

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Result

This section provided the data analysis results as answers to the research questions formulated in Chapter I, specifically: (1) what types of informal English expressions found on social media X (formerly Twitter), (2) how is the translation quality of DeepL's generated in translating informal English expressions assessed using Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) model, and (3) what translation strategies patterns are applied in DeepL's generated translations. Based on the data analysis, three main informal English expressions were found on X: slang, abbreviations, and memes. These categories represent the diverse ways users communicate within the digital platform.

As this study aims to evaluate how is the translation quality of DeepL in translating informal English expressions on X into Indonesian, a total of 21 data were collected. The data consisted of 7 slang expressions, 8 abbreviations, and 6 memes. A total of 231 words were found across all types of informal expressions gathered, these words count include the words found in the caption of the posts and the meme pictures. These data were gathered from three different X accounts that reflect different communities and fit the criteria outlined in section 3.2. Chapter III.

Table 4. 1 Accounts Conducted for Data Sources

| No | Data Source | Category |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | @cryst6ls | First Account (Cyber Account) |
| 2 | @m4retha | Second Account (Social Media Influencer) |
| 3 | @FILMCHANI | Third Account (Fan Account) |

In Table 4.1, the first account, @cryst6ls, was chosen for its affiliation with cyber and internet culture, often using niche internet slang, abbreviations, and meme-based expressions that tend to be playful and ironic, making it an ideal source of informal expression that challenges conventional translation approaches. The second account, @m4retha, is an Indonesian social media influencer, or could also be referred to as “*Seleb Twitter*” or “*Seleb X*,” as she is a famous figure on the local X community known for engaging tweets that mix English and Indonesian. This account was selected because it represents a user who interacts frequently with Indonesian audiences but uses English expressions to convey sarcasm or commentary. The third account, @FILMCHANI, is a fan account for American actress Zendaya and is a representative of pop culture fan discourse. This account often posts something that includes references to fandom culture and trending topics, which frequently involve informal English expressions.

All the data were collected within the period of January 1st to June 4th, 2025, ensuring relevance and recency. Each post selected was translated into Indonesian using DeepL Translator, which serves as the main tool of this research. DeepL as machine translation is chosen because DeepL produces lower error than the other existing machine translations, for example ChatGPT (Nugraheni & Sutrisno, 2024). The Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) were determined based on the Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) model. This model evaluates translations using three main aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability, each scored on a 1-3 scale. The DeepL translation results were evaluated by a professional translator practitioner.

The use of DeepL in this research is not used as comparison with human translation, but rather to explore its capability and limitations in handling informal English expressions, which is known as a category that is particularly challenging for machine translation. As Awadh & Shafiull (2020) explained, machine translation tends to render neologisms (in this

case slang, abbreviations, and memes) as unacceptable.

Furthermore, to enrich the analysis, translation strategies based on Newmark (1988) framework were applied to analyze the patterns of translation methods and procedures typically used by machine generated translations, particularly from DeepL. Contextual translations were also provided by the researcher to reflect the intended meaning of each expression. These versions are not meant as the initials but used as supporting references. Additionally, from this page onwards, the shortened term 'SL' is used to describe Source Language (English) and 'TL' is used to describe Target Language (Indonesian).

4.1.1. Types of Informal Language, TQA Results, and Strategies Applied

The informal English expressions found on X in this study are categorized into three types: slang, abbreviations, and memes. These categories reflect how users communicate casually and expressively on digital platforms. Slang is a non-standard and context-dependent expression often used to convey humor and attitude. Abbreviations are where an expression of a word or phrase is shortened to condense speed and brevity. Memes are multimodal expressions that usually involve texts, images, videos, gifs, or sometimes emojis that go beyond literal interpretation.

From this page onwards, the assessment of the translation quality of these informal expressions was first generated using DeepL Translator and then they are evaluated using the TQA model by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012). Assessed according to three aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability, each scored from 1 to 3, conducted by a translator practitioner for the evaluation. Furthermore, the translation strategies by Newmark (1988) were also applied to find the patterns of translation methods and procedures of DeepL generated translations.

To further enrich the analysis, the researcher also provided contextual translations that better reflect the intended meaning and tone of the source posts. These contextual translations are not used as comparative

translations, but instead used as supporting references. The following sections presented examples from each category and detailed explanations of the translation quality assessments.

4.1.1.1. Slang

The first type of informal English expression found on X is slang. On X, slang is commonly found in casual conversations, trending topics, and viral posts. These expressions often require cultural and contextual awareness to grasp their meaning entirely. In translation, slang poses a challenge due to its expressive nature and sometimes lack of direct equivalents in the target language, making them particularly challenging for machine translation tools. This section presents seven selected slang expressions assessed with Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) TQA model and results of analyzed translation strategies based on Newmark (1988) framework. The data were selected from the three X accounts used in this research: @cryst6ls (2 slang), @m4retha (2 slang), and @FILMCHANI (3 slang).

To support the analysis, the researcher provided contextual translations that better represent the intended meaning and emotional nuance of the source post in the Indonesian context. Verification of the slang terms was conducted through credible sources such as Merriam-Webster and Urban Dictionary.

Data 1

Post : life is **lowkey** worth living when u have awesome friends that love you

Link : <https://x.com/cryst6ls/status/1923125864474050728>
(Posted on May 16th, 2025)

Slang : Lowkey

Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 2 Data 1

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | hidup akan terasa lebih mudah dijalani jika Anda memiliki teman-teman yang luar biasa yang mencintai Anda |
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 3 (High Readability: The translation is easy to read and fully comprehensible) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Strategy | Modulation, Transposition, and Synonymy |
| Contextual | hidup tuh sebenarnya berharga kalo punya temen- |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Translation | temen keren yang peduli sama lo |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|

According to Data 1 in Table 4.2, the original post shows an appreciation for the value of friendship. The word “lowkey” found on the post is identified as a slang because its meaning is figurative, not literal, commonly used in social media to imply something that is true but it is not loudly stated. In this context, “lowkey” means “somewhat,” conveying that life is meaningful in an understated way when one has loving friends. The post is accompanied by an image of Spongebob Squarepants reaction image to express wholesome and grateful emotions. It functions as visual reinforcement of the text’s undertone.

The DeepL translation of the post translated it as *“hidup akan terasa lebih mudah dijalani jika Anda memiliki teman-teman yang luar biasa yang mencintai Anda.”* This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate due to slight omissions and distortions in meaning), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to unnatural lexical choices), and 3 for Readability (high readability as the sentence is fully understandable).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted to preserve the meaning and structure to the original sentence closely. On the smaller scale, several translation procedures are applied. The phrase “life is lowkey worth living” is reinterpreted as *“hidup akan terasa lebih mudah dijalani”* with Modulation, which shifted the tone from emotional value to practical ease. The phrase “when u have awesome friends” became *“jika Anda memiliki teman-teman yang luar biasa”* with Transposition + Synonymy. Transposition is found in the translated “when” (a subordinating conjunction) to *“jika”* (a conditional word in Indonesian), and Synonymy is found in the translated “awesome” to *“luar biasa.”* The phrase “that love u” become *“yang mencintai Anda”* with Modulation, as the formal register “*Anda*” did not align with the SL tone “u,” which is the shortened informal pronoun “you.”

To better reflect the nuance of the original post, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: *“hidup tuh sebenarnya berharga kalo punya temen-temen keren yang peduli sama lo.”* This version reflects the understated tone conveyed from the source. Additionally, the term “lowkey” is recognized as English internet slang through Merriam-Webster, generally used to describe feelings, desires, or action that are kept subtle or not openly expressed.



Figure 4. 1 Verification 1 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/low-key>)

Data 2

Post : who just **sparked up a blunt** i heard it
 Link : <https://x.com/cryst6ls/status/1930054720514589107>
 (Posted on June 4th, 2025)
 Slang : Sparked Up and Blunt
 Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 3 Data 2

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | yang baru saja mencetuskan tumpul saya mendengarnya |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptability: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Word-for-Word Translation |
| Translation Procedure | Transposition and Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | siapa deh yang barusan bakar rokok ganja? kecium woy |

According to Data 2 in Table 4.3, the original post used informal and culturally embedded language to describe an event. The post contains the slang term “sparked up a blunt,” which is an expression referring to lighting a marijuana cigar. It is categorized as slang because it involves non literal and culturally bound vocabulary; the speaker is not describing about an act of combustion, but rather referencing a social behavior with implicit meaning.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: *“yang baru saja mencetuskan tumpul saya mendengarnya.”* This version scored 1 for Accuracy (the meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing, especially the term “tumpul” which is a literal and incorrect translation of “blunt”), 2 for Acceptability (while the grammar is passable, the unnatural words and mistranslation reduce acceptability), and 1 for Readability (the sentence is difficult to understand due to incorrect lexical choices and awkward phrasing).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Word-for-Word Translation as the translated version showed no effort to localize or decode the nature of the original post. The phrase “who just” became *“yang baru saja”* is Transposition, the structure shifted from interrogative (SL) to descriptive clause (TL). The phrase “sparked up a blunt i heard it” is translated to *“mencetuskan tumpul saya mendengarnya”* through Synonymy, as most of the phrase is translated to near-equivalent words without maintaining the semantic meaning of the SL context.

Therefore, a more accurate and culturally appropriate contextual translation is: *“siapa deh barusan yang bakar rokok ganja? kecium woy.”* Online dictionary sources such as Urban Dictionary validates that the slang “spark up” and “blunt” in “spark up a blunt” is recognized in online culture that means lighting a marijuana cigar. To further confirm, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is broadly understood online discourses.

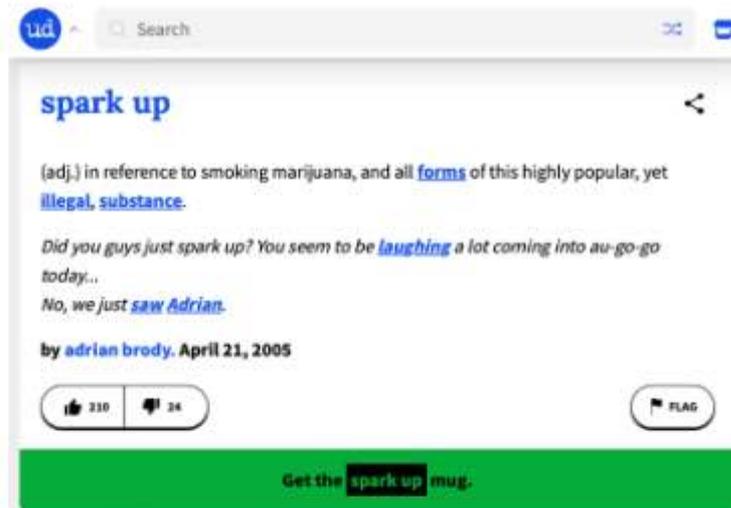


Figure 4. 2 Verification 2 (by adrian brody,
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=spark%20up>)

