Passer-by              Passers-by
- e) Some nouns have the same plural and singular forms.
- Sheep                  Sheep
- Deer                    Deer
- f) Some nouns are plural but appear singular.
- Police, people, cattle, salmon, cod, and so on.
- g) The names of scientific fields are always in plural form, even though they can be singular.
- Mathematics, Politics, etc.
- h) Despite being a means of singularity, the names for fields of science are always in plural form. There are two plural forms.
- Shoes                  a pair of shoes
- Sandals                a pair of sandals

### 2.3. Indonesian Plural Noun

Based on Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia fourth edition published in 2017 by Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, the use of reduplication to express the concept of plurality in language Indonesia is also limited to countable nouns, such as *rumah-rumah*, *orang-orang*, and *kesulitan-kesulitan*.

In addition, the Indonesian language also can apply reduplication plus affixes -an, word *para*, *kaum*, and *umat* to state plurality as same as reduplication as follows:

- a. Reduplication plus affixes -an is to express a collection or diversity of objects that are stated as root nouns.
- Reduplication                      = *batu*
- Reduplication plus affixes -an = *batu-batuan*
- b. Nouns that can be initiated by *para* are limited to nouns that are states a group of people who have specific characteristics, such as job or status. (exception noun initiated with prefix ter-)
- Reduplication                      = *murid-murid*
- Para                                      = *para murid*
- c. *Kaum* refers to the collective meaning of a large group of people who share a common understanding, status, occupation, or destiny.
- Reduplication                      = *guru-guru*
- Kaum*                                      = *kaum guru*
- d. The word *umat* is used to express the collective meaning of a large group of adherents of a particular religion and the generic meaning of human beings.
- Reduplication                      = *orang-orang*
- Umat*                                      = *umat manusia*

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1. Research Method

In analyzing the data, this study applies the qualitative method. This method aims to describe the data from social media profile page templates. Bogdan and Biklen (2007) stated that qualitative research is descriptive, meaning the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

### 3.2. Procedure of the Research

The steps conducted in this study are as follows:

1. The researcher collected English (source language) plural nouns from Facebook and Twitter Profile Page Templates, respectively.
  2. The researcher collected Indonesian (target language) plural nouns or the translation from Facebook and Twitter Profile Page Templates, respectively.
  3. The researcher analyzed the collected data.
-

4. The researcher described the translation.
5. The researcher provided a conclusion and suggestions.

#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1. PLURAL NOUN TRANSLATIONS ON FACEBOOK PROFILE PAGE TEMPLATE

The Facebook profile page template has forty-five (45) English plural nouns. Forty (40) or 88.9% of English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template are translated into Indonesian as forty-four (41) Indonesian root nouns. Two (2) or 4.4% of English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template are translated into Indonesian as two (2) Indonesian root nouns plus suffixes *-an*. Two (2) or 4.4% of English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template are translated into two (2) borrowing root nouns. One (1) or 2.3% of an English plural noun on the Facebook profile page template is not translated into Indonesian. No plurality concept is found in Indonesian translation, such as reduplication, reduplication plus affixes *-an*, word *para*, *kaum*, and *umat*.

