# Indonesian Translation Equivalence Of Action Verbs On Linkedin Homepage Template

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*Abstract*.
*An online platform to find professional opportunities, LinkedIn, reaches more than 22 million Indonesian users. The Indonesian version of the LinkedIn homepage certainly plays a significant role to spread information. This study has the purpose to describe the Indonesian translation equivalence of action verbs on the LinkedIn homepage template. The result shows that the translations are: (1) formal equivalences in the form of root verbs, (2) formal equivalences in the form of root verbs plus affixes, and (3) dynamic equivalences in the form of root nouns with no mark describing amount. This study is expected to contribute to the field of translation, especially in the online platform.*

*Keywords: LinkedIn, Translation Equivalence and Action Verb.*

## I.    INTRODUCTION

LinkedIn is known as a medium for those who find professional opportunities on a national or even global scale. In most countries around the world, people access LinkedIn with their gadgets using the internet. Like social media, LinkedIn allows users to interact publicly and privately with each other. Therefore, this media eases the process of communication among professionals. According to Sensor Tower, a research firm located in San Francisco, there are 900 million LinkedIn members in more than 200 countries and territories worldwide. This number shows that LinkedIn members exceed about three times the population in the US, where LinkedIn was first established. The US population on January 1st of 2023 was 334,233,854. In Indonesia, LinkedIn active members increased by 4.57% in July 2022 compared to the previous month. Based on Napoleon Cat data, the active members in Indonesia in June 2022 and July 2022 were 21.07 million and 22.07, respectively. It means LinkedIn could reach 1 million users in 1 month in Indonesia.Based on Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Indonesian workforce reached 144.01 million in February 2022. This number was more than half of the Indonesian population in June 2022 (275,361,267). Considering this, the Indonesian working-age population was the highest in Southeast Asian Countries. As a medium for professional opportunities, LinkedIn certainly attracts job seekers, including the working-age population. This platform, established in 2003, offers membership, advertisement, and recruitment solution varieties.

These offers support LinkedIn in growing as a company. According to Business of Apps, LinkedIn revenue increased by 26.2% in 2022 to USD 14.5 billion. This number is a higher percentage increase than in the last two years.The success of LinkedIn in developing its platform and the number of LinkedIn users in Indonesia boost the researcher to find how LinkedIn provides their Indonesian version or translation from English version. Based on Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), more than 250,000,000 Indonesian use the Indonesian language.The Indonesian version is collected from the LinkedIn homepage. This page appears first after the LinkedIn users successfully log in. Through the homepage, LinkedIn users can post updates such as photos, videos, events, and articles; read connections' updates; and so on. Thus, among other pages, the LinkedIn homepage is frequently visited by a user. On the LinkedIn homepage, language units classified as verbs are numerous. Considering this condition, the researcher focuses on the verb to identify.There are studies regarding Indonesian translation analysis, especially verbs. In 2021, Simaremare S., Silalahi D.E, Sihombing P.S.R, and Sinaga Yanti Kristina conduct a study entitled The Accuracy of the Translation of English Verb Phrase into Indonesian Using Google Translate. This study and the current study discuss the Indonesian translation analysis of verbs.

However, the verb details and the data source are different. The current study discusses action verbs from LinkedIn. Meanwhile, the previous study discusses verb phrases from Google Translate.The next study is the Analysis of Verbs Equivalence in the English-Indonesian Translation of the Short Story the Bogey-Beast written by Hisasmaria. Both Hisasmaria's study and the current study discuss verb equivalence. The differences between Hisasmaria's study and the current study are the verb details and the data source. Hisasmaria's study also collects non-action verbs and takes the data from the short story. The current study collects action verbs and takes the data from LinkedIn. A Descriptive Analysis of the Translation of English Auxiliary Verbs into the Indonesian Language written by Tambunsaribu G. becomes the third study. This study and the current study focus on Indonesian translation especially verbs as study data. However, both studies have differences in terms of verb details and the data source. Tambunsaribu's study selects auxiliary verbs from the Novel *The Naked Face*. Meanwhile, the current study selects action verbs from LinkedIn.

## II.        LITERATURE REVIEW
### 2.1. Translation

The translation is inseparable between two languages consisting of a source language and a target language with the same meaning. According to Snell-Hornby (2005), Translation is defined as the transfer (of the meaning) of a text from a source language into a (text in the) target language. Catford (1965) in Herman (2016:84) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).Through translation, knowledge, and information are widely spread. Numerous books and articles also can have language varieties by translation. Therefore, translation places a significant role in communication.