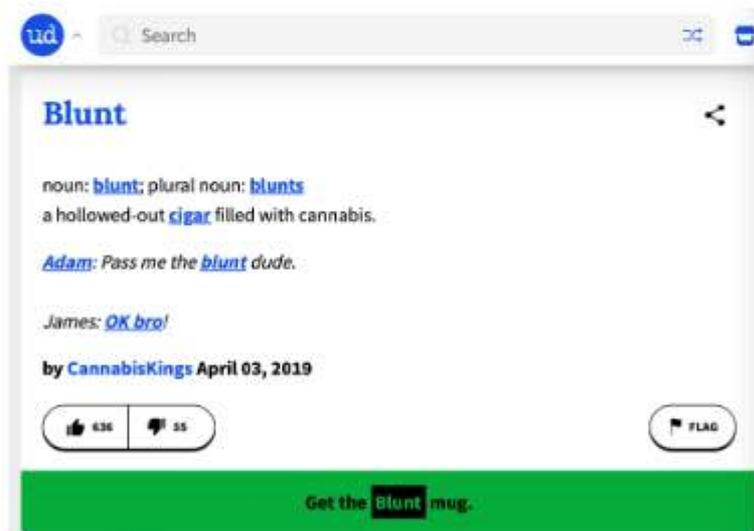


Figure 4. 3 Verification 3 (by CannabisKings,
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Blunt&page=1>)

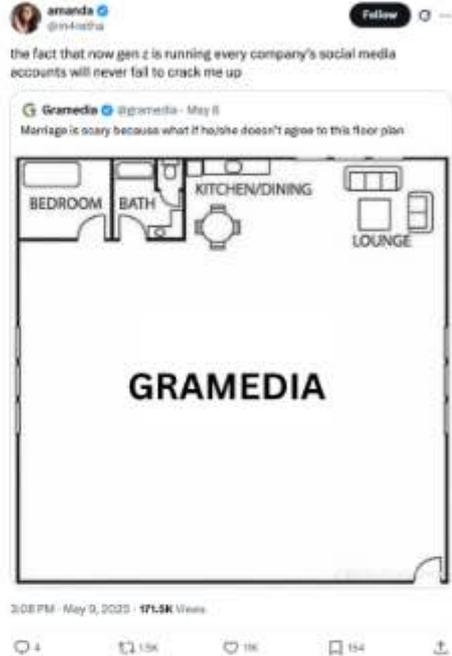
Data 3

Post : the fact now gen z is running every company's social media accounts will never fail to **crack me up**

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1920752804974469479>
 (Posted on May 9th, 2025)

Slang : Crack Up
 Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 4 Data 3

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | fakta bahwa sekarang gen z menjalankan akun media sosial setiap perusahaan tidak akan pernah gagal untuk membuat saya terkejut |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Through-Translation, Transference, Transposition, and Modulation |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Contextual | fakta kalo sekarang banyak akun sosmed brand |
| Translation | yang dipegang sama gen z tuh selalu bikin ketawa |

According to Data 3 in Table 4.4, the original post humorously expresses their comment on how Generational Z (Gen Z) now dominates the management of brands social media accounts. The post includes the slang “crack up” that means bursting into laugh and does not literally mean to split up or to break apart. The post is paired with a quote tweet from a major bookstore chain, Gramedia, presenting a house floor plan with the largest room is labelled with “GRAMEDIA,” with an additional caption suggesting that love for books could be a dealbreaker.

The DeepL translation is generated to: *“fakta bahwa sekarang gen z menjalankan akun media sosial setiap perusahaan tidak akan pernah gagal untuk membuat saya terkejut.”* This version scored 1 for Accuracy (due to semantic distortion), 2 for Acceptability (the sentence is generally well-structured but lacks natural colloquial tone), and 2 for Readability (it is understandable but slightly stiff and unnatural in expression).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted to preserve the meaning and structure to the original sentence closely. The phrase “the fact that” is translated *“fakta bahwa sekarang”* with Through-Translation because it is a direct calque from English; the structure is carried into Indonesian. The term “Gen Z” is retained in TL with Transference. The phrase “is running every company’s social media” became *“menjalankan akun media sosial setiap perusahaan”* with Transposition, as it changed the verb match “running” to *“menjalankan.”* And the phrase “will never fail to crack me up” became *“tidak akan pernah gagal untuk membuat saya terkejut”* with Modulation, shifted the slang emotional meaning from SL to TL incorrectly.

Therefore, a more appropriate contextual translation would be: *“fakta kalo sekarang banyak akun sosmed brand yang dipegang sama gen*

z tuh selalu bikin ketawa.” Additionally, verification from online dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster confirms that “main character energy” is recognized as English internet slang for complimenting self-confidence. To provide further confirmation, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is largely understood in online space to express someone’s behavior.



Figure 4. 4 Verification 4 (by GlazeHer,

<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=I%20crack%20myself%20up>)

Data 4

Post : indonesia krisis lip liner bro i swearrrr @ beauty brands pls realize that you have A LOT of **baddies** that never leave their house without their lip liner

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1917244040522998237>
(Posted on April 29th, 2025)

Slang : Baddie

Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 5 Data 4

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translator | indonesia krisis lip liner bro, aku bersumpah @brand-brand kecantikan, tolong sadari bahwa Anda memiliki BANYAK sekali orang jahat yang tidak pernah meninggalkan rumah mereka tanpa lip liner mereka |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Transference, Modulation, and Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | indonesia krisis lip liner sumpah!!! @ brand2 make up plis sadar deh BANYAAAK cewek cantik di sini yang gak bisa keluar rumah tanpa pake lip liner |

According to Data 4 in Table 4.5, the original post used an informal and expressive tone to humorously critique the shortage of lip liners product in Indonesia while calling on beauty brands to recognize the demand. The post includes the slang word “baddie,” which refers to a very attractive and good-looking woman not referring to a bad person or a bad thing.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: *“indonesia krisis lip liner bro, aku bersumpah @brand-brand kecantikan, tolong sadari bahwa Anda memiliki BANYAK sekali orang jahat yang tidak pernah meninggalkan rumah mereka tanpa lip liner mereka.”* This version received 1 for Accuracy (due to major distortion—especially mistranslating “baddies” as *“orang jahat,”* which actually means “bad people” in a criminal sense), 2 for Acceptability (some grammar is acceptable but the word choices are awkward), and 1 for Readability (due to confusion and loss of original tone).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation as the translated version attempted to preserve the surface meaning and slang or idiomatic elements are rendered semi-literally without interpretation. The phrase “Indonesia krisis lip liner bro i swearrrr” is translated to *“Indonesia krisis lip liner bro aku bersumpah”* with Transference as the term “lip liner” is retained in TL as it is a well-known make up product. The phrase “@ beauty brands pls realize” is translated to *“@brand-brand kecantikan, tolong sadari”* with Transference + Modulation, with the term “beauty brands” is semi-transferred and pluralized to *“brand-brand kecantikan,”* and “pls realize” is modulated into imperative *“tolong sadari.”* Moreover, the phrase “you have A LOT of baddies that never leave their house without their lip liner” became *“Anda memiliki BANYAK sekali orang jahat yang tidak pernah meninggalkan rumah mereka tanpa lip liner mereka,”* with Modulation + Synonymy, as the term “baddies” became *“orang jahat”* following its near-equivalent.

Therefore, a contextual translation is provided: *“indonesia krisis lip liner sumpah!!! @ brand2 make up plis sadar deh BANYAAK cewek cantik di sini yang gak bisa keluar rumah tanpa pake lip liner,”* to better explain the intended meaning and tone of the source post. Additionally, verification from online dictionaries such as Urban Dictionary and Merriam-Webster confirm that “baddie” is recognized as a slang that refers to an attractive woman and oftenly used positively in internet slang. To further confirm, the

following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is broadly understood online to express praise of someone's appearance or attitude.



Figure 4. 5 Verification 5 (by currly, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Baddie>)



Figure 4. 6 Verification 6 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/baddie>)

Data 5

- Post : the way she's **servng** without even trying
- Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1905622028574753155>
(Posted on March 28th, 2025)
- Slang : Serving
- Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 6 Data 5

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | cara dia melayani tanpa harus mencoba |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Modulation and Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | gayanya oke banget padahal nggak ngapa-ngapain |

According to Data 5 in Table 4.6, “serving” in “she’s serving” is identified as a slang expressing admiration for someone’s appearance or presence, commonly used in fashion and pop culture contexts. In this

context, “serving” implies that the subject, the actress, is giving off a strong visual impact without any visible effort, and the phrase “without even trying” further emphasizes the sentence. Serving is identified as a slang because it is figurative in nature, as it does not relate to actual service or work being performed; instead, it is used to describe how effortlessly impressive the actress looks.

DeepL translated this as: “*cara dia melayani tanpa harus mencoba.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (due to mistranslating “serve” literally as “*melayani,*” which refers to service work in Indonesian), 2 for Acceptability (the structure may be acceptable but sounds awkward and inappropriate in the cultural context), and 1 for Readability (as the message is unclear and possibly confusing to the average reader).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation as the translated version attempted to preserve sentence structure and attempted a direct word-for-word rendering. As for the procedure, the whole sentence applied Modulation and Synonymy. Modulation occurred from the attempted form change “serving” to “*melayani,*” but the figurative meaning is lost. And Synonymy occurred in the phrase “the way” and “without even trying” as they are translated to “*cara*” and “*tanpa harus mencoba,*” close to the equivalent in TL.

Therefore, a contextual translation is proposed to further explain the intended meaning of the source post: “*gayanya oke banget padahal nggak ngapa-ngapain.*” Additionally, verification from online dictionaries such as Urban Dictionary confirms that “serving” is recognized as English internet slang referring to an attractive person and their looks. To further confirm, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is broadly understood online to express admiration for someone.

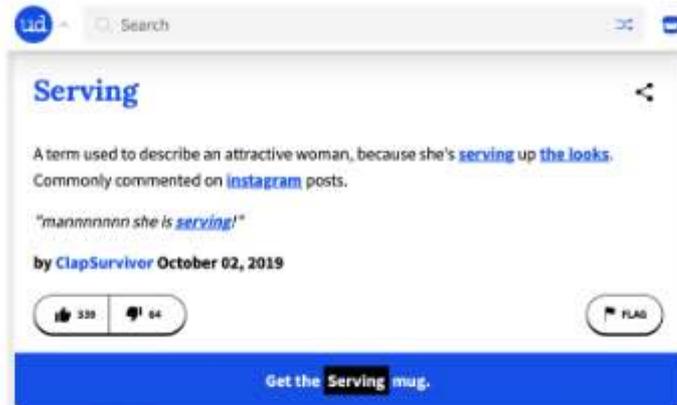


Figure 4. 7 Verification 7 (by ClapSurvivor,
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Serving>)

Data 6

Post : **body so tea**

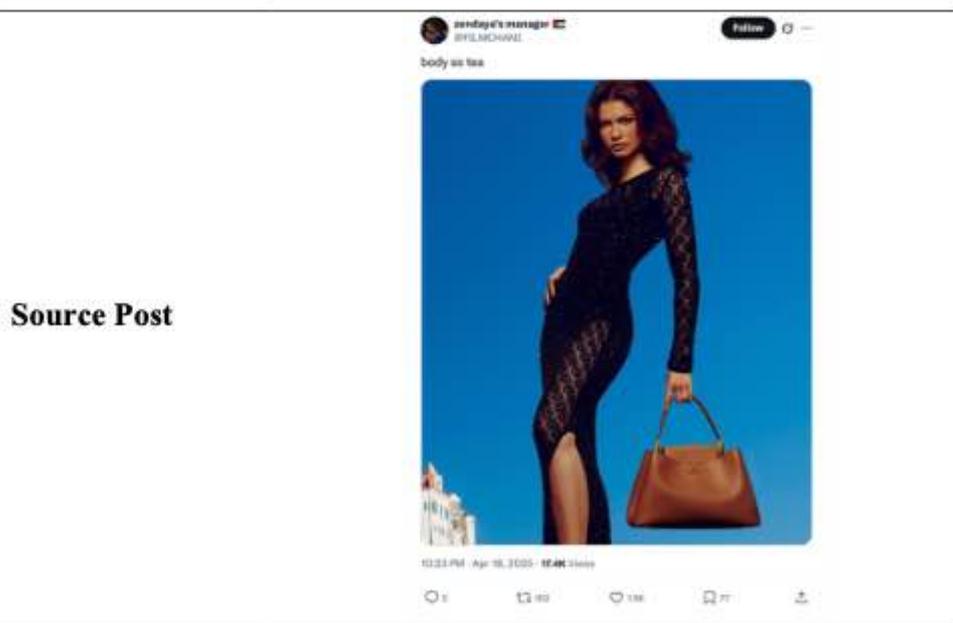
Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1913252036004700503>

(Posted on April 18th, 2025)

Slang : Body Tea

Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 7 Data 6



Source Post

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| DeepL Translation | tubuh jadi teh |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Word-for-Word Translation |
| Translation Procedure | Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | badannya bagus banget |

According to Data 6 in Table 4.7, the post is captioned “body so tea” used to compliment someone’s appearance, particularly on their physical body for this case. The slang term body tea actually means “her body looks so good, it’s iconic,” it is categorized as slang because it is figurative in nature and cannot be interpreted literally. The attached image in the post shows Zendaya, confidently posing in her dress elegantly. The visual thus support the caption by illustrating exactly why the user is praising her through a minimalist slang.