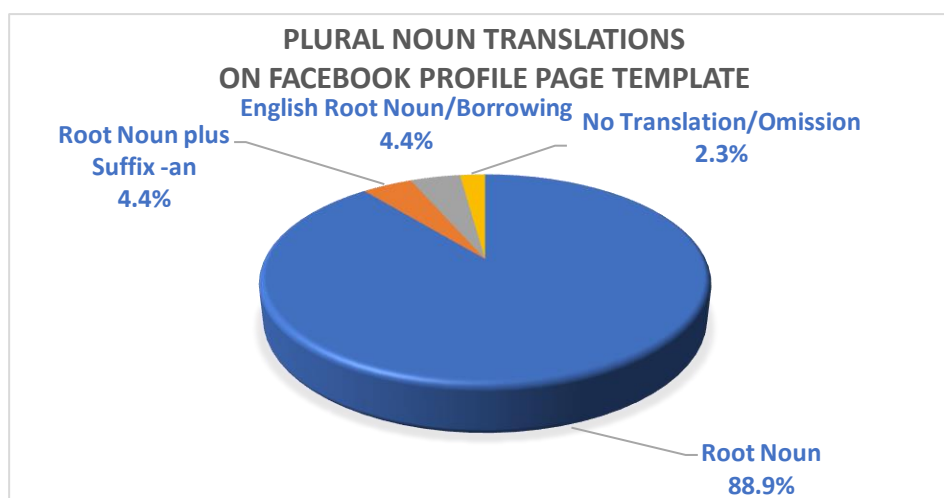


Chart 1. Plural Noun Translations on Facebook Profile Page Template

##### 4.1.1. Root Noun

There are forty (40) English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template translated into Indonesian as root nouns. The discussion is as follows.

###### Data 1

ST : Films

TT : *Film*

According to the data above, an English plural noun **Films** is translated into *Film* in Indonesian. The noun *Film* is a root noun.

###### Data 2

ST : TV programmes

TT : *Acara TV*

According to the data above, an English plural noun **programmes** is translated into *acara* in Indonesian. The noun *acara* is a root noun.

###### Data 3

ST : Books

TT : *Buku*

According to the data above, an English plural noun **books** is translated into *buku* in Indonesian. The noun *buku* is a root noun.

###### Data 4

ST : Likes

TT : *Suka*

According to the data above, an English plural noun **likes** is translated into *suka* in Indonesian. The noun *suka* is a root noun.

**Data 5**

ST : Questions  
TT : *Pertanyaan*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **questions** is translated into *pertanyaan* in Indonesian. The noun *pertanyaan* is a root noun.

**Data 6**

ST : Friends  
TT : *Teman*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **friends** is translated into *teman* in Indonesian. The noun *teman* is a root noun.

**Data 7**

ST : Add hobbies  
TT : *Tambahkan hobi*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **hobbies** is translated into *hobi* in Indonesian. The noun *hobi* is a root noun.

**Data 8**

ST : Photos  
TT : *Foto*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **photos** is translated into *foto* in Indonesian. The noun *foto* is a root noun.

**Data 9**

ST : Turn off notifications for this post  
TT : *Nonaktifkan notifikasi untuk postingan ini*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **notifications** is translated into *notifikasi* in Indonesian. The noun *notifikasi* is a root noun.

**Data 10**

ST : Albums  
TT : *album*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **albums** is translated into *album* in Indonesian. The noun *album* is a root noun.

**4.1.2. Root Noun plus suffix -an**

There are two (2) English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template translated into Indonesian as root noun plus suffix *-an*. The discussion is as follows.

**Data 1**

ST : Posts  
TT : *Postingan*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Posts** is translated into *Postingan* in Indonesian. The noun *Postingan* is a root noun *posting* plus a suffix *-an*.

**Data 2**

ST : Manage posts  
TT : *Kelola postingan*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **posts** is translated into *postingan* in Indonesian. The noun *postingan* is a root noun *posting* plus a suffix *-an*.

**4.1.3. English Root Noun**

There are two (2) English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template translated into English root noun/borrowing. The discussion is as follows.

**Data 1**

ST : App and Games

---

**TT** : *Aplikasi dan Game*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Games** is translated into **Game** in Indonesian. The noun **Game** is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 2**

**ST** : Cookies

**TT** : *Cookie*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Cookies** is translated into **Cookie** in Indonesian. The noun **cookie** is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**4.1.4. Omission/No Translation**

There are one (1) English plural noun on the Facebook profile page template not translated into Indonesian. The discussion is as follows.

**Data 1**

**ST** : Places lived

**TT** : *Pernah tinggal di*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Places** is not translated in Indonesian. The target language has no translation of **Places**.