### Translation Equivalence

Equivalence in translation should be obtained to maintain the relatable between the two languages. Catford (1995) states that "translation equivalence occurs when a source language and a target language text are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substances'.

### Types of Equivalence

Based on Nida (1964), there are two different types of equivalence: Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence.

a. Formal Equivalence
   This equivalence is oriented to the source language with several formal elements are reproduced including (1) grammatical units, (2) consistency in word usage, and (3) meaning in terms of the source context.
b. Dynamic Equivalence
   The aim of dynamic equivalence is to result the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message. Three essential items of this equivalence consist of: (1) equivalent, which points toward the source language message; (2) natural, which points toward the receptor language; (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation.

### 2.2. English Action Verb

According to Manzanita (2002), verbs are the important words, to convey the meaning of the sentences that showing action (look, run), occurrence (became, happen), or a state being (be, live). Based on the Britannica Dictionary, an action verb is a verb that expresses action. Therefore, an action verb can be defined as a verb describing the process of doing something to make something happen or to deal with a situation. An action verb may be either involve or not involve an object. The action verb involving an object is called a transitive verb. Meanwhile, the action verb not involving an object is called an intransitive verb.

The types of the object involved by the transitive verb are two: direct and indirect objects. The direct object is a noun receiving the action of the verb. However, the indirect object names the object to whom or for whom the action was done.

a. Transitive Verb
   Example with direct object: *The girls **bring** the dolls.*

An action verb **bring** involves object **the dolls** that receives the action of the verb.

Example with indirect object: *She **gave** Ninda a bag.*

An action verb **gave** involves object **a bag** that Ninda (to whom) received.

b. Intransitive Verb

Example: Gita **walks** slowly.

An action verb **walks** does not involve object. The word **slowly** is classified as an adverb since it modifies **walks**.

## III.    METHODS

### 3.1.    Research Methodology

This study conducts qualitative method in analyzing the data since the data from LinkedIn homepage is examined. According to Sugiyono (2011), qualitative research method is a method based on post positivism philosophy used to examine the condition of natural objects. Indonesian translations of English action verb found in LinkedIn homepage template are the study data.

### 3.2.    Procedure of the Research

In conducting the study, the researcher applied the following steps:

1.    English (source language) action verbs from the LinkedIn homepage template are collected.
2.    Indonesian (target language) translations of English action verbs from the LinkedIn homepage template are collected
3.    The collected data are analyzed.
4.    The translation are described.
5.    Conclusion and suggestions are provided.

## IV.    RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1.    Equivalence Found In Indonesian Translations Of English Action Verbs

There are nineteen (19) Indonesian Translations of English Action Verbs on the LinkedIn homepage template. Seventeen (17) or 89% Indonesian translations refer to formal equivalence. Meanwhile, two (2) or 11% Indonesian translation refer to dynamic equivalence.

**Indonesian Translations of English Action Verb**

■ Formal Equivalence    ■ Dynamic Equivalence

### 4.2.    Formal Equivalence Found In Indonesian Translations Of English Action Verbs

Seventeen (17) or 89% Indonesian translations refer to formal equivalence. These Indonesian formal equivalence covers eight (8) or 42% Indonesian root verbs and nine (9) or 47% Indonesian root verbs plus affixes.

**Formal Equivalence found in Indonesian Translations of English Action Verb**

■ Root Verb    ■ Root Verb plus Affix

https://ijersc.org/

### 4.2.1   Formal Equivalence in the form of Root Verb

The eight (8) formal equivalences are in the form of root verbs. The discussions are as follows:

Data 1

Source: Try premium for free

Target:      *Coba premium gratis*

The action verb **try** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *coba.*

Therefore, the verb *coba* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 2

Source: Start a post

Target:      *Mulai buat posting*

The action verb **start** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *mulai.*

Therefore, the verb *mulai* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 3

Source: Write article

Target:      *Tulis artikel*

The action verb **write** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *tulis.*

Therefore, the verb *tulis* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 4

Source: Sort by

Target:      *Sortir menurut*

The action verb **sort** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *sortir.*

Therefore, the verb *sortir* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 5

Source: Show more

Target:      *Lihat selengkapnya*

The action verb **show** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *lihat.* Therefore, the verb *lihat* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 6

Source: Like

Target:      *Suka*

The action verb **like** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *suka.*

Therefore, the verb *suka* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 7

Source: Send

Target:      *Kirim*

The action verb **send** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *kirim.* Therefore, the verb *kirim* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

Data 8

Source: Load more comment

Target:      *Lihat komentar lainnya*

The action verb **load** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *lihat.*

Therefore, the verb *lihat* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb.