DeepL rendered the translation as: “*tubuh jadi teh*,” which is inaccurate in Indonesian. This version scored 1 for Accuracy (the meaning is not conveyed), 2 for Acceptability (despite grammatical correctness, the phrase made no sense), and 1 for Readability (the sentence is confusing and does not clearly communicate the intended message).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Word-for-Word Translation as the translated version attempted no interpretation

of figurative language used in the source post. As for the procedure, the whole sentence is applied with Synonymy as it translated “body so tea” to a near equivalent TL “*body so tea*” without any attempt on figuring the figurative language.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to further explain the intent of the source post: “*badannya bagus banget.*” Additionally, verification from online dictionaries such as Urban Dictionary confirms that “body tea” is recognized as English internet slang used to express admiration for someone’s physical appearance, highlighting that their body looks exceptionally good. To further confirm, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is understood in online spaces as a form of praising, often used in communities to show admiration of someone’s visual.



Figure 4. 8 Verification 8 (by eix,
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=body%20tea>)

Data 7

Post : THEY ARE SO SICKENING

Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1919912514181300520>

(Posted on May 7th, 2025)

Slang : Sickening

Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 8 Data 7



Source Post

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| DeepL Translation | MEREKA SANGAT MEMUAKKAN |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Synonymy |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Contextual | mereka gila sih.... CAKEP BANGET |
| Translation | |

According to Data 7 in Table 4.8, the post is captioned “THEY ARE SO SICKENING” accompanied by two side-by-side images of Zendaya and Hunter Schafer posing glamorously. The term “sickening” is oftenly associated with a negative connotation (showing disgust), however, in slang, it is often used in a positive way. In this context, the slang “sickening” is used to express extreme admiration, it becomes similar to “stunning,” “iconic,” and “flawless.”

DeepL rendered the translation as: “*MEREKA SANGAT MEMUAKKAN.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate due to mistranslation and reversal of meaning), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to inappropriate lexical choice), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as the sentence is understandable but misleading).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the structure yet the figurative meaning is not recognized. As for the procedure, the whole sentence is applied with Synonymy as it translated “THEY ARE SO SICKENING” to a near equivalent TL “*mereka sangat memuakakan*” without any attempt on figuring the figurative word behind “sickening.”

Therefore, to further explain the intended meaning of the source post, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: “*mereka gila sih.... CAKEP BANGET.*” Additionally, Urban Dictionary confirms that “sickening” is recognized as English internet slang used to express high admiration for someone’s appearance, performance, or energy. To further confirm, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that this phrase is largely understood in online space to show extreme praise or compliments within internet fandoms.

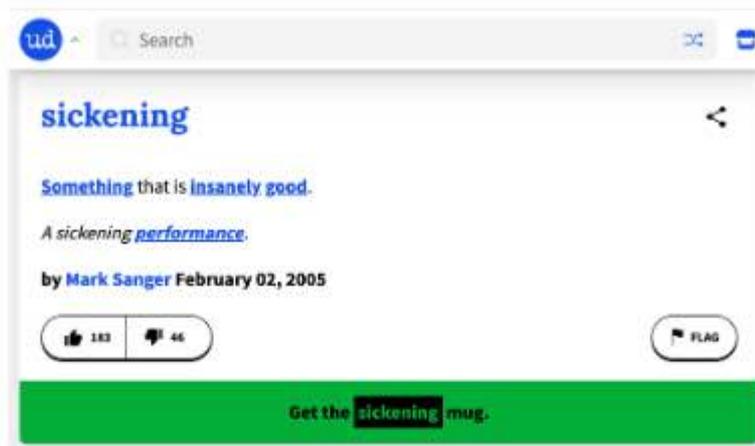


Figure 4. 9 Verification 9 (by Mark Sanger, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Sickening&page=1>)

Based on the evaluation using Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) model, the translation quality assessment of DeepL’s output for slang expressions varies across three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The results are summarized as follows:

Table 4. 9 DeepL Translation Quality Assessment on Slang

| Translation Category | Average Score |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Accuracy | 1.14 |
| Acceptability | 2.00 |
| Readability | 1.57 |

These average scores from Table 4.9 were calculated from the seven slang data items. The accuracy score of 1.14 indicated that most translations by DeepL either contain significant meaning distortions or omit most parts of the original message. Meanwhile, the acceptability score of 2.00 suggested that the translations were generally understandable in Indonesian but may sound unnatural and awkward. The readability score of 1.57 implied that while some translation results were readable, others require effort to understand due to awkward phrasing or structure.

After analyzing the TQA of seven slang expressions, supporting contextual translations were used to explore and enrich the research further. This involved identifying the translation methods and translation procedures presented from the contextual translations. The tables below summarize the the frequency and percentage of each strategy identified throughout the data to summarize the findings more clearly.

- Table 4.10 displayed the frequency and percentage distribution of the translation methods
- Table 4.11 outlined how often each translation procedure was used

These tables helped to highlight the overall patterns and choices made when translating slang expressions found in the data.

Table 4. 10 Translation Methods Used on Slang

| No | Translation Methods | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Word-for-Word Translation | 2 | 28.57% |
| 2 | Literal Translation | 2 | 28.57% |
| 3 | Faithful Translation | 3 | 42.86% |
| | Total | 7 | 100% |

Three translation methods were identified based on the analysis of seven slang data in Table 4.10. Faithful Translation was found to be the most frequently used method, with 42.86% of the cases having 3 occurrences. This indicated a strong preference to preserve the SL terms, while maintaining some of TL grammatical structure. Meanwhile, Word-

for-Word Translation and Literal Translation were accounted each for 42.86% with 2 occurrences, showing that in some cases, the translation closely followed the structure and wording of the SL, which affected the naturalness of the TL.

Table 4. 11 Translation Procedures Used on Slang

| No | Translation Procedures | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Transference | 2 | 12.50% |
| 2 | Synonymy | 6 | 37.50% |
| 3 | Through-Translation | 1 | 6.25% |
| 4 | Transposition | 3 | 18.75% |
| 5 | Modulation | 4 | 25.00% |
| | Total | 16 | 100% |

As seen in Table 4.11, Synonymy was the most frequently used translation procedure, appearing in 6 occurrences (37.5%). This indicated a tendency to replace slang terms with their closest Indonesian equivalents that preserve the overall meaning. Modulation followed with 4 occurrences (25%), suggesting that the DeepL often adjusted the perspective or semantic angle of the original expression to make it sound more natural in Indonesian. Transposition appeared in 3 cases (18.75%), showing that changes in grammatical structure were occasionally needed to fit the target language

norms. Transference was used 2 times (12.50%), indicating that in some instances, the slang terms were retained in their original English form. Through-Translation had the lowest frequency, with 1 occurrence (6.25%), suggesting limited use of literal or calque translation for slang expressions.

4.1.1.2. Abbreviations

Abbreviations are a common feature in digital communication. They are often used to save time and space in character-limited platforms like X. Abbreviations as shortened forms of expressions are divided into three types: acronyms, initialisms, and truncations. In X, abbreviations are widely used among English-speaking users. Nevertheless, sometimes, it can be difficult to translate accurately into Indonesian due to the lack of one-to-one equivalents and the different levels of familiarity among target audiences.

In this section, eight abbreviations expressions were selected for assesment: @cryst6ls (3 abbreviations), @m4retha (3 abbreviations), and @FILMCHANI (2 abbreviations). Similar to the slang data, each abbreviation was evaluated using the TQA model proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) and the translation strategies were analyzed based on Newmark (1988).

To support the analysis, the researcher provided contextual translations that better represent the intended meaning and emotional nuance of the source post in the Indonesian context. Verification of the abbreviations terms was conducted through credible sources such as Merriam-Webster and Urban Dictionary.

Data 1

Post : listening to music rn this is so awesome

Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1905622028574753155>

(Posted on March 28th, 2025)

Abbreviation : RN (Right Now)

Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 12 Data 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | mendengarkan musik rn ini sangat mengagumkan |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Synonymy, Naturalisation, Transference, and Modulation |
| Contextual Translation | lagi dengerin musik sekarang, asik bangettt |

According to Data 1 in Table 4.12, the original post shows a brief expression expressing a feeling of real-time enjoyment, in this case is

listening to music. The post contains abbreviation “rn” that stands for “right now,” which is classified as initialism as the letters are typically read separately.

The DeepL translation of the post rendered it as “*mendengarkan musik rn ini sangat mengagumkan.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate due to untranslated abbreviation and awkward phrasing), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable because some terms were not translated correctly), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as the sentence is understandable but feels unnatural and stilted).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the structure yet it failed to interpret the abbreviated word “rn.” As for the procedure, Synonymy + Naturalisation are applied in translating “listening to music” to “*mendengarkan musik,*” as it closely translates to the equivalent TL and only adjust the spelling of SL to TL. The abbreviated word “rn” is left untranslated by DeepL, therefore, Transference is applied. The word “awesome” became “*mengagumkan,*” with Modulation, which shifted the emotional tone.

To further explain the intended tone of the source post, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: “*lagi dengerin musik sekarang, asik bangettt.*” Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary confirms that the abbreviation “RN,” which stands for “Right Now”, is widely understood within the internet culture. To confirm further, the following screenshot from Urban Dictionary demonstrates that this abbreviation is used online and often used to express feelings or updates in a raw, unfiltered way.