**4.2. PLURAL NOUN TRANSLATIONS ON TWITTER PROFILE PAGE TEMPLATE**

The Twitter profile page template has ninety-two (92) English plural nouns. Eighty-three (83) or 90.2% of English plural nouns on the Twitter profile page template are translated into Indonesian as eighty-three (83) Indonesian root nouns. Nine (9) or 9.8% of English plural nouns on the Twitter profile page template are translated into nine (9) English root nouns/borrowing. No plurality concept is found in Indonesian translation, such as reduplication, reduplication plus affixes -an, word *para*, *kaum*, and *umat*.

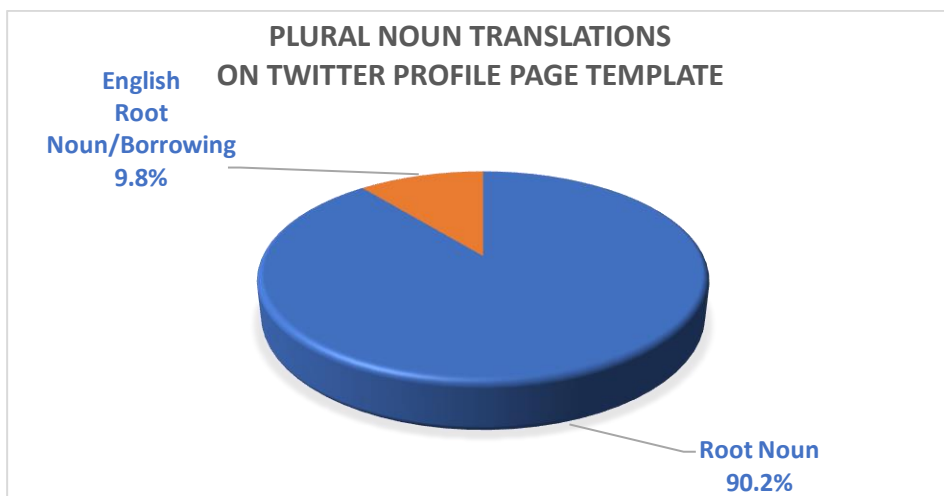


Chart 1. Plural Noun Translations on Twitter Profile Page Template

**4.2.1. Root Noun**

There are eighty-three (83) English plural nouns on the Twitter profile page template translated into Indonesian as root nouns. The discussion is as follows.

**Data 1**

**ST** : Lists

**TT** : *Daftar*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Lists** is translated into **Daftar** in Indonesian. The noun **Daftar** is a root noun.

**Data 2**

**ST** : Topics

**TT** : *Topik*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **topics** is translated into *topik* in Indonesian. The noun *topik* is a root noun.

**Data 3**

ST : Moments

TT : *Momen*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **moments** is translated into *momen* in Indonesian. The noun *momen* is a root noun.

**Data 4**

ST : Messages

TT : *Pesan*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **messages** is translated into *pesan* in Indonesian. The noun *pesan* is a root noun.

**Data 5**

ST : Allow message requests from everyone

TT : *Izinkan permintaan pesan dari semua orang*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **requests** is translated into *permintaan* in Indonesian. The noun *permintaan* is a root noun.

**Data 6**

ST : Show read receipts

TT : *Tampilkan laporan baca*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **receipts** is translated into *laporan* in Indonesian. The noun *laporan* is a root noun.

**Data 7**

ST : Data sharing with business partners

TT : *Berbagi data dengan mitra bisnis*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **partners** is translated into *mitra* in Indonesian. The noun *mitra* is a root noun.

**Data 8**

ST : Filters

TT : *Filter*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Filters** is translated into *filter* in Indonesian. The noun *filter* is a root noun.

**Data 9**

ST : Preferences

TT : *Preferensi*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Preferences** is translated into *Preferensi* in Indonesian. The noun *Preferensi* is a root noun.

**Data 10**

ST : Languages

TT : *Bahasa*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Languages** is translated into *Bahasa* in Indonesian. The noun *Bahasa* is a root noun.