### 4.2.2    Formal Equivalence in the form Root Verb plus Affix

The nine (9) formal equivalences are in the form of root verbs plus affixes. The discussions are as follows:

Data 1

Source: Grow your network

Target:        ***Kembangkan*** *jaringan Anda*

The action verb **grow** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***kembangkan.*** The verb ***kembangkan*** is derived from a root verb *kembang* and an affix *-kan*. Therefore, the verb ***kembangkan*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 2

Source: Discover more

Target:        ***Temukan*** *lebih banyak*

The action verb **discover** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***temukan.*** The verb ***temukan*** is derived from a root verb *temu* and an affix *-kan*. Therefore, the verb ***temukan*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 3

Source: Hi, are you looking for a job right now?

Target:        *Hai, apakah Anda sedang* ***mencari*** *pekerjaan?*

The action verb **looking for** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***mencari.*** The verb ***mencari*** is derived from a root verb *cari* and an affix *men-*. Therefore, the verb ***mencari*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 4

Source: We can **help** you prepare for your search. Your response is private to you.

Target:        *Kami dapat* ***membantu*** *Anda mempersiapkan pencarian kerja. Respon hanya terlihat oleh Anda.*

The action verb **help** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***membantu.*** The verb ***membantu*** is derived from a root verb *bantu* and an affix *mem-*. Therefore, the verb ***membantu*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 5

Source: We can help you **prepare** for your search. Your response is private to you.

Target:        *Kami dapat membantu Anda* ***mempersiapkan*** *pencarian kerja. Respon hanya terlihat oleh Anda.*

The action verb **prepare** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***mempersiapkan.*** The verb ***mempersiapkan*** is derived from a root verb *siap* and affixes *mem-* and *-kan*. Therefore, the verb ***mempersiapkan*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus affixes.

Data 6

Source: Add to your feed

Target:        ***Tambahkan*** *ke feed Anda*

The action verb **add** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb ***tambahkan.*** The verb ***tambahkan*** is derived from a root verb *tambah* and an affix *-kan*. Therefore, the verb ***tambahkan*** is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 7

Source: Repost

Target:        ***Bagikan***

The action verb **repost** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *bagikan.* The verb *bagikan* is derived from a root verb *bagi* and an affix *-kan*. Therefore, the verb *bagikan* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 8
Source: Follow
Target:         *Ikuti*
The action verb **follow** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *ikuti.* The verb *ikuti* is derived from a root verb *ikut* and an affix *-i*. Therefore, the verb *ikuti* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

Data 9
Source: Get the LinkedIn App
Target:         *Dapatkan aplikasi LinkedIn*
The action verb **get** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian verb *dapatkan.* The verb *dapatkan* is derived from a root verb *dapat* and an affix *-kan*. Therefore, the verb *dapatkan* is a formal equivalence in the form of a root verb plus an affix.

### 4.3      Dynamic Equivalence Found In Indonesian Translations Of English Action Verbs

Two (2) or 12% Indonesian translation refer to dynamic equivalence. These Indonesian dynamic equivalence are due to the change of English action verbs into Indonesian nouns.



### 4.3.1     Dynamic Equivalence in the form Noun

The two (2) dynamic equivalences are in the form of root nouns with no mark describing amounts. The discussions are as follows:

Data 1
Source: Access exclusive tools & insights
Target: *Akses alat & wawasan eksklusif*
The action verb **access** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian noun *access.* The amount of noun *akses* is not mentioned. Therefore, the noun *akses* is dynamic equivalence in the form of a root noun with no mark describing amounts.

Data 9
Source: Comment
Target: *Komentar*
The action verb **comment** in the data above is translated into the Indonesian noun *komentar.* The amount of noun *komentar* is not mentioned. Therefore, the noun *komentar* is dynamic equivalence in the form of a root noun with no mark describing amounts.

# V.    CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

It can be concluded that more formal equivalence (89%) are found compared to dynamic equivalence (11%). In this study, formal equivalence shows that a root verb can be either stands alone or plus an affix. Meanwhile, dynamic equivalence shows that English action verb can be translated into Indonesian noun with no mark describing amount.With the importance of verb in a sentence, the research hopes the future study can reveal other features of verb such as verb tenses, and so on with various approaches. The result certainly will contribute to the field of translation that continues to develop.

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