Figure 4. 10 Verification 10 (by hfr9hw,
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=rn%5C&page=14>)

Data 2

- Post : before i tweet i have to ask myself “will this cause discourse?” then i tweet it anyway **cuz idgaf**
- Link : <https://x.com/cryst6ls/status/1926346136677154856>
 (Posted on May 25th, 2025)
- Abbreviation : Cuz (Cause) and IDGAF (I Don’t Give A Fuck)
- Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 13 Data 2

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Source Post |  @cryst6ls ⋮ before i tweet i have to ask myself “will this cause discourse?” and then i tweet it anyway cuz idgaf 1:34 AM · May 25, 2025 · 15.7K Views 1 17 92 4 |
| DeepL Translation | sebelum saya men-tweet, saya harus bertanya pada diri saya sendiri “apakah ini akan menimbulkan perdebatan?” lalu saya tetap men-tweetnya karena idgaf |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 1 (Not Acceptable: The translation sounds unnatural, uses unfamiliar expressions, and violates Indonesian language norms) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Synonymy, Transference, and Transposition |
| Contextual Translation | setiap mau bikin post selalu mikir, “post-an ini bakal bikin perdebatan nggak ya?” tapi bakal tetep gua post, soalnya gapeduli |

According to Data 2 in Table 4.13, the original post reflects the user’s self-awareness about potentially posting something controversial and their deliberate choice to share them regardless. This post contains two abbreviations that are commonly used in online space: “cuz” and “idgaf.” The abbreviation “cuz” is the shortened form of “because/cause” and “idgaf” stands for “I Don’t Give a Fuckk.” Both of these abbreviations are categorized as acronyms as they represent condensed forms of longer phrases.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as *“sebelum saya men-tweet, saya harus bertanya pada diri saya sendiri ‘apakah ini akan menimbulkan perdebatan?’ lalu saya tetap men-tweetnya karena idgaf.”* This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate due to the untranslated abbreviation and overly formal register), 1 for Acceptability (not acceptable because it sounds unnatural and ignores norms of casual Indonesian expression), and 2 for Readability (medium readability due to formal structure and untranslated slang).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the structure yet it failed to interpret the abbreviated word “idgaf.” As for the procedure, most of the sentence applied Synonymy as they mostly translated to the close equivalent in TL. The term “tweet” and the abbreviated “idgaf” are retained in the translated version with Transference. Moreover, the phrase “and then i tweet it anyway” became *“lalu saya tetap men-tweetnya,”* with Transposition, altered the verb structure “i tweet” to *“men-tweetnya.”*

A supporting contextual translation is proposed to further explain the intended tone of the source post: *“setiap mau bikin post selalu mikir, “post-an ini bakal bikin perdebatan nggak ya?” tapi bakal tetep gua post, soalnya gapeduli.”* Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary and Merriam-Webster supported that the abbreviation “cuz” shortened from “because” and “idgaf” shortened from “I Don’t Give a Fuck,” are widely known and used within the online discourse to express oneself. To confirm further, the following screenshots from the two websites demonstrate that these abbreviations are broadly understood as tools to convey honesty, bluntness, and informality.

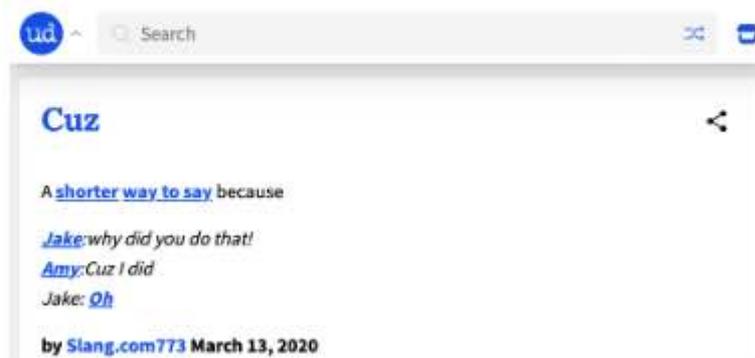


Figure 4. 11 Verification 11 (by Slang.com773

<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=%27cuz&page=5>)



Figure 4. 12 Verification 12 (by XxZoexX, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=idgaf&page=1>)



Figure 4. 13 Verification 13 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/IDGAF>)

Data 3

- Post : oh i'm Mexican from my **oomf** side
- Link : <https://x.com/cryst6ls/status/1922750540833816649>
(Posted on May 15th, 2025)
- Abbreviation : OOMF (One of My Followers)
- Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 14 Data 3

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | oh saya orang Meksiko dari pihak ayah saya |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Transference, Synonymy, and Descriptive Equivalent |
| Contextual Translation | gua orang meksiko dari pihak temen |

According to Data 3 in Table 4.14, the original post said: “oh i’m mexican from my oomf side,” stating a humorous statement that plays on the informal tone of social media. This post contains an abbreviation “oomf” which is the shortened form of “One of My Followers.” This abbreviation is an acronym and often used in X when you want to mention someone anonymously or if you do not want to tag and naming them directly.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as “*oh saya orang Meksiko dari pihak ayah saya.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate because it replaces the slang “oomf” with “ayah,” leading to a completely

different meaning), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to unnatural substitution and overly formal tone), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as the sentence is structurally understandable but contextually misleading).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the structure yet it failed to interpret the abbreviated “oomf side” as “father’s side,” assuming a family reference. The phrase “oh i’m mexican” became “oh saya orang meksiko,” with Transference + Synonymy, because the expressive “oh” is retained as it is, and the rest is translated to the common equal TL. The phrase “from my oomf side” became “*dari pihak ayah saya,*” with Descriptive Equivalent, however, DeepL misinterpreted “oomf” as a familiar reference.

A supporting contextual translation is proposed to further explain the intended tone of the source post: “*gua orang meksiko dari pihak temen.*” Additionally, Urban Dictionary confirms that “oomf” is a commonly used abbreviation in X discourse, it is the shortened form of “One of My Followers.” It refers to the people who are connected online, or connected mutually, often used anonymously or subtly to refer to someone without directly naming them.

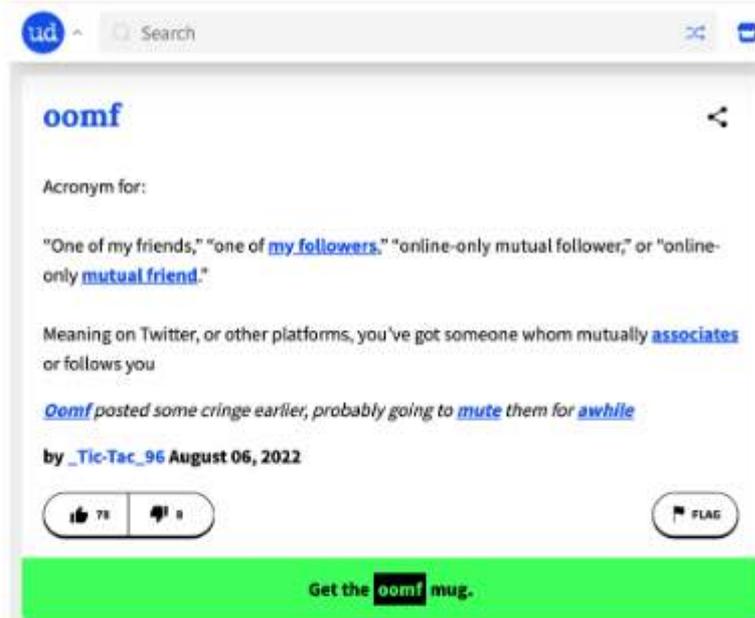


Figure 4. 14 Verification 14 (by [_Tic-Tac_96](#), <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=%23oomf&page=2>)

Data 4

- Post : who else stalks **ppl** with their first account
- Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1906684264701423882>
(Posted on March 31st, 2025)
- Abbreviation : Ppl (People)
- Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 15 Data 4

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  <p>amanda @m4retha</p> <p>who else stalks ppl with their first account</p> <p>7:25 PM · Mar 31, 2025 · 248.2K Views</p> <p>1K 1.4K 5.3K 91</p> |
| DeepL Translation | siapa lagi yang menguntit ppl dengan akun pertama mereka |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedure | Synonymy and Transference |
| Contextual Translation | ada yang suka stalk orang pake akun utama juga gak |

According to Data 4 in Table 4.15, the original post ask rhetorical question humorously addresses a common online behavior, which is checking up on others' profiles using main account rather than an anonymous one. The post contains the abbreviation "ppl," a shortened form of people. This abbreviation is classified as truncation, a type of abbreviation where part of the word is omitted.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as "*siapa lagi yang menguntit ppl dengan akun pertama mereka.*" This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate due to the untranslated abbreviation and literal

rendering of “stalk” as “*menguntit*,” which sounds criminal), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to awkward word choice), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as the meaning is partially obscured and may confuse readers unfamiliar with the slang).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the SL structure yet it failed to adapt the cultural context, and the abbreviated “ppl” is also left untranslated. The whole sentence except the abbreviated “ppl” applied Synonymy as the procedure because it translated to the near equivalent TL. The abbreviated “ppl” is left untranslated by DeepL, in result, Transference is applied there.

A supporting contextual translation is proposed to better reflect the nuance of the original post: “*ada yang suka stalk orang pake akun utama juga gak.*” Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary confirms that the people in the internet shorten the word people to ppl. To confirm further, the following screenshot from Urban Dictionary demonstrates that this abbreviation is largely used in online spaces as part of casual language to maintain brevity.



Figure 4. 15 Verification 15 (by treesimp, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=ppl>)

Data 5

Post : this is fr my first time ever listening to this song as a whole... not gonna lie I love it dawg.... and i'm late by 6 years... hindia i'm sorry of my prejudice towards you

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1927024784782598593>
(Posted on May 26th, 2025)

Abbreviation : Fr (For Real)

Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 16 Data 5

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL Translation | ini pertama kalinya saya mendengarkan lagu ini secara keseluruhan... tidak akan berbohong, saya menyukainya, dawg.... dan saya terlambat 6 tahun... hindia, saya minta maaf atas prasangka saya terhadap Anda |
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedure | Transposition, Descriptive Equivalent, Modulation, Transference, and Recognized Translation |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Contextual Translation | bener-bener pertama kali dengerin lagu ini sampe selesai dan gua telat 6 tahun?? suka banget gaboong. hindia maaf ya atas prasangka jelek gua selama ini... |
|-------------------------------|---|

According to Data 5 in Table 4.16, the original post shows a moment of musical discovery and emotional reflection using casual and expressive language. The word “fr” here is the abbreviated form of “for real” that is usually used to emphasis something and it is classified as initialism. In the post, a slang word “dawg” that means man/buddy/dude is also found, this could also use as a facetious spelling of dog, but in this case this refers to man/buddy/dude.

The DeepL translation of the post rendered it as: *“ini pertama kalinya saya mendengarkan lagu ini secara keseluruhan... tidak akan berbohong, saya menyukainya, dawg... dan saya terlambat 6 tahun... hindia, saya minta maaf atas prasangka saya terhadap Anda.”* This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate due to slight distortions in tone and missed nuances), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable because of the awkward inclusion of “dawg” and the formal structure), and 2 for Readability (medium readability due to inconsistent tone and forced formal phrasing).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version attempted the SL structure yet it failed to adapt the cultural context and naturalness of the TL. As for the procedure, the phrase “this is fr my first time ever listening” became *“ini pertama kalinya saya mendengarkan,”* with Transposition as the SL word class and structure are adjusted to TL grammar. The phrase “as a whole” became *“secara keseluruhan,”* with Descriptive Equivalent as DeepL rendered the phrase with explaining the full context. The phrase “not gonna lie i love it dawg” became *“tidak akan berbohong, saya menyukainya, dawg”* with Modulation + Transference, as it shifted the casual phrasing to formal structure, and “dawg” is retained. Moreover, the phrase “and i’m late by 6

years... hindia i'm sorry for my prejudice toward you" is translated to "dan saya terlambat 6 tahun... hindia, saya minta maaf atas prasangka saya terhadap Anda," with Modulation + Recognized Translation, as it shifted the SL to a formal TL register, and it retained "Hindia" as it represents a name of an Indonesian singer.

A supporting contextual translation is proposed to better reflect the nuance of the original post: *"bener-bener pertama kali dengerin lagu ini sampe selesai dan gua telat 6 tahun?? suka banget gaboong. hindia maaf ya atas prasangka jelek gua selama ini..."* Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary confirms that "fr" shortened from "for real" is used to express genuine agreement or to emphasis something. Meanwhile, "dawg," could mean as the derived version of "dog" or could also refer to "bro/dude." To confirm further, the following screenshots from Urban Dictionary demonstrate that these words are largely understood online culture.