**4.2.2. English Root Noun/Borrowing**

There are nine (9) English plural nouns on the Facebook profile page template translated into English root nouns/borrowing. The discussion is as follows.

**Data 1**

ST : Tweets

TT : *Tweet*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 2**

**ST** : Tweets & Replies

**TT** : *Tweet & Balasan*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 3**

**ST** : Latest Tweets

**TT** : *Tweet terbaru*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 4**

**ST** : From likes to Retweets and a whole lot more, this is where all the action happens.

**TT** : *Mulai dari suka hingga Retweet dan banyak lagi, di sini tempatnya semua interaksi*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Retweets** is translated into *Retweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Retweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 5**

**ST** : Don't let the good ones fly away! Bookmark Tweets to easily find them again in the future.

**TT** : *Jangan lewatkan Tweet yang bagus! Markahi Tweet agar dapat ditemukan dengan mudah nantinya*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 6**

**ST** : Your Tweets

**TT** : *Tweets Anda*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 7**

**ST** : Manage the information associated with your Tweets

**TT** : *Kelola informasi yang berkaitan dengan Tweet Anda*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 8**

**ST** : Save Tweets for later

**TT** : *Simpan Tweet untuk dibaca nanti*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Tweets** is translated into *Tweet* in Indonesian. The noun *Tweet* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

**Data 9**

**ST** : Direct Messages

**TT** : *Direct Message*

According to the date above, an English plural noun **Messages** is translated into *Message* in Indonesian. The noun *Message* is a borrowing or taken from the source language (English) and also a root noun.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this study is that (1) plural noun translations on the Facebook profile page template consisting of root nouns, root nouns plus suffix *-an*, English root nouns/borrowing, and no translation/omission on the Facebook profile page template, (2) plural noun translations on the Twitter profile



page template are translated into root nouns, and English root nouns (borrowing) on the Twitter profile page template. Therefore, no Indonesian plurality concept is found in the plural noun translations on Facebook and Twitter profile page templates.

From the discussion above, the public can find that a root noun is frequently applied as a plural noun translation on social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Meanwhile, no translation/omission in the target language is rarely applied as a plural noun translation on social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

Regarding the growth of social media users, the researcher hopes that the future study will analyze other sites. The future study can also use other approaches and even observe sites from year to year.

## REFERENCE

- [1]. Christine Lacie. *Barron's English for Foreign Language Speakers: the Easy Way*. New York: Barron's Educational Series, Inc, 2008.
- [2]. Eugene A. Nida, & Charles R Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982.
- [3]. Herlina Lindaria Simanjuntak. *The Translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian*. SCOPE :Journal of English Language Teaching, Volume 4, 2020, pp. 81-86, <http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/scope.v4i2.6507>.
- [4]. Ika Oktaria Cahyaningrum, Quality of Automatic Translation for Post on Facebook. E-Structural (English Studies on Translation, Culture, Literature, and Linguistics), Vol 4, 2021, pp. 152-161. doi: [10.33633/es.v4i02.5199](https://doi.org/10.33633/es.v4i02.5199).
- [5]. J. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology of Translation*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1955, p. 7.
- [6]. J.C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965, pp. 73-82.
- [7]. Jonggi Sitompul. *English Grammar for Beginner*. Jakarta: Gramedia, 2003.
- [8]. Juniyati Herman Rajagukguk. An English Oblique Translation Analysis of "Twitter" Social Networking Website into Indonesian: An Applied Linguistics Study. International and Public Affairs. Vol. 3, No. 1, 2019, pp. 6-12. doi: 10.11648/j.ipa.20190301.12
- [9]. Mona Baker. *In Other Words: A Coursebook of Translation*. New York: Routledge, 1992.
- [10]. Robert. C. Bogdan & Biklen, Sari. K. *Qualitative Research for Education: an Introduction to Theory and Methods*(5th ed.). New York: Pearson, 2017.
- [11]. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*:. Ed. ke-4. Jakarta: Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2017. Text.