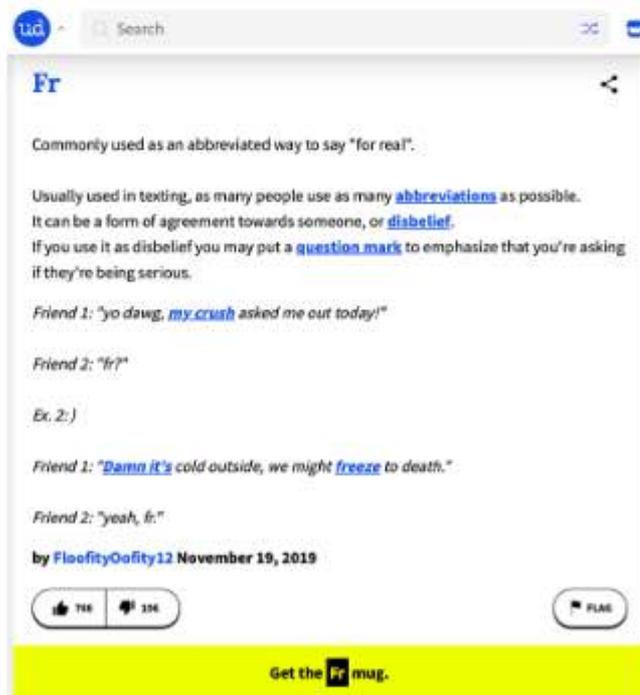


Figure 4. 16 Verification 16 (by FloofityOofity12, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Fr>)

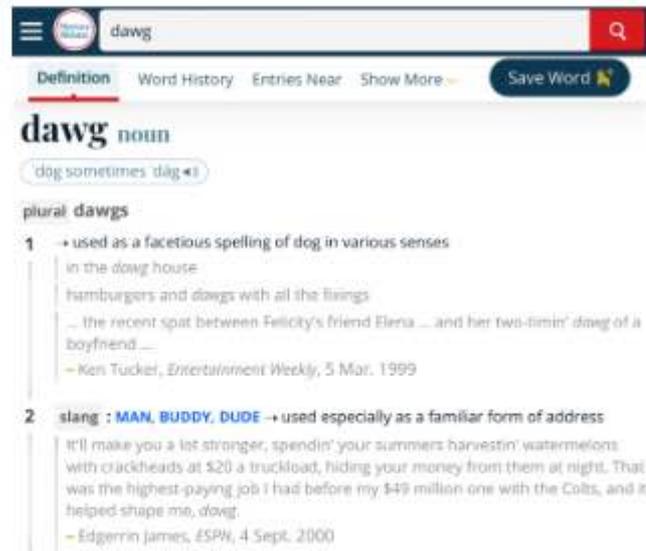


Figure 4. 17 Verification 17 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dawg>)

Data 6

Post : who tf still uses snapchat at this day and age...

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1889853201383563353>
(Posted on Feb 13th, 2025)

Abbreviation : TF (The Fuck)

Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 17 Data 6

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Source Post | |
| DeepL Translation | yang masih menggunakan di zaman sekarang ini... |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Acceptability | 1 (Not Acceptable: The translation sounds unnatural, uses unfamiliar expressions, and violates Indonesian language norms) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | siapa jir yang masih pake snapchat di zaman sekarang |

According to Data 6 in Table 4.17, the original post expresses surprise and slight judgment toward people who still use Snapchat in 2025. An abbreviation “tf” is found on the post, it is classified as initialism. The abbreviation is the shortened form of “The Fuck,” usually used as an exclamatory to convey shock, disbelief, or mockery.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: “*yang masih menggunakan di zaman sekarang ini...*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate because it omits key elements like the subject and fails to express the tone), 1 for Acceptability (not acceptable due to unnatural phrasing and awkward construction), and 1 for Readability (low readability due to missing context and unclear message).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation but with serious defective or errors as the translated version omitted key components and did not convey the message and tone. As for the procedure, the whole sentence applied Synonymy because some of them are translated closely following near TL equivalent. However, the translation is mostly flawed because a lot of components were omitted by DeepL.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to explain

the intended message of the post: “*siapa jir yang masih pake snapchat di zaman sekarang.*” Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary supported that the abbreviation “tf” is shortened from “The Fuck,” and is widely used by people on the internet as an exclamatory phrasing. To confirm further, the following screenshot demonstrates that this abbreviation is largely known.

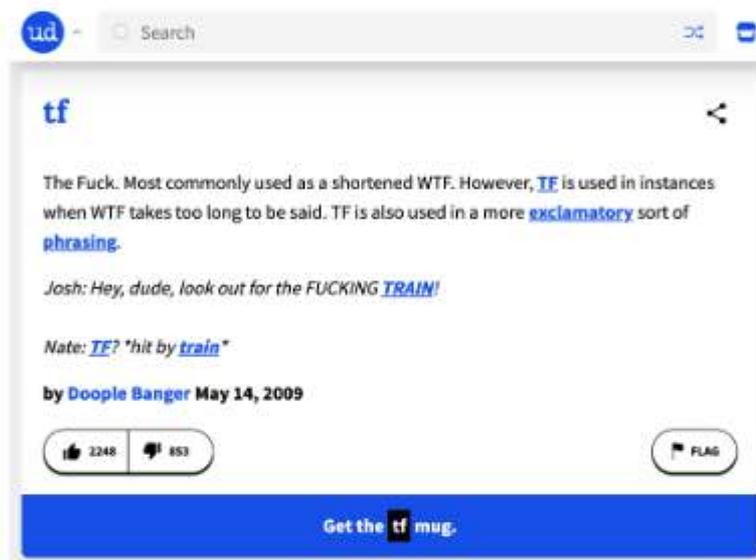


Figure 4. 18 Verification 18 (by Doople Banger, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=%23tf>)

Data 7

Post : **ngl** coachella only seems fun if you're a **vip**
Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1911802012645396826>
(Posted on April 14th, 2025)
Abbreviation : NGL (Not Gonna Lie) and VIP (Very Important Person)
Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 18 Data 7

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post |  |
| DeepL | ngl coachella hanya tampak menyenangkan jika Anda seorang vip |
| Translation | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Readability | Literal Translation |
| Translation Method | Transference, Synonymy, and Modulation |
| Translation Procedures | jujur coachella mah serunya cuma buat yang vip doang |
| Contextual Translation | |

According to Data 7 in Table 4.18, the post expresses a personal opinion about the Coachella music festival, stating that it appears enjoyable only for VIP ticket holder. The post uses two abbreviations, which are “ngl” and “vip.” These two abbreviations are classified as initialisms, “ngl” is the shortened form of “not gonna lie,” a phrase that is often used to state a blunt opinion. Meanwhile, “vip” stands for “very important person,” referring to someone with exclusive access, especially in event contexts.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: “ngl coachella hanya tampak menyenangkan jika Anda seorang vip.” This version scored 2 for

Accuracy (less accurate due to awkward phrasing and lack of tone adaptation), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to unnatural register and mismatch), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as it is grammatically understandable but lacks flow and tone).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation as the translated version closely follow SL format and there is a lack of cultural and tone adaptation. As for the procedure, Transference is used to maintain “Coachella,” as it is a music festival name. The phrase “only seems fun” is translated to “*hanya tampak menyenangkan*,” with Synonymy. Moreover, “if you’re a vip” became “*jika Anda seorang vip*” with Transference + Modulation. The term “VIP” is retained in both languages, and the sentence underwent a change to a formal register in TL.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to better explain the source post: “*jujur coachella mah serunya cuma buat yang vip doang.*” Additionally, verification through Merriam-Webster justified that the abbreviations “NGL,” shortened from “Not Gonna Lie,” and “VIP,” shortened from “Very Important Person,” are widely known and used within online discourse. NGL is used to express blunt opinions or honesty, while VIP refers to someone with exclusive or privileged access, especially in entertainment or event contexts.



Figure 4. 19 Verification 19 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ngl>)



Figure 4. 20 Verification 20 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/VIP>)

Data 8

Post : this face... omg
 Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1912058015446110295>
 (Posted on April 15th, 2025)
 Abbreviation : OMG (Oh My God)
 Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 19 Data 8



Source Post

DeepL Translation wajah ini... omg

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation Procedure | Synonymy and Transference |
| Contextual Translation | mukanya cantik banget... ya ampun |

According to Data 8 in Table 4.19, the original post said “this face... omg,” accompanied by two images of Zendaya in elf-like ears and a glowing complexion. The post expresses admiration for her appearance with the usage of abbreviated reaction “omg,” which is the shortened form of “Oh My God.” This abbreviation is classified as acronym and is widely used across platforms to convey emotional responses such as shock, excitement, or awe.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: “*wajah ini... omg.*” This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate due to literal rendering and partial omission of the expressive tone), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to a mismatch in emotional register and unnatural phrasing), and 2 for Readability (medium readability as it is grammatically correct but lacks cultural alignment).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation as the translated version closely carried SL to TL with no adaptation. As for the procedure, the whole sentence applied Synonymy and Transference. Transference is used in retaining the abbreviated “omg” in

both languages.

Therefore, to further show the implied tone, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: “mukanya cantik banget... ya ampun.” Additionally, verification through Urban Dictionary and Merriam-Webster confirms that “OMG” is one of the most common acronyms used in the internet to express shock, excitement, or admiration. It is shortened from “Oh My God.” These following screenshots from the two websites demonstrate that this abbreviation expression can be found online.



Figure 4. 21 Verification 21 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/OMG>)



Figure 4. 22 Verification 22 (by Terry Baldock, <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=OMG>)

Based on the evaluation using Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) model, the translation quality assessment of DeepL's output for abbreviation expressions varies across three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The results are summarized as follows:

Table 4. 20 DeepL Translation Quality Assessment on Abbreviations

| Translation Category | Average Score |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Accuracy | 1.50 |
| Acceptability | 1.75 |
| Readability | 1.87 |

These average scores from Table 4.20 were calculated from the eight abbreviation data items. The accuracy score of 1.50 indicated that several translations by DeepL conveyed partial meaning but also contained some distortions or omissions. The acceptability score of 1.75 suggested that the translations were somewhat acceptable in Indonesian but often sounded unnatural or awkward. The readability score of 1.87 showed that while most outputs were generally readable, some still posed challenges due to sentence structure or unfamiliar abbreviations.

After analyzing the TQA of eight abbreviation expressions, supporting contextual translations were used to explore and enrich the research further. This involved identifying the translation methods and translation procedures presented from the contextual translations. The tables below summarize the frequency and percentage of each strategy identified throughout the data to clarify the findings more effectively.

- Table 4.21 presented the frequency and percentage distribution of translation methods

- Table 4.22 showed the frequency and percentage of the translation procedures applied

These tables helped in understand the overall patterns and tendencies when dealing with informal language expressions in the data.

Table 4. 21 Translation Methods Used on Abbreviations

| No | Translation Methods | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Literal Translation | 3 | 37.50% |
| 2 | Faithful Translation | 5 | 62.50% |
| | Total | 8 | 100% |

Based on the analysis of abbreviations data in Table 4.21, Faithful Translation was the most frequently used method with 62.50% (5 occurrences). This indicated a tendency to preserve the original nuance of the abbreviations while still adhering some of TL grammatical structure. Literal Translation was found with 3 occurrences (37.50%), showing that some texts were translated with minimal interpretation.

Table 4. 22 Translation Procedures Used in Abbreviations

| No | Translation Procedures | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Transference | 7 | 30.43% |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|--------|
| 2 | Naturalisation | 1 | 4.35% |
| 3 | Descriptive Equivalent | 2 | 8.70% |
| 4 | Synonymy | 7 | 30.43% |
| 5 | Transposition | 2 | 8.70% |
| 6 | Modulation | 3 | 13.04% |
| 7 | Recognized Translation | 1 | 4.35% |
| | Total | 23 | 100% |

From the abbreviations data in Table 4.22, Transference and Synonymy were the most used translation procedures, each appearing 7 times with 30.43%, indicating a balance procedure in retaining terminology or replacing them with TL equivalents. Modulation followed with 3 occurrences (13.04%), showing a moderate use of perspective shifts to improve naturalness in TL. Both Descriptive Equivalent and Transposition appeared with 2 occurrences each (8.70%), showing occasional rephrasing for clarity or grammatical restructuring. Naturalisation and Recognized Translation were the least used, with 1 occurrence each (4.35%), indicating limited use of spelling adaptation and standardized translations.

4.1.1.3. Memes

This subsection explored meme-based expressions found on social media X, focusing on how these culturally loaded and often humorous or ironic posts are translated into Indonesian. Memes represent a unique category of informal expressions because they typically rely on multimodal context, in texts and visually, making them challenging to translate directly.

A total of six meme expressions were selected for this section: @cryst6ls (1 meme), @m4retha (3 memes), and @FILMCHANI (2 memes). The translation quality of each meme expression was evaluated using the model proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) and analyzed based on Newmark (1988) translation strategy framework.

To support the analysis, the researcher provided contextual translations that better represent the intended meaning and emotional nuance of the source post in the Indonesian context. Moreover, verification through a reliable source such as Know Your Meme (<https://knowyourmeme.com>), a widely recognized digital meme archive, ensuring that the data gathered can be validated by the origins.

Data 1

Post : No texts
Link : <https://x.com/cryst6ls/status/1924173453076144321>
(Posted on May 19th, 2025)
Meme : Who wants change? Who wants to change?
Category : First Account (@cryst6ls)

Table 4. 23 Data 1



| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Source Post | |
| DeepL Translation | siapa yang ingin memukul |
| Accuracy | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| Translation Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Through-Translation and Transposition |
| Contextual Translation | siapa yang mau mukul? |
| Translation | siapa yang mau nyimpen sebagian diriku? |

According to Data 1 in Table 4.23, the original post is a two-panel meme showing a speaker addressing something to a crowd. In the first panel, the speaker asked: “who wants to hit,” and nearly all audience raised their hands. In the second panel, the phrase was changed to “who wants to carry a part of me with you,” and no hands were raised. This post is considered as a meme-based expression because it is in a visual format and it implies humor where the image shows the difference between enthusiasm for casual or impulsive actions and rather reluctant toward something emotional.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: *“siapa yang ingin memukul / siapa yang ingin membawa sebagian diriku bersamamu.”* This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate due to literal rendering and failure to grasp figurative meaning), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to awkward word choices and structural mismatch), and 1 for Readability (low readability as the result is confusing and unnatural in flow, especially in the second line).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Literal Translation as the translated version closely carried SL to TL with minimal adaptation. As for the procedure, the phrase “who wants to hit” became *“siapa yang ingin memukul”* with Through-Translation, as the phrase is translated directly to TL equivalent. And the phrase “who wants to carry a part of me with you” became *“siapa yang ingin membawa sebagian diriku bersamamu”* with Transposition, as there is a change of word class “a part of me” (adjective phrase) to *“sebagian diriku”* (noun phrase).

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to make the translation sounded even more natural: *“siapa yang mau pukul? / siapa yang mau nyimpen sebagian diriku?”* Additionally, erification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the image included in the post is considered a meme-based expression, as it relies heavily on visual format, and the interpretation of translation must consider both the written text and image. The origin of this meme came from a 2012 webcomic by Brazilian artist lute, which then became known as the “Who

Wants Change? Who Wants to Change?” meme. In comic meme, it is typically used as an exploitable image macro to parody people’s unwillingness to make sacrifices necessary to achieve their desired goal by changing the text in the original cartoon’s word bubbles. To provide further confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme demonstrates that this meme is recognized on the internet.



Figure 4. 23 Verification 23 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/who-wants-change-who-wants-to-change>)

Data 2

Post : haven’t watched a single movie since 17 days ago...

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1904234333692661950>
(Posted on May 23rd, 2025)

Meme : Cinephile Candle

Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 24 Data 2



Source Post

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| DeepL Translation | belum menonton satu film pun sejak 17 hari yang lalu... penggemar film palsu... |
| Accuracy | 3 (Accurate: The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts in the SL is accurately conveyed into the TL with no distortion) 3 (Accurate: The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts in the SL is accurately conveyed into the TL with no distortion) |
| Acceptability | 3 (Acceptable: The translation feels natural, uses familiar terms, and follows Indonesian grammatical norms) 3 (Acceptable: The translation feels natural, uses familiar terms, and follows Indonesian grammatical norms) |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Readability | 3 (High Readability: The translation is easy to read and fully comprehensible) |
| Readability | 3 (High Readability: The translation is easy to read and fully comprehensible) |
| Translation | Faithful Translation |
| Method | Literal Translation |
| Translation | Modulation and Synonymy |
| Procedures | Synonymy and Descriptive Equivalent |
| Contextual | udah 17 hari gak nonton film sama sekali... |
| Translation | sinefil palsu... |

According to Data 2 in Table 4.24, the original post said: “haven’t watched a single movie since 17 days ago...” accompanied by an image of a lit candle with “fake cinephile” text overlay. This post uses visual irony to humorously exaggerate the guilt or self-judgment a film enthusiast might feel after not watching any movies for a certain period. The meme is recognized online as the Cinephile Candle meme, typically used by film fans (cinephiles) to ironically mourn their temporary fall from self-proclaimed movie-lover status.

The DeepL translation rendered the caption of the post as: “*belum menonton satu film pun sejak 17 hari yang lalu...*” and the meme picture as: “*penggemar film palsu...*” Both caption and meme translations scored 3 for Accuracy (accurate with no distortion or omission of meaning), 3 for Acceptability (acceptable due to its natural grammar and proper lexical choices), and 3 for Readability (high readability with smooth structure and clear comprehension).

The translation method used in the caption by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as it is translated accurately while maintaining the structure as close as possible to the original. As for the procedure, in the phrase “haven’t watched a single movie” became “*belum menonton satu film pun,*” with Modulation, adjusting the grammatical negative present

perfect to a time structure sentence in TL. And the phrase “since 17 days ago” is translated to “*sejak 17 hari yang lalu*” with Synonymy, following the natural and direct equivalent.

Moreover, the translation method used in the meme picture “fake cinephile...” is Literal Translation, as the translation is conveyed literally to TL with minimal adjustment. As for the procedure, the whole sentence “fake cinephile...” is translated to “*penggemar film palsu*” with Synonymy and Descriptive Equivalent. Synonymy is used in translating “fake” to “*palsu*,” which is a common Indonesian equivalent, while Descriptive Equivalent is used in translating “cinephile” to “*penggemar film*,” explaining the specific term since Indonesian lacks the precise term, DeepL described it instead of borrowing it.

To further explain the actual meaning of the source post, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: “*udah 17 hari gak nonton film sama sekali.*” As for the meme’s caption, it can be translated to “*sinefil palsu*,” following the rising popularity of the word “*sinefil*” in Indonesian social media, particularly X. Additionally, verification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the “Cinephile Candle” image included in the post is considered a meme-based expression. The origin of this meme is originally a Russian reaction image with the text “*Скорбим*,” which means “mourning” or “grieving.” Later, this meme became a popular reaction image on X in December 2021, often used by people bragging about their movie taste or cinephile enthusiasm. To provide further confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme demonstrates that this meme is recognized on the internet.



Figure 4. 24 Verification 24

(<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/cinephile-candle>)

Data 3

Post : when you're scrolling tiktok and someone you don't like appears on fyp

Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1901664975711834595>
(Posted on March 17th, 2025)

Meme : Smiling Buck Tooth Emoji

Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 25 Data 3



| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| DeepL Translation | saat Anda menggulir tiktok dan seseorang yang tidak Anda sukai muncul di fyp |
| Accuracy | 3 (Accurate: The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts in the SL is accurately conveyed into the TL with no distortion) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 3 (High Readability: The translation is easy to read and fully comprehensible) |
| Translation Method | Faithful Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Modulation and Transference |
| Contextual Translation | pas lo lagi scroll tiktok dan orang yang gak lo suka muncul di fyp |

According to Data 3 in Table 4.25, the original post “when you’re scrolling tiktok and someone you don’t like appears on fyp,” accompanied by a meme in GIF form of an exaggerated emoji with buck teeth and a forced wide smile. This meme is known online as the “Smiling Buck Tooth Emoji,” a meme that represents awkward moment or emotional masking, usually used in a relatable and sarcastic commentary. An abbreviation “FYP” is also found in the post, which is the shortened form of “For You Page.” This abbreviation is referred to a social media feed that contains personalized content based on the user’s interests and algorithms.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: *“saat Anda menggulir tiktok dan seseorang yang tidak Anda sukai muncul di fyp.”* This version scored 3 for Accuracy (accurately conveys the meaning without distortion), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to the use of overly formal register and the awkward phrasing of “Anda” in a casual context), and 3 for Readability (high readability as it is grammatically sound and easy to follow).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Faithful Translation as the translated version retains the logical and grammatical structure of SL while being accurate in meaning. However, it failed to capture the informal tone of the original. As for the procedure, the phrase “when you’re scrolling tiktok and someone you don’t like” is translated to *“saat Anda menggulir tiktok, seseorang yang tidak Anda sukai,”* with Modulation, changing the SL perspective to a formal TL. And the phrase “appears on fyp” became *“muncul di fyp,”* with Transference as the abbreviation “fyp” is retained in both languages.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to further explain the implied informal intent of the original post: *“pas lo lagi scroll tiktok dan orang yang gak lo suka muncul di fyp.”* Additionally, verification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the “Smiling Buck Tooth Emoji” image included in the post is considered a meme-based expression. This emoji was created by vector graphic artist

Hafiza Samsuddin, also known as Captain Vector, in 2018. However, in early 2023 memes using this particular emoji surfaced when people associated its face with being “stupid.” Thus why, this meme is also known as the “Stupid Emoji” or “Happy and Excited Emoticon.” Also, the abbreviation “FYP” that stands for “For You Page” is a well-known term used by the people in the internet. To provide further confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme and Merriam-Webster demonstrate that this meme and abbreviation are recognized on the internet.



Figure 4. 25 Verification 25 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/smiling-buck-tooth-emoji>)



Figure 4. 26 Verification 26 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/FYP>)

Data 4

Post : locked tf in for severance s2
Link : <https://x.com/m4retha/status/1900479736511688856>
(Posted on March 14th, 2025)
Meme : Kevin James Smirking Getty Image
Category : Second Account (@m4retha)

Table 4. 26 Data 4

Source Post



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| DeepL Translation | terkunci tf untuk pesangon s2 🗝️ |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 1 (Not Acceptable: The translation sounds unnatural, uses unfamiliar expressions, and violates Indonesian language norms) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Translation Method | Word-for-Word Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Synonymy, Transference, and Through-Translation |
| Contextual Translation | udah siap jiwa raga buat Severance s2 |

According to Data 4 in Table 4.26, the post stated “locked tf in for severance s2,” accompanied by the well-known meme image of Kevin James Smirking, a popular reaction meme that conveys cheeky confidence and mischievous. The slang “locked in” and abbreviation “tf” are also found in this post. The slang phrase “locked in” means entering a state of full focus or concentration, dedicating oneself to a specific task or objective. Meanwhile, the abbreviation “tf” is the shortened form of “The Fuckk,” in this case, it is used to emphasize the whole sentence.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: “*terkunci tf untuk pesangon s2.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate, as the intended meaning is distorted and misunderstood), 1 for Acceptability (not acceptable due to unnatural phrasing and awkward structure), and 1 for Readability (low readability because the sentence is confusing and does not convey the original intent).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Word-for-Word Translation as the translated version sounded inappropriate, causing severe lost in communication. As for the translation procedure, the phrase “locked tf” is translated to “*terkunci tf*” with Synonymy + Transference, as it translating directly to TL equivalent while maintaining the abbreviation untransferred, making it lose meaning. And the phrase “for severance s2” became “*untuk pesangon s2,*” with Through-Translation, ignoring that it is actually a series title.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to explain the actual meaning of the source post: “*udah siap jiwa raga*

buat Severance s2.” Additionally, erification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the “Kevin James Smirking Getty Image” included in the post is considered a meme-based expression. The origin of this meme came from a photograph of actor Kevin James on his set of *The King of Queens* that was published on Getty Images on January 1st, 1998. Later, the photo became a meme in September 2023, first used by user @ChampagneAnyone on X. This meme is also known as “Kevin James Shrugging,” and in its usage, it is usually paired with captions about being confidently cheeky or mischievous. To provide further confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme demonstrates that this meme is recognized on the internet.



Figure 4. 27 Verification 27 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/kevin-james-smirking-getty-image>)

Data 5

Post : whenever z ISN'T on set of euphoria

Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1904254613957886282>

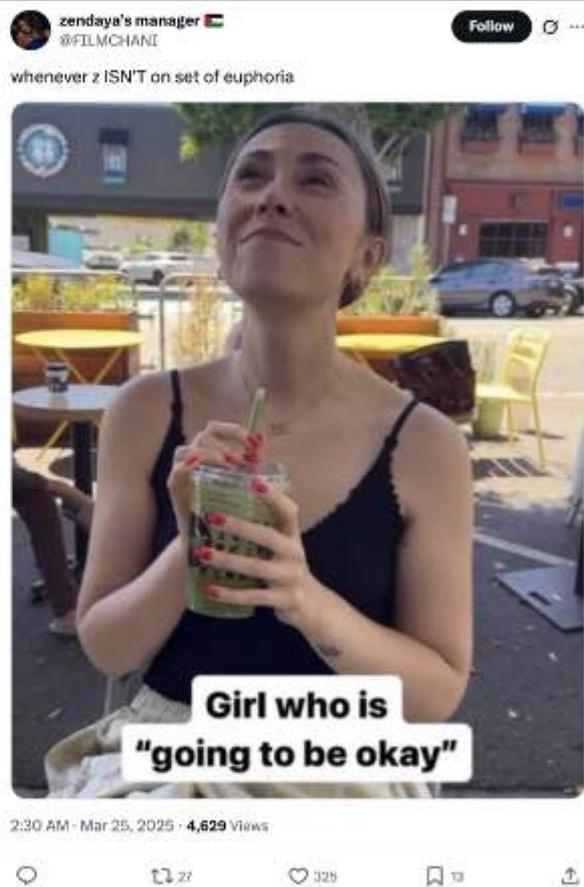
(Posted on March 25th, 2025)

Meme : Girl Who Is “going to be okay”

Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 27 Data 5

Source Post



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| DeepL Translation | kapanpun z TIDAK berada pada himpunan euphoria Gadis yang “akan baik-baik saja” |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| | 2 (Less Accurate: Most of the meaning is accurately conveyed, but there are slight distortions or omissions) |
| Acceptability | 1 (Not Acceptable: The translation sounds unnatural, uses unfamiliar expressions, and violates Indonesian language norms) |
| | 3 (Acceptable: The translation feels natural, uses familiar terms, and follows Indonesian grammatical norms) |
| Readability | 1 (Low Readability: The translation is difficult to read and understand) |
| | 3 (High Readability: The translation is easy to read and fully comprehensible) |
| Translation Method | Word-for-Word Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Transference and Naturalisation |
| Contextual Translation | Synonymy and Through-Translation |
| Contextual Translation | setiap zendaya nggak muncul di euphoria |
| Contextual Translation | cewek yang bilanginya “bakal baik-baik aja” |

According to Data 5 in Table 4.27, this post stated “whenever z ISN’T on set of euphoria,” accompanied by a reaction image with the overlaid caption: “Girl who is ‘going to be okay.’” In this context, “Z” refers to the actress Zendaya, as this post comes from a Zendaya fan account, expressing the original poster’s implied disappointment when Zendaya does not appear in the series Euphoria. The meme known as Girl Who Is “Going To Be Okay” is a photo of a woman paired with ironic texts implying the woman is “going to be okay” after going through difficult situations or events.

The DeepL translation rendered the post’s caption as: “*kapanpun z TIDAK berada pada himpunan euphoria.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate, with “set” mistranslated as “*himpunan,*” a

mathematical term unrelated to the entertainment context), 1 for Acceptability (not acceptable due to overly literal and unnatural language), and 1 for Readability (low readability due to grammatical awkwardness and semantic confusion). As for the meme's caption, it was rendered as: "*Gadis yang 'akan baik-baik saja'.*" This version scored 2 for Accuracy (less accurate, as the meaning is conveyed but it sounds rather formal for a meme context), 3 for Acceptability (acceptable, as the translation follows Indonesian norms), and 3 for Readability (high readability, fully comprehensible).

The translation method used in the caption by DeepL-generated result is Word-for-Word Translation as the translated version sounded inappropriate, causing severe loss in communication. As for the procedure, the word "z" is retained with Transference, not adapted or clarified further. The phrase "on set of euphoria" became "*pada himpunan euforia,*" with Naturalisation, as the spelling of "euphoria" is adjusted to the TL spelling.

Moreover, the translation method used in the meme's caption "*Gadis yang 'akan baik-baik saja,'*" is Literal Translation, as the translation is conveyed literally to TL, mirroring the structure and lexical words of SL. As for the procedure, the whole sentence "Girl who is 'going to be okay'" is translated to "*Gadis yang 'akan baik-baik saja'*" with Synonymy and Through-Translation. The word "girl" became "*gadis*" with Synonymy, following the close SL synonym in TL. The phrase "who is 'going to be okay'" became "*yang 'akan baik-baik saja'*" with Through-Translation, a direct structural borrowing from SL.

To further explain the actual meaning of the source post, a supporting contextual translation is proposed: "*setiap Zendaya nggak muncul di Euphoria.*" As for the meme's caption, for a more contextual and informal version, it can be translated as "*cewek yang bilangnyanya 'bakal baik-baik aja.'*" Additionally, verification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the "Girl Who Is 'Going To Be Okay'" image included in the post is considered a meme-based expression. The

origin of this meme came from an American comedian, Caitlin Reilly, who uploaded a comedy skit video in 2023 titled “Girl Who Is ‘Going To Be Okay’” in which she recreated the way women are often portrayed in movies after they go through a traumatic event and are finally ready to move on and “be okay.” To provide further confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme demonstrates that this meme is recognized on the internet.

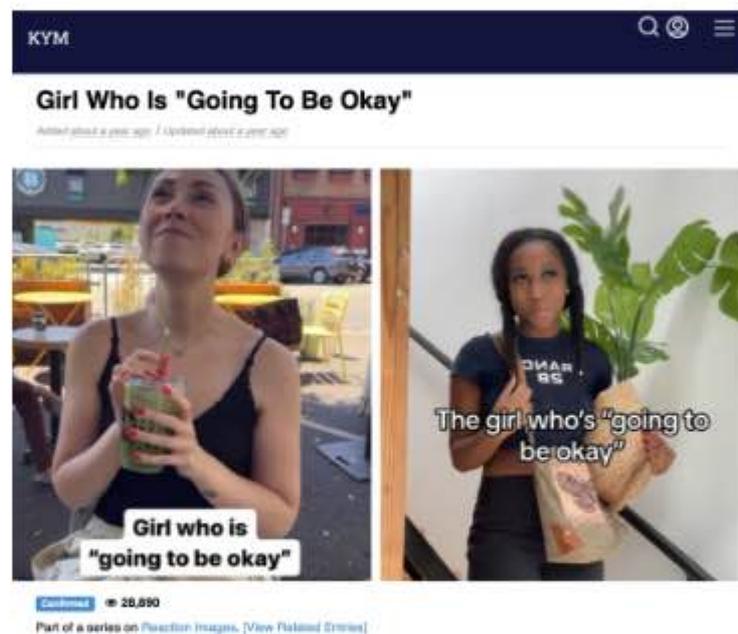


Figure 4. 28 Verification 28 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/girl-who-is-going-to-be-okay>)

Data 6

Post : zendaya erasure this awards season is crazy
Link : <https://x.com/FILMCHANI/status/1877022480193229276>
(Posted on January 8th, 2025)
Meme : Kevin Hart Reaction Images
Category : Third Account (@FILMCHANI)

Table 4. 28 Data 6



| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| DeepL Translation | penghapusan zendaya pada musim penghargaan ini sangat gila |
| Accuracy | 1 (Not Accurate: The meaning is inaccurately conveyed or missing) |
| Acceptability | 2 (Less Acceptable: The translation is generally natural, but contains inappropriate terms or minor grammatical errors) |
| Readability | 2 (Medium Readability: The text is generally understandable but may require re-reading) |
| Translation Method | Word-for-Word Translation |
| Translation Procedures | Through-Translation and Synonymy |
| Contextual Translation | zendaya ga dapet nominasi di musim awards kayak gini tuh agak gila sih |

According to Data 6 in Table 4.28, the original post stated “zendaya erasure this awards season is crazy” paired with a reaction image of comedian Kevin Hart looking at his phone with a disappointed expression. The phrase refers to the perceived lack of nominations for Zendaya during the ongoing awards season. The post expresses frustration but with a slip of humor by using a relatable and widely circulated meme image to emphasize the disappointment, which is a part of a known set of Kevin Hart Reaction Images, often employed to express disbelief or judgment.

The DeepL translation rendered the post as: “*penghapusan zendaya pada musim penghargaan ini sangat gila.*” This version scored 1 for Accuracy (not accurate, as “erasure” is interpreted literally rather than idiomatically), 2 for Acceptability (less acceptable due to awkward phrasing, especially “*penghapusan Zendaya*”), and 2 for Readability (medium readability, the sentence is somewhat understandable but sounds unnatural and requires re-reading).

The translation method used by DeepL-generated result is Word-for-Word Translation as the translated version sounded inappropriate, no adjustment to accommodate context, thus causing severe lost in meaning. As for the procedure, the whole sentence “zendaya erasure this awards season is crazy” applied Through-Translation in translating “this awards season” to “*pada musim penghargaan ini*” and applied Synonymy in translating “is crazy” to “*sangat gila,*” as it is rendered closely to the TL equivalent.

Therefore, a supporting contextual translation is proposed to explain the actual meaning of the source post: “*Zendaya ga dapet nominasi di musim awards kayak gini tuh agak gila sih.*” Additionally, verification through a famous web like Know Your Meme (KYM) justified that the “Kevin Hart Reaction Image” included in the post is considered a meme-based expression, as it refers to a social media trend of using various photographs of comedian Kevin Hart as reactions and image captions. This meme achieved its virality on X in late February 2023. To provide further

confirmation, the following screenshot from Know Your Meme demonstrates that this meme is recognized on the internet.



Figure 4. 29 Verification 29 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/kevin-hart-reaction-images>)

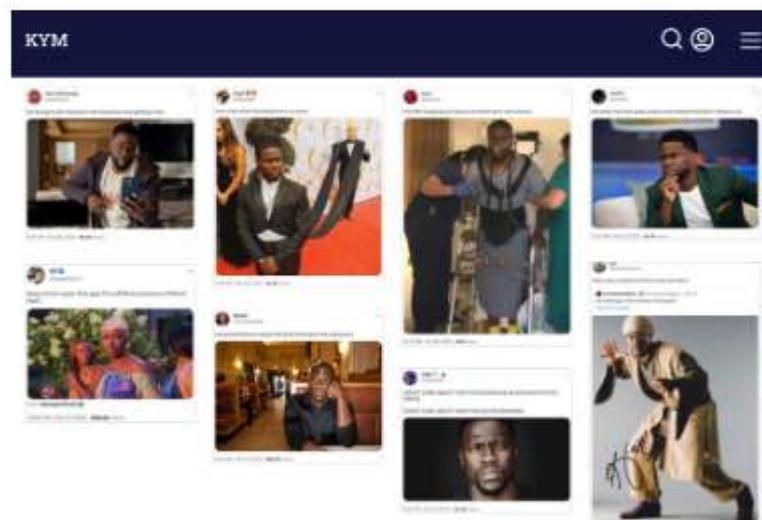


Figure 4. 30 Verification 30 (<https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/kevin-hart-reaction-images/photos>)

Based on the evaluation using Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) model, the translation quality assessment of DeepL's output for meme-based expressions varies across three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The results are summarized as follows:

Table 4. 29 DeepL Translation Quality Assessment on Memes

| Translation Category | Average Score |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Accuracy | 2.67 |
| Acceptability | 2.83 |
| Readability | 2.83 |

These average scores on Table 4.29 were calculated from the six meme data items. The accuracy score of 2.67 indicated that most translations by DeepL conveyed the general meaning of the original text, although some nuances or implied meanings were occasionally missed. The acceptability score of 2.83 suggested that while the outputs were mostly acceptable and made sense in Indonesian, there were instances where the translation still felt awkward or slightly unnatural. The readability score of 2.83 reflected that the translations were generally easy to read, though slight improvements could still enhance fluency and coherence.

After analyzing the TQA of six meme-based expressions, supporting contextual translations were used to explore and enrich the research further. This involved identifying the translation methods and translation procedures presented from the contextual translations. The tables below summarize the frequency and percentage of each strategy identified throughout the data to clarify the findings more effectively.

- Table 4.30 showed how often each translation method was used.
- Table 4.31 presented the frequency and percentage of the translation procedures identified.

These tables offered a clearer picture of the overall patterns and tendencies when dealing with informal language expressions found in the data.

Table 4. 30 Translation Methods Used on Memes

| No | Translation Methods | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Word-for-Word Translation | 3 | 37.50% |
| 2 | Literal Translation | 3 | 37.50% |
| 3 | Faithful Translation | 2 | 25% |
| | Total | 8 | 100% |

Based on the analysis of meme data in Table 4.30, three out of eight translation methods by Newmark were found: Word-for-Word Translation, Literal Translation, and Faithful Translation. Word-for-Word Translation and Literal Translation were the most frequently applied method, appearing with 3 occurrences each (37.50%), indicating that DeepL showed a tendency to translate the text closely following the SL word order and structure, despite the potential loss of meanings. Faithful Translation was used with 2 occurrences (25%), showing that some translations aim to preserve the meaning while still following SL structure.

Table 4. 31 Translation Procedures Used on Memes

| No | Translation Procedures | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Transference | 3 | 18.75% |
| 2 | Naturalisation | 1 | 6.25% |
| 3 | Descriptive Equivalent | 1 | 6.25% |
| 4 | Synonymy | 4 | 25.00% |
| 5 | Through-Translation | 4 | 25.00% |
| 6 | Transposition | 1 | 6.25% |
| 7 | Modulation | 2 | 12.50% |
| | Total | 16 | 100% |

From the meme data in Table 4.31, seven out of thirteen translation procedures by Newmark were applied. The most dominant procedures used were Synonymy and Through-Translation, each appearing with 4 occurrences (25.00%), indicating a balanced use of strategies in using close equivalents and applying literal structural translations when appropriate. Transference followed with 3 occurrences (18.75%), showing a tendency to retain original terms from the SL. Modulation appeared 2 times (12.50%), suggesting occasional shifts in perspective to suit the TL. Meanwhile, both Naturalisation, Descriptive Equivalent, and Transposition were found with

1 occurrence each (6.25%), reflecting a minimal use of spelling adjustment, term descriptions, or structural changes.

4.2. Discussion

This study divided the findings into three separate discussions based on the research questions: (1) the types of informal English expressions found on X (formerly Twitter), (2) the quality of DeepL's translation of informal English expressions, assessed using the model proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012), and (3) translation strategies used in translating informal expressions generated by DeepL.

The first research question addressed the types of informal English expressions that appeared most frequently on X. According to the researcher's observation and data collection on the platform, three main types of informal English expressions were identified on X: slang, abbreviations, and memes. These three expressions are massively used within the nature of online space, especially on X, to reflect users' creativity and dynamic expressions despite the character limitations on each post given by the platform. For instance, the data were gathered from three accounts: @cryst6ls (Cyber Account), @m4retha (Indonesian Social Media Influencer), and @FILMCHANI (Fan Account). These three accounts were selected for their diversity in content style and audience engagement, capturing a broad range of informal expression in digital space.

Slang is commonly used to express emotion and attitude. Usually, it appears as a casual commentary, as confirmed by Coleman (2012), who stated that slang usually provokes strong emotions in its usage. Abbreviations are also prevalent and serve the purpose of speed and brevity in digital communication. In their underlying statement, Kadhim, Mahdi, Maktoof (2022) said that abbreviations, since the beginning, are originally intended to save materials and labor. On the other hand, Memes represent another unique category, with their multimodality in combining text and imagery while carrying layered meanings, such as sarcasm and irony. Meme

is the type of informal expression that allows the blend of multimodality that helps the creators' convey their intended message more effectively. These three informal English expressions illustrate the linguistic creativity found on X and show the complexity involved in translating them, particularly when attempting to maintain the meaning and tone.

The second research question examined the quality of DeepL's generated translation of these informal expressions into Indonesian. The quality of DeepL's translations was evaluated using the model from Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012), which involves three dimensions: accuracy, acceptability, and readability, each rated on a scale of 1 to 3.

The results of the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) indicated the following average scores across categories:

Table 4. 32 Average Score of Translation Quality Assessment

| | Accuracy | Acceptability | Readability |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Slang | 1.14 | 2.00 | 1.58 |
| Abbreviations | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.87 |
| Memes | 2.67 | 2.83 | 2.83 |

These scores in Table 4.32 revealed that DeepL struggled most with slang expressions, particularly in terms of accuracy (1.14) and readability (1.58), which indicated difficulty in preserving meaning and clarity. Abbreviations received slightly better scores with accuracy (1.5), acceptability (1.75), and readability (1.87), but still reflect limitations in handling shortened or compressed forms of language. Memes had the highest overall, scoring within the range 2.67-2.83 across all three aspects, yet still fell short of the ideal standard of 3. This is because the meme expressions mainly did not use idiomatic or figurative language, rather, they use the picture to explain the contexts. This suggested that while DeepL performs better in average with meme-based expressions, machine

translation tools still face significant challenges in accurately translating informal, context-dependent language. The result of the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) revealed that the overall DeepL's translations received low to moderate scores, particularly in accuracy and acceptability. These findings indicated that the current machine translation tools, particularly DeepL, still struggle to effectively handle informal language.

The third research question analyzed the translation strategies applied in the DeepL-generated translations where Newmark's (1988) framework was utilized to identify the translation methods and translation procedures. For slang, the most frequently used translation method was Faithful Translation (42.86%), followed by Word-for-Word Translation and Literal Translation (each 28.57%), this result indicated that DeepL-generated translation indicated a tendency to preserve original meaning while staying close to the source structure. At the translation procedure level, the highest usage was Synonymy (37.50%), followed by Modulation (25.00%), and Transposition (18.75%), suggesting that DeepL-generated translation applied some natural equivalence, however, a shift in meaning and structure were also found to achieve readability in Indonesian.

In the case of Abbreviations, the most dominant translation method was Faithful Translation (62.50%), with Literal Translation accounting the remaining 37.50%. This showed that DeepL mostly retained the original word of abbreviations while adjusting to the target language grammar. At the procedure level, Transference and Synonymy were the most frequently used (each 30.43%), followed by Modulation (13.04%), and Descriptive Equivalent and Transposition (each 8.70%). This reflected that DeepL-generated translation indicated a mix of retaining SL elements while adapting structure or meaning to make it readable in TL.

For Memes, the translation methods used were Word-for-Word Translation (37.50%), Literal Translation (37.50%), and Faithful Translation (33.33%). This showed that DeepL preserved SL structure, even in informal contexts. On the procedure level, Synonymy and Through-

Translation were the most commonly used (each 25.00%), followed by Transference (18.75%), and Modulation (12.50%). This distribution also reflected that DeepL-generated translation indicated a mix of retaining SL elements while adapting structure or meaning to make it readable in TL.

From the analyzed DeepL-generated translations, the findings indicated that only 3 out of 8 translation methods and 8 out of 13 translation procedures by Newmark were found throughout all the data. Among the translation methods, Faithful Translation appeared the most frequently overall, particularly in abbreviations and memes, suggesting that efforts were needed to preserve meaning and context while maintaining TL grammatical structure. Word-for-Word and Literal Translation were also found, particularly in slang and memes, showing a pattern that DeepL closely follows the SL form, even at the cost of naturalness in TL.

At the procedural level, Synonymy was the most commonly used overall, showing that DeepL indicates a balance in substituting SL expressions with near equivalents TL. Followed by Transference, indicating that DeepL tends to retain SL terms in their original form. Modulation ranked third, showing that DeepL shift perspective or structure for better alignment with Indonesian norms at times.

These findings align with and also extend the insights found in previous studies. Earlier research has explored the use and translation of informal language in specific contexts, such as slang on X (Hutauruk, et. al, 2024), evaluating translations quality by machines as opposed to human (Jabbar and Hilman, 2024), exploring academic idioms with machine translations such as DeepL and ChatGPT (Nurcahyani, et. al, 2024). While previous studies often focused on a single category of informal language or a specific medium, this research contributed by incorporating all three types of informal expressions within the context of a fast-paced platform like X while evaluating machine translation quality and translation strategy used by machine generated translation.

The results of the TQA showed that many DeepL's translations

scored relatively low to moderate, especially in terms of accuracy and acceptability. These TQA scores from DeepL-generated translations demonstrated that the current machine translation tools still fall short in dealing with informal language.

In terms of translation strategy, DeepL was found to rely mostly on Faithful, Literal, and Word-for-Word methods, in which these methods tend to prioritize structural and closeness to the SL. While at the procedural level, DeepL frequently applied Synonymy, Transference, and Modulation, showing a tendency to either substitute familiar words, retain the original term untranslated, or shifts perspective. These limited strategies found indicate that DeepL prioritizes form over communicative function when handling informal expressions. From these findings, it can be concluded that the role of human translators in refining, adapting, and interpreting implied meaning still remain crucial in dealing with such evolving social media language.